

1/12 Henry Kissinger -
may be something here
of interest to you and
November 11, 1968 on Bell
Rogers
Shawlow

PRESIDENT NIXON AND THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE:
A PROGRAM TO ENSURE CONTROL OF KEY PERSONNEL
BY THE NEW PRESIDENT

BACKGROUND:

Mr. Nixon's candidacy not only was unsupported by nearly 90% of the personnel of the Department of State-- it was opposed, at least passively.

Long years of Democratic rule have assured a bureaucracy in the Department of State, which, if required to be politically neutral in legal terms, nevertheless is so strongly opposed to conservative values that none but "liberal" concepts in domestic politics are accepted with any degree of tolerance. This attitude spills over into foreign policy matters. Intellectual honesty and the freedom to air dissenting, i.e., conservative, ideas (an essential part of any intelligent policy formation process) have remained only a theoretical possibility--to be exercised only at the peril of an officer's career. This was because of the tendency to view all dissenting opinion having conservative or traditionally patriotic modalities as emanating from "right wingers" (an epithet at State as damning as "John Bircher").

The possibility that Mr. Nixon could become President was, therefore, feared by most officers in the higher grades (FSO-2, FSO-1, GS-16, GS-17, GS-18) because:

- (1) it threatened their personal status as well-entrenched bureaucrats;
- (2) it posed an inescapable challenge to self-generated and securely protected cliques within the State Department/U.S. Foreign Service, which, remaining intact and undisturbed over the years, have managed to defeat or frustrate the firmest-intentioned reformers and could continue to do so, if permitted.
- (3) it carried the inherent promise of a re-examination of past "sacred cows" of "liberal" and "internationalist" creation, through which these individuals had furthered their careers and with which they were closely identified.

The vast bulk of "liberals" in the U.S. Foreign Service/State Department establishment believe that the allegedly thin margin of Mr. Nixon's victory will make

it impossible for the new Nixon team to impose any deep or meaningful change either upon the internal system which has nurtured them or upon the outward working of the system in terms of U.S. foreign policy operations. (They refuse to interpret the true significance of a 57% anti-administration vote.) Their basic assumption is that their technical expertise will be so indispensable to an incoming administration that their own personal commitment to previous policies can be effectively obscured before the new administration's supporters can be trained to operate the foreign affairs machinery of the United States.

In like manner, Mr. Nixon's statement that "we strongly support the Foreign Service and will strengthen it by improving its efficiency and administration by providing adequate allowances for its personnel" is considered by many to suggest that Mr. Nixon intends to make few significant changes and that those that are introduced can be defeated or rendered superficial by dilatory tactics.

Passage of time, therefore, will make it increasingly difficult to identify with clarity persons whose record and outlook during the past administration has been so totally "radical liberal" as to systematically discourage, veto, or kill professionally persons and policies of conservative persuasion.

For all these reasons, if all those now occupying key non-appointive slots at the GS-16/FSO-2 level (and higher) remain in their present positions, any serious effort to exercise policy control over the Department of State will be frustrated or blunted.

Described below is a three-phased State Department transition plan which will assure the return to a U.S. policy of enlightened national self-interest, skillfully implemented:

PHASE I - Immediate Fact-Finding Team

Assignment of about twenty-five (25) working-level staff members, critically placed (see appendix), who are committed to the Nixon administration, for the purpose

of gathering information and preparing recommendations in the fields of personnel and organization for the use of the President-elect and his advisors. A small cadre of professional Department of State employees known to be supporters of Mr. Nixon should be used in harness with persons from outside the Department and the present administration. Authorization exists for such immediate assignment of personnel (see appendix 2).

PHASE II - Early Target Date for Completion of Staff Studies

No later than December 30, a series of preliminary recommendations should be submitted by the fact-finding team to the President-elect's staff; these would include:

- (1) Immediate, prepared access to and exploitation of files in key decision-making areas;
- (2) Identification of a large number of decision-influencing positions which must be staffed by provably loyal supporters of the President-elect.
- (3) Background studies of personnel, whether or not they currently occupy political policy-making positions, which illustrate a person's basic foreign policy orientation and his potential for future service to the President-elect and to the country.

