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[COMMITTEE PRINT]

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN WASHINGTON

MEETING

WITH THE

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

NON-DIPLOMATIC PROBLEMS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

JUNE 13, 1975

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THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN WASHINGTON

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1975

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 1:45 p.m., in room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Charles C. Diggs, Jr. [chairman of the committee], presiding.

Present: Representatives Diggs and Harris.

Also present: Edward C. Sylvester, Staff Director; Dorothy M. Anderson, Professional Staff; and Jack Barthwell, Summer Intern.

The CHAIRMAN. The meeting will come to order.

STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN

I personally want to thank all of you for being here today, the participants on our panel and the recipients of this information, the distinguished representatives of various countries that are accredited to the United States. I want to especially thank the dean of the diplomatic community, Dr. Sevilla-Sacasa for his most cooperative and supportive role in this effort.

As I stated in the letter of invitation to you, the Committee on the District of Columbia for the House of Representatives, and its Subcommittee on the International Community, have become increasingly aware of the range of concerns by members of the international community in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, and because of the special constitutional role of our committee, which has oversight responsibility for nondiplomatic problems of the international community, we feel it is appropriate that we hold this meeting, which is consistent with the establishment of the subcommittee which took place when I assumed the chairmanship of the full committee some 2 years ago.

I guess my sensitivities relative to the problems of the international community were occasioned by my own experiences as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, now known as the International Relations Committee, which put me in contact with so many of you and your predecessors over the years. We had a hearing on this general subject in April 1973. At that hearing we heard testimony from both the Government and from international service organizations, but there was no representation at that time from members of the international community. So we would like all of you to feel that this is your meeting. We want you to feel free to raise any questions or make any comments that you have on your minds.

Note that I have referred to it as a meeting. It is not a hearing, and so, therefore, the general guidelines with respect to appearances before a congressional body do not apply in this case. We want you to raise issues that you think would be of concern to Members of Congress or anyone on the panel. We are interested not only in the probblems that affect you as members of the diplomatic community and of the international community, but we would like to provide you with information that will enable you to better assist your nationals living in this country as students, permanent residents, or simply tourists, or those who are transitory visitors in other categories.

As you all know, we are fast approaching the height of our tourist season in the Nation's capital, and most of you know that some 20 million people come to Washington, D.C. on an annual basis; most of whom come during the summer months. These visitors come from across the country, and from around the world.

We also are particularly interested in this exchange at this time because we are really just 6 months away from the beginning of a Bicentennial, during which period it is estimated that the influx of visitors from abroad and elsewhere will increase the 20 million annual figures perhaps as high as 40 million. And there are interrelated programs and concerns occasioned by that.

The multiplicity of problems and difficulties which the international community experiences, such as physical space for embassies, executive protection of properties and personnel, immigration concerns, come to us. Leasing and purchasing of property involves certain kinds of problems. Students—just to name a few—these have never been fully explored in a way that we feel that it ought to be. So as to recognize these problems and to identify those agencies, both Federal and local, and in the private sector, normally charged, or who have some responsibility for these matters, and in many instances public officials and private agencies, seem to be unaware of many of the problems of temporary residents from abroad who may face insurmountable odds in seeking to carry out their missions in this rather complex Washington, D.C. community.

There may be many questions raised today where acceptable answers are not forthcoming at this time. However, we of the committee stand ready to do all in our power to lend the necessary assistance in facilitating the most adequate response to those concerns. So, if there are problems that you wish to take up with us beyond this meeting, you may feel free to make contact with us and use us as an instrument to try and get answers to these questions.

I would now like to introduce, or rather call the roll of the Government representatives and others who are going to be participating. I am not sure whether all have arrived, but I would like to call the roll, and as I call the roll, if you would just raise your hand and rise, so people will know who you are.

Mr. Hampton Davis, who is the Assistant Chief of Protocol for Special Services, from the Department of State.

Also, from the Department of State, the Deputy Assistant Chief of Protocol for Special Services, Richard Gookin.

From the Department of State Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, we have Stephen Dobrenchuk, the Chief of the Public Services

Division of the Visa Office, and questions about visas can obviously be answered here.

Mr. A. Roy McKay; he is a Special Assistant to the Deputy Director for Legal and Security Affairs in the Passport Office.

From Immigration and Naturalization Service, Edward F. O'Connor, who is the Associate Commissioner, Examinations Division.

From the U.S. Labor Department, the Manpower Administration, John Sheeran, who is Chief of the Immigration Certification.

Mr. Leonard Burchman, Director of the Intergovernmental and Interagency Relations component.

And Mr. Edgar McVoy, the Director of the International Manpower Institute.

We also have, from the Government here, representatives of the Executive Protective Forces, Paul Rundle, who is Deputy Assistant Director, U.S. Secret Service, and Earl Drescher, who is Chief of the Executive Protective Service, U.S. Secret Service, and as you know, has responsibility for security of residents and foreign personnel—diplomatic personnel.

From the private sector, several international service organizations, Robert Wade, director of the Foreign Students Service Council.

Mrs. Peggy Brasko, program officer, Foreign Students Service Council.

Robert Cleveland, president of Meridian House.

Nancy McCloskey, acting director of the International Visitors Service Council.

Paula Jeffries, the president of THIS, which stands for The Hospitality and Information Service.

And we have a realtor here who has dealt extensively with housing problems, leasing and purchasing and otherwise in the diplomatic community, Mr. Clarence Robinson.

I would now like to introduce the chairman of the Subcommittee on the International Community, a distinguished gentleman from the State of Virginia, Congressman Herbert Harris, who will in turn introduce our participants on the panel for their presentations. Congressman Harris.

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE HERBERT E. HARRIS II

Mr. HARRIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate very much being able to be here with you and continue an operation of the committee that I believe is very important. I think the leadership you have shown in both the District Committee and in the Foreign Affairs Committee have led the committees to an awareness of the need to help with the things that go on in everyday life as far as the international community here in Washington is concerned.

I would like to say that I see a number of my friends in the audience, and I would just simply like to say hello to them.

Professionally, I have worked in international affairs for the past several years. I was thinking, as you were speaking, that some years back, I directed an international exchange program—I think that was back around the turn of the century sometime, Mr. Chairman—and

for 3 years, I had the responsibility of actually meeting foreign trainees and placing them in the United States for a year's time. And I have a sensitivity to the great challenge that the embassy personnel often have with regard to the problems of individuals, and I know how difficult it is, in a foreign country. I have worked in foreign countries and know the many mundane, routine things that can bother us in the way of zoning and living and surviving within a framework of laws and institutions that are not always familiar.

I would like to make reference to the Bicentennial, as we are about to conclude our hearings this evening, that I am sensitive to the special problems that it brings to all of you in the international community, and I hope that we will be able to identify problems where we can be helpful. I had just noticed the other day, as a matter of fact, that the law which extends free parking privileges to persons with diplomatic credentials will be expiring in a month, and I do not believe the Park Service has requested a renewal of this law. This is something that perhaps this committee could look into.

There are other, I am sure, very prosaic problems which we may have, but they are very important. I am very pleased and honored to be a part, Mr. Chairman, of the effort to try and help the international community.

With that, I would like to introduce Mr. Hampton Davis, the Assistant Chief of Protocol for Special Services of the Department of State. Mr. Davis.

