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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

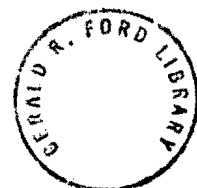
The Department of Labor in cooperation with State and local manpower/employment agencies is presently providing job counseling to all heads of households desiring such assistance. The counselors advise on needed retraining or updating of job credentials. This service also includes information on employment 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.

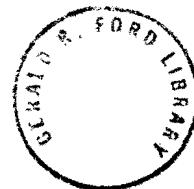
WELFARE AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

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

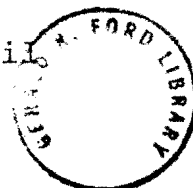
As a first step, State and local governments interested in undertaking group sponsorship should bring together political, business, union, church and voluntary leadership to decide:

- 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.



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Church World Services
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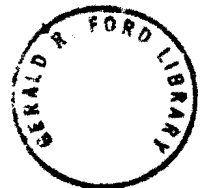
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New York, NY 10019
212/247-2922

International Rescue Committee
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New York, NY 10016
212/679-0010

American Council for Nationalities Service
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New York, NY 10018
212/279-2715

Traveler's AID-International Social Services
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New York, NY 10017
212/687-2747



United Hias Service, Incorporated
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212/674-6800

YMCA
International Division
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New York, New York 10007
212/374-2188



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS -- AND THEIR ANSWERS

Q. How long will the reception centers be in operation?

A. Those in the Western Pacific will close out as the last refugees leave for the United States, third countries or, at their own request, return to Indochina.

The four reception centers in the continental U. S. are planned as flow-through facilities through which the refugees may be properly security-checked and processed before joining their sponsors. The time involved is currently taking longer than it should, a problem the Task Force is working hard to resolve. If we are successful, the reception centers' life span may range from 90 days to perhaps 6 months.

Eglin Air Force Base in Florida will have the shortest use; it will be phased out just as soon as the speed-up in processing permits.

Q. Will there be a fifth reception site in the U. S.?

A. We do not envision that the necessity will arise. In fact, we are planning to phase out Eglin AFB as early as it may prove feasible and to continue to refine our procedures at Pendleton, Chaffee, and Indiantown Gap so as to be able to manage with three reception centers only.

Q. Will one camp be established for "residual" refugees -- hard-to-place, unskilled, illiterate, or even excludable by INS?

A. No such facility is envisioned or planned. The voluntary agencies will continue to seek sponsors for all refugee families. The search may take longer for some families than for others, but it is extremely doubtful that the numbers will be high enough to require the indefinite management of a Defense Department installation.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service will be judging each excludable refugee on a case-by-case basis and will determine its own requirements. It should be noted that INS has found fewer than 30 refugees to be undesirable out of the first approximately 50,000 that have been checked.



Q. What is a Sponsor? What are his responsibilities?

A. A sponsor may be an individual, a family, a church, a service or other organization, or a business firm which has made a moral commitment to do everything possible to help a refugee family from the moment it arrives in the community until such time as the family is self-supporting. The Sponsor provides or arranges for shelter, food, counselling, job-seeking, and assimilation into American life. In so doing, the Sponsor has the cooperation of a Voluntary Agency.

Q. What is the role of the Voluntary Agencies?

A. The traditional voluntary agencies (see attached list) are responsible for the actual resettlement of the refugee families. They locate sponsors, investigate the willingness and capability of sponsors to undertake the necessary commitment, interview families and attempt to match sponsors and families in the most felicitous arrangement. Voluntary Agencies also stand ready to assist sponsors financially (with funds made available to them under the terms of their contracts with the U. S. Government) and to find secondary sponsors in the unhappy event that the original choices do not work out.

Q. What is the role of State and Local Governments?

A. State and local governments may act as sponsors by applying directly to the IATF and indicating how many refugee families they believe they are in a position to assist. Funds will be made available for this purpose by the IATF, which will reimburse the state or local government's resettlement expenses up to a total of \$500 per each refugee successfully resettled.

Q. What about those who want to go home?

A. The United States believes in freedom of movement; those Vietnamese or Cambodians who indicate a desire to return to Indochina are free to do so. Since the USG is not in a position to fly repatriates back to Indochina, it has called upon the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to assume his traditional role in these instances. The IATF is providing the UNHCR with the names and locations of all refugees who have expressed a wish to return.



The UNHCR, or its assigned representative, will interview each one to insure that the decision has been made voluntarily. The UNHCR requires that each refugee seeking repatriation fill out a questionnaire which it will submit to the authorities in Vietnam. UNHCR will arrange flights for those who are accepted back through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and/or the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM), each of whom is also taking up its traditional role.

- Q. What about refugees who may prefer to go to third countries?
- A. Even before April 29, the USG had begun to internationalize the resettlement of the refugees, through bilateral discussions and through the UNHCR and ICEM. Several countries, notably Canada and France, have sent immigration officers to Guam and/or the reception centers. As of May 26, more than 2,000 refugees have gone to other countries, Canada, Australia, France, the Philippines, and Okinawa taking the largest numbers.
- Q. What is the legal status of a refugee in the U. S.?
- A. The Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees are entering as "parolees" under Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Naturalization Service is issuing each one an I-94 which identifies the holder as a Vietnamese refugee who has been paroled into the United States under Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act with authority to work.

