

The original documents are located in Box 19, folder “Indochina Refugees - General (1)” of the John Marsh Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 3, 1975

MR. MARSH:

Rena Wasserman (Whitehurst's Office)
called re the Congressman's desire
that you pass on the following message
to the President:

There are approximately 500 families
here that would like to adopt Vietnamese
children, and it is vital that we attempt to
get them out of Vietnam! She knows
of two military men who would volunteer
their services in any way to assist - also
the Red Cross has expressed interest in
assisting.

connie

[4/3/75?]

We are seeing a great human tragedy as untold numbers of Vietnamese flee the North Vietnamese onslaught. The United States has been doing and will continue to do its utmost to assist these people.

I have, for example, directed all available naval ships to stand off Indochina to do whatever is necessary to assist. We have appealed to the United Nations to use its moral influence to permit these innocent people to leave, and we call on North Vietnam to permit the movement of refugees to areas of their choice.

The requirements for the care and ultimate disposition of all those who are fleeing from the war will be heavy. Because of the large numbers involved and the overwhelming need for assistance, I will soon be asking the Congress for additional funds to meet this humanitarian requirement. We will as well be working with the humanitarian agencies to do everything humanly possible to relieve the tragic plight of these refugees.

A.I.D. is working with the Republic of Vietnam to expedite transportation to the United States for about 2,000 Vietnamese orphans now in Saigon. I have directed that funds from a \$2 million children's assistance allocation be used to airlift them in suitable and safe aircraft as soon as possible, and that the USAID Mission in Saigon move immediately to cut through any red tape or bureaucratic obstacles.

These orphans are now in the custody of licensed adoption agencies operating in Vietnam. They were already in the process of adoption by American families living in various parts of the United States. Those few who do not have families arranged will be placed with families now on waiting lists of the agencies.

We do not now need foster care homes or additional sponsoring families. Adoption agencies involved which have U.S. offices will be contacting the prospective parents.

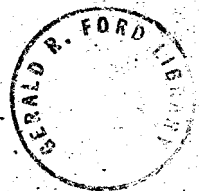
Inquiries from families in the U.S. who are in the process of adopting Vietnamese children should be made to the appropriate adoption agencies. (A list is attached).



A.I.D. has been working with the Government of Vietnam and U.S. voluntary agencies in Vietnam for two weeks to expedite the transportation and placement of these orphans in U.S. homes, because of the overloading of voluntary agency facilities in Saigon caused by the refugee situation.

We presently are lining up one or two C-5A planes and equipping them to ensure safe transportation and care en route. We are also lining up alternative available planes. The flights will begin within the next 36 to 48 hours and possibly sooner. We are arranging to have the children met at Travis Air Force Base and/or other locations on the west coast and to be cared for upon arrival.

World Airways brought 57 orphans into Oakland last night at 11:30 p.m. This was an unauthorized flight because the South Vietnam Government, the FAA, and the U.S. Mission in Saigon considered the rice cargo plane to be unsafe and unsuitable for a long flight of infants across the Pacific. We would welcome World Airways participation as long as its flights are safe and appropriate arrangements for medical care made.



The following agencies with branches ~~have~~ in Vietnam are active in intercountry adoption work. All are either licensed or in the process of being licensed by the Ministry of Social Welfare of the Republic of Vietnam to handle such adoptions.

Prospective adoptive parents should contact one of the following agencies:

Holt Children's Service
P.O. Box 2420
1195 City View Street
Eugene, Oregon 97402
Telephone: (503) 687-2202

TAISSA (Traveler's Aid--International
Social Services of America)
345 East 46th Street, Room 715
New York, New York 10017
Telephone: (212) 687-2747

Friends For All Children
445 South 68th Street
Boulder, Colorado 80303
Telephone: (303) 494-7305

United States Catholic Conference
201 Park Avenue, South
New York, New York 10003
Telephone: (212) 475-5400

Friends of Children of Vietnam
600 Gilpin
Denver, Colorado 80211
Telephone: (303) 321-8251 or 8262

Pearl S. Buck Foundation
2019 DeLancey Place
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
Telephone: (215) 732-1030

World Vision Relief Organization
919 West Huntington Drive
Monrovia, California 91016'
Telephone: (213) 357-1111



4/3/75 ?

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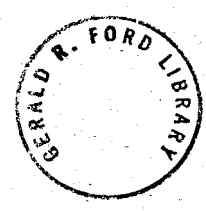
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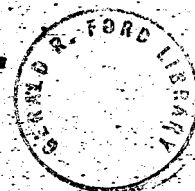
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2019 DeLancey Place
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
Telephone: (215) 732-1030

World Vision Relief Organization
919 West Huntington Drive
Monrovia, California 91016
Telephone: (213) 357-1111



~~_____~~
To: Jack Marsh

APR 8 1974

From: Aunt Scowcroft

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APR 7 1974

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

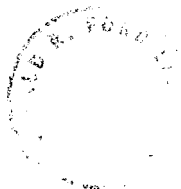
Date

4/7/75

TO:

Jack Marshall

FROM: PATRICK E. O'DONNELL



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523

ASSISTANT
ADMINISTRATOR

April 4, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Pat O'Donnell

SUBJECT: A.I.D. and Congress--Week of March 31, 1975

Although the House and Senate were not in session this week, A.I.D. Congressional activity was heavy nonetheless.

Vietnam Refugees

Telephone Inquiries. Congressional interest in the Vietnam refugee situation was intense this week, as evidenced by the huge volume of calls (some 150-200 on Thursday alone) from Congressional offices and members themselves to the Indochina Emergency Humanitarian Relief Center in A.I.D. On Wednesday and Thursday, the main areas of concern expressed were:

(1) Is the U.S. doing everything to expedite the evacuation of the 2,000 orphans (they do not want "bureaucratic red tape" to impede that operation)?

(2) How can people arrange to adopt the orphans?

(3) What can be done to get American citizens' Vietnamese relatives out of Vietnam and into the United States?

(4) What is the U.S. doing for all refugees (the fear being that people, especially children, will be left behind and killed by the Vietnamese)? Is it enough to move them from location to location in Vietnam--should they not be moved to other areas?

(5) What can citizens do to help?

On Friday, the calls followed most of those concerns with the addition of questions regarding the crash of the U.S. plane carrying some 230 orphans.