STATEMENT OF HAMPTON DAVIS, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF PROTOCOL FOR SPECIAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. DAVIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to say that it is a privilege for me to take part in this gathering today, and I wish, first of all, to thank Chairman Diggs and Chairman Harris for inviting representatives of the protocol office of the State Department to be here, and also to commend them for their thoughtfulness and concern that they have shown in organizing what I consider to be a very worthwhile meeting and performing a real service to the diplomatic community here, as we approach the Bicentennial year, which undoubtedly will bring new strains and new problems to a community that already had enough of them. I am very pleased to see such a good representation from the diplomatic corps; almost half of the almost 130 diplomatic missions in Washington are represented here, and several of them by their ambassadors, which is a tribute to the importance which your embassies attach to this gathering.

I hope that I will be able to, in some small measure, make a contribution to the success of the meeting, and I am sure that the many experts here on my right and on my left will, if I do not.

PROTOCOL SERVICES

Many of you are known to me and to my colleague, Mr. Gookin, and I think that you have a fairly good idea of what our part of the Office of Protocol seeks to do. But since this is an informational meeting, I will briefly review what we do have to offer.

We are the part of the State Department which deals with the rights, privileges, and immunities of the diplomatic missions, and the consular representation that they have to offer in the country. Those of you who are career diplomats know very well, because this, a counterpart of this activity, takes place in every foreign office.

Basically, the things that we do every day—we accredit diplomats and register the subordinate employees of the diplomatic missions. And we give official recognition to the consular offices and register of our miscellaneous foreign government employees on duty in the United States for more than a 30-day period. As a consequence of registering all these people, we then proceed to issue them identification credentials, tax exemption credentials, and assist them in various other courtesies customary for diplomats, such as to arrange the customs clearance for their duty-free imports to which they are entitled, and assistance in obtaining registration and license tags of their motor vehicles, driver's permits, et cetera.

We also are the office which, because of the records that we have, being the office of record, provide to the courts that request it or need it, or to attorneys, citations of diplomatic immunity.

SECURITY

In addition to these somewhat pedestrian but very necessary functions, we also have a role in coordination of protection of the diplomatic mission premises, and assistance in general insofar as providing higher levels of protection when they are temporarily needed because of threats of a terrorist nature, or cranks, or whatever. But I will not dwell on that, because we have a spokesman of the Secret Service here who will talk more about this.

We do receive requests, we do transmit them through our liaison office and the office of security, and we coordinate so that there is a general degree of understanding on what should be done in appropriate cases, and also, we make sure that everyone who should be informed is informed.

REAL ESTATE

We also have a role to play in real estate matters. We particularly have restrictions on where chanceries—the office complexes of the embassies may be lawfully located because of the chancery zoning provisions of the District of Columbia zoning law. For that reason, we are the responsible office for the development of an international center on the grounds of the former National Bureau of Standards at Van Ness Street at Connecticut Avenue. We have 14 lots there that we are in the process of conveying, selling, or long-term leasing to foreign governments for that purpose.

We also have real estate listings, a limited number, which we do not seek, but when realtors or owners, landlords wish to ask our assistance we are glad to receive the listings and we will make them available to anyone in the interested embassy. And that applies not only to chanceries, but also to residences that would be suitable for an embassy for the ambassador, and to housing for subordinate staff, diplomats included.

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COUNSELING

We offer our good offices when there are disputes between members of the community or business firm citizens and embassies or any of their personnel. This may stem from a request from either side. The embassy or the diplomat may be having the trouble, the neighbor next door or vice versa, or it may be a bad debt case. So, unfortunately, we do get involved in some of the soiled linen of the community. We do our best to handle this with tact and effectiveness, with understanding.

Further assistance that we try to give is guidance when anybody from an embassy calls in looking for the proper office or organization to turn to to deal with some particular technical or substantive problem. I daresay we must have certainly one of the most complex bureaucracies within the world. We are a vast country, we have a vast government, and it is impossible for our own nationals, our own citizens who have lived there all their lives oftentimes to find the right office to deal with something, so small wonder if an embassy has difficulty, and to the extent that if we can, if you come to us with questions of this sort, we will do our very best to put you into contact with the right office, and sometimes we can offer you some further guidance in the matter.

We also advise attorneys who call us from all over the country on legal questions concerning the diplomatic community and rights and privileges and immunities. And we work with the legal representatives of the diplomatic missions in attempts to resolve legal questions that they put to us.

I think that that is a general summary of what we do have to offer within the special protocol services of the Office of the Chief of Protocol, and I would like to extend cordial welcome to any of you who have not known of our existence or what we have to offer to get in touch with us, if you ever have occasion, to put questions to us on any of these matters that I have just discussed.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Davis.

I am going to call on Mr. Stephen Dobrenchuk next, whom I introduced as the Chief of the Public Services Division of the Visa Office of the Department of State.

STATEMENT OF STEPHEN A. DOBRENCHUK, CHIEF, PUBLIC SERVICES DIVISION, VISA OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. DOBRENCHUK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am the one you probably wanted to see, because I hear from so many of you about problems which you have with visas, either through the embassies or through your friends, relatives, colleagues. And most of the complaints, problems, questions, regarding alien entry into the United States concerning cases that originate overseas before they arrive in the States come to us in the Visa Office. Our main function is to assist in answering all of these queries.

VISAS ISSUED

And I would like to brief you on a matter of the law in general, the fact that it is rather complex, and it is no wonder that there are many queries about it. You should understand that basically, aliens entering

the United States are all governed—the procedures are governed under the Immigration Act. I know many of you have questions that you will ask, and our law seems awfully complicated, because we have two basic categories of visas, nonimmigrant visas, temporary visits; and immigrant visas, for those persons who are coming here as permanent resident aliens.

Most of the problems that you face with students coming here, having some difficulty abroad, not being able to meet our requirements, should know that we deal with visitors on an individual basis, as it relates to their problems. The immigration process is complicated, and I know that I often hear from you and you are certainly welcome at any time to seek our assistance and advice on any of these matters.

It takes a large number of people in the Visa Office to sort out our own laws. There is a further complicating factor that the immigration law is administered by both the State Department and the Justice Department of Immigration Service, so that the functions abroad for aliens coming, before they leave, relate to the consular officer and his duties and responsibilities in obtaining a visa. However, once the alien enters the United States the authority then becomes that of our Immigration Service. That is something that often presents a problem to many visitors who do not understand what this is all about, and they often think that it is a cumbersome bureaucracy, but nonetheless, the jurisdictions dealing with aliens' problems abroad rest with the State Department consular offices abroad. In the United States, it deals with Mr. O'Connor, my good colleague.

VISA OFFICE

The Visa Office function is primarily that of a supervisory one for all of the operations overseas. They resolve matters for visa applicants relating to security or simply legal matters, and we maintain very active communications with all countries of the world, with the problems that arise abroad. I should mention that many of the problems arise from the fact that there are 31 grounds of ineligibility for entry into the United States. The consul abroad must screen people to see that the individual alien applicant meets the requirement of our law. That can often be the first stumbling block. After they obtain a visa, they then face the immigration officer—the immigration officer inspecting the individual as he enters our country is the one who decides whether or not he may enter. This often presents a problem to the person who does not understand that they received a visa and may have to be sent home.