The refugee may later seek to change his status to lawful permanent resident of the United States under Section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act if eligible for such adjustment or under such subsequent legislation as may be enacted by the Congress. Thereafter, he may begin the procedure leading to citizenship. The Vietnamese and Cambodians who were already in this country when their governments fell, and who wish to remain, may also seek an adjustment of status from that under which they entered (such as students or visitors) to the above. Pending the availability of this remedy, Immigration and Naturalization Service will not forcibly require them to return to their homelands. Their status will be that of aliens in "indefinite voluntary departure"



and they will be permitted to remain indefinitely and accept full-time employment.

Q. To what public assistance benefits are the refugees entitled?

A. All benefits to which U. S. citizens are entitled, provided they meet the same eligibility requirements. The assistance would include financial and medical assistance and related social services. The Federal Government (HEW) will reimburse the States 100% for any sums spent in this manner.

Q. Is there a locator?

A. We hope to have an efficient locator system some time in June which will help to find individual refugees in the restaging or reception sites. It will not be possible to locate a family once it has left USG control and joined its sponsor, however.

Q. Is there a profile of the refugee community? What is known about skills, occupations, literacy, etc.?

A. No one has yet been able to answer that question on the basis of a valid scientific sample. Again, in June, we hope to have enough information from the extended biographic sheets the refugees are now required to fill out to draw a definite picture of a representative number of refugees for the first time.

Q. How is the program being funded?

A. By the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 (PL94-23) signed into law by the President on May 24. It provides 405 million dollars which will be spent as follows: \$155 million for daily maintenance at the restaging and reception centers; \$65 million for the Airlift; \$70 million for resettlement costs (furnished to VOLAGS); \$100 million for subsequent welfare and medical services; \$15 million for the movement of refugees to third countries. An additional \$98 million, made available for previous Foreign Assistance Act funds, paid for the evacuation sea and airlift and for the opening up of the restaging and reception sites.

Inter-Agency Indo-China Task Force
06/04/75



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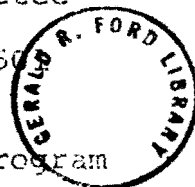
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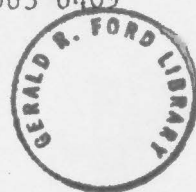


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Grand Island
(Nebraska)

Msgr. Carl T. Hayden
St. Joseph's Church
Box 576
Kimball, Nebraska 69145

(308) 235 2162

Grand Rapids

Rev. Joseph Battersby
Diocese of Grand Rapids
265 Sheldon Avenue, S.E.
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49502

(616) 459 4509

Great Falls

Very Rev. Francis J. Saksa, Chancellor
Diocese of Great Falls
727 3rd Ave., North
Great Falls, Montana 59401

(406) 453 9389

Green Bay

Rev. Peter N. Klauck
131 S. Madison St.
Box 38
Green Bay, Wisconsin 54305

(414) 437 6541

Greensburg

Sister Mary Francis Waite
Catholic Charities
115 Vannear Ave.
Greensburg, Penna. 15601

(412) 837 1840

Harrisburg

Very Rev. Thomas R. Brenner
Episcopal Vicar for Social Welfare
1017 North Front Street
Harrisburg, Penna. 17102

(717) 238 7339

Hartford

Rev. John Reilley
244 Main Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

(203) 522 8241

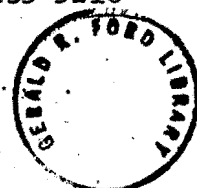
Helena

Mr. James Flannagan
530 North Ewing Street
Helena, Montana 59601

(406) 442 4130



Honolulu	Robert T. Omura Catholic Social Service 250 So. Vineyard Street Honolulu, Hawaii 96813	(808) 537 6321
Indianapolis	Rev. Donald Schmidlin Catholic Charities P. O. Box 33052 Indianapolis, Indiana 46203	(317) 634 1913
Jefferson City	Rev. Donald Greene Chancery Office P. O. Box 417 Jefferson City, Missouri 65102	mission (314) 635 0169 chancery (314) 635 9127
Joliet	Rev. Joseph M. Shimanek Catholic Charities 310 Bridge Street Joliet, Illinois 60435	(815) 723 3405
Juneau (Alaska)	Miss Patricia Denny Catholic Community Service 529 Gold Street - Room 233 Juneau, Alaska 99801	(907) 586 2534
Kalamazoo (Michigan)	Sister Edna Ternes, S.S.J. St. Agnes Foundling Home 1521 Gull Road Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001	(616) 349 8629
Kansas City (Kansas)	Mr. Louis Finocchario Catholic Social Service 415 North 15th Street Kansas City, Kansas 66102	(913) 371-3055
Kansas City (Missouri)	Mr. Roshey Moten Catholic Charities 527 West 39th Street Kansas City, Missouri 64111	(816) 756 2350
La Crosse	Rev. William Jablonske Catholic Charities 128 South 6th La Crosse, Wisconsin 54601	(608) 782 0704
Lafayette	Rev. Richard Di Geronimo Catholic Charities 3810 W. Jefferson Road Kokomo, Indiana 46901	(317) 457 1172
Lafayette (Louisiana)	Mr. Charles H. Oliver Director, Catholic Social Services 601 West St. Mary Blvd. Lafayette, Louisiana 70501	(318) 235 5218