②
only a bit dangerous!

PHASE III - Re-assessment and Possible Re-direction of Some U.S. Foreign Policy Operations

The direction or results of recommendations that might flow from Phases I and II cannot be prejudged. Since the studies would be fully objective and not bound by any preconceptions, they would not necessarily vindicate the views of any groups or individuals now active in U.S. foreign policy formulation.

However, since the President-elect is in the favored position of not being bound by administrative policies of the past eight years, it is expected that:-

- (1) potentially disruptive elements in the formulation of U.S. foreign policy who could defeat an otherwise validly conceived policy, will be identified;
- (2) valid propositions, useful for promoting U.S.

interests, will suggest themselves, and postulates which have been tangential or even contrary to U.S. interests will be eliminated as points upon which policy is based;

- (3) untapped reserves in personnel and ideas will be located;
- (4) the President-elect will be assured of foreign policy machinery the reliability of whose components is beyond question;
- (5) programs will be developed which will insure the President-elect of objective foreign policy machinery, geared to enable him to maximize US foreign policy options in the decade of the 1970s.

RECOMMENDATION:

That implementation of Phase I and II of the Three-Phase Program set forth above begin immediately by selection and assignment of the necessary working-level transition staffs to the Department of State.

Approve
(date)

Disapprove

Attachments:

- Appendix 1 - Critical Areas for Transition Staffs
- Appendix 2 - US Code granting authority for above

cc: Mr. Robert Ellsworth

Appendix 1

CRITICAL AREAS WHERE TRANSITION STAFFS
WOULD BE ASSIGNED AS FAR IN ADVANCE AS POSSIBLE
OF NIXON-APPROVED OFFICERS-IN-CHARGE

(Note that the approximately 25 transition staff positions needed are not listed in priority. Assignment would be to the Transition Staff itself and officers would not be bound to a specific office. A need for a high degree of staff mobility obviously will be required.)

OFFICES OF: (At least one staff man per area except as indicated)

The Deputy Under Secretary for Administration, and,

The Director General of the Foreign Service

The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Budget

The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations

The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Organization and Management

The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Personnel (3-5, initially)
Career Management and Assignments
Employment Division; Medical Division
Performance Evaluation
Presidential Appointments Staff

The Assistant Secretaries of Geographic Areas and Functional Responsibilities (5-7 needed initially to begin with the executive/personnel area, including International Organizations and Intelligence and Research. The Transitional Staffs from other areas would be called upon to help as substantive considerations demanded.)

The Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security (At least 5 needed)

The Executive Secretariat (to consider 7th floor operations functioning under the Secretary, Under Secretaries, etc., and their relationship to other areas in the government.)

The Legal Advisor

The Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations

TITLE 3.—THE PRESIDENT

§ 101

§ 101. Commencement of term of office.

The term of four years for which a President and Vice President shall be elected, shall, in all cases, commence on the 20th day of January next succeeding the day on which the votes of the electors have been given. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 678.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The statement on Organization and Functions of the Executive Office of the President, 14 P. R. 7856, as amended 17 P. R. 6204; 18 P. R. 5668, provides:

SEC. I. DIVISIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The Executive Office of the President consists of the divisions listed below.

SEC. II. WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

The White House Office comprises the officers and employees of the staff of the President required in the performance of the detailed activities incident to his immediate office.

SEC. III. BUREAU OF THE BUDGET—(A) GENERAL

The Bureau of the Budget serves the President in the preparation and administration of the budget, in the review of legislation and Executive orders, in the improvement of administrative management and organization, and in the coordination and improvement of Federal statistics.

(B) APPROVAL OF COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

Under the Federal Reports Act of 1942 [sections 139—139f of Title 5], no Federal agency, with specified exemptions, may collect identical information from ten or more respondents without the Bureau's approval, which is indicated on the report form or questionnaire. This authority is exercised by the Assistant Director for Statistical Standards, with assistance from an Advisory Council on Federal Reports representing national business organizations.

SEC. IV. COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS

The Council of Economic Advisors assists the President in the preparation of his economic reports to Congress; studies developments and trends in income, production, and employment; appraises activities of the Federal Government bearing upon the growth and stability of the Nation's economy; and develops and recommends to the President national economic policies to foster a strong economy.