Our office is established primarily to answer your questions, either by writing or by calling us, and we try very hard to provide assistance in every way possible. And I would like you to feel free at all times to call us.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Edward O'Connor, Commissioner, Examinations Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD F. O'CONNOR, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, EXAMINATIONS DIVISION, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is an honor to be here this afternoon talking to you. And as many of my inspectors have said to you over the years, again I would like to welcome you to the United States. We are going to use this as our main theme for the Bicentennial year. We have been, in a sense, practicing for this for quite a few years. You win some; you lose some. Sometimes we have done it very well; sometimes we have not. We will admit our own problems.

However, as this is an extraordinary event, we have approached it in inspections just that way. We have coordinated with the Visa Office, the U.S. Travel Service, and we hope, with you, and we want to continue to do this. Please—my office is not like others in the Government—if you do have a problem, I want you to call me, or write to me right away. I must clear it up. This is a dedicated idea of our life right now, to clear up any injury problems of aliens and U.S. citizens returning or aliens coming to our country, and in particular, for this joyous season that we are going to experience in 1976.

We have some brandnew inspection areas in airports to exhibit to your nationals and our visitors. We have tried to coordinate with the Travel Service and many other airport authorities and steamship authorities and rail authorities and bridge authorities, and port of entry authorities on land borders to get bilingual signs, on our Canadian border in both French and English, and on our Mexican border in both Spanish and English.

We have tried to school as many of our personnel at our major airports, in as many of your languages as we can possibly do. And I think we have it pretty well covered. At least we have somebody there that can make enough signs to get him or her to the men's room or something else that is of importance.

We have no problems, as I see it, for 1976. We only have progress. Please, if you have a problem, if you will contact us I guarantee you we will clear it up. I assume you probably have some questions, so I would defer any of my eloquent speaking to your questions.

And, again, Mr. Chairman, I thank you for this opportunity.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

I am glad you mentioned that, Mr. O'Connor. We will have a question and answer period following these short presentations. All of the members of the panel you see here will not be making presentations.

We have two more presentations to make, and then the panel, all of them who make presentations or not, will be prepared to answer questions coming from our guests.

Mr. John Sheeran, from the Department of Labor, is prepared to give us an overview as to the participation of that Department in the affairs of the diplomatic international community.

STATEMENT OF JOHN SHEERAN, CHIEF, IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATION, MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mr. SHEERAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I do not know whether I am on the air.

I would like to emphasize that the starting point for people wishing to immigrate to the United States, will come to the United States, immigrants or nonimmigrants, rests with the U.S. consul abroad.

Or, if they are here, with the District Directors of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. As has been said, the immigration laws are very complex, but to reemphasize this point, that each year some 400,000 immigrants come to the United States, and somewhere, about 10 percent of those, come in through the labor certification route. The 90 percent come in based on family relationships.

And, of the—I do not know, Ed, how many nonimmigrants—5 million last year? The Department of Labor serves an advisory role for the Immigration and Naturalization Service for a very small percentage of the immigrants seeking to come in temporarily for employment—somewhere around 40,000 last year.

LABOR CERTIFICATION

So that you can save yourself, frequently, a great deal of misdirection and peace of mind if you go to those places first. If, however, they determine that the way to qualify for entrance to the United States as an immigrant, coming permanently for employment, is to get a labor certification, then the process is tied into the section of the law that says an alien may not enter for employment unless the Secretary of Labor certifies that there are no qualified, able, willing U.S. workers at the time of application and for the area which the alien is destined.

And, second, that there shall be no adverse effect to the wages and working conditions of U.S. workers similarly employed.

Those two tests have to be made on each application for an alien seeking admission—availability of U.S. workers and adverse effect on wages and working conditions.

TEMPORARY WORKERS

Insofar as the admission for the temporary worker that we get involved with, as I should say, we provide an advisory opinion to the Immigration Service as to whether or not there are "unemployed workers" available.

The procedure that is involved in seeking a labor certification is, of course, pieces of paper. There are applications that need to be completed. And, again, getting back to the complexity of our law, it provides for the Eastern Hemisphere that an alien who is in the professions or outstanding in the sciences or arts, may apply in his own behalf and he need complete an application that is designated as

MA 7–50, an Application for Alien Employment, available through the U.S. consuls abroad, or the Immigration offices in this country, or of the State employment services offices around the country. There are some 2,500 of them.

The alien then submits this application, either to the U.S. consul or the Immigration Service. It is forwarded to the Department of Labor regional office. We have 10 regional offices around the country, and the regional office responsible for the intended area of residence makes a determination on that application as to availability or nonavailability.

EMPLOYER STATEMENT

Under the sixth preference of the Eastern Hemisphere, for aliens seeking admissions in skilled or unskilled work, it is necessary that an employer apply for the alien and he gets the application, a job offer, plus the qualification statement of the alien, and submits that to the local office of the state employment service.

In the area of intended residence, it then goes to a regional office for a determination. The Western Hemisphere, under the law, requires a labor certification except for the spouses and unmarried children.

And, in passing, I might point out that although it is not in our area of responsibility, that the Western Hemisphere has a backlog of visas of approximately 2 years and 3 or 4 months, I think, at this time.

It is something that needs to be considered, as you advise your people, you know, as to whether or not they could come immediately, under these conditions.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that that is a very brief overview of the labor certification requirements.

Ms. ANDERSON [presiding]. Thank you, very much.

The chairman had to leave for a few minutes. I do not know if you heard the two bells a few minutes ago. Those two lights up there meant that he had to go over to the House floor to vote. He will be back in about 5 to 10 minutes.

Could we hear now from Mr. Cleveland, who is the president of Meridian House, to give us a brief overview of the activities there?

STATEMENT OF ROBERT G. CLEVELAND, PRESIDENT, MERIDIAN HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D.C., ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. DONALD JEFFRIES OF THE HOSPITALITY AND INFORMATION SERVICE, AND MRS. M. McCLOSKEY, OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS SERVICE

Mr. CLEVELAND. Thank you, very much.

I want to start by saying—I guess I am speaking for the private sector, you might say. I seem to be the only one on the list, in that respect.

I want to say how much we appreciate the committee's initiative which started in 1973 of showing concern for the problems of the diplomatic and other international residents of the area.

We think this particular meeting is a very imaginative idea, and I do hope that it will be of real help to the diplomatic representatives and other guests of the United States living in the Washington area.

I am particularly glad to be here because as I testified in 1973, the

Bicentennial is very much in the thoughts and minds of the thousand or more volunteers who in one way or another serve through Meridian House and its affiliates, foreign guests in Washington.

MERIDIAN HOUSE

Now, generally, when somebody asks me about—well, what is Meridian House? They sometimes think it is a hotel for young ladies. And it is not a name—that—just by itself; it is not a self-descriptive name.

I generally ask them, you know, have you got about a half an hour, and I will try to explain Meridian House to you. But, time does not permit that today. And I will say, generally speaking, this, that Meridian House is a nonprofit organization, privately financed, in many respects, under the guidance of a distinguished board of trustees whose sole concern is for the welfare of visitors to Washington and the United States from abroad.

It actually operates as a form of a holding company which provides management and administrative and financial services to the operating affiliates.

Now, the two operating affiliates that are of concern to this meeting, one of them is THIS, The Hospitality and Information Service, which is represented by Mrs. Donald Jeffres, on my right, and on your left; and the other one is the International Visitors Service, IVIS, which is represented by Mrs. McCloskey on my left, and your right.

