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THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20506

R-File

MR. ROGER D. SEMERAD
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
(202) 456-7034

AMBASSADOR JOHN EISENHOWER
CHAIRMAN

MAYOR JOSEPH ALIOTO

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MR. PHILIP KLUTZNICK

MR. WILLIAM J. KUNFUSS

MR. GEORGE MEANY

MR. CLARKE REED

DR. MALCOLM TODD

ELDER A. THEODORE TUTTLE

July 7, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: DR. THEODORE MARRS

FROM: ROGER D. SEMERAD *RDS*

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF THE THIRD MEETING
OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY
COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES OF
JUNE 25TH



On Wednesday, June 25 the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees met in the New Executive Office Building.

Nine members of the committee were present; eight were absent, however three of those absent were represented by their alternates. The theme for virtually the entire meeting was sponsorship, encouragement to become sponsors and the assimilation of refugees into the economy by way of employment.

The labor management meeting of June 24 was presented and discussed. The result of the labor management meeting was that a letter would be prepared by the Chamber of Commerce. This letter would be to the various member organizations throughout the United States in major cities. The letter would explain the Washington meeting and encourage other such meetings within the member cities. Prior to transmission this letter would be cleared by the NAB, NAM, AFL-CIO, UAW, UMW, and IBT. The committee unanimously supported this action and recommended that the letter be prepared, cleared and transmitted with all due speed.



A significant amount of time was devoted to a discussion of sources of additional sponsors. Governor Evans of Washington presented that State's plan and method for sponsorship at the State level. This presentation was again unanimously accepted by the committee with directions to the staff to draft a letter to all governors encouraging them to emulate Governor Evans. Included with this letter would be Washington's methodology for sponsorship. This letter has been written, cleared and transmitted to all governors.

The committee spent some time in discussing increased publicity for sponsorship. It was their understanding that one of the major problems which we have in resettlement is the lack of sponsors. Accordingly it was recommended and carried that a series of television spot announcements encouraging sponsorship be made using Mrs. Ford and various members of the committee, in addition to other national personalities. In the making of these television spot announcements the committee directed staff to determine how best to address the task and move immediately towards its accomplishment. To date we are discussing final clearances of the contract with the IATF. Hopefully the contract will be signed and work commence no later than July 11th. With this schedule, first transmission would be by September 1st.

The committee explored the enlistment of refugees in the United States Armed Forces. They believed that those refugees who had received significant military training in the United States and who desired to enter the Armed Forces should be afforded that opportunity. They directed staff to determine from the DoD what the actual policy would be concerning enlistment. A letter from me to Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Von Marbod requesting this information has been sent. We have also been in contact with Mr. D. Srull, DASD (M&RA) who is actually tasked with setting this policy.



The committee made a very positive statement and recommended that all federal agencies be notified of the equal employment opportunities and minority priorities for the refugees if they so qualify for federal employment.

The results of the refugee advisory group meeting were presented along with a list of recommendations. Paramount among these recommendations were: the opportunity for enlistment in the Armed Forces and equal employment opportunities. Both of these recommendations were acted upon by the committee as indicated. The next meeting of the refugee advisory group is scheduled for July 17th.

The committee is scheduled to meet again on July 23rd.

F. State and Local Sponsorship Program

Governor Dan Evans
Mayor Alioto
Mayor Ferre
Staff: Frank Daniel

G. Report from Vietnamese/Cambodian Advisory Group

Dr. Tran Dinh De
Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Thu
Mrs. Pan Sothi
Miss Nguyen Quynh Hoa
Staff: Walt Kallaur
Bill Applegate

Issues: Military Service
Education
Legal Status
Telephone Service

H. Publicity - Public Relations Program Plans

I. Reports from Committee Members

J. Report from American Anthropological Association

Dr. Ernestine Friedl, President

K. Adjournment



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

MEETING #3

June 25, 1975 10:00 a.m.
Room 4203 NEOB

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- G. Report of the Vietnamese/Cambodian Advisory Group
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- J. American Anthropological Association
- K. Report to the Congress



A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

MINUTES OF MEETING #2

Tuesday, June 3, 1975
Room 4203 New Executive Office Building

The Committee meeting convened at 10:00 a.m., Ambassador John Eisenhower, Committee Chairman, presiding.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Ambassador John S. D. Eisenhower
Archbishop Joseph L. Bernardin
Mr. Ashby Boyle
Dr. W. Sterling Cary
Mrs. Gaetana Enders
Mayor Maurice Ferre
Mr. Minor George
Mr. Philip Klutznick
Mr. William Kuhfuss
Mr. Clarke Reed
Dr. Malcolm C. Todd
Elder A. Theodore Tuttle
Mr. Henry Cunningham (Alternate for Mr. Edgar Kaiser)
Mr. Leo Perlis (Alternate for Mr. George Meany)

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:

Mayor Joseph Alioto
John Denver
Governor Dan Evans
George Meany
Edgar Kaiser

STAFF PRESENT:

Roger D. Semerad, Executive Director of the Advisory Committee
Dr. Ted Marrs, Special Assistant to the President for Human Resources



GUESTS PRESENT:

Julia V. Taft, Acting Director, Interagency Task Force
David Ford, I.A.T.F. Liaison with Advisory Committee

VOLUNTARY AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES:

Mr. John Edward McCarthy
Migration and Refugee Service
U. S. Catholic Conference

Mr. Jan Papanek
American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, Inc.

Dr. James Thomas
Immigration and Refugee Committee
Church World Service

Mr. Gaynor Jacobson
United HIAS Service, Inc.

Mr. T. K. Bagration
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.

Mr. Merrill Herter
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service

Sidney Talisman
American Council for Nationalities Service

Jean McDaniels
International Rescue Committee, Inc.

1. Opening Statement by Chairman Eisenhower

Chairman John Eisenhower convened the meeting at 10:00 a.m. and gave a brief report on his visit to Camp Pendleton which he described as a very heartening experience.

The Chairman reiterated the role and mission of the Committee, namely (1) to inform the President and (2) to inform the Voluntary Agencies (VOLAGS). In this connection he stressed the importance of working closely with the VOLAGS. Since the last meeting ten days ago, 4,000 refugees have been released. We need to move faster. The situation on Guam is crowded with the potential for serious difficulty increasing.



Chairman Eisenhower expressed particular interest in having this meeting of the Committee brought up to date through briefings by representatives of the Interagency Task Force and of the VOLAGS.

2. Review of Minutes of Previous Meeting

The Minutes of the previous meeting were distributed, reviewed and unanimously approved.

3. Schedule of Future Meetings

The Chairman proposed that future meetings of the Committee be on an occasional basis as it is not an operational body. It was agreed that the next meetings would be on June 25 and July 23, 1975. In the future, Committee Members will be given at least 15 days advance notification of meetings.

It was the consensus of the group that in the future, the Committee should meet through lunch into the afternoon to permit full expression of views and discussion of the issues involved.

4. Interagency Task Force Report

Chairman Eisenhower introduced Julia V. Taft, Acting Director of the Interagency Task Force. Mrs. Taft presented a report bringing the Committee up to date on the activities of the Task Force and review of major problem areas, as summarized below.

Mrs. Taft's report highlighted the events of the past week and statistics from each camp were given. The completion of security clearances seems to be the biggest problem at this time, but it is hoped that the backlog will soon be broken. She stated that the major logistical endeavors and patterns are working out and that there is some interest shown in repatriation. Representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are at each reception center to counsel those refugees who wish to be repatriated.

Mrs. Taft reported on the progress of accumulating information for the computer data base. It was announced that by the end of the week a breakout would be made available to the Committee.



In looking ahead, Mrs. Taft stressed two points: (1) generating widespread interest in the refugee program and (2) increasing the number of sponsorship offers.

Mrs. Taft stated that ways must be found to improve and expand orientation and an awareness of what American society is all about to help eliminate any apprehension that some refugees may be experiencing.

Some ideas that might provide a bridge of understanding would be the distribution of books, magazines and films, and the continuation of bilingual training and recreation. However, life at the camps should not be made so comfortable that the refugees will not want to leave.

A number of articles have been written about families who have already been resettled which will be forwarded to the reception centers so that the refugees who have not left yet will have a better understanding of what awaits them.

Mrs. Taft also announced that a handbook outlining the details of American life is being prepared for those refugees who will resettle. HEW is presently working on a health benefits plan which should cover all medical expenses incurred by the refugees.

5. Voluntary Agencies Report

The Chairman introduced Mr. John E. McCarthy of the U. S. Catholic Conference who presented a report on the activities of the VOLAGS and expressed confidence that the VOLAGS can successfully accomplish the job that is expected of them. A discussion followed, during which various Committee Members contributed constructive comments and suggestions designed to assist the VOLAGS in achieving their objectives. Mr. McCarthy, as Acting Chairman of the Committee on Refugees and Migrants for the American Council of Voluntary Agencies, stated that the Voluntary Agencies, representing the major church and ethnic structure of the United States, had traditionally been the major force in implementing any refugee resettlement program. He mentioned that since the end of World War II these agencies had successfully resettled over 2,000,000 persons.

