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X Audiovisual Unit

____ Book Collection

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Item:

6 cassette tapes – content unknown

The item was transferred from:

Shirley Peck Barnes Papers
Buchanan series
"Miscellaneous materials" folder

Initials/Date MU / 4/08

comments — master file
John C suggested turn
files to me
(Samaritan: toward cripple?)

phone call from Wendy April 15 - 11:30 P.M.

Said David Cypp had just called & informed her that Kathryn was resigning & she immediat turn her files over to Wendy. that she would give them to me. Although I had heard earlier that evening of Kathryn intent to resign, I suggested to her that the file should properly go to the adoption committee. Wendy said if the file were not turned in to her that this implied distrust of her & she deserved not tolerate this. She then told me Kathryn mother was obese & crazy from drinking rum & sugar - "Perhaps there is an inherited tendancy here." I asked Wendy if David & Kathryn turned over the files to me - if I could drive them up to Boulder. She said No - they must be turned over to her & she would write Rosemary of this whole deal. She then began an attack on John C. & David C. & their capabilities. "If they think they are big enough & smart enough to begin an agency - just wait until Rosemary hears about this. If they want publicity perhaps John could strip in front of the Social Service Bldg. & David could hang out his illustrations. This started a tirade on how gross David had been, how tags broke & he appealed everyone was at his beastie. She says he will die & if Rosemary says Kathryn moved to better of if the child they were adopting were not a cripple (apparently David

& Kathryn had asked for a polio child.) The child, Hoa, who was now to be their child was probably a big mix-up anyway. Dr. Eugenia was so forgetful she was always promising an adoptable children to Rosemary. She gave an example her of another child. Then she said maybe the child moved a little ~~if~~ in a bowl when the crop came out his lung broke like everyone else & their lives didn't revolve around sickness. I was appalled at her lack of sensitivity.

She then told me for another 1/2 h. how stupid John C. was. How everyone always laughed behind his back at him. Everyone was playing a role at the negotiations but he never caught on. He was so smart. (several times) After doing all this work she wasn't going to turn this over to anyone else.

She said if Kathryn didn't trust her she should confront Wendy with the evidence ~~of this fact~~ against her. I told her I knew the policy of not listening rumors behind one's back. She immediately stopped that she had called me & complained about the Texas families. ~~&~~ I told her again that I had never told Mrs. Barrow ~~that~~ she did not get a child through Wendy Grant. ~~At~~ She told me I was lying - she had never ~~placed a child~~ lied to a family or a person. Perhaps it was her background that didn't permit her to ever lie. I told her I didn't want to discuss it

himself I told her that Scott had vomited in his bed & I needed to go to him - which was not the truth. I just hated to hang up on her. I did say I'd call Cyps early in the am. & try to convince them to turn the papers to Andy.

comment: what power they have allowed to do.

copy to Connie Bell.
Access for scholarly

~~Re~~ Meeting April 19 - with John C. Ausa Smith, Milt Hansen, Sue J, Cindy + myself.

I came expecting the meeting to be for the announced purpose of exploring procedures worked out per 5 weeks in Viet Nam at FCCH expense. practically as soon as John had introduced anyone + given a small resume of why we were there it soon became apparent that Cindy was there to discuss the tension between adoption versus Board. one puzzling factor was why the Board made a motion to have Cindy "picked out" as she said while there was still the pending approval of the proposals proposed Feb 15. Since I didn't know the purpose of the meeting - I hadn't come prepared with either minutes or copies of either Clarices original proposal or the melded version finally passed after Cindy + Diane had left. I was asked to explain the Boards apparent reluctance to "back" the adoption committee. I assured Milt Hansen that the Board didn't feel threatened in the least by the hasty adoption agency license. On the contrary any thing anyone could do to help R+ stay in Viet Nam was in order. Milt explained that the adoption committee was not licensed - it was FCCH that was licensed - & the

Board must unite behind the adoption proposal or all was lost.

Ickes strongly stressed the temporary nature of the program & urged that time not be wasted on procedures that could be better spent. I shudder to think of how much time has been

26 adults — 36 kids

1 X Dr. Gleichmann + wife
1919 S. University Blvd
744-2701

2 X Doris Brown
386 Sherman
722-3286

6 X Jim + Marcia Bumpus - 4
10941 W. 30th Pl. Golden, Colo
238-2689

Gary + Elise Hansberry - 2 — macaroni salad
1232 Lipan Drive
Denver - 429-3382

7 X Paul Cochran - 5 Bean Salad
5740 E. 67th Ave 80022
Commerce city 288-8638

No X Ed + Kay Garrett - 2
903 W. 41st Loveland 80537
667-6052

6 X Wendy + Duane Grant - 4
445 So. 68th St.
442-5792

4 + Ann Blue - 2 Ice cream & cookies
3600 E. Nobles - Littleton

No X Stellos - Jeanenne Regas - 4
3021 E. 7th Ave
Denver - 322-5814

1 x Gerald Bryant - 3
2433 Newland
~~237-9129~~ 421-6634

6 x Dean + Judy Coddington - 4 Brits plus
6571 S. Marion - Littleton.
794-3005

4 x Craig Schuler - ? Mex. cats
1732 W. Prospect
Fort Collins 80521

~~Bryant family~~

Dear - -

You and your family are invited to a pot Luck Dinner on Sunday, August 17, 1969. I thought we'd get together around noon (more or less) and eat at around 2:00. I will supply a ham, rolls + drinks. When you RSVP could you tell me what kind of Salad or Dessert you'd like to Bring.

All families with vietnamese children are being invited - so bring your kids, snapshots ~~etc~~. notebooks etc.

23 children

Manifest for
flight when
Kim-Oanh
Buchanan arrived

SOROKEY
Nguyen van Nam 14.8.69 22 mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sorokey
10 Hudson St., HUDSON, N.Y.12534

BLAKE
Nguyen Thanh Duong 9.7.70 9 mo.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Blake
3513 Windsor Rd., Austin, Texas
477-1107 78703

FLETCHER
Nguyen Phi Hung 4.12.69 18 mo.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fletcher
Box 215
GRUVER, Texas 79040

UPDIKE
Nguyen Kim Hoa 24.7.65 6yr.

Mr. & Mrs. E. UPDIKE
9 Ave. A, Cambridge, N.Y. 12816

RIBEIRO
Le thi Bach Nga 20.3.70 1yr.

Mr. and Mrs. R. RIBEIRO
860 rue Wake
Arvida, Quebec CANADA

GOLDENBERG:
Phan thi Khai 29.4.65 5½yr.

Mr. & Mrs. San. Goldenberg
4447 Wilson Ave.
Montreal, P.Q.
Canada

GARRETT
Nguyen thi Minh Ha 26.5.70 9m.

Mr. & Mrs. Ed. GARRETT
903 W. 4th Loveland
Colorado 80537

MCHANAN
Dang thi Kim Oanh 15.10.65 5½yr.

Mr. & Mrs. J. MCshanan
72 75 S. Birch
Littleton, Colorado

BONGARD: Dang thi Minh Hai 3.4.69 2yr.

Mr. & Mrs A. BONGARD
15395 rue Botarel
Pierrefonds 930, P.Q. Canada

ALL CHILDREN SMILE IN THE SAME LANGUAGE

please support FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM

design by Vikki Golvin

please support FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM

design by Vikki Galvin

ALL CHILDREN SMILE IN THE SAME LANGUAGE

probably
73-74

The following is our all-new, revised telephone tree. The format is slightly different than the past trees; however, we think it will work much more efficiently. Addresses as well as first names are provided here so that this may serve other purposes. Originator may call the office, 321-8251 to activate the telphone tree.

We must make this telephone tree work. Please study it carefully and perhaps get to know the people you call. If you cannot reach one of your assigned parties, you are responsible for calling that person's parties. This is an absolute must! Again, it is our only means of communication other than the newsletter. For any additions or deletions please contact Gay Hipsley - 986-9806. Thank you.

ORIGINATOR calls:

Hegel
Nancy & Bernd
1221 W. 100th Avenue
Denver, 80221
451-0760

Silverberg
Judy & Larry
4568 Beach Ct.
Denver 80211
433-5809

Hegel calls:

Lippencott
Nancy & Dave
6060 S. Elati St.
Littleton, Colo. 80120
794-6696

Mantey
Bernie & Betty
1335 Detroit St.
Denver 80206
388-3842

Silverberg calls:

Kubishta
Robbie & Ron
1260 Solana
Denver 80229
287-8294

Hutchinson
Bonnie
2431 S. Hoyt Ct.
Denver, Colo 80227
985-2977

Lippencott calls

Ciruli
Betty
7873 Greenbriar Cr.
Boulder, Colo. 80301
449-7392

Markson
2245 Glencoe St.
Denver 80207
377-9010
Cheryl and Mick

Mantey calls:

Buchanan
LeeSanne & John
400 S. Emerson
Denver 80209
744-8649

Shigley
Vicki & Maynard
11847 Keough Dr.
Northglen, Colo. 80233
452-0432

Kubishta calls

Wasmundt
3134 6th St.
Boulder, Colo. 80302
449-3920

Hammond
Bill & Patty
7169 Mt. Meeker Rd.
443-6990

Hutchinson calls:

Bumpus
Jim & Marcia
10941 W. 30th Pl.
Lakewood, Colo 80215
238-2689

Biro
Betty & Bob
763 Ithaca Dr.
Boulder 80303
494-0579

Ciruli calls:

Nelan
Lenore
8800 Meadowlark Dr.
Lakewood, Colo
238-4697

Hipsley
Gay & Steve
8229 W. Virginia
Lakewood, Colo. 80226
986-9806

Markson calls:

Stanley
Bruce & Debbie
14059 W. 5th Ave.
Golden 80401
278-2588

Peters
Peg & Jerry
9787 W. Ohio Ave.
Lakewood, Colo. 80226
985-1775

Buchanan calls:

Lankowitz
Joanie
Star Route -Salina
Boulder, Colo 80302
444-5521

Shrader
Jean
8503 W. Arizona
Lakewood, Colo. 80226
985-9468

Shigley calls:	Warner Nancy & Glen 2301 Wadsworth Lakewood, Colo. 80215 238-5905	Morton Karlie & Ed 1023 S. Beech Dr. Lakewood 80228 985-2496
Wasmundt calls:	Cupp Kathy & Dave 7437 Upham Ct. Arvada, Colo. 80003 423-3928	Mattison Karen & Larry 6540 Saulsbury Ct. Arvada, Colo. 80003 421-2355
Hammond calls:	Kaminsky Sam & Gerry 2305 W. 92nd Ave. #180 Denver 80221 427-5955	Johnson Sue & Wess 12185 W. Ohio Pl. Lakewood, Colo. 986-7008
Bumpus calls:	Hilderman Marlene 2381 Kingston Aurora 80010 364-4496	Suhre David 914 Juniper Ave. Boulder 80302 443-6473
Biro calls:	Garrett Linda & Dick 729 Grand Avenue Louisville, Colo. 80027 666-6466	Tracy, Jim and Molly 135 Albin Denver, Colo 80220 377-6666
Nelan calls:	Dolan Jim and Mary 1135 Glencoe Denver 80220 355-9020	Neverdahl Jan & Larry 8866 W. Colo. Place Lakewood, Colo. 80226 986-7091
Hipsley calls:	Wolfe Jim & Bev 5727 W. KenCaryl Pl. Littleton 80123 795-5927	Wine Wilma & Doug 26900 E. Colfax Aurora, Colo. 366-6831
Stanley calls:	Happ 751-3755	Mahoney Polly 2825 LaGrange Cr. Boulder, Colo. 80302 499-6370
Peters calls:	Grant Wendy, Duane 445 S. 68th St. Boulder, Colo. 494-7305	Tolman Radon & Lani Rt. 3 Box 222 Evergreen 80439 674-7479
Shrader calls:	Cochran Paul & Molly 5740 E. 67th Ave. Commerce City 80022 288-8638	Brody Kathy 659-7018
Warner calls:	Besikof Doris 12791 W. Jewell Cr. Lakewood 80228 986-8889	Dybdahl Mary 565 S. Cody Lakewood, Colo. 80226 986-0294

~~Bob hubed~~ Bob Huberd

697 - 4105

Helma Hill

Morton calls:	Lamb Kitty & Joe 2024 Goldenview Dr. Golden, Colo. 80401 279-3963	Jarred Howard 2751 S. Macon Cr. Denver 80232 755-2385
Cupp calls:	Jovick Brian & Carol 620 So. Victor Way Aurora, Colo. 344-1322	Devine Pam & Dennis 8668 W. 84th Cr. Arvada 80003 420-0399
Kaminsky calls:	Johnson Harry & Carol 2198 W. Carey Pl. Littleton, 80120 794-6603	Rausch Doug & Carol 963 Holly Denver, Colo 80220 388-1483
Dybdahl calls:	Westlake Carol & Al 1005 Miami Way Boulder 80303 499-2255	Woods Jan 11944 Humbolt Dr. Northglen 80233 452-0343
Garrett calls	Person Bonnie & Roger 704 S. VanBuren Loveland 80534 667-5708	Young Bill 2585 Quail Lakewood 80215 237-9086
	Fuhrman George & Wilma 1051 Harrison St Denver, Colo. 333-0100	
Neverdahl calls:	Gunderson Joan 3550 Everett Dr. Boulder 80303 499-4744	Wagner Joan 3309 W. Chenango Englewood 80110 798-6503
Mahoney calls:	Williams Faith 1001 10th St. Boulder 80302 443-7910	Hansberry Gary Rt. 1, Box 56 Commerce City 80022 659-4140
Lamb calls:	Nelson John & Ann 1310 S. Eaton St. Lakewood 80226 936-8914	Ning Connie 1717 So. Locust Denver, Colo. 80222 757-3492
Rausch calls:	Pettis Robert & Kerry 7018 W. Frost Pl. Littleton, Colo. 80123 795-5037	Fitt Jenny & Jim 4550 Prado Dr. Boulder, Colo. 494-2884
Westlake calls:	McGee Gene 4385 Pierson St. Wheatridge 80032 232-4737	Suttie Leland 2809 Wolf Denver 80212 477-6423

Steve A. Johnson
345-40-8937
ITT ~~FEC~~
Site 662
A.P.O S.F. 96393

Woods calls:	Whittier Karen & John 2161 S. Dover Way Lakewood, 80227 986-2358	Emme Jim and Diane 7921 Gray Arvada 80003 429-1728
Person calls:	Granthum Phyllis 1313 Westridge Dr. R#3 Loveland 80537 667-5803	Holmberg Larry 756 Jefferson Ave. Loveland 80537 667-1986
Wagner calls:	Pittman 6220 S. Sterne Pkwy. Littleton 80120 798-3685	Gay Roy 16382 W. 55th Pl. 278-1038 or 279-1385
Pettis calls:	Kirschling 803 Forest Boulder 80302 443-1697	Immel Phu & Larry 22031 Iola ~~2249 Moline St.~~ ~~Aurora~~ Aurora, Colo. 80010 ~~366-6493~~ 344-5953
Fitt calls:	Guth Jerry & Jan 2343 S. Vaughn Way Denver, Colo. 80110 755-6204	Nelson Paulie & Jack 9045 E. Girard Denver, Colo. 755-9445
Whittier calls:	Grote Chris 11693 Monroe St. Thornton 80233 451-1472	Erman Gail & Jim 2965 Locust Denver 80207 355-0430
Granthum calls:	D'Orazio Lola & Red 1249 3rd Avenue Longmont, Colo 776-1995	Schlagel Jill and Gerald 832 Judson Longmont, Colo. 80501 776-7930
Pittman calls	Bryan Barbara and Daryl 7190 W. Calahan Lakewood 80226 985-3112	Wright James & Sharon 930 Oakwood Ave. Littleton 80121 794-9377
Ning calls:	Hansen Robert & Linda 5623 W. Alder Ave. Littleton 80123 795-9263	Gottlieb Tom and Char 11900 W. 75th 423-6670

Erman calls:	Hegel Nancy 1221 West 100th Avenue Denver 80221 451-0760	Renzo Susan & Anthony 725 32nd Boulder 80303 449-0470
Hansen calls:	Carnie George & Deanna 542 Gladiola Golden 80401 278-1237	Fury Sandra 130 S. Ingalls Lakewood, Colo. 80226 238-3057
Emme calls:	Mayer, Joe 6077 Dunraven Golden 80401 278-1255	Buchanan LeeSanne and John 400 So. Emerson Denver 80209 744-8649
Nelson calls:	Bergner Sally 5499 Nebraska Pl. Denver 80222 756-2357	Zisman Joy 6630 E. Colorado Dr. Denver 756-7469
Immel calls:	Super Terre 501 Illinois #2 Golden, Colo. 279-4110	Helen Reynolds 600 Gilpin Denver 80218 321-8251

Mai Peterson - 1185 Cherry St.
Denver 80220 321-8630

Southers, Bar - Box 925
Castle Rock 80104

Mary Thompson 1-732-4236 Box 312 Keensberg, Colo 80643

Elaine Canges 8830 W. Virginia Ave. 988-9072

218 - 926 - 3182

Crandy

17

526

Saigon, Vietnam
June 18, 1970

Dear John:

I have read the literature you enclosed with your letter of May 26 and have inquired into the Lippincott case. You can assure the Lippincotts that the Embassy's Consular Section is doing everything possible to assist them and more than seventy others like them who are eager to adopt Vietnamese children.