So, if you have some questions regarding the operations of those two organizations perhaps it would be well to direct them to them.

THE HOSPITALITY AND INFORMATION SERVICE—THIS

But, as far as THIS is concerned, its job is to supplement the services provided by protocol and other governmental services, to our valued guests here in Washington, the diplomatic community.

It has been in existence for—how long now? For 14 years, and it is still growing in terms of the numbers of services it provides. And I believe it has found great acceptance in the community and I am very proud of the great work that THIS has done.

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS SERVICE COUNCIL—IVIS

The International Visitors Service Council is primarily concerned with providing information and other services to the general visitor to Washington, and its prime preoccupation during the last 2 years has been with the Bicentennial, getting not only itself geared up to the Bicentennial, but getting Washington geared up to the Bicentennial and trying to get every institution in this town to recognize that there are going to be more and more and more guests from abroad here.

It has not exactly been a voice crying in the wilderness, by any means, because it has received a great deal of interest and cooperation. But it is the primary voice, really, in the councils of government, and private sector, regarding the Bicentennial, which speaks for the needs of the international visitor, and we are very hopeful that its efforts will bear fruit, over time.

Now, as I said, these are volunteer organizations. They have very small staffs. The people who work there do it because they want to, and because they enjoy being helpful to foreign guests.

FOREIGN STUDENT SERVICE COUNCIL

I might also mention two more things. One is that Bob Wade is not here. We have a very closely affiliated organization of the Foreign Student Service Council, who focuses primarily on the needs of the some 6,000 or so students from abroad in the Washington area.

They provide them information. They organize hospitality for them, home stays, and they have a number of seminars. And, although they are not part of the Meridian House organization, we have a kind of a brotherly interest in them.

Now, just to finish up, one of the problems that any private organization such as Meridian House has, is money. And we are, frankly, very much concerned that because we need very badly to expand our services during the Bicentennial period. So far we have not gotten the kind of financing that we need, either from the private sector or elsewhere, to really enable us to do the job that we need—that we feel we should do.

But I always feel that I cannot avoid mentioning that disagreeable subject whenever I have a platform. But, regardless of whether we have adequate money or not to do the job we want to, we are here to serve you, and we are going to do our very best to continue, not just through the Bicentennial, but in the years to come.

Thank you.

[The prepared information regarding Meridian House follows:]

MERIDIAN HOUSE INTERNATIONAL,
DOORWAY TO THE U.S.A.,
Washington, D.C.

THE ACTIVITIES OF MERIDIAN HOUSE INTERNATIONAL AND ITS AFFILIATES ARE DESCRIBED BELOW

Meridian House International (MHI), a non-profit corporation under the direction of a distinguished Board of Trustees, provides management and fiscal services to the following six affiliates.

Washington International Center (WIC), under Department of State contract, provides orientation, hospitality and assistance, including seminars on contemporary American society, for government-sponsored visitors to the United States. It has an experienced staff and a corps of dedicated, trained volunteers.

International Visitors Service Council (IVIS) operates an information and reception center in downtown Washington, offers home hospitality and escort service, and maintains a language bank for all international visitors to Washington, including those privately and publicly sponsored. Professional programs for groups can be arranged. The multilingual volunteer corps provides language assistance in 40 languages.

The Hospitality and Information Service (THIS) assists diplomatic families in adapting to life in Washington. Its volunteers provide information, guidance, hospitality and a great variety of activities to the diplomatic corps.

Visitor Program Service (VPS), under a Department of State grant, provides full program services to short-term international guests for their visits to the United States.

National Council for Community Services to International Visitors (COSERV) is the national organization of service groups in 80 communities throughout the United States which provide program, hospitality, sightseeing, and information services to short-term international visitors as they travel around the United States.

United States Center for International Women's Year 1975 (USC/IWY 1975) coordinates efforts across the country for observance of this United Nations' proclaimed Year. It focuses attention on the status of women throughout the world and on recognition of women's responsibilities and achievements.

Ms. ANDERSON. Thank you.

You noticed that the chairman mentioned specifically in his opening statement that he wanted you to feel that this was your meeting today. So now we will go to questions and answers.

Anything that you want to ask, or any comments that you want to make on any issue that you feel anyone here will be able to help you with, I want you to feel free to do so. If you notice, we kept the remarks very short just for that reason so that we would have plenty of time to hear from you.

You may address your questions to any member of the panel seated in front of you.

Who would like to be first?

Yes?

TRAVELERS AID

QUESTION (from the audience). May I ask whether Travelers Aid comes under Meridan House?

Mr. CLEVELAND. I am trying to get the microphone here. I will try and use my voice.

The Travelers Aid is a separate national institution which has a branch organization in Washington. Now, I might say this, that IVIS, the International Visitors Service Council is a council of which Travelers Aid, I am pretty sure, is a member. We work very closely with Travelers Aid. Whenever they have a problem, a welfare type of problem relating to a visitor from overseas, there is, of course, consultation, particularly if there is a problem of somebody that needs language assistance, and so forth. We work very closely together, but they are not part of our organization.

Ms. ANDERSON. Next?

Ambassador KROYER. Mr. Chairman, my name is Haraldur Kroyer, I am the Ambassador from Iceland.

I should like to first express my own appreciation and that of my Embassy. I am speaking on behalf of the others who have shown up for this meeting, our appreciation for your convening this meeting which we feel is very useful, and we have shown by showing up in good number that we intend to profit from it.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SCHOOLS

I understand that we may freely ask questions on any of the subjects that were mentioned regarding the proposed agenda. My problem is one of education, schooling for children in the Embassy, particularly my own. I come from a country where public schools like here are free, from grammar school through the university. My Government finds it difficult to understand that I am in the predicament here in Washington, D.C., that I find it difficult to send my children to a public school in precisely the district where our Embassy is located. We have therefore found it necessary to send our children to a private school which costs a good deal of money, more than my Government is willing to compensate for. A couple of predecessors of mine had made

representations to the local school authorities as to whether it would be possible to send their children to a public school elsewhere within the city limits, within the District, and exactly in the part of the city where the Embassy was located. They met with an absolute no.

I have been given to understand that the difficulty as far as the School Board or the local authorities were concerned lay in the system of school integration that has to be applied in this country and that there was no possibility of making an exception for children of foreign diplomats or Embassy personnel.

I wanted to bring up this question and ask you, Mr. Chairman, whether it would be possible to look into that again. I find it difficult to understand that if the local school authorities try to accommodate foreign diplomatic families and allow them to send their children to schools within the District that may not be exactly in the area where the Embassy is located, I find it rather difficult to understand how that would in any way contravene the application or the implementation of the school integration for children of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. I think His Excellency raises a very good question, and we will certainly review this matter with the local authorities.

This subject was brought up when we had our discussions a couple of years ago, not quite in that context, and there was some discussion then about the possibility of establishing an international school for the international community. I do not know whether the Department of State may want to make any comments on that at this point.

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir. I do not think we are in a position to make a comment on that. We have considered this essentially a local matter within the District of Columbia, since it operates the public school system, and the other matter is simply one that the Department of State has not officially endorsed, as a matter that it would care to sponsor, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anyone else on the panel that has any comment to make, any specialized knowledge about that subject?

Other than that, I will assure you, Mr. Ambassador, that I will review this matter with the local authorities and get back to you personally on it.

The next question, please?