Each of the following VOLAG representatives were introduced to the Committee by Mr. McCarthy and each gave a short report on the activities of his organization.



Mr. Jan Papanek
American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, Inc.

Dr. James Thomas
Immigration and Refugee Committee
Church World Service

Mr. Gaynor Jacobson
United HIAS Service, Inc.

Mr. T. K. Bagration
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.

Mr. Merrill Herter
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service

Sidney Talisman
American Council for Nationalities Service

Jean McDaniels
International Rescue Committee, Inc.

The Voluntary Agencies individually and collectively attested to their readiness to assist the Federal Government in the resettlement program and to make every effort to secure housing and jobs. The subject of job training was emphasized.

6. Plans for Refugee Input to the Advisory Committee

Dr. Marrs expressed concern that there is no visible input from the Vietnamese and Cambodian people who are involved in the resettlement. He suggested that the Committee should arrange to have a cross section group of consultants of American/Vietnamese, a panel of people who are reasonably representative of the Vietnamese and Cambodian people. Chairman Eisenhower spoke of bringing the four mayors of the camps together to further refugee input to the Committee.

7. Introduction of New Advisory Committee Staff

Roger Semerad introduced the following newly assigned members of the Committee Staff:

James Delaney
Walter Kallaur
Frank Daniel
Noel Koch
David Morin

Mr. Semerad stated that the new staff is expected to be in place this week with headquarters located in the New Executive Office Building, Room 4013, telephone 456-7034. Mr. Semerad urged the Committee Members and the VOLAGS to call the Committee headquarters office for any information or help which may be needed.

8. Discussion Period

The Chairman conducted a discussion relative to briefing materials, sponsor guidelines, and required information for the purpose of assuring a common understanding of the facts pertaining to these areas, major problems involved and possible solutions.

Mr. Perlis raised the subject of employment problems and the necessity of having a united approach. He mentioned that management and union people would know what the needs are. There should be more education and information on this aspect.

It was suggested by Chairman Eisenhower that the staff should get together with the Chamber of Commerce, National Alliance of Businessmen and National Association of Manufacturers and organize ideas to stimulate jobs for the refugees and to encourage responsive management and union teams to visit the camps.

Dr. Cary requested more information on procedures for refugee repatriation.

Elder Tuttle reported on a day visiting the Eglin Relocation Center indicating that the camp is well organized with no undue hardship.

Mr. Kuhfuss spoke on publicity and informing groups as to how they should make their offer of sponsorship.

Mr. Klutznick outlined the advantages of TV programming.

Chairman Eisenhower: Organization news letters can be utilized for appeals for sponsorship. Each organization should send magazines, trying to distribute them among the camps on a ratio basis.

Mr. Reed mentioned that productive people make jobs. The American people need education of refugee capabilities. The staff should gather information and help get it to the American people. An official list is needed of VOLAGS. Where do we contact them?

Dr. Marrs indicated that the VOLAG lists will be made available as fast as possible.



Mrs. Taft: One problem at reception center is in individuals coming in unannounced and not getting to the agency where they can be helped.

Mrs. Enders reported on her visits to the major offices of the Voluntary Agencies in New York. She spent two days there and found them "beautifully organized." Matching up of sponsors and refugees is done in New York.

Mr. Klutznick: Biggest problem is getting the refugees resettled and this can only be done by building up sponsor lists.

Archbishop Bernardin: There is an urgent need for sponsors. Special appeal is now in process to interest parishes in providing sponsors.

Chairman Eisenhower: The Committee should be a catalyst in encouraging sponsorship. It's our major job.

Mr. Perlis: We shouldn't limit ourselves to voluntary agencies. There are veterans organizations, womens organizations, minority organizations. . . ask them to go back to their community and ask citizens to work with their local agencies.

Mr. Klutznick: We agreed to do that at the last meeting but the VOLAGS would like to get a national conference and create a spirit.

Mr. George raised the subject of refugees hired before veterans. This Committee has capability of getting time in local community on what we are trying to do. Perhaps by using TV time on local stations, members could get people in their communities to sponsor and not lose sight of what America is all about.

Dr. Todd: We must develop a position that we can feed into metropolitan America.

Mr. Reed spoke of illegal entries and bad press. It was suggested that Members gather and send all good press articles to Mr. Semerad for distribution.

Mr. McCarthy reassured the Committee that the VOLAGS can do the job which needs to be done and the main theme is resettlement and jobs. If sponsorship is handled at official level, it can be controversial. People doing the resettlement have to be concerned about their local community. Resettlement is simple; it will work and can work. The relationship is good with the Task Force. The Committee can help us in PR field with stories on success.



Mayor Ferre spoke of community involvement and gaining the viewpoint of people already in the system.

Mrs. Taft: By the end of the week, we will be getting out reimbursement guidelines. Also a full explanation of what sponsorship is all about. Discussed the policy issue of medical reimbursement and eligibility. She alerted the Committee to summer vacations and the delay which might take place in sponsorship.

Mayor Ferre expressed concern about Eglin Air Force Base. Some refugees are coming into Miami without sponsorship. He talked to 11 people coming from Eglin (on an airplane); they didn't know why they were going to Miami and seemed terror-stricken.

There is apprehension on their part as they go from one area to another. Sponsors should have a specific job for the refugee. The refugees have a certain centripetal force, and little colonies may form in different parts of the country. The problem is going to come in resettling some people while there are still a lot left. What do we do with the rest? Sooner or later we must face the reality of training people.

Mr. Ashby Boyle: Since there are a great number of young, I would like to take the agencies that can help the youth and coordinate them. I would like to have the okay of the Committee. (There was general agreement.)

Elder Tuttle: Surely every organization represented in this meeting has enough solid citizens to take the responsibility. When we call on people to sacrifice, they will do it. We have sponsors for all of our people (Mormons). However, it's difficult to get clearance for the refugees. Mrs. Taft suggested they go directly to INS.

Dr. Marrs: It is essential that the staff produce and coordinate the agenda, background and material so that everyone will be uniformly informed. Your plea for information is not going to fall on deaf ears.

Adjournment: 12:05 p.m.



B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chairman Eisenhower and Members
President's Advisory Committee
on Refugees

FROM: James J. Delaney II *J. Delaney II*
Deputy Director

SUBJECT: Observations on the "Non-governmental
Organization" Meeting

The subject meeting was sponsored by DHEW on Thursday, June 12. The purpose of the meeting was to inform non-governmental organizations of the status of the Indochinese refugee program and resettlement efforts. It was also an open forum to elicit ideas and other approaches to sponsorship and resettlement. Eighty organizations were invited, with forty actually attending.

Attending the meeting in addition to those groups indicated in the enclosure were:

Roger Semerad
Julia Taft
Don Wortman
Nancy Porter

Miss Porter served as the moderator of the meeting. Both Don Wortman and Roger Semerad gave a brief description of their functions within the framework of the refugee program. Mr. Semerad stressed the supportive and cooperative aspects of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees (PACR) with the Interagency Task Force (IATF).

Mr. Wortman explained the duties of HEW in the Refugee resettlement program. Mrs. Taft spoke at some length of the functions and achievements of the Interagency Task Force.



Significant comment was made concerning the designation of a lead agency (State or DHEW) for the Inter-Agency Task Force. The unanimous opinion of the organizations which spoke was that DHEW should have the lead in this effort. In as much as virtually all attendees are closely affiliated with or dependent upon DHEW for support, their feelings can readily be understood.

A list of organizations, opinions, and observations is attached as an enclosure for your information. They range from those which were most germane to some which could be generously categorized as self-serving. My impression was that the non-governmental organizations were interested in the refugee program, however, predominantly in a social science/research mode for either a source of additional funding and/or the benefit of their constituent groups.

Of particular note were the comments of Mr. Norman Lourie representing the National Conference of Social Welfare, who delivered a strong statement rebutting the uncomplicated news release of Senator Kennedy, in addition to taking to task many of the less altruistic attending organizations. If his views and approach to the refugee problem correctly reflect those of his association, I am most anxious to further discuss problems of mutual interest with him.

I had the opportunity to also speak to Mr. Mike Gemmell from National Association of Counties. They are most interested in participating in the sponsorship program as a county sponsoring activity. A meeting with this Association will be scheduled during the week of 30 June.

More specific comments and questions of the attendees are found in the enclosure.

The meeting, in itself, was productive and we should continue to monitor future meetings, however, insights, concepts and organization ventilation are the real products of such gatherings. I am prepared to discuss the above in greater detail if desired and at your convenience.



MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

TO : Julia Taft
Dón Wortman

DATE: June 13, 1975

FROM : Nancy Porter
Special Assistant for External Affairs

SUBJECT: My follow-up list to NGO meeting June 12

Thanks so much for giving your time to yesterday's NGO meeting, and for supporting the idea of such a meeting.

Attached are the follow-up items from the meeting (immediate "to-do's," ideas to explore, questions to answer, and things to pursue with individual NGOs).

May I stress that in all follow-ups we include invited NGOs, not just those that actually attended.

Additional intelligence

1. Norm Lourie is meeting with some Jewish groups in New York today to energize them--he's got a strategy for them and says if they move, others will follow.
2. Bill Pierce, Child Welfare League, called me after the meeting. He says he thinks a lot of positive things will happen and offers to help will come from the meeting. He's going to suggest to the National Assembly, NCOCY, and National Conference of Social Welfare (to all of which many NGOs belong) that they call a meeting of many of their member agencies right away to discuss the development of a "services and re-location package" which could be used nationally and locally and which would bring together under one umbrella a non-threatening way to involve NGOs in total program. He wants to get a feel right away if IATF and HEW would be receptive.

Attachments

cc: Adam Herbert
Dave Ford
Becky Schergens

Frank Haendler
Ev Baumgartner



ENCLOSURE

A. Immediate Follow-up Items from NGO meeting, 6/12/75

"To-Do's"

1. Hold another meeting soon (and be sure all invitees and attendees to 6/12 meeting are included in all follow-up meetings).
2. Have regular meetings with NGOs.
3. Involve NGOs in planning process when and wherever possible.
4. Mail to all a list of the expanded guidelines for sponsors.
5. Telegram sent to Amb. Brown by Child Welfare League et al -- never been answered -- re central registry for children.
6. Continue on regular basis to disseminate information to NGOs.
7. Meet with the public interest groups right away.
8. When White House makes decision about lead agency, tell NGOs.
9. Publicize what AFL-CIO is doing.
10. Explore with United Way the PTA's suggestion that United Way serve as lead umbrella agency in 2,400 locations.
11. Ask all NGOs to send précis of their organization's purpose and activity, location of chapters, etc.-- compile in resource book for sponsors and refugees.
12. Send 2 new HEW press released on school district reimbursement policy to all invitees and attendees.



B. Ideas to Explore, Questions to be Answered, etc.

1. Identify NGOs by like areas of interest (education, youth, aging, etc.) and get them meeting in separate "task forces" to iron out mutual strategy, problems, etc.
2. Several organizations expressed strong need to provide professional social work counselling in camps before regugees leave.
3. Capitalize on Georgetown University's new refugee information center being staffed by Vietnamese students (publicize and encourage similar centers).
4. Are VOLAGS using social workers at all?
5. Utilize public interest groups' communications systems for State and local government sponsorship effort.
6. Are the children in camps being interviewed in their own language?
7. Who is setting the standards and what are they for counselling refugees? (NASW's interest)
8. Can there be Asian representation on the President's Committee?
9. Creation of a new-VOLAG of NGOs.
10. Role of State and local welfare agencies--what is their role in serving as coordinating link among sponsor, refugee, and community organizations?
11. How can community know in advance if refugees are coming? Sponsor notify lead agency or coalition groups? Feds notify contact NGO group or person?
12. Question of viable coordination mechanism at local level--see Haendler, Schergens, Porter paper.



C. Individual Organization Offers, Comments, etc.

1. The Center for the family, American Home Economics Association, has individual members who have been working in Vietnam, with the Baby lift, etc. as well as skilled in family support--in addition to the AHEA chapters' possible involvements (with 52,000 members). These individuals could be helpful vis a vis extended family problems, etc.
2. Japanese American Citizens League wants to help in:
 - American understanding of Vietnamese
 - Providing Asian social workers for counselling in camps
 - Helping develop materials, etc. for sponsors on Asian culture, etc.
3. Volunteers of America can help in various ways.
4. General Federation of Women's Clubs wants to help--doesn't know how yet.
5. NACO offers its entire network and resources for local government sponsorship effort.
6. American Association of Retired Persons would like more facts and figures on aged refugees.
7. American Vocational Association would be interested in helping HEW do contingency planning for vocational training in camps.
8. Talk with AFL-CIO re ideas for local level involvement.
9. National Center for Voluntary Action could energize welcome wagon concept.



Vietnamese Refugee Meeting

June 12, 1975

List of Organizations Invited

American National Red Cross
American Public Health Association
American Farm Bureau Federation
American Legion
American Jewish Committee
Association of Jr. Leagues
AMVETS
American Friends Service Committee
American Library Association
American Home Economics Association
American Vocational Association
American Public Welfare Association
AFL-CIO
American Association of Retired Persons
American Association of University Women
B'nai B'rith Women
Boy Scouts
Boys Clubs
Big Brothers
Council on Social Work Education
Cooperative League
Chamber of Commerce
Child Welfare League
Church Women United
Council of State Chambers of Commerce
Council on American Private Education
Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds
Common Cause
Daughters of the American Revolution
Day Care and Child Development Council
Family Service Association of America
Four-H
Federation of Settlements
Goodwill Industries
General Federation of Women's Clubs
Girl Scouts
Girls Clubs
Hadassah
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
Japanese American Citizens League
League of Women Voters
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights



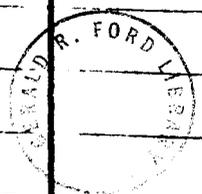
Invitees Continued

National Council on the Aging
National Council of Senior Citizens
National Council of Negro Women
National Association for Mental Health
National Association of Retarded Citizens
National Assembly
National Urban Coalition
National Urban League
National Jewish Welfare Board
National Health Council
National Grange
National Education Association
National Councils of Organizations for Children & Youth
National Council of Jewish Women
National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association
National Conference on Social Welfare
National Center for Voluntary Action
National Association of Social Workers
National Association of Neighborhood Health Centers
National Alliance of Business Men
National Association of Manufacturers
National Business League
National Small Business Association
National Conference of Christians and Jews
National Council of Churches
National Council of LaRaza
NAACP
Public Affairs Council
Planned Parenthood
Salvation Army
United Way
U.S. Jaycees
Volunteers of America
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Women In Community Service
YMCA
YWCA
Young President's Organization



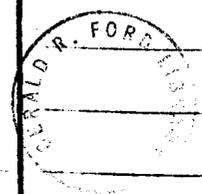
Please sign in

Name	Organization	Tel. No.
John B. Camden	Consultant. USAF/Int'l	632-2952
Wayne Horiochi	JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE	223-1240
Ruth P. Humburger	Business Education Fund League	
HAMP COLEY	Women Voters UNITED WAY of AMERICA 801 W. FARMER ST Alex VA	296-2860 936-7100
John J. McManus	AFL-CIO	637-5191
DR. JOEL R SOOBITSKY	USDA 4-H	447-4985
Cheryl Fox	USDA 4-H	447-4985
Judy Helms	Natl Council of Org. for Children & Youth	785-4180
Patti Datsky	Assoc. of M. Lawyers	587-6900
Mrs William Deak		
Mrs Corral E. Miller	General Federation Women's Club	
Helena Morrison	Family Service Ass. of Amer.	785-2438
Maurzen Espin	NORM Ch for Vol. Action	747-7800
MARILYN MARCOSSON	American Parents Com	785-3169
Mike Gemmill	Natl Assn of Counties	785-9577
Eve Herby	George Town University	625-4386
Kathleen Ross	Girl Scouts of the USA	462-5252
Leon O. Marion	Amer. Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service	(212) 777 8210



Please sign in

Name	Organization	Tel. no.
W. MEIER	Goodwill Industries of America	530-6500
Major Steve W. Wear	The Salvation Army	782-4050
Norman Louis	Natl. Conference on Social Welfare	717-287-3800
Chris Mould	Natl. Bd. of YMCAs	462-1400
Shannon Alexander	National Assoc. of Social Workers	628-6800
Vivula M. Gallagher	Children's Ben. OCD - NEW	755-7730
James D. Fleck	National Educ Assoc	833-5413
Mary Sheehan	Warren In Community Service	293-1343
Evel Washington	O R L	51763
Brenda Breghman	Nat'l Council of Jewish Women	296-2588
Iris Slack	American Public Welfare Association	833-9050
Ann Rubin	American Jewish Committee	298-8187
Guthrie Hanson	Am. Voc. Assn	737-3722
Joyce Moreland	Boy Scouts of America	785-5100



Please sign in

Name	Organization	Telephone No.
Mrs. Joseph Rose EUIS P. READE	Madrasah Big Brothers of America / Big Sisters Int'l.	TA 9-6079 (215)
Kled Van Beuren	Y.F.W. of the U.S.	567-2748 613-2239
Shona Frank	Am. Nat'l Red Cross	857-3351
W. Col. Belle Leach	Volunteers of America	212 873-2600
Daniel P. Belle	Nat. Council for Social Studies	833-4476
Bob Pugh 4 Ford Range	Child Welfare League of Am National Association	833-2850 212/4902900
Margaret McCullough	American Home Econ. Assoc.	833-3100



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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 25, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHAIRMAN EISENHOWER
MEMBERS, PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY
COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

FROM: ASHBY BOYLE
DAVID MORIN

SUBJECT: PROPOSAL FOR INVOLVING NATIONAL
YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN THE
ADJUSTMENT OF REFUGEE YOUTH IN
THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY

"Sixty-five percent of those who are coming are young people... they desire the warmth and the friendship which is typical of America."