Although Wednesday's callers voiced only general concern and interest in obtaining information on the overall situation, subsequent callers asked many more specific and pointed questions and took an adamant position that the U.S. do all necessary to help the suffering Vietnamese.

Briefings. Mr. Parker met with several members of the House International Relations Committee (including Congressmen Riegle, Harrington, and du Pont) at their request to brief them on the refugee situation. In addition to that briefing, two others have been scheduled at the request of Congress. On Monday, April 7, Administrator Parker or his Assistant Administrator for East Asia (Arthur Gardiner) and back-up people will participate in a briefing for representatives being arranged by Cong. Paul E. Tsongas (D.-Mass.). The Congressman has indicated particular interest in assistance to children. Then on Thursday, April 10, at the request of the House Republican Policy Committee, Mr. Parker or Mr. Gardiner, and back-up people will participate in a briefing for Hill staffers.

Hearing. The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees (Kennedy) has scheduled a hearing for Tuesday morning, April 8. Mr. Parker, the principal witness, will testify on the refugee situation in South Vietnam and will be asked to comment on Senator Kennedy's S. 1350, authorizing \$100,000,000 for humanitarian assistance to South Vietnam and Cambodia for expenditure by organizations other than A.I.D.--the UN, other international organizations, multilateral institutions and private voluntary agencies.

FY 1976 Foreign Economic Assistance Legislation

A preliminary meeting with members of the Senate Foreign Aid Subcommittee staff was held this week to discuss generally the FY 1976 authorization legislation. A similar type meeting is scheduled early next week with key House International Relations Committee staffers.

A.I.D. Personnel Practices

The House Government Operations Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights (Abzug) has scheduled a hearing for next Tuesday, April 8, on A.I.D.'s policies and practices relating to assignment of direct-hire and contract personnel to determine whether there are any denials of individual rights based on race, sex, religion, or ethnicity. Mr. H. B. Hopkins, A.I.D.'s Director for Personnel and Manpower, will be the Agency witness.



Matthew J. Harvey
J.H.

Matthew J. Harvey
Assistant Administrator
for Legislative Affairs

Legislative Status

Subject:

FY 1976 authorization legislation for famine and disaster relief and reconstruction, to provide for famine and disaster relief and reconstruction, to provide for overseas distribution and production of agricultural commodities, and for development assistance.

House Bill:

H.R. 2492 (International Disaster, Food and Development Assistance Act of 1975)

House Status:

Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs

Senate Bill:

None introduced.



LEGISLATION:

Administration Proposal: Foreign Assistance Act of 1974; S. 3394 and H.R. 17234

Current Legislation: S. 3394 -- Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 (PL 93-559)
H.R. 4592 -- Foreign Assistance and Related Programs
Appropriations Bill, 1975 (Pending)

PROVISIONS:

1. Administration Proposal: The Administration requested \$225.3 million for food and nutrition; \$3.9 million for international organizations and programs; \$100 million for Middle East special requirements; \$939.8 million for Indochina postwar reconstruction; \$385.5 million for security supporting assistance.
2. Authorization: The House and Senate authorized \$209.0 million for food and nutrition; \$20 million for population planning and health; \$2.0 million for education and human resources; \$15.0 million for international organizations and programs; \$40.0 million for famine and disaster relief; \$100.0 million for Middle East special requirements; \$617.0 million for Indochina postwar reconstruction; \$660.0 for security supporting assistance.
3. Appropriation: The House and Senate approved appropriations in the amount of \$574 million for Development Assistance (including \$300.0 million for food and nutrition), \$125 million for international organizations and programs, \$440 million for Indochina Postwar Reconstruction, \$660 million for security supporting assistance and \$100 million for the Middle East special requirements fund.

STATUS:

Authorization: The President signed the authorization bill on December 30, 1974 (PL 93-559).

Appropriation: The President signed the appropriation bill on March 26, 1974 (PL 94-11).





from

**LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS
COORDINATION STAFF**

APR 11 1975
APR 7, 1975

NOTE FOR: Mr. Russell Rourke

Attached is a list of the Senators and Representatives from whose offices calls were received by the Emergency Center on Vietnam on Friday, April 5th. As I mentioned on the phone, most of the calls concerned orphans and refugees.

Christopher H. Russell
Director

Office of Legislative Affairs
Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20523

Telephone: 632-3652



SENATORS

refugees

Bellmon, Henry (Okla.)

Byrd

Curtis, Carl (Nebr.)

Cranston, Alan (Calif.)

Domenici, Pete (N. Mex.)

Eagleton, Thomas (Mo.)

Goldwater, Barry (Ariz.)

Humphrey, Hubert (Minn.)

Javits, Jacob (N.Y.)

Magnuson, Warren (Wash.)

Mathias, Charles (Md.)

McGovern, George (S. Dak.)

Mondale, Walter (Minn.)

Montoya, Joseph (N. Mex.)

Packwood, Bob (Oreg.)

Pearson, James (Kansas)

Potter

Schweiker, Richard (Pa.)

Scott

Stafford, Robert (Vt.)

Taft, Robert (Ohio)

Thurman, Strom (S.C.)

Tower, John (Tex.)

Tunney, John (Calif.)

CONGRESSMEN

Alexander, Bill (Ark.)
Anderson, Glenn (Calif.)
Beard, Edward, (R.I.)
Bedell, Berkely (Iowa)
Bonker, Don (Wash.)
Breaux, John (La.)
Burton, Philip (Calif.)
Cederberg, Elford (Mich.)
Cohen, William (Me.)
Collins
Edwards, Don (Calif)
Emery, David (Me.)
English, Glenn (Okla.)
Evans
Fenwick, Millicent (N. J.)
Flood, Daniel (Pa.)
Florio, James (N. J.)
Gilman, Benjamin (N. Y.)
Gradison, Willis (Ohio)
Gravel
Gude, Gilbert (Md.)
Hayes, Philip (Ind.)
Harrington, Michael (Mass.)
Heckler, Margaret (Mass.)
Holt, Marjorie (Md.)
Holzman, Elizabeth (N. Y.)

Hughes, William (N. J.)

Jeffords, James (Vt.)

Johnson, James (Colo.)

Kasten, Robert (Wis.)

Lehman, William (Fla.)

Mathis, Dawson (Ga.)

Mc Closkey, Paul (Calif.)