SEC. V. NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

The National Security Council advises the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security. The Central Intelligence Agency is under the Council's direction.

SEC. VI. OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

The Office of Defense Mobilization directs, controls, and coordinates on behalf of the President all defense mobilization activities of the executive branch of the Government.

SEC. VII. OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Office for Emergency Management, when activated, assists the President in dealing with public emergencies.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE SPACE

Act Aug. 3, 1956, ch. 925, 70 Stat. 979, as amended by Pub. L. 85-3, Jan. 25, 1957, 71 Stat. 4, created a President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space to study the problem of providing more adequate office space for the White House Office and the other agencies of the Executive Office of the President. Pursuant to section 1 (b) of act Aug. 3, 1956, the Commission was required to report to the President its findings and recommendations within 10 months after Aug. 3, 1956, and section 2 (g) of act Aug. 3, 1956 provided that the Commission should cease to exist 30 days after the submission of its final report.

§ 102. Compensation of the President.

The President shall receive in full for his services during the term for which he shall have been elected compensation in the aggregate amount of \$100,000 a year, to be paid monthly, and in addition an expense allowance of \$50,000, to assist in defraying expenses relating to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties, for which expense allowance no accounting, other than for income tax purposes, shall be made by him. He shall be entitled also to the use of the furniture and other effects belonging to the United States and kept in the Executive Mansion. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 678; Jan. 19, 1949, ch. 2, § 1 (a), 63 Stat. 4; Oct. 20, 1951, ch. 521, title VI, § 619 (a), 65 Stat. 569.)

AMENDMENTS

1951—Act Oct. 20, 1951, made the President's expense allowance taxable.

1949—Act Jan. 19, 1949, increased the President's salary from \$75,000 per year to \$100,000 per year, and gave him a yearly expense account of \$50,000 for which he was to make no accounting and which was tax free.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1951 AMENDMENT

Section 619 (e) of act Oct. 20, 1951, provided in part that this amendment should become effective at noon on Jan. 20, 1953.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1949 AMENDMENT

Section 3 of act Jan. 19, 1949, provided that this section, sections 104 and 111 of this title, sections 31 and 31b of Title 2, The Congress, and section 693-1 note of Title 5, Executive Departments and Government Officers and Employees, should take effect at noon on Jan. 20, 1949.

PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION ACT OF 1963

Pub. L. 88-277, Mar. 7, 1964, 78 Stat. 153, provided: "[SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE]. That this Act may be cited as the 'Presidential Transition Act of 1963.'

"SEC. 2 [PURPOSE OF THIS ACT]. The Congress declares it to be the purpose of this Act to promote the orderly transfer of the executive power in connection with the expiration of the term of office of a President and the inauguration of a new President. The national interest requires that such transitions in the office of President be accomplished so as to assure continuity in the faithful execution of the laws and in the conduct of the affairs of the Federal Government, both domestic and foreign. Any disruption occasioned by the transfer of the executive power could produce results detrimental to the safety and well-being of the United States and its people. Accordingly, it is the intent of the Congress that appropriate actions be authorized and taken to avoid or minimize any disruption. In addition to the specific provisions contained in this Act directed toward that purpose, it is the intent of the Congress that all officers of the Government so conduct the affairs of the Government for which they exercise responsibility and authority as (1) to be mindful of problems occasioned by transitions in the office of President, (2) to take appropriate lawful steps to avoid or minimize disruptions that might be occasioned by the transfer of the executive power, and (3) otherwise to promote orderly transitions in the office of President.

