

The original documents are located in Box 9, folder “Indochina Refugees - General (1)” of the Theodore C. Marrs Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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 15 - Don Mahan
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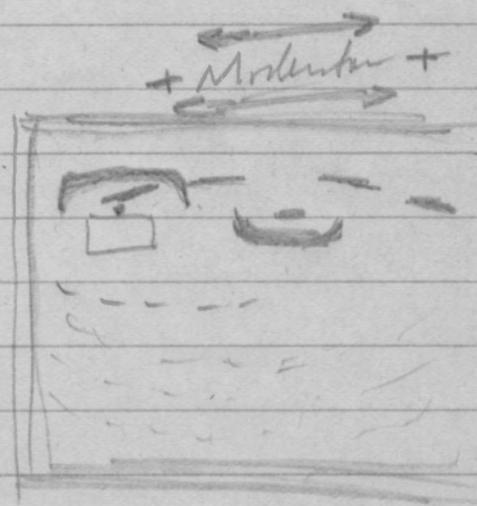
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- Antennae
 - Jean Burns → (with line)
 - Erich von Martov
 - Talking Points - president -
 - Policy of Committee
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Ship
 Affirm Policy
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 Bicentennial

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File

Sent to
Max K.

Refugee
File

with note:

this should go before
the President
his trip.

Thank you

by GMS

DRAFT



Dear John Paul:

I was very pleased to note your help and support in the opening and development of the refugee facility at Fort Chaffee. It is to the great credit of the people of Arkansas, and their representatives, that this new wave of immigrants is being welcomed in such good fashion.

As you ~~may~~ know, I have formed an Advisory Committee on Refugees. On May 20, the Committee visited Fort Chaffee and returned with an appreciation of the combined and many efforts that go on round the clock. The task, of course, is to resettle these new Americans ~~as~~ as quickly and effectively as possible.

It is ~~very~~ very satisfying to see the good work being done and I want you to know that I personally appreciate your continued support and cooperation.

I know that your counsel is especially valuable and hope you will be in contact with Ted Marrs of my staff and John Eisenhower, Chairman of the Committee.

Best regards, ~~_____~~

Sincerely,

The Hon.

Rep. John Paul Hammerschmidt
Congress of the United States

Gerald R. Ford

John Eisenhower

May 21, 1975

Dear John Paul:

Thank you for your telegram of May 13 expressing your view that prompt and decisive measures be taken to recover the SS MAYAGUEZ and its crew. The seizure of the ship was clearly an act of piracy and when I had reviewed all of the facts with Secretary Schlesinger, Secretary Kissinger, and the National Security Council, I decided that strong decisive action was required. In my own mind, I knew that the American people and most members of Congress would support my decision. Your telegram is indicative of that support. Thank you.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

JERRY FORD

The Honorable John Paul Hammerschmidt
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

GRF:RW:em

An Lac Orphans' "Mothers Day"



Madame Ngai Receives Kisses from An Lac Orphans at Ft. Benning, Ga.

"Whenever my spirits were unusually low, I would get into my jeep after sundown and drive to the An Lac Orphanage where there was always laughter."

— Dr. Tom Dooley



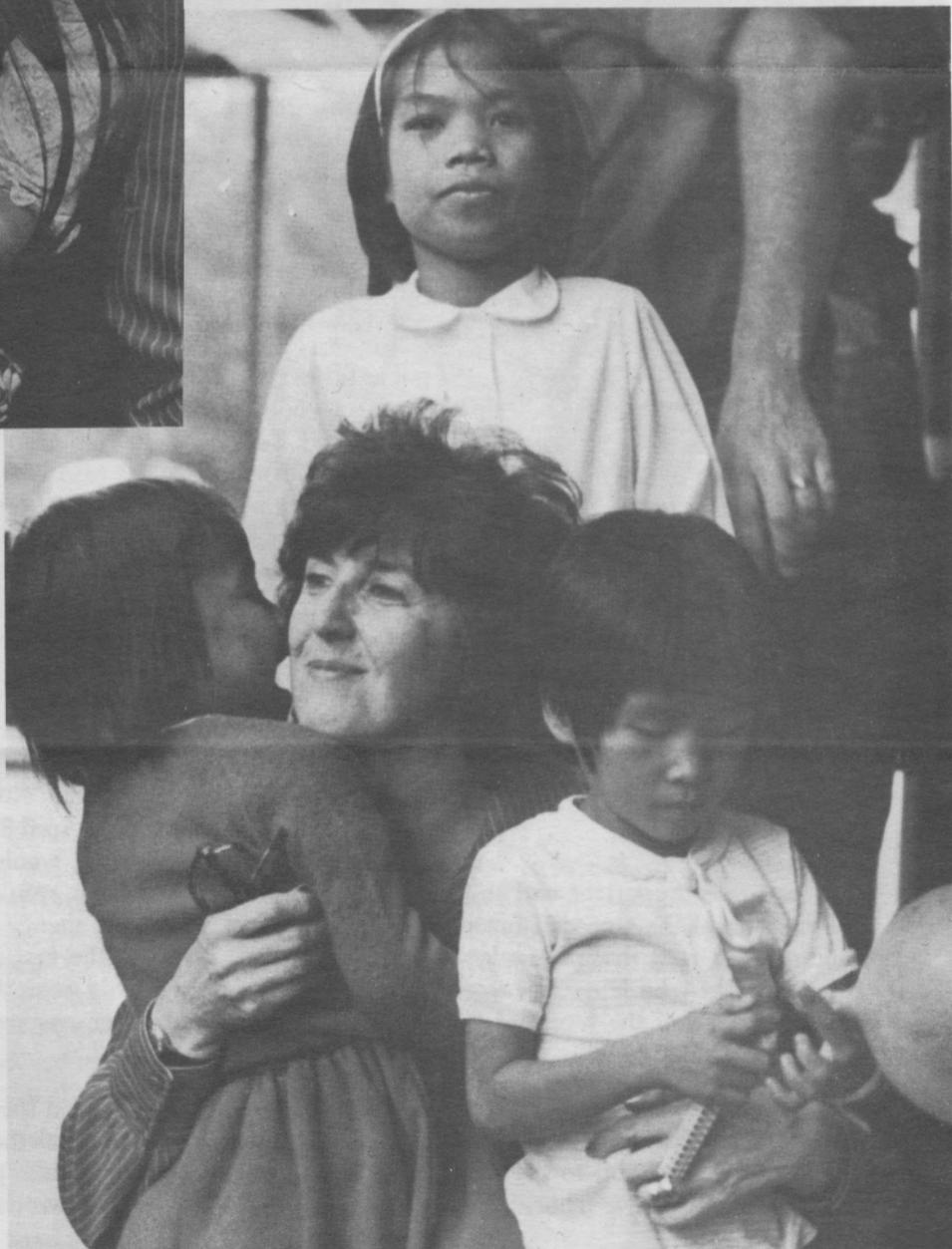
For 16 years, Mrs. Betty Tisdale has been loving and mothering the children of An Lac by long distance. Now she's bringing them home.

Left orphans by the decades of war in Vietnam, the children have been living in the orphanage founded by the late Dr. Tom Dooley and Madam Vu Thi Ngai in 1954.

Her love affair with An Lac began in 1959 when she contacted the 34-year-old Dooley at a New York hospital to volunteer as a secretary.

After his tragic death from cancer in 1961, she decided to vacation in the lands Dooley loved and served. She repeated these visits annually in 1966 she stopped at An Lac, which means "Happy Place."

It was to the children here that Mrs. Tisdale became known as Coy My — Miss America — and Co Ngoan — Miss Sweet. She did not forget the children and upon her return to America founded the An Lac Orphanage Inc.



Betty and An Lac's Children

"An Lac" Orphanage, Inc., 116 Nguyễn Đình Chiểu, Saigon

Route 1, Box 804 • Whitesville Road • Columbus, Georgia 31904

Telephone: 404-323-1616
404-323-7771

*I shall pass through
this world but once.
If therefore,
there be any kindness
I can show,
or any good thing
I can do,
let me do it now;
let me not defer it
or neglect it,
for I shall not pass
this way again.*

MOTHER'S DAY 1975

Dear wonderful friend of An Lac . . .

As I try to write to you on this particular day, I am filled with mixed emotions — of joy, tears, happiness and sorrow. Perhaps you will understand these emotions as I relate a bit of what has happened to An Lac . . . to the children . . . to Mme. Ngai . . . and to me!

Exactly one month ago, I arrived at Fort Benning, Georgia with 219 children from An Lac — that was the happiness part — but I had to leave 150 children — and Mme. Ngai behind, then. Perhaps I had better start at the beginning. Through your help in the past years — or even just recently — we, all of us — had been able to be a part of helping the children of An Lac have a better life. We were able to accomplish much in the years since Dr. Tom Dooley died. The children had better food, medical care and even showers, toilets and kitchens and dispensaries — but most of all, they had US . . . they knew we loved them even though they were "half a world away."

On April 1st, as I was sitting at my desk trying to answer your letters and send out the receipts, the news and the television account of what was happening to Vietnam became ominous. Suddenly, I knew that I could not sit by and not even try to save our children. I didn't know how I could do it — or whether it was even possible, but I knew I had to try. My first thought was to charter a plane — and the staggering cost of one — \$257,000 — didn't deter me at all. Tom Dooley would find a way. But the news became more bleak and the time became NOW, and I found that if I could be allied in a way with one of the seven recognized agencies I could use the government airlift and fly the children back on government planes . . . so the closest agency was the Pearl S. Buck agency and I asked them if I could use their name to help our children — and they said I could. Nothing signed no strings attached — and I was on my way! I took with me a very dear friend of An Lac and Tom Dooley, Dr. Wayne McKinney, and an Army Captain, Ed Bensman. Ed spoke Vietnamese and was one of the First Infantry Division — Big Red One — who had adopted An Lac many years ago. Ina Balin, our Vice President, flew out from the Coast and arrived one day earlier. My own dear family of ten children and husband, Dr. Pat, remained at home to handle the calls and details of "what if the children do arrive". In answer to that, we called our dear friends of the First Infantry — General Orwin Talbott and General DePuy — and through them, Secretary of the Army Bo Calloway gave me permission to bring the children to Fort Benning if I could get them out!

But . . . could I ??? Not being one of the "seven recognized agencies" for adoption, it did not seem likely, but that would not keep me from trying.

I got as far as the Philippines when they bombed the palace in Saigon and we were held up there for 14 hours — making my arrival in Saigon that much later. But, I did arrive with Wayne and Ed and there was Miss Thuc and Mme. Ngai waiting for me — had been waiting for 14 hours. We rushed to An Lac and amid cries of "Co Betty" "Co Betty" from the children — with hugs and kisses and lots of baby cuddling — I almost felt that there really wasn't a war and I was there again "just to be with them." But I soon realized that my time was short — the North Vietnamese were just 25 miles from Saigon and we were in danger. Mme. Ngai had already had Miss Thuc make up the list of ALL the children, plus the domestic help and herself. Knowing Mme. Ngai, if she put herself on the list I knew that we had little time — and that she was in danger. Early the next morning, Ina and I rushed to Dr. Pham Quang Dan's office — he was the Minister of Social Welfare. He remembered me from my February visit and quickly insisted that I tell him of my plans. I showed him the list and he sadly shook his head. "No" — and my heart fell. But it was "No" to all those over ten years old — and "No" to Mme. Ngai. We sat there stunned. We pleaded with him, but at that time — April 8 and 9 — there was still hope that America would help — that perhaps South Vietnam would survive. His reasoning for Mme. Ngai was that

she was very important and to have her leave with the children would panic the other orphanages and there would be no control. As a special favor to me — knowing I wasn't an agency — he still consented for the children under ten, and did not insist that prior adoption papers be filed. This was the first and only time he gave this permission. He knew of our work — he knew that we — you and I — were primarily interested in helping the children of Vietnam to become better citizens of the future of Vietnam. We were not and never ever were in the "adoption" or exporting of their nation's future. For this, he was extremely grateful.

