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APPROVED
AUG 14 1976

8/14/76

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

Last Day: August 21

August 13, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM CANNON *Jm*

SUBJECT: H.R. 2565 - Relief of Luisa Marillac Hughes,
Marco Antonio Hughes, Maria del Cisne Hughes,
Maria Augusta Hughes, and Ivan Hughes

H.R. 5052 - Relief of Yolanda E. Vez

→ H.R. 6687 - Relief of Doo Hoon Park

H.R. 11076 - Relief of Ok Ja Choi

Attached for your consideration are four enrolled bills which would define the ten beneficiaries as "children" for purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act and permit them status as permanent residents of the U.S., thus facilitating their adoption by U.S. citizens.

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

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

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign H.R. 2565 at Tab B.

That you sign H.R. 5052 at Tab C.

That you sign H.R. 6687 at Tab D.

That you sign H.R. 11076 at Tab E.





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

AUG 13 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bills

- (1) H.R. 2565 - Relief of Luisa Marillac Hughes, Marco Antonio Hughes, Maria del Cisne Hughes, Maria Augusta Hughes, Miguel Vincente Hughes, Veronica del Rocio Hughes, and Ivan Hughes
Sponsor - Rep. Charles Wilson (D) Texas
- (2) H. R. 5052 - Relief of Yolanda E. Vez
Sponsor - Rep. Matsunaga (D) Hawaii
- (3) H.R. 6687 - Relief of Doo Hoon Park
Sponsor - Rep. Frenzel (R) Minnesota
- (4) H.R. 11076 - Relief of Ok Ja Choi
Sponsor - Rep. Karth (D) Minnesota

Last Day for Action

August 21, 1976 - Saturday

Purpose

To facilitate the adoption of alien children by United States citizens.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget

Approval

Immigration and Naturalization Service
Department of State

Approval
No objection

Discussion

The four enrolled bills would define the ten beneficiaries as "children" for purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) and permit them status as permanent residents of the U.S., thus facilitating their adoption by U.S. citizens.

The INA provides an exception to the immigration waiting list for children who are adopted by U.S. citizens, if the children are 14 years of age or younger and if the natural parents are dead. If these requirements are not met, the children would have to go through the normal nonpreference immigrant procedures. It is impossible to predict when visas would actually be issued under the current numerical limitations on the nonpreference category. In addition, the INA provides that the adoptive parents may receive only two such exemptions from the nonpreference immigrant procedures.

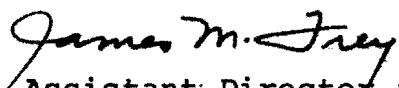
In all the cases involved here, the adopting parents either have already used their quota of two exemptions in adopting other alien children, or would exceed the limit of two by adopting the beneficiaries involved. The enrolled bills would waive this limit of two for the beneficiaries.

In the case of H.R. 5052 and H.R. 6678, the beneficiaries are over the age of 14 and thus would not be eligible for the preference category on that ground. The enrolled bills would waive the age limit in these cases.

In the case of H.R. 2565, H.R. 5052 and H.R. 6687, at least one parent of one of the beneficiaries is still alive and has consented to the adoption of their child. The enrolled bills would waive the restriction against such children being placed in the preference category.

The beneficiaries named in H.R. 2565 are all from Ecuador and are currently residing in the U.S. on visitors' visas with their adoptive parents. The enrolled bill would waive the requirement that they must leave the U.S. before they can be converted to a permanent resident status.

In all cases, the enrolled bills provide that the natural parents, brothers, or sisters of the beneficiaries shall not receive any right, privilege, or status under the INA by virtue of their relationship to the beneficiaries.


Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Enclosures

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Washington 25, D.C.

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

9 AUG 1976

AND REFER TO THIS FILE NO.

A20 945 425

TO : OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SUBJECT: Enrolled Private Bill No. H.R. 6687; Office of Management
and Budget request dated August 6, 1976.