"SEC. 3 [SERVICES AND FACILITIES AUTHORIZED TO BE PROVIDED TO PRESIDENTS-ELECT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS-ELECT]. (a) The Administrator of General Services, referred to hereafter in this Act as 'the Administrator,' is authorized to provide, upon request, to each President-elect and each Vice-President-elect, for use in connection with his preparations for the assumption of official duties as President or Vice President necessary services and facilities, including—

"(1) Suitable office space appropriately equipped with furniture, furnishings, office machines and equipment, and office supplies, as determined by the Administrator, after consultation with the President-elect, the Vice-President-elect, or their designee provided for in subsection (c) of this section, at such place or

Secret
Page

places within the United States as the President-elect or Vice-President-elect shall designate:

"(2) Payment of the compensation of members of office staffs designated by the President-elect or Vice-President-elect at rates determined by them not to exceed the rate provided by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended [chapter 21 of Title 5], for grade GS-18: *Provided*, That any employee of any agency of any branch of the Government may be detailed to such staffs on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis with the consent of the head of the agency; and while so detailed such employee shall be responsible only to the President-elect or Vice-President-elect for the performance of his duties: *Provided further*, That any employee so detailed shall continue to receive the compensation provided pursuant to law for his regular employment, and shall retain the rights and privileges of such employment without interruption. Notwithstanding any other law, persons receiving compensation as members of office staffs under this subsection, other than those detailed from agencies, shall not be held or considered to be employees of the Federal Government except for purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act [chapter 30 of Title 5], the Federal Employees' Compensation Act [chapter 15 of Title 5], the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 [chapter 24 of Title 5], and the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act of 1959 [chapter 36 of Title 5];

"(3) Payment of expenses for the procurement of services of experts or consultants or organizations thereof for the President-elect or Vice-President-elect, as authorized for the head of any department by section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals;

"(4) Payment of travel expenses and subsistence allowances, including rental of Government or hired motor vehicles, found necessary by the President-elect or Vice-President-elect, as authorized for persons employed intermittently or for persons serving without compensation by section 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended (5 U.S.C. 73b-2), as may be appropriate;

"(5) Communications services found necessary by the President-elect or Vice-President-elect;

"(6) Payment of expenses for necessary printing and binding, notwithstanding the Act of January 12, 1895, and the Act of March 1, 1919, as amended (44 U.S.C. 111);

"(7) Reimbursement to the postal revenues in amounts equivalent to the postage that would otherwise be payable on mail matter referred to in subsection (d) of this section.

"(b) The Administrator shall expend no funds for the provision of services and facilities under this Act in connection with any obligations incurred by the President-elect or Vice-President-elect before the day following the date of the general elections held to determine the electors of President and Vice President in accordance with title 3, United States Code, sections 1 and 2, or after the inauguration of the President-elect as President and the inauguration of the Vice-President-elect as Vice President.

"(c) The terms 'President-elect' and 'Vice-President-elect' as used in this Act shall mean such persons as are the apparent successful candidates for the office of President and Vice President, respectively, as ascertained by the Administrator following the general elections held to determine the electors of President and Vice President in accordance with title 3, United States Code, sections 1 and 2.

"(d) Each President-elect shall be entitled to conveyance within the United States and its territories and possessions of all mail matter, including airmail, sent by him in connection with his preparations for the assumption of official duties as President, and such mail matter shall be transmitted as penalty mail as provided in title 39, United States Code, section 4152. Each Vice-President-elect shall be entitled to conveyance within the United States and its territories and possessions of all mail matter, including airmail, sent by him under his written autograph signature in connection with his preparations for the assumption of official duties as Vice President.

"(e) Each President-elect and Vice-President-elect may designate to the Administrator an assistant authorized to make on his behalf such designations or findings of necessity as may be required in connection with the services and facilities to be provided under this Act. Not more than 10 per centum of the total expenditures under this Act for any President-elect or Vice-President-elect may be made upon the basis of a certificate by him or the assistant designated by him pursuant to this section that such expenditures are classified and are essential to the national security, and that they accord with the provisions of subsections (a), (b), and (d) of this section.

"(f) In the case where the President-elect is the incumbent President or in the case where the Vice-President-elect is the incumbent Vice President, there shall be no expenditures of funds for the provision of services and facilities to such incumbent under this Act, and any funds appropriated for such purposes shall be returned to the general funds of the Treasury.