We rushed back to An Lac and Miss Thuc and Mr. Tin revised the list — over 200 children. All night long, Ina and I made identification tags and bracelets . . . and the next morning took the new list to Dr. Dan — within minutes, he stamped it and we were off to the USAID office. Mr. Ruoff helped us make plans for the airlift. I asked him if we could go on Saturday (this was Thursday) and he said we would have to leave the next morning at 11 A.M. We would have two

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C-141 planes and we had to provide escorts. We agreed to everything and anything and rushed to the Embassy to sign more papers and work throughout the night tagging all the children. The next morning — with little or no sleep — the children bathed — and the INK RAN ON THE I.D. Bracelets. Frantically we had to redo them with radio, TV and newsmen on our backs. I can't tell you the nervous state we were in — and all through it, Mme. Ngai sat — tears streaming down her cheeks — still looking as regal and beautiful as ever — but knowing that she was doomed to die under Communism. I didn't know then that she had bought poison to take.

In the maddest rush you have ever seen, four bus loads of children left to take the first plane. Ed Bensman went with them. They were most of all the toddlers and five, six and seven year olds. Then, two hours later, we took the babies — 67 of them and the older children. Just as I was to get on the plane — Ambassador Martin called the airport — to wish me well, to thank me and to make one last plea for help. To me, he was a great man — one with a heart — with love for the children and the people of Vietnam. He thanked Senator Javits for helping me, and the other Senators and Congressmen — Nunn, Brinkley, Morgan and the hosts of others — for they all did. And then, the babies — in boxes — were strapped to the floor of this huge cargo plane and we were off. Ina, Wayne, Ed and myself — we did it — we evacuated An Lac of every child under ten. (I must admit, some of the ten year olds "looked" a little older — but I won't tell, will you ? ? ?)

From Clark Air Force Base — where the children were bathed and clean clothes arranged — we flew to Los Angeles. I do want to say that the Air Force — from Saigon to Clark in the Philippines — helped more than you can ever imagine. To see a big Air Force sergeant feeding not one, but two babies at one time, is a sight to behold — and then the Navy took over in Los Angeles. Pat was there with the United Airlines plane he had to charter for \$21,000. And we whisked the children and babies over to it for the last part of our journey — to Fort Benning. Unfortunately, about 38 of our babies were kept in 8 different hospitals in Los Angeles. I say unfortunately, because we had doctors aboard the World Airways plane from Clark to Los Angeles and it was not all necessary, but the local doctors did not listen to the doctors that were with the children across the Pacific and hence the reason for so many of the babies being kept out there.

I suppose I should keep this short, but to all of you who have helped An Lac for so many years — I would want to talk to you all in person — in fact, I would want to write each and every one of you a personal, personal letter, but at the moment, I feel I owe you this type letter first.

To say that my arrival — with Ina Balin — at Fort Benning — Saturday night, April 12 was the most gratifying moment of my life — 219 children — within two and one half days — the children of our beloved An Lac, is of course, an understatement. I wish all of you could have been with me at that moment. I think all of Columbus, Georgia was there — including my own sweet ten children and I knew then, as I have always known, that Tom Dooley was my guiding spirit, my link with God — that we were in America — the land of the free! My beloved country.



Actress Ina Balin (L), Mrs. Tisdale Hold Babies on Arrival at Ft. Benning

Staff Photo Lawrence Smith

The children were taken to Wilbur School and each given a volunteer to help them, to love them. The school was changed over to another An Lac. The Army was there, and all was well with the world. Only one flaw and that was the Pearl Buck Foundation who had harrassed me across the Pacific and even now at Fort Benning, knowing that I had had no sleep for four days, insisted on "taking custody" of the children. Since Mme. Ngai had released them to me, I would certainly not give them to any organization — especially after their tactics and background. So, in the next four days after arrival I had to legally fight them off and the U.S. Government sent a lawyer and representative and it was legally agreed that the Pearl S. Buck Foundation would be absolved of all custody of the children. I then invited the Tressler Lutheran Adoption Agency of York, Pennsylvania to help in the placement of the children.

In the meantime — my heart and thoughts were with Mme. Ngai — how could I get her out ? ? ? I got a call through to Ambassador Martin. His secretary listened and said she would see that Mme. Ngai, Miss Thuc and Mr. Tin (orphans who had been with her in North Vietnam and were still at An Lac, helping) would be on the evacuation list. Would I

Continued on Back Page

send her a cable . . . I did, and also sent one to Mme. Ngai. And then, nothing . . . I made plans then to fly to Saigon to get Mme. Ngai — but I called again. Don't come — this from the Embassy — and I became frantic — for if I flew over, she might be on her way out. So another day passed, then on April 27 at 5 A.M. I received a call — from Guam — it was Mr. Tin — Mme. Ngai was there — safe — could I come to get them ? ? ? I was on a plane at 1:45 P.M. that day and arrived in Guam at 3 A.M. on Tuesday — Guam time.

Guam was quiet that early Tuesday morning — and I finally found Mme. Ngai with the help of a lovely Navy wife, Peggy Dockins. She had located Mme. Ngai for me and drove me to the refugee camp. Dawn was streaking through when I arrived . . . the camp was awakening — I climbed the steps of an old warehouse building — and there on the second floor — on an Army cot — sat beautiful Mme. Ngai — holding out her arms to me. I could not believe that I had found her — that we — you and I would see her again. A hole had been cut out of the side of the building for air. Breakfast was baked beans, hot dogs and rice. But not one person complained — it was a beautiful sight. I immediately started my talks with the Immigration people. No — they were not “blood relatives” — which meant that I had to wait for them because that put them at the bottom of the lists — so I just said I would go over his head and that I did! Within 18 hours we were at the airport — with a couple of hundred other refugees — on our way HOME.

Guam — Hawaii — Camp Pendleton — Long Beach Naval Station — Los Angeles — Atlanta — and Columbus, Georgia. Mme. Ngai was in her new home. She is now here, living with us — same address. She says we have given her her second life. A long time ago, in 1954 — Dr. Tom Dooley saved her and helped her get from Haiphong, North Vietnam to Saigon, South Vietnam — and now — here she is — half a world away — in our country.

It is a beautiful story — perhaps it is not ended yet. One hundred and fifty children were left behind. A list of those children was given to another orphanage. An orphanage who had a possibility of getting on a ship. All the ships have not arrived — will yet another miracle take place — perhaps we shall see the rest of the children of An Lac — it is up to God — our prayers may again be answered.

We want to have Mme. Ngai, Thuc and Tin live with us — but be independent. That is why we want to buy her her own little place and put it right here in our front yard. An Lac — in Saigon — is no more. I will not be raising funds anymore. I am closing my files after 14 years. I will not need your help. I can only say that without you, nothing would have been possible. Tom Dooley used to say that he was the hands — YOU were the heart, and that was how it always was. To say thank you to friends is awfully hard to do — for thank you just doesn't seem like enough. Know only that you are beautiful, loyal and true — and that we love you very, very much. Don't completely forget us — and if you can, you might want to write to Mme. Ngai on special occasions. She has no income at all and if you want to help her now and then, please do. Our home is open for visits from you. All I can say now is — the circle is complete, from Tom Dooley, to Mme. Ngai, to me to you, God love you forever.

Dear Mr. Sawin — I often wondered if you ever got up to Saigon after I got off the plane at Guam. My work seems to be finished — now my family number 16 — 10 Children (5 Vietnamese) & 4 refugees! I met Dr. Ted Morrison at Ft. Benning when the President was here. Do let me know what happened in those last

P.S. Your most recent contribution of \$_____ was received. Would you accept this as your receipt? And we can still use green stamps to help furnish Mme. Ngai's house.

Betty

Jutite says.

Your Contributions Are Deductible For Income Tax Purposes



Dr. Pat Tisdale at End of Airlift at Ft. Benning

The Happy Ending

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Betty Had To Make Evacuation Attempt

By LISA BATTLE
Ledger Staff Writer

Betty Tisdale admits she didn't know she could bring a Saigon orphanage to Columbus. She just knew "I had to

In a white pantsuit, looking like she was headed for a holiday in Miami, Mrs. Tisdale flew from Columbus April 6, about a week after starting her marathon telephone effort.

To her family and friends

entertaining children with diarrhea, upset stomach and other ailments. The ABC-TV crew worked right along with Air Force nurses and escorts diapering, feeding, cuddling the children, many frightened by

Tisdale, an An Lac board chairman, treated the children at the home in his free time when he commanded the 1st Infantry Division's medical battalion. He backed his wife's mission and flew to Los Angeles to join in caring for the children en route here, but emphasizes it was "her show."

"I'm quite proud of her. I like what she does," he says.

One day last week a reporter drove up to the pine shaded Tisdale home and overheard Betty briefly blast

Children Celebrate Arrival of 'Ba'

THE COLUMBUS, GA., LEDGER,
FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1975

By LISA BATTLE
Ledger Staff Writer

They pulled out the stops for Madame Ngai.

In the grassy yard of Fort Benning's Wilbur School Thursday, An Lac Orphanage children danced, sang, and prayed in Vietnamese for

youngsters as they chomped vigorously.

"I don't like," said Mme. Ngai, making a face.

She said the children's first question after greeting her "When we can come back to Saigon?"

"I say, 'You no happy here? They say 'We are very

everywhere.'"

Now the children were singing again. 'They talk about home and country, their homeland 'We love it forever','" said Mrs. Kinard.

Miss Vu Thi Chinh Thuc and Nguyen Tan Tin, An Lac assistants who fled as children with Mme. Ngai

were among the spectators enjoying the children's performance. The two arrived Wednesday night with the director and Mrs. Tisdale.

Nguyen Van Tin spoke warmly of the welcome he and the others have found in the U.S. "Americans are very



TALKING POINTS/AGENDA

Discussion of present status (Chairpersons, Funding,
List Compilation, Brief Refugee Report)

Contents of folder

Primary list determination

Secondary list of alternates

Executive Director/Staff

Operational Consideration--Decentralize

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF
COLONEL THOMAS P. HARRISON, USAF



Colonel Thomas P. Harrison was assigned to the Office of the Secretary of Defense in June 1969 from Vietnam where he had served as the Chief of Protocol, 7th Air Force.

Colonel Harrison was born on January 5, 1924 in Washington, D. C., and attended private and public schools in that city. He has attended the Texas Christian University and the University of Maryland. He received graduate training from George Washington University in Industrial Management in 1966. He entered the service in August 1943 and graduated from flying training in November 1944. From November 1944 until September 2, 1945, Colonel Harrison was a combat crew member in B-24's. He participated in the air campaigns over the Ryukyus, Philippines and Japan.

Upon cessation of World War II, he served with the occupational forces in Japan until 1948. From 1948 until 1961, Colonel Harrison was assigned to the Strategic Air Command as a combat crew member and flew in B-36's, KC-135's and B-52's. He has logged over 6,000 hours of flying.

In 1961, Colonel Harrison held the job of Chief of War Plans for the Strategic Wing (SAC) at Glasgow, Montana. In 1962, he was assigned to Headquarters, United States Air Force in the Colonel's Group, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. In this capacity he was responsible for the assignment of all colonels ordered to the Washington, D. C. area, including the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as well as the staffs of NASA, DIA, CIA, etc.

In 1965, he was selected to attend the Industrial College of the Armed Forces at Fort Leslie J. McNair, Washington, D. C. which dealt principally with the management of resources at the Department of Defense level. Concurrently, with this schooling, he attended the George Washington University where he majored in management at the graduate level.

In 1966, Colonel Harrison was assigned to Vietnam and flew with the 315th Air Commando Wing stationed at Tan Son Nhut, and subsequently served with the DCS Personnel, Headquarters, Air Force Systems Command, Andrews Air Force Base from August 1967 to May 1968.

Colonel Harrison is a member of the Signa Nu Fraternity, Institute of Navigation, and the Air Force Association.

