

The original documents are located in Box 11, folder “Indochina Refugees - President's Advisory Committee: General (2)” of the Theodore C. Marrs Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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Refugees

May 13, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH
FROM: TED MARRS

Jack:

The people on the attached list are pleased to serve on the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees, as of Wednesday, May 14, at 8:00 a. m.

Lady Bird could not serve at this time. She is very supportive but is overly obligated, is limiting herself to non-controversial issues, and is going to Africa. She also sends her love and respect to the President and Mrs. Ford.

John Eisenhower appreciated the Moscow trip, is honored to serve, and will serve as Chairman. He believes, and I concur, that a single Chairman can simplify things for all of us.

Ethel Kennedy is considering participation and will call back tomorrow morning. She states that she so much wants to do something for that nice man of whom she thinks so highly - the President.

We are also continuing to try to reach Ellie Peterson who is "walking in Scotland."

Attachment



PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

Chairman: John Eisenhower

Mayor Joseph Alioto

Archbishop Joseph Bernardine, United States Catholic Conference

Ashby Boyle, National Youth Chairman, March of Dimes

Reverend W. Sterling Cary, President, National Council of Churches

John Denver, Popular Singer

Gaetana Enders, Has been active in refugee matters

Governor Dan Evans

Mayor Maurice Ferre

Minor George, Prominent Heritage Leader

Edgar Kaiser, Chairman of the Board, Kaiser Industries

Philip Klutznick, Past President, B'nai Brith

William J. Kuhfuss, President of the American Farm Bureau

George Meany, AFL-CIO

Clarke Reed, Republican National Chairman, Mississippi

Dr. Malcomb Todd, AMA, Long Beach, California

Elder A. Theodore Tuttle, Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter
Day Saints

May 14, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JERRY JONES
FROM: TED HARRS



In order to implement the President's decision of making available three professional and three clerical persons to work with the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees, I propose that these persons be detailed and institutionalized as a part of the Office of Public Liaison under the direction of the Special Assistant to the President for Human Resources.

Therefore, will you please arrange: (1) detailing of Roger Semerad initially from the Domestic Council (and later from an appropriate department to serve as the director of the White House Office of Refugee Resettlement; (2) detailing of James Delaney from the Office of the Secretary of Defense to serve as Deputy Director of this Office; and (3) the detailing of Walter Kallaur from the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration to serve as Deputy Director of this office. Provision of three secretaries through detailing is also required.

To insure adequate support for this committee to function effectively, these actions should be accomplished this week since the committee will start functioning May 19.

Note: While the people are needed immediately there are technical details being worked between Counsel and OMB which might change structure somewhat. This is coord. with Counsel.

TCM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 15, 1975



MEMORANDUM FOR: DR. THEODORE MARRS

FROM: BARRY ROTH *BR*

SUBJECT: President's Advisory Committee
on Refugees

As you know, Section 10 (a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C., App. 1, generally requires that each advisory committee meeting be open to the public and that advance notice of each meeting be published in the Federal Register. The current proposal is that following the signing of the Executive Order establishing the committee, the members will be invited to the Department of State for a detailed briefing on the government's current efforts in this regard. On Tuesday, the members are to be flown to one of the refugee camps where they will have an opportunity for an inspection tour and to learn firsthand the problems that are now being faced by the refugees. Neither of these sessions constitutes a meeting within the context of the above-referenced Act, but instead are simply fact-finding or briefing sessions.

While public attendance at these sessions is not possible due to space and time considerations, in order to be consistent with the spirit of the Act, the news media should be invited to attend both of them. In addition, except for any matters exempted from mandatory disclosure by the Freedom of Information Act, the "records, reports, transcripts, minutes, appendixes, working papers, drafts, studies, agenda, or other documents which were made available to or prepared for by each advisory committee shall be available for public inspection and copying at a single location in the offices of the advisory committee or the agency to which the advisory committee reports until the advisory committee ceases to exist." (5 U.S.C., App. 1, Sec. 10 (b)). In this instance, all such papers should be available at HEW in accordance with Section 4 of the draft order.

If you have further questions in this regard, don't hesitate to contact me.

TED MARRS:

Will you please forward this to Ambassador
Eisenhower prior to the meeting on Friday?
Thank you.

DAVID C. HOOPES

May 21, 1975

May 21, 1975

The Honorable John S. D. Eisenhower
Chairman,
President's Advisory Committee on Refugees
Washington, D. C.



Dear Mr. Ambassador:

You asked for a few suggestions for the agenda on Friday. The following matters came to mind during our visit yesterday to Fort Chaffee, Arkansas:

1. We need to preserve the strong Vietnamese family units

Appropriate placement of Vietnamese--by family units--can be aided by adequate interviewing of American sponsors as well as Vietnamese family members.

2. We need to provide a sense of security for Vietnamese families

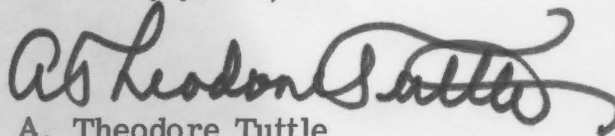
Preserve, in so far as possible, the similarity of religious backgrounds. Seek help and representation from the Buddhist faith.

3. We need to define the role of sponsors for resettlement

Adequate guidelines should be drawn up for potential sponsors--and announced by the President--including:

- a. Need for American sponsors
- b. Requirements (what is expected of sponsors--i. e., housing, clothing, spending money, jobs, schooling, etc.)
- c. Manner in which to volunteer as a sponsor; guidance in contacting state and voluntary agencies; time-line on possible placement, etc.

Sincerely yours,


A. Theodore Tuttle

343-47

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1975



MEMORANDUM FOR: DAVE HOOPES
FROM: ROGER SEMERAD *RS*
SUBJECT: Office Requirements for Staff of
President's Advisory Committee on
Refugees

To fulfill the requirements of the Executive Order establishing the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees and the Charter commencing the operations of the Committee, it will necessary to have sufficient office space, furniture, equipment, communications, etc.

As Executive Director I will require an office large enough to include a small conference area. I will need two offices for deputies at the professional level. I will need an office available for the Chairman of the Committee and preferably one additional spare office for use by other Committee members, interns, or volunteers working on the refugee problem. Sufficient space is required for three secretaries.

My understanding is that there is suitable office space available on the fourth floor of the New Executive Office Building. I would appreciate all efforts to expedite securing this space so that the Committee staff may immediately proceed with the urgent business at hand.

Your cooperation and assistance in this matter will be most appreciated.

cc: Ted Marrs

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1975



MEMORANDUM FOR: DAVE HOOPEES
FROM: ROGER SEMERAD *R/S*
SUBJECT: President's Advisory Committee on Refugees -
Personnel Requirements

While it is unclear at this time how the staff is to be identified, secured, and paid, it is of utmost importance that these administrative matters be resolved. As you know, the Committee has already met and outlined extensive program which the refugee problem dictates be handled as quickly as possible. Pursuant to the May 14 memorandum to Jerry Jones from Ted Marrs requesting my assignment plus that of James Delaney from the Office of the Secretary of Defense and Walter Kallaur from the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration to be detailed to me as Deputies. I would appreciate whatever steps are required to secure the services of these two persons. In addition it is necessary to request three secretaries to serve the Committee staff. I would prefer to have one senior person as Administrative Assistant/Secretary. Because of the considerable inner action with the Members of the Committee, White House Staff, senior agency personnel and the media, I think it is mandatory to have an experienced person available. I have several individuals in mind about whom I would need to talk to the personnel people.