Beneficiary or Beneficiaries Doo Hoon Park

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 9 1976

Dear Mr. Lynn:

Reference is made to Mr. Frey's communication of August 6, 1976, transmitting for comment enrolled bills, H.R. 6687, "For the relief of Doo Hoon Park", and H.R. 1645, "For the relief of Kevin Patrick Saunders".

This Department has no objection to the enactment of these bills.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Kempton B. Jenkins".

Kempton B. Jenkins
Acting Assistant Secretary
for
Congressional Relations

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

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

AUG 13 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bills

- (1) H.R. 2565 - Relief of Luisa Marillac Hughes,
Marco Antonio Hughes, Maria del Cisne Hughes,
Maria Augusta Hughes, Miguel Vincente Hughes,
Veronica del Rocio Hughes, and Ivan Hughes
Sponsor - Rep. Charles Wilson (D) Texas
- (2) H. R. 5052 - Relief of Yolanda E. Vez
Sponsor - Rep. Matsunaga (D) Hawaii
- (3) H.R. 6687 - Relief of Doo Hoon Park
Sponsor - Rep. Frenzel (R) Minnesota
- (4) H.R. 11076 - Relief of Ok Ja Choi
Sponsor - Rep. Karth (D) Minnesota

Last Day for Action

August 21, 1976 - Saturday

Purpose

To facilitate the adoption of alien children by United States citizens.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget

Approval

Immigration and Naturalization Service
Department of State

Approval
No objection

Discussion

The four enrolled bills would define the ten beneficiaries as "children" for purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) and permit them status as permanent residents of the U.S., thus facilitating their adoption by U.S. citizens.

The INA provides an exception to the immigration waiting list for children who are adopted by U.S. citizens, if the children are 14 years of age or younger and if the natural parents are dead. If these requirements are not met, the children would have to go through the normal nonpreference immigrant procedures. It is impossible to predict when visas would actually be issued under the current numerical limitations on the nonpreference category. In addition, the INA provides that the adoptive parents may receive only two such exemptions from the nonpreference immigrant procedures.

In all the cases involved here, the adopting parents either have already used their quota of two exemptions in adopting other alien children, or would exceed the limit of two by adopting the beneficiaries involved. The enrolled bills would waive this limit of two for the beneficiaries.

In the case of H.R. 5052 and H.R. 6678, the beneficiaries are over the age of 14 and thus would not be eligible for the preference category on that ground. The enrolled bills would waive the age limit in these cases.

In the case of H.R. 2565, H.R. 5052 and H.R. 6687, at least one parent of one of the beneficiaries is still alive and has consented to the adoption of their child. The enrolled bills would waive the restriction against such children being placed in the preference category.

The beneficiaries named in H.R. 2565 are all from Ecuador and are currently residing in the U.S. on visitors' visas with their adoptive parents. The enrolled bill would waive the requirement that they must leave the U.S. before they can be converted to a permanent resident status.

In all cases, the enrolled bills provide that the natural parents, brothers, or sisters of the beneficiaries shall not receive any right, privilege, or status under the INA by virtue of their relationship to the beneficiaries.

(Signed) James M. Frey

Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Enclosures

DOO HOON PARK

MARCH 17, 1976.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 6687]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 6687), for the relief of Doo Hoon Park having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF BILL

The purpose of this bill is to facilitate the admission into the United States of the prospective adoptive son of citizens of the United States.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The beneficiary is a 15-year-old native and citizen of Korea who resides in that country in a foster home. He is coming for adoption by citizens of the United States who have three other adopted foreign children.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated December 29, 1975 from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
Washington, D.C., December 29, 1975.

HON. PETER W. RODINO, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 6687) for the relief of Doo Hoon Park, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. The bill would provide that the fifteen-year-old beneficiary, who is

to be adopted by United States citizens, may be classified as a child and granted immediate relative status. The bill further provides that the natural parents or brothers or sisters of the beneficiary shall not thereafter, by virtue of such relationship, be accorded any right, privilege or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act. The bill also provides that the provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act which limits the number of petitions that may be approved for adopted children shall not be applicable to the beneficiary.