I cannot quarrel with your statement that "it appears to be another case of bureaucracy", but it is not as simple a matter as you might suspect. Adoption even in the United States is a time-consuming process. Here in Vietnam, where the Government labors under an archaic French legal code and where the bureaucracy is simply not equipped nor motivated to provide the kind of service we expect in countries like our own, the problems are compounded.

The Ministry of Interior requires that the adoption be completed in a Vietnamese court before exit permits can be issued to children going overseas. Adopting parents must meet a number of conditions such as age, length of marriage, and number of other children in the family. If any of these conditions are not met, as has been the case in almost all adoptions by Americans thus far, the President of Vietnam personally must sign a waiver. The backlog of such cases and the other demands on the President's time has caused a

Mr. John B. Bunker
President
Holly Sugar Corporation
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80907

delay of about six months for completion of the waiver and adoption process so that a passport for the child's exit can be issued.

While I could intervene personally in the Lippincott case and send a letter to the President urging expeditious action, I am reluctant to do so because of the precedent this would establish. We are, however, attempting to influence the Government at least to make the Minister of Social Welfare, and not the President, the approving authority on waivers. This should speed up the process considerably.

There is also the increasingly important consideration of national pride. No sovereign nation likes to see its citizens leave. As the Government here becomes stronger and more self-confident, I suspect it will become even more reluctant to relinquish jurisdiction over its infant citizens. Thus, too much pressure on the Government in a sensitive area where it is trying to do its best might be counterproductive.

I note the Lippincotts' attorney is Jean Lambert. He is one of Saigon's most reputable lawyers. I know patience may not be the kind of counsel which the Lippincotts and their friends wish to hear but, like so much else connected with Vietnam, patience must be the watchword. Should the progress in the Lippincott case, which is going smoothly, take a turn for the worse, I shall, of course, do everything I can to help put the case back on the tracks.

Affectionately,

Dad

American Broadcasting Company

1330 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS · NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019

LT 1-7777

December 30, 1970

Mr. John E. Buchanan
7276 South Birch
Littleton, Colorado 80120

Dear Mr. Buchanan:

Mr. Archer has passed your recent letter along to me for a reply. On behalf of the entire ABC News team, I thank you for your interest in our work.

Through a special licensing agreement, all ABC News film is sold to an outside film library after its use on the ABC Evening News. This outside organization retains all rights to the film, its resale, or exhibition.

Thus, I must tell you that we cannot supply you with a print of the filmed report you have requested. Should you wish a print, however, you might be able to purchase one through the Sherman Grinberg Film Libraries, Inc., 630 Ninth Avenue, N.Y., N.Y.

Once again, my thanks for your interest and I hope you will find this information of assistance.

Sincerely,

Don R. Alloway

Don R. Alloway
Manager, Public Relations
ABC News

DRA:rmc

HEADQUARTERS
DELTA MILITARY ASSISTANCE COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE CHAPIAIN
USAAG, IV CORPS and MR4
APO 96215

MACDMAC-CH

26 December 1970

Mrs. Buchanan
7276 South Birch
Littleton, Colorado 80122

Dear Mrs. Buchanan,

This is to acknowledge the receipt and the forwarding of your latest gift package to the Providence Orphanage here in Can Tho, Vietnam. I personally have visited the orphanage many times and am always amazed how the good sisters and the people who work with them are able to do so much for their children with so little, - but they do.

The reason they can is no doubt through the sacrifices and prayers of so many good people like yourselves who see the needs of others and are willing to do something about it.

Rest assured you will be remembered in the prayers of many Vietnamese children, those who care for them and ourselves here in the Chaplain's office. Hopefully you will keep us in mind also in your prayers.

Sincerely in Christ,

Richard H. Reder

RICHARD H. REDER
Chaplain (CPT), USA
Deputy Staff Chaplain

HEADQUARTERS
DELTA MILITARY ASSISTANCE COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE CHAPIAIN
USAAG, IV CORPS and MR4
APO 96215

MACDMAC-CH

16 January 1971

Mrs. John E. Buchanan
7276 South Birch
Littleton, Colorado 80120

Dear Mrs. Buchanan:

It was a joy receiving your last letter inquiring about your adopted child, Kim Oanh, especially since you had promoted me to the rank of major. The promotion in fancy was nice while it lasted anyway.

As for all the packages you sent to the Providence Orphanage, we merely deliver them to Sister Anicet unopened. So I'm sure the Christmas stockings all arrived at their intended destination. The only packages we open are the ones not specified for a particular charity, in order to find out which institution would benefit most from the donation.

I inquired with Sister Anicet that you had not received any mail for the past two months. She told me that she had sent you two letters recently, and I presume they must have reached you by the time you receive this letter. Sometimes the mail system over here has delays - especially during the past holiday rush.

If there is anything else that we can do to help you in any way, please don't hesitate to write.

Sincerely in Christ,

Richard H. Reder

RICHARD H. REDER
CH (CPT) USA
Deputy Command Chaplain

HEADQUARTERS
DELTA MILITARY ASSISTANCE COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE CHAPIAIN
USAAG, IV CORPS and MR4
APO 96215

MACDMAC

1 February 1971

Mr. John Buchanan
7276 South Birch
Littleton, Colorado 80122

Dear Mr. Buchanan,

Let me quickly express our gratitude that we had the opportunity of forwarding your latest gift package to the Providence Orphanage here in Can Tho.

At last count, Sister Anicet had some 186 little orphans under her care. It's always amazing how the sisters and the people working with them can do so much with so little. Sister will be the first to admit that much would have been impossible in the way of expansion had it not been for the generosity of the American servicemen stationed in the area and all the generous donations from them when they returned home. Now with the phasing-out of American units, almost complete here in the Delta, except for the small isolated advisory teams, much of this assistance is non-existent.

The adjustment to the fact that the Americans are going home is not an easy one, but the Vietnamese are preparing in all aspects to stand on their own. This is most true for orphanages such as the one run by Sister Anicet.

This is why your latest gift parcel is appreciated even more now than ever before.

Sincerely in Christ,

Richard H. Reder

RICHARD H. REDER
CH (CPT), USA
Deputy Staff Chaplain

HEADQUARTERS
DELTA MILITARY ASSISTANCE COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE CHAPIAIN
USAAG, IV CORPS and MR4
APO 96215

MACDMAC-CH

15 February 1971

Mr. John Buchanan
7276 South Birch
Littleton,
Colorado 80122

Dear Mr. Buchanan,

Today we had the opportunity of visiting the Providence Orphanage again with your latest two gift parcels and some other donations from the States. As usual we were greeted by Sister Anicet's tremendous smile as she told us about the latest building project being undertaken at the orphanage. They seem to be always in the process of building or repairing something.

In case I haven't mentioned it before, the generosity of people like yourself enables much of this good work to be accomplished. I am always amazed by the spirit that permeates the orphanage - you can almost feel the tender loving care that the children receive.

So allow me again to express our thanks for the privilage of acting as the final mailman for your concern of your less fortunate neighbors.

Sincerely in Christ,

Richard H. Reder

RICHARD H. REDER
CH (CPT), USA
Deputy Command Chaplain

HEADQUARTERS
DELTA MILITARY ASSISTANCE COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE CHAPIAIN
USAAG, IV CORPS and MR4
APO 96215

MACDMAC-CH

3 APRIL,1971

BUCHANAN
7276 S.Birch
Littleton,Colorado 80122

Dear Friends;

Again I have the pleasure of expressing our thanks for your latest gift package for distribution to the Providence Orphanage here in Can Tho. The 180 or more children at the orphanage, though they may not themselves realize it, are your beneficiaries. As Sister Anicet has remarked so often, Much of the work done at the orphanage would be impossible without the generosity of persons like yourselves who take the time and trouble to care for their less fortunate brothers.

At this time, all of us here wish you and your families a blessed and joyous Easter with the assurance that you are remembered in all our prayers.

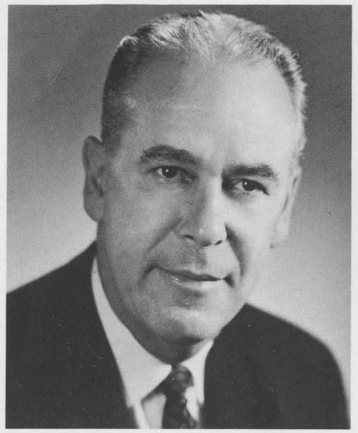
Sincerely in Christ,

Richard H Reder

RICHARD H. REDER
CH(CPT) USA
Deputy Command Chaplain

LINES

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF COLORADO . . . AN INVESTOR OWNED UTILITY JAN.-FEB. 1969



An Unprecedented Accomplishment

Dear Fellow Employee:

As you know, Public Service Company has received the National Safety Council's Award of Honor for exceeding four million productive man-hours of accident-free work.

This is an unprecedented accomplishment, never attained before in our Company. It exemplifies the outstanding achievements that are reached when we join in a common effort toward an enviable goal.

Each of you shares in this honor, as every employee contributed equally to the total result. It is difficult to express the feeling of pride I share with you in this achievement.

On many occasions, I have stated that you and your fellow employees are the most valuable assets of the Company. Therefore, the protection of your life and well-being has always received a high priority in the planning and conduct of Company activities.

The prevention of human suffering and loss is a goal worthy of our finest efforts, and this new milestone of progress shows that we can excel in this field, as we have in every other area where we have applied our common talents and efforts.

My congratulations and gratitude to each of you for this significant achievement. Let us continue this effort, with renewed determination to eliminate all personal injury accidents from our work.

Cordially,

R. T. Person, President

LINES

Vol. XXXIV Jan.-Feb. 1969 No. 1

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Publications Coordinator

MICHAEL GERACE
Editor

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Member of the Colorado Industrial Press Association and the International Council of Industrial Editors

cipa

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About the Cover

Denver Post Photographer John Prieto was at the airport last November when 5½-month-old Steven met his parents for the first time. For the rest of the story, read *Vietnam Baby Finds New Home* in this issue.

The "100" backing up the flame and stroke on the cover denotes the Company's Centennial year. It will be carried there throughout the year.

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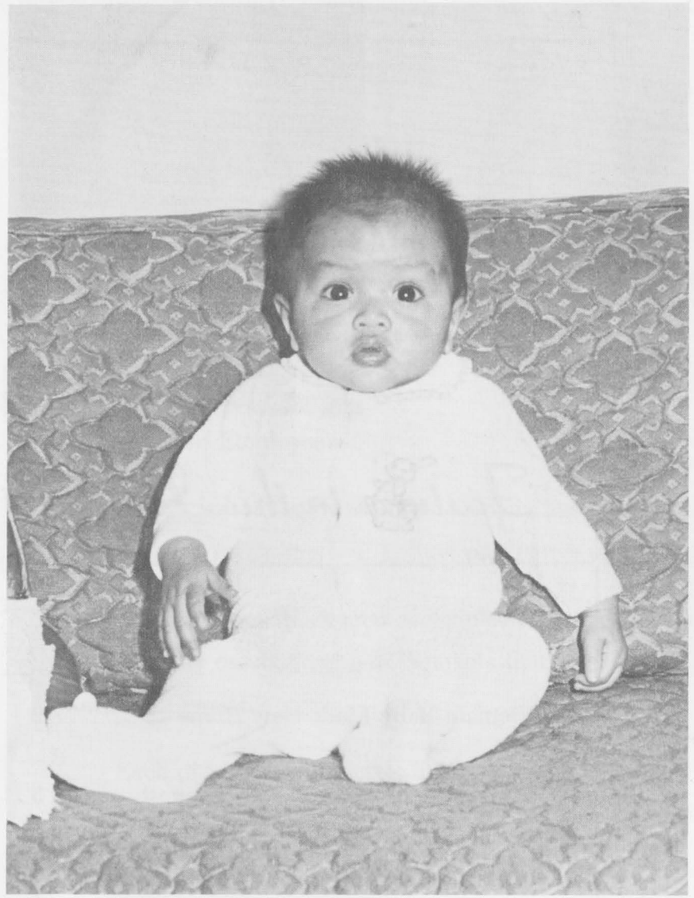


"Wow! what a bright light."

Adopted by PSCo Employee

Vietnam Baby Finds New Home

Photos and text by Mike Gerace

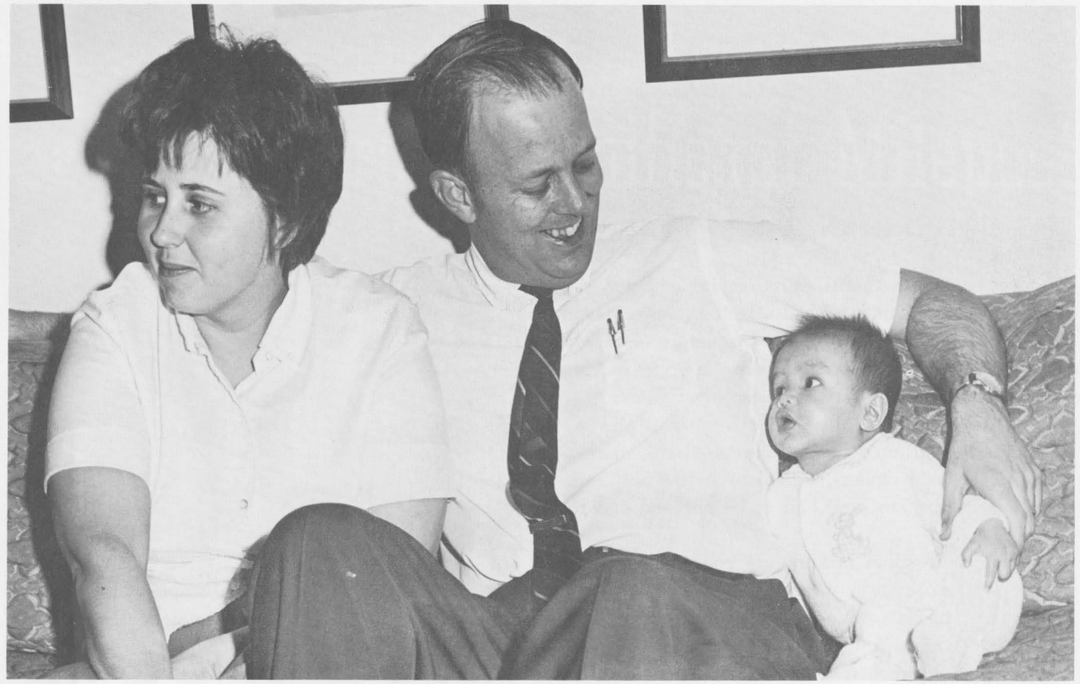
EIGHT-MONTH-OLD Phan Van Hue is a little too young to realize it yet, but a lot of people have gone to bat for him ever since he was abandoned at birth in a Saigon, Vietnam, hospital last year.

A lot of good, compassionate people, in high and low positions, took the time and trouble to bestir the governments of two nations so that Hue would have a chance at a better life.

Now known as Steven Keith Bumpus and safely ensconced in the home of his adoptive parents, Jim and Marcia Bumpus, he seems assured of a bright and happy future—something that seemed remote, if not impossible, when he was born on May 24, 1968.

Steven's story really begins before that time, however, when Jim and Marcia began thinking about adopting a child. The couple already had two daughters and a son, and Jim wanted another son.

"We decided," says Jim, who is manager of PSCo's Financial Services Department, "that it would be a shame to have another child of our own when there



"Mother, you're not listening."

are so many children in the world who need a home."

"We also decided," adds Marcia, "that it would be better to take a child from a place like Vietnam, where the situation is almost hopeless. With the war going on, even a Vietnamese child with parents is likely to starve to death in his early years. If he survives, he probably will be turned out on his own at about the age of 12."

Last April, Jim and Marcia wrote to Rosemary Taylor, an Australian social worker at a Saigon orphanage. Miss Taylor selected a child in June, and the couple began unsnarling red tape to bring him into the country.

The first requirement was clearance by the Jefferson County Welfare Department, the Colorado Welfare Department, and the U. S. Immigration Service. These agencies investigated whether Jim and Marcia would be fit parents, were financially responsible, and realized the responsibility they were assuming.

To bypass immigration quotas, the Immigration Service classified the child as an immediate relative. An exit visa and passport from Vietnam and a visa for entry into the U. S. were among the documents that had to be obtained.