McDaniels

McDonald, Larry (Ga.)

Mezvinsky, Edward (Iowa)

Mosher, Charles (Ohio)

Myers

O'Neill, Thomas (Mass.)

Richmond, Frederick (N.Y.)

Seiberling, John (Ohio)

Solarz, Stephen J. (N. Y.)

Smith, Neal (Iowa)

Steiger, Sam (Ariz.)

Taylor

Teague, Olin (Tex.)

Van Deerlin, Lionel (Calif.)

Wydler, John (N.Y.)

Zablocki, Clement (Wis.)

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Solarz, Stephen J. (N. Y.)
Smith, Neal (Iowa)
Steiger, Sam (Ariz.)
Taylor
Teague, Olin (Tex.)
Van Deerlin, Lionel (Calif.)
Wydler, John (N.Y.)
Zablocki, Clement (Wis.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 17, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

PHILIP BUCHEN
JOHN MARSH
GENERAL SCOWCROFT

Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act provides inter alia that "The Attorney General may in his discretion parole into the United States temporarily under such conditions as he may prescribe for emergent reasons or for reasons deemed strictly in the public interest any alien applying for admission to the United States...."

A history of the use of this authority is provided at Tab A.

From April 3 through April 15, 1,703 orphans have been flown out of Vietnam/Cambodia. The parole process has been applied in these cases. An updated report of this action is attached at Tab B.

On April 13, authorization for movement of families accompanying U. S. citizens returning from Vietnam was given. Parole is being used in this action. It is estimated that between 3,000 and 5,000 persons are involved.

It is now essential to consider additional actions:

1. There are 1,000 Cambodians now in Thailand who were evacuated as part of "Eagle Pull" and who may wish to come to the United States. The Thai Government has made it clear that it urgently desires their onward movement. State and Justice request your authorization to proceed with parole for these persons. We recommend your approval.

AGREE _____

DISAGREE _____



2. There are about 100 South Vietnamese at Clark Air Force Base whose presence is straining our relationship with the Philippine Government. Those who qualify for immigrant status under the INA should be paroled into the United States as soon as possible. State recommends that the remainder also be paroled. INS agrees "provided that the number admitted is subtracted from the total number of parolees finally admitted." We recommend parole without caveat.

AGREE _____

DISAGREE _____

3. There are approximately 3,000 Vietnamese relatives of American citizens or permanent resident aliens in the United States for whom petitions for entry have already been filed and who would otherwise be admissible in due course under normal immigration procedures. State and INS recommend the use of parole to permit their processing to be completed while they are in the United States. Their status will then be converted to the appropriate INA preference as soon as feasible after their arrival here as parolees. We recommend your approval.

AGREE _____

DISAGREE _____

4. There are also Vietnamese nationals (estimated to number between 10,000 and 75,000) who are immediate relatives of American citizens and permanent residents and for whom petitions have not as yet been filed. The number of those who would and could accept an offer of parole is unknown. State and Justice both recommend parole. We recommend your approval.

AGREE _____

DISAGREE _____

5. Approximately 5,000 Cambodian diplomats and other refugees in third countries may face forcible return or expulsion, as in India. If the worst should come to pass, the same parole authority will be required for Vietnamese diplomats and other refugees in third countries, also roughly estimated at 5,000. State will make every effort to assist and persuade the UNHC for Refugees to arrange for the relocation of refugees throughout the world, but State also wishes the President to request the Justice



Department to authorize entry into the United States of all such persons by parole whenever State determines that the efforts of the UNHC for Refugees are not successful.

We recommend that the State Department position be accepted.

AGREE _____

DISAGREE _____

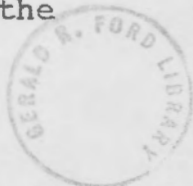
6. Planning is also now required for the potential evacuation of certain high risk Vietnamese. These include U. S. employees, labor leaders engaged in the free trade labor movement (particularly those who have worked with U. S. unions), governmental personnel and others along with their dependents. There is no clear indication of just how great the number will be. Every effort will be made to involve third countries, both directly and through international mechanisms such as the UNHCR and the International Committee for European Refugees. Nevertheless, it is apparent that a large number will wish to come to the United States. This will require the Attorney General's use of parole.

State and INS agree that parole should be exercised for such Vietnamese, but differ sharply as to numbers.

State believes that we should take our fair share of refugees who are unable to be settled elsewhere, and recognizes that the total number, given logistical and political limitations could be approximately 200,000. INS would limit the use of parole to 50,000 or 40% of the total number to be evacuated, whichever is less. It is their view that (1) the domestic impact on our society of admitting a large number is undesirable and (2) the Cuban experiences, wherein the President permitted 675,000 persons to enter the United States, should not be repeated. The INS also believes that it may be necessary to publicly announce this limit to prevent a mass exodus based on false hopes.

The State Department has now accepted the INS limitation based upon presently perceived political problems with the U. S. Congress.

We recommend that planning begin at once to process parole candidates from the category of "high-risk" Vietnamese but that we not attempt to set a limit now. When planning is completed and when efforts of International cooperation have gone further you will better be able to determine what is possible. Practically, it may not be possible to reach the



level of 200,000 that the State Department originally fore-
saw.

AGREE _____

DISAGREE _____

7. We recommend that you direct establishment of a small full-time task force with the necessary authority to improve your decision making data base, assume interdepartmental coordination, and advise you in this emergency. This task force should include high level representatives from the Departments of State, Justice, Labor, HEW and HUD.

AGREE _____

DISAGREE _____



HISTORY OF THE USE OF PAROLE

Parole is a device by which an inadmissible alien seeking entry is permitted to proceed into the United States, but in contemplation of law is considered to be standing at the water's edge. He is not deemed to be in the United States within the meaning of the expulsion provisions or other provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Standing at the water's edge, as it were, he may be removed only in exclusion proceedings.

Parole is resorted to only in exceptional situations such as emergent medical treatment, avoiding unwarranted detention, and prosecution of criminals returned to the United States. It has also been used for refugees and orphans.

The first express statutory authorization for parole appeared in the Immigration and Nationality Act which became effective December 24, 1952. ^{1/} The statute provides that the Attorney General in his discretion may parole any alien seeking admission for emergent reasons or for reasons deemed strictly in the public interest.