President Gerald Ford on the occasion of signing the Executive Order establishing the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees.

Project FRIENDSHIP is proposed as a cooperative national project of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees and various national youth leaders of America is the channel through which the young people of America can help this nation's effort to:



1. Easing the cultural adjustment the refugee young people will need help in making, and
2. Assisting overall the general well-being of young resettled refugees as they leave the camps to join their new American communities.

The machinery for the resettlement and sponsorship of the refugees has already been constructed. But getting refugees out of camps is only our first step. Once established in communities, the refugees will still need support before they can effect the goal of their assimilation into the mainstream of American life.

Objective

By extending the understanding hearts and particularly group acceptance, the youth groups of America, such as the Boy Scouts, the Future Business Leaders of America, and other organizations - religious, service, and social in nature - can give the newly settled young Southeast Asians a sense of belonging. Such organizations can also provide a circle of friends and acquaintances these youth will need for navigating their way into the culture of young America.

Plan of Action

Project FRIENDSHIP will be in the hands of the chairmen and presidents of some forty national youth organizations across the country. Those national youth chairmen supportive of Project FRIENDSHIP would be expected to see that the state and local chapters of their organizations were extending a hand of fellowship to young refugees settled within the chapter's local geographic jurisdiction. Expected in said hand of fellowship would be a cordial invitation of membership into the particular organization and to attempt to assess the needs of the refugees and to use available resources toward meeting those needs.

It is not intended that Project FRIENDSHIP assist in sponsorship or any other concern of an economic nature. Project FRIENDSHIP will strive for social, educational, and cultural assistance to the refugee youth. In determining what assistance each organization can give, a form letter with a return page of various helps that could be offered by the organization will be mailed out to all prospective helping organizations.



Resources and Needs

For Project FRIENDSHIP to be a success, wide acceptance and support on the part of major youth organizations is desperately needed. To gain this support, extensive mailing and other forms of communicating Project FRIENDSHIP and the urgent need of American youth involvement in refugee assimilation into American society will also be needed. Those national youth organizations which have news publications will be very helpful in communicating Project FRIENDSHIP, but getting across what Project FRIENDSHIP is, and how each organization and members of each organization can help in Project FRIENDSHIP is a major task. Perhaps the best solution in this explanatory effort is to have a brief twenty minute film made on Project FRIENDSHIP and then have it widely circulated throughout the nation. The film could best communicate ways on how to be creative in developing programs and friendship drives to make the transition of refugee youth into America as easy as possible.

To develop ideas on how to have effective friendship drives and meaningful programs on American society, culture, and language, a conference with the national youth leaders participating in workshops and seminars might be held this summer. It would also serve as a vehicle for direct contact with the young leaders we will be working with throughout the completion of Project FRIENDSHIP.

Goals and Benefits

The goal of Project FRIENDSHIP is simple: Be a friend. How to be a friend, however, is not so simple. Much planning, thought, and effective communication is required for this mass effort to be a success. But, if successful, the involvement of American youth in the Southeast Asian refugee resettlement could make the transition of these refugees into American society more gracious and efficient than perhaps any other immigrant has ever had to step foot on American soil.

Role of Committee

Project FRIENDSHIP is a cooperative project between the President's Advisor Committee on Refugees and various national youth organizations. There is expected - outside of the cost of mail, phone and occasional in person (travel) expenses - to be no or little financial expense to the Government.



Contact with select youth groups to date indicate they consider this arrangement feasible and acceptable. Hence, the role of the President's Committee in Project FRIENDSHIP will be primarily that of providing the leadership and information to the youth groups involved.

Role of Youth Groups

Once provided with information of relocated refugees, the national youth organizations involved would contact their local chapters. Keeping an eye open to the other groups also working locally, the local chapter would then determine - after contact with the refugees - how best it could assist.

Timetable

It is expected that it will not be until the opening of school in the fall that youth organizations themselves will be sufficiently organized to begin work on Project FRIENDSHIP. Hence, this summer will be spent in preparing youth organizations to begin in the fall. Duration of the program is hard to pinpoint. However, once the youth organizations begin to work on Project FRIENDSHIP the only assistance from the Committee they will need is that of information.

Youth Groups to be Involved

We expect upwards of forty youth groups, representing over two million members, to be ultimately involved in Project FRIENDSHIP. These will each make their own independent contribution to the Project in whatever way they decide. Groups will be service religious, vocational, or social in nature.

Tendency of National Youth Groups Towards a Coordinated National Project Such as Project FRIENDSHIP

There has been nothing of the scope of Project FRIENDSHIP before, however, the inevitability of such a joint, coordinated project of national youth organizations has long been considered and even hoped for by many national youth organizations. Therefore, Project FRIENDSHIP's timing is very good and responses towards the proposed role of the youth organizations has been very positive.



Pilot Proposal

We propose that during the remaining summer months pilot projects be started. Since the beginning of school in the fall is a most organizationally effective time to officially "kick-off" Project FRIENDSHIP, we will have until then to conceptually perfect Project FRIENDSHIP. Specifically, it is our intention to work closely and begin now in the State of Arkansas with a pilot version of Project FRIENDSHIP. Arkansas is unusually plentiful with active youth groups and is also the site of the Chaffee Relocation Center.

Public Relations Value of Project FRIENDSHIP for the President's Advisory Committee

Unfortunately, the media image of young people in America is often one of the "hippie-ish, long-haired, anti-establishment, pro-drug" etc. type. This image is entirely inconsistent with what the reality of a typical American youth is. By creating a project - at its heart supportive of the President's decision of the refugees - that would involve millions of the "solid citizen's" of young America - the Committee would not only have a valuable, visible source of support but would also be holding up a picture of American youth far more praiseworthy than ever gets recognized.



D



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 24, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHAIRMAN EISENHOWER
COMMITTEE MEMBERS

FROM: ROGER D. SEMERAD *RDS*

SUBJECT: AN APPROACH AT EXPANDING
SPONSORSHIP

Proposal

That the Task Force authorize direct sponsorship by individuals, groups of individuals, or organizations by utilizing the American Red Cross to verify or screen sponsorship offers.

Explanations

This approach envisions the utilization of the American Red Cross to perform verification of sponsorship offers. This could be accomplished without disruption of the current operation of the Volunteer Agencies.

This approach would acknowledge that some individuals who wish to sponsor a family cannot in all cases accomplish the sponsorship alone. However, if an individual wanted to participate as a sponsor he or she would be encouraged to

(1) organize a group of friends or business associates in order to collectively offer sponsorship, or,

(2) make his or her individual or specialized offer known to the Red Cross chapter so that the Red Cross could attempt to assemble the necessary parts of a sponsorship package.

In the case of sponsorship offer from an individual or a group, the Red Cross would verify:

1. The good character and reputation of the sponsor(s).
2. That the sponsor(s) is aware of the implications and requirements of sponsorship.



If the local Red Cross chapter is satisfied that the individual or group is capable of a successful sponsorship effort, it would notify the Interagency Task Force of the valid sponsorship offer including:

1. Size of family that could be sponsored.
2. Characteristics of family.
3. Employment (a specific offer--or employment opportunities in the community).
4. Other information as required by the Task Force.

This information could be made available to the Camp Civil Coordinators in order for the match to be made. Once the match is made notification could be made through the Red Cross.

In case of incomplete or partial offers, the local Red Cross chapter could collect offers of assistance until a complete sponsorship offer could be developed. Then the offer would be processed as outlined earlier.

This procedure has the strength of developing and utilizing comprehensive sponsorship offers at the local level.

Role of the Advisory Committee

The Committee may take a lead role in explaining the need for additional sponsors by:

1. Emphasizing that the designated volunteer agencies need the additional support and,
2. Offering the alternative approach through the Red Cross.

This approach has been discussed and tentatively approved by the Red Cross.