I would appreciate your setting the appropriate wheels in motion so that we can quickly put our team together to accomplish the mission before us.

Your usual cooperation is most appreciated.

cc: Ted Marrs

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

MINUTES OF MEETING #1

Friday, May 23, 1975
New Executive Office Building Room 4203



Opening remarks by Dr. Theodore C. Marrs. He discussed the distinct phases in the processing of refugees - the extraction of people from Vietnam; the acceptance of people moving from Vietnam (9,000 increase during this week); setting up of basic processing; expediting clearances which were slow in the beginning; establishing Vietnamese communities in the processing centers; and the movement of the Vietnamese into the U.S. community. 18,432 have been released; 1,100 have indicated a desire to return to Vietnam.

The earlier phases were conducted under the State Department; at this point in time we are shifting to HEW. Ambassador L. Dean Brown has resigned and may be replaced by a representative from HEW to reflect the domestic instead of the foreign aspect.

Dr. Marrs expressed the President's appreciation for the Committee Members' prompt response in adjusting their schedules in order to accept their responsibilities on the Committee.

Swearing-In of Committee Members was administered by Mr. John J. Ratchford of the White House Staff.

Chairman John Eisenhower discussed future meetings. There will be a meeting every week or every two weeks at the start, then monthly. On that basis, the next meeting will be June 3 at 10:00 a.m.

In response to a question of schedule conflicts, Dr. Marrs stated that designating an alternate is acceptable.

Chairman Eisenhower opened discussion about a draft report to be sent to the President within the next couple of days on the Committee's trip to Ft. Chaffee. This will be distributed. Members are requested to call in their corrections and/or objections to Roger Semerad by Tuesday, May 27. Make sure that this is in accordance with the understanding of all members.



Dr. Marrs reported on the meeting with the Voluntary Agencies on May 22. Met with eleven agencies. The role of the Advisory Committee was explained. The group was asked for their professional advice and candid comments pertaining to the situation at present, based on their experiences in other refugee processing centers. Dr. Marrs highlighted the meeting report submitted to the Committee.

Mrs. Gaetana Enders reported on her visit to Camp Pendleton. During this past week the Camp was much better organized. The head of the Task Force, Nick Thorne, has done a fine job. Everybody agreed that the situation was unsatisfactory, but it is improving rapidly. Morale among the refugees is good. Recommend that Cambodian refugees should be kept together. They are very family oriented like the Vietnamese. The Vietnamese are more opportunity oriented than are the Cambodians.

Mrs. Enders suggested the development of a TV show - showing a sponsor and a refugee family, giving a detailed report on sponsoring, so that the public will not be confused as to their responsibilities.

Elder A. Theodore Tuttle reported that the Mormon organization has about ten times more sponsors than they have refugee families and forego the \$500 from the government.

Archbishop Joseph L. Bernardin: The U.S. Catholic Conference has a rather extensive refugee program - very much aware of the problems, but are very optimistic as we all pull together. They have written to ask that a collection be taken up among their people and have established 158 resettlement offices throughout the country to be staffed by our service people in those areas.

Mr. Leo Perlis stated that the AFL/CIO had a representative at Camp Pendleton for four days and the report was rather positive. Watched the VolAg work in Miami and they did a tremendous job. They are doing their day-to-day jobs, and in his opinion the Committee should consult with them more.

Mr. Philip Klutznick stated that the Advisory Committee is in a position to ask the service clubs to contribute and perhaps raise money on their own for this project. It might be good to designate members as liaison with the VolAg.



There are considerable resources available in the service clubs and businessmen's clubs. The VolAgs need to know the interest of these organizations.

Chairman Eisenhower asked (1) if it would be a good idea to have a subcommittee of this Committee for liaison with the VolAgs; (2) would we want to recommend that the \$500 per person allotment be looked at with a view to raise it.

Mr. Klutznick suggested it would be better if we maintained individual relationships with the Voluntary Agencies.

Mr. Perlis recommended a rotating representative from the Voluntary Agencies to the Advisory Committee on a regular basis.

Chairman Eisenhower asked how many have direct contact with the VolAgs. There were seven.

Mr. David Ford mentioned that the Task Force meets with the VolAgs weekly.

Mr. Minor George: Organizations who will want to contribute will be calling and wanting information. Guidelines need to be set. VolAgs will be welcome at every meeting which will be held by the Committee.

Mr. Roger Semerad indicated they were invited to this meeting today and an open invitation would be extended.

Mr. George said that he has four requests for speeches and needs guidelines. Does not have enough information to use in talking to these organizations. People want definite work skills when they sponsor refugees.

Mrs. Enders: Women want to know if there are plans to establish a Subcommittee for Women. If the Committee thinks that this is good, she would be willing to start it.

Dr. W. Sterling Cary indicated that the Committee needs clarification of its role. It is being pressed for news, conferences and speeches.

Mr. Leo Perlis requested detailed information on the responsibilities of sponsorship. Would like to be able to send information to all the people who telephone, who want to participate -- questions such as who are the sponsors, what

does one have to do, who is the contact, and what about medical costs; all Committee Members ought to have this to send to our people.

Chairman Eisenhower requested the staff develop with the Task Force a set of guidelines establishing the responsibilities of sponsorship for distribution through the primary VolAgs. We should send out notification so that those 11 will know that they can attend every meeting we have.

The Chairman outlined a six part assignment:

1. The White House Staff will draw up guidelines for VolAgs with responsibilities for sponsorships.
2. Guidelines will include references to the agenda items of this Committee and VolAgs will be notified prior to each meeting.
3. As a matter of principle, we will express appreciation for help offered and request that as much as possible this help be directed through the 11 or 12 established VolAgs.
4. Reassessment of the \$500 per head.
5. Discrepancies between the May 2 and the May 19 instructions.
6. Ideas will be examined for a Women's Subcommittee to be discussed at the next meeting.

Dr. Malcolm C. Todd. An AMA representative visited Camp Pendleton and paid a great tribute to the Camp officials and the refugees.

Mr. Semerad indicated that it will take several days to get the Committee office set up. The travel accounts will be taken care of and a steady stream of informational material will be provided for the Members to use in their contacts.

Mr. Tuttle reported on his recent visit to Guam. The same conditions exist as at Camp Pendleton. They have done everything they could do in the time they have had. He has



done a lot of interviewing of refugees and knows their background and also interviews the sponsors about family, jobs, homes - what the family is like - in order to select the best sponsor. Placing a family with a sponsor must be done permanently; he stressed that it is a shortsighted process to hurriedly arrange a sponsor.

Chairman Eisenhower in going over the Roles and Objectives, the Committee is to:

1. Inform the President of things that come to the Committee's attention.
2. Stress public relations, public knowledge, and public understanding with emphasis on resettlement.

A great deal of understanding has been developed in a week, however, there is not going to be instant efficiency.

The Chairman extended his appreciation for the Members' cooperation.

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.