Before 1952, parole was utilized as an administrative expedient. ^{2/} Its peculiar status was recognized by the Supreme Court 50 years ago in the case of *Kaplan v. Tod*. ^{3/}

There has never been any question concerning the authority to parole individual aliens. However, questions have been raised by the Congress concerning authority to parole groups of aliens. For example, a question was raised after 224 Russian Orthodox Old Believers were paroled into the United States in June 1963. In the House Report on the 1965 Amendments, which established permanent Legislation for the conditional entry of refugees, the following statement was made: "The parole provisions were designed to authorize the Attorney General to act only in emergent, individual and isolated situations, such as the case of an alien who requires immediate medical attention, and not for the immigration of classes or groups outside of the limit of the law." ^{4/}

Nevertheless, under the general parole authority of the 1952 Act, large numbers of refugees have been allowed to come into the United States after, as well as before publication of the House Report. ^{5/} These include:

Over 30,000 refugees from the 1956 Hungarian Revolution, by direction of President Eisenhower.

Over 600,000 refugees from Cuba who began to come to the United States in an almost unbroken stream for more than a decade after the Castro takeover in 1959. (In 1965 when



he signed into law the abolition of the National Origins System, President Johnson revived the Cuban parole program despite the House report.)

15,000 Chinese refugees from Hong Kong, by direction of President Kennedy in 1962.

6,500 Czechoslovak refugees after the Soviet invasion of that country in 1968, at the urging of Congress.

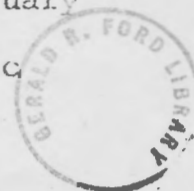
Several hundred Soviet Jews and other minorities in the U.S.S.R., at the urging of Congress in 1971.

1,000 stateless Ugandan-Asians, authorized in 1972, at the urgent request of the State Department.

Following the suppression of the abortive Hungarian revolt in the Fall of 1956 over 200,000 Hungarian refugees fled the country, especially to Austria (180,000) and to Yugoslavia (20,000). Resettlement missions from many countries were eager to accept Hungarian refugees, and the asylum countries -- especially Austria -- served as staging areas. President Eisenhower and the American people in general were eager to accept a generous quota of the Hungarians. Fewer than 7,000 refugee visas remained available, however, under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 as amended. These were quickly used for Hungarians. At this juncture the decision was made to invoke Section 212 (d) (5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in order to parole larger numbers of Hungarian refugees into the United States.

The sympathetic 85th Congress enacted P.L. 85-559, which provides for adjustment of status of paroled Hungarians to that of permanent immigrants to the U.S. The majority of the refugees were brought in from Austria into a U.S. staging area, in Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, administered by the Department of the Army. The refugees were resettled from Camp Kilmer, primarily through the efforts of interested voluntary agencies. A total of 30,701 Hungarian refugees regularized their status in the United States under P.L. 85-559 during 1958-59. This represented the overwhelming majority of the Hungarian refugees who were paroled into this country.

The Cuban refugee situation differs from others in that the United States was the country of first asylum. From 1957-72 this country admitted 621,403 Cuban nationals who fled from Cuba. That exodus was generally divided into three distinct periods: from the advent of the Castro government in 1959 to the breaking of diplomatic relations in January 1961; from 1961 until the end of commercial travel in October, 1962; the subsequent period. While diplomatic



relations existed, Cubans who wanted to leave Cuba went to the consulate in Havana. They were issued B-2 (tourist visas) which documented them and enabled commercial carriers to bring them to the United States. On arrival (usually Miami) the B-2 visa was cancelled by the Immigration Service (INS) and they were paroled into the United States under the parole provisions of the Immigration Act. The B-2 visa was "pro-forma" documentation to enable travel to commence.

After the break in diplomatic relations, the United States initially avoided the use of parole for Cubans fleeing the island the resorted to the device of waiving the visa requirement on a mass basis on the theory that each case represented an unforeseen emergency because of the unavailability of consular services in Cuba. This program largely terminated at the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 because travel out of Cuba became impossible.

In October 1962, all commercial transportation between Cuba and the U.S. ended. The Cuban refugee flow was reduced to a trickle. In December 1962 the American Red Cross began sponsoring airflights and vessels which brought Cuban refugees to the United States, primarily relatives of Cubans already here and prisoners from the "Bay of Pigs" invasion. These people were directly paroled.

In 1965, Castro announced that certain Cubans who wanted to leave were free to do so. President Johnson responded that the U.S. would accept all. Direct parole was the method of entry. Some Cubans went to third countries (primarily Spain) as they were unable to get places on the airlifts. Those with close relatives in the U.S. were given "pre-parole" documentation (medicals, affidavit of support, security clearance) by our consulate in Madrid. When they arrived at the U.S. port of entry, they were paroled into the U.S. by INS. In October, 1973, the Attorney General agreed to a one year parole program for those without close relatives here. Documentation was prepared by the consulates as with the pre-parole program, but INS personnel interviewed and issued the actual parole document in Madrid. Cubans in the U.S. were received and processed by the Cuban Refugee Center in Miami run by HEW. The Act of November 2, 1966 enabled Cuban refugees to adjust status to permanent residents.



16 April 1975

Point Paper for the Special Assistant to the Secretary and
Deputy Secretary of Defense

SUBJECT: Orphan Evacuation Program - Vietnam/Cambodia

MAIN THRUST OF POINT PAPER

- Provides an update on the orphan evacuation program.

DISCUSSION

- On 3 Apr 75, DOD developed procedures for orphan evacuation.
State/AID wholeheartedly concurred.

-- All orphans, upon verification by US Embassy in Vietnam
and Cambodia, would be airlifted on first available
military or commercial contract aircraft to Clark AB:

-- At Clark AB medical evaluation would be made to determine if
orphans should be hospitalized, proceed on normal airlift,
or be medically evacuated.

-- Flights then proceed to San Francisco or Los Angeles with
Seattle as backup where military and volunteer agency
personnel would further process them.

- From 3 through 15 April a total of 1703 orphans (52 Cambodians)
have been flown out of Vietnam/Cambodia. Military Airlift Command
(MAC) transported 883 through Clark AFB, Philippines, of which 43
are currently enroute. Non-DOD carriers, chartered by private
arrangements, transported the balance of 820 orphans.

-- 914 orphans have been moved to San Francisco.

-- 330 orphans have been moved to Los Angeles.