U. S. Senator Peter Dominick's office gave consid-

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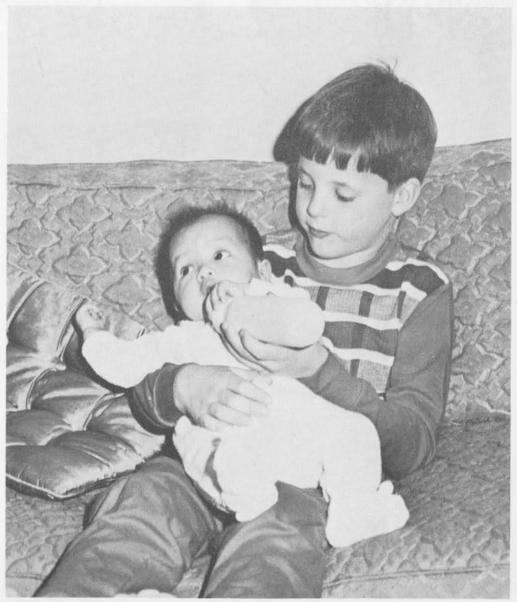
"I've had enough for now."



erable assistance, contacting various government agencies in this country and in Vietnam, writing to Ellsworth Bunker, U. S. Ambassador to Saigon. U. S. Senator Gordon Allott and Rep. Donald Brotzman also wrote letters and made inquiries on the couple's behalf.

The welfare departments gave their approval in July, and the Immigration Service was ready in September.

Meanwhile, in August, Miss Taylor changed her mind about the child she had selected, chose Steven instead. She sent information and a picture of Steven for Jim and Marcia's approval. Then she began making arrangements with the Vietnamese government.

It wasn't easy. In Miss Taylor's words, "Steven's dossier was registered in 27 different places, marked with 19 different ciphers, signed by a few holy men behind locked doors, and had to be checked and rechecked."

There were some last minute complications and delays. Marcia says she doesn't know the details, but Vietnamese officials almost blocked the proceedings. There also were a few uneasy moments about transportation arrangements.

Finally, Steven and another boy being adopted by another Denver couple were placed aboard a Pan American plane at Saigon. Robert Bishton, American consul general at the U. S. Embassy in Saigon, escorted the infants on the flight to Los Angeles.

"Stop tickling."

"Paige, please! Not in front of the photographer."

On his own time and initiative, Larry Booker, a Continental Airlines employee, and his wife, met the Pan Am plane at Los Angeles and brought the infants to Denver on a Continental flight. Both airlines cooperated wonderfully on the trip.

On the evening of November 10, 30 hours after leaving Saigon, Steven was in the arms of his new parents at Stapleton International Airport.

Jim and Marcia are delighted with the new addition to the family. Except for a minor skin allergy, he is in excellent health and has adjusted well to his new home. He "eats everything in sight" and gained three pounds in the first month and a half.

The other three Bumpus children — Paige, 10, Greg, 7, and Kay, 20 months — are thrilled. Paige helps take care of her new brother, and Kay thinks he's a "big doll."

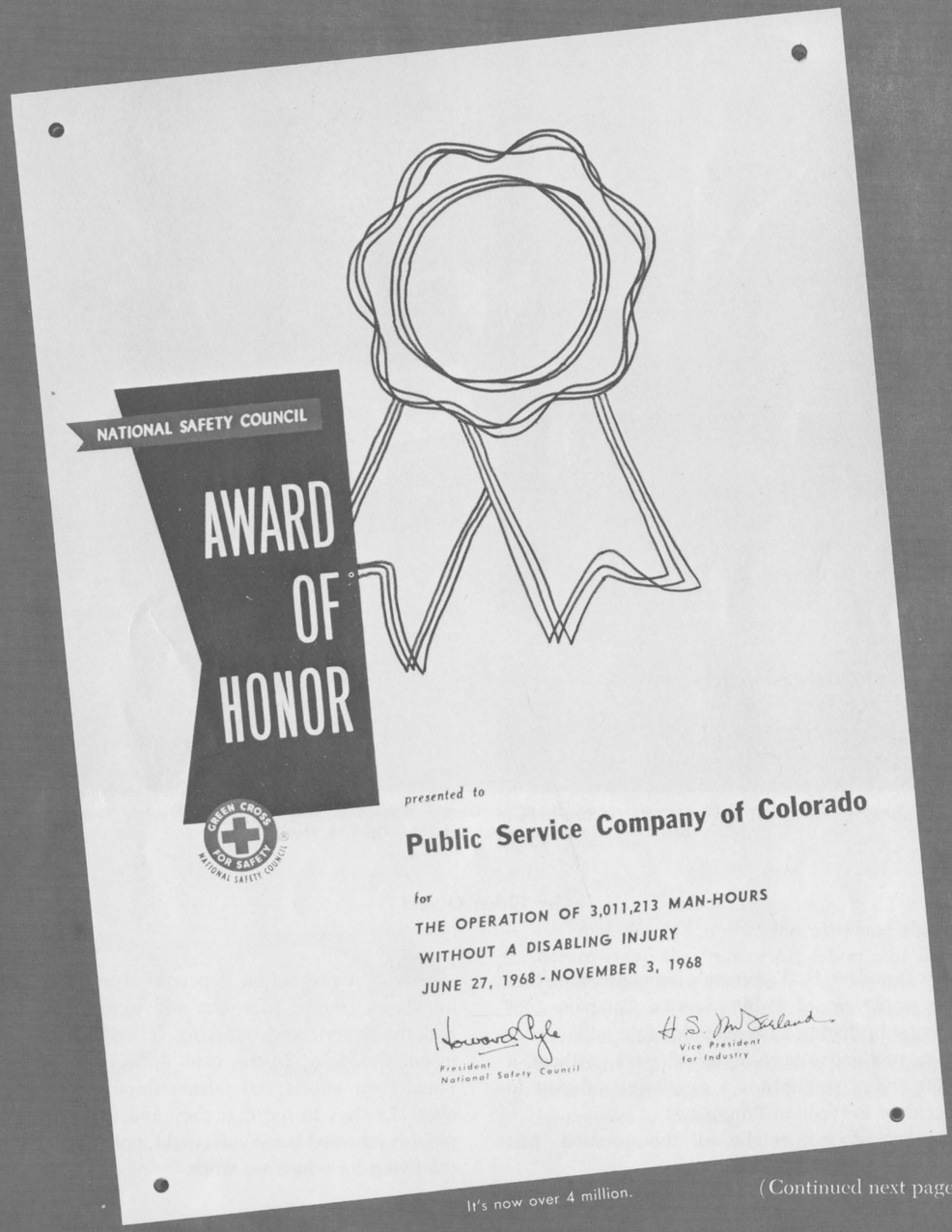
Paige and Greg are so proud of him that Marcia had to take him to school to show him off to the children's classmates.

"He's one of the family, now," says Jim, "and he'll be treated like the rest of the children," adding with a mock scowl, "including discipline."

Steven's adoption will be final on his first birthday. Two years after that, naturalization procedures will be started — and the little boy who almost didn't make it will be on his way to becoming an American citizen.

Accident Prevention Program

Safety Award a Significant Milepost



It's now over 4 million.

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Safety Award . . .

PSCo Vice President John Kerr (left) presents safety award to Donald Whitehead, chairman of night safety committee (center), and "Ed" Waugh, supervisor of Bldg. Oper. & Maint.

by Eldon O'Neal

PSCo President R. T. Person's announcement that the employees of Public Service Company, not including subsidiaries, have exceeded four million consecutive, productive man-hours of work without a disabling injury certainly is a significant milepost in our Accident Prevention Program.

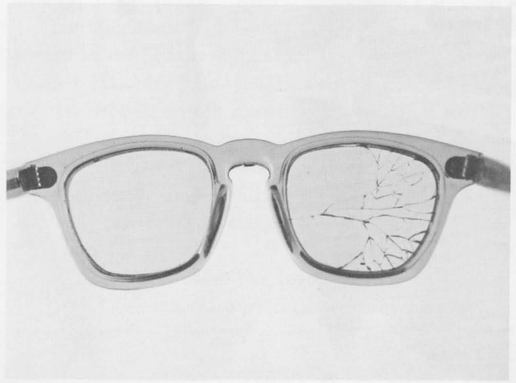
In reflecting, one might ask the question: Just what is accident prevention?

Accident prevention is people—wonderful, happy, intelligent people. It is men and women, the novice and the experienced, working at every kind of job in our Company. In this case, 4,259 employees combined their efforts and talents through a period of over 173 days to see that they and their fellow employees returned home each night, unharmed, to enjoy the living for which we work.

Falling roller dented hat, not head.

There are numerous things involved in our Accident Prevention activities. It starts by placing employee safety, first, in the design and planning of every job. It goes to job briefings before the work begins, using proper tools the correct way, using protective equipment in abundance and following safe work practices. It culminates with the basic responsibility of every employee to avoid injury to himself and his fellow employees.

Flying object shattered glass, not eye.



Each of these parts is critically important within itself. Take protective equipment for example. It is literally worth its weight in gold.

There are now 21 employees who are members of the Turtle Club, whose membership consists of persons who have avoided a fatal or serious injury because a safety hard hat was being worn when an accident occurred.

Similarly, five employees are members of the Wise Owl Club, because their eyes were saved from injury or loss by eye protectors. Rubber gloves and sleeves, toe protectors, and all the other protective items are essential in our work many times a day. The most important part of all, however, is people.

The outstanding achievements of Company employees are recognized nationally. In 1968, employees earned some 21 separate safety achievement awards from the National Safety Council, the American Gas Association, and the Edison Electric Institute.

Once again this included the National Safety Council's *Award of Honor*, the highest recognition obtainable for outstanding safety achievement. In terms of the nation's total number of plants and units, it is estimated that less than 5 in 1000 would meet the requirements for this award.

Accident prevention as achieved by Company employees is no easy task. It requires continuous, hard, diligent effort by each employee. It takes intelligent people who realize that the first element of happiness for themselves, their families and loved ones is to finish each day safely.

Is accident prevention worth the effort? You bet! No finer rewards are available. Is the job finished? Not at all. Not until, as Person states, we eliminate all personal injury accidents from our work.

The true significance of any safety record and the goal of our accident prevention program is well stated in the quotation:

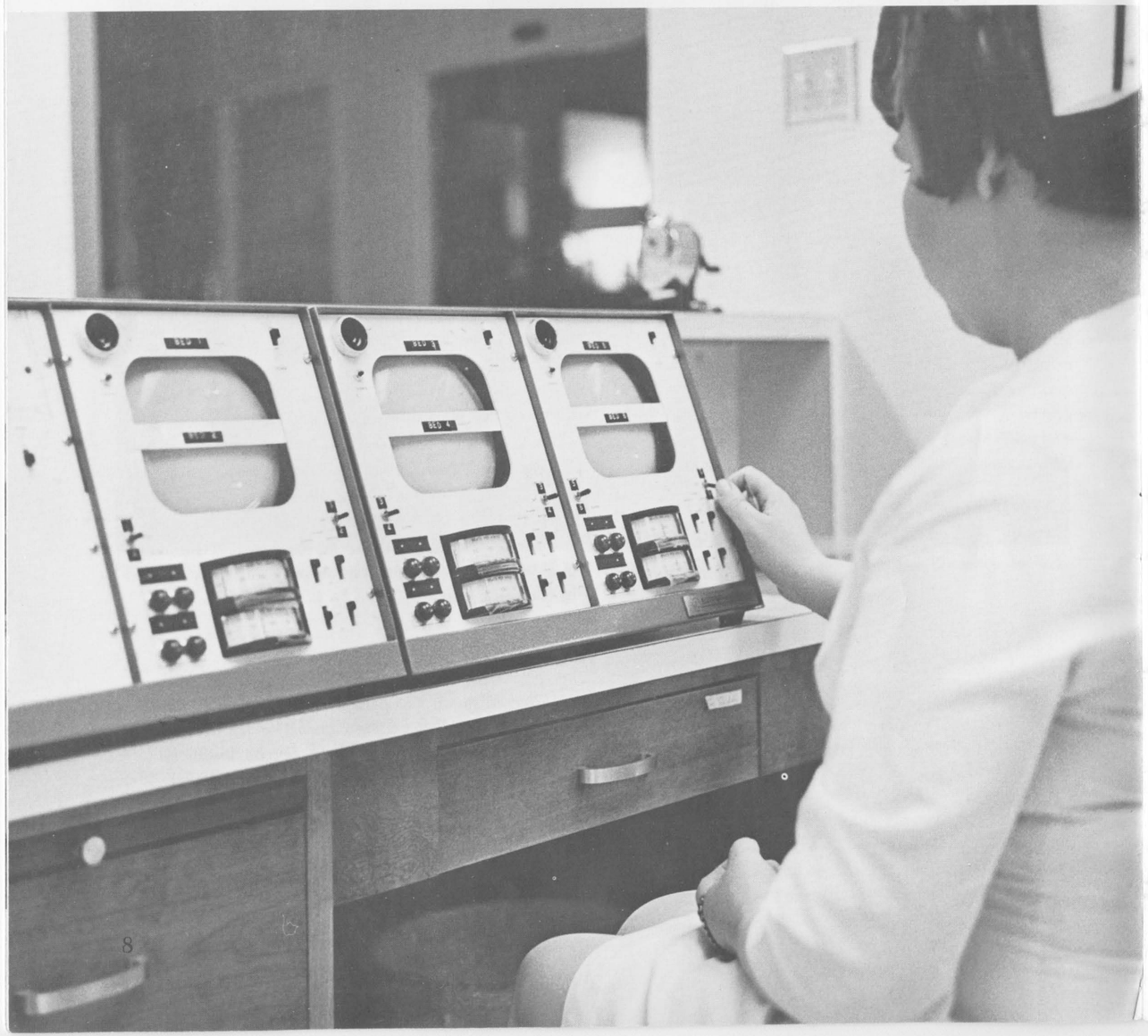
> *"And the end is that the workman shall live to enjoy the fruit of his labor; that his mother shall have the comfort of his arm in her age; that his wife shall not be untimely a widow; that his children shall have a father, and that cripples and hopeless wrecks who were once strong men shall no longer be a by-product of industry."*

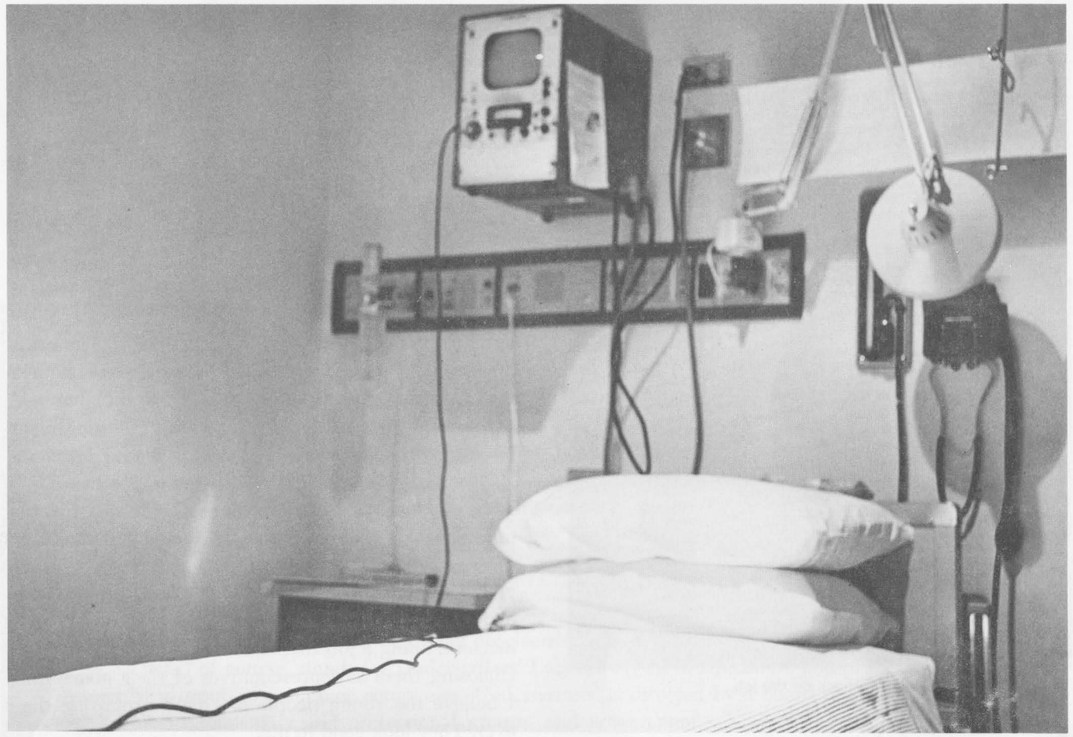
Gift to Hospital

Employee Thankful For Heart Monitors

by Jack Runkle* with Bill Warner

Monitor at central station.





