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Washington, D. C. 20007

CLAYTON WILLIS

Phone: (202) 338-3900

HEALTH: Excellent - AGE: 42 - MARITAL STATUS: Single

EDUCATION:

George Washington University, B.A., 1957
Sorbonne, University of Paris, France, 1953-1954
University of Oslo, Norway, 1953 (Summer)
University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn. 1952-1953
N.Y. Institute of Finance, N.Y.C., Graduate, 1966
Assn. of Commodities Exchange Firms, Inc., N.Y.C., Graduate, 1966
George Washington University (Spanish language), 1973
American University (Spanish language), 1972



OBJECTIVE: Leadership position in the fields of Energy, International Relations and/or Communications.

LANGUAGES: French and Spanish.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE:

Adviser to Fernando E.C. De Baca, Special Assistant to The President, The White House, Public and Congressional Affairs Adviser and Director of Public Affairs, Office of Petroleum Allocation, U.S. Department of Interior, and developed Equal Employment Opportunity program for the Federal Energy Administration, Lecturer in administration and in communications for Federal City College's School of Business and Public Management, Washington, D. C.; Director of Public Affairs and Congressional Relations of the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control (a two-year Presidential Commission), Consultant (Functioning as Director of Public Affairs to the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for the Spanish Speaking People (a Presidential Committee); Consultant on ethnic affairs to the Community Relations Service of the U. S. Department of Justice. Functioning as Director of Public Affairs, Consultant to the National Council on Indian Opportunity (a Presidential Council); Consultant, Office of Program Development, Office of Economic Opportunity, Executive Office of the President; Director of Public Affairs, U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Washington, D. C.

1968-69: Consultant to The Ford Foundation, New York City. (Consultant for ethnic, journalism, government and law programs.)

1967-68: Reporter, Editorial Writer and Critic for The New York Amsterdam News, New York City.

1965-66: Press Officer for the United Nations, New York City.

1965: As Editorial Writer and Correspondent for the Hearst Newspapers, served on the personal staff of William Randolph Hearst, Jr., NYC.

1963-64: WAVA Radio Station of Washington, D.C. and World Radio News Network of Houston, Texas: Was concurrently for WAVA and for WRNN White House, Congressional, State Department, Pentagon Correspondent, Commentator, Announcer and Washington Bureau Chief of World Radio News Network (now defunct), Wash., D.C.

1962: Television correspondent-writer for UPI Newsfilm, N.Y.C.

1961-62: Staff writer for Newsweek, New York City.

1959-61: Reporter and critic for The Albuquerque Tribune, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

OTHER: Special Assignments at the U.S. Embassies in London, England (in 1957); and in Reykjavik, Iceland (in 1967).

Lecturer on international and national affairs (Subjects include Vietnam, Latin America, Africa, ethnic relations and energy.)

Have travelled to 125 nations. Countries include: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Cuba, Egypt, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Panama, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, U.S.S.R., Venezuela.

Covered Vietnam War, Congo War, Israel-Arab War, 1959 Anti-American Disturbances in Bolivia, three Presidential elections.

Twenty articles reprinted in the Congressional Record.

Listed in Who's Who in America, Who's Who in World Commerce and Industry, Who's Who in Government and Dictionary of International Biography of Cambridge, England.

Former owner of The Four Corners Chieftain newspaper, Ignacio and Durango, Colorado.

AWARDS:

Outstanding Service Award from Harlem Prep School, New York City.

As free-lance correspondent, over 100 articles printed in publications such as Newsweek, The Christian Science Monitor, The London Observer, N.Y. Journal-American, N.Y. Daily News, United Press International, Mainichi of Tokyo, Bangkok Post, The Australian and The Sydney Daily Mirror, Sydney, Aust.; The San Francisco Examiner, The Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, The San Antonio, Texas Light; The Boston Record American, The Seattle Post-Intelligencer; The Daily Nation of Nairobi, Kenya; the Sudan Echo, Khartoum, Sudan; The Nashville Tennessean, The Chattanooga Times, The Afro-American Newspapers including the Washington, Baltimore and Richmond Afro-American, The Irish Times.



MEMBERSHIPS:

Overseas Press Club and Sigma Delta Chi Journalism Society.