-- 409 orphans have been moved to Seattle.

-- 201 orphans have been moved to Fort Benning, Ga.

(These figures do not total 1703 due to double handling, i.e.,
L.A. and Benning)

- Number and location of orphans currently being processed:

-- Clark AB, Philippines - 5 hospitalized.

Hickam AB, Hawaii - 5 hospitalized.

San Francisco - 65

Los Angeles - 87

Seattle - 18

Fort Benning - 170 (14 hospitalized)



- Enroute - 43 from Clark AB to Los Alamedas Air Station, Ca.
- Deaths:
 - 5 April crash of C-5 - 190 (figure not final)
 - One died enroute to Clark AB - cause of death, extreme dehydration. (Infant)
 - One died at Clark AB Hospital - cause of death, sepsis (absorption of pathogenic microorganisms into blood stream). (Infant)
 - One died enroute to Los Angeles - cause of death, pneumonia, dehydration and prematurity. Reported 24 days old.
 - Prognosis - No more deaths expected.
- Future orphan airlift requirements:
 - Known - zero - original "Reported 2000" all processed
 - Possible - 80 (Vietnam) Rumors of 500 to 5000 more. Tracking this.
- Problems:
 - Despite the official State/AID/DOD system, certain individuals have operated as free agents making arrangements for contract flights and direct liaison with the orphanages.
 - This has caused considerable confusion and resulted in less than desirable service for the orphans.
 - News reporters covering commercial arrivals at San Francisco and Seattle (outside the State/AID/DOD system) cited health problems with orphans on these flights.
- Current funding status (funded by State/AID):
 - Airlift \$1,156,772
 - Medical 166,938
 - Support 71,916
 - Total obligated as of 15 Apr - \$1,395,626

Prepared by: MGEN M.F. Casey, USAF
 DOD Orphan Lift Coordinator
 OX 74121



FLASH
DE RUEADWW #2357 1100241
Z 280247Z APR 75 ZFF-1
FM THE WHITE HOUSE

TO CDR, 13TH AF/CLARK AFB PHIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ WHS0700

ATTENTION: MAJOR GENERAL MANOR

1. IN THE EVENT YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED EARLIER COMMUNICATION FROM LT. GEN. BRENT SCOWCROFT AUTHORIZING TRAVEL ABOARD U.S. MILITARY AIRCRAFT TO SAIGON FOR TOM STEBBINS, THIS MESSAGE IS A RECONFIRMATION. IT ALSO REQUESTS THAT YOU CONTACT ON RECEIPT, TOM STEBBINS, C/O CHAPLAIN RAGE, CLARK AFB, 33687 OR 62392.

2. STEBBINS IS ASSOCIATED WITH U.S. MISSIONARY EFFORT AND EVACUATION OF SOUTH VIETNAMESE. HE IS WORKING WITH THE MISSIONARY GROUP THERE.

3. REGARDS.

JOHN O. MARSH, COUNCELLOR TO THE PRESIDENT

BT

Message delivered to General Manor at 2258 EDT, 27 April 1975.

*****WHSR COMMENT*****

SCOWCROFT, MARSH

RECALLED
PAGE 01

PSN1021581

OF 01

TOR1118/02141Z

DTG:280247Z APR 75

*****CONFIDENTIAL***** COPY

Determined to be an administrative marking
Cancelled per E.O. 12356, Sec. 1.3 and
Archivist's memo of March 16, 1983

By ~~DD~~ NAR, date 1/9/82



ROUTINE

DE RHMDNLA #9289 1180331

UNCLAS SVC ZEQ-S RUEADWW2358 1180314 280318Z APR 75

RHMIAAA 280330Z,

BT

*Message delivered to Sen. Menon
at 2330 EDT 27 April*



PSN:021654

RECALLED:

PAGE 01

OF 01

TOR:118/03139Z

FLASH
DE RUEADWW #2358 1180314
Z 280318Z APR 75 ZPF-1
FM THE WHITE HOUSE

TO CDR, 13TH AF/CLARK AFB PHIL

~~*****CONFIDENTIAL*****~~ WH50770

ATTENTION: MAJOR GENERAL MANOR

1. MR. DREW SAWIN IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE CLARK AIR FORCE BASE WITHIN THE NEXT 24 HOURS FROM THE U.S. HE IS WORKING WITH DR. GRAHAM AND THE EVACUATION EFFORT. HE WILL BE CONTACTING YOU AND I WOULD BE GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD ARRANGE TO MEET WITH HIM.

2. REGARDS.

JOHN O. MARSH, COUNCELLOR TO THE PRESIDENT

BT

Message delivered to General Manor at 2330 EDT 27 April, 1975.



*****WHSR COMMENT*****

SCONCROFT, MARSH

PSN:021605 RECALLED PAGE 01 OF 01 TOR:118/03:14Z DTG:280318Z APR 75

~~*****CONFIDENTIAL*****~~ COPY

Determined to be an administrative marking
Cancelled per E.O. 12356, Sec. 1.3 and
Archivist's memo of March 16, 1983

By MD NARS date 1/9/86

871

*****U N C L A S S I F I E D*****S COPY

OP IMMED
DE RHMICSA #9973 1180330

UNCLAS SVC.,,ZUI RUEADWH 2557 1180241 Z 280247Z APR 75 ZFF#1

ZDF#2 ZUB 20258Z IU 280258Z
BT

*message delivered to Sen. Manser
at 2258 EDT 27 April*



*****WHSR COMMENT*****

SCONCROFT, MARSH

PSN:021619 RECALLED
PAGE 01 OF 01 TOR:118/03:35Z

*****U N C L A S S I F I E D*****S COPY

sent by To Manna
4/29/68

SCOWCROFT FROM BROWN

Please pass following to Jack Marsh as soon as possible.

Herewith the list of the voluntary agencies who are cooperating directly with us at this time on Vietnamese relief. I think a phone call to Sternberg from the White House would be useful. He should be told that the Advisory Commission will bolster the efforts of the VOLAGS and that the USG is confident that the agencies will continue their great work and is deeply appreciative.