He is married to the former Bui Thi Son Binh of Saigon, Vietnam and has two daughters Minh, age 16 and Lan, age 15, who attend the Ecole Francaise Internationale in Washington,

DECORATIONS, SERVICE MEDALS AND AWARDS

Legion of Merit
Bronze Star
Air Medal
Air Force Commendation Medal
Presidential Unit Citation
American Theater Campaign Medal
American Defense Medal
Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal (with three battle stars)
World War II Victory Medal
Philippine Liberation Medal (with two battle stars)
Philippine Independence Medal
Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal
Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces Service Medal (1st Class)
National Defense Service Medal (with battle star)
Vietnam Service Medal (with five battle stars)
Air Force Longevity Ribbon (with six Oak Leaf Clusters)

EFFECTIVE DATES OF PROMOTION

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>
Second Lieutenant	11 November 1944
First Lieutenant	20 March 1946
Captain	1 September 1951
Major	25 November 1952
Lieutenant Colonel	16 April 1963
Colonel	8 June 1968



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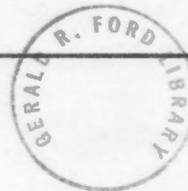
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*



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Fridays 6-8 pm	Tai-chi-chuan (beginning) Lecture Hall	Dr. Huang
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Marva Spelman, Ph.D., New York University, Arts and Humanities

Leland Stewart, S.T.B., Harvard Divinity School, Religion; Founder, International Cooperation Council

Thomas Tominaga, Ph.D. Georgetown Univ, Philosophy

Tsewang Topgay, B.A., Johnson Coll., Univ of Redlands

Judith Tyberg, Ph.D., Benares Hindu University, India, Sanskrit and Sanskrit Scriptures

Man-Tien Ung, Ph.D., Univ of Southern California

Terry Yae, M.A., Pasadena College, 5th degree black belt, Karate and Kung-fu

CALENDAR OF WINTER QUARTER (Jan 6-Mar 21)

Placement examination: December 22; 2 pm
 Registration: weekdays Dec 23-Jan 3; 6-8:30 pm
 Classes begin: January 6
 Holidays: February 17
 Final Examinations: last day of class

NON-CREDIT CLASSES AT MEDITATION CENTER

There are many non-credit lectures and classes, including Zen, Yoga, Zen Sesshins and Tibetan meditation offered by the International Buddhist Meditation Center, 928 So. New Hampshire Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90006. Cost is by voluntary donation.

CATALOG REQUEST

Please send me a copy of the catalog of the College of Oriental Studies, including admission and registration forms. Enclosed is \$1 for cost of handling and mailing.

Name _____
 Street _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Please Post

College of Oriental Studies
 914-924 So. New Hampshire
 Los Angeles, California 90006

COLLEGE
 OF
 ORIENTAL STUDIES



To Better Understanding Between East and West

To Create Scholars in Oriental Culture, Arts, Philosophy, Psychology, Religion and Languages

Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts
 Doctor of Philosophy Programs

WINTER QUARTER
January -- March, 1975

924 So. New Hampshire Avenue
 Los Angeles, California 90006
 Telephones: 487-1235, 384-0850

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INTRODUCTION TO THE COLLEGE

The College of Oriental Studies has added an undergraduate division to its graduate school and now offers a program of upper division courses leading to Bachelor of Arts degrees in Oriental Studies and in Buddhist Ministerial Education. The College also offers degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy in five departments: Buddhist Philosophy, Zen Studies, Comparative Religion, East-West Philosophy and East-West Psychology. The College also offers courses in Asian Languages, East-West Arts and Cultural Studies.

The College is designed to promote the understanding of Oriental culture and religion and the inter-cultural relations between East and West. The College feels that study without practice leads to a one-sided appreciation of the various aspects of a culture; therefore, all programs encourage experience in the performance of religious activities such as meditation, chanting and ceremony, arts and daily life experiences of several Oriental cultures.

The College has a program of exchange students and professors with Taisho University in Japan, Dong-Guk University in Korea, College of Chinese Culture in Taiwan, Van-Hanh University in Vietnam, Vidyalankara University in Ceylon and Sakya College in India.

The College of Oriental Studies was incorporated by the State of California in 1973 as an institution of higher education, fulfilling all legal requirements of Division 21, Section 29007 (a) (3) of the California Education Code in order to confer the academic degrees of B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. to those students who successfully complete the requirements. The College is a non-sectarian school which does not discriminate as to race, color, nationality, creed, or sex.

ADMISSION AND REGISTRATION

To register for the first time a student must submit an application for admission at least two weeks in advance. After being admitted the student may then register for courses. Continuing students need submit only the registration form.

A B.A. degree is required for a student to enter the M.A. program, a M.A. degree is required for the Ph.D. program and an A.A. degree or two years general college education is required for a student in the B.A. program.

PLACEMENT EXAMINATION

Those students who do not have a B.A. or M.A. degree or its equivalent in Oriental Studies must pass a placement examination or take at least two of the introductory courses with a 'B' grade or better in order

enter the M.A. or Ph.D. program. Fee for the examination is \$15.

FACILITIES

At present there are some rooms for rent on the second floor of the College buildings and Buddhist dormitory for about \$60. The library will be open week-day evenings from 6-9 pm. Week-end hours will be posted. At present books may not be checked out. Students are encouraged to use the various public libraries.

FEES

Full time students (12 units per quarter), \$30 per unit
Part time students (less than 12 units), \$35 per unit
Non-credit students, \$25 per unit
\$15 non-refundable registration fee (\$10 for part-time and non-credit students)
\$5 non-refundable library fee
\$15 non-refundable admission fee (first quarter only)

REFUNDS

Withdrawal during the first week of classes, 100% less \$10; 50% second week; no refund from the third week

SCHOLARSHIPS

In special circumstances a student may apply for a scholarship to pay for part of his tuition fees.

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES

Descriptions of courses are listed in the College catalog. Undergraduates may take Cultural Studies courses and series 100, 200 and 300 courses for credit. Graduate students may take 200 series courses and higher for credit. All language courses are open for credit to both undergraduates and graduates.

Please note that the College reserves the right to cancel any class with insufficient enrollment. In such a case students may transfer to other classes without extra fee or receive a full refund.

INTRODUCTORY COURSES

Mondays	1110	Intro to Comparative Religion	
8-10:30 pm	Reading room	Dr. Hoeller	
Tuesdays	1112	Intro to Buddhism & Other Oriental Religions	
8-10:30 pm	Ananda room	Dr. Thien-An	
Wednesdays	1113	Intro to Asian Civilization and Culture	
8-10:30 pm	Reading room	Dr. Ananda	
Thursdays	1114	Intro to East-West Psychology	
6-8:30 pm	Lecture Hall	Dr. Bode	
Fridays	1115	Intro to East-West Philosophy	
8-10:30 pm	Ananda room	Dr. Tominaga	

ASIAN LANGUAGES (4 units)

Mon & Wed	L107b	Beginning Sanskrit	
6-8 pm	East-West Center	Dr. Tyberg	
Tue & Fri	L207b	Intermediate Sanskrit (3 units)	
4:30-6 pm	East-West Center	Dr. Tyberg	
Mon & Wed	L106b	Beginning Pali	
6-8 pm	Asoka room	Dr. Ananda	
Time to be arranged	L108a	Beginning Tibetan	
	Asoka room	Mr. Topgay	
Tue & Thur	L103b	Beginning Japanese	
6-8 pm	Reading room	Mr. Matsumoto	
Tue & Fri	L101b	Beginning Modern Chinese	
6-8 pm	Asoka room	Ms. Hsu	
Time to be arranged	L401a	Classical/Buddhist Chinese (3)	
	Asoka room	Dr. Lin	
Wed & Fri	L105a	Beginning Vietnamese	
12-2 pm	Ananda room	Dr. Man-Tien	
Tue & Thur	L104a	Beginning Korean	
6-8 pm	Library	Rev. Lee	

ADVANCED COURSES (3 units)

Mondays	C343	Modern Thinkers of Indian Philos.	
6-8:30 pm	Asoka room	Dr. Samartha	
6-8:30 pm	B510	Interaction Between Buddhism & Other Philosophies & Religions-Semin.	
	Ananda room	Dr. Thien-An	
8-10:30 pm	R273	Buddhist Ethics and Morals	
	Ananda room	Dr. Ananda	
Tuesdays	T494	Lankavatara Sutra	
8-10:30 am	Ananda room	Dr. Thien-An	
6-8:30 pm	A260	Survey of Oriental Arts	
	Reading room	Dr. Cangialosi	
6-8:30 pm	E254	Quieting the Mind -- East & West Workshop and lecture	
	Baumel Office	Dr. Baumel	
7-9:30 pm	Z371	Techniques of Meditation in Zen	
	Zendo	Ven. Hearn	
8-10:30 pm	C336	Christian Mysticism	
	Reading room	Staff	
8-10:30 pm	B313	Tibetan Tantric Buddhism	
	Asoka room	Rev. Paritrata	
8-10:30 pm	B212	Early Buddhist Schools	
	Library	Dr. Ananda	
Wednesdays	C338	Bhagavad-Gita	
6-8:30 pm	East-West Center	Dr. Tyberg	
6-8:30 pm	T496	Lotus Sutra	
	Lecture Hall	Dr. Maezumi	
7-9:30 pm	Z393	Platform Sutra of Hui-Neng	
	Zendo	Ven. Hearn	

7-9:30 pm	Z392	Platform Sutra of Hui-Neng	
	Zendo	Ven. Hearn	
8-10:30 pm	C231	Philosophy of Religion	
	Ananda room	Dr. Ross	
Thursdays	C234	Hinduism	
12-2:30 pm	East-West Center	Dr. Tyberg	
6-8:30 pm	R376	Temple & Center Administration	
	Lecture Hall	Dr. Thien-An	
6-8:30 pm	E243	Major Problems in Western Philosophy	
	Ananda room	Dr. Reichenbach	
7:30-10 pm	Z295	Introduction to Zen Literature	
	L.A. Zen Center	Maezumi Roshi	
8-10:30 pm	P322	Gestalt, Awareness and Zen	
	Zendo	Dr. Wortz	
8-10:30 pm	R370	Techniques of Mindfulness Meditation	
	Asoka room	Dr. Ananda	
8-10:30 pm	C331	Modern Religious Movements	
	Reading room	Rev. Stewart	
Fridays	R275	Techniques of Meditation in Theravada and Mahayana Buddhism	
6-8:30 pm	Zendo	Dr. Thien-An	
6-8:30 pm	B210	Buddhist Philosophy	
	Reading room	Dr. Ananda	
8-10:30 pm	E343	Chinese Philosophy	
	Ananda room	Dr. Lin	
8-10:30 pm	C335	Psychology of Religion	
	Ananda room	Dr. Hoeller	
8-10:30 pm	A266	History of Chinese Culture & Art	
	Asoka room	Dr. Huang	
Saturdays	P253	Eastern Philos. & Mental Health	
12-2:30 pm	Asoka room	Dr. Porro	
12-2:30 pm	E240	History of Philosophy	
	Ananda room	Dr. Tominaga	

CULTURAL STUDIES (2 units)

Mondays	Yoga, Theory and Practice		
10-12 noon	Spelman Studio	Dr. Spelman	
8-10 pm	Zen and Martial Arts (Karate, Kung-fu)		
	Lecture Hall	Mr. Yae	
Tuesdays	Tai-chi-chuan (intermediate)		
6-8 pm	Lecture Hall	Dr. Huang	
8-10 pm	Chinese Cooking		
	Dining room	Ms. Hsu	
Wednesdays	Acupuncture and Self-Treatment		
6-8 pm	Ananda room	Rev. Lee	

May

Nguyen Huan Hanh

was Gov of Cent Bank

Has just left World Bank



Called Task Force 632-9800

Told this fellow that answered that I was interested in donating money.-..

Reply: Just a minute....and he said to someone standing near him... she wants to donate money...and the answer from him to me was.... your local charity...specify that it is for Vietnamese refugees... then he said....Call the Red Cross. (Boy that answered wasn't sure of himself)...

Called Task Force 632-9800

Told this same fellow that answered the previous call that I was interested in sponsoring a refugee...he asked me what type of sponsorship I was interested in? Long term...short term?? I told him that I was interested in sponsoring someone temporarily, and he asked me if I was interested in a child or an adult. I told him a child or a teenager...he said someone will contact you in 4 to 6 weeks about this and took my name and phone number. I gave him a fictitious name.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



To become a sponsor -
you must be financially
able to provide food,
shelter & clothing for a
family.