E



STATE OF WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OLYMPIA

DANIEL J. EVANS
GOVERNOR

VIETNAMESE REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

In late April, Governor Daniel Evans was contacted by the United States State Department about the possible relocation of up to 500 Vietnamese refugees in the State of Washington. The refugees were among several thousand being temporarily housed at Camp Pendleton, California. The Governor had previously indicated the state's willingness to participate in the resettlement effort and, at a scheduled news briefing on May 8, 1975, announced his intention to bring the refugees gradually into the State of Washington.

Before making the formal public announcement, Governor Evans appointed Tom Pryor, director of the State Department of Emergency Services, overall coordinator of the newly created Washington State Vietnamese Refugee Resettlement Project. A Vietnamese Assistance Center was immediately established in the Camp Murray National Guard Armory near Tacoma, Washington. Temporary living units for the refugees were made available at the National Guard facility by refurbishing 10 cottages, designed to house a maximum of 100 refugees, on the 300-acre site. Within days after the Governor's announcement to the people of the State of Washington, the Vietnamese Assistance Center was prepared to house the first group of refugees from Camp Pendleton.

Three Washington State agencies became directly involved in the resettlement of the refugees. The Department of Emergency Services assumed



(more)

the responsibility for maintaining and coordinating activities at the Vietnamese Assistance Center and the cluster of cottages that became the refugee camp. The Department of Social and Health Services was designated to recruit, screen and assign American sponsors to each refugee family, and DSHS personnel were temporarily assigned to the center to determine the specific social and economic needs of each refugee family as well. The Department of Employment Security was called upon to interview the head of each refugee household for complete employment history evaluation and possible job placement once housing was secured.

L. Dean Brown, director of the President's Indochina Interagency Task Force, informed the Governor by telegram that all costs to the state for resettlement, to include health, income maintenance and social services, would be reimbursed by the federal government.

Washington State Department of Emergency Services

Once the formal announcement of refugee resettlement was made by the Governor, Pryor detached a staff representative from his office and a representative from the Department of Social and Health Services to Camp Pendleton to assist in the processing of the 500 refugees that would gradually be arriving in the state. An invitation was issued by the state's representatives to refugees quartered in one of the eight "tent cities" established at Camp Pendleton. Within two hours well over 1,000 refugees applied for permanent placement in Washington State. The selection of 500 of the 1,000 applicants was made at random and transportation plans were made to bring them to the state in groups of 100.

(more)



Personnel from Emergency Services, working in cooperation with the Office of the Governor, the Salvation Army, Washington National Guard, American Red Cross and other community agencies, supply the refugees temporarily housed at Camp Murray with food, laundry facilities, recreation equipment, transportation, security, staff support, medical assistance and general resettlement counseling.

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services

Each Vietnamese family receives an American sponsoring family or organization before its departure from Camp Murray. Sponsors are being recruited to meet specific needs of adjustment for the Vietnamese as they settle permanently in the state. Social and Health Services personnel in public assistance offices were alerted to process inquiries for sponsorship from individuals and organizations (church, community and civic groups).

The types of sponsorships needed are as follows:

1. Those that provide complete support; i.e., subsistence, housing assistance and employment;
2. Moral support -- taking the role of a friend in helping to locate employment, housing and community resources;
3. Contributions of specific goods and/or services.

Refugees with insufficient incomes or resources to meet their needs can apply for direct assistance (financial, medical and related social services) in the Vietnamese Center at Camp Murray. Once the refugee family is placed with a sponsor, all records are transferred to the public assistance office nearest their new permanent home and

.(more)



sponsor. Each office has also designated a caseworker to work with sponsors and refugee families throughout the resettlement process. In all cases it has been made very clear that a sponsor has no legal responsibility for the refugee. Sponsors may also designate a time frame during which sponsorship will be assumed. A significant majority of the refugees currently at the camp and those who are awaiting transfer from Camp Pendleton are skilled administrators, craftsmen, professionals and clerical support personnel. It is not anticipated that they will remain on assistance for an extended period of time.

Washington State Department of Employment Security

Refugees who were employed while in Vietnam are being thoroughly interviewed by Employment Security counselors assigned to the Assistance Center during the resettlement program. A complete history is developed for each refugee interviewed to determine past employment experience and specific job skills. Counselors at the center also assist refugees with professional backgrounds in compiling resumes and help them prepare for job interviews.

Minority employment organizations, such as the Asian Placement Service, and volunteers are soliciting employers for jobs. Employment Security counselors are making every effort to match refugee skills with existing job listings and encouraging industrial employers to make positions available to qualified refugees.

Employment Security staff representatives estimate that approximately 90 jobs will be needed to support the 500 refugees coming to the state.

(more)



Washington State Vietnamese Refugee Resettlement Progress

From May 20 to June 7 there have been 40 Vietnamese families (150 refugees) placed in communities across Washington State. As a general rule, a family is placed in close proximity to another Vietnamese family for comfort and security. The news media have been particularly cooperative in the recruitment of potential sponsors and employment for the refugees through public service announcements and news coverage.

###

UP DATE AS OF 6/19

75 in camp

338 placed w/ sponsors

413 total arrivals



F



Dear _____:

On May 19, 1975, President Ford appointed a seventeen member advisory committee to assist him in resettling the Indochina refugees. These families are presently located at military camps here and on Guam. Most have arrived with little more than the clothes on their backs.

As a nation of immigrants, we have a historical commitment to these immigrants. As allies of the Indochinese in a long and tragic war, we have a moral obligation to them.

The task of resettlement must not and need not be an occasion for prolonging the fear, uncertainty and despair which have clouded the lives of these people for so long. Their number is small, their needs are minimal. But if the job is to be done, it will depend upon the good will of all Americans, and the direct assistance of some.

In order to move these refugees out of the camps and into our national life, it will be necessary to obtain sponsors for them. Families, civic groups and institutions may all sponsor refugee families as described in the enclosed folder. The burden of sponsorship can be eased, however, and sponsorship encouraged if state and local agencies are committed to assist in this endeavor. I am enclosing the details of the settlement program undertaken by Governor Evans in Washington. It is simple, comprehensive, easily implemented, and effective.



Obviously, _____ would have to tailor a plan to fit its own unique administrative structure and its resources.

I urge you to give consideration to developing a program to help meet this critical need. The Federal Government can and will provide you with full assistance.

Alternate (Mr./Mrs. _____ of _____ is a member of the President's Advisory Committee, and will be at your disposal to provide whatever guidance or assistance might be of value in hastening the day when the refugees of Indochina are citizens of the United States.)

I am confident that the President can count on you and the people of _____ for your help in the resettlement effort.

Sincerely,

John S. D. Eisenhower
Chairman
President's Advisory Committee
on Refugees



G

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 24, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

CHAIRMAN EISENHOWER
COMMITTEE MEMBERS

FROM:

ROGER D. SEMERAD 

SUBJECT:

REPORT OF THE VIETNAMESE/CAMBODIAN
ADVISORY GROUP MEETING, JUNE 19, 1975

The purpose of the Vietnamese/Cambodian Advisory Group meeting was to acquaint the Committee with the observations and recommendations of a representative cross section of the Vietnamese and Cambodian population in the United States. Of the seventeen Vietnamese and Cambodian participants at the meeting, nine had been processed through the Stateside refugee camps; the others had either departed in advance of the mass evacuation or were long-term residents of the United States. Fifteen of the participants were Vietnamese and two were Cambodian.

The participants were fluent in English and would be characterized as members of the professional class. The group was concerned that the needs of the poorer and less well educated refugees must also be considered and suggested the broadening of the social base of the advisory group.

This report presents an abstract of the discussion by the Advisory Group of each particular problem or issue, followed by the solution recommended by the Advisory Group. Where appropriate, the recommendation also indicates Committee staff comments.

Copies of this report, minutes of the Advisory Group meeting, and any decisions or instruction of the Committee will be transmitted to the Interagency Task Force.

I. Refugee Processing/Camp Life

Discussion

The Vietnamese/Cambodian advisory group indicated an area in need of immediate attention concerned the initial phases of resettlement. There was general agreement that there was an overall lack of coordination and insufficient information available for



the benefit of the refugees. This lack of information has resulted in considerable confusion and anxiety about the resettlement program. Additionally, there is considerable apprehension on the part of the camp inhabitants in that they are not aware of the opportunities, nor of what they can expect upon being placed with a sponsor.

It was also noted that there was a credibility problem in terms of the public information effort of the volunteer agencies and the Task Force. The basic criticism was that there was no authoritative source for making official policy pronouncements. The Task Force had been relying upon the voluntary agencies to disseminate the information throughout the camps and the refugees are skeptical as to the accuracy of the information that has been disseminated.

Comments about food at the camps indicated that in some cases the food was not properly prepared and not compatible with Vietnamese or Cambodian diets.

There is too much idle time at the camps which could be put to use in constructive programs to prepare the refugees for resettlement. Any such programs would also have a positive effect on the morale of the refugees.