ATTENDING

Ambassador John Eisenhower, Chairman
Archbishop Joseph Bernardin, Member
Ashby Boyle, Member
Dr. W. Sterling Cary, Member
Mrs. Gaetana Enders, Member
Minor George, Member
Philip Klutznick, Member
Clarke Reed, Member
Dr. Malcolm Todd, Member

Rankin Lusby for Mr. Kuhfuss
Leo Perlis for Mr. Meany
Ralph Munro for Mr. Evans
Carl Pagter for Mr. Kaiser
Manolo Roboso for Mr. Ferre
Dr. Ted Marrs, Special Assistant to the President
Roger Semerad, Executive Director, PACR
David Ford, Interagency Task Force



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES
MEETING

Friday, May 23, 1975
10:00 a.m. -- Room 4203 NEOB



AGENDA

Welcome -- Dr. Ted Marrs, Special Assistant to the President

Swearing-in of Committee Members

Oath to be administered by ~~Dr. Marrs~~

John D. M. Katerford

Introduction -- Chairman Eisenhower

Report to the President on Fort Chaffee site visit

Report on Meeting with Voluntary Agencies
Dr. Marrs - Roger Semerad

Issues to be addressed by Committee

Discussion of goals and objectives

Committee administrative matters

Scheduling of future meetings

Adjournment

Refugee
File

John S. D. Eisenhower
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19481

May 30, 1975

The Honorable Edward M. Kennedy
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Kennedy:

I would like to express my personal appreciation of your interest in the efforts of the President's Advisory Committee to help in the rapid solution of the refugee problem. I was particularly glad that you are sending a representative to the meetings of the Committee.

We need all the support and advice we can get.

Sincerely yours,



JSDE/ajh

bcc: ✓ Dr. Theodore C. Marrs
Mr. Roger Semerad



John S. D. Eisenhower
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19481

May 30, 1975

The Honorable Peter W. Rodino, Jr.
House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Rodino:

I would like to express my appreciation of your pledge of support for the efforts of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees. It was good to see you at the White House ceremony, and if an occasion arises, be assured that we will be soliciting your advice or help.

Sincerely yours,



JSDE/ajh

bcc: ✓ Dr. Theodore C. Marrs
Mr. Roger Semerad





DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

Refugee file

June 2, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: Julia Taft, Interim Director
Interagency Task Force

Roger Semerad, Executive Director
Advisory Committee

FROM: Don Wortman *Don Wortman*
Director, HEW Refugee Task Force

SUBJECT: Budget and Administrative Support for
President's Advisory Committee on Refugees

Based on agreements reached at two meetings (Taft/Wortman on 5/27 and Roth, Semerad/Wortman on 5/28) I am confirming with this memorandum the budget and administrative agreements reached to support the Committee.

1. Budget

FY '75 Estimate - \$10,000
FY '76 Estimate - \$50,000

The FY '75 expenditure will be charged against the \$98 million appropriation. The FY '76 expenditure will be charged to State's \$305 million appropriation as being primarily related to the "Resettlement Costs" category. These figures are subject to change based on the final version of the White House authorization bill with respect to detailing of personnel on a non-reimbursable basis.

Mrs. Taft is to instruct State's Comptroller to work out budget and accounting arrangements directly with David Hollar (telephone - 343-7139) in GSA's Office of Finance, to assure appropriate billing by GSA to this appropriation.



2. Fiscal/Administrative Support

GSA has agreed to handle travel scheduling, travel and per diem reimbursement, and such other consulting or contracting requirements that may arise. GSA is to be reimbursed for staff assigned to this.

3. Professional and Secretarial Staff

A. Mr. Semerad has initiated requests for detailees to various agencies for his core staff.

B. Immediate need for Committee Management Specialist to assure that requirements of Federal Advisory Committee Act are met and to perform liaison tasks for Mr. Semerad with GSA will be met by an experienced HEW employee on a 30 day detail.



Carbon Copies to:

Ted Marrs, WH
Barry Roth, WH
Bill Fischer, OMB
Mike Sturman, HEW
Bill Ballenger, HEW
Dave Ford, HEW



PATSY T. MINK
SECOND DISTRICT
HAWAII

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
AND LABOR
SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
GENERAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND
INSULAR AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRITORIAL AND
INSULAR AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS
AND RECREATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING,
CHAIRMAN

*Re
W. F. Fanning
presented*

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

June 2, 1975

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OFFICES:
WASHINGTON, D.C.
2338 FAYBURN BUILDING
PHONE: 225-4906

HONOLULU, HAWAII
346-348 FEDERAL BUILDING
PHONE: 531-4602

WAIKAPU, HAWAII
94-801 FARRINGTON HIGHWAY
PHONE: 671-0170

Refugee file

Honorable Gerald R. Ford
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500



MP
Dear Mr. President:

I would like to express my concern that a qualified Asian American and a psychiatrist were not among the members recently appointed to the Eisenhower Commission which has been charged with the task of resolving problems relating to the relocation of Vietnamese refugees in the U.S.

I believe there is a clear need to involve the insight and understanding an Asian American and a psychiatrist could bring to this Commission.

I respectfully suggest an Asian American and a psychiatrist be appointed. The mental health needs of the refugees are liable to be significant. In addition to a psychiatrist I believe someone who is familiar with Asian culture would be particularly helpful in identifying needs and developing the most satisfactory means with which to deal with them.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this matter.

Very truly yours,

Patsy T. Mink

PATSY T. MINK
Member of Congress

Mayors/Deputies

June 5, 1975



Dear _____:

On May 19, 1975, President Ford appointed a seventeen member advisory committee to assist him in resettling the Indochina refugees. These ^{refugees} (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} (nation) of immigrants, we have an historical commitment to these ^{people} (immigrants). As ^{their allies} (allies of the Indochinese) in a long and ^{difficult} (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 ^{SOCIETY} (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 ~~the~~ developing a program to help meet this critical need. The Federal Government can and will provide you with full assistance.

Alt. (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



Dr. Ted Mann



BULLETIN 3 June

1,200 Refugees Refuse to Leave Camp

Edlin Air Force Base, Fla.—(UPI) Some 1,200 Vietnamese refugees have refused to leave a refugee camp here because they fear life outside the tent compound or because their families are still separated, officials report.

"We're afraid to take the final step," explained one refugee who asked not to be identified. "We don't really know our sponsors," he said, "and we don't know whether they will really be responsible for us."

Les Gottlieb, deputy chief of the sprawling tent camp, said there is some basis for the refugees' fears.

There have been three cases in recent weeks of refugees leaving the camp, only to return several days later saying they didn't like their sponsors or weren't ready to face the outside world.

One case—that of a refugee girl who left camp recently with her sponsor to settle in a Florida panhandle town—had a deep impact on the residents of the camp.

"She showed up at the main gate in the dead of night only a couple of days after leaving camp," Gottlieb said.

Gottlieb declined to go into detail,

but said the girl broke into tears when she tried to explain what had happened.

Gottlieb said there are 20 cases of refugees refusing to leave because some members of their family are in different camps. He said they won't leave until their families are reunited. So far, however, Washington officials haven't established procedures for transferring refugees

from one camp to another to reunite families.

Hugh McCloone of the Catholic Relief Bureau said another problem is a sharp decline in the number of sponsors. Sponsorship offers have dropped from more than 400 a day when the first groups of refugees arrived to only 75 or 80 a day in recent weeks.

And on Guam, refugees have start-

ed moving more rapidly from crowded camps to the U.S. mainland, and officials expressed hope that as many as 18,000 can leave here within a week.

"By June 10, we hope to be down 25,000 refugees on the island," said a Navy spokesman.

There are currently 42,912 Vietnamese on Guam, with 33,903 crammed into sprawling "Terif City."

John S. D. Eisenhower

6 June 1975



Dear Ted:

After dictating this letter I remembered our friend Sak-Sutsa-Kanh. I saw him and his wife, and I find him quite reasonable and cooperative. They should be sprung into the custody of their sponsor (one of the few that will be sponsored on a family-to-family basis, in my opinion) by Monday afternoon.