"SEC. 4 [SERVICES AND FACILITIES AUTHORIZED TO BE PROVIDED TO FORMER PRESIDENTS AND FORMER VICE-PRESIDENTS]. The Administrator is authorized to provide, upon request, to each former President and each former Vice President, for a period not to exceed six months from the date of the expiration of his term of office as President or Vice President, for use in connection with winding up the affairs of his office, necessary services and facilities of the same general character as authorized by this Act to be provided to Presidents-elect and Vice-Presidents-elect. Any person appointed or detailed to serve a former President or former Vice President under authority of this section shall be appointed or detailed in accordance with, and shall be subject to, all of the provisions of section 3 of this Act applicable to persons appointed or detailed under authority of that section. The provisions of the Act of August 25, 1953 (72 Stat. 838; 5 U.S.C. 102, note), other than subsections (a) and (c) shall not become effective with respect to a former President until six months after the expiration of his term of office as President.

"SEC. 5 [AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS]. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator such funds as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act but not to exceed \$900,000 for any one Presidential transition, to remain available during the fiscal year in which the transition occurs and the next succeeding fiscal year. The President shall include in the budget transmitted to the Congress, for each fiscal year in which his regular term of office will expire, a proposed appropriation for carrying out the purposes of this Act."

FORMER PRESIDENTS; ALLOWANCE; SELECTION; COMPENSATION, AND STATUS OF OFFICE STAFF; OFFICE SPACE; MAILING PRIVILEGE; WIDOW'S PENSION

Pub. L. 85-745, Aug. 25, 1953, 72 Stat. 838, as amended, Pub. L. 88-426, title I, § 124, Aug. 14, 1964, 78 Stat. 412, provided: "That (a) each former President of the United States shall be entitled, as long as he shall live, to receive a monetary allowance at the rate of \$25,000 per annum, payable monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury;

"(b) The Administrator of General Services shall, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, provide for each former President an office staff. Persons employed under this subsection shall be selected by the former President and shall be responsible only to him for the performance of their duties. Each former President shall fix basic rates of compensation for persons employed for him under this paragraph which in the aggregate shall not exceed \$65,000 per annum. The rate of compensation payable to any such person shall not exceed the maximum aggregate rate of compensation payable to any individual employed in the office of a Senator. Each individual appointed under this subsection to a position on the office staff of a former President shall be held and considered to be an employee of the Government of the United States for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act [chapter 30 of Title 5], the Federal Employees' Compensation Act [chapter 15 of Title 5], and the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 [chapter 24 of Title 5].

"(c) The Administrator of General Services shall furnish for each former President suitable office space appropriately furnished and equipped, as determined by

the Administrator, at such place within the United States as the former President shall specify.

"(d) Each former President shall be entitled to conveyance within the United States and its Territories and possessions free of postage of all mail matter sent by him under his written autograph signature. The postal revenues shall be reimbursed each fiscal year out of the general funds of the Treasury in an amount equivalent to the postage which would otherwise be payable on such mail matter.

"(e) The widow of any former President of the United States shall be entitled to receive a pension at the rate of \$10,000 per annum, payable monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, if such widow shall waive the right to any annuity or pension under any other Act of Congress.

"(f) As used in this section, the term 'former President' means an individual who shall have held the office of President of the United States, and whose service in such office shall have been terminated other than by removal pursuant to section 4, article II, of the Constitution."

FORMER PRESIDENT EISENHOWER; ALLOWANCE COMPENSATION OF OFFICE STAFF; WIDOW'S PENSION

Allowance to former President Eisenhower as precluding entitlement to pay of General of the Army, compensation of office staff to former President to be reduced by pay of military assistants to the General of the Army, and benefits of widow of former President unaffected by restoration of military status, see Appointment of General of the Army note under former sections 1691—1697 of Title 50, Appendix.

§ 103. Traveling expenses.

There may be expended for or on account of the traveling expenses of the President of the United States such sum as Congress may from time to time appropriate, not exceeding \$40,000 per annum, such sum when appropriated to be expended in the discretion of the President and accounted for on his certificate solely. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 678.)

§ 104. Salary of the Vice President.

The Vice President shall receive in full for his services during the term for which he shall have been elected the sum of \$43,000 a year, to be paid monthly. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 678; Jan. 19, 1949, ch. 2, § 1 (b), 63 Stat. 4; Mar. 2, 1955, ch. 9, § 4 (c), 69 Stat. 11; Aug. 14, 1964, Pub. L. 88-426, title III, § 304(a), 78 Stat. 422.)