Advisory Group Recommendation

- That communication and information dissemination be standardized and improved within the camps, especially on items which directly affect the refugees' future.
- That a single authoritative source be established for the purpose of providing information to the refugees.
- That camp residents be hired or volunteers be sought to prepare food and to assist the supply officers in determining which food items would be most compatible.

Staff Comment

Considerable progress has been made in the public information program for the refugees. Each camp makes available a daily newspaper and the Task Force has recently completed a bilingual orientation booklet that will be distributed to both refugees and sponsors.



II. Volunteer Agencies/Sponsorship

Discussion

It was noted that numerous refugees who had sponsors were still in camps because of problems in security clearances, health checks, etc. In some cases the sponsorship offers have been pending for weeks.

The participants were concerned about the lack of uniformity in terms of the processing and procedural standards of the various volunteer agencies, the types of assistance afforded to the refugees, and the dollar amounts expended on behalf of the refugees.

Lack of follow-up by the volunteer agencies subsequent to placement was noted. This follow-up would involve additional work on behalf of the refugee and the sponsor that is not specifically requested by either the refugee or the sponsor. Knowledge of this lack of follow-up or "sponsor guarantee" has led to reluctance on the part of some refugees to accept sponsorship.

The question was asked: Could provisions be made for a pass-through of funds directly to the sponsor where there is direct sponsorship and no voluntary agency participation? Specifically, may the financial amount authorized to the VOLAG (\$500 per individual) be directly allocated to the refugee family and sponsor in those cases where there is no direct participation or intermediary sponsorship or support by the voluntary agencies?

Advisory Group Recommendation

- That VOLAGS streamline their placement programs in order to avoid delays in those cases in which a sponsor has been identified.
- That the voluntary agencies be urged to standardize benefits in terms of what they offer the refugee families.
- That VOLAGS be encouraged to follow-up on all placements.
- That the requirements and duties of sponsorship be more clearly explained.

Staff Comment

In the past, processing delays had been due in part to delays in securing security clearances. According to the IATF, security clearances are no longer a cause of delay. With reference to the pass-through of funds directly to the sponsor/refugee, a modified pass-through of funds is contemplated in the Red Cross sponsorship verification proposal.



III. Education/Language/Vocational Training

Discussion

It was noted that the language training and orientation in camps has been done primarily by American volunteer teachers and that this instruction has not been sufficient. The language difficulties of the mass of refugees will not be significantly helped by these generally haphazard voluntary efforts.

The less educated refugees will be faced with the prospect of an uneasy resettlement unless they are better prepared.

Advisory Group Recommendations

- That a two- or three-month intensive language program be funded.
- That intensive, professionally-run, English language and cultural orientation classes be set up to provide:
 - a) language training for adults to build their confidence and knowledge for daily living,
 - b) technical language training for particular occupations, and
 - c) language training and other appropriate classes for children who will enter elementary or secondary schools in the fall.

Also, some special consideration need be given for home economics type training for mothers and other women in terms of educating them in pertinent American cultural standards.

- That some of the children be sent to summer camps so that they may associate with American children and more readily learn the language and American culture.
- That vocational orientation and training programs be set up in the camps to provide thorough preparation for resettlement of less educated and the unskilled.

IV. Legal Status/Employment/Eligibility for Various Governmental Program/Military Duty/Family Reunification

Discussion

There was considerable discussion as to the eligibility of parolees and permanent resident aliens for numerous governmental programs: business loans, housing loans, employment assistance, and other programs.



Since employment restrictions are in some cases applicable for parolees, but not for permanent resident aliens, can anything be done to accelerate the transition of the refugees to permanent resident aliens?

It was also noted that significant numbers of the refugees are unmarried males of military age. These men could face significant problems in receiving sponsorship and useful vocational training. Many refugees are concerned about the location and status of their relatives in other countries.

Advisory Group Recommendations

- That enlistment in armed forces be made available as an alternative to current sponsorship procedures.
- That representatives of the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, the Small Business Administration (HEW), Office of Education (HEW), Social Rehabilitation Service (HEW), Social Security (HEW), Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Department of Defense be invited to the next meeting to be available to answer questions to explain the assistance that is available to the refugees and that this information be distributed to both the camps and resettled refugees.
- That information be made available concerning those skill categories for which there is a demand in the United States.
- That information on the parole status on family members in third countries, as well as in Vietnam and Cambodia, be made available to the refugees in U.S. processing centers.

Staff Comment

The suggestion that military service be made available as an alternative to sponsorship is particularly noteworthy.

V. Other Items

A. Self-Help Programs/Communities

Would there be any governmental financial support available for any farming or fishing communities or any self-help programs that could be established to take care of large numbers of refugees?

B. Housing

In terms of housing and the availability of housing, considerable comments centered around the fact that the Federal and local governments hold title to numerous housing units. These units



are vacant, non-productive, and may be well utilized as temporary housing on a rent-free or some other basis by the refugees. This involves a short-term commitment with the understanding that the expenses and the costs of upgrading the housing would be borne by the sponsor or the refugee.

Staff Comment

Both questions are under review by the Committee staff and the Interagency Task Force.



H



PROPOSAL

for the establishment of a
COUNSELING and GUIDANCE service
for Indo-China Refugees.

Definition of the Problem

Most refugees are having varying degrees of frustration in their efforts to adapt to American society, particularly those without any previous experience of American life. Those still in the camps worry about sponsors, jobs, schools, housing, and the cold climate. Those already outside the camp are confused about the responsibility of the sponsor, and many sponsors are just as misinformed and confused as the refugees themselves; because the guidance received from government agencies has not been adequate. In fact many government employees, especially at the local level, are also unaware of the welfare benefits available for refugees. Consequently, despite tremendous efforts and goodwill, there is a good deal of frustration and difficulty on all sides.

Scope of the Proposal

Some form of counseling and guidance should be made available free of charge to refugees to help them make a smooth transition to American society. This proposal is for a limited counseling service on some specific problems. The service would be conducted primarily by telephone, toll-free, and by mailing of prepared answers to the more common questions. These forms of counseling would be supported by a network of pre-arranged referral services, for the more complex problems.

Time Frame

The service would be organized with a view to providing help over a period of one to three years, depending on the need.

Organization and Functions

A private, non-profit entity would be created. It might be funded by a campaign for private donations, or might seek government funding. It would have a limited direct-hire staff, supported by voluntary workers and by contract services as necessary.

This organization would:

- answer telephone and mail inquiries from refugees, sponsors, and others, in English, Vietnamese, or Khmer
- do research on specific problems



- arrange for a referral service as necessary in different parts of the country, and make referrals.

Facilities Required

- Toll free telephones with adequate lines
- Typing and copying facilities
- Office space in Washington, D.C.

Personnel Required

- 1 staff director
- 1 deputy
- 3 telephonists
- 5 researchers and aides
- 2 administrative assistants

12

Funding Required

Assuming that only the staff director and his deputy, plus the telephonists, would need to be paid, and that most referral services could be obtained on a volunteer basis, funding required should not exceed \$250,000 a year. If funding is limited or uncertain, the service could be started on the basis of a limited list of problems dealt with, and by working exclusively on a volunteer basis for referral services.

List of Problem Areas to be Covered (some or all)

- health care, health insurance
- employment opportunities and qualifications
- welfare availability
- education, including language and vocational training
- legal problems
- organization of small businesses
- immigration and naturalization



housing

- discrimination, civil rights, public hostility.



I

I believe this is a good, fair, bipartisan Commission. It is functioning well. It needs the support of Congress, and I support this bill.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Rules Committee has approved the legislation that Senator HUGH SCOTT and I introduced last April to extend the life of the Federal Election Commission.

The committee's action is a welcome vote of confidence in the Commission. In spite of the birth pains and the substantial delay in getting off the ground earlier this year, the Commission is now operating in high gear and is moving quickly and effectively to meet its heavy responsibilities in connection with the 1976 elections. By acting now to extend the Commission through the end of 1976, the Senate can give the Commission the freedom and authority it needs to perform its central role as an independent agency, free of partisan influence in the critical election months ahead.

Of course, there is still a cloud over the Commission—the current litigation questioning the constitutionality of the Election Reform Act of 1974, including the powers of the Commission. However, argument on the case has already been held in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. As a result, it seems likely that the issues will be ready for a Supreme Court hearing in the fall, with a final decision expected by the end of the year.