Absent enactment of the bill, the beneficiary, a native of Korea, would be chargeable to the nonpreference portion of the numerical limitation for immigrants and conditional entrants from countries in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Sincerely,

Commissioner.

Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE H.R. 6687

The beneficiary, Doo Hoon Park, was born in Seoul, Korea on July 24, 1960 of a common-law relationship between his mother, Ok Soon Park, and an American soldier. The name and location of the father are unknown.

Korea Social Service, Inc. in Seoul, Korea has been appointed the beneficiary's legal guardian and he is presently residing with foster parents in Korea.

The prospective adoptive parents of the beneficiary are United States citizens Clarence and Rosemary Goudy, born April 10, 1939 and May 23, 1945, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Goudy have had two previous petitions approved in 1970 to accord their adopted daughters, Sun Hyang Park and Sun Hee Park, immediate relative status for the issuance of immigrant visas. In 1973 the couple adopted a third Korean orphan, In Sook Kim, who was first adopted by another American family and then placed with the Goudys when the first family could not adjust to the adoption.

Mr. and Mrs. Goudy presently reside in Minneapolis, Minnesota where Mr. Goudy is employed as a lithographer at a salary of \$20,000 a year. Mrs. Goudy is employed as an insurance underwriter at a salary of \$15,000 a year. They own a home valued at \$54,000 with a mortgage of \$46,000, and have business assets valued at \$70,000, six automobiles valued at \$30,000, and personal effects. Mr. and Mrs. Goudy are physically able to have children but prefer to adopt.

On August 26, 1975 the Department of State submitted a report on this legislation which reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D.C., August 26, 1975.

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In reference to your request for a report concerning the case of Doo Hoon Park, beneficiary of H.R. 6687, 94th

H.R. 919

Congress, there is enclosed a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been submitted by the American Embassy at Seoul, Korea in whose consular jurisdiction the beneficiary resides.

The bill would provide for the beneficiary's classification as a child and for granting of immediate relative status upon approval of a petition filed by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence D. Goudy, American citizens. It also provides that the natural parents or brothers and sisters of the beneficiary shall not by virtue of such relationship, be accorded any right, privilege or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

It would also waive the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act relating to the number of petitions which may be approved on behalf of orphans.

Sincerely,

ROBERT J. McCLOSKEY,
Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.

Enclosure.

SUBMITTED BY THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT SEOUL, KOREA

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION, CONCERNING H.R. 6687 FOR THE
RELIEF OF PARK DOO HOON

The beneficiary was born on July 24, 1960, in Uijongbu, Kyonggido, Korea. He is a student and presently resides with foster parents at #242 Kaneung 2-dong, Uijungbo City, Kyonggi, Korea; his welfare is under the jurisdiction of Korea Social Services, Inc., Seoul.

The beneficiary is registered as an intending immigrant chargeable to the nonpreference category of the numerical limitation for Korea, with a registration priority date of November 26, 1974. If an immigrant visa in the nonpreference category cannot be issued to him before his sixteenth birthday, he will become subject to the Labor certification requirement of Section 212(a)(14) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended.

An Embassy file check revealed no derogatory information concerning the beneficiary.

The beneficiary underwent a medical examination on July 4, 1975, and was found to be in good health.

Mr. Frenzel submitted the following letters in support of his bill:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 10, 1976.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN EILBERG: I appreciate this opportunity to offer a statement in support of my bill introduction, H.R. 6687, private legislation for the relief of Doo Hoon Park.

H.R. 919

Doo Hoon is currently in the custody of the Reception Home of Korean Social Services, Seoul, Korea, having been placed there for adoption by his mother in 1970. The boy, born July 24, 1960, is of mixed Korean-American parentage. His mother is living, but has unconditionally released her son for adoption. The whereabouts of the natural father is unknown.

Lutheran Social Services of Minnesota, 2414 Park Avenue, Minneapolis, received the child for placement in 1971. LSS located two sets of adoptive parents, but before the transactions could be completed the prospective parents retracted their offers for personal reasons. The LSS report of April 15, 1975, is attached herewith.