Sutsa-Kanh's sponsor will be

Colonel Robert Reimensneider, USAF Retd
400 Harp Road
Hagerstown, Maryland 21740

Phone: 301-797-3970

You just may want to see him.

Best,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John".

John S. D. Eisenhower
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19481

June 6, 1975

Dr. Ted Marrs
Room 103
Executive Office Building
The White House
Washington, D. C.



Dear Ted:

I am sorry that you couldn't make it to Indiantown Gap today. Not that the camp is all that much different from the others, but I would like to have had a chance to talk in confidence.

This camp does, incidentally, show the results of having an experienced commander. As you know, BG Jim Cannon got his feet wet at Chaffee and thus opened up IGMR with some ideas which he doubtless sold to Dick Friedman (Civ Coordinator). As one small example, he and Dick Friedman have opted not to have a refugee "mayor." This idea, which we all thought so ducky when we were at Chaffee, seems to have its drawbacks, especially when the U.S. authorities put too much reliance on the refugee organization.

It is fairly obvious by now that the main function of our Committee will be salesmanship. We have our product; now we need a real program for selling the idea of sponsorship. During the time that I'm out of action next week, I recommend that you get Roger Semerad and his staff to study (1) how we sell war bonds and (2) what funds are available to do so.

I see no reason why we couldn't use movie stars, particularly John Denver, who has accepted a position on the Committee, to make some one-minute hard-sell spots.

The informational aspects of our duties seem minimal. Everything the Committee knows we get from the Task Force. That information is also available to you. Whereas individual committee members will have reports to make, I see little reason why they should be swallowed and regurgitated by a

Dr. Ted Marrs

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seventeen-member committee, then presented to you for transmission to the President.

I say this only to emphasize the point that I think we should get busy on the salesmanship end.

Best,

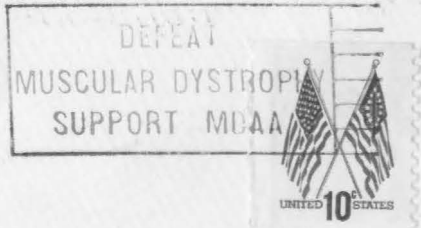
John

JSDE/ajh

P. S. I will keep the White House operator informed of my telephone number next week. JSDE.

cc Semrad





Dr. Theodore Marrs
Room 103
Executive Office Building
The White House
Washington, D.C.

John S. D. Eisenhower
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19481

87-10

John S. D. Eisenhower
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19481

June 5, 1975

Mr. Roger Semerad
Room 103
Executive Office Building
The White House
Washington, D. C.



Dear Roger:

Before I left Washington Tuesday I had the chance to see Ted Marrs for a few minutes. We were agreed that the meeting was disappointing. We heard many sermons but came up with only a handful of proposals.

Some of those proposals, such as the organization of the Committee of Vietnamese and the organization of the Management-Labor Committee, will require some work; and I trust there will be no delay. In that connection I would appreciate receiving a copy of the minutes as soon as possible - that is before 15 June - because I would hate to try to repeat all of the things we agreed to do without reference to the record.

We have now reached what I hope is the nadir of our operation. The ideas and the sermons have flowed; but up to this time we have been operating without staff. I don't need to tell you that my entire posture with relation to this job lies very much in your hands. If you can organize a staff that will be able to keep me informed and be sufficiently responsive that I feel I have some control over the situation from this distance, then my personal position with the Committee will be tenable.

On the other hand, if I see the program going slowly and find myself unable to take any action to affect it, then I will have to give some cold thought as to whether this whole thing is worth the trip.

I trust that you take these remarks in the spirit they are intended, simply that I am relying on you and

Mr. Roger Semerad

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the staff you organize to make it possible for me to do
the limited job that I visualize.

Best,

John

JSDE/ajh

P.S. I told Julia Taft that I would keep her on my
distribution list for clippings. I would appreciate
your sending this one to her and sending me her
correct address. JSDE.

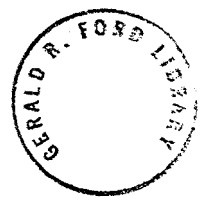
cc: Dr. Theodore Marrs



R File

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 9, 1975



Dr. Theodore Marrs:

Enclosed are copies of an exchange of correspondence between Ambassador Eisenhower and Dr. Todd, AMA. I thought this subject might be of interest to you.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Roger D. Semerad".

Roger D. Semerad
Executive Director
President's Advisory Committee
on Refugees



AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60610 • PHONE (312) 751-6000 • TWX 910-221-0300

IDENT

COLM C. TODD, M.D., F.A.C.S.

May 29, 1975.



Mr. John Eisenhower, Chairman
President's Commission on Refugees
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Since the Committee's work is progressing very rapidly and public opinion being formulated in regards to the mission and objectives of our Committee the following is offered pertaining to health professionals.

1. It seems to me we ought to have standardized data accountability of all licensed Health personnel in camps.
2. Known categories of Vietnamese physicians.
 - a. Hanoi trained doctors - 45 years old and older, well trained but need refresher courses and up dating competence.
 - b. Those trained by French 30 + years old. Not scientifically trained and substandard to United States grad.
 - c. Saigon trained doctors up to 30 and well trained under U.S. and AMA program.
They could easily be taken into our residency programs now.

There is a possibility that Dr. Lyndon Lee at the V.A. in Washington is interested in finding residency positions in V.A. Hospitals all over the U.S.

This would require a Presidential or State Department request. Perhaps HEW could help us here.

At this stage and time they would not have had to have passed the ECFMG exam now State license.

It would appear our Committee should ask the President to request the V.A. open and fund these residency positions.

3. Pharmacists, Laboratory technicians and administrators are in these camps and ~~used~~^{cancel} be utilized as allied health personnel *only*.
4. Within 6 months it is estimated that most all these people would be tax payers after release from camps.
5. Other personnel (non professional)

Many such refugees could be employed in Sacramento and other areas where rice is grown. They are skilled growers and would not be competing with unemployed Americans, because our people are not willing to grow rice.

We are concerned about the few students from the AMA Saigon Medical school program. We should see that they finish their M.D. training. Some were to graduate this year.

6. Vietnamese and Cambodia Input.

We must give serious consideration to placing representatives of the Vietnamese and Cambodia, on our task force or at least a committee role to aid us in resolving the problem.

7. I submit the names of:

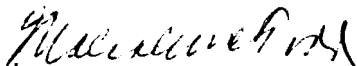
- a. Malcom Phelps, M.D. Former Director of the AMA Physician Viet Nam program.
- b. Jean E. Carlin, M.D. Associate Dean University of California, Irvine.
- c. John Cowan, M.D. Ret. Adm. (USN) Former head AMA Department of International Health.

All valuable resource individuals in this arena.

I note you visited Pendleton, and I regret I was unable to accompany you but previous committments prevented this. I am enclosing one of my staff reporters visit of 12 days ago. You note it is very favorable.

All in all I think you are to be commended for your leadership in this worthy activity.