In the meantime, the action of the Rules Committee, extending the life on the Commission, is a welcome reaffirmation of our support for the agency we created to implement the landmark election reform legislation passed last fall. I hope that the Senate will approve this important legislation.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendments are considered and agreed to en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

CLARA G. CAGIWA

The resolution (S. Res. 186) to pay a gratuity to Clara G. Cagiwa was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Clara G. Cagiwa, widow of Bernard G. Cagiwa, an employee of the Architect of the Capitol assigned to duty in the Senate office buildings at the time of his death, a sum equal to ten months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

INEZ C. BUCKLEY

The resolution (S. Res. 185) to pay a gratuity to Inez C. Buckley was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Inez C. Buckley, widow of Wilburn Buckley, an employee of the Senate at the time of his death, a sum equal to one year's compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

RESOLUTION URGING ALL AMERICANS TO ASSIST IN THE RESETTLEMENT OF INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the distinguished majority leader I send to the desk a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 187) to urge all Americans to assist in the resettlement of the Indochinese refugees.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. Mr. President, the resolution I have submitted on behalf of myself and the distinguished majority leader urging all Americans to assist in the resettlement of Indochinese refugees.

In April of this year, the U.S. role in Vietnam came to an end, and we assumed an obligation to the Vietnamese and the Cambodian refugees who chose life and liberty in America.

Congress has chosen to appropriate nearly a half billion dollars for the resettlement of the refugees. But certainly our obligation in this matter is not discharged simply with a vote on a money bill. The success of the resettlement program will depend ultimately not on how much money we spend, but on how much of ourselves we spend. It will depend upon how much the people of this great Nation of immigrants give of themselves in the task of assimilating the refugees into our national life.

We hear doubts from some quarters about the wisdom and the rightness of bringing these refugees to our shores.

There are some who worry that jobs will be lost to refugees. There are others who fear the influence of alien views and culture in their neighborhoods. And there are those who resent them simply because they are Vietnamese and Cambodians, and thus a part of a traumatic experience which scarred our national life for more than a decade.

Such doubts and fears are understandable, perhaps. But I believe that finally, such doubts and fears are beneath a people who are themselves descendants of refugees. And I believe that when asked, Americans will respond to the need to move over and make room for these people. We did not become great by being selfish, or by being frightened of the new and different, or by turning our backs on those in need. So I am confident for the future.

For now, however, the great task is to get the refugees out of the refugee

camp. This will require sponsors. It will require the assistance of government at the State and local levels. It will require the assistance of civic and church groups. And it will require the leadership and the encouragement especially of the Members of Congress.

The Federal Government and the American people have joined in a resettlement program of unprecedented magnitude. The Government has mobilized its resources to provide for the well-beings of the refugees. The response from citizens has been more than generous. The performance of the voluntary resettlement agencies has been magnificent.

There must be effective channels developed so that generous offers of sponsorship and assistance are effectively transmitted to the refugee camps. Governors and mayors can and should provide the coordination of volunteer groups in their States and cities with the refugee camps.

The response of the people has been magnificent and governments at every level must assure that the promises become reality.

Mr. President, I hope that my resolution will be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 187) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

SENATE RESOLUTION 187

Whereas, the United States of America has been, from its earliest days, a haven and a refuge for the poor, the oppressed, the dispossessed, and those seeking to lead a life of independence in a land of liberty; and

Whereas, the United States is now host to the tragic remnants of the suffering in Indochina; and

Whereas, the task of assisting those refugees is one which cannot be successfully accomplished unless it is broadly attempted by all of our people;

Now, therefore be it resolved, that it is the sense of the Senate that State and local governments, with the assistance of voluntary resettlement agencies and local voluntary and civic organizations, should join with the Federal government in assuming responsibility for the sponsorship, resettlement and assimilation of Indochinese refugees into American communities.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZATION, 1976

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 4723.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4723) authorizing appropriations to the National Science Foundation for fiscal year 1976, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment and agree to the request of the House for a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the

Sunday, June 15, 1975

The Washington Star

Let Vietnamese refugees do their own thing

By Le Thi Anh

Part of the money appropriated could be used in a more productive manner, i.e., as seed money to help the refugees set up homes and businesses of their own or to get started on some sort of agricultural or

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Md. Town Looks for Vietnamese Doctor to Cure Its Ills

By Bill Richards

Washington Post Staff Writer

FEDERALSBURG, Md., June 18—

chance the Vietnamese doctors will be able to practice in the U.S. for three to five years at best.

28 will be eligible to enter residency programs, but Martin predicted that since they already have contacts with

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Denying Our Heritage

President Ford was fully justified in his press conference last night to express his concern at the querulous and uncharitable reaction of too many Americans to the plight of the Vietnamese refugees. His statement on the desirability of admitting them to the United States ought to be read by every American. Mr. Ford's request for \$507 million to assist the resettlement of approximately 130,000 Vietnamese over the next two years is a reasonable and honorable response to a tragic human situation. The United States can do nothing less.

Those citizens who are unemployed or who are financially pinched by inflation and high taxes have understandable fears that the nation is taking on yet another burden while their problems remain unsolved. But those fears are based on a misconception of the facts.

About 60 per cent of the refugees are children, while many others are elderly persons too old to enter the job market. Thus, only 30,000 of the Vietnamese refugees are heads of households and likely to seek work. Of these, many are doctors, lawyers and businessmen who can readily find places for themselves in American life and contribute needed skills.

What is harder than the fears of the unemployed to explain and justify is the antagonism of many members of Congress, including well-known liberals, and other leaders of opinion throughout the country. Several liberal members of the House of Representatives seem not to be aware that the war in Vietnam is over.

No nation is eager to welcome criminals, prostitutes, war profiteers, or practitioners of political torture. But it grossly distorts the whole nature of the refugee problem to focus on the tiny minority of persons who might deserve one or another of those terms of opprobrium, or to exaggerate their number. There is no possible way to make a just determination about the political or moral character of individual refugees.

If some Vietnamese engaged in dirty work, they usually had American advisers or were financed by American money. In some respects it was a dirty war. But now that it has all ended badly, it would be the ultimate disgrace for Americans to turn their backs and adopt a holier-than-thou attitude toward those Vietnamese who aligned themselves with the American war effort in their country.

It is likewise blatantly contradictory to play upon fears that the Vietnamese may take away jobs or end up on welfare rolls and at the same time argue that many of them are too rich to deserve help.

Most of these refugees have lost all of their worldly possessions. Many are separated from loved ones. All have lost their country, a lasting sorrow that perhaps only other migrants and exiles can fully comprehend. They deserve to be cherished as fellow human beings and given a welcoming hand as new Americans.

George Meany, president of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., has pledged the labor movement's help—even in this time of economic adversity—to assist the Vietnamese refugees to find jobs. "The United States has an inescapable moral responsibility," Mr. Meany observed. "We are a nation of immigrants. Rejecting them would be denying our heritage and the history of this country as a haven for the oppressed."

No matter what one may have thought about the rights and wrongs of the Vietnam war, those words express the true American tradition.



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REIMBURSE 6-11

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- THE ADMINISTRATION SAID TODAY IT WILL FULLY REIMBURSE STATES FOR WELFARE GIVEN VIETNAMESE AND CAMBODIAN REFUGEES.

COMPLAINTS HAVE COME FROM SEVERAL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY THAT FEARED THEY WOULD BE INUNDATED BY REFUGEES WHO WOULD DRAIN THEIR WELFARE FUNDS.

UNDER THE REFUGEE ASSISTANCE ACT PASSED LAST MONTH, \$405 MILLION WAS APPROPRIATED FOR REFUGEE CARE, INCLUDING \$100 MILLION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE TO COVER INITIAL MEDICAL TREATMENT AND CARE.

HEW SECRETARY CASPAR WEINBERGER SAID THE STATES WILL BE REIMBURSED 100 PER CENT FOR THE WELFARE, MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES PROVIDED TO REFUGEES WHO NEED HELP AFTER BEING RESETTLED IN AMERICAN COMMUNITIES.

RESETTLEMENT UNDER SPONSORS WHO WILL PROVIDE FOOD, SHELTER AND HELP IN FINDING EMPLOYMENT IS THE ADMINISTRATION'S GOAL FOR ALL REFUGEES, WEINBERGER SAID.

"HOWEVER, IN ANY LARGE SCALE REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM, SOME REFUGEES WILL HAVE TO SEEK AID FROM STATE AGENCIES," HE SAID. "IN THOSE INSTANCES, OUR POLICIES WILL ASSURE THAT THE REFUGEES DO NOT BECOME A BURDEN ON STATE OR LOCAL RESOURCES."