FOREIGN STUDENTS

Mr. MAHMOOD. Mr. Chairman, my name is Rafig Mahmood. I represent Pakistan. Maybe the thrust of the question I am trying to raise is not very relevant, maybe it is. Maybe I am trying to seek the supposed position of the subcommittee to an amendment to the bill which has already been passed by the House, and the amendment which has been moved by Congressman Brown and later probably by Congressman Railsback in the House. Maybe this question relates to the Immigration people and I raise this question because I have been getting a lot—even the other day there was a meeting like this in the Department of State. The Acting Secretary of Education, Mr. Hitchcock, was there, and the representatives of all educational organizations of this country. They all spoke in terms of international, intercultural education. But, I find that the number of foreign students, at least from my country, is on the decline. Fewer and fewer students are coming to this country for higher education because of the immi-

gration policy here and because of the visa difficulties. They are experiencing bad things. I think this might apply to students coming from other underdeveloped or developing countries as well.

I find, therefore, that there is some kind of a contradiction between the desire to expand or promote international, intercultural education in this country, and the policies being pursued by visa officers and immigration authorities.

The CHAIRMAN. If you could perhaps further define those difficulties, perhaps someone on the panel here might be able——

Mr. MAHMOOD. For example, in the good old days, when people knew that this was a land of plenty, and so on, and the land of milk and honey, this was the kind of image of this country abroad, and quite a number of them came over in the hope that they could learn and earn at the same time. Education is very expensive here, and those from the underdeveloped countries who can now afford to come to the United States would be the rich, the other society, and they would not be representative of their culture, of the culture of those countries. So, the very purpose of intercultural education in this country would be defeated.

If people from the lower strata or those who do not have the money to come to the United States are given opportunities to come to the United States, and those opportunities can be given if that amendment to the bill is somehow supported, and, I think, the support of this committee of the House in the name of intercultural and international education, which is in the interest of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there someone here from the Immigration Service that would know the status of that legislation and what the prospects are?

Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that there is a bill pending, I do not think that any discussion at this time would be appropriate. But, I would be happy at any time to counsel with you or any of your members.

Let me tell you what we in Immigration are trying to do with this area of employment for the foreign students who come here as the F–1 students. We have had a series of meetings with Mr. Benson of the Foreign Student Council Organization, and have set up at this time a meeting later on this month; then, from then on, as long as it is an emergency situation, quarterly meetings to discuss foreign student problems directly with our organization in Washington with regard to the situation of guidelines, what would be the perimeter guidelines.

As you well pointed out, and it is true, the cost of living has accelerated. If a young person has started in a school and has completed 2 years and is going back for their third or junior year, the rates of the school, the cost of living have gone up.

We have right now sent out guidelines to our 32 offices domestically. However, it has been pointed out to us, because it is a human thing that the guidelines—they cannot be that specific. Let me say we cannot say that things have gone up 10 percent, therefore we should allow you to work to get 10 percent more money. That is not at all adequate. So, therefore, this dialog is starting this month to try and find some guidelines, as I say, to give all of our offices a rule of thumb or a direction to go.

With regard to this acceleration, there is specific information. There are proper channels that, if a student, we will say for instance, the one I just mentioned, the one who is starting his third year; it, in his request, to stay on and complete his third year he shows to our office that the cost of living has gone up, the tuitition has gone up, if I am allowed at such and such a job I feel I can make enough money therefore to qualify me to extend my education, we are all for this. In approximately 8,000 out of the 10,000 applications we have gotten over the past 4 months, we have agreed to this.

So I again offer that I would like to counsel with you. I am sure that there are individual cases that you feel we have not adequately satisfied. We have no way on a local level or in our field offices to satisfy these cases because of the multitude of cases we are forced to handle. However, if they do come to your attention and you would point out to me a situation that could be guided to the other offices, I would be most happy to know this, and I will counsel with you at any time.

Mr. MAHMOOD. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman there.

Mrs. SEXTON. Mr. Chairman, I do not know to whom to address my question, but I hope to be guided in speaking.

Can you hear me?

The CHAIRMAN. It would help if you could speak just a little louder.

Mrs. SEXTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am Carmen Sexton of the Philippine Embassy, and I do not know to whom to address my question, but perhaps I could be guided.

SECURITY IN HOUSING

We in the Philippine Embassy have a very serious problem of security in housing. Our embassy is located between 16th and 17th Streets on Massachusetts Avenue, and there are many single officers. Outside of the Ambassador, the first three staff officers reside in the building where I reside, and on top of that we have embassy staff. I also made inquiries, that we have other people from the other embassies residing in the building—from Argentina, Chile, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, France, Russia, Nigeria, and Mexico; also personnel from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. So we have quite an international community in the building.

When we moved in there was a secretarial service which at the same time acted as a security service. They screened people who called on us. Effective June first they removed the secretarial service despite the fact that we had a petition that we did not mind paying extra rental, provided that they keep if for security purposes. But, they went ahead despite our petition and now the lobby was empty and we have no security whatsoever. They installed a lock and everybody has a key, and when we come in, persons from outside come in with us and none of us would have the courage to inquire if they lived in the building or not. I think you are familiar with the area. It is between Massachusetts and P on 17th Street.

So, every time we go out we feel threatened. We have no sense of security. The building has not maintained any more security measures.

Now to whom would I address an appeal for assistance?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the representatives from, say, Executive Protective Service, are here.

Mr. RUNDLE. Mr. Chairman, I do not think we are the correct agency that should answer this question. However, I believe that the representatives here from the Office of Protocol may, and I would refer to you. If perhaps, you could direct your problems of this nature which involve housing for your employees, they have constant contact with the Metropolitan Police Department, and also with the landlord of the building in which you live to see if there can be some interjection on your behalf. Would that be correct, sir?

Mr. DAVIS. I think so.

I think this is a matter that goes to the question of the landlord's responsibility, and I do not know what the leases provide. Do the leases have any provisions?

Mrs. SEXTON. Yes, when we signed the lease—I did not, it was not pointed out to us—but there was a clause to the effect that they might remove the switchboard. None of us knew this clause when we signed the lease, and it was not pointed out to us. The copy of our lease was not given to us until about a few weeks later, after we had signed. So, we had no way of knowing whether that clause was there or not, or whether it was added after we had signed the lease. So, nine of us, we are about 10 people there, who signed the lease and just moved in late last year and did not notice whether that clause was there or not.

Mr. DAVIS. What does the switchboard operation do in terms of building security?

Mrs. SEXTON. Mostly the value of the switchboard to us is that it screens the callers to the building. But now the lobby is empty and we are exposed to muggings.

Mr. DAVIS. The switchboard operator controls the entrance through the front door?

Mrs. SEXTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Well, apparently there is not any representative here of the District government, is that right? I mean, I would think that this would be a question to take up with the District government, as to whether this falls below minimum standards of environmental protection.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like to check into that. Mr. Clarence Robinson, the realtor, I wonder if he would have any comment to make on this situation?

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. Chairman, I doubt at this particular moment whether or not I could add anything to that. The lease as it stands probably should be looked over and interpreted by an attorney that is connected with the Embassy. This, basically, from what I understand, is private housing and falls within the scope, maybe, of District protection more so than the environmental protection.

I might say that there are one or two countries, one or two governments, one in Africa and two in Europe, who are interested in buying the complete apartment building of 12 to 24 units whereby they could house their personnel; and, of course, this would be a wonderful move as far as the Philippine government would be concerned.