No legal requirements -
you do not have to
show proof of your
financial ability.

CJ BARR
(212) 864-6982

R. file



THE VIETNAMESE SELF HELP FOUNDATION

Our task is to help the Vietnamese refugees help themselves as successfully as previous programs had helped others seeking freedom resettle in America. We seek to offer help with a Vietnamese face and American solutions -- a very potent combination. We seek nothing short of total success. To us one success is one point won towards our goal, one failure is five points lost. Our greatest enemies are despair, selfishness, and fear. We must remain determined despite our disappointments and courageous despite our weaknesses.

Mai Nguyen
Director

1379 Queen Anne Rd.
Teaneck, N.J. 07666
(201) 837-2320

PROBLEM

- (1) The sudden exodus from Vietnam and Cambodia of close to 150,000 refugees for the first time brought the problem of massive refugee resettlement to America's shores. In the past (Post-WW II, Hungarian, Cuban) entry of the refugees into the U.S. either followed lengthy preprocessing and selection in other countries or at the very least entry in a manageable flow.
- (2) Consequently, the U.S. is faced with the refugee syndrome on its own shores. That syndrome which had been overcome prior to entry into the U.S. by other groups is now a full-blown in-country problem which few, if any, Americans are trained to deal with.
- (3) The refugees were quickly turned into a political issue. Various politicians and the news media imprinted the following images on the popular mind:
 - (a) these refugees are "the wrong Vietnamese," the "right" Vietnamese were left behind due to Ambassador Martin's "bungling" of the exodus.
 - (b) many undesirable elements were able to "buy" their way onto exodus transport.
 - (c) most of the refugees are urban profiteers who had evaded the hardships of war for years and simply wanted to leave because they knew that they couldn't enjoy their usual high standard of living under the Communists.
 - (d) they brought much gold with them but wanted to be resettled at U.S. Government expense.
 - (e) the exodus from Saigon of Americans was endangered and incomplete because of Ambassador Martin's preoccupation with the Vietnamese.
- (4) The present economic crisis and fear that the refugees might further burden our declining national assets inhibited the traditional welcome afforded by the American people to refugees seeking freedom in the U.S.
 - (a) Upon hearing that the refugees were to be placed in menial labor, unskilled minorities feared their unfair competition at below union scale wages.
 - (b) Fearing that the refugees would become an additional endless welfare problem, the already overburdened middle class became very resentful.
- (5) One cannot underestimate the role of the news media and some members of Congress in creating this most inaccurate image of the refugees. Furthermore, delays caused by the "politics" of refugee relief caused the resettlement program to function at first without any assets. Consequently -- in large part because of legislative delay -- every facet of the program seems to have gotten off on the wrong foot.
- (6) Faced with the politics of the refugee problem, the Administration opted for the most expedient course of action. Emphasis was placed on dispersal of the refugees, out of concentrated foci where they are political dynamite.

(7) Responding to the Administration's sense of urgency, the "Volags" limited their goals to the obtaining of "moral sponsors."

(8) Given the ill conceived schemes devised to facilitate sponsorship, the overwhelming majority of refugees are languishing hopelessly in camps. And, given the malicious report of the Kennedy Committee they are bound to become a helpless political football tossed around by all sides, but cared for by no one.

OBJECTIVES

- (1) To reunite greater refugee families.
- (2) To make the refugees feel welcome.
- (3) To make them realize that they are the occasional victims of honest unintentional mistakes and not the recipient of subtle messages of disdain such as: "You are not wanted, go back"!
- (4) To make the refugees realize that their experience is not unique and that like those refugees who preceded them, they too shall eventually prevail.
- (5) To unite them through cultural activities and thus present a positive image to the U.S. people.
- (6) To introduce them to the American way of life in preparation for total integration.
- (7) To teach them functional English.
- (8) To train them vocationally or for the management of small family enterprises.
- (9) To relocate them in ideal communities where they are welcomed and assisted.
- (10) To provide them with ongoing social services until they are totally on their own.

The VIETNAMESE SELF HELP FOUNDATION was created at first in order to respond to the needs of the Vietnamese Community in the New York metropolitan area, which was left stranded by the sudden downfall of Vietnam and the disappearance of any consular facilities in this region. Our objectives were twofold: (a) to reunite these people with those members of their families who had managed to escape, and (b) to help them settle in this area in small family businesses.

As the situation unfolded, the Foundation found itself having to expand its programs to service greater numbers and types of refugees. After a careful survey of the entire Vietnamese refugee problem, the Foundation came up with the following four-phase program for refugee relief.

Phase I

- (1) After informal meetings in conversations with refugees in the camps, the Foundation's coordinators propose lists of families for Foundation sponsorship to the Board of Coordinators. Those families found suitable for the environment and opportunities in the greater New York metropolitan area are offered the Foundation's sponsorship.
- (2) Sponsors in need of assistance and services are to contact the Foundation for assistance in the resettlement of refugees in their charge. Upon approval of the Board of Coordinators, these refugees are enrolled into the Foundation's program as extern or intern participants depending upon their needs.
- (3) Refugees having difficulties or needing assistance to supplement or replace that offered by their sponsors are, upon approval of the Board of Coordinators, admitted to the Foundation's program on an intern or extern basis depending on their need.

Phase II

- (1) All refugees will be attached to the VIETNAMESE COMMUNITY CENTER. Four such centers are planned, two in New York City and two in Newark, N. J.
- (2) The refugees will be divided into those constituting families and those coming as singles. Each group will be placed in the appropriate center in N.Y. or N.J. depending on the area of greatest opportunity for their desired mode of resettlement, the choices are theirs to make.
- (3) In the centers all refugees will be offered the following programs:
 - (a) Orientation - intensive training in American socio-economic and cultural ways, basic law, training for the acquisition of driver's licence, civic privileges and responsibilities, etc.
 - (b) Language Training - intensive training in the English language, concentrating on functional English to permit basic communications with others.
 - (c) Old Refugees to New Refugees - a three phase program where the refugees are brought together in formal and informal meetings with: 1) former refugees to show the Vietnamese that their resettlement problems are not unique and that

the future looks promising for those who strive; 2) established Vietnamese residents to convince the refugees that Vietnamese are not under any special handicap in resettling; 3) meetings with local American groups to demonstrate the welcoming character of their future neighbors and to familiarize them with local mores.

(d) Temporary placement - for those adequately prepared, placement services in any available jobs will be sought. These people will be in-house residents until their income is adequate to permit self-sufficiency and continued familial unity and integrity.

(e) Pocket money, crafts and services - such skills as they do exist will be encouraged in the generation of pocket money for the families and individuals who have them.

(f) Social services - the Foundation will plug refugees into all private and municipal services available to facilitate rapid resettlement.

(g) Cultural activities - Any such activities which promote cultural identity and unity will be encouraged and promoted in the center.

(h) Child integration program - based on the principal that children are more adaptable than adults, attempts will be made to integrate the children into the local school systems as soon as possible. Coordination with the local educational authorities will be very close in order to insure success.

Phase III

A. Economic Resettlement - Preparation

(1) Family Business - Those elements of a family which will play a managerial role in the family businesses will be taken to special on-campus live-in programs for intense English, business management, and law training while the rest of the family stays at the Center.

(2) Those seeking vocational training will be steered to the appropriate vocational training facilities in programs closely coordinated with the Foundation.

(3) Professional Accreditation - In compliance with respective state laws, profession accreditation programs for those doctors, lawyers, technicians, engineers, etc. seeking to continue the practice of their professions will be sought and organized.

(4) Preparation for Higher Education - Those seeking degrees from colleges or higher institutions will be assisted in preparing themselves and in finding the most appropriate programs.

B. Economic Resettlement - Establishment

(1) Once a family is ready to begin a small business, the Foundation will work to:

(a) bring together government, private and Vietnamese capital to initiate the chosen business.

(b) find and help in acquiring the best location for the desired business.

(c) bring together local advice and the prospective family to assist in the taking off of that business.

(d) work to attract customers to such businesses.

(2) Once a refugee has accomplished and is accredited in the vocation of his choice, the Foundation will work to:

(a) place the individual

(b) facilitate proper union accreditation if needed

(c) work with the employer and the refugee to insure satisfaction on both sides.

(3) Upon completion of professional accreditation of a refugee, the Foundation will:

(a) assist the refugee professional in establishing himself or herself privately and institutionally.

(b) put the refugee in contact with other professionals who had similar accreditation and placement problems as refugees.

(c) seek to establish liaison between the individual and appropriate professional societies and services.

(d) work to attract a clientele to his or her services.

(4) Once a degree candidate has chosen and has been accepted to a college or university, the foundation will coordinate with that school's student services to insure a successful educational experience. In addition, tutorial services will be provided in order to overcome the handicaps caused by the student's background and language difficulties.

Phase IV - Ancillary Services

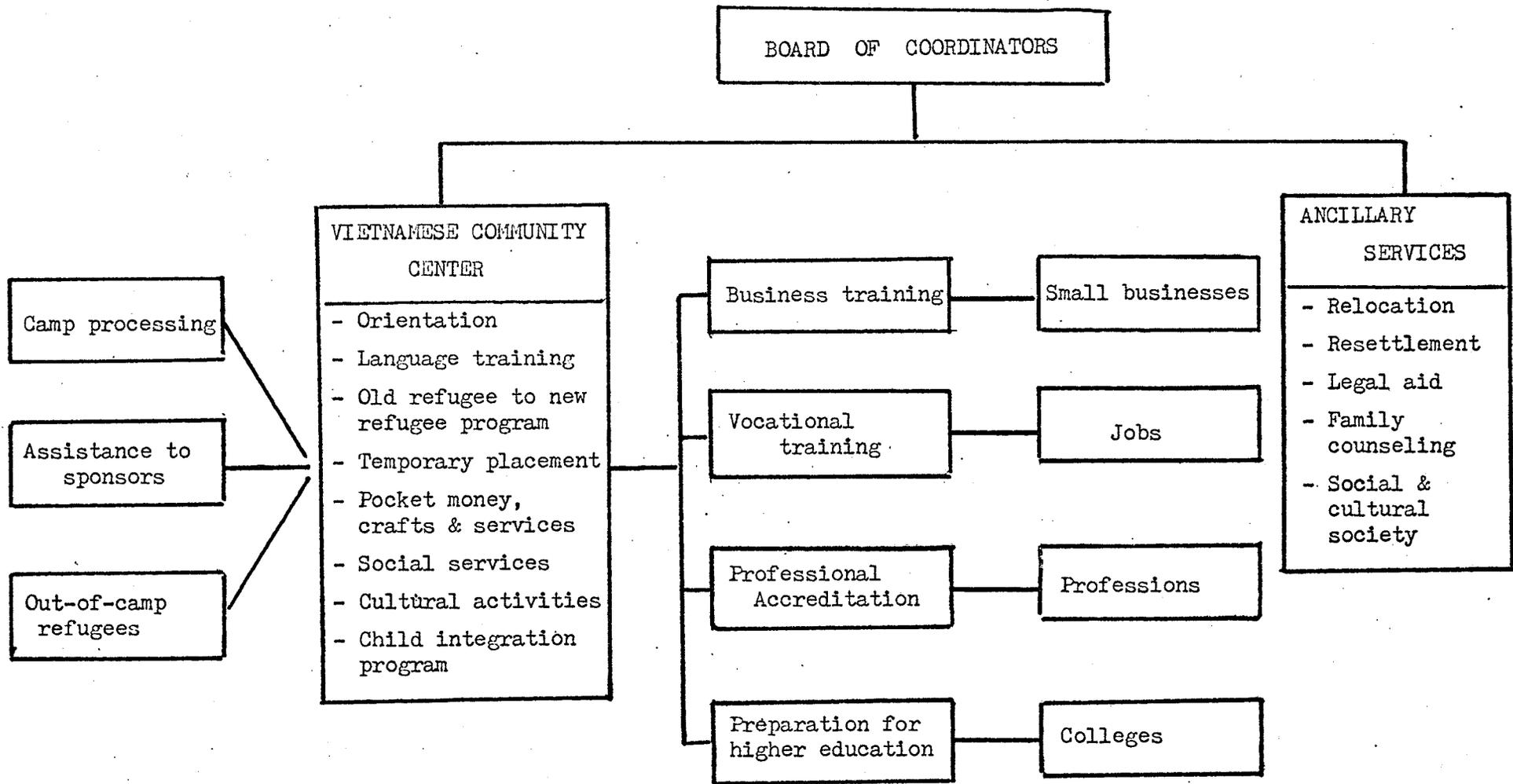
(1) Once the task of economic placement has been accomplished, the Foundation will assist in relocating the refugee or refugee family in suitable housing.