Lansing	Rev. Richard J. Groshek Office of Social & Community Service Diocese of Lansing 311 Seymour Avenue Lansing, Michigan 48933	(517) 484 8491
Lincoln	Rev. Edward Tuchek Catholic Social Service Bureau P. O. Box 2723 Lincoln, Nebraska 68502	(402) 432 6581 home (402) 477 2178
Little Rock	Rev. James R. Savary Catholic Charities 2415 N. Tyler Street Little Rock, Arkansas 72207	(501) 664 0340
Los Angeles	Rt. Rev. Msgr. Benjamin G. Hawkes Catholic Resettlement Committee 1531 West 9th Street Los Angeles, California 90015	
	Mrs. Elizabeth Kirsnis Immigration & Citizenship Division 1400 West 9th Street Los Angeles, Ca. 90015	(213) 385 7211
Louisville	Rt. Rev. Msgr. Herman J. Lammers Catholic Charities 2911 South 4th Street Louisville, Kentucky 40208	(502) 637 9786
Madison	Mr. Robert G. Hintz Catholic Social Service 25 S. Hancock Street Madison, Wisconsin 53703	(608) 256 2358
Manchester	Rev. Stanley Piwowar 58 Elm Street Claremont, New Hampshire 03743	(603) 542 5732
Marquette	Very Rev. Msgr. David P. Spelgatti 325 S. Pine Street Ishpeming, Michigan 49849	(906) 486 6212
Memphis	Sister Isabella Reilly Catholic Social Services 85 N. Cleveland Memphis, Tennessee 38104	(901) 725 5145
Miami	Rev. Daniel Babis Office of Immigration Services 130 N.E. 2nd Street Miami, Florida 33132	(305) 371 5657 1182



Milwaukee	Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph P. Springob Catholic Social Service 207 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53220	(414) 271 2811
Mobile	Rev. Thomas D. Weise Catholic Charities P. O. Box 230 Mobile, Alabama 36601	(205) 433 2682
Monterey	Rev. Felix Migliazzo Box 2048 Monterey, California 93940	(408) 373 2919
Nashville	Rev. Louis J. Junod Catholic Charities 2400 21st Avenue South Nashville, Tennessee 37212	(615) 383 6393
Natchez - Jackson	Rev. Edward Tarsi Catholic Charities 237 E. Amite Street P. O. Box 2243 Jackson, Mississippi 39205	(601) 355 3411
Newark	Rev. Edward J. McHugh (Miss Marcie Meehan) Associated Catholic Charities 31 Mulberry Street Newark, New Jersey	(201) 371 7100
New Orleans	Rev. Michael S. Haddad Archdiocese of New Orleans 7887 Walmsley Avenue New Orleans, Louisiana 70125	(504) 861 9521
	Mrs. Elise Cerniglia 5237 Pratt Drive New Orleans, Louisiana 70123	home (504) 282 3339 work (504) 899 6165
New Ulm (Minnesota)	Contact St. Cloud Director for counties: Big Stone, Lac qui Parle, Swift, Chippewa, Kandiyohi, Meeker, McLeod. Contact Winona Director for counties: Brown, Lincoln, Lyon, Nicollet, Renville, Sibley, Yellow Medicine, Red- wood.	
New York	Sister Eleanor McNally Vietnamese Resettlement Office 225 East 52nd Street, 3rd Floor New York, New York 10022	(212) 371 2392 2393



Norwich	Rev. Robert E. McNulty 11 Bath Street Norwich, Connecticut 06360	(203) 889 8346
Oakland	Mr. Frank Mele, Resettlement Director Catholic Charities 433 Jefferson Street Oakland, California 94607	(415) 834 5656
Ogdensburg	Msr. Robert L. Lawler, Director Catholic Charities 716 Caroline Street Ogdensburg, New York 13669	(315) 393 2660
Oklahoma City	Rev. William C. Garthoeffner 425 N.W. 7th Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102	(405) 232 9801
Omaha	Rev. Donald Dendinger United Catholic Social Services 2132 South 42nd Street Omaha, Nebraska 68105	(402) 558 3533
Orlando	Mr. Richard Logue 550 N. Bumby Avenue Orlando, Florida 32803	(305) 894 8888
Owensboro	Rev. Robert T. Wilson St. Joseph Church Leitchfield, Kentucky 42754	(502) 259 3028
Paterson	Rev. Joseph A. Ciampaglio, ACSM Catholic Family and Community Services 10 Jackson Street Paterson, New Jersey 07501	(201) 271 7100
Peoria	Miss Betty Gilmore Catholic Social Service P. O. Box 601 Peoria, Illinois 61601	(309) 674 5191
Philadelphia	Mr. Robert E. Hussar : 222 North 17th Street Philadelphia, Penna. 19103	(215) 587 3909 3500
Phoenix	Rev. Richard W. Moyer 1825 West Northern Avenue Phoenix, Arizona 85021	(602) 943 7231
Pittsburgh	Very Rev. Msgr. John C. McCarren 538 Diocesan Building 111 Boulevard of the Allies Pittsburg, Penna. 15222	(412) 391 1002



Portland (Maine)	Fr. David P. Cote Human Relations Services 519 Ocean Avenue Portland, Maine 04103	(207) 774 9873
Portland (Oregon)	Rev. Norton E. Park (Mrs. Margaret Godfrey, Secy.) Catholic Charities, Inc. 317 S.W. Adlor Portland, Oregon 97204	(503) 228 6531
Providence	Rev. Lawrence Olszewski Holy Trinity Rectory 134 Fuller Avenue Central Falls, Rhode Island 02863	(401) 723 5326
Pueblo	Rev. Marvin J. Kapushion, MSW Catholic Social Services 302 Jefferson Avenue Pueblo, Colorado 81004	(303) 544 4215
Puerto Rico	Sister Sylvia Arias Servicios Sociales Catholicos P. O. Box 8812 Santurce, Puerto Rico 00910	(Call San Jorge 201)
Raleigh	Sister Ann Joseph 1111 New Berne Avenue Raleigh, North Carolina 27611	(919) 832 7509
Rapid City	Rev. William J. O'Connell Office of Social Concern/Services P. O. Box 678 Rapid City, South Dakota 57701	(605) 343 3541
Reno	Mr. George T. Miller Nevada Catholic Social Service 215 North Main Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	(702) 385 2662
Richmond	Ms. Phyllis Conklin Catholic Charities 811 Floyd Avenue Richmond, Virginia 23220	(804) 649 9353 ext. 65
Rochester	Mr. James M. Maloney 50 Chestnut Street Rochester, New York 14604	(716) 546 7220
Rockford	Rev. David E. Beauvais Catholic Charities 921 W. State Street Rockford, Illinois 61102	(815) 965 0623