Pass to Ted Marris via

messenger

JM



VOLUNTARY AGENCIES - BACKGROUND

Organization

- Central coordinating agency is American Council of Voluntary Agencies
- For refugees it has a Refugee and Migration Committee headed by Charles Sternberg

Cast of Characters

--Members of VOLAG Committee who may be present are:

- (1) International Rescue Committee
-- Charles Sternberg, Exec. Director
- (2) Church World Services
(Under National Council of Churches)
-- John Schauer
- (3) Lutheran Refugee Committee
-- Donald Anderson
- (4) Catholic Migration Conference
-- John McCarthy, Coordinator
- (5) Tolstoy Foundation
-- Mr. Toma
- (6) United HIAS (^{Immigration and} Hebrew Int'l Assistance Service)
-- Gaynor Jacobson
- (7) American Fund for Czech Relief
-- Dr. Papanek

Others

-- ICRC and YMCA may also be represented.



[May 1975]

Differences Between The House and Senate Versions of the Refugee Authorization Bill

The bill passed by the Senate on Friday differs from the House bill in these respects:

1. The Senate bill has a ceiling of \$405 Million - the House bill has a ceiling of \$507 Million.
2. The Senate bill requires that the President make every effort to retrieve all amounts previously authorized and appropriated for assistance to South Vietnam and Cambodia and requires that the amounts retrieved be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The House bill has no such provision. (The Senate, in what is believed to be a major concession to the House, retreated from its previous position of requiring the amounts retrieved to be deducted from the \$405 Million made available under the bill. It is a provision which DOD and AID objected to because of the difficulty and time that it would take to identify the assets of the pipeline and to retrieve them.)
3. The McGovern amendment in the Senate bill requires a survey among refugees to determine which ones would desire to return to South Vietnam and Cambodia, and makes available funds from this act to provide commercial or military transportation or through other means to their home land. That McGovern Amendment had been rejected in the House and would not be acceptable in the Senate passed bill. You will recall that on Friday, ~~Senator~~ Case mentioned to you that actually a substantial part of the requirement of the McGovern Amendment was already a part of the basic law, particularly as it relates to the survey of incoming immigrants.

4. The Huddleston Amendment in the Senate bill imposes a detailed reporting requirement upon the President to transmit a report to the Senate Committees on Foreign Relations, Judiciary and Appropriations, but in the House only to the Speaker, which is a major point of disagreement with the House which in its version required a much simpler reporting requirement to the House Committee on the Judiciary in addition to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. (The House Judiciary Committee which feels very strongly about its over-sight role in refugee and migration assistance matters, will fight to keep its prerogatives in this regard. Also, the INS had indicated that this Huddleston reporting requirement would create an undue burden of paperwork and manpower to provide such detailed information which they feel would be unwarranted.)

MAY 5 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

M

May 5, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF *M.L.F.*
SUBJECT: "Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975"

Congressmen Broomfield, Hutchinson and Fish today co-sponsored in the House the new Administration package for migration and resettlement of South Vietnamese refugees.



✓

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 6, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RON NESSEN

SUBJECT:

Talking points for your news conference
and Cabinet Meeting on refugee aid.

1. We have a moral obligation to help these refugees resettle and begin new lives in the United States. They fled from South Vietnam for two reasons: They feared that they would be killed if they stayed and they did not want to live under a Communist system of government.
2. By helping these refugees, many of whom fled their native land with nothing but the clothes on their backs and a few small parcels, we are living up to our heritage as a charitable and compassionate people. I have spoken out strongly on this issue because I believe strongly that we must do the right thing morally. We are a nation of immigrants and I believe the inscription on the Statue of Liberty, which enunciates our finest qualities as a people should be our guidepost in this tragic situation.
3. The maximum number of refugees expected is 150,000 at the most and it probably will be less. Sixty percent of that number are children, the innocent victims of this war who deserve a chance to live their life in freedom and will certainly not be taking anyone's job away. Only 35,000 refugees are heads of households who will be looking for jobs; but many of these have skills which will enable them to find employment. The number of job seekers is a tiny fraction of 1% of the labor force in the U.S. Even without the Vietnamese refugees, the U.S. has been opening its doors to 400,000 immigrants a year without any impact on the job market. Since the end of World War II, almost 1,400,000 refugees from Europe, Asia, Hungary and Cuba have fled oppression and sought freedom in the United States. They have made a rich contribution to our culture and our economy and we expect the Vietnamese will do the same.
4. Many of the Vietnamese refugees coming here have close relatives or sponsors in the United States so they will be no burden to the government. Ambassador Brown's office at the State Department is using a computer to match up the refugees job skills with the available jobs. The re-settlement program is being carried out in such a way that the refugees will be spread throughout the country without a heavy concentration in any one area.

5. We are working with other countries to resettle perhaps as many as 20,000 of the refugees outside the United States. Canada is welcoming some. Some French-speaking countries in Africa have indicated that they will take some.
6. I have received communications from Pope Paul, George Meany, and other leaders praising the refugee resettlement program and urging that the United States do everything it can to help these people. I want to compliment the Members of Congress, the Governors, the private refugee relief organizations, and the members of the public who have spoken out and acted to help the refugees begin a new life in the United States.
7. I want to emphasize one point. It is my intention that none of the aid money I am requesting from Congress will be spent by the United States Government to help the Communists of North and South Vietnam. I believe it is the responsibility of the nations which sent weapons of war to the Communists to come forward now to repair the damage.
8. Let me emphasize once more my deep moral commitment to help these refugees resettle and begin new lives in the United States. Despite the opposition of a few, I believe the majority of the American people want to live up to the finest traditions of our history and welcome these new immigrants as we have welcomed so many immigrants to our bountiful land in the past. We will be a better country and a better people for doing it.
9. I know Americans want to forget the Vietnam war. But we must not take out our frustration and anger on the innocent victims of that war. To do so would dishonor the sacrifices America has made in good faith throughout this long war.

MAY 6 1975

May 5, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF
SUBJECT: Republican Leadership Meeting

Secretary Kissinger has cancelled out of the leadership meeting tomorrow morning and the refugee situation briefing will be handled by General Brent Scowcroft, Dan Parker and Dean Brown.

Although draft legislation for refugee resettlement was introduced in the House today, official transmission of the message and bill will be made Tuesday.

bcc: Don Rumsfeld
Jack Marsh
Brent Scowcroft





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

Mr. Marsh
MAY 13 1975

MAY 13 1975 ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: JAMES T. LYNN
SUBJECT: Availability of Funds to Meet
Indochina Refugee Requirements

There are three reasons for the slowdown in refugee processing:

- Inadequate funds.
- Legal restrictions on the use of existing funds for resettlement activities in the U.S.
- Administrative bottlenecks in processing the refugees.

