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FOUNDED 1923

PHAM NGOC SANG

Military number 51/600.003

Born on August 12, 1931 at Gia Dinh

- In 1951 was mobilized to study Session I of Thu Duc Infantry School.
- June 1952 graduated and **was** assigned to the 17th Infantry Division in Tra Vinh.
- October 1952 was summoned for health check up and transferred to the Air Force.
- December 1952 to Manakech (Maroc) for T6 Flying Study.
- August 1953 Lo Avord (France) for MD312 Flying Study.
- February 1954 graduated to be a pilot and was transferred to Blida to study shooting and bombing on MD315.
- May 1954 was summoned for going to Orleans (France) for studying Transition on C47.
- October 1954 to February 1955 was transferred Lo Toulouse (France) for studying France Pilot and Transportation Diploma. Graduated and returned to Orleans and then returned to Vietnam for joining Senegal Division, helping transport refugees from Hai Phong.

WHEN SEPARATE TO BE IN VIETNAM AIRFORCE

1955–1963: Commander of Communication Flying Corps.

1963-1965: Commander of Air Force Training Base

1965-1966: Commander of Flying Corps 33

1966-1968: Military Official Chief at the Prime Minister's residence.

1969-1970: Studied at National Defense Higher School

1970-1972: Examiner Specialist at Department of Defense.

1972-1975: Commander of the 6th Air Force Division.

TRIPS TO THE UNITED STATES:

- Learned to fly DC4 (C54) at Hickam Air Base (Honolulu).
- Studied "Command and General Staff School" Session in Leavenworth (Kansas).
- Studied "Defense Management" Session in Monterey, California in Navy Post Graduate School.

THE ADVISOR IN UNIT:

1. Lt. Col. Hardness when was Commander of 33th Air Corps (1965).
2. Lt. Col. Jones Barnes when was Commander of 6th Air Force Division (1974).
3. Mr. Lewis, personnel of American Embassy detached to 6th Air Force Division and both were captured on same day April 16, 1975.

DIPLOMA

Command and General Staff (1961) presented by President Truman.

The undersigned, Anne Loefer, who works for the International Trade Commission for a period of 10 years, has a Master of Arts in English from the University of California, San Diego, and has been a member of the American Translators Association and the American Translators Institute. She has made the above translation from the attached Mexican document and that it is a true and correct translation to the best of her knowledge and belief.

Julie LUGER

OVERSEAS
OFFICES

Amsterdam, Athens, Barcelona, Beijing, Bern, Bonn, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Cape Town, Caracas, Chicago, Copenhagen, Doha, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hong Kong, Istanbul, Johannesburg, London, Lyons, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Miami, Moscow, Mumbai, New York, Osaka, Paris, Rome, Seoul, Singapore, Stockholm, Taipei, Tokyo, Vienna, Zurich.

Contributions to the International Rescue Committee are tax deductible.

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THE CURRENTLY DEPARTURE PROGRAM**Change in Interview Criteria for the
Former Re-Education Camp Detainee Sub-Program**

As of February 1, 1993, cases proposed for interview under the former re-education camp detainee sub-program will include in addition to the principal applicant only spouses and unmarried children who have not yet attained the age of twenty-one. Children over twenty one will no longer be eligible for interview. Exceptions to this limitation will be made in instances in which it is determined, at the discretion of INS, that a last remaining, dependent, family member should be allowed to accompany an approved principal applicant for humanitarian reasons.

Normally, in refugee admissions programs for other nationalities, only spouses and unmarried children under the age of twenty-one are considered for admission along with principal applicants. Thus, the change to be instituted in February is a continuation of U.S. Government efforts to bring ODP processing more into line with worldwide refugee and immigrant visa processing standards.

Moreover, recent reports from the field have unfortunately indicated a dramatic rise in the incidence of fraudulent claims relating to the identity, age, and marital status of sons and daughters claimed by principal applicants in re-ed cases. These fraudulent claims have come to require a disproportionate amount of INS interviewing resources at the expense of bona fide applicants. The net result is significant delay in the processing of this priority caseload.