Monitor at bedside.

It was like watching the Ben Casey show on television. Each blip on the screen registered a heart beat. It was especially dramatic to me, for it was my own heart that was putting on the show. Each blip was reassuring, to say the least.

The screen I was watching was on one of the two heart monitors presented to St. Luke's Hospital in Denver by PSCo and its employees. The monitors had been presented in July, and here I was using one of them in September.

The machines had been made possible by a cash award to the "PSCo employee's fund," which actually doesn't exist. In June, the Edison Electric Institute's *Edison Award*, a gold medal, was presented to PSCo for its Cabin Creek Pumped Storage Hydro-electric Project. Each year, an outstanding project in the electric industry is singled out for this honor. In addition, $1,000 is presented to the employees of the company so honored.

Because there is no employee fund, the officers of the G&E Club and the Servicettes were asked to determine what to do with the money. They decided to present a heart monitor to St. Luke's for use in the intensive coronary care section. This facility had been dedicated two years earlier to the memory of the late Dr. Gilbert R. Hall, who had served employees of the Company so well before his death.

As it happened, $1,000 was more than was needed to buy one monitor but not enough to buy two. The Company contributed another $200, so the second machine could be purchased.

At the time the presentation was made to the hospital, there was a story in the newspapers. I read it, but I really didn't pay too much attention to it. It never occurred to me at the time, of course, that I would soon be in need of one of the heart monitors. Frankly, I never gave the story a second thought.

The first time I noticed the pain in my chest was while I was visiting the Iowa State Fair on my vacation in August. The pain was sharp, but I supposed that it was caused by a severe cold I had. The discomfort continued after I returned to Colorado, and I became a bit concerned about it. I went to the Company's Medical Department downtown, and the

(Continued next page)

*Runkle is a gas serviceman in the Gas Shop at Holly.

Runkle back on the job.

doctor there put me on medication, which gave me relief from the pain.

Some time later, September 23 to be exact, I was feeling well enough to cut the grass. The exertion was a bit too much, however, and the chest pain returned. It was stronger than it had been before. By 11:00 o'clock that evening, it was unbearable. My wife, June, called the Medical Department.

Two minutes after she hung up the phone, the doctor called.

"What should I do?" I asked him.

I was a bit panicky by then, and I'm sure he knew it.

"Don't do anything," the doctor replied. "Just relax. Lie still. I'm sending an ambulance to pick you up. I want you in the hospital where I can take a closer look at you. In the meantime, take it easy."

The ambulance arrived shortly thereafter, and in less than a half-hour after the first call I was on my way to St. Luke's. June was permitted to ride with me. The young attendant could see my anxiety and talked to me quietly all the way there to keep my mind off my difficulties. I'll never forget him for his humanity and his professionalism.

When we arrived at the hospital, the doctor was already there, waiting. At his direction, a cardiogram was taken in the emergency room. Something was indicated, but he was not sure just what it was. The safest course, he decided, was to begin treatment based on the assumption that I had suffered a heart attack. I was moved to the intensive coronary care section immediately.

For three days, I was in the intensive care section. For three days the heart monitor and I were constant companions. This device is connected to the patient and indicates the strength and regularity of every heart beat on a small television type screen. The heart beat can be monitored from the bedside or from a central location constantly throughout the day and night. With the monitor, it is possible for the nurses on duty to detect any abnormality in the heart instantly and begin to take corrective action.

I was very impressed with the efficiency of the nurses. Many of them were quite young, well within the age range of the relatively few extremists who are giving their generation such a black eye. I was especially impressed with these young people, capable and efficient, doing a job that called for real responsibility. Choosing them as representatives of their generation, I believe the young people are more promising than ever. They look good to me.

Because I was not allowed to exert myself in any way, the nurses, all of them considerate whatever their age, fed me, bathed me, and massaged away my aches for my three days in intensive care. During that time, I received daily blood tests, electrocardiograms and X-rays. Eventually, the doctor said that my trouble was an infection in the sac around my heart. For the next eight days, I remained in the hospital undergoing treatment for that condition. There had been no heart attack.

One day when I was able to get up, the doctor showed me a plaque on the wall of the intensive coronary care unit. It said that the two monitors there were the gift of Public Service Company and its employees. I felt, of course, that the gift had been made to me. It seemed to me that I owed a word of thanks to a lot of good people as well as to my God. I wanted to say thanks to all my fellow employees for the use of the heart monitor, to the nurses and doctors of the Medical Department for their prompt attention and excellent care, to all the fine nurses at St. Luke's, and to an unknown ambulance attendant who gave me a great deal of courage when my own had just about run out.

God bless them all.

POTPOURRI

"UL and YOU"

Do you really know what the "UL" tag on electrical cords and appliances means?

"UL," of course, stands for Underwriters' Laboratory, an independent, non-profit organization formed by a group of insurance companies. Underwriters' is directed by a board representing utilities and businesses, consumer and professional groups, and government.

Items tested fall into five categories: burglary and signalling protection; casualty and chemical hazards; electrical protection; fire protection; air-conditioning, heating, and refrigeration.

Standards for testing are set up by UL engineers and industry representatives cooperatively. These standards are sent to the entire industry, even to those companies not hiring UL's services.

Companies have one month to comment and suggest changes. At the end of this time, the revised standards are adopted and published.

Among the items tested for home use are dishwashers, ranges, tools, toys, incinerators, clocks, fans, lighting equipment, portable cooking appliances, and irons.

When an iron is tested, the frame, wiring, insulation, assembly, and safety controls are checked first. All electrical parts except the cord must be housed to protect against accidental contact with uninsulated live-metal parts. The iron must be strong enough to remain trouble-free even if it is misused.

The iron is dropped onto a hard wooden floor five times: once on each side, once on the heel, once on the point, and once on the sole plate! If the iron withstands this, it is heated for 500 hours, during which there must be no mechanical or electrical failure.

There are many other facets to the rigorous examination. The manufacturer who cares to submit his iron for testing must provide three identical irons for the tests. All three must pass the tests with flying colors. Part of this program also includes unannounced visits by UL inspectors to participating plants.

Lack of a UL tag does not necessarily mean inferiority. But with the UL tag on a product, the purchaser can feel especially reassured about the safety and use of the product.

JOBS Program Succeeds

PSCo Fulfills Pledge To Hire Disadvantaged

by Mike Gerace

"You've got to be completely honest with them. Don't kid them; they may be short on formal education, but they are generally highly intelligent."

That's a basic part of the approach PSCo has taken in the JOBS program for the disadvantaged. So far, it has been successful.

Backed by a firm commitment from management, the Company already has more than fulfilled its pledge to hire under the program. As of January 1, 130% of the original pledge had been hired, with a 94% retention rate.

"Our experience has demonstrated that this is a good source of manpower, and we will continue hiring through the JOBS program," says Willis Brown, staff assistant to John Kerr, vice president of Employee Relations.

Brown, formerly an analyist in the Employment Department, has responsibility for the Company's participation in JOBS, which is sponsored by the National Alliance of Businessmen. In Denver, PSCo is one of about 175 area businesses in the program.

The aim is to recruit, hire, and train the "disadvantaged" in the community—those with physical, educational or social handicaps.

"We are finding that these people, on the average, are really not much different than persons normally applying for similar jobs through our regular employment channels," says Brown. "One-third of those hired through JOBS have been taken off training and upgraded in their jobs, and we believe all have potential for significant upgrading."

Brown feels that the poverty of the disadvantaged is psychological, emotional, and spiritual, as well as materialistic. Much of this is due, he believes, to lack of training in the home.

However, the main problem is that most of them have not been exposed to, nor do they really understand, the "white, middle-class community."

This lack of understanding often leads to rejection by the community, and the resultant financial problems lead, in turn, to desperation, frustration, resentment, and, sometimes, violent reaction.

Easy credit places many at the mercy of unscrupulous lenders.

Finding a decent house they can afford is next to impossible, and transportation without an automobile often becomes a tedious chore. With PSCo, for example, public transportation does not always solve the problem, because some of the firm's facilities are not on bus routes.

One PSCo trainee actually was suffering from malnutrition, partly from lack of money, partly from poor eating habits. He ate apples for breakfast; the rest of his diet consisted mainly of fried foods.

For the few who turn to crime to solve their problems, the police record becomes a formidable barrier against future employment.

PSCo and the other firms participating in the JOBS program are trying to prove that industry does not have a deaf ear to these humanistic, social problems. Brown's job is to help solve them by patient training and counseling.

He explains that repossession of an item purchased on credit does not necessarily wipe out the debt, and it may mean garnishment of salary.

He stresses the importance of being neat and clean-shaven, because PSCo is concerned about its public image and the attitudes of people.

One trainee, a good worker, took a couple of days off after every payday. Brown had to impress on him the importance of being on the job regularly.

He helps trainees find housing and transportation, listens to their family problems, often has conferences with the trainee's wife or husband.

He has even hired a few with police records that normally would be a bar to employment, but only when the crime was not of a violent nature and when he was convinced that the trainee had since learned that violation of the law was not the answer to his problems.

Brown emphasizes that PSCo is not lowering its employment or performance standards in the JOBS program; instead, the Company help trainees correct their deficiencies by on-the-job training, schooling, and private tutoring.

About half of those employed are furthering their education at places like Opportunity School, Metro State College, and the Metro Youth Center, and through courses conducted by PSCo's Education department.

The average educational level of the trainees is 11th grade. About half completed high school; three never got past the ninth grade.

Their ages range from 18 to 35. One-fourth are single. Of the married, all but one have children. One divorcee supports five children.

The trainees constitute a proportionate representation of all minority groups in the Denver area, but one is from the white community.

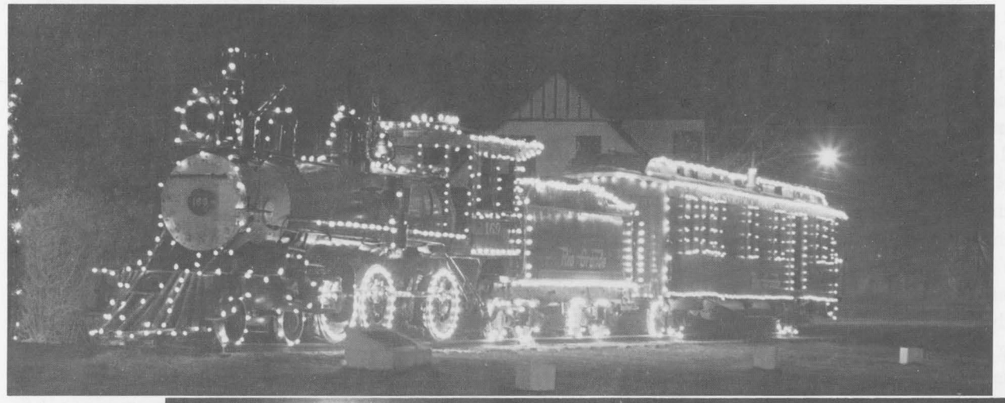
About one-third are female. They work in clerical and varied office jobs, as do three of the men. The other men are laborers in various departments.

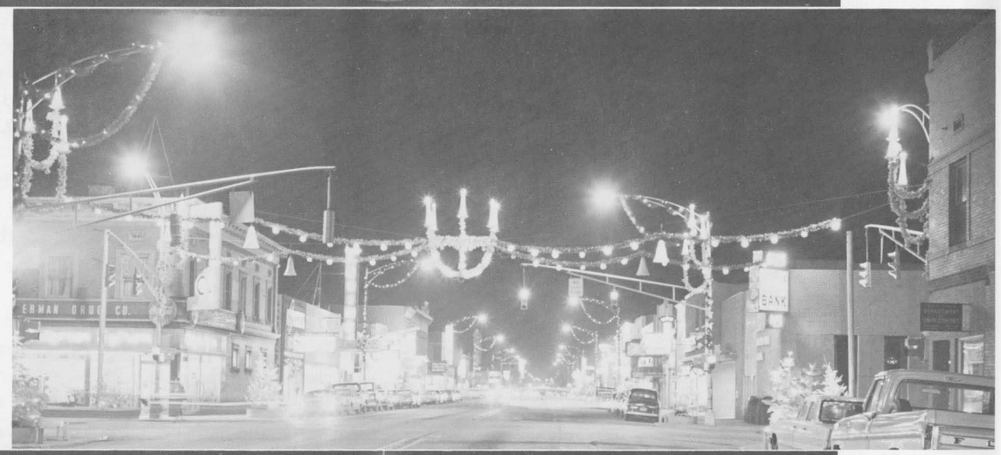
Without exception, it is the best job each one has had so far—both in salary and possibilities for the future.

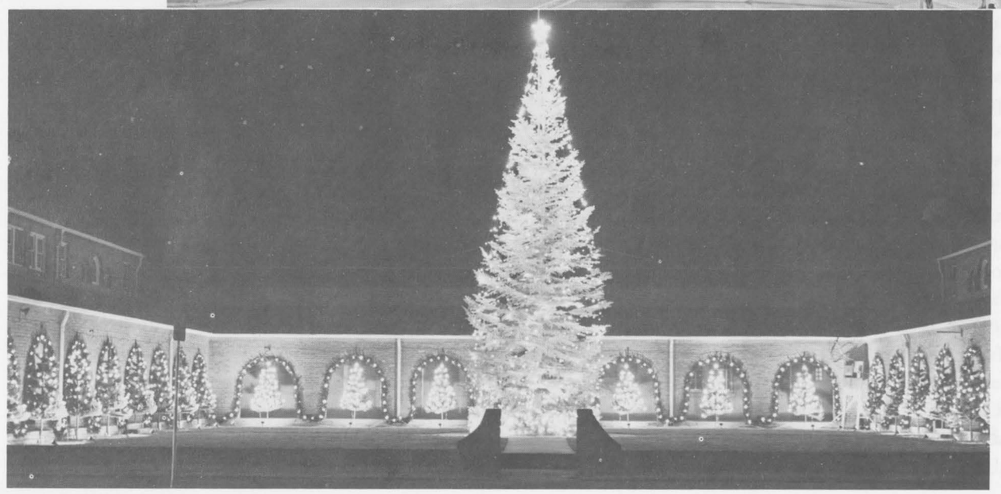
"These people are learning to do a good job," says Brown. "All have some level of motivation when they come to us, and we try to motivate them further."

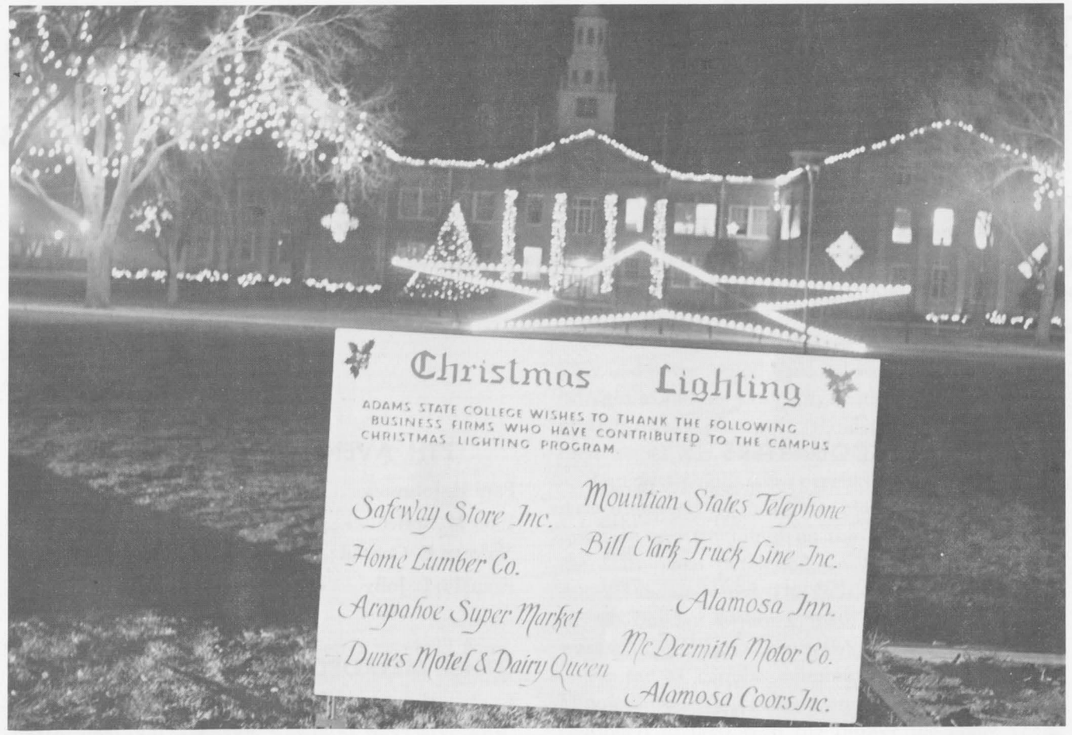
"Our success has been greatest where our supervisors are most sensitive to the feelings of men—where the trainees are treated so that they feel a sense of accomplishment, not gratitude."