Funding Availabilities. AID has transferred to State \$98 million in economic assistance funds which had been programmed for Vietnam. Against these availabilities, the Task Force has identified \$93 million in costs which have been incurred, primarily by Defense. Although this estimate may change somewhat, State and Defense believe they are not legally able under the Antideficiency Act to obligate funds above the available \$98 million.

The only solution to this problem is to transfer already appropriated Defense funds to State for the refugee program. As much as \$50-100 million may ultimately be deobligated from the canceled Defense Assistance to Vietnam account and transferred to State. Although the final availabilities will not be known for 30 days, Defense is attempting to determine whether it has legal authority to make an initial transfer (\$17 million) to State within the next few days. Defense is moving as fast as possible to identify the amount and timing of further deobligations from this source.

We have also explored the possibility of transferring funds from other existing sources, particularly AID, as suggested to you by Senators Scott and Mansfield. AID is specifically prohibited by restrictions in the 1974

Foreign Assistance Act from transferring funds into the Indochina Postwar Reconstruction account (which is the only account that provides authority for refugee relief). Although we are continuing to examine other alternatives, we have been unable to discover any transfer authorities which would enable us to utilize other funds.

Legal Restrictions. AID lawyers have ruled that they do not have the authority to use the existing funds for resettlement of refugees once they have left the processing centers in the United States. Because the funds are still governed by the authorities of the Foreign Assistance Act, the lawyers do not believe they can be used for resettlement activities in the United States which are more in the nature of domestic welfare activities. Nevertheless, the lawyers recognize that a legally defensible case might be made for use of these funds for resettlement, if necessary, but argue that it would be stretching the interpretation.

The legal interpretation is critical since most refugees cannot be moved out of the processing centers until funds are provided to the voluntary agencies responsible for resettlement. There is no space for more refugees in the centers, so no further progress will be possible until new funds are appropriated for this purpose or a decision is made to use the existing funds from foreign aid sources to resettle refugees.

Administrative Bottlenecks. Even if funds were available for resettlement, there are short-term administrative constraints on processing the refugees. Of particular concern is the need to implement the security clearance procedures promised to Congress. Five separate clearances are required (CIA, DIA, State, FBI, and DEA), and these are proceeding slowly. As of yesterday, of the 6,000 names submitted at Fort Chaffee, less than 100 had been cleared. Once the clearance process has been fully implemented, however, the Task Force expects to clear 3,000-5,000 per day, perhaps as early as the end of the week.

As the flow of refugees from the centers increases, problems will intensify in arranging transportation and particularly in locating and checking sponsors for the bulk of the refugees who do not have direct sponsors. These constraints will continue to slow the movement of refugees out of the centers and would be causing a backup in the pipeline even without the funding problems.

Recommended actions

Assuming that you wish to use existing funds wherever possible, I recommend that you instruct OMB to (1) work with Defense to transfer the maximum funds from Indochina military aid to State as soon as possible, and (2) request AID to reexamine its preliminary legal judgment to see whether the funds transferred to State could not be used for refugee resettlement as well as processing in the United States. I will provide a status report to you on Thursday.

Approve _____

See me _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 14

Mr. Marsh --

Per Max's office:

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported out the Refugee bill at \$405 Million. Expected to be on the Senate Floor tomorrow.

donna



showed Tom
5-15

May 17, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: JACK MARSH

As you are aware, the problem has developed between the House and Senate on the differences on the two versions of the Refugee Assistance Act. Attached is a summary which points out the basic differences between the two bills.

We are endeavoring to resolve this and hope to have more complete information early Monday morning.



Differences Between The House and Senate Versions of the Refugee Authorization Bill

The bill passed by the Senate on Friday differs from the House bill in these respects:

1. The Senate bill has a ceiling of \$405 Million - the House bill has a ceiling of \$507 Million.
2. The Senate bill requires that the President make every effort to retrieve all amounts previously authorized and appropriated for assistance to South Vietnam and Cambodia and requires that the amounts retrieved be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The House bill has no such provision. (The Senate, in what is believed to be a major concession to the House, retreated from its previous position of requiring the amounts retrieved to be deducted from the \$405 Million made available under the bill. It is a provision which DOD and AID objected to because of the difficulty and time that it would take to identify the assets of the pipeline and to retrieve them.)
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May 19

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: TED MARRS

FROM: JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

_____ For Direct Reply

_____ For Draft Response

_____ For Your Information

_____ Please Advise

For your advise and guidance. Thanks.

MAY 19 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 17, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR

JACK MARSH

FROM:

JIM CANNON *JC*

SUBJECT:

Vietnamese Refugee Relocation

~~Several days ago, Roger Semerad and I met with Ross Perot, at his suggestion, about Vietnam refugees.~~

~~As you know, Ross has had a strong personal interest in U.S. prisoners in North Vietnam and with what private citizens might do to assist with the resolution of the Vietnamese war.~~

~~Ross had a specific proposal -- that the President invite the churches of the country to sponsor the settlement of the Vietnamese refugee families, see to it that they get transportation to their new places of residence, placed in houses, and found jobs.~~

~~Ross feels strongly that the churches would respond favorably to a request from the President and that the whole effort could be coordinated by one institution acceptable to all churches -- the Salvation Army.~~

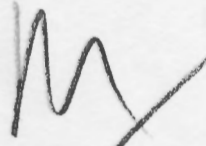
~~Ross says he has discussed this with Father Hesburgh, Billy Graham, and with leaders in both the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. By his account, they are enthusiastic and would be glad to work with the President to carry out this program of resettlement through churches, with each volunteering to take a family and see to their location.~~

~~Ross also feels that this will work best if each church is asked to bear the cost of each family, and not to expect any federal financial assistance. But if any initial money is needed to start the program, he would be glad to assist personally in the financing.~~



June 9

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

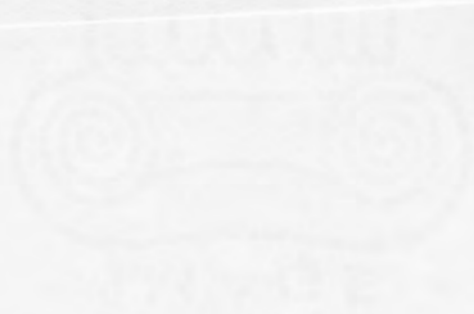


Mr. Marsh --

Ted Marrs dropped over
the attached for your
info.