December 18, 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE

Fernando E.C.de Baca, Special Assistant to the President of the United States, said today that, "The human and economic dimensions of the multi-faceted illegal alien problem in this country are staggering. But Americans have confronted problems of staggering dimensions before and have overcome them. It is time we do just that with our illegal alien issue which is complicating the lives of many Americans and of the more than eight million people who are unlawfully in the U.S."

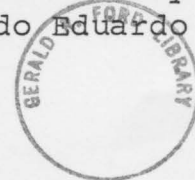
De Baca, who is the highest ranking official of Hispanic descent in the nation, declared, "We must put the whole illegal alien issue into proper focus. Most Americans do not realize that thousands of illegal aliens pay U.S. income taxes and Social Security taxes. But it is also true that many do not pay their share of taxes.

"Then there is the question of the dollar drain on the American economy. Tens of thousands of illegal aliens send at least \$5 billion a year to their countries of origin. This contributes to the balance of payments deficit and to the burden of the American taxpayer," de Baca asserted.

Mr. de Baca declared that, "Something must be done to discourage the tremendous wave of people who illegally stream across our borders daily. In Fiscal Year 1975 alone 756,800 illegal aliens were apprehended. In fact the number of Mexican illegals apprehended has increased 46 times in the past 15 years from 14,000 in 1961 to 654,900 in Fiscal Year 1975. We are clearly not doing enough to discourage illegal aliens from sneaking across our borders."

On his father's side, de Baca is a direct descendant of Nunez Cabeza de Vaca who landed at Tampa Bay in 1527 and became one of America's first great historians. On his mother's side, de Baca is of Mexican and Indian descent. De Baca is the first Hispanic American to have been named Special Assistant to the President in the history of the U.S. President Ford on Sept. 16, 1974, appointed Fernando Eduardo Cabeza de Baca Special Assistant to the President.

MORE



De Baca suggested that, "A more systematic approach should be taken to understanding and describing the problem and the characteristics of the people who want to come to the U.S. badly enough to break the law to get here."

He said, "This is one of the reasons why President Ford established a Committee on Illegal Aliens within the Domestic Council to study the problem in its entirety and to come to grips with it. President Ford is the first American President to constantly confront this problem head-on," he said.

De Baca added that, "Since it would be impossible to apprehend the millions of undocumented persons in the U.S. without turning the U.S. into a police state, it is imperative to regularize the status of such persons so that they will not be exploited and they can better integrate themselves in our society as a whole."

The Presidential Special Assistant said further, "Something should be done about setting a cutoff date on the length of time some aliens have been here to adjust their status to lawful. And a firm cutoff date should be set so no other persons are in any way encouraged to come here to stay a certain number of years to get lawful status," the 37-year-old de Baca said.

He said, "We must do a general update of all provisions of exclusion and ineligibility for visas which were placed in the law as part of the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952 to prohibit the entry into the U.S. of certain types of persons including aliens who have committed certain offenses such as immigration related offenses. Many of these grounds of ineligibility are generally believed not to be as serious as they were at one time."

According to a recent Immigration and Naturalization Service survey, an estimated more than 5,222,000 illegal aliens are said to come from Mexico. Most come from states along the border. The Central Americans and Caribbean Islanders have the second largest numbers of illegal alien next to the Mexicans. The number of Mexican undocumented aliens apprehended has increased 46 times in the past 15 years from 14,000 in 1961 to 654,900 in Fiscal Year 1975.

"Above all else, we must look at the human needs of the problem. We must come up with the fairest solution to the problem possible," cautioned de Baca.

De Baca came to the White House from San Francisco. He served there as Regional Director of the U.S. Dept. of HEW and as Chairman of the Federal Regional Council for the Western United States. He was born at Albuquerque, New Mexico where he earned his B.A. degree in public administration at the University of New Mexico. He taught public school while he worked his way through college.