(2) Continued resettlement services will be tailored to the need of the individuals or families concerned.

(3) Legal aid will be provided by the Committee of Lawyers attached to the Foundation.

(4) Cognizant of the strains placed on families by the shock of refuge and the strains of resettlement in a foreign environment, the Foundation will continue to provide family counseling and services to insure the preservation of the family unit.

(5) Social and Cultural Society - To maintain the cultural, private, social and other bonds between the refugees, a society for Vietnamese Unity will be established to celebrate holidays, provide social occasions and a sense of cultural unity and identity among the refugees as they settle into their new homeland. Publications in English and Vietnamese will be encouraged and a directory of Vietnamese in the U.S. will be compiled.



VIETNAMESE SELF-HELP FOUNDATION REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROCESS

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
LT. GEN. (RET) TRAN VAN DON



Name: TRAN VAN DON
Date & Place of birth: August 19, 1917 - Bordeaux, France
Education: Graduated from "Hautes Etudes Commerciales"
School - Paris University
Religion: Buddhist
Family status: Married - 3 children (2 boys, 1 girl)

MILITARY SERVICE:

Retired Lieutenant General
1953 Chief of Joint Staff, RVNAF
1957 Commanding General I VN Corps
1962 Commanding General VN Army, RVNAF
1963 Chief of Joint General Staff RVNAF
1964 Minister of National Defense Department
& Commander in Chief, RVNAF

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES:

1963 Vice President Military Council for National
Revolution November 1st, 1963
1965 Chairman of the former High School Students
Association, South Vietnam.
1967 President of the Freedom Fighters Association;
Chairman of Peasant-Worker-Veterans Movement.
1968 Chairman of the National Salvation Front.
Chairman of Presidium of the National Alliance
for the Social Revolution.
1973 Member Advisory Council Central Committee
"Democracy Party"
1974 Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of Inspection
of National Development Programs cumulating
Congress Liaison.
1975 (April 14 -
April 23). Deputy Prime Minister - General Inspector - and
Minister of Defense.
September 1967 Elected Senator, the 1st Senate of Republic of
Vietnam.
1967 Leader of "Bloc Revolutionary Peasant-workers" Senate
1968 Chairman of Defense Committee, Senate.
Vice President of the Asian Parliamentarians' Union
Republic of Vietnam.
1969 Leader of "Bloc Republic" Senate
1970 Leader of "Viet people's Bloc" Senate.
August 1971 Elected Representative, Quang Ngai Province.
1971-1972-1973 Chairman of Defense Committee, Lower House
1972 General Secretary of the Asian Parliamentarians'
Union, Republic of Vietnam (APU).
1975 (March 10 -
April 4) Special Representative of the President of the
Republic of Vietnam and Head of a delegation for
Technical Cooperation to Zaire, Niger, Haute Volta,
Ivory Coast and Liberia.



MR. GEN. (RET) TRAN VAN DON

TRAN VAN DON

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- 1973 Member Advisory Council Central Committee "Democracy Party"
- 1974 Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of Inspection of National Development Program consisting of Congress Liaison.
- 1975 (April 14 - April 23) Deputy Prime Minister - General Inspector - and Minister of Defense.
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- 1970 Leader of "Viet people's Hieu" Senate.
- August 1971 Elected Representative, Lower House
- 1971-1973 Chairman of Defense Committee, Lower House
- 1972 General Secretary of the Asian Parliamentarians' Union, Republic of Vietnam (APU).
- 1975 (March 10 - April 4) Special Representative of the President of the Republic of Vietnam and Head of a delegation for Technical Cooperation to Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast and Liberia.

100' clock Fri



A STRATEGY FOR THE INTEGRATION OF INDOCHINESE REFUGEES
INTO AMERICAN SOCIETY

Mr. Gordon King, President
Educational Systems Corporation
1302 18th Street, N. W., Suite 603
Washington, D. C. 20036
(202) 293-9160

A Strategy for the Integration of Indochinese Refugees into American Society

It might well have been predicted that the final bitter episode in America's involvement in Indochina would be an acrimonious debate as to the wisdom of permitting Cambodian and Vietnamese refugees to resettle in this country. The precipitous decline of the South Vietnamese and Cambodian regimes allowed little time for the Federal government or the American public to consider the problem, discuss its merits, develop a consensus or create the mechanisms necessary to facilitate the acceptance and successful incorporation of the refugees. As with discussions of whether United States forces ought to have been committed in Southeast Asia, the question of whether these people ought to be here is best left to be argued at social functions or analyzed in historical dissertations. Our concern is more pragmatic, for they are here.

We believe that the Indochinese refugees offer this country both a challenge and an opportunity. At a time when the scars of dissension over Vietnam have not fully healed and when fears of economic uncertainty continue to grow with families across the country, it is not difficult to comprehend why many Americans view with resentment the allocation of additional resources to the refugees. Indeed, it is conceivable that within some communities, the issue of further aid could spark reversed and potentially destructive social controversy. With adequate planning, however, we believe that the incidence of such reactions will be quite minor.

Yet, the Indochinese immigrants present to us more than a problem, more than a moral burden. They bring to America their good will, their rich cultures and an abundance of energy, skill and talent which will contribute to the vitality and quality of our nation. They also offer to us something perhaps less tangible, but critically important nevertheless. That "something" is the opportunity, during these difficult days of cynicism and mistrust, to renew and actualize our commitment to the American ideal, to rededicate ourselves as a nation, to remain a sanctuary of hope, opportunity and freedom as we approach the Bicentennial. There could be no finer issue around which to unite.

Assimilation into American Society

The process of assimilation, of adaptation and integration into one mainstream of American life, is an exceedingly complex phenomenon. Although we pride ourselves on being a melting-pot, observers of the American scene have increasingly commented on our ability to retain aspects of our heritage as a nation of immigrants. This uniquely American knack for fashioning a coherent national identity, while preserving ethnicity, is a tremendous source of strength, support and creativity for us as individuals and as a people: a resource which has its roots within the American community.

We believe that any successful effort to facilitate the integration of an immigrant group into the social fabric of America must focus on the community level. It is here that friendships are made and resources develop. It is here that children are educated, businesses started, homes moved into, religion practiced and cultures shared. It is at the local level that public opinion is formed, that social problems emerge. It is within towns and neighborhoods across the country, that the assimilation process will proceed.

The quality of this process within a particular locality will be determined by the resources and flexibility of both the refugee sub-group and the host community. Among the factors to be considered in analyzing the "goodness-of-fit" between the community and the immigrant are:

1. numerical influx - the number of immigrants arriving in a community within a finite period of time; community size and social-class makeup;
2. ethnic and racial composition - the degree to which similar ethnic or racial groups are represented in the community; the overall pattern of ethnic diversity within the locality;
3. education and vocational skills - the facility of the immigrant group with the English language, the typology of marketable skills and overall ability to become self-sustaining within a reasonable period of time;
4. cultural differentiation - the degree to which the immigrant culture exhibits variances from community norms;

5. institutional sensitivity - the capability of institutions within the community to respond to immigrant needs (e.g., providing English instruction, etc.);
6. institutional load - utilization patterns of community institutions and resources;
7. labor market conditions - employment, unemployment and under-employment characteristics;
8. community typology - congruence of community life with the patterns of the community formerly inhabited by the immigrant group (i.e., rural or urban; type of transportation, etc.); and
9. housing conditions - purchase, rental of living units as a key emotional issue needing very special handling.

Before presenting a strategy for assisting in the assimilation of the refugees, we would like to briefly highlight some additional factors which, we believe, will substantially affect this process and which should therefore be considered in any Federal planning in this area:

1. Many refugees are relatives of American citizens, and so came to the country with a pre-existing social and economic support network within the community.
2. Many refugees have worked with Americans in Southeast Asia and are familiar with our language, customs and values; it further appears that a substantial segment of the immigrant group are professionals, technicians, scholars or entrepreneurs.
3. The United States has a long-standing tradition of openness to political refugees; the immigrants come to our shores with a positive attitude towards this country and share our democratic values.
4. Americans have always displayed a compassion to help those in need, especially women, children and old people (who make up a large segment of the group).
5. White American attitudes towards Orientals have shown a substantial decrease in prejudice in recent years.

On the negative side, we note:

1. Fear of immigrants as additional competition in a tightening job market.
2. A general human tendency to react with anxiety and suspicion towards any group of strangers who may "suddenly" appear; local resentment at having been selected, by outsiders, as a host community.
3. A tight housing market, with current economic conditions and high interest rates making the issue of where people will live a key point of potential friction.
4. The possibility that individuals' anger or confusion or bitterness about the outcome or conduct of U. S. involvement in Southeast Asia will be directed toward the refugees.

A Community Approach to Refugee Assimilation

In designing our strategy, we were guided by general considerations. Based on our belief that intra-community dynamics will be critical, we believe that every effort should be made to responsibly facilitate the transmission of refugees from the relocation camps into the community. Obviously, this should not be done precipitously, without regard for the well-being of both the immigrant and the community. Yet we believe it is important to avoid creating a two-step assimilation process in which refugees have to adjust first to life in the camp, only to have to face another, more difficult adaptation when they later have to confront the realities of life in an American community. Further, from the point of view of the public, 1,400 immigrants in one's neighborhood may seem far more real and less threatening than 14,000 hidden in a fenced-in tent city, at an old army base fifteen miles outside of town.

We also believe that procedures must be developed to individualize the refugees. There is no single, typical immigrant. There are many who are today all but ready to join their relatives to begin to carve out a place for themselves in American life. Other refugees require far more assistance and support in order to make the difficult transition in their new country. A successful program must ensure that it does not frustrate the person ready to assume independence within the community, while not denying help to those who must proceed at a slower pace.

Of particular concern will be how housing locally is identified and secured. Real estate brokers will not be particularly interested in "community" attitudes; they will want to move houses. We strongly recommend that the housing issue not be left out of the impact planning problem, for this could form insurmountable local problems.

Finally, we would suggest that Federal communications and media efforts on this issue also be aimed at the process of integration within the community, rather than a highlighting of large-scale problems affecting tens of thousands of refugees, or on life in the camps.

Our overall approach to the issue of Federal support for refugee resettlement recognizes the community as the context in which assimilation occurs. We believe that the Federal initiative will be most efficacious and gain the greatest public support if it is directed toward bolstering those local institutions which function to promote the acceptance and integration of the refugees into the community. Our aim would be to encourage the endorsement of the resettlement plan by local leaders and institutions - governmental, political, educational, religious, labor, civic, social service, and professional - and to technically and financially assist these institutions in this process. Local groups would be encouraged to sponsor and facilitate the incorporation of a limited number of refugees, to assist and "run interference" for them within the community structure. In this way the arriving Indochinese would have immediately available, at the local level, a network of advocates and, we would expect, friends who would work to create an atmosphere of public encouragement and to promote the local mobilization of resources on behalf of the new community members.

We would suggest a five-step approach to the resettlement of the refugees, which directs Federal resources towards:

1. in-camp preparation for resettlement;
2. community preparation for the refugees;
3. housing identification;
4. support during period of initial involvement in community life (up to one year); and
5. follow-up support and evaluation.