Rockville Center	Rev. Edward Malley Division of Community Research & Development Catholic Charities 50 North Park Avenue Rockville Center, New York 11570	(516) 678 6900
Sacramento	Rev. Keith B. Kenny, Executive Director of the Catholic Social Service 5890 Newman Court Sacramento, California 95819	(916) 452 7481
Saginaw	Alfred J. Ciaffone, Exec. Dir. Catholic Charities 710 North Michigan Avenue Saginaw, Michigan 48602	(517) 753 8446
Salina	Very Rev. Msgr. Alfred J. Wasinger Director of Catholic Charities 137 N. 9th Street P. O. Box 1366 Salina, Kansas 67401	(913) 825 0208
Salt Lake City	Rev. Terence M. Moore 1327 East 2nd South Salt Lake City, Utah 84102	(801) 359 6066 messages can be left at (801) 322 2569
San Angelo (Texas)	Mr. John Peca Catholic Community Services P. O. Box 4004 San Angelo, Texas 76901	(915) 655 3870
San Antonio	Mr. Manuel Gonzalez Catholic Family & Children Services 2903 West Salinas Street San Antonio, Texas 78201	(512) 433 3256
San Diego	Mr. Burt Donaldson 349 Cedar Street San Diego, California 92101	(714) 233 6129
San Francisco	Rev. Ronald E. Tognoli 2255 Hayes Street San Francisco, California 94117	office (415) 861 1985 home (415) 221 2480
Santa Fe	Mr. Luis Rey Gonzalez 801 Mountain Rd., N.E. Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102	(505) 247 1423
Santa Rosa	Rev. Stephen Canny Director of Diocesan Charities Catholic Community Services 1114 Mendocino Avenue Santa Rosa, California 95401	(707) 542 7191



DIOCESEDIRECTOR

Savannah	Rev. Msgr. Daniel Bourke Diocese of Savannah Box 8789 Savannah, Georgia 31402	(912) 234 0601
Scranton	Rev. Msgr. Kenneth T. Moran, MSW Catholic Social Services 300 Wyoming Avenue Scranton, Pennsylvania 18503	(717) 346 9711
Seattle	Rev. John J. Renggli Society for Propagat of the Faith 907 Terry Avenue Seattle, Washington 98104	(206) 622 8880
Sioux City	Mr. James K. Taylor Catholic Charities 1822 Jackson Street Sioux City, Iowa 51105	(712) 225 4545
Sioux Falls	Mr. Dennis Seiner Catholic Social Services 303 N. Summitt Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57104	(605) 336 3326
Spokane	Donna Hanson, Assoc. Director Catholic Charities P. O. Box 1452 Spokane, Washington 99210	(509) 456 7153
Springfield	Rt. Rev. Msgr. William J. Cassin Catholic Charities 108 East Cook Street Springfield, Illinois 62704	(217) 523 4551
Springfield (Massachusetts)	Rev. Michael J. Doyle 73 Chestnut Street Springfield, Mass. 01103	(413) 732 3175
Springfield (Cape Girardeau)	Sister Rosaire Cantu, R.S.M. 410 Landers Building Springfield, Missouri 65806	(407) 866 0842
St. Augustine	Rev. Vincent Haut P. O. Box 16443 Jacksonville, Florida 16443 Sister Ann Maura 37 Ranger Street Ft. Walton Beach, Florida 32548	(904) 725 9119



St. Cloud	Rev. Richard Lelson Catholic Charities 810 St. Germain St. Cloud, Minnesota 56301	(612) 252 4121
St. Louis	Rev. P. Joseph Buckley Catholic Charities 4140 Lindell St. Louis, Missouri 63103	(314) 321 4980
St. Paul and Minneapolis	Miss Marguerite Loftus Catholic Social Service 204 Wilder Building St. Paul, Minnesota 55102	(612) 222 3001
St. Petersburg	Mr. Joseph R. Ems 6363 9th Avenue, North St. Petersburg, Florida 33710	(813) 344 1611
	Miss Phyllis Stapleton 4215 Central Avenue St. Petersburg, Florida 33713	(813) 896 2673
Steubenville	Sister Theresa Novak 422 Washington Street Steubenville, Ohio 43952	(614) 282 9706
Stockton (California)	Mr. William Guttieri, ACSW Director, Catholic Charities 1205 N. San Joaquin Stockton, California 95202	(209) 466 5143
Superior	Rev. Philip J. Heslin PH.D. Catholic Charities Bureau 1209 Hughitt Avenue Superior, Wisconsin 54880	(715) 392 2994
Syracuse	Msgr. Charles J. Fahey Catholic Charities 257 East Onondaga Street Syracuse, New York 13202	(315) 424 1800
Toledo	Rev. Robert Haas Catholic Charities 1933 Spielbusch Avenue Toledo, Ohio 43624	(419) 248 5511
Trenton	Rev. Raymond Bianchi, CMF Our Lady of Fatima Church 338-48 Smith Street Perth Amboy, New Jersey 08861	(201) 442-6634