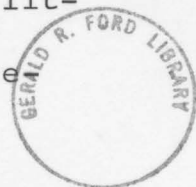
December 14, 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE

Fernando E.C. De Baca, Special Assistant to the President of the United States, said today that, "It is essential that the Voting Rights Act of 1975 be vigorously enforced. The Voting Rights Act of 1975 represents a major breakthrough for the nation's Spanish-speaking citizens and members of other language minority groups. Voting discrimination against Spanish-speaking citizens has been pervasive and far reaching. With the passage of this vital law, we can be assured of far greater representation of Americans of Spanish heritage in the elected offices of this country. But none of this will happen unless there is a vigorous and sincere effort on the part of Government and the American people to enforce the provisions of the Voting Rights Act," said De Baca.

De Baca, who is the youngest and highest ranking Federal executive of Hispanic descent in the nation, is a direct descendant of the Spanish explorer, Nunez Cabeza de Vaca who landed at Tampa Bay, Florida in 1527. He is the first Spanish American to have been named Special Assistant to the President in the history of the United States.

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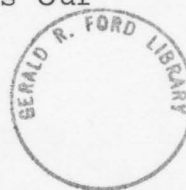
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"A survey should be conducted as promptly as possible to get an accurate accounting of States in which the new coverage will apply," Presidential Assistant De Baca asserted. He also added, "I will work closely with the Justice Department to get such enforcements."

"The right to vote is one of the most fundamental and inalienable rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and it is our responsibility to ensure that it is safeguarded for all our citizens," said De Baca.

President Ford September 16, 1974, appointed Fernando Eduardo Cabeza De Baca, Special Assistant to the President. De Baca came to the White House from San Francisco, California. He served there as Regional Director of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare and as Chairman of the Federal Regional Council for the Western United States. The White House official is the first Spanish American to have been appointed Special Assistant to the President in the history of our country. The President's Special Assistant was born 37 years ago at Albuquerque, New Mexico.



Ford Hails Gain In Voting Rights

By Cynthia Gorney
Washington Post Staff Writer

On the 10th anniversary of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, President Ford signed a bill yesterday that extends the act for seven years, expands its coverage to non-English speaking citizens and makes permanent its ban on voter literacy tests.

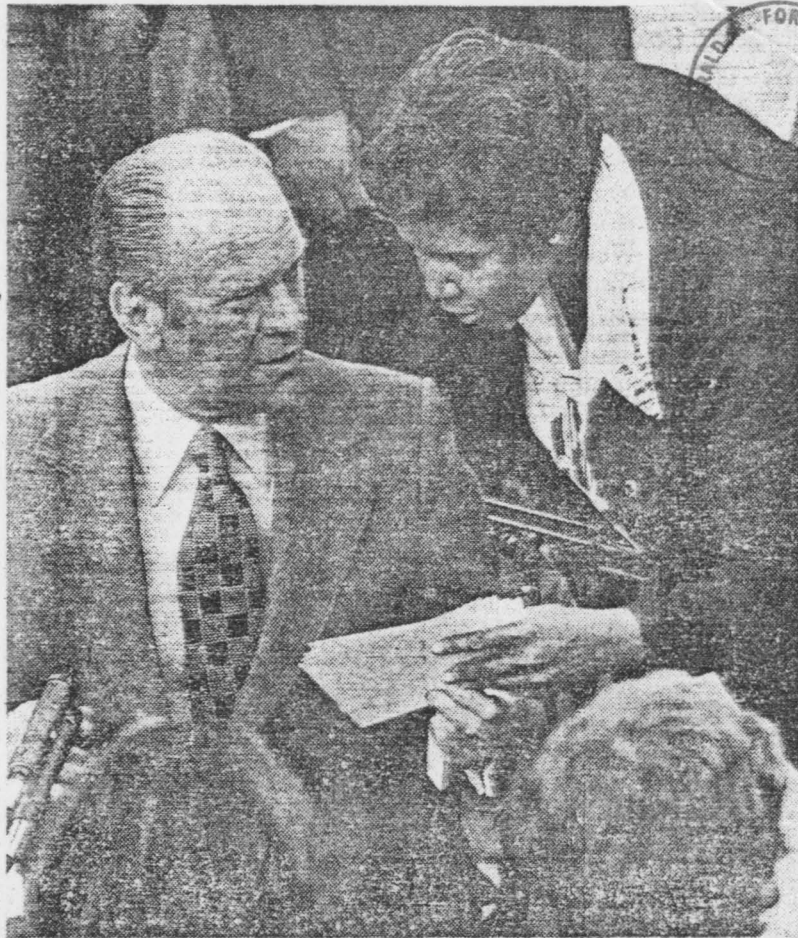
Mr. Ford signed the extension in a Rose Garden ceremony attended by many of the civil rights leaders who fought for the Voting Rights Act 10 years ago.