1. *In-Camp Preparation*

The process of socialization and assimilation should begin within the refugee camps. While there are some refugees whose experience and training permits a rapid incorporation

into the community, many will be experiencing the extreme shock of confronting and having to live within the context of a new and strange cultural and technological milieu. We expect that many immigrants, separated from their homeland with bewildering suddenness, more sure of what they are running from than what they are fleeing to, and facing an unknown country and an uncertain future, will experience a profound mixture of feelings including confusion, fear, guilt, remorse and apathy. The refugee who waits with her family in a tent in a Florida resettlement camp, who worries about the fate of friends and relatives left behind, who is stirred by memories of a home village she will probably never see again, who ponders a new life which she can hardly yet comprehend, needs more than food, shelter and medical care.

Within the camps, an ongoing process of education and counseling must be initiated, to assist the refugees in coping with the transition process and to help prepare them for community life. These programs must be conducted in conjunction with a research and assessment effort which would function to identify the talents, skills, needs and problems of each of the refugees and their families. In this way, help could be provided to guide individuals toward communities which will be most appropriate and receptive to them.

2. *Community Preparation*

Community preparation would initially focus on public education and on financially and technically gearing up local resources - schools, social service agencies, employment settings - to meet this new demand. Successful community preparation and planning would require a close working relationship between local leaders and Federal officials administering the program. An important thrust of this stage would be to identify and develop local groups and individuals, who would agree to sponsor a particular number of new arrivals and thus begin to take over the function of assisting the refugees.

3. *Housing Identification*

This will be a key area of community integration and one which can be overlooked as being insignificant. A "real estate" approach to the problem can greatly offend communities that are not involved in the process. We imagine the first steps

will be to look at available Federal housing possibilities. This should be done in cooperation with individuals who are sensitive to the overall dynamics of what is taking place. A push ahead to take housing wherever it exists would be a serious mistake.

4. *Initial Support Within the Community*

Federal support is vital during the initial period of community involvement. Refugees cannot simply be dumped into the laps of the locality. Financial and technical support to local institutions must be provided, and in communities where particular programs or services are generally lacking or inadequate, they must be developed. Consultation by adult education specialists and experienced family service workers, the provision of training materials, and Federal assistance in job training and development as well as guidance in mounting local programs to encourage interaction and cross-cultural exploration within the community would be part of this effort. The Federal effort would also assist local educational and public institutions to raise on the local level the theme of immigration as a vital part of the American tradition, and to make visible our continued existence as a nation which yearly successfully incorporates several hundred thousand new citizens.

5. *Follow-Up*

Although we would expect that major responsibility for assisting former refugees would have shifted to the state and local level within two years, some requirement for on-going Federal aid may be anticipated, especially in services for children or the elderly. We would also strongly endorse a policy of program follow-up and evaluation which would enable Congress, the Executive Branch, local officials and the public to examine and reflect on the strengths and weaknesses of this effort.

Conclusion

We have "roughed out" above a general outline of a strategy for Federal support for the assimilation of refugees, which stresses the importance of local community participation and sponsorship.

Programmatic details and directions must be forged in cooperation with the localities affected.

It is our hope that the resettlement of Indochinese refugees within our communities can serve as a beginning as well as an end. It will be well to put behind us the angers and dissension of the last decade; we have all grown weary of the bitterness and strife. We believe that this Federal effort can offer effective and humane assistance to the refugees and the host communities and provide a visible model of what is best in American life and tradition, as well as reflect positively on the Administration.

[April 1975]

The following agencies with branches ~~in~~ 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



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4.8.75

TO: Jed Mars

For Your Information

For Appropriate Handling

Original sent to
Brent Scowcroft

RDL
Robert D. Linder

April 7, 1975

The President of The United
States of America
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500



Mr. President:

We are, of course, anxious to cooperate in the movement of refugees, orphans and American personnel from Vietnam under a program which we understand is being developed by the U. S. Government, and to endeavor to continue our scheduled and charter services to Vietnam. However, there are problems which we have not been able to solve through our own efforts.

We have been advised by our insurance underwriters that they are terminating, effective 12:01 AM EST on April 11, 1975, our third party liability War Risk coverage with respect to operations to, from and over Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. We are seeking to reinstate this coverage but have not been successful to date. Under the terms of our existing indenture and mortgage with our creditors, we cannot operate any aircraft into any recognized area of hostilities unless fully covered by war risk insurance or a United States Government contractual indemnity. Further, the premiums on our aircraft covered under our War Risk hull insurance have been quoted at 25¢ per \$100 of aircraft insured value per trip on any additional flights into Vietnam and this coverage is subject to revised rating or cancellation at any time. This amounts to a premium of approximately \$12,500 for a 707 aircraft, and \$62,500 for a 747 aircraft, per trip.

We have sought coverage under Title XIII of the Federal Aviation Act, but have found, however, that such coverage is restricted and does not cover all the risks which are insured by our commercial insurance program such as:

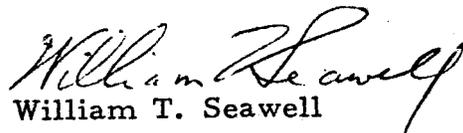
- a. Riots and civil commotion
- b. Sabotage and malicious acts or other acts intended to cause loss or damage
- c. Hijacking, any unlawful seizure, diversion or exercise of control of the aircraft
- d. The detonation of an explosive
- e. The exercise of military power by a foreign government

April 7, 1975

Therefore, due to lack of insurance coverage and prohibitive costs, if Pan Am is to participate in such a program we must secure compensation for additional costs for insurance over the costs in effect prior to March 31, 1975 or a fully enforceable indemnity and hold harmless agreement by the U. S. Government applicable to all aircraft hulls, third party and crew liability involved in such operation. Such indemnity and hold harmless provisions are described in our wire dated April 4, 1975 to the Military Airlift Command, a copy of which is enclosed herewith. If such coverage cannot be obtained by 12:01 AM EST on April 11, 1975, the time of termination of our war risk liability insurance as referred to above, we will not only be denied the opportunity to expand our operations to and from Vietnam but will be forced to suspend all scheduled and charter service to Vietnam.

We would appreciate your good offices in developing such a United States Government indemnification program.

Respectfully yours,


William T. Seawell

Enclosure

Copies of this letter have also been sent to the following persons:

Attorney General of the United States

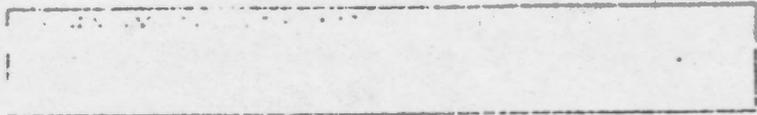
Secretary of Defense

Secretary of State

Secretary of Transportation

Acting Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board

Acting Administrator of the Federal
Aviation Administration



THE SPACE BETWEEN THESE LINES FOR GOVERNMENT USE ONLY

THIS MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AS A TELETYPE UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED BY CROSSING OUT THE WORD TELETYPE

PRIORITY

DATE April 04 1975

HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILLINOIS

XXXXXXXXXX

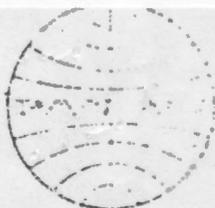
ATTENTION: ARTHUR W. PURKEL, AIRFORCE CONTRACTING OFFICER

RE YR TEL APRIL 3, 1975 CONCERNING INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE PROVISIONS TO BE APPLICABLE TO MAC CONTRACT CARRIERS' PARTICIPATION IN VIETNAM EVACUATION PROGRAM CMA IN VIEW OF TOTAL INABILITY TO PROCURE LIABILITY INSURANCE CMA RESTRICTED COVERAGE UNDER TITLE XIII INSURANCE AND EXCESSIVE COSTS FOR COMMERCIAL HULL AND WAR RISK INSURANCE CMA PAN AM MUST INSIST UPON OBTAINING AN INDEMNITY ALONG THE FOLLOWING LINES AND FULLY ENFORCEABLE BEFORE WE CAN CONSIDER PARTICIPATION IN SUCH PROGRAM COLON QTE THE GOVERNMENT HEREBY INDEMNIFIES THE CONTRACTOR AGAINST AND SHALL HOLD IT HARMLESS FROM

ONE/ ANY TOTAL LOSS PAREN WHICH SHALL INCLUDE DAMAGE RENDERING REPAIR IMPRACTICAL OR UNECONOMICAL PAREN OF ANY AIRCRAFT OF THE CONTRACTOR ENGAGED IN OPERATION TO OR FROM VIETNAM CMA INCLUDING ANY PERIOD WHEN SUCH AIRCRAFT MAY BE ON THE GROUND IN VIETNAM CMA IN AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO THAT FOR WHICH THE CONTRACTOR OTHERWISE INSURES SUCH AIRCRAFT WHILE NOT ENGAGED IN SUCH OPERATION CMA AND FOR DAMAGE TO SUCH AIRCRAFT NOT AMOUNTING TO TOTAL LOSS THEREOF IN AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO THE COST TO THE CONTRACTOR OF REPAIRING SUCH DAMAGE AND RESTORING SUCH AIRCRAFT TO AIRWORTHY CONDITION CMA BUT NOT MORE THAN THE AMOUNT WHICH WOULD BE APPLICABLE TO TOTAL LOSS THEREOF CMA AND

TWO/ ALL LOSSES OR DESTRUCTION OF OR DAMAGE TO ANY OF THE CONTRACTORS PROPERTY PAREN OTHER THAN AIRCRAFT PAREN CMA USED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF SERVICES REFERRED TO IN ONE ABOVE CMA AND ALL LOSSES AND EXPENSES PAREN

(cont'c)



THIS MESSAGE WILL BE SENT BY AIR MAIL UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED BY CROSSING OUT THE AIR MAIL MARK

PRIORITY

DATE April 04 1975

PAGE TWO

HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILLINOIS

XXXXXXXXXX

LEGAL FEES AND EXPENSES. PAREN INCURRED BY THE CONTRACTOR IN THE DEFENSE OR DISCHARGE OF CLAIMS OF OTHERS RESPECTING PROPERTY OR RESPECTING DEATH CMA DISEASE CMA DISABILITY CMA INJURY CMA OR IMPAIRMENTS OF RIGHTS OF PERSONS CMA INCLUDING EMPLOYEES OF THE CONTRACTOR CMA ARISING OUT OF OR IN ANY MANNER CONNECTED WITH THE OPERATION OF ANY AIRCRAFT IN THE PERFORMANCE OF SERVICES REFERRED TO IN ONE ABOVE STP THE INDEMNITIES PROVIDED FOR ABOVE IN THIS PARAGRAPH SHALL BE APPLICABLE WHETHER OR NOT THE LOSS IS CAUSED BY ANY ACT OF NEGLIGENCE ON THE PART OF THE CONTRACTOR CMA ITS OFFICERS CMA AGENTS OR EMPLOYEES IN CONNECTION WITH SUCH OPERATION OF SUCH AIRCRAFT
END

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS, INC.

JAMES J. RICE
STAFF VICE PRESIDENT-
MILITARY TRAFFIC

April 28, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

GENERAL SCOWCROFT

FROM:

L. DEAN BROWN



Please pass as soon as possible to FRIEDERSDORF AND
MARRS

Congressman Moss called me. He wanted briefing on
refugee problem, specifically as it would involve
California. He was not aware of what is now being
considered.

I told him we would be back to him later. I defer
to you as to how to handle this. Please advise.

April 29

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: TED MARRS

FROM: JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

 For Direct Reply

 For Draft Response

 XX For Your Information

 Please Advise



TRANSMITTED BY:
(Date & Time Stamp)



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

3:15 APR 31 AM 10 10

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Operations Center

LDX MESSAGE RECEIPT

S/S #

RECEIVED BY:
(Date & Time Stamp)

WHITE HOUSE
ROOM

'75 MAY 1 AM 10.21

BDJN

LDX MESSAGE NO: 1215, CLASSIFICATION Unclass, NO. PAGES 5

DESCRIPTION OF MSG. Telegram to Governors

FROM: LD Brown, LATF, 23182, 7576
Officer Office Symbol Extension Room Number

LDX TO: WH, DELIVER TO: Gen SCOWCROFT, EXTENSION: _____, ROOM NUMBER: _____

FOR: CLEARANCE INFORMATION PER REQUEST COMMENT

REMARKS: _____

VALIDATED FOR TRANSMISSION BY: [Signature]
Executive Secretariat Officer



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

May 1, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

GENERAL SCOT CROFT

FROM:

L. DEAN BROWN

I would appreciate your passing this note and draft message to Ted Marrs. I propose sending this cable to the Governors of the fifty States. It could be helpful. Won't do if White House has any doubts.