But what you are speaking on is primarily private housing.

The CHAIRMAN. The next question?

Mr. MUNNINGS. I am Winston Munnings from the Embassy of the Bahamas.

I would like to address my question to Mr. Davis from the Department of State.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS

Gentlemen, as you know, the rent in the District of Columbia is extremely high. A few of my colleagues have brought to my attention that there is a move by the Department of State possibly to limit the residence of junior diplomatic personnel especially to the District as opposed to distances outside the District.

Now, I do not know how true this is, but I have been asked by quite a number of them why they came to need——

If you can shed some light on this matter, I would appreciate it.

Thank you.

Mr. DAVIS. A proposal to limit the residence location of junior diplomats to the District?

Mr. MUNNINGS. Yes, and I understand that it may possibly be for security purposes. I am not too sure.

Mr. DAVIS. I must confess I have heard nothing of this proposal. It has not been taken up or even heard of in the Office of Protocol. Is that not correct, Mr. Gookin?

Mr. GOOKIN. No, I think that must fall in the rumor category. We have nothing to do with such proposals.

The CHAIRMAN. There is another hand in the back there. Do you have a question in the back?

MEDICAL SERVICES

Mr. BURCHMAN. I am surprised that the question of medical services has not been raised, and if I may, I would like to raise it now with regard to the Bicentennial.

With some 35 to 40 million American and foreign visitors coming here into the District of Columbia in a year or so, Mayor Washington of the District of Columbia has asked a number of the Federal agencies to concern themselves with this particular problem. The Labor Department, along with other Federal agencies, is working under an umbrella, meaning a group of Federal agencies with the concern of the Bicentennial in support of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the District of Columbia, these Eastern-corridor cities.

Our concern here is with regard to emergency medical services. A representative of Colombia or Denmark, or Germany, or France or Italy, who is a diabetic and needs insulin and goes into a diabetic shock and falls on our streets, how is he to transmit this message to a passerby or a caller, call in an emergency technician and not really get to a doctor in time. This is a concern, and this is what we are doing about it. We would like to, if we may, just briefly show you what is in the mill right now, what we are trying, what we are thinking about.

It has not been completed yet, but I would like to sort of pass this on to you as we are working on it. It is a multilanguage emergency medical services brochure which can be used by Americans and by foreign visitors, and it transcends the Bicentennial. It goes beyond 1976 where our people will be visiting your country and can use the same booklet as well. We hope to use the Department of State Cultural Attachés as well as Labor Attachés for passing this material

out overseas prior to the people coming in. This will be hopefully available for distribution at our airports, our railroad terminals, our bus terminals as well.

Mr. BURCHMAN. It is a brochure which lists in French, Spanish, German, and Italian, and English on this side and as you flip this side over it will list English and Japanese and Russian on this side. It will ask questions such as, and this is by the way the work of the U.S. Public Health Service, Department of HEW, Health, Education, and Welfare. Generally, for example, it will say, "I want to see a doctor"—a person can just point. Or, "I want to see a dentist, I need medical help very quickly," or, "I have a pain, I have something wrong, I have been injured"—these are general-type questions.

It will also cover the stomach, digestion, and bowels, "I have been vomiting, I have vomited blood," or, "I am constipated," or, "I have passed blood in my stools;" heart, breathing, and blood vessels, coronary, heart attack, "I am short of breath, I am sweating more than I should, I feel very weak and tired, my heartbeat rhythm is irregular"—these are all indicative diagnostic indicators for a doctor to know.

Kidney and blood are problems—"I have pain when I urinate," or, "I have trouble in starting to urinate," or, "I am passing blood in my urine; my reproductive organs are passing an unusual amount of blood from my vagina"—this is for a woman—"I am afraid I may be having a miscarriage"—these are all problems that are going to be involving people that will be coming here and we have to somehow be able to quickly transmit this type of medical information to an emergency medical technician who will then pass it on to a central area where there will be people.

And I think, Ms. McCloskey, that I will be having available, around the clock, a linguist along with our doctors who will be centrally located 24 hours around the clock.

Again for muscles and nervous system epileptics—"I have had a seizure, I have been very sad, I am very tired and sleepy," and other information for the doctor.

What I tell you concerns my companion, not me, if that is not the person, or the person is incapable of telling said information. Or the religion, "I am Catholic or I am Protestant, I am Jewish, I am pregnant, I am taking medication," the person may be on dope, may have an addict over there that cannot be gotten to immediately. Those people that have high blood pressure; there are certain medications for hypertension.

We are trying to work this out, and I want you to know that the Mayor of the District of Columbia has this very, very much on his mind and that is one particular area, Mr. Chairman, that we think we should bring to their attention.

TOUR GUIDES

Another is the question of tour guides. We have here in the District of Columbia, in training through the Department of Labor, VIP tour guides. They are called city ambassadors and the Mayor is meeting with a group of them on the Capitol steps. They will be dressed in red, white, and blue uniforms and they are in training now to take selected groups, possibly of your missions, visitors coming in from

your foreign countries to the Kennedy Center, Lincoln Memorial, or to the new Hirshhorn Museum, or what have you.

We are also concerned about the older foreign visitors and on the Mall, again, is something in motion, Operation Big Wheel we call it, where those people who are 70 or 65 who cannot hassle with the younger folks on the Mall, they want to have a place to rest. Again, the Mayor of the District of Columbia is concerned about this and we are moving along this line. We will have wheelchairs, possibly operated by the U.S. Jaycess, as a voluntary project during the Bicentennial.

Mr. Chairman, these are just a number of the things that the other Federal agencies and the District of Columbia are concerned about in accommodating problems of foreign visitors.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other members of the panel that wish to make any special comments about the services that they have to offer as we conclude our proceedings here?

U.S. CITIZENSHIP

Mr. MCKAY. Mr. Chairman, I think it might be appropriate to say something about acquisition of citizenship by the children of your personnel when they are born here in the United States.

Under the 14th amendment to our Constitution, the children born to diplomatic personnel, persons with full diplomatic immunity, are not born subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Therefore these children do not acquire U.S. citizenship.

However, the children of personnel who are not on the diplomatic list, the Blue List, do acquire U.S. citizenship and as U.S. citizens they are subject to, with some exception, a requirement to be documented as U.S. citizens for entry and departure into the United States.

Now, there is an exemption for children, up to the age of 12, of persons coming in on their—check me on this, Ed, travel control is not my forte—who can come in on their parents' foreign passport, and, I believe, on diplomatic personnel up to the age of 21.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes.

Mr. MCKAY. If you have any problems concerning your children who were born here and whether or not you are on the diplomatic list, or not on the diplomatic list, or if there are any questions about whether the children have acquired U.S. citizenship and what problems they may face as dual nationals if they did acquire U.S. citizenship, please feel free to contact me at the Passport Office or Mr. Dugan, our Deputy Director, and we will be happy to help you out in any way.

The CHAIRMAN. Any others?

Well, I think that concludes our proceedings. We are——

Ms. MCCLOSKEY. Mr. Chairman, pardon me for interrupting.

May I say a word?

The CHAIRMAN. Go right ahead.

Ms. MCCLOSKEY. Thank you.