Cordially,



Malcolm C. Todd, M.D., President, American Medical Association
Member, Commission



MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

TO : Ambassador John Eisenhower
Chairman, President's Advisory Committee
on Refugees

DATE: JUN 6 1975

FROM : Robert van Hoek, M.D. *RvH*
Acting Administrator
PHS/DHEW Coordinator for Refugee Medical Assistance

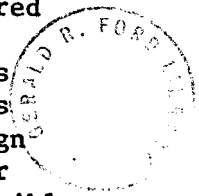
SUBJECT:

Vietnamese Physician and Dental Placement and Retraining
Efforts - INFORMATION

The Health Services Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was requested on June 2, 1975, by Dr. Malcolm Todd, President of the American Medical Association, and Mr. Walter Kallaur to provide an updated status report on the activities being undertaken regarding the identification, relocation, and retraining of Vietnamese refugee health professionals. This memorandum identifies the activities now being undertaken by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the American Medical Association, the American Association of Medical Colleges, the American Dental Association, and the Association of American Dental Schools and other Federal and private health agencies and groups which are assisting in the retraining and placement of Vietnamese health professionals.

There appear to be approximately 260 to 280 Vietnamese physicians among the Vietnamese refugees. A special effort has been undertaken to collect information from these physicians through the use of a questionnaire designed to gather specific information about Vietnamese physician educational and training levels. A special tracking system for these Vietnamese physicians has been established and at the present time there are 223 Vietnamese physicians in this tracking system. Of these 223 physicians, only two had met the licensure requirements for practice in the United States, and only an additional 28 have passed the ECFMG examination.

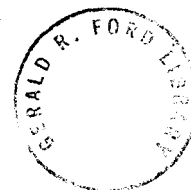
The ECFMG examination is a standardized examination administered to all foreign medical graduate students as a prerequisite to their entering into approved internship and residency programs in the United States. The remaining 193 Vietnamese physicians have not taken the ECFMG examination and, as with other foreign medical graduates, are required to pass this examination prior to entering into accredited training programs or becoming eligible to take State licensure examinations. In addition, we have



identified 29 medical students and information is being sought for an additional possible 20 to 30 students who we understand have emigrated to this country.

A special Task Force was established with representatives of the American Medical Association, the American Association of Medical Colleges, the Educational Commission on Foreign Medical Graduates, and a number of programs within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare that deal with training and placement of physicians in this country. In addition, knowledgeable individuals who participated with the programs sponsored by the Agency for International Development of the State Department and who worked with the American Medical Association's efforts in Viet Nam were contacted and included in this Task Force activity. The Task Force met on May 21, 1975, and has been working to identify problem areas and solutions associated with the reentry of Vietnamese physicians into the practice of medicine in this country. Special arrangements have been made for 26 physicians who were scheduled to take the ECFMG examination in Saigon this July to take the test in different testing sites in this country. Further, an effort has been made to assure that those individuals who had not registered for the July examination would be included in the January ECFMG examination. A plan is being developed with refugee Vietnamese medical school faculty to grant certificates to those medical students who had completed their seventh year of training in Vietnamese schools so as to assure their eligibility for taking the ECFMG examination.

For American as well as for foreign medical graduates, there now exists a standardized and systematic method for examinations which establishes the professional skills and capability of physicians to practice medicine in the United States. While actual licensure to practice is the responsibility of each State, there are a number of national examinations to assess clinical ability which are accepted by most States. These include the ECFMG, which establishes eligibility for a foreign medical graduate to enter into an internship or residency in this country, and the FLEX examination, which is a national certifying examination given to individuals having completed at least one year of internship or postgraduate training and which is accepted by most States as evidence of sufficient clinical competence to grant a State license. In January 1975, 19,158 foreign medical graduates took



the ECFMG examination in order to be eligible for postgraduate training in this country and 6,952 (36.3 percent) passed this examination. These percentages reflect approximately the same experience for Vietnamese physicians who have taken the ECFMG examination in the past.

The mechanisms presently being utilized for retraining of Vietnamese physicians reflect the Department's present operating policy that while efforts will be made to coordinate and facilitate placement and retraining opportunities in medical schools and training programs, the Department will not undertake activities nor obligate funds to create opportunities or program approaches that are not presently available to other foreign medical graduates or, most importantly, to the more than 3,000 American citizens who have studied medicine abroad and who have returned to this country and wish to enter training programs and/or practice medicine. This would mean that the arrangements and opportunities will largely be a function of the sponsoring individuals or medical schools and training programs. These groups have in the past and are now assuming responsibilities for assisting in the upgrading of foreign medical graduate clinical skills to a level where the ECFMG examination may be taken and passed.

Of the 223 physicians now identified, over 100 have left relocation centers and are presently being sponsored in communities across the country. In some areas, there are significant concentrations of Vietnamese physicians and approaches are presently being developed by medical schools or training programs in those areas to provide assistance in preparing these physicians for the ECFMG examination (i.e. Dallas, Galveston, Washington, Los Angeles, and Omaha). These opportunities largely take the form of special courses that are being provided within institutional settings for individuals and/or developing mechanisms to permit these physicians to serve in a capacity related to patient care (while not practicing medicine) during the period of time while they are preparing for the examination.

For those individuals who have passed the ECFMG, active efforts are underway to place them in training programs or to make special arrangements for their utilization in Public Health Service programs such as the National Health Service Corps, Indian Health Service, and Federal Hospital System. It does not appear as if there will be any difficulty in finding postgraduate training opportunities or practice opportunities for the 28 physicians who have passed the ECFMG examination.



A significant amount of time has been and will continue to be expended in working with professional associations, medical schools, and training programs to help them identify Vietnamese physician refugees who are seeking their assistance in the area where their programs are operating. We plan to continue this effort and feel that since the process for the majority of the 193 non-certified physicians may take from three to five years before actual licensure to practice medicine in the United States, this approach will be the most equitable and effective. Further, significant efforts are being undertaken to work with a large number of communities who wish to sponsor Vietnamese physicians under the false assumption that these physicians will be ready to practice either immediately or within a short period of time. Efforts are being undertaken to work with these communities to explain the necessity for the standardized certification and licensure requirements that need to be met, and to assist them in finding alternative mechanisms for the recruitment of certified and licensed physicians.

Based on our present information, there are approximately 50 Vietnamese dentists who have emigrated to this country. Efforts have been undertaken with the American Dental Association and the Association of American Dental Schools to develop a mechanism for the possible entry of Vietnamese dentists into the practice of dentistry in the United States. In all but two States, licensure to practice dentistry requires graduation from an accredited American or Canadian dental school. When a comparable problem was faced with Cuban and Hungarian refugee dentists, a mechanism was developed to provide standardized advanced placement testing for these dentists for entry into dental training programs based on the individual dentist's clinical skills and ability to pass a standardized examination. This possibility is presently being evaluated and it appears as if this approach will be the most effective and appropriate mechanism for eventual assimilation of Vietnamese dentists into the practice of dentistry in this country.

The problems with nursing and pharmacy represent a different set of issues and approaches. Information is being requested from the State Department regarding those individuals who had nursing and pharmacy backgrounds in Viet Nam and a number of individuals referred to the Physician and Dental Placement Activities are being incorporated into the tracking and information system. The requirements for training and licensure in the field of nursing and pharmacy in Viet Nam are not comparable, as is somewhat the case with medicine and dentistry, with those in this country.



There exist specific individual exceptions for nurses or pharmacists who received additional training in this country. Again, there are specific training and licensure requirements (clinical skill assessment through examination) that are required in order to practice nursing and pharmacy in each of the States. It appears as if, in the majority of cases, Vietnamese nurses and pharmacists will require considerable additional training in order to meet the certification and licensure requirements. This, as with physicians and dentists, is best carried out in the private institutional settings which provide this training and which could utilize these individuals on an interim basis in other clinical capacities. It is important to point out that Vietnamese nurses and pharmacists have skills and experience which could allow their entry into the health care delivery systems, particularly in institutional settings, in capacities comparable to that of licensed practical nurses, aides, technicians, and orderlies. The entry into the institutional health care delivery system at these levels will not be as difficult for Vietnamese nurses and pharmacists as it would be for the trained Vietnamese physicians or dentists. Furthermore, entry into health professional capacities at these levels would permit earning capability while other arrangements are made for entry into training programs. This would be most easily undertaken within the institutional settings in which individuals are employed.