Tucson	Mr. Jerome N. Brandt Office for Community Activities 155 West Helen Tucson, Arizona 85705	(602) 623 0344
Tulsa	Rev. James J. McGlinchey Catholic Social Services 739 North Denver Street Tulsa, Oklahoma 74106	(918) 585 8167
Washington, D.C.	Miss Francis Rogers Catholic Charities 2809 Otis Street, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20018	(202) 526 4100
Wheeling	Sister Gretchen Shaffer Catholic Community Services 161 Edgington Lane Wheeling, West Virginia 26003	(304) 233 0880
Wichita	Rev. Robert K. Larson Catholic Social Service 437 North Topeka Wichita, Kansas 67202	(316) 264 8344
Wilmington	Very Rev. Msgr. Thomas J. Reese, MSW Catholic Social Service 1200 N. Broom Street Wilmington, Delaware 19806	(302) 655 9624
Winona	Mr. Peter K. Walsh Catholic Charities 275 Harriet Street Winona, Minnesota 55987	(507) 454 2270
Worcester	Rev. John J. Doran Catholic Charities 53 Highland Avenue Fitchburg, Massachusetts 01420	(617) 343 4879
Yakima	Michael T. Ryan Catholic Family & Child Service P. O. Box 1091 Yakima, Washington 98907	(509) 453 8263
Youngstown	Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thaddeus Heruday St. Stanislaus Church 430 Williamson Avenue Youngstown, Ohio 44507	(216) 747 8503

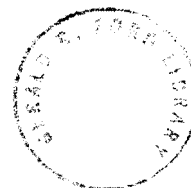


Q What is the status of the evacuation of orphans from Saigon?

A Yesterday, 5 C141 aircraft took a total of 141 Vietnamese orphan children from Saigon last night and returned with them to Clark AFB in the Philippines. The children, now at Clark, are receiving medical attention and are being processed for further travel. Final arrangements have not yet been determined.

Q The President said in his press conference that he had directed money from a \$2 million special foreign aid childrens fund to be made available to fly 2,000 South Vietnamese orphans to the US as soon as possible. What is the \$2 million being used for?

A The \$2 million special social welfare funds are used to provide for care and in some cases transportation of orphans. This includes provisions for food and medical care for the children. The type of assistance provided varies, depending on the agreement with the relief or adoption agencies or Vietnamese orphanages. The money, therefore, is used to assist US AID projects in the field of child welfare and various voluntary agencies and adoption agencies who are assisting in processing the children to new homes.



March 27, 1975

BACKGROUND ON DANANG AIRLIFT

The Vietnamese Ministry of Social Welfare, in cooperation with AID, is presently undertaking a massive 6 day air and sea evacuation of Danang. The refugees will be relocated in 3 central provinces: Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan.

World Airways 727 cargo planes, under a DOD contract will carry out the airlift. There are plans to put 747's into operation as well. At present, there are 25 to 30 flights daily. NOTE: Details on the airlift should come from the State Department.

Paid by AID

Also houses, paid by AID



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1/2/75


Major General Scowcroft
THE WHITE HOUSE

Attached is a statement which we trust you will find it feasible to transmit to the office of the Press Secretary in Palm Springs, for possible use if questions are directed there about the unauthorized and highly dangerous airlift of about 118 Vietnamese infants to the U.S. by World Airways. The EAL aircraft is due to arrive in San Francisco around 11:30 PM tonight (PST).

NOTE: DOD sources inform us that 7 children in the World Airways DC-8 were removed in Tokyo for medical attention. Two were kept there and hospitalized; the others were released for the trans-Pacific leg.

Any inquiries about this subject may be directed overnight to Robert D. Walsh of my staff at (202) 338-6793. After 8AM Wednesday, inquiries should come to my office at (202) 632-8628.

Obviously this is self-typed, in such haste.



Clinton F. Wheeler, Jr.
Director
Office of Public Affairs



(1) The proposal to transport 500 infants to the United States from Saigon in a rice cargo plane was rejected by the voluntary agencies having custody over them, the South Vietnam Government, the Federal Aviation Agency, and the U.S. Mission in Saigon. The plane was considered to be totally unsafe, unsanitary and unsuitable for a long flight of infants across the Pacific.

(2) The Agency for International Development announced today (April 2) that it is working with the Republic of Vietnam to arrange transportation to the United States for about ~~1,000~~ 2,000 orphans now in Saigon. Part of a \$2-million children's assistance allocation will be used to airlift them in suitable and safe aircraft as soon as feasible.

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

Those involved in this effort foresee no need for foster care homes or for additional sponsoring families. ~~MI~~ Adoption agencies involved which have U.S. offices will be contacting the prospective parents.

Inquiries from families in the U.S. who are in the process of adopting Vietnamese children should be made to the appropriate adoption agencies.

(NOTE: Col. Robert O'Brien, OSD/PA, suggests that the White House telex the above to the Commanding General, Sixth Army, c/o Presidio, San Francisco.

Col. O'Brien has already called the Sixth Army Information Officer to this effect but believes that White House confirmation of interest is advisable, too.)



April 3, 1975

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

Prospective adoptive parents should contact one of the following agencies:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



April 3, 1975

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



April 3, 1970

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Telephone: (303) 494-7305

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

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April 4, 1975

Office of the Press Secretary
(Palm Springs, Calif.)

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am deeply saddened at the loss of so many lives in the crash of the United States C-5A mercy flight today near Saigon.

I wish to convey my heartfelt condolences to the families and friends of the victims, many of whom were coming to new homes in the United States, ^{to the} and volunteers who were caring for them on the flight.