UNCLASSIFIED

IATF:FGWISNER:JLB
4/30/75 EXT: 23840
IATF:LDBROWN

S/S-0:JHOGANSON



IMMEDIATE

E.O. 11652:

TAGS:

SUBJECT:

LDB
FGW
JH

RESETTLEMENT OF VIETNAMESE IN THE UNITED STATES

1. AS A RESULT OF THE TRAGEDY IN VIETNAM THE PRESIDENT HAS AUTHORIZED THE ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES OF UP TO 130,000 VIETNAMESE CITIZENS. THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF THESE UNFORTUNATE PEOPLE ARE RELATIVES OF AMERICAN CITIZENS OR PERMANENT RESIDENTS. THE OTHERS, AS MANY AS 50,000 ARE THOSE WE CALL HIGH RISK, MEANING THEIR LIVES WOULD BE IN DANGER IF THEY HAD REMAINED IN VIETNAM.
2. IN THIS CABLE I WOULD LIKE TO GIVE YOU A PICTURE OF WHAT WE ARE DOING TO MAKE THE RESETTLEMENT OF VIETNAMESE AS HUMANE AND DECENT AS POSSIBLE AND TO AVOID HARDSHIP TO COMMUNITIES WHERE THEY WILL LIVE. IT IS A TASK IN WHICH I HOPE ALL AMERICANS WILL PARTICIPATE.
3. WE CURRENTLY ESTIMATE THAT AS MANY AS 70,000 VIETNAMESE HAVE LEFT THEIR COUNTRY TO DATE THROUGH THE AMERICAN AIR AND SEALIFT AND MORE ARE EXPECTED. NOW THAT WE HAVE BEGUN MOVEMENTS TO RECEPTION CENTERS, WE EXPECT 5,000 A DAY TO ARRIVE IN THE UNITED STATES AT DESIGNATED RECEPTION CENTERS.

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4. WE HAVE TWO PROBLEMS: (A) REUNITING VIETNAMESE WITH THEIR AMERICAN FAMILIES AND SPONSORS; (B) FINDING PERMANENT HOMES FOR THE HIGH RISK VIETNAMESE (ESTIMATED 50,000). WE BELIEVE THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT WILL BE MINIMAL. THOSE AMERICANS WITH VIETNAMESE DEPENDENTS ARE WIDELY DISPERSED. FOR THOSE COMING WITHOUT SPONSORS, OUR POLICY IS TO SHARE THE RESPONSIBILITY EQUITABLY AMONG ALL REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. THE VIETNAMESE COMING TO THE UNITED STATES ARE PREDOMINANTLY A SKILLED GROUP; MANY HAVE ENGLISH CAPABILITY.

5. RESETTLEMENT WILL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES WHO HAVE TRADITIONALLY BEEN MOST EFFECTIVE IN SETTLING REFUGEES FROM ABROAD -- HUNGARIANS AND UGANDAN ASIANS. IN ADDITION THESE AGENCIES IDENTIFY SPONSORS WHO PROVIDE HOUSING, JOBS, COUNSELING AND EDUCATION. MANY AGENCIES REPORT CHARGES WILL NOT BECOME FINANCIAL BURDENS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. THE VOLUNTARY AGENCIES BELIEVE ALL REFUGEES WE ARE PRESENTLY PLANNING FOR CAN BE EXPEDITIOUSLY RESETTLED. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES WILL AVOID RESETTLEMENT IN ECONOMICALLY HARD-HIT AREAS AND WILL NOT CONCENTRATE THE REFUGEES IN SPECIFIC LOCALITIES. THE VOLUNTARY AGENCIES ENGAGED IN RESETTLEMENT EFFORTS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

U.S. CATHOLIC CONFERENCE
MIGRATION AND REFUGEE SERVICES
1312 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

AMERICAN FUND FOR CZECHOSLOVAK REFUGEES
1709 BROADWAY, ROOM 1316
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10019

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE
IMMIGRATION & REFUGEE PROGRAM
475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10027

LUTHERAN IMMIGRATION & REFUGEE SERVICE
315 PARK AVENUE SOUTH
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10010

UNITED HIAS SERVICE, INC.
200 PARK AVENUE SOUTH
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10003

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TOLSTOY FOUNDATION, INC.
250 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10019

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE
386 PARK AVENUE SOUTH
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10016

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR NATIONALITIES SERVICE
20 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

TRAVELERS AID-INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICES
345 EAST 46TH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS IN MONEY OR OFFERS OF RESETTLEMENT SHOULD BE REFERRED DIRECTLY TO THE AGENCIES CONCERNED.

6. WE HAVE STRONG INDICATIONS OF SUPPORT IN RESETTLEMENT AND JOB IDENTIFICATION FROM OTHER GROUPS INCLUDING THE AFL-CIO. WE HAVE BEEN DELUGED WITH OFFERS OF PRIVATE ASSISTANCE.

7. STRENUOUS INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS ARE UNDERWAY. FRANCE, CANADA AND AUSTRALIA HAVE INDICATED THEY WILL TAKE VIETNAMESE REFUGEES. THERE ARE LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS AND COUNTRIES IN ASIA AND FRANCOPHONE AFRICA INTERESTED.

8. TO FACILITATE THE HEALTH AND IMMIGRATION ENTRY INTO THE U.S., WE HAVE SET UP OUR STAGING AREAS IN GUAM AND WAKE. OUR HEALTH VERIFICATION SYSTEM IS RIGOROUS. THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS TOGETHER WITH HHS (PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE -- CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL PHYSICIANS AND OTHER HEALTH PERSONNEL) ARE STRONGLY REPRESENTED ON GUAM. THE REFUGEES ARE IN GOOD HEALTH AND POSE NO MORE OF A PROBLEM TO THE HEALTH OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC THAN THOUSANDS OF OTHER TRAVELERS WHO ENTER THIS COUNTRY ANNUALLY FROM SOUTH-EAST ASIA. (OF 29,000 REFUGEES ON APRIL 30 IN GUAM, ONLY ABOUT 80 HAVE BEEN HOSPITALIZED DUE TO SUCH CONDITIONS AS MEASLES, MILD DIARRHEA, MATERNITY AND PNEUMONIA BUT NO SERIOUS DISEASE OR COMMUNICABLE DISEASE.) AT THIS TIME, THERE ARE NO UNUSUAL HEALTH PROBLEMS PRESENT AND WE ARE MAINTAINING EXPERT (CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL) SURVEILLANCE. THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF THE REFUGEES IS SURPRISINGLY GOOD. FURTHER HEALTH AND CURATIVE TREATMENT AND PREVENTATIVE MEASURES WILL TAKE PLACE IN RECEPTION CENTERS. LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES WILL BE ALERTED FOR ANY APPROPRIATE FOLLOW ON. SHOULD INDIVIDUAL CASES REQUIRE IT.

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9. STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES WILL SUFFER NO DIRECT FISCAL HARDSHIP AND LITTLE INDIRECT HARDSHIP FROM THE INFUX. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS SEEKING AUTHORIZATION AND FUNDING FROM THE CONGRESS ON AN URGENT BASIS TO PROVIDE: RESETTLEMENT, HEALTH, INCOME MAINTENANCE, AND SOCIAL SERVICE FUNDS TO REIMBURSE 100% OF THE COSTS INCURRED FOR THESE SERVICES. BACK-UP FEDERAL FUNDING AUTHORITY EXISTS FOR ANY RESIDUAL PROBLEMS WHICH INDIVIDUAL CASES MAY PRESENT. HEW IS ALSO PREPARED TO PROVIDE FULL ASSISTANCE FOR DESTITUTE REPATRIATES AND THEIR DEPENDENTS AS SOON AS CONGRESS MAKES FUNDS AVAILABLE. ALSO ADDITIONAL MONEYS FOR VOLUNTARY AGENCY RESETTLEMENT AND TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT AND RECEPTION CENTER COSTS.

10. THREE RECEPTION CENTERS HAVE BEEN DESIGNATED TO RECEIVE THOSE ARRIVING -- CAMP PENDLETON (CALIFORNIA), CAMP CHAFFEE (ARKANSAS), EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE (FLORIDA). WE AND THE VOLUNTARY AGENCIES ANTICIPATE BEING ABLE TO PROCESS THOSE ARRIVING QUICKLY. SCREENING AND COUNSELING SERVICES FOR FAMILIES WHOSE SPONSORS ARE READY TO RECEIVE THEM SHOULD TAKE LESS THAN A WEEK. OTHER FAMILIES SHOULD BE ON THEIR WAY TO NEW HOMES AND JOBS WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME, MANY OF THEM IN A FEW WEEKS.

DEAN BROWN
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE AND
DIRECTOR OF THE INTER-AGENCY
TASK FORCE FOR THE PRESIDENT



[May 1975]

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 Marrs via

messenger.

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 (Hebrew ^{Immigration and} Int'l Assistance Service)
-- Gaynor Jacobson
- (7) American Fund for Czech Relief
-- Dr. Papanek

Others

-- ICRC and YMCA may also be represented.



May 2, 1975

Vietnamese

Dear Mr. Scott:

Your letter of April 26 was received on May and immediately referred to Ambassador Brown.



I understand your concern.

Sincerely,

Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. Donald W. Scott
P.O. Box 844
S. Harwich, Massachusetts 02661

Dear Mr. [unclear] I spoke with you Friday afternoon and
at your request sent a cable with the names
of our Vietnamese friends in Saigon who we believe
should be taken out of there. I also think that
I had better put these names on paper for
offices —

- ① Huyuh Ngoc Duong age 33
- ② Dao Nang Phak age 33 (wifed)
- ③ Huyuh Ngoc Duc age 8 (daughter)
- ④ Huyuh Ngoc Nhan age 6 (son)

As I mentioned to you on the phone Dr. Mai
I believe that this family does deserve some
special consideration considering his efforts and
area of work in support of U.S. interests
South Vietnam.

I have been in touch with them numerous times
via mail & they have requested our assistance
to bring them out following our phone conversation.
I have sent over several cables in hopes
one might get thru to them. Further I have



431 Nguyen Tri Phuong
Saigon 10, South Vietnam

Thank you for your interest in this case.

Sincerely,

Danville Salt

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

May 5, 1975

No. 230



ASSISTANCE TO INDOCHINA REFUGEES -- TOLL-FREE NUMBER ESTABLISHED FOR THE PUBLIC

The Inter-Agency Indochina Task Force has been receiving hundreds of telephone calls a day from Americans who wish to sponsor a specific Vietnamese family or are willing to offer such sponsorship or other assistance to families selected by resettlement agencies. All such calls should now be directed to the following toll-free number: 800-368-1180 (or simply 632-9800 if the caller is in the D.C. area). A bank of telephones will be manned by operators who will ask for the particulars which the voluntary resettlement agencies require in order to match sponsors with appropriate families after they arrive at one of the three reception centers in the United States: Camp Pendleton, California; Fort Chaffee, Arkansas; or Eglin Air Force Base, Florida.

Members of the public who have previously filed or mailed affidavits of support, or who have notified their local Immigration and Naturalization Service of their willingness to sponsor a specific family, are advised to repeat this information to an operator at the toll-free 800-368-1180 office.

Individuals wishing to make cash contributions may send their checks to the local chapter of the American Red Cross marked for "Assistance to Refugees from Indochina," or to any of the following voluntary agencies:

U.S. CATHOLIC CONFERENCE *202/659-6630*
MIGRATION AND REFUGEE SERVICES
1312 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

AMERICAN FUND FOR CZECHOSLOVAK REFUGEES *212/265-1919*
1709 BROADWAY, ROOM 1316
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE *212/870-2162-5*
IMMIGRATION & REFUGEE PROGRAM
475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10027

LUTHERAN IMMIGRATION & REFUGEE SERVICE *212/677-3950*
315 PARK AVENUE SOUTH
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010

UNITED HIAS SERVICE, INC. *212/674-6800*
200 PARK AVENUE SOUTH
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003

TOLSTOY FOUNDATION, INC. *212/247-2922*
250 WEST 57th STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE
386 PARK AVENUE SOUTH
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016

212/679-0010

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR NATIONALITIES SERVICE
20 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.