In summary, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, has gathered rather complete information on the majority of Vietnamese physician refugees and is undertaking a coordinative and facilitative role with medical professional organizations, training programs, and medical schools, to integrate Vietnamese physicians into retraining, training, or practice opportunities based upon their educational levels and certification and licensure credentials. Efforts are being undertaken to assess and develop a mechanism to facilitate the integration of Vietnamese dentist refugees into the American dental education system. Due to the special problems with comparable training and certification of nurses, pharmacists, and the much broader availability for health professional employment for these individuals, no active or direct effort is felt to be necessary.

An important policy issue that might be considered at the Committee's next meeting is a possible formal recommendation regarding the approach that is being presently utilized. This approach avoids the establishment of any special programs for Vietnamese health professionals which would result in the lessening of the certification and licensure requirements for the practice of health professionals in this country or would create a situation where one group of foreign medical graduates is being treated separately and with



different approaches from the large number of other foreign medical graduates in the health professions, including American citizens who have studied abroad. It is our present policy and our recommendation to the Committee that we continue under the present course of serving in a coordinative and facilitative role through the medical and other health professional associations as well as the training institutions rather than establishing a separate programmatic approach or to provide special programs for this particular group of foreign medical graduates.

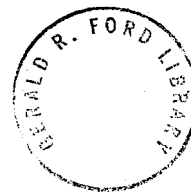
I would be pleased to provide whatever further information or clarification may be necessary for the Committee and have made arrangements with Mr. Walter Kellaur to update him on a regular basis regarding the status of our activities in this area.




THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 9, 1975



MEMORANDUM FOR: CHAIRMAN EISENHOWER
COMMITTEE MEMBERS

FROM: ROGER D. SEMERAD 
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, PACR

SUBJECT: ADVISORY COMMITTEE STAFF

We have been fortunate to arrange for a fine staff, assembled on a temporary basis from various agencies. Their name and general functional areas are as follows:

Jim Delaney, Deputy Director, Sponsorship
Voluntary Agency Liaison

Walter Kallaur, Deputy Director, Interagency Task Force
Federal Agency Liaison

Noel Koch, Special Consultant, Public Relations
Intergovernmental Affairs

Frank Daniel, Associate Director, Public Relations
Intergovernmental Affairs

Carol Akin, Administrative Assistant

Catherine Purnell, Committee Management Specialist

Dave Morin, White House Summer Intern

Additional secretarial staff

Brief biographical sketches are attached.

Attachments

ROGER D. SEMERAD

Previous to his appointment as Executive Director of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees, Mr. Semerad served Presidents Nixon and Ford as a Staff Assistant, Domestic Council, where his responsibilities included education, labor and veterans affairs.

Prior to his government service, Mr. Semerad was a federal relations and management consultant as President of his own firm, Dumbarton Associates, Inc. From 1969 to 1973 Mr. Semerad was Executive Director and Secretary/Treasurer of University Associates, Inc., a consulting firm providing a variety of professional services to government agencies, research institutions, colleges and universities. During the period 1967-69, he served as Director of the Office of Federal Programs, American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

In 1966 Mr. Semerad came to Washington, as a Fellow, with the U. S. Office of Education. At the time he was Coordinator of Federal Programs at State University College at Buffalo, New York. He also served as Administrative Assistant to the Research Foundation of the State University of New York, in Albany, for two years following completion of his active military duty in 1962.

Mr. Semerad has served as a consultant to over 150 government agencies, corporations, institutions and school systems since 1965.

Mr. Semerad was graduated from Union College in Schenectady, New York and completed one year of additional study on public policy development at the National Institute for Public Affairs in Washington, D. C. He is married to the former Cathryn Crangle of New York. They live in Kensington, Maryland with their daughter Samantha.



James J. Delaney, II
Deputy Director

Prior to this assignment, Mr. Delaney was appointed Director for Management Review, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, (Health and Environment), in February of this year. In this capacity he was responsible for evaluating the appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency of the DoD health care delivery system and health programs through the validation of planning criteria, guidelines and assumptions; the evaluation of program productivity; and the assessment of service quality provided by all programs. Additionally, he was tasked with the overall coordination of the refugee program as it pertained to the Assistant Secretary of Defense, (Health and Environment).

In May of 1974 he was appointed Associate Administrator for Information Systems in the Social and Rehabilitation Service (the W of HEW). His office was responsible for all management systems and forecasting activities with the Agency. This responsibility included approval for all States' systems and computer equipment for which federal financial participation was claimed, specifically in the major program areas of Medicaid, social services, welfare and rehabilitation services.

From April 1973 until May 1974 Mr. Delaney served as Executive Secretary for the Social and Rehabilitation Service. He insured the proper clearance and coordination of all policy emanating from the Administrator of SRS.

Subsequent to his assignment at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, he served as the Executive Director of the Committee on Health Services Industry, Executive Office of the President, during Phase II of the Economic Stabilization program. This committee was responsible for halving the rate of inflation in the Health Services Industry from 12% to 6% in one year. He acted as liaison for the Cost of Living Council, Price Commission and Pay Board and worked closely with the entire Health Industry in enlisting their full cooperation.

Prior to entering government service in 1970, he was a management analyst for a major management consulting firm.

A native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mr. Delaney received his B. S. in Economics from Villanova University and his Master of Science degree from the George Washington University. He served in the Marine Corps during the Vietnam conflict.

Mr. Delaney is married to the former Florence Cannon and resides with their four children in Falls Church, Virginia.



June 1975

WALTER V. KALLAUR

Deputy Director

Mr. Kallaur has served as a program officer in the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration since July 1973.

Prior to that assignment, Mr. Kallaur served in the Office of Emergency Preparedness, Executive Office of the President, with principal assignments in the fields of wage-price stabilization, disaster assistance, public information and financial administration. From 1967 to 1971, Mr. Kallaur served in the United States Army.

Mr. Kallaur was born in Graz, Austria, on September 25, 1944. He received an AB from Harvard College in History.

Mr. Kallaur is married to the former Carolita Unman, of Stratford, Connecticut, and they reside in Washington, D. C.



NOEL C. KOCH

Mr. Koch has been a Vice President of Occidental International Corporation since November 1, 1974.

Prior to joining Occidental, Mr. Koch was a Special Assistant to Presidents Ford and Nixon. He joined the White House after serving as Special Assistant to Postmaster General Winton M. Blount from August 1969 to January 1971. Before coming to Washington, Mr. Koch was the Executive Director of the National Society of Fund Raisers. He served in the United States Army from 1957 to 1963, including one year in Vietnam as a military advisor.

Mr. Koch was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on March 29, 1939. He received a B.A. in English from Pennsylvania Military College, and an M.A. in International Relations from Bryn Mawr College.

He is married to Dr. June Quint Koch, formerly of Brooklyn, New York. They have two children and reside in Potomac, Maryland.

#



FRANK W. DANIEL

Mr. Daniel has served as Special Assistant to the Secretary of Labor for Public Affairs. Also as a consultant to the Departments of Transportation, Commerce and at present is a consultant in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Prior to government service Mr. Daniel was Field Coordinator for two National Political Campaigns. From 1966 to 1971 he was involved in Marketing, Control Planning and Sales Analysis for several corporations.