Thanks.

donna





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D. C. 20520

JUN 9 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: Mr. Ron Nessen

FROM: *Julia Vadala* Julia Vadala Taft, Director, Inter-Agency Task Force on Indochinese Refugees (IATF)

SUBJECT: Comments on the Kennedy Subcommittee Report

A report released today by Senator Edward Kennedy, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees lists several recommendations related to the refugee program. Cited below are those recommendations with a brief statement of the Task Force position:

1. Up-Grading the Resettlement Program. Kennedy charges a lack of Presidential commitment and urges immediate upgrading of level of responsibility and Presidential concern for resettlement. He states the program is "scarcely off the ground and refugees could remain in camps for months or years."

IATF: The program has consistently received Presidential support, and the Task Force remains a White House level operation with its new director, Julia Vadala Taft, reporting to the President and his advisor for National Security Affairs. The program is off the ground and progress is impressive. In seven weeks, almost 25% of the refugees have been released to third countries or resettled in the United States.

2. Resettlement in Other Countries. The report accurately states that the Administration estimated that 20,000 refugees would resettle in third countries and charges that the much fewer numbers (1900) reflects on the slowness on the part of the President's program.

IATF: The initial progress of third country placement was disappointing. But in recent weeks the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration has expanded its activities on Guam and at stateside reception centers to a point that 3405 persons have been released and many additional refugees



are in the process of registering for third countries.

3. Voluntary Repatriation to Cambodia or South Vietnam.

The Report comments on the "Administration's belated recognition of the need to provide opportunities for repatriation" but states that the Administration is working with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

IATF: We have consistently supported the UNHCR's traditional role to assist in repatriation. UNHCR has representatives in Guam, Pendleton, Chaffee, Indiantown Gap, and will visit Eglin later this week to process questionnaires. Of the 131,000 refugees, approximately 1,563 have requested repatriation.

4. Better Structuring of Task Force and Transfer to HEW.

The report concurs with the continuation of the Task Force headed by a Presidential appointee, but charges that HEW should be the clearly defined focal point for resettlement.

IATF: No decision has been reached on final organizational location although the shift toward domestic agency participation has been accelerating. The Director is a senior HEW official and staff support from domestic agencies, primarily HEW, is expanding.

5. Moving Refugees From Guam. The Report recommends that due to deteriorating conditions in Guam and potential typhoons that substantial numbers of refugees be processed to stateside and that an additional reception center be established.

IATF: No new centers are envisioned at this time. With current rate of out-processing in the States, Guam will have no more refugees by the end of July. In our initial directive to Guam in May, we stated Guam should get prepared to house/feed 50,000 for 3 months. We are on target.

6. Role of Voluntary Agencies. The report praises the potential of the voluntary resettlement agencies and chastises the ability of the Administration to work effectively with them.

IATF: It is fair to say that initially the Volags were unhappy with the guidance and limited planning that we



were able to offer to them. This was due, by and large, to the tragic and rapid unfolding of events in Vietnam. However, once the Task Force began organizing and became fully operational, one of the first priorities was close regular liaison with the Volags; in fact, senior Task Force officials are in constant communication with the Volags through regular meetings and through daily telephone calls and visits. The principal officials of these agencies have told us they have never enjoyed such close cooperation with the Federal Government as on this issue.

7. Systematic Registration Procedures. The report also criticizes the failure of the Task Force from the outset to have uniform registration and data collection procedures.

IATF: Initially, this was a problem due to the crisis nature of the operation. Now all procedures are uniform and a major compatible data collection process is in operation.

8. Reimburse State and Local Governments for Refugee Expenses. The Report states that a clarification of HEW reimbursement policy is long-overdue.

IATF: In Congressional testimony and communications to Governors and State Welfare Agencies, the broad guidelines for reimbursement have been explained. HEW will issue regulations on reimbursement this week.

9. Training Programs for Refugees. The report charges "indecision of the Task Force and bureaucratic roadblocks" impeding the development of training programs.

IATF: English language and orientation classes are offered at each reception center. Training materials are being developed for school systems; HEW has made excellent progress in registering health professionals to ensure skills training and licensure.

10. Public Information on Refugees. The Report states that the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees should immediately launch a public information program.

IATF: The Committee already has established this as a high priority.



Two other recommendations which are outside the IATF's responsibility relate to the need for the President to establish diplomatic relations with Hanoi, Saigon and Phnom Penh and to offer them humanitarian assistance.

In general, we think the report is slanderous, based on false premises, contains more rhetoric than fact and is a disservice to the thousands of military, civilian and volunteer personnel who have dedicated extraordinarily long hours in the last seven weeks to ensure the effective movement and processing of the refugees to their new homes.



June 9, 1975

Indochina Refugee Resettlement
Statistical Fact Sheet

Total Number of Refugees	131,252
Number of Refugees in Overseas Sites: Guam, Wake, Clark Air Force Base, Subic Bay, Thailand	41,022
Number of Refugees in Stateside Reception Centers or Enroute by Air	59,177
Number of Refugees Released to Third Countries	3,459
Number of Refugees Resettled into American Communities	26,935
Number of Refugees Released from Reception Centers within last 24 Hours	839



TASK FORCE STATEMENT RELEASED LAST NIGHT, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1975

The Interagency Task Force has not yet received a courtesy copy of the Senate Judiciary Committee's report and is thus unable to discuss it in detail. The seven weeks of our existence have not been without problems of course but the cooperation of the military and civilian departments of the Federal government, of the voluntary agencies and the private sector and of the Congress has permitted an unprecedented undertaking in so brief a time.

Today, seven weeks after the inception of the Task Force more than 130,000 human beings who very recently were fleeing for their lives can look forward to their new ones with confidence because of the unceasing efforts of the dedicated Americans who are engaged in the truly monumental resettlement task. While there continues to be ways in which we can improve a program which was developed under crisis conditions, we are satisfied now that the fundamental aspects of the program are sound, coordination with resettlement voluntary agencies is effective, and channels of communications are open to all who wish to use them.

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