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS SERVICE COUNCIL

Our organization, the International Visitors' Service Council, has been involved in helping international visitors in Washington since 1961. One of the areas in which we have always wanted to become

more involved and have had not too much success is that of working with the individuals listed in not the Blue Book but the White Book, in helping them to become familiar with services available to them in Washington, D.C.

I think, addressing you this afternoon will be a lot better than my writing a letter and you receiving it and saying, what is this IVIS on our green letterhead?

We stand ready to assist your staff with any kinds of problems or questions that they might have in helping them become familiar, as I said, with what is available for them.

In addition to that, when you have visitors who arrive in Washington and come to your Embassies and say: Please help me. I need maps. I need information. Where is the hotel that I can stay in? Where is it inexpensive for me to eat? What are the best things for me to see? Where are the places that I can walk to? Where must I take a bus? I could go on for quite awhile this afternoon.

We are also there or here in Washington to help you in these kinds of situations. Our office is at the corner of 19th and Pennsylvania Avenue. We have brochures on virtually every area of interest in the metropolitan area; we have a volunteer corps of some 786 people who stand ready in 40 languages to help you out.

As Mr. Cleveland said earlier, we have a language bank of volunteers who are available during the day, and any time, and 24 hours a day if it is an emergency situation. We oftentimes, in fact just this morning before I left the office, had a telephone call from the Prince George's County Police concerning a Korean who is living in Prince George's County and they needed assistance. They called IVIS first and we called a volunteer and then finally called the Korean Embassy to help us out.

That is the kind of assistance that we can perform in Washington and we do stand ready to help you with any kind of question that you might have.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. I see two more hands, three more with the Ambassador from Botswana, and then we will conclude our proceedings.

Mr. VIDOURIS. The Department of State does not issue diplomatic identification cards for the children of the diplomatic personnel of the missions in Washington, D.C. I would like to ask you whether another kind of some paper or document of identification could be issued by the Department of State, so that the above-mentioned persons can prove their identity, when needed, because now they have to carry their passports with them.

TAXES

In view of the fact that the diplomatic personnel of the missions in Washington, D.C., is tax exempted, I would like to ask why we have to pay tax on air fares when we travel within the United States?

Mr. DAVIS. It hinges on a determination by the Department of the Treasury who is responsible for this kind of determination that that is not a general sales tax, but that is a—I think it is called a—use tax, I believe. At any rate, it is classified by the Treasury Department as other than a sales tax as to cover certain specific expenses of the operation of airports throughout the country, and, consequently,

it does not qualify for exemption under the general eligibility or sales tax exemption.

The CHAIRMAN. This gentleman right here, and then I will recognize this gentleman.

IDENTIFICATION CARDS

Mr. CERVINO. I am the Minister Counselor, Embassy of Spain. Our colleague from Greece has a problem which is going to concern me within a very few days. I do not know how American citizens identify themselves after being 18 years old. I have a young lady, I have a daughter, who is already 18 and she is not yet in the United States, I am concerned about her future. Since it seems that the Department of State does not issue identifying documents for the daughter of a diplomat, I wonder how she will identify herself here because Mr. Davis talked about driving permits. I must say that I have been astonished how big the importance of the driving permit is in the United States. For many, many years I have traveled around the world, and I have never had to show my driver permit to anyone, and here I use it every day, I think.

[General laughter.]

There is still something else. One may not be a driver at 18 or at 15. Without having a license, that is a question and for people in between 18 and 21, I think modern life already gives them enough freedom of movement around the country to be in a position to need some identity card to show to authorities or any one else. Thank you.

Mrs. BRASKO. I have a nondriving daughter, and in the Virginia jurisdiction the Bureau of Motor Vehicles will give you a document with a photograph very similar to driver's license, or identical. I am not sure about the District of Columbia situation. I do not live in the District of Columbia, but perhaps someone in the District of Columbia could answer to that.

Mr. MACKAY. Maryland and Virginia both do. I do not think the District does as yet. More and more States—there are 22 States now around the country that are issuing nondriver's identity cards to nondrivers.

The CHAIRMAN. On a voluntary basis. The question of ID in the District of Columbia is a subject of considerable controversy.

Mr. SAMII. Mr. Chairman, my name is Samii, representing the Embassy of Iran, and I have two questions: one, Ms. McCloskey mentioned about—IVIS services to foreign visitors. I had one person yesterday in my office. He said he has 2 months' time and he likes to see the United States on land, not on air, so I try the last 2 days. I could not really find any way to put him in some sort of bus in this country, to take him around and see the country, and he does not know the language either. That is one question.

The second is during this 1976 that you are expecting 13–14 million visitors in Washington, what months of the year would be the peak months for the visitors to come?

Mr. HARRIS. I should make it clear that one of the things our subcommittee has determined is how little we know about how many will actually come. The normal experience in Washington is that the April-May-June period is the peak months because the various

Bicentennial celebrations programs, we would suspect that those, that July and August are going to be much higher next year than they have in the past.

Normally, in Washington the peak months for tourist infusion is the April-May, early June months.

The CHAIRMAN. The Ambassador from Botswana.

VISITORS' ITINERARIES

Ambassador DAMBE. Mr. Chairman, I have a question. It is a simple one. Pecple who come here sponsored by different organizations or the Department of State are usually allowed to travel around, but as we represent them, we never know where they are. They are given an itinerary, and no copies are sent to us. One question arises as to where they are as sometimes a question will come from home to find out where these people are. We pass the word to them; we never get to know where they are. I was wondering whether it is appropriate to raise this question now, here.

Mr. CLEVELAND. One of the Meridian House organizations that I did not mention because it, normally, would not be pertinent to this gathering, is our visitor program service, which, in fact, organizes travel for sponsored foreign visitors to this country and publishes, in fact, an itinerary for those people, and I was very glad to have that piece of information. I see no reason why we should not. We do this. We do not do it for all of them, but we do it for over a thousand every year, and I do not see why we should not send a copy of an individual's itinerary to the Embassy. I think it is a very good idea; in fact, I am surprised it is not being done. I appreciate that piece of information. I cannot say that I speak for all the sponsoring agencies. All I can do is speak for ourselves.

The CHAIRMAN. We could pass that piece of information on to the Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs. I think that they would be in a central spot as far as Government sponsorship, or at least State Department sponsorship, put into it.

The gentleman in the center there has a question.

TEMPORARY VISITORS

My name is Kartomo Wirosuhardjo; I am from Indonesia. We have some people who are sponsored by our government, sent here to study, and when they finish, some of them are willing to go home, and we try to locate them. Sometimes for reasons of confidentiality we cannot obtain the name. Maybe the immigration would help us in locating these people and help send them back, because they have contracts with the government.

[General laughter.]

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes, sir; we would be very happy to cooperate with you if you will just—many of these programs are not—some of the people come under Immigration, but they possibly would be State Department programs; but, sir, if you have a problem locating any of your nationals, you let me know. I will do my best if you will promise me you will send them home.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman in the back there.

Mr. GEORGE. My name is George and I represent the Embassy of Nigeria. There is a Nigerian who is mentally sick. Unfortunately his request for assistance from the State Department has come to naught. Our government has given us directives to make sure that he is protected at all costs; but our hosts in this way seem to be gaining. He is in a coma—which we think the program reflects on Nigeria.

I do not know if something concrete, sort of a statement, could be made to me right now and which I can take over.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there someone prepared to answer that?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Good afternoon, Mr. George. I am not familiar myself with this particular case. Have you taken it up with the District Director, a Mr. Drummond.