"The right to vote is at the very foundation of our American system," Mr. Ford said. "There must be no question whatsoever about the right of each eligible American to participate in our electoral process."

The Voting Rights Act, which has often been called the nation's most effective piece of civil rights legislation, has prohibited the use of literacy or other qualifying tests in voter registration. It gave the Justice Department the power to supervise elections in any state that used such tests and that showed registration of fewer than 50 per cent of its voting-age residents during the 1964 presidential election.

The new amendment to the act extends the Justice Department's special super-

See PRESIDENT, A13, Col. 1



By Frank Johnston—The Washington Post

Rep. Barbara Jordan with President Ford at Voting Rights Act signing.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF
THE HONORABLE FERNANDO E. C. DE BACA
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

Fernando E. C. De Baca was appointed Special Assistant to the President of the United States by President Gerald R. Ford on the 16th of September 1974.

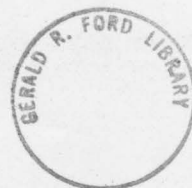
Prior to his appointment, he served as Regional Director of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare in San Francisco and as Chairman of the Federal Regional Council for the Western United States. As Regional Director, Mr. De Baca was responsible for all HEW programs in California, Arizona, Nevada, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa and the Trust Territories of the Pacific, totaling more than \$11 billion a year in scope. As chairman of the Federal Regional Council, he served as the top coordinating Federal official on the West Coast and as senior spokesman for the Administration on Domestic policies and programs.

Mr. De Baca has an impressive background and a record of achievements in private industry and public service. Prior to his appointment as Federal Regional Council Chairman and HEW Regional Director, he served as Special Assistant to the Chairman of the U. S. Civil Service Commission and as Director of the President's Spanish Speaking Program. Before that, he served as Commissioner of the New Mexico State Department of Motor Vehicles, as Special Assistant to the Governor of New Mexico and as a District Tax Director.

Mr. De Baca is a graduate in Public Administration of the University of New Mexico and a veteran of the Viet Nam conflict. At age 37, he is the youngest and highest ranking Federal executive of Hispanic descent in the nation.

De Baca also advises the President on Cuban affairs, illegal aliens, and the language minorities.

On his father's side, Fernando E. C. De Baca is a direct descendant of the Spanish explorer Nunez Cabeza de Vaca who landed at Tampa Bay, Florida, in 1527. Cabeza de Vaca was the first non-Indian in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. On his mother's side, De Baca is of Mexican and Indian descent. Mrs. Dolores Aguirre Cabeza De Baca is a Mestizo. Her family came from Chihuahua State in Mexico. She lives in Albuquerque, New Mexico. An educator in New Mexico, De Baca's father, Nathaniel Cabeza De Baca, died in 1963.



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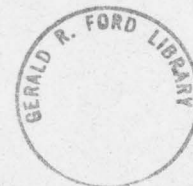
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November 23, 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE

Fernando E.C. De Baca, Special Assistant to the President of the United States, said today that, "It is essential that the Voting Rights Act of 1975 be vigorously enforced. The Voting Rights Act of 1975 represents a major breakthrough for the nation's Spanish-speaking citizens and members of other language minority groups. Voting discrimination against Spanish-speaking citizens has been pervasive and far reaching. With the passage of this vital law, we can be assured of far greater representation of Americans of Spanish heritage in the elected offices of this country. But none of this will happen unless there is a vigorous and sincere effort on the part of Government and the American people to enforce the provisions of the Voting Rights Act," said De Baca.

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The new law which will run to 1982 permanently bans literacy and other voter qualification tests. It extends pre-



vious protection for Blacks to the language minorities--
American Indians, Alaskan natives, Asian Americans and Spanish
speaking citizens--by permitting Federal observers to oversee
elections in States in which a language minority makes up more
than five percent of the population and in which fewer than
50 percent of potential voters are registered.