The prospective adoptive parents, Rosemary and Clarence Goudy reside at 6809 Washburn Avenue South, Richfield, Minnesota. The Goudys have three adopted children, Beth, age 18, Jill, age 16 and Michelle, age 12, all of whom were born in Korea. As the first two Goudy children are siblings, both I-600 petitions were used on the initial adoption. The third child was originally placed with another U.S. family and when that placement did not work out successfully, was adopted by the Goudys in accordance with the adoption laws of the State of Minnesota. Because the petition quota was used for siblings, the family hoped they could be granted another I-600 to allow them to petition for Doo Hoon. Had the order of the adoptions been reversed this would have been possible. However, when the adoption process was begun in January 1974, the Goudys found that the additional petition could not be granted by the Immigration Service.

I am particularly supportive of this private bill because the Goudy family is an especially good match for a teenage boy. He would be joining an established, mature family where the ages of his three sisters are compatible with his own. And, if Doo Hoon's placement cannot be accomplished with this family, realistically, the child's future opportunity for an adoptive family is negligible. The Goudys have been working on this adoption for more than two years. Doo Hoon has been waiting for a home and family for nearly six years. He is too old now to be adopted by another family. I believe the bill should be passed to meet the human need so evident on both sides.

Absent enactment of the bill, Doo Hoon would be chargeable to the non-preference category of immigrants from the Eastern Hemisphere, where he is on the waiting list with a priority date of November 26, 1974. It is unlikely that a non-preference number will become available to him before his sixteenth birthday in July 1976, after which he would be subject to the labor certification requirement of Section 212(a)(14) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended.

I respectfully request the Committee's favorable action on H.R. 6687 to classify Doo Hoon Park a child under the meaning of the law and to find inapplicable the petition limitation in this case.

Additional documentation supporting H.R. 6687 is attached in the form of a statement from Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Goudy, dated March 7, 1976.

Yours very truly,

BILL FRENZEL,
Member of Congress.

Enclosures.

MARCH 7, 1976.

A STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF DOO HOON PARK

Doo Hoon Park is a child of mixed parentage. That is, his mother is Korean and his father American. He is an intelligent child with dreams of a career in science. Because his father was an American and did not assume responsibility for his upbringing, these dreams are futile as long as he remains in Korea. Korean philosophy is that a child is the child of the father and belongs with his father's people.

Doo Hoon, by Korean standards, is not Korean and does not belong in Korea. Doo Hoon, by American standards, is Korean. He has Oriental features and speaks little English. He is (then, caught in the middle, a child without a country. Doo Hoon has a further reason to feel unwanted. He has been waiting for adoptive parents since 1971.

He has an adoptive family waiting for him now. We are his family and we address this statement to the members of Congress on his behalf.

Our home is ideally suited for Doo Hoon. There are two teenagers, 16 and 18, and a third child who is 12 years old. All three children are Korean. In the 5½ years we have been a Korean-American family, we have all learned a great deal about the coexistence of cultures. Doo Hoon will fit into his new family with a minimum of culture shock.

Because both parents pursue careers, independent and responsible behavior is encouraged in our household. This has allowed all the children to develop very strong and distinct personalities. Our philosophy of child rearing has been effective. Michelle, our youngest member, lived for two years with another family. When she was removed from that household, she underwent extensive psychological testing. We were told to make no permanent arrangements for her because it was not known how severely she had been affected by her experience with her first family. Michelle came to us a 9 year old adult afraid to do anything wrong. She is now a normal happy 12 year old. At no point have we experienced the behavior problems we had been warned of.

This atmosphere of responsibility is ideal for Doo Hoon. He has already developed a distinct personality and sense of values. He has had to be an adult in many ways for years. His values will be respected and integrated with our own.