AMENDMENTS

1964—Pub. L. 88-426 increased the Vice President's salary from \$43,000 to \$45,000 per year.

1955—Act Mar. 2, 1955, increased the compensation of the Vice President from \$40,000 to \$43,000.

1949—Act Jan. 19, 1949, increased the Vice President's salary from \$20,000 per year to \$30,000.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1964 AMENDMENT

Amendment of section by Pub. L. 88-426 effective on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after July 1, 1964, except to the extent provided in section 501(c) of Pub. L. 88-426, see section 501 of Pub. L. 88-426, set out as a note under section 1113 of Title 5, Executive Departments and Government Officers and Employees.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1955 AMENDMENT

Amendment of section by act Mar. 2, 1955, effective Mar. 1, 1955, see note under section 31 of Title 2, The Congress.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1949 AMENDMENT

Amendment of section by act Jan. 19, 1949, effective at noon on Jan. 20, 1949, see note set out under section 102 of this title.

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

Sections 46c and 46d of Title 2, The Congress, relating to long-distance telephone calls for Senators are made

applicable to the Vice President under the provisions of section 46d-1 of Title 2, The Congress.

§ 105. Compensation of secretaries and executive, administrative, and staff assistants to President.

The President is authorized to fix the compensation of the six administrative assistants authorized to be appointed under section 106 of this title, of the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, of the Executive Secretary of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, and of eight other secretaries or immediate staff assistants in the White House Office at rates of basic compensation not to exceed that of level II of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 678; Oct. 15, 1949, ch. 695, § 2(a), 63 Stat. 880; Oct. 4, 1961, Pub. L. 87-367, title III, § 303(h), 75 Stat. 794; Aug. 14, 1964, Pub. L. 88-426, title II, § 304(b), 78 Stat. 422.)

AMENDMENTS

1964—Pub. L. 88-426 included the Executive Secretary of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, and substituted provisions permitting the President to fix the compensation of the enumerated personnel at rates of basic compensation not more than that of level II of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule for provisions which limited the compensation of such personnel to two at rates not more than \$22,500, three at not more than \$21,000, seven at not more than \$20,000 and three at not more than \$18,500 per annum.

1961—Pub. L. 87-367 authorized the President to increase the compensation of three assistants to the President from \$17,500 to \$18,500 per annum.

1949—Act Oct. 15, 1949, increased compensation of secretaries, and executive, administrative, and staff assistants.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1964 AMENDMENT

Amendment of section by Pub. L. 88-426 effective on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after July 1, 1964, except to the extent provided in section 501(c) of Pub. L. 88-426, see section 501 of Pub. L. 88-426, set out as a note under section 1113 of Title 5, Executive Departments and Government Officers and Employees.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1961 AMENDMENT

Amendments of this section by Pub. L. 87-367 effective at the beginning of the first pay period which begins on or after the sixtieth day following Oct. 4, 1961, see section 305 of Pub. L. 87-367, set out as a note under section 2203 of Title 5, Executive Departments and Government Officers and Employees.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1949 AMENDMENT

The increased compensation provided for by act Oct. 15, 1949, took effect on the first day of the first pay period after Oct. 15, 1949, see section 9 of act Oct. 15, 1949, set out as a note under section 273 of Title 2, The Congress.

REPEALS

Act July 31, 1956, ch. 804, title I, § 109, 70 Stat. 740, which amended this section to authorize the President to fix the compensation of additional secretaries or other immediate staff assistants and increased salary rates, was repealed by Pub. L. 88-426, title III, § 305(1), Aug. 14, 1964, 78 Stat. 422.

CROSS REFERENCES

Former Presidents, office staff, see note set out under section 102 of this title.

§ 106. Administrative assistants.

The President is authorized to appoint not to exceed six administrative assistants and to fix their compensation in accordance with section 10 of this title. Each such administrative assistant shall perform such duties as the President may prescribe. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 678; Oct. 15, 1949, ch. 695, § 2 (b), 63 Stat. 880.)