Alamosa Proud of Christmas Lights









by Jack Corry

The City of Alamosa has gained the reputation of being the best-decorated small city in the state during the Christmas holiday season. The cooperative efforts of the city, county, Adams State College, and many of the local businessmen, have created a community pride in this annual effort that should continue to grow in the years to come.

Although, some efforts were made as far back as 1929 to start a community Christmas lighting program, little was done until 1963, when the Main Street was widened and modernized with the addition of concrete planters.

Carl R. Johnson, PSCo's division commercial manager, has been instrumental in planning and designing the Alamosa displays since the first few lighted trees were set up on Main Street in 1929.

With the addition of the new planters along Main Street, Carl and some of the men owning business property along the street, conceived the idea of placing lighted trees in each of the planters at Christmas. The plan was tried and proved to be quite a success.

From this idea, a fund drive was originated, and quite a sum of money was raised to buy additional decorating materials, including a large suspended center piece for the intersection of Main and State Streets.

The Alamosa Jaycees sponsor a lighting contest each year, and each year more and more homeowners are decorating, adding a lot to the over all effect of the lighting throughout the city. The Jaycees also select a committee of valley residents each year to judge both the commercial and residential prize winners.

PSCo's office on Main Street has been a winner many times, and this year the Service Center in West Alamosa, placed second in the commercial class. Rolland "Bud" Block, superintendent of the Alamosa Steam Plant, placed third in the residential classification.

Income Tax Help Available

The following employees have been designated to assist their fellow employees with problems regarding the preparation of their 1968 income tax returns. These tax assistants are ready to answer your tax questions but should not be expected to prepare your complete return. If you have outside business interests, it is suggested that you obtain tax advice from your accountant or lawyer. Phone numbers are listed to aid you in obtaining information by phone or in making appointments with the tax assistant of your choice if additional help or forms are needed.

HEADQUARTERS

Name	Room	Phone
Eldon L. Brown	300	7315
Sam A. Guenther	330	7277
Michael J. Geile	320	7861
Raymond J. Marks	368	7365
Rodney M. Whittenburg	374	7293
Richard C. Dolberg	570	7664
Lawrence McCurdy	605	7091
Alice Merrow	686	7074
Louis R. Arnold	704	7561
Larry L. Boyd	840	7535
Harry W. Price	946	7041
Dale V. Fetchenhier	1090	7173

LIPAN SERVICE CENTER

E. V. Burl Duckworth	Gas Control Equipment	8352
Fred O. Eggleston	Gas Shop	8373
Arthur G. (Glen) Haska	Gas Shop	8373
Warren Slusher	Gas Distribution	8414
William C. Shinkle	Property Accounting	8492
Dennis Sudar	Gas Meter Shop	8463
Darrell E. Peper	Central Dispatch	8301

HOLLY SERVICE CENTER

Eugene L. Telgmann	Gas Shop	8502
Murlin L. Gerstenberger	Right of Way Agent	8553
Norman I. Jensen	Property Accounting	8654

7TH AVENUE SERVICE CENTER

Paul H. Johnson	Electric Dist. Engr.	6220
John M. Perich	Electric Meters	6219
Norman E. Conrad	Electric Operations	6315
Franklin L. Jolly	Property Accounting	6207

OTHER METROPOLITAN AREA LOCATIONS

Larry J. Ochs	Stores—Arvada Service Center	8731
Roy D. Beyer	Gas Street—Arvada Service Center	8725
Harvey E. Jantzen	Line Constr.—Arvada Service Center	8733
Dexter Blackman	Line Constr.—Belleview Service Center	8288
James F. Hartfield	Production—Belleview Service Center	8211
Gerald E. Waltz	Line Constr.—Walnut Service Center	6223
John G. Goyak	Gas Street—Englewood	7269
Edwin H. Zimmerman	Line Constr.—Golden	7593
E. J. Higgins	Arapahoe Plant	7466
Patrick W. McCarter	Cherokee Plant	7234
Irwin P. Miller	Zuni Plant	7287
Walter R. Kaufman	Zuni Maintenance Pool	7223

Annual Servicettes Activity

2,000 Dolls & Toys Distributed

by Marilyn Pollard

"There is a destiny
That makes us brothers.
None goes his way alone.
All that we send into the
Lives of others
Comes back into our own."

THIS quotation taken from a letter received from Denver General Hospital exemplifies the Annual Servicettes Doll Activity.

The 1968 doll collection was most successful with almost 2,000 dolls and toys distributed to 23 institutions in the Denver area.

Those receiving gifts were Colorado Christian Home, State Home and Training School, Denver Childrens Home, Denver Deanery Community Centers, Fort Logan Mental Health Center, Wallace Village School.

George Washington Carver Day School, Rude Park Nursery School, United Cerebral Palsy Center, Family and Children's Service of Colo., Laradon Hall, Children's Asthmas Research Institute & Hospital, Denver General Hospital.

Lutheran Hospital & Medical Center, Porter Hospital, Colorado General Hospital, Swedish Hospital, Margery Reed Day Nursery, Jefferson County Community Center for the Retarded, Half Way House, Salvation Army, Englewood Fire Dept., Aurora Volunteer Fire Dept.

The activity started in 1925 after the A. T. Lewis & Sons store at 15th & Stout went out of business. The firm had been donating toys and dolls to various Denver orphanages for a number of years, and the girls of PSCo decided this would be a worthwhile activity to continue.

In the early days, the dolls were donated by the girls and were usually second-hand. The dolls were brought in and the Company's artists did the necessary make-up work. The girls would then get together in their homes and make clothes for the dolls.

Later, new dolls were purchased each year but the girls continued to make the clothes for them or to sew lace and trimmings on the clothes that were on the dolls when purchased. In 1936, 300 dolls were dressed and delivered. The dolls were always delivered on the Sunday before Christmas, and Santa Claus was an integral part of the activity.

As far as can be determined, Julia Hager and Minnie Bujacich were the organizers of the activity and continued to help with the project for many years. The collection of money from male employees was started at the Lipan Service Center (then the only Service Center in Denver) and soon spread to the Company's other centers of operation.

The male employees of the Company continue to play and important role. This year's Santa Claus was Harold Schwab (Customers Service Dept.) and several men drive the cars necessary to make the doll deliveries. Most of these men have been helping deliver dolls for 15 to 20 years and say it is one of the most worthwhile charitable activities in which they participate.

The doll activity chairman this year was Iva May Jones (Collections), and she has received many letters from institutions who were recipients this year. The most heart-warming letters, however, are the ones she has received from parents of children who might not otherwise have received toys for Christmas.

"Thank you, PSCo employees so very much for making this the best Christmas ever. May you all have a most successful and happy new year."

This sums up the feelings of this year's Committee and also the many, many recipients in the Denver area who benefited by your caring.

1968 DOLL TEA

"Hurray, he's here." "This candy's tacky." "Hey, they're passing out candy!"

SERVICETTES

SERVICETTES

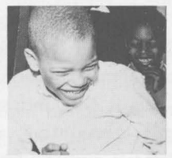
Photos and layout by Joel St. Germain

" I wonder which one will get me."

DISTRIBUTION

"He's the greatest."

Around and around.



"Geel that's funny."

RETIREMENTS

C. M. Melby
Statistics & Reports—42 Years

C. M. Melby retired December 1 after more than 42 years of service to the Company.

Melby

A native of Minneota, Minn., he received his early schooling there, and worked for the Northern States Power Company in North Dakota and Minnesota for six years before joining Pueblo Gas & Fuel's Accounting Department in 1926.

In 1932, he transferred to the Customer Accounting Department in Denver, subsequently serving in General Accounting, Property Records, Accounting, and Statistics & Reports until 1954, when he was named director of Methods.

In 1960, he became director of Methods & Data Processing, and he was named director of Statistics & Reports in 1962. He was elected assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the Company in 1966.

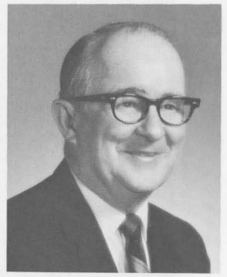
Melby was a Mason, and his main hobby was golf. He plans to travel in Arizona and California with his wife, Audrey, this winter. A daughter teaches in California.

The Melbys live at 557 S. Pontiac Way, Denver.

Delbert M. Blake
Grand Junction—40 Years

Delbert M. Blake, who retired January 1, is a native of Littleton.

Blake was employed by PSCo in 1928 as a gas utilization helper in the Gas Department at Denver. When he transferred to Grand Junction 25 years later, he was a lead serviceman in the department.



Blake

In Grand Junction, he rose from working foreman to executive foreman of the Gas Department, in charge of distribution and utilization.

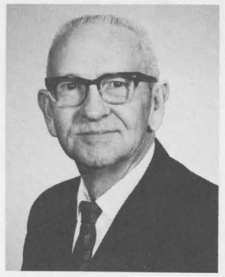
After his retirement, Blake became a partner in B&G Gas Service, a new business firm dealing in installation and servicing of natural gas equipment.

Blake is a Mason, and his hobbies are photography and autos.

He and his wife, Norma, have two sons and two grandchildren. They live at 200 S. Elm, Grand Junction.

Charles R. Sprague
Stores—35 Years

Charles R. Sprague, senior storekeeper at Lipan, retired January 1.



Sprague

Sprague was born in Mapleton, Minn., and was graduated from high school in Pasadena, Calif.

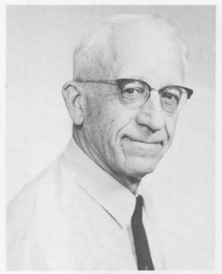
He was employed in 1933 as a helper in the Stores Department at Lipan and served all of his more than 35 years at that location.

Sprague likes to hunt and fish. He and his wife, Mary, plan to travel in the Western states in their brand new trailer.

The couple, who live at 465 S. Pearl in Denver, have a son and a daughter and five grandchildren.

Merrill E. Street
Production—30 Years

Merrill E. "Mike" Street, turbine operator at Cherokee, retired January 1.



Street

Street was born in Benson County, N.D., but his family moved to Iowa a year later and he received his schooling there.

He started working at Valmont in 1934, but left in 1948 to farm in Iowa. He returned in 1952, working seven years at Arapahoe, two at Zuni, and the last seven at Cherokee.

Street's hobbies are photography, coin collecting, and woodworking.

He has three stepdaughters and four grandchildren. He and his wife, Nan, live at 915 20th St., Golden.

Sterling C. Beals
Stores—32 Years

Sterling Beals, Stores, Lipan, retired January 1.

Beals was born in Schoolcraft, Mich., but came to Colorado at the age of 3 and was graduated from Boulder High School.

Beals

He served three years in the U.S. Army after World War I and worked for the phone company in Denver for 12 years before joining PSCo in 1936.

He was a storekeeper throughout his employment, taking time out to serve three years in the U.S. Army during World War II.

Beals who collects coins, rifles, bayonets, and "just about anything," plans to take it easy for a while and possibly travel.

He and his wife, Anna, have two sons, one daughter, 11 grandchildren, and one great-grandson. A son, Robert, works in the Electric Meter Shop.

The couple lives at 510 S. Logan St., Denver.

H. C. Luebbert
Grand Junction—31 Years

H. C. Luebbert, Electric Operations, Grand Junction, retired January 1 after more than 31 years of service.

Luebbert

Born in Denver, Luebbert was reared and educated in Naturita.

Joining PSCo in 1937 at Grand Junction, he served nine years as a lineman and electric trouble repairman in the Line Department. His last 22 years were spent as a trouble repairman and groundman in the Electric Department.

Luebbert plans to fish, hunt, camp, and spend some time in his rock shop. He is a member of the Elks.

He and his wife, Esther, have a son, two daughters, and 10 grandchildren. The son, Charles, is a PSCo lineman at Grand Junction.

The couple lives at 303 Cedar St., Grand Junction.

Glenn E. Monroe
Residential Sales—46 Years

Glenn Monroe, dealer-coordinator in Residential sales, retired January 1 after more than 46 years of employment with the Company.

Monroe

A native of Denver and a graduate of Manual High School, Monroe worked his first three years with the Company as a clerk in Stores.

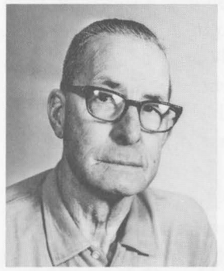
In the ensuing years, he worked at the Lamp Counter, as office manager in the Heating Department, in House Heating Sales, and Dealers & Builders, as well as a dealer-coordinator.

Monroe is a Knight Templar, a Shriner, and a Mason, and he will continue his work as secretary of his Masonic lodge. He likes to fish and work with wood.

A son is in Saigon. A daughter, Sharon, worked for Purchasing but left the Company three years ago. He and his wife, Velma, who live at 2715 S. Winona Ct., also have one grandchild.

Fred K. Wheeler
Electric Service—23 Years

Fred K. Wheeler, a repairman in Electric Service, retired January 1.



Wheeler

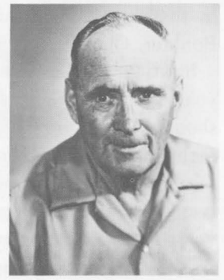
Born in Nemo, S.D., he moved to Canada when he was 12 and was graduated from high school in Edmonton, Alberta.

He worked 12 years for the Anaconda Copper Company in Montana and served six months in the U.S. Army during World War II. He worked in the Electric Service during all his years with the Company.

Wheeler is a Mason and likes to fish and travel. A bachelor, he lives at 1679 S. Columbine in Denver.

Cephes A. Taylor
Gas Street—26 Years

Cephes A. Taylor, Gas Street Department, retired January 1.



Taylor

A native of Miami, Okla., Taylor

(Continued next page)

was employed as a utilityman in 1938 and worked four years before taking time out for four years in the U.S. Navy during World War II.

He returned in 1946 to serve four more years as a utilityman and 18 years as a foreman.

A member of the VFW, Taylor will continue his association with that organization, do some work around the house, and travel during his retirement.

He and his wife, Jean, have a daughter and two grandchildren. The couple lives at 3490 Otis St., Wheatridge.

Leslie C. Graves
Boulder—42 Years

Leslie C. "Bun" Graves, Safety & Claims, Boulder, retired January 1 after almost 43 years of service with the Company.

Graves

Graves is a native of Hudson and was graduated from high school in Ft. Lupton.

He started with PSCo in 1926 as a lineman at Brighton and worked in that capacity for nine years in Boulder, Cheyenne, and Leadville.

Starting in 1934, he spent four years as a meter reader and troubleshooter in the Operating Department at Leadville; five years as a local representative in Louisville; two years as a troubleman and 22 years as a local service representative in the Electric Department at Boulder. Last year, he was named a safety and claims representative.

Graves has been city treasurer of Louisville for seven years and the town's civil defense director for 17 years. He served on the town's volunteer fire department for 20 years, and was its chief in 1951. He also served six years on the school board.

He started the first Boy Scout troop in Louisville in 1938, is a 30-year member and past president of the Lions Club, a past master of his Masonic lodge, and a past patron of Easter Star.

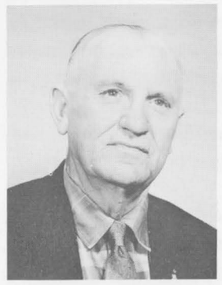
"Bun" and his wife, Alice, plan to travel in their 29-foot trailer. The couple, who have a son and three granddaughters, live at 624 Lincoln, Louisville.

Archie Alexander
Gas Shop—32 Years

Archie Alexander, Gas Shop, Denver, retired January 1.

Alexander was born in Denver and attended school in his native city. His employment before joining PSCo included seven years with the Denver & Rio Grande railroad.

Alexander started working on the ditch gang in the Gas Street Department in 1936. He also worked on air compressors and trucks during his five years in the department. He moved to the Gas Shop as a fitter in 1941, was a mechanic when he retired.



Alexander

Alexander is a model railroader, a rock hound, and a fisherman. He is a member of the Masonic lodge.

Alexander and his wife, Ethel May, who live at 4345 S. Clarkson, Denver, have two daughters and four grandchildren.

One daughter, Lila, is a former employee, and her husband, Gene Zimbelman, works in Meter Reading.

Parker at Seminar

Gordon Parker (director, Area Development) is participating in a seminar on effective marketing management at the University of Denver from January 10 through March 14.

The seminar is conducted by the DU college of business administration as part of its executive management programs.

A stage is what many a teenage girl thinks she should be on, when actually it's just something she's going through.

Ray Berg's Team Loses Championship by 4 Yds

The Fairview Broncos of the American League battled the National League champion Tigers to a scoreless tie in the Westminster Jaycees junior football program, then lost by four yards in a four-play sudden-death playoff.