Mr. Daniel was born in Montgomery, Alabama, May 12, 1944. He attended the University of Alabama from 1962 to 1966, Business and Political Science and the Department of Agriculture, Graduate School - courses in the "The Congressional System."

Mr. Daniel is married to the former Sue Miller of Montgomery, Alabama. They reside in McLean, Virginia.



D. DAVID MORIN

Mr. Morin is a White House Summer Intern working as a member of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees Staff.

He will be a senior at the University of Colorado this fall, and plans to attend the American Graduate School of International Management for his graduate studies. Mr. Morin was raised in southern California and is a graduate of Hollywood High School. Last summer he worked with Sudan Interior Missions in Niger and Dahomey on famine relief and hospital construction.



CARL T. CURTIS
NEBRASKA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 6, 1975

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
FINANCE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE
TAXATION
SELECT COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS AND
CONDUCT
CHAIRMAN OF REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

Dr. Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Dr. Marrs:

It is my understanding that you are accepting applications of persons applying for positions in connection with the work of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees until Ambassador Eisenhower's office is set up.

Dr. Sara Penick has applied to you by letter of May 29 for a position teaching English to Vietnamese refugees.

Robert F. Martin, an attorney I have known for years and whose judgment I highly respect, has written to me in her behalf. I thought you should have the benefit of his letter. It is enclosed, along with a copy of Dr. Penick's letter to you and a copy of her resume.

With my thanks for your consideration, I am

Sincerely yours,

CARL T. CURTIS, USS

CTC/mg
Encs.



O'HANLON & MARTIN

LAWYERS

1569 WASHINGTON STREET
BLAIR, NEBRASKA 68008

CLARK O'HANLON, SR. 1869-1940
PHILIP O'HANLON, 1905-1985
REED O'HANLON SR. 1893-1969

AREA CODE 402
TELEPHONE 426-2115

CLARK O'HANLON
ROBERT F. MARTIN

JOHN R. O'HANLON

May 30, 1975

The Honorable Carl T. Curtis
Senator from Nebraska
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Curtis:

Thank you for your call back concerning Dr. Sarah Penick and her wish to be employed teaching English to the Vietnamese. I have enclosed a copy of her letter and resume, which she has sent to Dr. Marrs in accordance with your instructions. As you can see, she is quite well qualified both academically and particularly in the French language. My understanding is that French is as widely spoken in South Vietnam as is South Vietnamese.

I think it would be fortunate for the program to assist the Vietnamese if Dr. Penick could be so employed because as well as having the proper academic credentials, she certainly has the compassion for other people as such employment would involve. My understanding is that President Ford has recently signed into law a bill authorizing expenditures of roughly four hundred million dollars for the orientation and settlement of the Vietnamese, to include instructing them in English. Dr. Penick is in the unique position as a single woman of being able to act immediately to fill what I am sure is an immediate need.

I would appreciate it if you could mention to Dr. Marrs the possibility of Dr. Penick obtaining a position teaching English to the Vietnamese. It would be for the betterment of our country, and the Vietnamese, if she could obtain this teaching position.

Thank you for your assistance, concern, and help to your constituents.

Sincerely yours,



Robert F. Martin



RFM/cah
Enclosure

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Route 1
Armstrong, Missouri 65230
May 29, 1975

Dr. Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Dr. Marrs:

Senator Curtis has advised me to write to you, as I am interested in teaching English to the Vietnamese refugees. In 1961 I was a laboratory assistant in the English Language Institute at Park College; most of our students were from Asia and the Middle East. During the summer of 1964 I taught in an intensive French-language program as instructor for the United States Government French West Africa Training Program. At the present time I am Associate Professor of French at Dana College, Blair, Nebraska. A brief resume is enclosed, but of course I will be happy to furnish any further information. Thank you.

Yours truly,

Sarah M. Penick

Sarah M. Penick

cc: Senator Carl T. Curtis



NAME: Sarah Marianne Penick
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: November 8, 1941
Kansas City, Missouri

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

1962 BA French and Spanish, cum laude
= Park College
Parkville, Missouri

1960-61 study at Sorbonne
Certificat de Prononciation Francaise

1963 MA French
= University of Missouri at Columbia

1967 PhD French
= University of Missouri at Columbia

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

1961 Laboratory Assistant
English Language Institute
Park College
Parkville, Missouri

Summer, 1964
Instructor
| Peace Corps French West Africa Training Program
| Oberlin College
| Oberlin, Ohio

Summer, 1965
Lecturer, French
University of Wyoming at Laramie

1962-1966
Instructor in French
University of Missouri at Columbia

1966 -
Associate Professor of French
Dana College
Blair, Nebraska




THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 9, 1975

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

FROM: ROGER D. SEMERAD 

SUBJECT: Talking Points and Briefing Materials

Additional information for your use.

1. Education/Health/Welfare and Medical Assistance
2. Sponsor Guidelines
3. State and Local Government Group Sponsorship
4. Frequently Asked Questions and Their Answers
(Updated)
5. Advisory Committee Staff
6. National Denominational Resettlement Officers for
Refugee/Evacuees - 1975
7. Directors of Diocesan Resettlement Committees

The next two Committee Meeting dates will be June 25,
1975 and July 23, 1975.



EDUCATION

1. Language Training at the Reception Centers

Language training is presently being provided by personnel of the voluntary agencies at the centers, other volunteers, and by Federal and State education personnel. In instances where a State does not have the capability of mounting a complete program or where it is otherwise inappropriate for the State to do so, the Department will provide language training directly through a private contractor.

2. Other Education and Training Activities at the Reception Centers

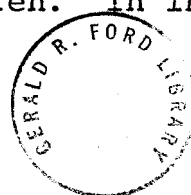
The Department of Labor in cooperation with State and local manpower/employment agencies is presently providing job counseling to all heads of households desiring such assistance. The counselors advise on needed retraining or updating of job credentials. This service also includes information on employment possibilities in the areas to which they will be moving, using the Department of Labor's Job Bank which lists job openings nationwide categorized by geographical skill and type of job.

3. School Districts Enrolling Large Numbers of Refugee Children

In order to provide transitional assistance to school districts enrolling high concentrations of refugees, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is developing procedures to help defray special costs which may be incurred, particularly for English language instruction. These procedures will be developed in the very near future, in time to assist local school districts in their planning for the coming school year.

4. Services for School Districts

A national clearinghouse for information on special teaching resources and materials is now being established. It will disseminate information to States and school districts describing materials and resources which are particularly appropriate for the language instruction and cultural orientation of the refugee children. In instances



where teaching materials have been designed especially to meet the needs of these children, the clearinghouse will distribute these materials directly to the States and school districts.

5. Student Assistance to Refugees Wishing to Pursue Postsecondary Education

The Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG) program and the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program, which provide direct financial assistance to college, university, and postsecondary vocational students pursuing their studies at accredited institutions, will be available to refugees who meet the requirements of the programs. These funding opportunities will also be available for Vietnamese and Cambodian students who were studying in this country at the time of the fall of their respective governments and who wish to remain here.

HEALTH

Health problems which exceed the capabilities of on-site medical resources are the responsibility of the Public Health Service. Public Health Service Hospitals and Clinics have been designated to provide or arrange and pay for necessary off-site health care, and specific Public Health Service Hospitals at San Francisco, New Orleans, and Baltimore have been designated as the referral units for the reception centers. When required services are not available in Public Health Service facilities or when other considerations, such as separation of a family unit are involved, care may be authorized by Public Health Service contract or in other community facilities.