INS and ODP officers will remain alert for individual cases in which there may be significant humanitarian reasons for including an aged-out son or daughter in a re-ed case. Exceptional cases might include, for example, disabled sons or daughters who would not have family remaining in Vietnam to care for them or cases where the remaining son or daughter might be subject to other forms of severe hardship.

For those aged-out sons or daughters who may no longer qualify for interview, once the parents have been in the U.S. for one year after admission as refugees and adjusted status, they may file family 2nd preference immigrant visa petitions for their unmarried children over twenty-one. Petitions for married sons and daughters may be filed by parents after they have become U.S. citizens.

December 1994

THE ORDERLY DEPARTURE PROGRAM

Changes in Immigrant Visa Application and Issuance Procedures

Immigrant visa application and issuance procedures for Vietnamese under the Orderly Departure Program (ODP), having evolved from the family reunification element of ODP refugee processing, historically have been specially tailored to special conditions in Vietnam. This was considered appropriate in the past, as the Vietnamese visa applicants frequently were unable to meet normal visa application requirements. However, with the changing conditions in Vietnam over the past year, it has become apparent that Vietnamese applicants can and should be subject to the same application requirements as other visa applicants world-wide. Therefore, beginning in FY-1995 the Orderly Departure Program (ODP) will take concrete steps to bring its immigrant visa application and issuance procedures into line with world-wide visa practices. Following below are the main changes that will take place. (Please note that these changes apply only to visa applicants, and not to applicants for admission as refugees.) The changes will be phased in during the period October-December 1994.

Communication with visa applicants

Upon receipt of approved visa petitions from the National Visa Center, ODP henceforth will contact the beneficiaries in Vietnam directly with information on how to proceed with their applications, rather than the petitioner/anchors in the U.S. The applicants in Vietnam will be sent the "Packet 3" describing documentary requirements for the visa and the "Packet 4" setting an appointment date.

Payment of Visa and Medical Examination Fees

These fees will no longer be paid in advance by U.S. petitioner/anchors through the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in New York as the procedure has been in the past. In the future, visa applicants in Vietnam will be expected to pay their own fees in U.S. dollars in Ho Chi Minh City. ODP and IOM are in the process of setting up an arrangement whereby applicants will pay the visa application/issuance fees and medical exam fees through the IOM office in HCMC. The initial fees will amount to US\$240 for adults and \$120 for children under the age of 16, which will

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include the \$170 visa application fee, a \$10 IOM handling fee, and medical fees of \$60 per adult and \$40 per child. If the visa applications are approved, there will be an additional \$30 issuance fee. It should be noted that in the past visa fees were collected only after applications were approved, but that in the future these non-refundable application fees will be collected in advance as required by regulation.

Travel to the U.S.

IOM will no longer automatically arrange travel for visa recipients, although it will continue to do so for refugees. Visa recipients henceforth will be expected to arrange their own transportation. IOM will still be available to provide this service for a fee, but travelers will have to arrange for it directly with IOM. Other travel agencies and airlines also will be advertising their services to visa recipients.

Notifying Petitioner/Sponsors of Arrivals

Previously included in the prepayment made by U.S. sponsors to IOM in New York was a \$10 payment of which \$1 was passed to the Refugee Data Center (RDC) and \$9 to NGO's for notifying the sponsors when and where visa recipients were scheduled to arrive. This fee will no longer be collected by IOM and passed to RDC and the NGO's. Visa recipients will be expected to contact family members themselves to provide arrival data.

Cases in Which IOM Prepayments Already Have Been Made

There is generally about a seven month lag between the collection of prepayments by IOM in New York and the actual departure of visa recipients from Vietnam. Thus, IOM already has collected prepayments for visa and medical fees and travel from persons who will not be ready to travel until as late as mid-1995, amounting to as many as 7,000 persons. For these cases in which prepayment of the costs associated with visa processing already has been made to IOM, the applicants will not be expected to make their own arrangements in Ho Chi Minh City. ODP and IOM will handle cases already in the processing pipeline just as they have been handled in the past, including passing the \$10 arrival notification to sponsoring NGO's. Also, IOM will be contacting persons who already have made prepayments to offer the opportunity to obtain refunds of the amount paid in the event that visa recipients wish to make their own travel arrangements. IOM will be doing this directly.

October 12, 1994