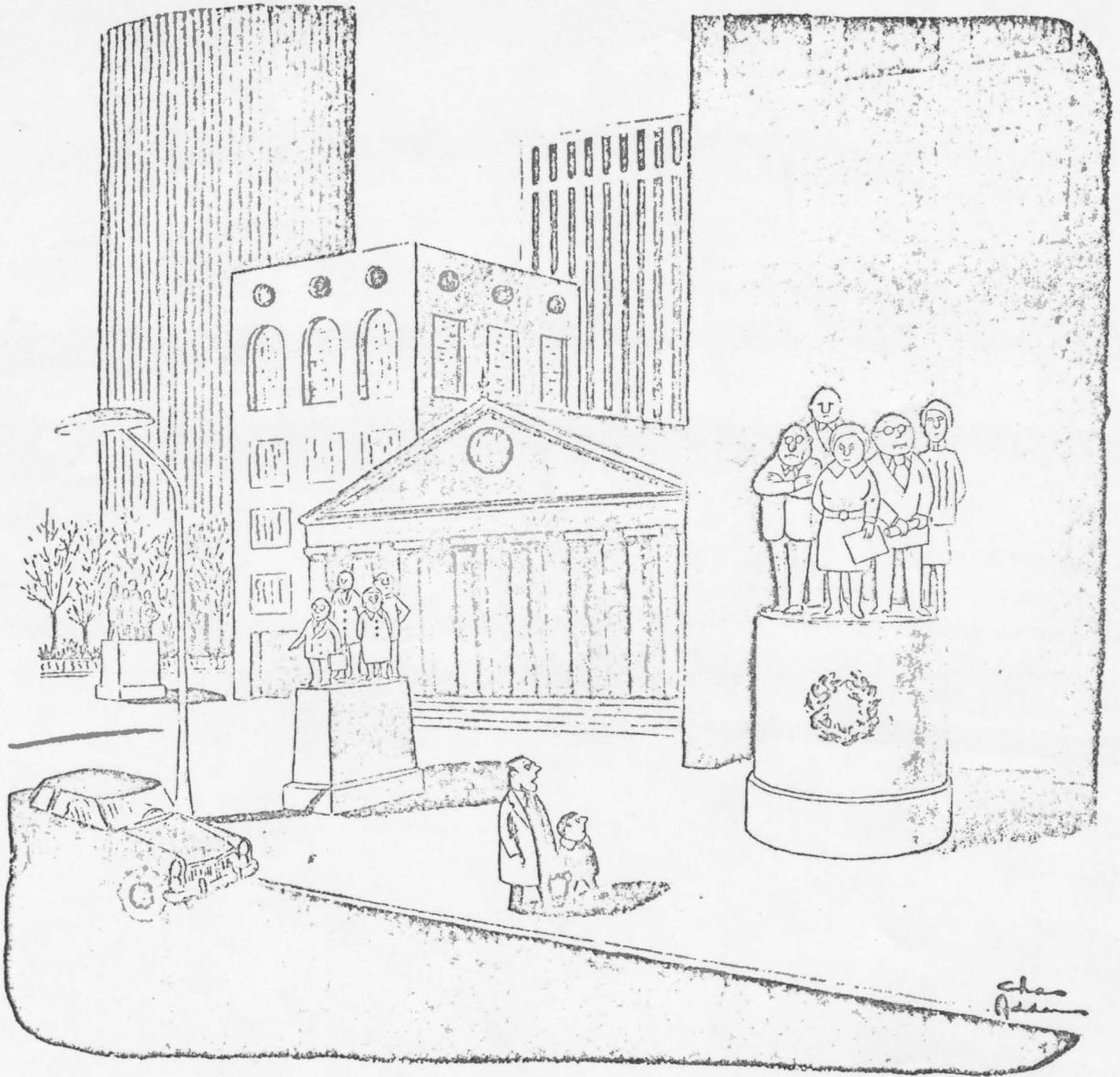
THAT MEANS THE STATES WILL NOT HAVE TO PROVIDE THE NORMAL MATCHING COSTS TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL WELFARE AID FOR REFUGEES.

HEW SAID THAT WHEN MAJOR MEDICAL NEEDS ARISE, THE GOVERNMENT WILL PROVIDE MEDICAL ASSISTANCE "IN ORDER TO AVOID A BREAKDOWN IN SPONSORSHIP."

THE DEPARTMENT ALSO SAID REFUGEES WHO WANT TO GO TO COLLEGE IN THIS COUNTRY NEXT FALL WILL BE ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL STUDENT LOANS BECAUSE OF THE RECENT RULING FROM THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICES SAYING VIETNAMESE AND CAMBODIANS WHO ENTERED THE COUNTRY AS NONIMMIGRANTS MAY APPLY TO REMAIN INDEFINITELY.

UPI 06-11 11:01 AED





"There are no great men, my boy—only great committees."





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20 June 1975

AMERICAN
ANTHROPOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION

Ambassador John Eisenhower
Chairman
President's Advisory Committee
on Refugees
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ambassador Eisenhower:

The United States has experienced events in earlier periods which are similar to the resettlement of Vietnamese. One example is the long history of resettlement of American Indians. Others include the relocation of Japanese Americans in the 1940's and the subsequent experience of the War Relocation Authority into the 1950's, and the more recent large scale movements of Hungarians, Cubans and South African Blacks. Many social scientists have studied and/or participated in these efforts yet it appears that we are not fully utilizing this extensive national experience in the current situation. If we do not make full use of this tool, ugly problems and equally ugly headlines likely lie ahead.

In general, the recorded histories of these processes indicate that intense recognition of cultural difficulties at an early stage might have averted or lessened later difficulties and that information provided by social science research within centers and relocation milieux was valuable to administrators as problems arose. These two aspects of early widened perception through the use of experienced social scientists and ongoing analysis of local social developments are critical to the success of intercultural migration and resettlement.

Anthropologists are strongly interested in the problems with people that inevitably will emerge in the resettlement of Vietnamese in the United States. They and other social scientists have had much practical experience with the difficulties of large intercultural movements of persons to and within the United States and there is an effective published body of technical information on problems and possible useful solutions in such migrations. There is also much specific individual professional concern with the particular problems now being faced by the Vietnamese and their potential hosts. In the current situation it is obviously necessary to make use of the general experience of the past and especially the verifiable knowledge we have of unique aspects of the Vietnamese as these relate to Americans. To do this it is necessary to involve persons who can effectively introduce and help apply such information in an environment of highly publicized political and administrative urgency.

The probabilities in the Vietnamese refugee situation range from continued incarceration "on reservations" at tremendous cost to precipitate dispersal without preparation of migrants or recipients, both politically unfeasible alternatives. The possible administrative structures range from total

Ambassador John Eisenhower
20 June 1975
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Federal control and operation to merely nominal Federal supervision through funding, either to local and state agencies or through a wide variety of voluntary agencies. With any possible alternative, however, a centralized Federal agency of some sort will most probably establish policy guidelines and provide some detailed procedures and informational or orienting materials to aid those who will work directly with migrants and hosts, Audit, evaluative or feedback channels must be integrally provided and, in addition, the experience should be recorded for future use.

In spite of the many Americans with recent Vietnamese experience there is clear danger that the narrow quality of many such backgrounds will not entirely serve in the new situation where wide varieties of migrants must be fitted into a wide variety of American social environments. In the operations of a resettlement program it will be necessary to use all knowledge to create a number of new formulas for different kinds of people in the migration situation, and to assure that the formulas are meaningfully and flexibly used at the actual points where different kinds of people meet.

In any such centralized Federal activity social scientists can provide useful inputs to administrators at every level both in assisting with decisions as to what can be done, and in later doing some of the chosen technical tasks.

The major specialized needs for a central relocation structure that utilizes social science contributions can be outlined under three major headings. One is the need for structural and procedural planning for the operation, which will involve critical information not only about the Vietnamese, but also similar categories of information about Americans. Such planning will take place at all levels of activity, as they successively become operational. At each level social scientists can be found to provide information and assistance as advisors, consultants, or as staff members. Obviously in such use of specialists in planning, a need at every level will arise for quick survey studies to test existing background experience and knowledge to the emergent situations in camps, communities and interest groups among the migrants and among the potential or actual hosts.

A second need will arise in the guidelines and orienting materials that should be a part of whatever procedures to be adopted. At the least, such documents should be reviewed by competent experts on both Vietnamese and American cultures to ensure their value and "fit" every point.

Finally, there should be use of important observational studies to provide social audit, evaluative and feedback materials to ensure conformity to policy or allow quick adjustments when necessary.

Throughout, we need to be aware that the Vietnamese bring with them a cultural heritage which can make its own contribution to our nation like those of earlier immigrants. We should avoid forcing these refugees to make unnecessary accommodations to our sociocultural environment at cost to their self-respect and productivity.



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To assist in fulfilling such needs the American Anthropological Association stands ready to identify qualified anthropologists as they are needed in advisory, consulting and staff positions. I am pleased to be able to add that at a meeting last week of the Consortium of Social Science Associations my counterparts in the Association of American Geographers, the American Historical Association, the American Psychological Association and the American Sociological Association indicated strong interest in similar cooperation.

The varied skills, perspectives and experience of this pool can contribute substantially to the successful relocation of the large number of refugees to the benefit both of the Vietnamese and our own citizens.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'E. Lehman', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Edward J. Lehman
Executive Director

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