We ask now that the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America act favorably on H.R. 6687, a private relief measure on behalf of Doo Hoon Park. This bill is designed to afford immediate relative status to Doo Hoon and waive the limitation on foreign adoptions petitions in this instance. Passage of this bill is necessary if Doo Hoon is to be given the opportunity to function as a member of our family and, eventually, as a citizen of the United States.

ROSEMARY GOUDY,
CLARENCE GOUDY.

LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICE OF MINNESOTA,
 Minneapolis, Minn., April 15, 1975.

Re Prospective adoptive parents,

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Goudy,
 6809 Washburn Avenue South,
 Minneapolis, Minnesota 55123—Child, Park, Doo Hoon, b.
 July 24, 1960.

Miss ELIZABETH DOWIAK,
 Caseworker, Office of Bill Frenzel, Congress of the United States,
 House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MISS DOWIAK: In January of 1974 Mr. and Mrs. Clarence D. Goudy expressed an interest in adopting an older Korean child. The Goudys felt that they were emotionally and physically prepared to bring up a teenager with an established behavior pattern and personal idiosyncrasies. They had a rewarding experience with their three adopted daughters—Beth, 16 years old; Jill, 14 years old and Michelle, 9 years old. The Goudys hoped very much for an opportunity to adopt an older boy from Korea.

A boy, Doo Hoon Park, born 7-24-60 in Seoul, Korea of Korean-American background, was referred by Korea Social Service to Lutheran Social Service for adoptive placement in August 1971. Despite our efforts to find adoptive parents for Doo Hoon, we remained unsuccessful. His age was the decisive factor in not having been selected. On several occasions he was considered by some couples for adoption but they unfortunately had to withdraw their application because of some unexpected personal reason or environmental changes in their family situation. Consequently, Doo Hoon was back again on the available list and years slipped by.

That Doo Hoon was available for adoption was discussed with Mr. and Mrs. Goudy in March, 1974. After giving serious thought to this possibility, the Goudys were eager to adopt Doo Hoon. The Goudys seemed to be realistic and well prepared for their plans. Mr. Kun Chil Paik, Director of Korea Social Service, was immediately notified of the Goudy's interest in adopting Doo Hoon. Pictures of the Goudy family and letters were sent to Korea Social Service for Doo Hoon's benefit. Doo Hoon responded to it with happiness and anticipation.

Doo Hoon was born in a common-law marriage relationship. His mother is of full Korean background and his father is an American of Spanish descent. Doo Hoon has Korean-Caucasian features and is therefore very much discriminated against and harassed by other teenagers in school and in his neighborhood. He is a sensitive teenager and suffers a great deal under these circumstances. Doo Hoon is in excellent health and is above the average in intelligence. He is one of the best students in his school. Doo Hoon's mother is eager to return to her parents and home community but this is off limits to her as long as she has Doo Hoon with her. Doo Hoon has been given hope that he will have a chance to go to America and he very much wants to leave Korea. He knows of the Goudy family and is appreciative of the fact that they are willing to adopt him. Doo Hoon's mother is eager to place him for adoption for his welfare's sake and her own future life.

Mrs. JANINA STRELNIEKS,
 Social Worker, Lutheran Social Service of Minnesota.

BUDGETARY STATEMENT

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 to all immigration and nationality matters but no specific oversight is contemplated in this instance.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Upon consideration of all the facts in this case, the Committee is of the opinion that H.R. 6687 should be enacted and accordingly recommends that the bill do pass.

○

Calendar No. 1040

94TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE }

REPORT
No. 94-1106

DOO HOON PARK

August 4, 1976.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 6687]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 6687) for the relief of Doo Hoon Park, 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 facilitate the entry of the beneficiary into the United States as an immediate relative of the U.S. citizen parents by whom he is to be adopted.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiary of the bill is a 15-year-old native and citizen of Korea who resides in that country in a foster home. He is coming for adoption by citizens of the United States who have three other adopted alien children.

A letter with attached memorandum, dated December 29, 1976, to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the bill reads as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
Washington, D.C., December 29, 1975.

Hon. PETER W. RODINO, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 6637) for the relief of Doo Hoon Park, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary.