Our mission of mercy will continue. The survivors will be flown here when they are physically able. Other waiting orphans will make the journey.

This tragedy must not ~~take~~ ^{deter} us ~~to~~ ^{from offering} new hope for the living. The government and people of the United States offer this hope in our rededication to assisting the Vietnamese orphans as best and as quickly as we can.

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WASHINGTON

April 4, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: RON NESSEN
FROM: MARGI VANDERHYE *MVH*
SUBJECT: Proposed Presidential Statement

This afternoon at a 4:30 p.m. press conference in New York City, the Executive Committee of the U. S. Catholic Conference issued the attached statement on behalf of the Catholic dioceses throughout the country.

AID brought the announced statement to our attention and said that it had received press coverage. In view of this show of support, we recommend with AID's concurrence that the President issue a statement expressing appreciation for the support of the Conference and commendation for their efforts. A suggested Presidential message approved by General Scowcroft is also attached.

Please check with Secretary Kissinger before release.

Attachments



PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT ON THE
STATEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
U.S. CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

I am deeply grateful for the support that the Executive Committee of the U.S. Catholic Conference today demonstrated for our efforts to evacuate the war orphans and abandoned children of South Vietnam. I commend their willingness to meet this urgent humanitarian need.

We will do our utmost through the Agency for International Development to ensure that orphans presently under the care of Catholic Relief Services and other voluntary organizations will be joined with the thousands of Americans who have opened their homes to these children.

As the Committee has stated, it is indeed paramount that the United Nations, and the international community at large, seek to permit the humanitarian efforts of nations and voluntary agencies to bring relief to these masses of refugees and allow them to reach places of safety.

FYI: Conference statement in New York this afternoon was as follows:

*Rejected
by G.F.*



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE STATEMENT

We are reassured by the statements of President Ford yesterday pledging the full cooperation of our Government to assist in the evacuation of war orphans and the abandoned children of South Vietnam. We pledge the utmost continuing effort of the Catholic Relief Services and, indeed, of the entire American Catholic community to meet this urgent humanitarian challenge. Catholic Relief Services and other voluntary agencies today care for more than 4,000 adoptable orphaned and abandoned children in South Vietnam. We are hopeful that our Government will make it possible for these children to be flown to the U. S. where homes and hearts are open to them and that it will show to them the same generosity that our Government afforded refugees from Cuba and Hungary.

At this critical moment of suffering and family disruption in South Vietnam, we urge the Secretary General and the leaders of the United Nations to use all their good offices to persuade the parties involved in Southeast Asia to permit the humanitarian efforts of nations and voluntary agencies to bring relief to these masses of refugees and to allow them to reach places of safety.



REFUGEE MOVEMENT

Per Department of State briefing Friday, April 4 in response to query the following information on refugee movements was made public:

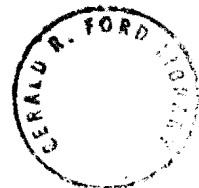
Right now, our main focus is helping the refugees who are still trying to flee from the areas in the North to the South and top help in the resettlement and care of those who have reached the South.

Apparently there are approximately 57,000 Vietnamese refugees on vessels headed South. There are about two dozen vessels of several nationalities. I don't have a breakdown even of our own. These ships are still standing off various points along the coast and are still loading refugees who are making their way out from the beaches onto these ships.

The total that have been moved South is about a half million, by sea and air, and perhaps those who have also made it successfully overland.

The South Vietnamese Government is settling a good number of refugees at Phu Quoc Island, as well as in the eight resettlement centers that Mr. Parker mentioned last week.*

*The Spokesman gave this figure on April 2.



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 DE RUKQGS #4926 1040842
 O 140835Z APR 75
 FM AMEMBASSY SAIGON

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 5294

INFO AMEMBASSY BANGKOK IMMEDIATE 2547
 AMEMBASSY MANILA IMMEDIATE 2056
 USDAO SAIGON IMMEDIATE
 CJCS WASHDC IMMEDIATE
 SECDEF WASHDC IMMEDIATE
 CINCPAC HONOLULU HI IMMEDIATE
 CINCPACAF HICKAM AFB HI IMMEDIATE
 CINCPACFLT MAKALAPA HI IMMEDIATE
 COMUSMACTHAI BANGKOK THAILAND IMMEDIATE
 DIA WASHDC IMMEDIATE
 USAFI OPS CEN WASHDC IMMEDIATE
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SAIGON 4926

EO 11652: GDS

TAGS: AEMR

SUBJECT: EMERGENCY AND EVACUATION: ESTIMATED NUMBER OF
 POTENTIAL EVACUEES

TOTAL NUMBER OF POTENTIAL EVACUEES: 175,533

A. AMCIT EVACUEES: 4,765

1) DOD:

EMPLOYEES (CIVILIAN) (MINUS 5)	530
EMPLOYEES (MILITARY)	205
DEPENDENTS (CIV & MIL)	104

2) OTHER USG:

EMPLOYEES (PLUS 26)	742
DEPENDENTS (MINUS 29)	137

3) RESIDENTS: (MINUS 30)

900

4) TRANSIENTS:

62

5) AMERICAN PRESS:

EMPLOYEES (PLUS 7)	72
DEPENDENTS	8

6) U.S. CONTRACTORS:

DOD	842
USAID	233

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

SCOWCROFT, LL

RECALLED
 PAGE 01

PSN:005366

TOR:104/10:06Z

DTG:140835Z APR 75

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

DECLASSIFIED
 E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
 State Dept. Guidelines
 By ut, NARA, Date 3/15/2000