"We must see to it that the Act's requirements are
thoroughly carried out, such as increasing voter participation
among language minorities. We must also have enforced the
important requirement that bilingual elections be held in
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"A survey should be conducted as promptly as possible to
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of Health, Education and Welfare and as Chairman of the Federal
Regional Council for the Western United States. The White House
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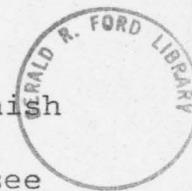
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Washington, D. C.



August 15, 1975

Office of The White House

THE WHITE HOUSE

President Ford in a letter written August 9, 1975, on the first anniversary of his Presidency, commended Special Assistant, Fernando E. C. De Baca.

Mr. De Baca of Albuquerque, New Mexico, was sworn into office September 16, 1974, after serving as Regional Director of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and as Chairman of the Federal Regional Council for the Western United States. He had been Director of the President's 16-Point Spanish Speaking Program and Special Assistant to the Chairman of the U. S. Civil Service Commission. Before that, De Baca served as Commissioner of the New Mexico State Department of Motor Vehicles and as Special Assistant to the Governor of New Mexico.

Mr. De Baca is a graduate in Public Administration of the University of New Mexico. At age 37, he is the youngest and highest ranking Federal executive of Hispanic origin in the nation. He is the first person of Spanish heritage to have been named to that rank in the White House in the history of the United States.

On his late father's side, Fernando De Baca is a direct descendant of the Spanish explorer Nunez Cabeza de Vaca who landed at Tampa Bay, Florida, in 1527. Cabeza de Vaca was the first non-Indian in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. On his mother's side, De Baca is of Mexican and Indian descent. Mrs. Dolores Aguirre Cabeza De Baca is a Mestizo. Her family came from Chihuahua State in Mexico. She

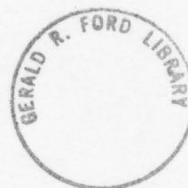
lives in Albuquerque, New Mexico. An educator in New Mexico, De Baca's father, Nathaniel Cabeza De Baca, died in 1963.

Mr. De Baca handles Spanish speaking and other language minority affairs for the White House. He also advises the President on such matters as Cuban affairs and illegal alien problems. The text of the President's letter of August 9, 1975, to Mr. De Baca is as follows:

"Dear Fernando: Although I much prefer looking forward to looking back, I do want you to know on this first anniversary of assuming the Presidential office that whatever I have been able to accomplish for our country has been due in large measure to your loyalty and untiring help.

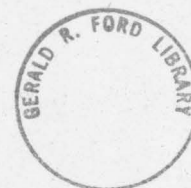
Time races by without adequate opportunity for me to say personal 'thanks' to all who work here. But I do want you to know that I am mindful and deeply appreciative of your cooperation and your commitment, and for the tolerance shown by your family and friends at the over-long hours you put in--not just for me, but for the big job we are all trying to do together.

I can't promise any shorter hours in the future but I am looking forward eagerly to more challenges and more achievements--with your assistance and your continued support. Mrs. Ford joins me in warm good wishes to you and yours. Sincerely, Jerry Ford."



November 23, 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE

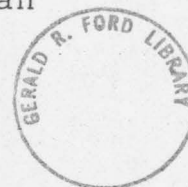


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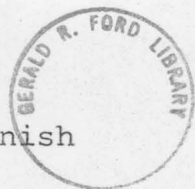
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elections in States in which a language minority makes up more
than five percent of the population and in which fewer than
50 percent of potential voters are registered.

"We must see to it that the Act's requirements are
thoroughly carried out, such as increasing voter participation
among language minorities. We must also have enforced the
important requirement that bilingual elections be held in
States with a language minority of five percent or more if the
minority's illiteracy rates are greater than the nationwide
rate," declared De Baca.

"A survey should be conducted as promptly as possible to
get an accurate accounting of States in which the new coverage
will apply," Presidential Assistant De Baca asserted. He also
added, "I will work closely with the Justice Department to get
such enforcements."

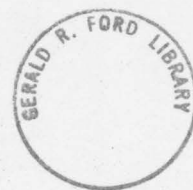
"The right to vote is one of the most fundamental and
inalienable rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and it is our
responsibility to ensure that it is safeguarded for all our
citizens," said De Baca.