The Broncos scored 241 points, allowing the opposition none, in eight games while winning the American League title.

Ray Berg (Lipan) is coach of the Broncos, who now have a five-year record of 37 wins, three ties, and no losses.

Bronco linebacker Mark Bannon, son of Les Bannon (7th Ave.), was named to the American League's all-star team.

Realignments and Reassignments

A major organizational change in the Finance Department, and a number of personnel changes throughout the Company were announced late last year.

With the retirement of **C. M. Melby,** director of Statistics & Reports, last December, a new department, Budget & Corporate Reports, was formed. The new department is a consolidation of the Budget and Statistics & Reports departments.

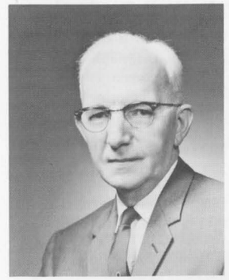
The new department is under the overall jurisdiction of **J. K. Fuller,** whose title was changed to manager, Rates, Budgets & Reports. Fuller will continue to have responsibility for the Rate, Depreciation Accounting, and Property Accounting departments.

Fuller

Fuller has been an assistant treasurer of the Company since 1967 and manager of Rates, Property and Depreciation Accounting since 1966. In his 21 years with the Company, he has held a number of positions in engineering, accounting, rates, and regulation. He was named assistant director of Rates in 1963, and director of the department in 1964.

Other personnel changes include:

Charles H. Newton, Jr. was named assistant to the vice president, Finance, and Treasurer. He also was elected an assistant treasurer of the Company.



Newton

Newton has been with the Company since 1924, starting as a junior engineer after receiving a civil engineering degree from the University of Georgia.

In 1925, he moved to General Accounting, and he was district chief clerk of that department when he was named budget director and an assistant secretary in 1954.

James H. Ranniger was elected an assistant treasurer of the Company and appointed director of Budget & Corporate Reports.

Ranniger

Ranniger started working for PSCo in 1957 while a student at Iowa State College. After graduation, he returned as a junior engineer in Electric System Planning.

He transferred to the Rate Department as a rate engineer in 1960, and he moved to the Budget Department as assistant director last June.

William R. Gardiner and **Delwin D. Hock** were elected assistant secretaries of the Company.

Gardiner

Gardiner was employed in the Accounting Department in 1939, and was named assistant secretary of Colorado-Wyoming Gas Company in 1947.

He became secretary of Western Slope Gas Company in 1964, and transferred to the Accounting Department of PSCo in 1967 as manager of Purchasing, Stores & Insurance.

Hock was graduated from the University of Colorado with a degree in business administration in 1956 and was an accountant for several firms before joining PSCo as director of Auditing in 1962.

Hock

Four years later, he was named assistant to the vice president, Accounting, and in 1967 he became Company auditor and manager of Data Processing, Methods & Procedures, and Information System Studies.

G. Dale Sleichter was named assistant director, Corporate Reports, reporting to Ranniger.

Sleichter

Sleichter was employed by the Company in 1947 as a junior accountant in General Accounting. He was a senior accountant when he transferred to a similar position in Statistics & Reports in 1956.

Peter A. Homburger was named director, Budget, also reporting to Ranniger.

Homburger

Homburger also started working for the Company, in 1953, as a junior accountant in General Accounting. He moved to Taxes & Staff as an accountant in 1962, became a budget analyist in Statistics & Reports in 1965, and moved to a similar position in the Budget Department the following year.

James N. Bumpus was named manager of the newly created Financial Services Department.

Bumpus was employed by PSCo in 1964 as director of Market Analysis & Planning in the Commercial Department. He was appointed staff assistant to the vice president, Finance, in 1967.

Bumpus

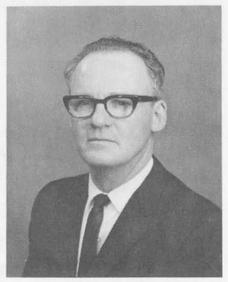
In Sterling, **K. W. Potter** has been advanced to the position of division staff engineer, handling special studies and projects.

Employed by PSCo in 1936, Potter worked in the Electric Meter Department at Denver for three years before transferring to Electric Distribution Engineering.

Potter

He moved to the San Luis Valley Division in 1946 and to Grand Junction in 1950. In 1954, he was named superintendent at Leadville, three years later was appointed superintendent at Sterling.

William E. Kistler replaced Potter as superintendent at Sterling, responsible for operations, maintenance, and construction for the division.



Kistler

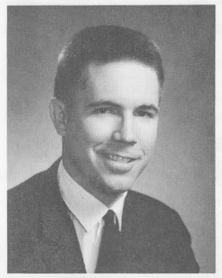
Kistler has been with the Company since 1951, starting as an assistant engineer in Electric Distribution Engineering in Denver. Since 1964, he has been engineering supervisor for the San Luis Valley Division.

At Leadville, **Michael L. Peterson** has been appointed engineer supervisor for the Mountain Division.

Peterson came to PSCo in 1960 after graduation from Colorado State University with a mechanical engineering degree and three years as a lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force.

He worked in various engineering departments and moved to Cheyenne in 1965, where he remained until his recent promotion.

Western Slope Gas Company moved **Lynn Wilkinson** to Durango as superintendent of the Southwest Division.



Wilkinson

Wilkinson started working for PSCo in 1963 in Gas Distribution Engineering in Denver. He transferred to Grand Junction with Western Slope Gas in 1967, was named a senior engineer last year.

Maybe we were pretty poor in the old days, but at least dime stores didn't have to use layaway plans.

Henpecked meteorologist: "My wife speaks 150 words a minute, with gusts up to 180."

EMPLOYEE EDUCATION

The following PSCo personnel recently completed education programs . . .

PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION

Gloria Allen (8th Floor Recept.), punctuation; John Ames (Grand Junction), letter writing; Howard Amy (Cherokee), algebra; Robert Barnkow (7th Ave.), algebra; Dennis Casey (Elec. Distr. Engrg.), computers; Dale Cavanaugh (Denver Subs), math.

Joe Girodo (Western Slope Gas), algebra; John Horvat (Data Processing), written communications; Ernest Jaenson (Bookkeeping), interviews; Stephen Magor (Meter Reading), algebra; Mark McGahey (Elec. Sys. Planning), written communications.

Frederick Pahler (Grand Junction), business math; Robert Richardson (Arapahoe), computers; Norman Scott (Cabin Creek), English; George Sullivan (Salida), math.

COURSES REIMBURSED

University of Colorado

Daniel Donelan (Stores), investing; Ronald Donovan (Brighton), managerial communications; Melvin Karlsberg (Collections), managerial communications, employee relations; Charles Schwartz (Data Processing), oral and written communications.

Metro State College

David Anderson (Data Processing), math, reading; Mary Arons (Purchasing), communication; Michael Crowley (Meter Reading), physics, data processing, English; Marvin Daniel (Credit Union), business communication, math; David Davia (Lipan), math.

James Decker (Stores), accounting, communication; Roy Elwell (Gas Engrg.), data processing, accounting, finance; Philip Foster (Service Records), marketing, psych. testing, psych. & education, accounting; Paul Gehrke (Lipan), math; Clair Gilbert (Service Records), finance, investments.

John Jevons (Data Processing), English; James McClung (Lipan), economics, communications; Alan Morganfield (Gas Distr.), construction, volume design; James O'Connell (Gas Street), algebra, public speaking; William Pelkey (Lipan), trigonometry; Clyde Stoker (Data Processing), communication, accounting.

University of Denver

Ronald Cecil (Collections), philosophy, administration; Melvin Hardt (Employment), administration; Russell White (Div. Acctg.), business problems.

All of the following studied mining claim location: Willis Bashor (Holly), James Bouton (Holly), James Bulkeley (Struct. Engrg.), Fred Cuenin (Elec. Engrg.), William Davies (Real Estate), Murlin Gerstenberger (Holly), David Howard (Holly), Alan Miller (Engrg.), Allyn Miller (Holly), Preston Sinclair (Elec. Engrg.).

Public Service Company

The following studied "Fascinating Womanhood," a special PSCo course: Janet Buchholz (Service Records), Eunice Dickens (Service Records), Laura Griffin (Collections), Patty Hansen (Accts. Info.), Sawaye Hirokawa (Medical), Hillary Lancaster (Collections), Laura Mottl (Western Slope Gas), Barbara Reilly (Commercial Sales), Freda Sayre (Bookkeeping).

Regis College

Robert Dougherty (Meter Reading), accounting, American Society, geometry & calculus, great writers; Elton Hill (Accts. Info.), finance; Joseph Kelemen (Meter Reading), accounting philosophy; Frank Nortnik (Res. Sales), business; Lancing Yachym (Meter Reading), college reading & writing; accounting.

Other Schools

Northeastern Junior College—Homer Anderson (Sterling), business math; Kenneth Wickham (Sterling), accounting.

Mesa Junior College—Keith Coombe (Western Div.), communications.

Lakewood High School — Elsie Schwab (Power Billing), shorthand.

Brighton High School—Virginia DeSantis (Hdqtrs. Bldg. Office), shorthand.

Jefferson Co. Adult Ed.—Della Greenwell (Special Studies), shorthand.

ICS—William Perry (7th Ave.), elec. distr. engrg.

Arapahoe Junior College — Clark Stephens (Employment), psychology; Ruth Yagadich (Englewood), English composition.

EVENING CLASSES

Utility Economics

Edward Allan (Prop. Acctg.), Robert Alley (Gas Street), Ed Jones (Accounts Info.), Leslie Harkins (Elec. Engrg.), William Heatley (Gas Street), Ed Jones (Accounts Info), Phillip Klos (Elec. Oper.), Bruce Mutchler (Methods), Kirk Owen (Service Ext.), Donald Palmer (Meter Reading), Allen Pelon (Methods), Glen Rapp (Commercial), Harold Rust (Englewood), Orin Smith (Finance).

Effective Speaking

W. J. Dixon (Elec. Prod.), David Keller (Mech. Maint.), Ronald Kimsey (Line Constr.), Ferdinand Milton (Lipan), Donald Shaputis (Line Constr.).

Family Financial Management

Ralph Denton (Rate), Loren Griffin (Gas Shop), Leslie Harkins (Elec. Engrg.), Robert Reischman (Line Constr.).

Reading Improvement

Daniel Dunshee (Stationery), William Franek (Elec. Sys. Planning), Willard Grauberger (Gas Street), Jim Hobbs (Lafayette), Gerald Johannes (Gas Util.), Harry McCormick (Prod.), Delmar Milne (Elec. Engrg.), John Parker (Accounts Info.), Raymond Pelster (Methods).

Listening Improvement

Mary Becker (Education), Evelyn Daniels (Telephone), Edward Higgins (Arapahoe), Calvin Hulsey (Data Processing), Eugene McMullen (Service Records), Phil Oakley (Service Ext.), Charles Shields (Gas Street), Douglas Stewart (Gas Street), A. W. Tribelhorn (Accounts Info.), William Turman (Data Processing), Carl Wade (Elec. Distr. Engrg.), Michael Winiarz (Gas Meter Shop).

Writing Improvement

Charles Anderson (Meter Reading), Wendell Bash (System Operation), Gordon Boen (Lakewood), Carl Famini (Stores), Paul Lynch (Broomfield), Charles Mitisek (Substation Engrg.), John Torres (Building Service), John Vescio (Gas Util.).

Basic Electricity

Bruce Davidson (Boulder), Lawrence Evans (Meter Reading), Tom Fisher (Bookkeeping), Keith Kreutzer (Gas Shop), John Kromka, Jr., (Customers), Dick Leach (NE Subs), John Mulligan (Gas Util.), Edward Petera (Denver Subs), James Robertus (Accounts Info.), Nolan Sandage (Gas Util.), Jose Trujillo (Underground Constr.), David Winter (Appliance Shop), Jack Wittwer (Line Constr.).

Vocabulary Improvement

Jean Bowers (Elec. Distr. Engrg.), Frances Gahm (Service Ext.), John Hassoldt (Gas Oper.), Frank McNamara (Service Ext.), Robert Nelson (Elec. Meter), Dominic Palmer (Commercial), Mike Ruscetta (Gas Street), Phillip Ryman (Elec. Meter), Warren Slusher (Gas Distr. Engrg.), Charles Smith (Corporate Tax), Dale Smith (Accounts Info.), Freda Stewart (Bookkeeping), Robert Tilson (Electric Util.), Joseph Velasquez (Elec. Distr. Engrg.), Charles Walcher (Maps & Records), Dana Webb (Maps & Records), R. J. Pauley (Gas Shop).

Party Lines

PUEBLO
by Phyllis Smith

Steve Stanley (age 10) caught a 9-pound, 30-inch Walleye fish at Bull Shoals, Ark., recently. Steve is the son of Jim Stanley, Service Department.

Employees in the Accounting Department are getting a fresh start this year with a complete set of new folio numbers. Hank Romero and Dave Campbell worked with Les Alexander in getting the new system started. Ask Rose Guye or Jim Plese for comments from the customers.

The Gas Club has appointed the new staff for this year: Jim Stanley, president; George Beauvais, vice president; Joan Ebrecht, secretary-treasurer; Ken Lessard, advisor; with Ann Gudger, Tom Stokoe, Bill Muench, and Lester Baker as board members.

The Christmas vacation list is quite long as usual, with the Lane brothers, Martha Boggs, Ken Lessard, George Beauvais, Jim Clark, Stan Haverfield, Laura Conroy, Doris Duncan, Clarence Walp, Orin Rose, William Arnott, John Ashley, Pete English, Russ Johnson, Carl Scott, Jess Secord, and Frank Zupancic all spending time with their families. Rose Guye spent her time in San Diego, Calif.

Charlotte Romero left for the West Coast in January to discern what living is like in Escondido, Calif. Good luck! Charlotte.

A retirement party was given Harley Robertson, Street Department, January 3. Robertson and wife, Eva, will reside in Pueblo until warmer weather, when they will move to Missouri, where they will fish and Harley will do some squirrel hunting with the Remington automatic .22 rifle he was presented at the party by his fellow employees.

All of the employees extend our deepest sympathies to Sharon Stinnet; her son, David Allen, 2; and daughter, Darla Lynn (who was born November 15, 1968); at the loss of of their husband and father, Clarence Stinnett, Jr., who died November 25.

LOCAL OFFICES
by Ethel Robinson

Aurora—Orville Schisler, office manager, was awarded a plaque by the Colorado School Board at Colorado Springs for his 18 years of outstanding service to Aurora schools.

Thornton—A welcome to the new employee, Jane Martin.

Harold Rust, office manager, was elected vice-president of the Adams County Chamber of Commerce for 1969.

Westminster—Betty Valient spent a pleasant time in the Hawaiian Islands with her husband, who was on a rest leave from the 120th Tactical Fighter Squadron in Vietnam.

Arvada—Ronald French, office manager, received recognition at a United Way breakfast for the 120.4% of goal collection in the business district of Arvada.

LEADVILLE
by Bill Heldman

Leadville Christmas Party

Congratulations to the G&E Club for two fine Christmas parties. The children's party, held December 15 in the Prospector Room of the Leadville office building, featured Santa with toys for each child, movies, and plenty of ice cream.

The adults party, held December 20 at the Elks Club, abounded with food served in buffet style and catered by the Cloud City restaurant. An evening of dancing followed.

George Sebestyen, Stores Department, was the 1968 president of the G&E club.

The Mountain Division employees welcome Mike Peterson as the new engineering supervisor, replacing Joe Floyd who resigned to manage a cable TV business in South Dakota.

Mike, his wife Charlotte, and their children Mary, Mickey, and Scot, will move to Leadville from Cheyenne in January.

Sympathies are extended to Dixie Hillis on the death of her father in Grand Junction. Dixie is the wife of Loyce Hillis, transmission line patrolman.

Sympathies to the Henry Emore family (transmission line patrolman in Dillon) on the death of Helen, wife and mother. Helen died in St. Joseph Hospital in Denver on December 27 following a lengthy illness.

MAILING
by Virginia White

We are sorry to report that three of our employees have lost members of their families. Hedwie Richardson lost her mother on November 12 at Witt, Ill. Mildred Tally lost her sister November 13. Francis Campbell lost his brother-in-law December 9. He was assessor in Arapahoe County.

Julie Cain and Timothy Edens of Bill Inserting are engaged and will be married sometime in March.

Welcome to our new young people, Debra Lodge and Edward Markuson.

Linda Michaels transferred to Collections.