DEPENDENTS (MINUS 30) DOD & USAID) 1,030
 B. ALIEN EVACUEES: 170,768
 1) DEPENDENTS OF AMCITS (MINUS 30) 824
 2) FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS 1,092
 3) THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS (USG EMPLOYEES)
 EMPLOYEES 16
 DEPENDENTS (MINUS 20) 11
 4) TCNS - CONTRACTORS:
 USAID:
 EMPLOYEES 285
 DEPENDENTS 11
 DOD:
 EMPLOYEES 234
 5) TCN - PRESS:
 EMPLOYEES 42
 DEPENDENTS 3
 6) U.S. MISSION LOCAL NATIONAL EMPLOYEES 17,600
 ESTIMATED DEPENDENTS 150,000
 7) ICCS 250
 8) ALIENS WORKING FOR U.S. COMPANIES 400

C. CHANGES SINCE REPORT:

AMCITS: MINUS 61
 ALIENS: MINUS 50
 TOTAL: MINUS 111
 MARTIN
 BT



PSN:005366 RECALLED
 PAGE 02 OF 02 TOR:104/10:06Z DTG:140835Z APR 75

4/18 Layed to N.H.
for con

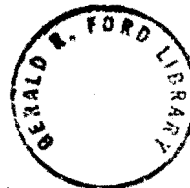
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT

TO BE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMAN

I have today appointed Ambassador Dean Brown as my Special Representative and Director of a special Inter-Agency Task Force to coordinate all U.S. Government activities concerning evacuation, humanitarian and refugee problems relating to Vietnam. He will work under my direction and that of the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. His responsibilities will involve all relevant Departments of the U.S. Government.

Ambassador Brown has been called back to service to take on this important task. He has been serving as President of the Middle East Institute from which he will take a leave of absence.

In 1974-75 Ambassador Brown was Deputy Under Secretary for Management in the State Department. Earlier (1967-70) he served as Ambassador to Senagal and Gambia and as Ambassador to Jordan (1970-1973). He was sent as a Special Representative to Cyprus in the summer of 1974 after the assassination of Ambassador Davies.



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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

April 23, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: RON NESSEN

FROM: MARGI VANDERHYE

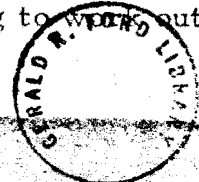
SUBJECT: Morning Press Items

VIA: BILL ROBERTS

If asked about evacuation from Saigon to Guam, you may confirm that Guam is being used as a staging point. It is important that you include an expression of appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Philippine government in their assistance to our evacuation plans. FYI: The reason for this is that the Philippines have asked us to limit the number of people we transfer and the duration of their stay at Clark AFB, so that their government does not become unduly involved or identified with the evacuation program itself. In an effort to comply with their wishes, we don't want to convey any change in our attitude. END FYI. The size of the base at Guam is ideally suited for accommodating the expected numbers of people who may be arriving from Saigon in view of the Attorney General's revision of the parole authority. For any details on evacuation refer to State or Defense, depending on the question.

Q. On the question of a proposal for a seven day cease-fire to permit the evacuation of Americans from Vietnam, the State Department responded yesterday in the following manner:

A. On the question of what we are trying to do to get the fighting stopped, I do not want to go into any details on these efforts. The President indicated that efforts are being made, and I believe the Secretary has also said this in testimony on the Hill. But obviously, I just don't want to get into any of the details.... People's lives are involved here. And it serves no useful purpose, in trying to discuss any of the details that we are trying to work out.



CIA MAN NAMED DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF
INDOCHINA TASK FORCE

4/28/75

- Q. You were asked last Thursday why Bill Colby's Assistant was chosen to be the Deputy Director of the evacuation task force. Have you been able to get an answer for us yet?
- A. You will have to check with Ambassador Brown as to who his staff appointees are. The President appointed Brown to run the Task Force and Ambassador Brown is choosing his own staff.



STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR REUBIN ASKEW

April 29, 1975 -- Orlando, Florida

"The decision to temporarily locate Vietnamese refugees at Eglin Air Force Base is a matter of Federal policy. It is a humanitarian gesture on behalf of the nation, and we will certainly work with the Federal authorities to assume our share of responsibilities in this effort."

"Many of these Vietnamese were in danger of losing their lives. We should save as many lives now as we can after long years in which so many lives were lost. We have always been a nation of immigrants. The idea of America itself is the idea of open doors and open hearts."

Note: First paragraph was released to press (Ron Nessen's office), however, both paragraphs are a total of his comment to the media in Orlando yesterday.



APRIL 30, 1975

STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR ASKEW - April 29, 1975

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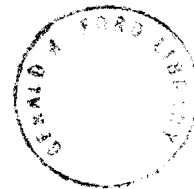
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 30, 1975

STATUE OF LIBERTY INSCRIPTION

"Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me:
I lift my lamp beside the golden door."



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON


APR 25 1975

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with the notification requirement set forth in Section 652 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, (hereinafter, the "Act"), please be advised that I intend to exercise my authority under Section 614(a) of the Act to authorize the use of Indochina Postwar Reconstruction funds for the purpose of financing the evacuation from South Vietnam of certain South Vietnamese nationals and nationals of other foreign countries without regard to the requirements of the Act, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974, including Section 38, and Section 113 of the Act Making Appropriations for Foreign Assistance and Related Programs for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1975, and for Other Purposes. Justification for this action is contained in the enclosed memorandum.

I have determined that such authorization is important to the security of the United States and will be forwarding my formal determination to you within the next few days.