President Ford September 16, 1974, appointed Fernando
Eduardo Cabeza De Baca, Special Assistant to the President.
De Baca came to the White House from San Francisco, California.
He served there as Regional Director of the U. S. Department
of Health, Education and Welfare and as Chairman of the Federal
Regional Council for the Western United States. The White House
official is the first Spanish American to have been appointed
Special Assistant to the President in the history of our country.
The President's Special Assistant was born 37 years ago at
Albuquerque, New Mexico.



Welcoming remarks of

The Honorable Fernando De Baca
Special Assistant to the President
for Hispanic Affairs



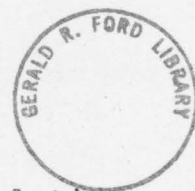
Before opening session of the International Population
Conference, Second Annual Meeting of the World Population
Society, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., November 19, 1975

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished First Lady of the Philippines,
Ambassador Green, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Let me add on behalf of President Ford and on my own
behalf words of greeting and welcome to the participants in
this important Conference. As our distinguished Ambassador,
who has just taken up important responsibilities at the
State Department in this field, has said, it is fitting that
the theme for the meeting we are beginning here today is
"Since Bucharest--and the Future."

As a representative of the White House, and in light of
this theme, I would like to point out to you that the first
message addressed by President Ford to any international
meeting was addressed to the World Population Conference in
session in Bucharest. His telegram was read to the opening
plenary meeting by the principal United States' representative,
former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
Caspar Weinberger.

And because I think that that message is still important,
I would like to read it to you assembled here for the



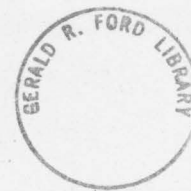
International Population Conference of the World Population Society.

The President's message read as follows: "You are meeting here on a subject that in the true meaning of the word is vital to the future of mankind: How the world will cope with its burgeoning population.

"The rapid growth of the human race presents one of the greatest challenges to man's ingenuity that we have ever encountered. We already know a great deal about the causes of growth, but we know very little about the best ways to deal with its consequences. That must remain one of our primary mutual concerns for the remainder of this century.

"The policies and programs you recommend to solve these problems could affect the peoples of all our nations as well as generations yet unborn. I send you my wishes for the greatest success in your deliberations and pledge that the United States will work unceasingly with you in seeking solutions that are both sound and right."

I think that the President's wishes to that Conference could be repeated to this one. He would, I am sure, hope that your deliberations here are useful and successful. It is the commitment of the United States Government to work with those here and all others who are working to try to find solutions that are sound and right to the problems



associated with "burgeoning population."

I want to restate President Ford's deep commitment to the process of development for the countries of the less developed world. We feel that for those countries seeking development, population growth is a key factor that must be figured into their plans. A population policy, appropriate and suitable to each nation's particular case, is a key part of the development process. Since Bucharest, we note that many nations have set their own population policies and goals and are making some progress at working towards those ends.

For the future, then, the United States Government looks with deep interest at the additional steps which are needed to further the development process. As part of that concern for the development process, I would point to Secretary Kissinger's speech to the Seventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly which Ambassador Moynihan delivered for him on September 1. In that speech, the Secretary of State noted that the determination of the developing nations to mobilize their own efforts is indispensable in the process of development. One of the areas he singled out in this regard was government policies in less developed countries to promote family planning. And the Secretary at that time stated, and I now assure you, that the United States Government is committed to assisting



those countries which seek the help of the United States in developing solutions to their population problems.

I hope, at this Conference, you will work toward developing some answers as to what are the sound and right solutions and in further defining the scope of the population problem. In doing so, I think--and it is my wish--that you will have a useful time at the sessions here.

Welcoming remarks of

The Honorable Fernando De Baca
Special Assistant to the President
for Hispanic Affairs



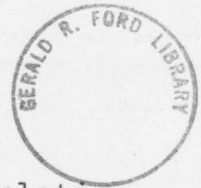
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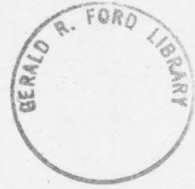
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