The bill would provide that the fifteen-year-old beneficiary, who is to be adopted by United States citizens, may be classified as a child and granted immediate relative status. The bill further provides that the natural parents or brothers or sisters of the beneficiary shall not thereafter, by virtue of such relationship, be accorded any right, privilege or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act. The bill also provides that the provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act which limits the number of petitions that may be approved for adopted children shall not be applicable to the beneficiary.

Absent enactment of the bill, the beneficiary, a native of Korea, would be chargeable to the nonpreference portion of the numerical limitation for immigrants and conditional entrants from countries in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Sincerely,

Commissioner.

Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE H.R. 6687

The beneficiary, Doo Hoon Park, was born in Seoul, Korea on July 24, 1960 of a common-law relationship between his mother, Ok Soon Park, and an American soldier. The name and location of the father are unknown.

Korea Social Service, Inc. in Seoul, Korea has been appointed the beneficiary's legal guardian and he is presently residing with foster parents in Korea.

The prospective adoptive parents of the beneficiary are United States citizens Clarence and Rosemary Goudy, born April 10, 1939 and May 23, 1945, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Goudy have had two previous petitions approved in 1970 to accord their adopted daughters, Sun Hyang Park and Sun Hee Park, immediate relative status for the issuance of immigrant visas. In 1973 the couple adopted a third Korean orphan, In Sook Kim, who was first adopted by another American family and then placed with the Goudys when the first family could not adjust to the adoption.

Mr. and Mrs. Goudy presently reside in Minneapolis, Minnesota where Mr. Goudy is employed as a lithographer at a salary of \$20,000 a year. Mrs. Goudy is employed as an insurance underwriter at a salary of \$15,000 a year. They own a home valued at \$54,000 with a mortgage of \$40,000, and have

business assets valued at \$70,000, six automobiles valued at \$30,000, and personal effects. Mr. and Mrs. Goudy are physically able to have children but prefer to adopt.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated August 26, 1975, to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, from the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, U.S. Department of State, with reference to the bill reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D.C., August 26, 1975.

Hon. PETER W. RODINO, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In reference to your request for a report concerning the case of Doo Hoon Park, beneficiary of H.R. 6687, 94th Congress, there is enclosed a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been submitted by the American Embassy at Seoul, Korea in whose consular jurisdiction the beneficiary resides.

The bill would provide for the beneficiary's classification as a child and for granting of immediate relative status upon approval of a petition filed by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence D. Goudy, American citizens. It also provides that the natural parents or brothers and sisters of the beneficiary shall not by virtue of such relationship, be accorded any right, privilege or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

It would also waive the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act relating to the number of petitions which may be approved on behalf of orphans.

Sincerely,

ROBERT J. McCLOSKEY,
Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.

Enclosure.

SUBMITTED BY THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT SEOUL KOREA

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION, CONCERNING H.R. 6687 FOR THE
RELIEF OF PARK DOO HOON

The beneficiary was born on July 24, 1960, in Uijongbu, Kyonggido, Korea. He is a student and presently resides with foster parents at #242 Kaneung 2-dong, Uijungbo City, Kyonggi, Korea; his welfare is under the jurisdiction of Korea Social Services, Inc., Seoul.

The beneficiary is registered as an intending immigrant chargeable to the nonpreference category of the numerical limitation for Korea, with a registration priority date of November 26, 1974. If an immigrant visa in the nonpreference category cannot be issued to him before his sixteenth birthday, he will become subject to the Labor certification requirement of Section 212(a)(14) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended.

An Embassy file clerk revealed no derogatory information concerning the beneficiary.

The beneficiary underwent a medical examination on July 4, 1975, and was found to be in good health.

Congressman Bill Frenzel, the author of the bill submitted the following information in connection with the case:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 10, 1976.

Hon. JOSHUA EILBERG,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship and International Law, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN EILBERG: I appreciate this opportunity to offer a statement in support of my bill introduction, H.R. 6687, private legislation for the relief of Doo Hoon Park.