Sincerely,



Enclosure

Honorable John Sparkman
Chairman, Committee on
Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

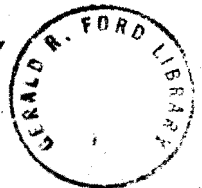


Justification for Presidential Determination to Authorize
the Use of Indochina Postwar Reconstruction Funds to
Finance the Evacuation from South Vietnam, and Related
Costs, of Certain South Vietnamese Nationals and the
Nationals of Other Countries

Although Section 38(a) (1) (A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 authorizes the use of funds made available under that Act for relief of refugees, the \$70 million authorized for that purpose may not be sufficient to cover this evacuation and related costs when this amount is determined and added to other refugee relief programs already funded. Section 38(b) limits the amount that may be transferred out of the other major categories of assistance authorized under Section 38(a) into the humanitarian category to not more than 20 percent of the amount authorized under each of the other major categories.

Section 113 of the Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act of 1975 requires Congressional notification of the use of funds for new Indochina Postwar Reconstruction activities at least fifteen days in advance of the obligation of such funds. An evacuation project was not presented to the Congress for Foreign Assistance Act financing at the time of the fiscal 1975 Congressional presentation. Funds for such a project have been included in the legislation now before the Congress, but no funds have been appropriated as yet nor can they be in the time available. Insufficient funds are available under the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, and there is no time to pursue appropriations thereunder for this immediate need. Accordingly, this urgent requirement, if it is to be met at all in the time available, must be met with Foreign Assistance Act funds. Of course, the use of Indochina Postwar Reconstruction funds will serve only as a stop gap measure pending passage of the legislation presently being considered by the Congress. Ordinarily we would notify Congress of this new activity under Section 113, but to do so now, and wait fifteen days, will prevent the successful evacuation of these people.

Without such a determination under Section 614(a) of the Act, it may not be possible to finance the evacuation from South Vietnam, and related costs, of nationals of that country



and of other foreign countries. The failure to evacuate these people from South Vietnam would leave them in danger of harm, perhaps even death, in the face of Communist aggression, and would raise serious questions in the eyes of other nations regarding the United States Government's humanitarian concerns toward those with whom it has been closely associated and allied for many years. I therefore believe it to be important to the security of the United States to undertake such an evacuation and to finance this undertaking with Indochina Postwar Reconstruction funds.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 30, 1975

Dear Mr. Speaker:

On April 4, 1975, I reported that U.S. naval vessels had been ordered to participate in an international humanitarian relief effort to transport refugees and U.S. nationals to safety from Danang and other seaports in South Vietnam. This effort was undertaken in response to urgent appeals from the Government of South Vietnam and in recognition of the large-scale violations by the North Vietnamese of the Agreement Ending the War and Restoring the Peace in Vietnam.

In the days and weeks that followed, the massive North Vietnamese attacks continued. As the forces of the Government of South Vietnam were pushed further back toward Saigon, we began a progressive withdrawal of U.S. citizens and their dependents in South Vietnam, together with foreign nationals whose lives were in jeopardy.

On April 28, the defensive lines to the northwest and south of Saigon were breached. Tan Son Nhut Airfield and Saigon came under increased rocket attack and for the first time received artillery fire. NVA forces were approaching within mortar and anti-aircraft missile range. The situation at Tan Son Nhut Airfield deteriorated to the extent that it became unusable. Crowd control on the airfield was breaking down and the collapse of the Government forces within Saigon appeared imminent. The situation presented a direct and imminent threat to the remaining U.S. citizens and their dependents in and around Saigon.

On the recommendation of the American Ambassador there, I ordered U.S. military forces to proceed by means of rotary wing aircraft with an emergency final evacuation out of consideration for the safety of U.S. citizens.

In accordance with my desire to keep the Congress fully informed on this matter, and taking note of the provision of section 4 of the War Powers Resolution (Public Law 93-148), I wish to report to you that at about 1:00 A.M. EDT, April 29, 1975, U.S. forces entered South Vietnam airspace.

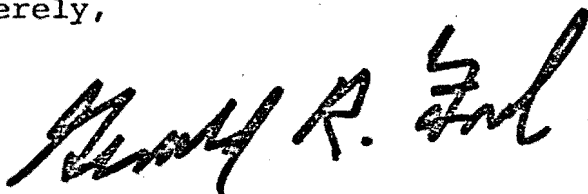


A force of 70 evacuation helicopters and 865 Marines evacuated about 1400 U.S. citizens, together with approximately 5500 third country nationals and South Vietnamese, from landing zones in the vicinity of the U.S. Embassy, Saigon, and the Defense Attache Office at Tan Son Nhut Airfield. The last elements of the ground security force departed Saigon at 7:46 P.M. EDT April 29, 1975. Two crew members of a Navy search and rescue helicopter are missing at sea. There are no other known U.S. casualties from this operation, although two U.S. Marines on regular duty in the compound of the Defense Attache Office at Tan Son Nhut Airfield had been killed on the afternoon (EDT) of April 28, 1975, by rocket attacks into a refugee staging area. U.S. fighter aircraft provided protective air cover for this operation, and for the withdrawal by water of a few Americans from Can Tho, and in one instance suppressed North Vietnamese anti-aircraft artillery firing upon evacuation helicopters as they departed. The ground security forces on occasion returned fire during the course of the evacuation operation.

The operation was ordered and conducted pursuant to the President's Constitutional executive power and his authority as Commander-in-Chief of U.S. Armed Forces.

The United States Armed Forces performed a very difficult mission most successfully. Their exemplary courage and discipline are deserving of the nation's highest gratitude.

Sincerely,



The Honorable
The Speaker
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