LOCAL OFFICES
by Noni Lewis

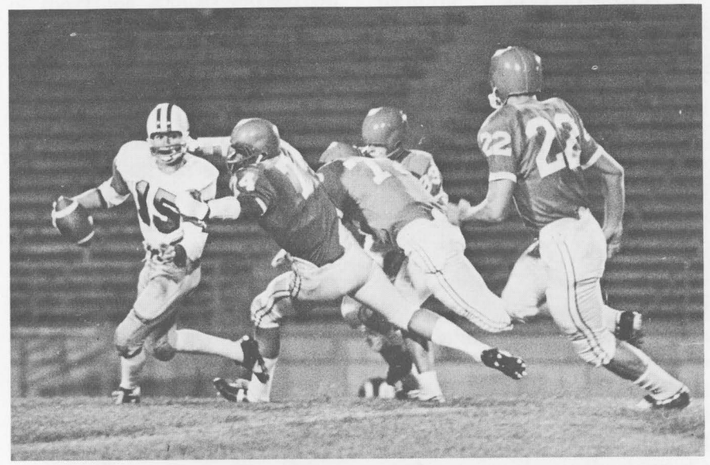
Englewood—Bernice Yagadich was surprised at the holiday season by the return of her son, Gary, from a trip to Europe. Her daughter and son-in-law, Shiela and Doug Frederiksen, flew in from Sacramento, Calif., to spend the holidays.

Harold Rust's son, Hardy, a former PSCo employee, returned from Vietnam in December and after a short leave reported to Air Control School in Glenco, Ga.

LaVerne Hall added a new member to her family. Her son, Greg, married Nancy Matney of Castle Rock on December 18.

Ruby Morgan's son and daughter-in-law, T/Sgt. Roy and Marge Woehrle, spent Christmas with Cliff and Ruby. Roy is stationed in Albuquerque, N.M.

All-Conference Tackle



The big 74 pouncing on the quarterback is Jerry Schwab, son of Harold Schwab (Service Ext.). Jerry, a junior at Arvada High School, was named all-conference tackle on offense and defense. He also was on the all-state 2nd team.

FORT COLLINS
by Linda Renz

Division employees attended a turkey bingo party recently. Winners were Rudy Yakel, Hoyt Hummell, Mrs. Darrell Hornor, Mrs. Al Ayala, Dorothy Brooks, Mrs. Virg Kinnison, Amelia Saracino, Ken Colvin, Olie Blehm, Jo Nace, Leonard Everett, Leaun McGuire, Bessie Gregory, Bob Propp, Linda Corners, Dave Hedstrom, Frank Fidino, and Mrs. Bob Sullivan.

Myron Hayward, division office manager, received a "Thirty-Year Monarch Award" for membership in the Lions Club. All 30 years have been in the Fort Collins Club.

In Estes Par, our office girl carried the lead in the Fine Arts Guild presentation of "No Mother to Guide Her—or, More to be Pitied Than Censured." Rusty Mikel portrayed Spring Overton, the helpless heroine in the "meller drayma."

Welcome to Margie McCrary to the PSCo family. Margie is working in the Berthoud office.

The holidays meant vacations for several of our downtown employees. Darrell Hornor went to Albuquerque, N. M. Bob Buxton was visited by his daughter and son-in-law, who attends Yale University Medical School. The Buxtons had many plans destroyed when a "flu bug" came to call and caught both Bob and Penny. Ten days of their holiday season were spent sick in bed. Amelia Saracino flew to California to visit her brother during the holiday season.

The annual open house party was held in the downtown office the day before Christmas. Hundreds of business people attended and enjoyed coffee and tasty snacks. Santa called on the kiddies to bring gifts at the G&E Club-sponsored Christmas Party held in Loveland this year.

Newly selected members for the G&E Club are Dick Miller, Dick Ogle, Walt Swan, and Bill Baird. These four fellows join Chairman Bob Roadway, Secretary-Treasurer Linda Corners, Al Morgan, and Walt Boyes.

BOULDER DIVISION

by Yolande Barnard & Tom Gschwend

Graves (center) with Jones (left) and Brosius at luncheon.

The holiday season was a busy one for Boulder Division employees. The G&E Club's annual Christmas dinner-dance was held at the Longmont Elks Club on December 14, and seemed to be enjoyed by all who attended.

On December 11, the Tri-Town Lions Club, comprised of members from Frederick, Firestone, and Dacono, presented the 25-year Monarch membership award to retired PSCo employee, Virgil Mangus ("Maggie" to his many friends).

The Longmont Customers' Office staff has moved into their new office at 416 Coffman Street in Longmont. An open house is planned to show off the new facilities. No definite date has been set.

On December 19, a luncheon was held in Louisville to honor L. C. "Bun" Graves, who retired January 1. Present were Les Jones, Bud Worthing, Wayne Ross, John Brosius, Del Reddington, Jack Jiacoletti, Dick Remley, and Percy Conarroe. Bun was presented with his 35-year pin and a gold watch. Conarroe, editor and publisher of the Louisville Times, represented the City at the luncheon.

Ellen "Betsy" Slee, cashier, resigned to attend school near Calcutta, India. Betsy is majoring in international relations. All her friends in the Boulder office wish her the best of luck.

On November 2, a housewarming was tossed for Gilly Hupp, supervisor in the Boulder office, when he made his long-planned move from the University area to his new home in north Boulder. Gilly found the new house wasn't as large as he had thought when the walls started bulging from the swarm of friends who came to help celebrate the move.

Congratulations are in order in the Tax Deduction Department: Paul "Pappy" Fry (Accounting) and his wife, Margie, are grandparents for the second time. Their son, Art, and his wife, Anita, are the parents of a son, Nicholas Peter, born November 13 at Tripler Army General Hospital in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Larry Gehrett (Longmont Gas Dept.) and his wife, Barbara, are the proud parents of their first child, a boy, born December 27. The young man has been named Matthew Brian.

Another "first" (a boy) was born to Glenn Cherrie (meter reader, Lafayette) and his wife, Wendy Lee. Named Ian Alfred, he arrived December 9.

CONSTRUCTION

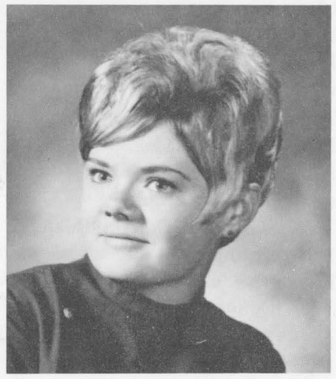
by Verlyn Woodward and Jud Brown

Many Construction Department employees enjoyed their vacations during the Christmas holidays. Among them were Duane Carlson, Philip Delcamp, James Cuvelier, Alfred Schwark, Helge Gustafson, Jud Brown, Albert Giroir, Ronald Carlson, George Soderstrom, Joseph Gerk, Ernest Lopez, Larry Claxton, and William Dechert.

John MacDonald, a former employee in the Construction Department, was in to see us in November. He was commissioned an ensign in the Navy September 27. In December, he was to fly to the Philippine Islands to meet his ship.

Verlyn Woodward attended her class reunion and homecoming at Tarleton State College, in Stephenville, Tex., in October.

Earns Degree



Susan Basford, daughter of John Basford (Arvada), was graduated recently from Colorado State College, Greeley, with a BA degree in elementary education. She is now doing graduate work in sociology and anthropology at CSC.

GAS DISTRIBUTION

by Roy East

Don Schoepp reported that pheasant hunting in the Dakota area last year was poorer than in previous years. According to Don, there was a limited number of birds, and the hunters had to make every shot count.

Arden Bergquist bagged an elk last fall in the Steamboat Springs area. He downed a nice six-point bull for himself and was instrumental in helping a friend, Bill Welch, from Florida, get a five-point bull. As a hobby, Arden does gunsmithing. He has his own shop in his home and spends most of his spare time repairing and remodeling guns. He says he has made some firearms.

Relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Roy East gathered at their Arvada home November 24, in honor of their 35th wedding anniversary. Among the guests were East's brother and sister-in-law who flew in from Decatur, Ill. East's 94-year-old mother, also from Decatur, was the only near relative unable to attend.

CHEROKEE

by Richard Kremers & Billie Brittenham

Merrill E. Street, turbine operator, retired from Cherokee January 1. The above photograph was taken of Mike on his last day at work. It was difficult to get him to slow down long enough to pose for the picture, as he was making sure his equipment was in good order before leaving. We wish Mike the very best of health and happiness in his retirement.

GAS SHOP

by Gene Telgmann, Al Ballard, and Chuck Waffell

Gerry Greenough and his wife went to "sunny" California on vacation and spent two weeks in cold, damp fog, while Mr. and Mrs. Roy Schoberlin ran into sheets of rain on a vacation in Oklahoma. All have decided that Colorado winters aren't so bad after all.

Denver was one of the first cities in the nation to get an epidemic of the Hong Kong flu, and Gas Shop employees, like many others throughout the Company, had the dubious distinction of "pioneering" this almost incredible bug. For several weeks, most of us felt like the "walking dead." At least we were able to commiserate over our woes.

Bill Carlton is recovering from a recent illness, and Mrs. Andrew Suchey is recuperating from surgery. Both have been in St. Luke's.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Larry Dunham, parents of a 6-lb., 15½-oz. son, Grant, born December 12.

Del Steider braved the sub-zero temperatures and hazardous weather conditions of Colorado and Nebraska over New Year's to have a holiday vacation with relatives in Schickley, Neb.

Best wishes to Lou Shakin who transferred to the Residential Sales Department after seven years in the Gas Shop.

Super Bronco fan Ralph "Bud" Thomson hasn't missed a home Bronco game since pro football came to Denver. He often dreamed of attending an out-of-town game. Recently, for an anniversary present his father gave him and his wife two tickets to the New York Jet-Bronco game, plus plane fare. Bud said he didn't see much of New York itself, but he did see the Broncos beat the Jets.

Bill Strohmeyer bagged his first deer of the season, a four-pointer near Granby. But not to be outdone (by himself) he took a second trip to the same area, and brought home a six-pointer trophy.

"Its so romantic to sail the Atlantic and land in Puerto Rico." These words expressed by William Toelle represent his feelings during a recent vacation on that Caribbean island. After a two-hour flight on a jet, he arrived to see a paradise of palm trees and warm weather. He spent two glorious weeks swimming on beautiful beaches and enjoying the scenery.

Bill was so enthused about his stay that he purchased three acres of land on Puerto Rico. The politeness and hospitality of the people and the weather (88 high and 80 low, year around) sold him on this tropical island.

Besides Puerto Rico, he visited French Guinea and Devil's Island. He was very impressed with the old French prison. It's just a tourist attraction now with nothing left but a few old buildings and jail cells.

Graduated from CU

Sandra Kay Klein, daughter of Raymond R. Klein (Grand Junction), was graduated from the University of Colorado in January. She majored in elementary education.

7th AVE. BLDG. SERVICE

by Harvey Mosley

A friendly greeting to our many friends of PSCo from Seventh Avenue Building Service. May this year of 1969 bring good fortune to you and yours.

Our deepest sympathy to Percy Jaggers and his family on the death of his mother at Monroe, La.

(Continued next page)

Our department was kept well informed on pro football last fall by our witty and friendly Joe Mitchell. He knows pro football very well, and each Monday lunch hour, the department was buzzing with Bronco talk. Joe comes by his football knowledge through his brother, Bobby Mitchell, who plays with the Washington Redskins.

Rolls Perfect Game

Erv Geilert (Transportation, Lipan) rolled a "300" game in the third week of qualifying for the Molly Mayfield Bowling Tournament. Geilert won $200 for the highest scratch game among the 1,329 men who competed that week.

PRODUCTION

by Grace Roush

Here we are well into a New Year again—some of us a few pounds heavier from all the goodies we enjoyed during the holidays, and others having shed a few pounds because of the flu, but each of us looking forward hopefully to a good year.

The flu, in one form or another, made the rounds here at Belleview. Bill Sutherland was laid low for a week: Phil Shaffer, Diane Knaus, Margaret Peterson, A. H. Haberland, Ken Barnett, and yours truly each took our turn, and then Roger Prater really had a siege, coming back to work with a deep bass voice. Jim Hartfield was the latest to succumb, and now we hope this is the end of it.

We certainly enjoyed the doll tea and a note of thanks is due the girls. Those from our office assisting were Loretta Hollis and Diane Knaus. Diane also sang in the choir again this year. (Her flying instructor has allowed her to "take-off" but he still brings the plane in for the landing. Just want to keep you all up to date on this venture).

The new faces in our office belong to Scott Diffendaffer, who transferred from Cherokee to Results Department, and to Bob Hoffman who is here temporarily while preparing to go to Peach Bottom, Pa., for further nuclear training. Fritz Swart and the first group of candidates for training are due back February 1, and then Ken Barnett will have a turn at Peach Bottom, along with his group of trainees.

Judy Reichwein has temporarily left her post at Zuni Chem Lab to work at Cherokee.

As the year drew to a close, a number of people were on vacation time. At the steam plants, the girls each took a few days off—Jo Reiman was temporarily relieved by Walt Kaufman at Zuni, Merle Heckendorn held the fort at Arapahoe, and Billie Brittenham at Cherokee says she didn't have enough time to count! Donna Tone and family spent Thanksgiving in Wisconsin with relatives and even got to shovel a little Wisconsin snow.

Hank Haberland's son, Carl, flew in from Hawaii on business and daughter, Marge, took time off from her graduate studies at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, to spend Christmas at home.

Scott Diffendaffer's mother from Alamosa was a visitor in their home, and Diane Knaus entertained her father, sister and family from Hildreth, Neb.

Loretta Hollis started the New Year off by driving to St. Louis, Mo., for a little visiting combined with business.

We regretfully report the death of Jim Hartfield's wife, Mary Anne, on December 5 and extend our deepest sympathy to Jim. Also bereaved, Bud Baal flew to Illinois to attend his grandmother's funeral. Bill Brines and wife flew to Kansas City to attend the funeral of Mrs. Brines' brother, who passed away December 11.

Our holiday visitors included retiree Larry Card, Jim Auten (now in Boulder), and Vicky Goltry Stirn.

WINS ROSE BOWL TRIP

Jim Skelton (Electrical Engineering), left, receives Rose Bowl football tickets from KBTV owner John Mullins for winning entry in KBTV contest. Skelton, who is a cousin of Comedian Red Skelton, and an uncle, Dan Daniels of Denver, were guests of KBTV at the Rose Bowl and Disneyland.

METER READING

by Jack Beers

Jerry Mangone is still talking about the 10-day trip he and his wife, Gertrude, took to Mexico last fall.

First, they flew to Acapulco. Their four days there were highlighted by bullfights and a yacht cruise. They then spent one day at Taxco, where they enjoyed seeing art paintings and silver crafts.

The remaining five days were spent in Mexico City watching the Olympic games. They saw eight basketball games, including the final between the U.S. and Yugoslavia, and the last two nights of the swimming championships and the awarding of medals.

The Mangones were impressed by the closing ceremonies of the Olympics, the hospitality of the Mexican people, and the excellent facilities in Mexico City.

ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION ENGINEERING

by Roy Wood

Again this year, we wish to express our appreciation to the girls of the Office Section, Jean Bowers, Grace Cordova, Beverly DeMoss, Virginia Glendinning, Nancy Hinman, and Janice Koelle, for setting up and decorating our office Christmas tree and for serving the candy, nuts, and rolls at our morning coffee break on Christmas Eve.

Several retirees from the department took time out from their holiday activities to visit us on Christmas Eve. They included Merle Jordan, Bill Killey, Wes Moreland, Arnold Perreten, and Martin Powell. We are always glad to see these old friends and are happy to see them all looking so well.

We have two new men working in the department. Norman Nesbit has transferred from Structural Engineering and is now working in the Underground Section. Norm has an ME degree from CU, is married, and has two children.

Humphrey Cobb is now working in the Maps and Record Section. Humphrey is from Nashville, Tenn., and is a graduate of Nashville Christian Institute and Denver Technical College. He is also married and has two children.

Ralph Roepnack has returned to 7th Avenue after working almost two years at Belleview. Bob Bilisoly is now working at Belleview with Sam Schuck, Dudley Huling, Carl Wade, and Warren "Cuz" Yetter.

Toys for Tots

Toys for Tots got a boost when Adams County Sertoma Club presented money and toys to Marine Corps Reserve, sponsor of the program for needy children in the Denver area. Sgt. Ken Giese (Residential Sales), standing, in uniform, is a member of reserve and a director of club.

BRIGHTON DIVISION

by Bea Dersham

Linda Barrett, daughter of Jean Fitzgerald, began her student teaching at East High School in Denver on January 2. Linda will be graduated from Colorado State College in Greeley in June.

Bob Decker, Commercial Department, and his wife, Annette, became the proud grandparents of their first grandchild, Kenneth Paul Anderson. Kenneth, weighing in at 7 lb. 1 oz., was born to Bob's daughter, Diane, who resides in Richland, Wash.

Recently, a Husband-Wife Safety Meeting was held at the Brighton Service Center. Fred Wilhoft, Brighton Gas Department, and Rane Karnes, Brighton Electric Department, were in charge of the arrangements. They gave a short demonstration on first aid and were assisted by George Camblin of the Denver Gas Department. In addition to the first aid aspects of the meeting, the Company's electric car was available for inspection, and many of the employees and their wives rode in it.