Doo Hoon is currently in the custody of the Reception Home of Korean Social Services, Seoul, Korea, having been placed there for adoption by his mother in 1970. The boy, born July 24, 1960, is of mixed Korean-American parentage. His mother is living, but has unconditionally released her son for adoption. The whereabouts of the natural father is unknown.

Lutheran Social Services of Minnesota, 2414 Park Avenue, Minneapolis, received the child for placement in 1971. LSS located two sets of adoptive parents, but before the transactions could be completed the prospective parents retracted their offers for personal reasons. The LSS report of April 15, 1975, is attached herewith.

The prospective adoptive parents, Rosemary and Clarence Goudy reside at 6809 Washburn Avenue South, Richfield, Minnesota. The Goudys have three adopted children, Beth, age 18, Jill, age 16 and Michelle, age 12, all of whom were born in Korea. As the first two Goudy children are siblings, both I-600 petitions were used on the initial adoption. The third child was originally placed with another U.S. family and when that placement did not work out successfully, was adopted by the Goudys in accordance with the adoption laws of the State of Minnesota. Because the petition quota was used for siblings, the family hoped they could be granted another I-600 to allow them to petition for Doo Hoon. Had the order of the adoptions been reversed this would have been possible. However, when the adoption process was begun in January 1974, the Goudys found that the additional petition could not be granted by the Immigration Service.

I am particularly supportive of this private bill because the Goudy family is an especially good match for a teenage boy. He would be joining an established, mature family where the ages of his three sisters are compatible with his own. And, if Doo Hoon's placement cannot be accomplished with this family, realistically, the child's future opportunity for an adoptive family is negligible. The Goudys have been working on this adoption for more than two years. Doo Hoon has been waiting for a home and family for nearly six years. He is too old now to be adopted by another family. I believe the bill should be passed to meet the human need so evident on both sides.

Absent enactment of the bill, Doo Hoon would be chargeable to the non-preference category of immigrants from the Eastern Hemisphere, where he is on the waiting list with a priority date of November 26, 1974. It is unlikely that a non-preference number will become available to him before his sixteenth birthday in July 1976, after which he would be subject to the labor certification requirement of Section 212(a)(14) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended.

I respectfully request the Committee's favorable action on H.R. 6687 to classify Doo Hoon Park a child under the meaning of the law and to find inapplicable the petition limitation in this case.

Additional documentation supporting H.R. 6687 is attached in the form of a statement from Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Goudy, dated March 7, 1976.

Yours very truly,

BILL FRENZEL,
Member of Congress.

Enclosures.

MARCH 7, 1976.

A STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF DOO HOON PARK

Doo Hoon Park is a child of mixed parentage. That is, his mother is Korean and his father American. He is an intelligent child with dreams of a career in science. Because his father was an American and did not assume responsibility for his upbringing, these dreams are futile as long as he remains in Korea. Korean philosophy is that a child is the child of the father and belongs with his father's people.

Doo Hoon, by Korean standards, is not Korean and does not belong in Korea. Doo Hoon, by American standards, is Korean. He has Oriental features and speaks little English. He is then, caught in the middle, a child without a country. Doo Hoon has a further reason to feel unwanted. He has been waiting for adoptive parents since 1971.

He has an adoptive family waiting for him now. We are his family and we address this statement to the members of Congress on his behalf.

Our home is ideally suited for Doo Hoon. There are two teenagers, 16 and 18, and a third child who is 12 years old. All three children are Korean. In the 5½ years we have been a Korean-American family, we have all learned a great deal about the coexistence of cultures. Doo Hoon will fit into his new family with a minimum of culture shock.

Because both parents pursue careers, independent and responsible behavior is encouraged in our household. This has allowed all the children to develop very strong and distinct personalities. Our philosophy of child rearing has been effective. Michelle, our youngest member, lived for two years with another family. When she was removed from that household, she underwent extensive psychological testing. We were told to make no permanent arrangements for her because it was not known how severely she had been affected by her experience with her first family. Michelle came to us a 9 year old adult afraid to do anything wrong. She is now a normal happy 12 year old. At no point have we experienced the behavior problems we had been warned of.