212/SPT-8210

TRAVELER'S AID-INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICES
345 EAST 46th STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.

212/687-5958

The Inter-Agency Indochina Task Force has also been receiving hundreds of calls from Americans seeking information on the whereabouts of relatives and friends who may have been evacuated from Vietnam and who have not yet arrived in this country. Because of the numbers of evacuees involved, their widely-scattered locations, even on the single island of Guam, and the pace of their onward movement to the continent United States, it has not been possible to devise an acceptable locating system and callers have been advised to await word that is certain to come to them from the incoming families. The public is urged not to attempt to telephone Guam or any of the three reception centers in an effort to find Vietnamese families. Such calls tie up the switchboard and delay a self-locating process on the part of the refugees who are trying to reach their American friends. Self-locating is in fact well under way, as the families and friends of the 10,000 Vietnamese who have already left the three reception centers for their new communities can attest.

SPONSORSHIP INFORMATION FORMAT

Last Name: _____ First: _____ Initial: _____

Street: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Office Phone: _____ Home Phone: _____

- Sponsoring on behalf of (circle one):
1. Yourself individually
 2. Business firm
 3. Church or organization

If sponsoring as an individual, your occupation: _____

If applicable, Name of sponsoring firm or organization:

If applicable, name of specific family (head of household) you wish to Sponsor:

Family Name: _____ Given Names: _____

If non-specific offer, size of family you wish to sponsor: _____

Sponsorship offer is (circle one): Temporary Long-Term

Category of Sponsorship (circle one):

1. Offer of General responsibility
2. Offer of financial assistance
3. Offer of shelter
4. Offer of food and shelter
5. Offer of employment (Skills required) _____

Comments: _____

Date of Contact: _____

Person taking call: _____

ef IATF Ops Center

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, U. S. A.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20520

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

STA-501



*Dr. Theodore Marris
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500*

Attention - Mrs. Shelton

May 5, 1975

Refugee

Program

Dear Dean:

For your information and appropriate action.

Thanks.

Sincerely,



Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President

Ambassador L. Dean Brown
Director
Interagency Task Force on
Vietnam
Operations Center
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Enclosure

ALFRED B. SWANSON, M.D., F.A.C.S.

TELEPHONES: 774-7394
466-5568313 BLODGETT MEDICAL BUILDING
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN 49506

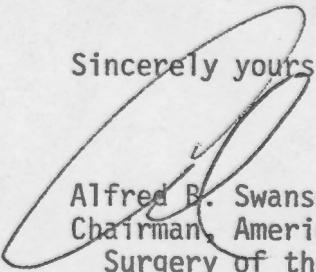
April 28, 1975

Dear Doctor Marrs:

Thank you for your note with regards the South Vietnamese problem. I do hope that you will forward the names of Dr. Lam and Dr. Linh for their possible evacuation from Saigon.

I am enclosing a copy of a recent television editorial which I gave, for your interest.

Sincerely yours,



Alfred B. Swanson, M.D.
Chairman, American Society for
Surgery of the Hand
Volunteers for Vietnam

Theodore C. Marrs, M.D.
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Enclosed copy Telegram

Please keep!

ac

Following telegram sent to Mr. Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Consulate Section
American Embassy
Saigon, South Vietnam

Isaiah H. Jackson, M.D.
c/o the IndoChina Desk
of the State Department
Washington, D.C.

Have received cables begging for help - Doctors and families who helped us in our

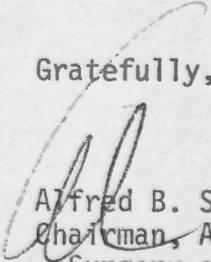
Vietnam program:

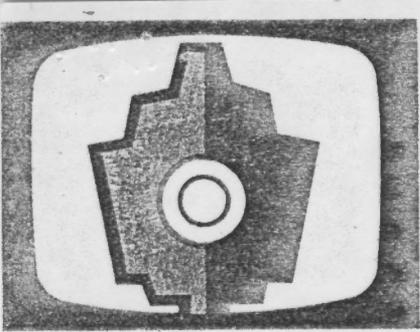
Dr. and Mrs. Le-the-Linh
34 Mac kinh Chi St.
Saigon, South Vietnam

Dr. and Mrs. Buy-Huy-Lam
155B Truong-Minh-Giang
Saigon, South Vietnam

Dr. and Mrs. Pham van Hai
26 Truong-Minh-Giang
Saigon, South Vietnam

Gratefully,


Alfred B. Swanson, M.D.
Chairman, American Society for
Surgery of the Hand
Volunteers for Vietnam



WOTV

tv8•time -life broadcast
120 college ave., s.e.
box B
grand rapids, michigan 49501
(616) 459-4125 • NB

EDITORIAL

When the subject of a WOTV editorial is controversial, we shall make time available for other substantial points of view

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1975

The following, by Dr. Alfred B. Swanson, is a rebuttal to our editorial of April 1, 1975.

I think historians will record America's efforts in South Vietnam as most noble but clumsy. We did give our sons and riches unselfishly, but we never really gave our heart. Routing out the guerrillas by the peasants required a willingness to die for a cause they could not rationalize. They could see little to die for. The much needed humanitarian and social aid for the South Vietnamese was of the lowest Government priority. Our leaders thought our military build-up alone would insure victory against the enemy, nothing could be further from the truth. We needed both.

It is said that the horrors of war are best realized in the surgeon's tent. I have had small children die in my arms of the long neglected wounds from a Communist mortar attack on their village in the Delta. I have seen young mothers die of wounds from Red guerrilla terror squads as I tried to care for them in the unbelievable squalor of the only province hospital in Quang Ngai. Those of us who volunteered medical care to that country on repeated occasions, came back to tell the story of the fantastic medical and social indigency to the Administration and Congressional Committees and anyone we could stop, but we were always met with a deaf ear or a pass of the buck to another department. I remember the South Vietnamese as brave, lovely and gracious people. It is easy to mourn for them.

I think that there will be many wet eyes at the open grave of South Vietnam, but we should also weep with a greater sadness for ourselves when we realize that we did not fight the right kind of battle for them. We had the opportunity to demonstrate what a healthy democracy could do for a suffering friend. For a fraction of the cost of the military effort, we could have also shown to the Vietnamese and to the watching world that America was also truly concerned with the total welfare of that struggling nation.

We now attempt to atone for our guilt by importing beautiful orphaned children whom we helped create. We must likewise be concerned for aiding

PAGE 2

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1975

the millions of refugees and for protecting our South Vietnamese friends who will die in a blood bath if Saigon falls to the Communists.

We should at this point in history begin the greatest internal evaluation of our foreign policy and methods so that this nation can continue to be an influence for liberty and democracy in the world. We should not involute and run from our responsibilities to our fellow man because of the terrible experience of Vietnam. Rather, we should conceive and develop a new American Revolution which will be to anticipate and solve the overwhelming problems that man faces from his environment as he heads into the twenty-first century. This time it must be a total commitment of active concern or nature will surely destroy us.

Thank you.

-0-



TRANSMITTED BY:
(Date & Time Stamp)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
[Signature]
6 PM
1975 MAY 6 AM CST

RECEIVED BY:
(Date & Time Stamp)

WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

'75 MAY 6 PM 4:21

[Signature]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Operations Center

LDX MESSAGE RECEIPT

S/S #

UNCLASSIFIED

LDX MESSAGE NO. 166, CLASSIFICATION _____, NO. PAGES 2 3

DESCRIPTION OF MSG. EMER. JEWISH COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON INDOCHINA REFUGEES
LDBROWN

FROM: _____, IATF, 632-3840, 7516
Officer Office Symbol Extension Room Number

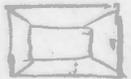
LDX TO: _____ DELIVER TO: _____ EXTENSION: _____ ROOM NUMBER: _____
GEN SCOWCROFT WHITE HOUSE, 456-1414, WEST WING

FOR: CLEARANCE INFORMATION PER REQUEST COMMENT

REMARKS: _____

VALIDATED FOR TRANSMISSION BY:

[Signature]
Executive Secretariat Officer



May 6, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: GENERAL SCOWCROFT
FROM: L. DEAN BROWN

Hyman Bookbinder sent us the attached resolution.
You might send copies to Ron Nessen and Ted Marrs.
Many thanks.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
STATEMENT ON INDO-CHINA REFUGEES

The American Jewish Committee views with profound concern the human tragedy that has unfolded in Indo-China, where the horrors of war, and social and political upheaval have once again claimed the innocent as victim. As an organization with a long-standing commitment to the principle of fundamental human rights for all people and to humanitarian relief wherever it is needed, we urge the United Nations to call upon the present governmental authorities in Indo-China to respect the right to every person to leave and to seek asylum and resettlement in the country of their choice. This basic human right is clearly enunciated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which guarantees to everyone "the right to leave any country, including their own," and in other international agreements.

We further urge the United Nations to call upon these governments to protect the peoples within their jurisdiction from reprisals and to admit a United Nations committee of impartial observers into the area.

We commend the United States Government for receiving those refugees of Indo-China who have sought admission as immigrants. We hope that our government will continue to follow its traditional policy of granting such rights under the appropriate

Continued -

The American Jewish Committee/Statement on Indo-China Refugees

provisions of our existing immigration statutes. And we also call upon other governments to open their doors to the new refugees.

We welcome the recently announced United States program to facilitate absorption of the new immigrants in a fair and compassionate manner and call upon our government to assist the agencies currently engaged in relief and humanitarian efforts in INdo-China.

We are confident that Americans will respond generously to those agencies' appeals for assistance. And we join with men and women of good will everywhere in the fervent desire for an end to the war and suffering in Indo-China and with it, true peace and reconciliation in the area.

Adopted by
69th Annual Meeting
American Jewish Committee
Waldorf Astoria
New York City
May 3, 1975

75-105-1

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date May 8, 1975

TO: DR. TED MARRS

FROM: JIM CAVANAUGH

X FYI

 For appropriate action

COMMENTS

TO ALL ORGANON INC. EMPLOYEES



Several Vietnamese nationals have been employed for some 10 to 20 years by an Organon International distributorship agency in Saigon.

In light of recent developments in Vietnam, of course there has been concern for the safety and welfare of these long term employees and their dependents who have served the interests of Organon so ably over the years.

Akzo Pharma, Organon International, Akzona and Organon Inc. managements feel an obligation exists to those who have contributed so many years of service and loyalty to our company. Management has affirmed, therefore, its wish to assume responsibility for and assurance of the livelihood of these 10 employees and their dependents in the United States.

These people were part of the recent evacuation from Vietnam and were airlifted to Guam a few days ago. Recently they were flown to Camp Pendleton in California with many others from their country. We expect our eight or nine families to arrive in the New Jersey area soon. Several nearby colleges have offered to help lodge them in their dormitory facilities over the summer weeks. During this time we will be seeking to place approximately 10 people in appropriate jobs at Organon Inc. and Info Chem.

In a memo of policy concerning this matter, Claude Ramsey, President of Akzona, sums up the company's direction as follows:

"The major thrust of this policy is this: We not only take the people into our country and into our company; we take them into our heart."

Having lost virtually everything, including their homes and country, we know you join with us in welcoming our Vietnamese associates into the United States and into our Organon family.

I have been assigned the responsibility for coordinating this undertaking. Bernard Konopko will accompany the group in transit from California to New Jersey and otherwise assist me. Joseph Castellano will help with appropriate relocation and personnel matters.

If you have any information which will help us better implement this effort, please contact either Bernie or Joe or myself. We appreciate your cooperation in helping to make this difficult adjustment as painless and pleasant as possible for all concerned.

Richard A. Ulrey
Richard A. Ulrey

May 6, 1975

McMURRAY AND PENDERGAST
1019 19TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036



Mr. James Cavanaugh
Deputy Director
The Domestic Council
The White House
Washington, D. C.