Upon release from the reception centers and resettlement in communities, direct responsibility for medical services to the Indochinese refugees by the Department of Defense and Public Health Services terminates, and health care must be obtained through community resources and facilities.

In those cases where the refugees with the help of their sponsors are unable to obtain health insurance, State Medical Assistance is available to cover medical



services. Sponsors can assist the refugee in registering for medical assistance at local agencies where existing State eligibility criteria regarding the income and assets of the refugee will be applied.

WELFARE AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare encourages maximum coordination between State agencies, private organizations, and sponsors in the resettlement effort. In this way, coordinated efforts can be developed and maximum utilization made of private and voluntary efforts to help the refugees become self-supporting residents of the State. However, in order to meet the emergency needs of refugees if sponsorship arrangements do not work out, and to avoid a burden on State or local resources, welfare and medical assistance will be made available to refugees with little or no income or resources regardless of the composition of the family.

Under the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975, the Social and Rehabilitation Service of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare will provide States with 100 percent reimbursement for welfare and medical assistance to needy Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees. Full reimbursement will also be provided for administrative costs incurred by State welfare agencies in the provision of such assistance. In addition, within limitations to be defined, 100 percent reimbursement will be provided for social services which are intended to enable refugees to become self-supporting.

To avoid complete breakdowns in the sponsorship of refugees, medical assistance will be made available to needy refugees even though they do not receive financial assistance. This will enable a sponsor who may not be able to meet major medical needs which occur to continue to provide food, maintenance, shelter, and help in securing employment for a refugee family.

In general, the eligibility of refugees for welfare and medical assistance will be based on the same standards of need as apply to other residents of the State, and the amount of assistance provided will be based on the levels



of payments made under the State's program of aid to families with dependent children (AFDC).

Full guidelines on welfare and medical assistance will be provided to the States early next week.



SPONSORSHIP

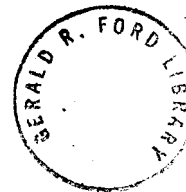
With certain exceptions, refugees require sponsors to assist in ensuring that the refugees do not become public charges and to help each refugee make the transition from refugee to a self-sufficient member of his community.

Sponsorship can take the form of an offer of support, employment or both. However, the sponsor must also be ready to help the refugee with some of the less tangible aspects of resettlement such as adjustment to a new culture and a new way of life. Sponsorship is not a formal, legal commitment. However, the sponsor undertakes a clear moral commitment to help the refugee to the best of his ability.

A sponsor, working through an appropriate voluntary agency, state or local government unit will be expected to:

1. Receive the refugee and his family;
 2. Provide shelter and food, until the refugee becomes self-sufficient. Shelter need not be in the residence of the sponsor but must be adequate;
 3. Provide clothing and pocket money;
 4. Provide assistance in finding employment and in school enrollment for children;
 5. Cover ordinary medical costs or medical insurance.
- In order to meet emergency needs, refugee families who are eligible may obtain medical assistance through state Medicaid programs. This assistance, however, in no way abrogates a sponsor's moral obligation to provide normal health assistance for refugee families.

Once employment is obtained, the sponsor will assist the refugee to locate permanent housing, acquire minimal furniture and arrange for other necessities.



MODEL FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT GROUP SPONSORSHIPS

1. AGREEMENT TO INITIATE GROUP SPONSORSHIP

As a first step, State and local governments interested in undertaking group sponsorship should bring together political, business, union, church and voluntary leadership to decide:

- if group sponsorship is desirable,
- what numbers of refugees can best be absorbed into the area or community (e.g. some considerations are labor market, housing availability, and community services),
- how to organize a task force or appropriate mechanism to coordinate the group sponsorship.

If there is enough leadership consensus to move forward, an initial contact should be made with the President's Interagency Task Force (202-632-3172).

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF A REFUGEE TASK FORCE

Having agreed to initiate group sponsorship, and after preliminary discussions with the Task Force, an operational coordinating body, representative of public and private sector organizations, should be established to set up procedures in the context of a proposal to be discussed in person with the civil



coordinator of the resettlement center nearest you.

3. PROPOSAL DISCUSSION WITH TASK FORCE

The proposal will be reviewed and discussed with the Chief Civilian Coordinator and his senior staff at the resettlement center. If approved by this group the State or local representative returns to his or her homesite.

4. IDENTIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION OF SPONSORSHIP

The State or local Task Force should set up a system to solicit sponsorships. Such offers need to be checked in order to certify the ability of sponsor volunteers to perform sponsorship responsibilities. Once an adequate number of certified sponsorship offers are certified a Task Force representative should return to the Resettlement Center.

5. SIGN MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Memorandum between the State or local official and the three Interagency Task Force officials will be signed confirming the terms of the group sponsorship policies and procedures.



6. SELECT REFUGEES AND ASSIST IN TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

With the assistance of the Civil Coordinator Staff, the State/local representative will select refugees to participate in the group sponsorship and arrange for transportation. The costs of transportation of refugee families from the Resettlement Center to the sponsors' locations will be borne by the Federal Government.

7. SUGGESTIONS

--State or local governments may wish to consider formation of a non-profit organization to administer the resettlement program. The possibility of receiving tax-deductible contributions to defray non-reimbursable administrative expenses might be explored with the Internal Revenue Service.

-- In calling for sponsorship offers, the State or local organization should concentrate on identifying actual family sponsors, but should encourage individual offers of housing, employment, clothing, etc. as part of the total sponsorship program. These latter types of offers can be matched with possible requirements of individual family sponsors.



MODEL FOR LOCAL ORGANIZATION SPONSORSHIP

Organizations who wish to sponsor a number of refugees may wish to use the following procedure and checklist in preparing a program.

- A. Undertake a survey to determine the number and kinds of jobs available in the community for the refugees.
- B. Determine the approximate number of families who will undertake the temporary housing and feeding of the newly arrived families. This may also be done on a community basis where two or three families living in adjacent houses could handle a large family by splitting the housing and support burden. Another plan could utilize public and private facilities such as unused college housing and messing facilities or other centrally located buildings for group support maintenance.
- C. Sub-committees should be formed to handle on the single-point of contact basis the following logistics.
 1. Contact with the local voluntary agency being asked to process the families (Tab A list).

Liaison with the relocation center providing the refugees.



Meeting refugees at airports or bus stations and providing transport to sponsoring family.

2. General orientation to refugee families such as the "welcome wagon" concept.

Collection of clothing and other life support items donated by the community.

3. Central point of contact for refugees seeking employment. Telephone assistance for appointments, etc.

4. Briefings and assistance regarding taxes - deductions - medical insurance, etc. Obtaining driving permits - enrollment of children in schools.

5. Permanent housing assistance. When employment is secured by the refugee and he begins to have an income, the securing of permanent housing is a major step on his road to self-sufficiency. HUD projects, FHA support, and/or community-supported loans or rentals may be considered.

When your organization has familiarized itself with the above requirements soon to be needed by the refugee it is then time to contact one or more of the volunteer organizations. Your



local chapter of a voluntary organization is the place to start. Discuss with this local office the type of individuals, skills and quantity of refugees your organization is capable of handling. We suggest your organization picks out a planning figure based on your survey. If say, 100 families are possible to resettle in your area, start with 10 families until you gain experience. You can always go back for more.

Major objective of your efforts must be to assist the refugee to become self-sufficient and prevent him from becoming a public charge.