This atmosphere of responsibility is ideal for Doo Hoon. He has already developed a distinct personality and sense of values. He has had to be an adult in many ways for years. His values will be respected and integrated with our own.

We ask now that the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America act favorably on H.R. 6687, a private relief measure on behalf of Doo Hoon Park. This bill is designed to afford immediate relative status to Doo Hoon and waive the limitation on foreign adoptions petitions in this instance. Passage of this bill is necessary if Doo Hoon is to be given the opportunity to function as a member of our family and, eventually, as a citizen of the United States.

ROSEMARY GOUDY.
CLARENCE GOUDY.

LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICE OF MINNESOTA,
Minneapolis, Minn., April 15, 1975.

Re Prospective adoptive parents,
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Goudy,
6809 Washburn Avenue South,
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55423—Child, Park, Doo Hoon, b.
July 24, 1960.

MISS ELIZABETH DOWIAK,
*Caseworker, Office of Bill Frenzel, Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MISS DOWIAK: In January of 1974 Mr. and Mrs. Clarence D. Goudy expressed an interest in adopting an older Korean child. The Goudys felt that they were emotionally and physically prepared to bring up a teenager with an established behavior pattern and personal idiosyncrasies. They had a rewarding experience with their three adopted daughters—Beth, 16 years old; Jill, 14 years old and Michelle, 9 years old. The Goudys hoped very much for an opportunity to adopt an older boy from Korea.

A boy, Doo Hoon Park, born 7-24-60 in Seoul, Korea of Korean-American background, was referred by Korea Social Service to Lutheran Social Service for adoptive placement in August 1971. Despite our efforts to find adoptive parents for Doo Hoon, we remained unsuccessful. His age was the decisive factor in not having been selected. On several occasions he was considered by some couples for adoption but they unfortunately had to withdraw their application because of some unexpected personal reason or environmental changes in their family situation. Consequently, Doo Hoon was back again on the available list and years slipped by.

That Doo Hoon was available for adoption was discussed with Mr. and Mrs. Goudy in March, 1974. After giving serious thought to this possibility, the Goudys were eager to adopt Doo Hoon. The Goudys seemed to be realistic and well prepared for their plans. Mr. Kun Chil Paik, Director of Korea Social Service, was immediately notified of the Goudy's interest in adopting Doo Hoon. Pictures of the Goudy family and letters were sent to Korea Social Service for Doo Hoon's benefit. Doo Hoon responded to it with happiness and anticipation.

Doo Hoon was born in a common-law marriage relationship. His mother is of full Korean background and his father is an American of

Spanish descent. Doo Hoon has Korean-Caucasian features and is therefore very much discriminated against and harassed by other teenagers in school and in his neighborhood. He is a sensitive teenager and suffers a great deal under these circumstances. Doo Hoon is in excellent health and is above the average in intelligence. He is one of the best students in his school. Doo Hoon's mother is eager to return to her parents and home community but this is off limits to her as long as she has Doo Hoon with her. Doo Hoon has been given hope that he will have a chance to go to America and he very much wants to leave Korea. He knows of the Goudy family and is appreciative of the fact that they are willing to adopt him. Doo Hoon's mother is eager to place him for adoption for his welfare's sake and her own future life.

Mrs. JANINA STRELNIEKS,
*Social Worker, Lutheran
Social Service of Minnesota.*

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (H.R. 6687) should be enacted.

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Ninety-fourth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the nineteenth day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six*

An Act

For the relief of Doo Hoon Park.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Doo Hoon Park may be classified as a child within the meaning of section 101(b)(1)(F) of the Act, upon approval of a petition filed in his behalf by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence D. Goudy, citizens of the United States, pursuant to section 204 of the Act: *Provided*, That the natural parents or brothers or sisters of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such relationship, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act. Section 204(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, relating to the number of petitions which may be approved, shall be inapplicable in this case.*

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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