Mr. GEORGE. I have.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I gather from what you said that it does not involve finances or money. It involves some other technical legal question about transporting him home because of his sickness?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Okay.

I will be most happy to find out what the problem is, and I will call you at the embassy and try to come to some agreement with you. I am not aware of it, but I will make myself aware of it and do my best to solve it for you.

The CHAIRMAN. I think there was one other hand that I saw here in the center.

Well, I think that we have had about 1½ hours of very useful exchanges. I think that all of you can go away from this meeting having identified sources of information in connection with problems that have been brought up here, and others that come to mind as we have this kind of discussion.

We have been very pleased with the response. There were over 60 countries that responded to our invitation.

I might add that the transcript of these proceedings will be converted into a report which will be distributed to representatives of the countries of the international community so that you will have a record of these proceedings, in addition to the hearings that have been passed out from our 1973 meeting. These should represent a pretty broad base of source of information for all of these matters.

In conclusion, I want to again thank the Dean who just came in a few moments ago for his cooperation, and also to renew our pledge to be available in connection with problems from the diplomatic community, and from the international community that have been discussed here today.

Thank you very much.

The meeting stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 3:30 p.m., the meeting was adjourned.]

[Following is a complete list of Foreign Diplomats who responded to Committee meeting of June 13, 1975]

Afghanistan
Mr. M. S. Saljooque
Charge d'Affaires
Australia
Mr. David J. Mason
Third Secretary
Bahamas
Mr. Winston D. Munnings
Third Secretary
Barbados
Mr. Fozlo Brewster
Counselor
Ms. Lolita Applewhaite
First Secretary
Belgium
The Honorable
Alfred Cahen
Charge d'Affaires
Mr. Paul Taverniers
Cultural Counselor
Botswana
His Excellency
A. M. Dambe
Mr. Mogolori Modisi
First Secretary
Cameroon
His Excellency
Francois-Xavier Tchoungui
Mr. Jean Hilaire Mbea Mbea
First Secretary
Canada
Mr. Maurice A. Hendrick
Second Secretary and Consul
Chile
His Excellency
Manuel Trucco
Mr. Mario E. Urzua
Press and Cultural Attache
China
Mr. Paul J. K. Tso
First Secretary
Colombia
The Honorable
Dr. Alfonso Davila
Minister Plenipotentiary
The Honorable
Dr. Jaime Lopez
Minister Counselor
Costa Rica
His Excellency
Rodolfo Silva
The Honorable
Julieta Rolz Bennett
Minister Counselor
Denmark
Mr. Ole B. Konig
Vice Counsul
Dominican Republic
His Excellency
Dr. Horacio Vicioso-Soto
The Honorable
Dr. Dario Suro
Minister
Mr. Miguel A. Rldriguez
Counselor
El Salvador
His Excellency
Dr. Francisco Bertrand-Galindo
Mr. Roberto Jimenez-Ortiz
Counselor for Economic Affairs
Finland
Mr. Rolf Leppanen
Officer, Press and
Consular Affairs
German Democratic Republic
Dr. Waldemar Damp
First Secretary
Germany, Federal Republic Of
Mr. Alexander von Schmeling
Consul General
Mr. Harald Mosmann
Head of Chancery
Ghana
Mr. K. B. Impraim
First Secretary
Great Britain
Miss C. J. Tasch
Administration Officer
Miss Olga Goodinson
Consul
Haiti
The Honorable
Josette Philippeaux
Minister Counselor
Mr. Raymond Mathieu
First Secretary
Honduras
The Honorable
Roberto Alonzo Cleaves
Minister Counselor
Hungary
Mr. Sandor Kolesza
First Secretary
Iceland
His Excellency
Haraldur Kroyer
Mr. Thorsteinn Ingolfsson
First Secretary
India
Mr. M. N. Sabharwal
Head of Chancery
Mr. C. D. Sharma
Third Secretary

Indonesia
Mr. Iskandar Dinata
Counselor—Head of Protocol and Consular Office
Mr. Kartomo Wirosuhardjo
Educational and Cultural Attache

Iran
Mr. Nasser Shirazi
Counsul General
Mr. Fatollah Samii
Cultural Attache

Italy
Mr. Mario Cappetta
Labor Counselor

Jamaica
The Honorable
Kenneth G. A. Hill
Charge d'Affaires
Mrs. Cherrie J. Orr, Consul
Mr. Lloyd Solan
Vice Consul

Japan
Mr. Seiichi Ogawa
Third Secretary

Kenya
Mr. Bernard Adundo
Charge d'Affaires
Mr. D. M. Mbiti
Acting Education Attache
Mr. S. M. Kiarie
Immigration Attache

Korea
Mr. Chai Ki Oh
Consul General
Mr. Kyung Koo Kang
Education Attache

Liberia
Mr. Gabriel Farngalo
Charge d'Affaires ad interim

Malaysia
Mr. H. A. Zainalabidin
Second Secretary
Mr. Yeoh Oon Pin
Second Secretary

Mauritania
Mr. Samba Kamara
Counselor

Mauritus
His Excellency
Guy Balancy
Mr. C. Jesseramsing
First Secretary

Morocco
Mr. Abdelkader Kadiri
Cultural Attache
Mrs. Mireille Schanks
Interpreter

Netherlands
Mr. Cornelis W. A. de Groot
Second Secretary and Vice-Consul

New Zealand
Miss Jane Burnett
Third Secretary

Nicaragua
His Excellency
Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa

Niger
Mr. Moussa Dourfaye
Charge d'Affaires, a.i.

Pakistan
Mr. Rafig Mahmood
Counselor, Education and Cultural Affairs

Panama
Mr. George Fisher
Attache

Philippines
Mrs. Carmen C. Sexton
Consul General and First Secretary

Poland
Mr. Zdzislaw Kozlowicz
Counselor of the Embassy
Mr. Zdzislaw Bojenko
First Secretary of the Embassy

Romania
His Excellency
Corneliu Bogdan
Mr. Ovidiu Ploscaru
Second Secretary
Mr. Gheorghe Dindelegan
Second Secretary

Singapore
Mr. Ram Chandra
First Secretary

Somalia
His Excellency
Dr. Abdullahi Ahmed Addou
Mr. Ibrahim Mussa
Counselor

South Africa
Mr. J. H. A. Beukes
First Secretary
Mr. N. P. Van Heerden
Counselor

Sudan
His Excellency
Dr. Francis M. Deng
Mr. Mamoun Yousif
Second Secretary

Swaziland
Mr. Norman Vilakali
Counsellor
Mr. Elliot B. B. Gamedze
First Secretary
Mr. Lars Georgson
Press Attache

Tanzania
Mr. Hamza Aziz
Counselor
Mr. Josiah M. Muganda
Counselor

Togo
His Excellency
Messanvi K. Kekeh
Mr. Koffi Adjoyi
Counselor

Tunisia
Mr. K. Kaak
Cultural Attache

U.S.S.R.
Mr. Anatoli G. Myshkov
Counselor

Venezuela
His Excellency
Dr. Miguel Angel Burelli-Rivas
Miss Violeta Matos
Second Secretary

Yugoslavia
Mr. Branislav Novakovic
Counselor for Press and
Cultural Affairs
Mr. Dusan Strbac
Counselor for Legal Affairs

Nigeria
Mr. O. George
Second Secretary

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