Our sympathy is extended to Herb Richmeier and family in the loss of Mrs. Richmeier's mother.

Santa Claus was the special guest at the Brighton Division G&E Club Children's Christmas party, held recently at the Service Center. Walt Disney cartoons, gifts, door prizes, and refreshments all added up to a fun-filled evening.

WESTERN DIVISION

by Chuck Kemper

Rick Hollembeak, 14-year-old son of Bob Hollembeak (Western Subs), was a patient at the Shriners Hospital in Salt Lake City in January for foot surgery.

Ruth Bohl, daughter of Kenneth Bohl, was chosen Student of the Month for November at Debeque High School. The selection is made by the school faculty on the basis of scholastic standing, citizenship, and participation in extracurricular activities.

Ruth is in National Honor Society and is student council representative of that organization. She is in the school band and chorus and is the Grand Junction Daily Sentinel correspondent for the school. She also is in her church teen choir and a Sunday school teacher for junior girls. Her hobbies are hunting, camping, and reading adventure stories.

ELECTRIC METERS

by Andy Andersen

Ken Kingsford and his family drove to Ogden, Utah, to spend Thanksgiving with Ken's brother, making their first stop Grand Junction where they had a very enjoyable visit with the Evan Richards family.

Thurmond Bedgood drove to Michigan where his wife had been visiting with relatives, and although spending Christmas there was fine, the drive back proved to be a bit hazardous due to snow and ice on the roads.

Pat Fagan and his wife flew to Las Vegas to visit relatives for a few days, and John Platt and his family drove to Nebraska to spend Christmas on the farm with his wife's family.

Ben Underwood and his wife drove to Texas for a few days, and Charlie Holm and his wife spent part of their vacation sightseeing in and around the Phoenix area.

Bob McCaig and his family spent Christmas with Bob's father and his wife's mother in Nebraska, and both of them happen to be married to each other, making it a very close family relationship, and a very enjoyable holiday for everyone.

We would like to extend our sympathy to Ellen Clark on the death of her mother.

FRONT RANGE

by
Sally Heiberger,
Marianne Bohannon,
and Harvey Chute

Ford Craig, working foreman of the Idaho Springs line crew, is a very proud grandfather. His first grandchild was born in November, and has been named Dane Ford.

[illegible]or appliance
[illegible] very happy occasion on January 2, the 90th birthday of his mother. Her children, five grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren also attended.

Two events during the Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons were enjoyed by Front Range employees and their families.

Husbands and wives gathered at the Hiwan Country Club for the annual dinner-dance. Jack Rouse, division manager, presented awards to fellow employees for their years of service. Along with the fine meal of Cornish game hen and wild rice served by the club, the Eddy Lucas Trio supplied enjoyable dance music for all.

On December 21, Santa Claus visited the children of division employees at the Evergreen office. Carols, games, and gifts brightened the eyes of our small ones and warmed the hearts of each and every parent. May there always be Christmas, Santa Claus, and happy children.

The Front Range wishes to extend their warmest greetings for the New Year, and may you all have the best in life.

DATA PROCESSING, METHODS AND PROCEDURES

by Geo. Herman Brown

Howard Amy is the new man in the burster area. He recently transferred from the Production Dept. at Cherokee Station. Glad to have you aboard, Howard.

Larry Rosenberg and John Horvat have taken up jogging in their respective neighborhoods each evening. Besides making all the dogs bark, we hope no one mistakes them for something else.

Deepest sympathy to Frances Thide in the loss of her father, Jay Thide of Longmont.

Mildred Parish drove to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona, then on to Las Vegas for her first glimpse of the fabulous playground. Saw all the sights and managed to save enough from her winnings to buy a new red suit. Happy Holiday.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

by Dwaine Bolke
and Wendell Stephens

Jim Cherry

Jim Cherry, son of Ross Cherry of Electrical Engineering, was elected captain of the Aurora Central High School basketball team. Jim, a senior this year, leads his team in points and rebounds, and holds the highest overall efficiency rating on his team. Last year, Jim was chosen by the Denver Post for an honorable mention for his Centennial League play.

Jim also held second spot in Central High's All-Conference mile relay, and he has received several scholarships.

R. O. Dickinson, structural engineer, will be assigned to the Construction Department for one year starting in February. Dick is the first of the structural engineers to benefit from this new program. While he is gaining experience in construction engineering, Woody Erickson will be gaining a helping hand.

Bill and Anna Moore enjoyed a vacation trip to Florida and the Bahama's. The Moore's drove most of the way (over 6,000 miles). Bill says those sunny beaches are great. Anna added: "Especially when it snows in Colorado."

James Bouton, assistant transmission engineer, and Richard Dickinson, structural engineer, recently spent two days in St. Paul, Minn., attending a seminar sponsored by Meyer Machine, Inc., manufacturers of Tulite Poly-12 Tapered Steel Poles. The highlight of the seminar was an inspection trip of their manufacturing facilities.

CHEYENNE

by Ann Taglialavore

John (Corky) Carstensen and Michael Peterson will be greatly missed in Cheyenne, but we wish them both success in their new positions. Our loss will be Table Mountain's gain in getting our Corky, and Mike will be a great asset to Leadville.

George Rath spent part of his vacation getting over the flu but did manage to get in some hunting and fishing, before he came back to work.

Holiday vacations were taken by Cecil Dunn, Donald Stang, Ray Lankford, and Frank Roberts of the Gas Department; Jim Reisbeck, Clyde Parker, Glen Maughner, Joe Miller, and Victor Wise from the Electric Department; and Sylvia Johnston and Velma Quinn of the Accounting Department. Also enjoying a Yule time vacation were Judy Wilkinson, Virgil Mabie, and Kenneth Headrick.

Who is that proud grandfather in our office? No other than Wallace K. Reed who was presented with a grandson on January 9. The new arrival's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Reed.

BOOKKEEPING

by Jack Arnold

1968 is history, and 1969 is upon us, full of promise. Looking back, it really wasn't so bad.

Early spring saw a new look in the Bookkeeping Dept. when the extra ledger rotator in the Accounts Info. Dept. was requisitioned for our use, and the desks were rearranged by work sections.

About this time, vacations started, and one by one familiar faces disappeared for a week or two at a time—Europe, Alaska, and one fellow even ended up in HELL, Mich., of course. Hemisfair '68 in San Antonio was visited by many, and several took the kids home to visit grandma. A few even insisted they stayed home, slept late, and enjoyed it.

Ann Bylsma said she did nothing but marry off her two sons, so she could move in to a smaller home. Good luck to them all.

1968 also saw many of our employees part company with Bookkeeping, some to other departments within the Company, and some to other fields of endeavor.

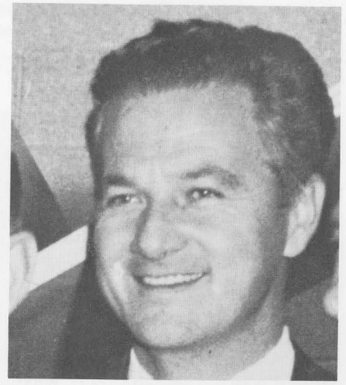
Janet Lynch left to work with a brother on a ranch at Granby, and stopped in this fall to inform us that she was to be married soon. Lucky girl!

Sharon Spurvey left to spend more time with her new son, and Dave Finnell transferred to Meter Reading, Ron Beem to Service Records, and Della Greenwell to Special Studies. Our superintendent, E. W. Jaenson, was promoted to staff assistant, and transferred to Customers General. Good luck to them all.

New faces that joined us mid-season include Freda Sayre from Cashiers; Dorothy Hendren, Barbara Pawkett, Mary Lou Naylor, Al Muria, and Dan Boyle from Mailing; and Sam Guenther, our new superintendent, from Collections. And we gave collections Eldon Brown, in exchange for John Hanrahan of Service Records.

About this time, Halloween came, and left a stranger in the Power Billing Dept., only to have him leave at the end of the day. A friendly fellow he was too.

We in the Bookkeeping Dept. ended the year with all of the pomp and circumstance we could, each and every one enjoying the Holy season in his or her own way. Even the Hong Kong flu didn't slow us down too much, and we have entered into the New Year with much hope and happiness.



Johnson

Jim Johnson, son-in-law of Freda Stewart, received his BA degree in psychology from CU in January. Johnson works for the Martin Company as a human engineer.

WESTERN SLOPE GAS

by Rusty Hurley
& Margaret Barker

Lynda Clark, daughter of Austin Clark, superintendent of our office

(Continued next page)

in Salida, was initiated into Rainbow girls on December 12. Congratulations, Lynda.

Best wishes to Harry Moyes' daughter, Mary, who was married to Charles Culp on November 30, in Salida. Both are attending college in Pueblo.

We are going to miss Harvey Hannah around our Company as he is moving to Australia to work for an oil and gas company. Lots of luck, Harvey, to you and your family in this new venture.

Christmas was quite exciting this year for Rusty Hurley, especially because her uncle came in from England to spend the holidays with her. She hadn't seen him for ten years, and this was a wonderful treat for her family.

Bob Jonas' son was home for Christmas from Germany before leaving to serve in Vietnam. Robert Kelly's daughter and son-in-law came in from out-of-state for Christmas, also. Ed Schuh visited Wisconsin for the holidays.

California was a popular place in December. Dick Mottl spent some time with his parents, and Jim and Margaret Barker saw the East-West Shrine game, the Rose Parade, and Rose Bowl game.

We said goodbye to two Chart Processing employees recently. Gladys Milburn retired, and Bonnie Oldham is on temporary leave. Sandra Bamford and Delores Tellefsen are the two new employees in that department. Best of luck to you all.

Pete, do you really think you'll be any more graceful on skis than you are at Karate??

SAN LUIS VALLEY

by Jack Corry

The 1968 G&E Club officers wound up a successful year of activities with the Children's Christmas Party held at the Alamosa Elks Club. The following employees served on the 1968 committee, and deserve a pat on the back for a job well done: Kitty Hoffman (president), Norma Smith (secretary), Roy Pruett, Lance Blair, Lloyd Litten, C. E. McWilliams, Eddie Burger, and Dwayne Eklund.

Alamosa Christmas Party

Members of the 1969 committee, selected by popular vote, are: Gary Pope (president), Lawrence Cooper, Rosemarie Kingery, John D. Andre, Lester Johnson, Truman Painter, Walter Eavenson, and Larry Owens.

Lou Richardson, who transferred here last fall from the Denver Gas Street Department, has two sons that local football coaches will be happy to have in their schools. Twelve-year-old Donny placed first at Englewood last year in the punt, pass, and kick contest sponsored by the Ford Motor Company. He went from Englewood to the Denver Metro finals, but did not place in the events there. His brother, Gary, did not place last year, but was third in his age group in 1965, and captured a first at Englewood in 1966.

Mel Bennett, appliance serviceman in the Denver shop since 1963, has transferred to the San Luis Valley Division, where he will be working in the Alamosa and Monte Vista areas. Mel, his wife Sharon, and their three children, John (8), Melodee (6), and Jimmy (4), are welcome as the newest members of the Division employee group.

Roy Pile tells us that happiness is having a state patrolman follow you for about ten miles down the highway, flash his red lights and pull you over to the shoulder of the road, get out of his car, approach with ticket book in hand, then commend you on your safe driving and advise you that he is recommending you for a safe-driver award. This all happened to Roy when he was returning to Alamosa from Ft. Collins after Christmas.

PASAWASACA

by Kay Tarvin

Fun on the slopes.

During this busy time of year, with reports, annuals, tax deadlines, etc., we find one of the most active groups of all is just busy having fun!! That's the PASAWASACA Club, over 100 members strong.

At Arapahoe Basin, we noticed the improved ability taking place each week as the 42 members who took advantage of our group lessons practiced their technique. It was especially fun, too, to discuss these sessions at the overnight trip when the club stayed at the Arapahoe Basin Lodge in January.

We have enjoyed the early season activities, and now look forward to many more, including ice skating, tobogganing, a night ski trip, one-day ski outings, and an overnight ski trip in early March.

Anyone interested is invited to join PASAWASACA. Meeting notices are always posted on the Company bulletin boards.

Don't resent growing old. A great many are denied the privilege.

The only prediction for 1969 that's safe to make is that you will have aged 12 months when it's over.

HONORED FOR SAVINGS BONDS SERVICE

Secretary of the Treasury Joseph Barr (right) thanks PSCo President R. T. Person for outstanding service to the U. S. Savings Bonds program. At left are secretary-designate David Kennedy and former secretary Henry Fowler. Person and other members of the U. S. Industrial Payroll Savings Committee received the Treasury's Silver Medal of Merit award at a meeting at the State Department in Washington, D. C.

Weddings

SAKO-MILLER

Lillian Miller, daughter of Ellis A. Miller (Elect. Dist. Engrg.), and Jerald Sako (Western Slope Gas) were married November 27 at Christ the King Catholic Church in Evergreen. The bride is a junior at Colorado State University. After a honeymoon in Aspen, the couple are living in Loveland.

STOWELL-CANIS

Christine Sue Canis, son of James L. Canis (Boulder), and Gary Lee Stowell of Oswegatchie, N.Y., were married December 28 at the First United Presbyterian Church chapel in Greeley. The bride is a sophomore at Colorado State College. The couple will live in Cheyenne, where the groom is stationed with the U. S. Air Force.

WILSON-COTTLE

Robin Jo Cottle, daughter of Robert J. Cottle (Brighton), and John Wilson were married December 23. After a honeymoon in Colorado, the couple made their home in Cheyenne.

ADOPTED SUGGESTION LIST

The following suggestions should be used by all persons and departments when possible. The ideas in boldface have Company-wide application. For further information on any suggestion, contact the Education Department.

IDEAS USED IN 1968—233

ELECTRIC

3312—Install gate switches above existing ones at all four positions of Valmont entrance gate. W. E. Stonebraker, Boulder. $12.

4749—Modify work orders for built-up meter installations to include space for wire and conduit sizes. Tom Sullens, 7th Ave. $14.

5836—Provide location pegs to prevent top covers on some trucks from sliding into and breaking radio phone antennas on the trucks. R. Newell, 5th & Walnut. $14.

5867—Put telephone in crew room at Belleview in a soundproof booth. Arthur Blom, Belleview. $10.

16589—Provide safety goggles for cars used by Engineering personnel. Robert Lawrence, 7th Ave. $12.

245—Install locking device on front door of Grand Junction Steam Plant that requires a key to unlock from either side. Donald Redfield, Grand Junction. $10.

4723—Make right-of-way agent responsible for staking location of proposed mid-block street lights. Bill Haberkorn, 7th Ave. $10.

5612—Extend belt guards past shaft on motor side of drive pulleys on No. 3, 4, and 5 air compressor controls at Zuni. Jerry Layne, Zuni. $10.

5628—Relocate oil ring covers on such equipment as No. 2 BFP motor on outboard side of control air compressors to allow for safer and easier maintenances. Carl Weaver, Zuni. $10.

5631—Restore safety clips to hooks on electric chain hoists used in cleaning stationary screens at Zuni. Carl Weaver, Zuni. $10.

9393—Equip snocat 39-903 with tail light. John Lichtenwalter, Cheyenne. $10.

10325—Modify breaker potential devices in cabinets to allow hook stick operation of ground switches. Alton Crisman, Cameo. $14.

GAS

5524—Eliminate service valve location cards and records since this information is now included on gas service inspection cards. Darrell Pepper, Lipan. $12.

16492—Install bleedoff valve on line above shutoff valve leading to compressor base on all Street Dept. compressors. James Stanley, Pueblo. $18.

5719—Correct deficiency in design on pipe trailer 60-132. Duane Dreith, Longmont. $25.

17002—Install pipe bumpers in northwest corner of Lipan yard to protect material stored there. Paul Newport, Lipan. $12.

17354—Change in entrance to Fort Collins service center to eliminate safety hazard. Albert Bebhardt, Fort Collins. $10.

ACCOUNTING & MISC.

3272—Change in bill calc program A1117-error pull section. John Arnold, Books. $36.

3274—Retain executed meter cards and special read orders at Record Storage Center for two years instead of six. John Arnold, Books. $12.

4823—Revise plant transfer statement to include purchase date of unit installed or removed. C. K. Armstrong, Lipan. $12.

5407—Change program so a special meter reading form coded 7 can follow a chargeoff when issued in same billing period. M. Diane Nielsen, Bookkeeping. $22.

5929—Print type "9's" while Program A 1127 is running instead of afterwards. Charles Best, Data Processing. $40.

16844—Write program that would continue to print types of error per ledger, and also show revenue amounts to tape for each ledger. Esther Foster, Data Processing. $12.

3336—That meter readers in Boulder Division use cards with Boulder mailing address rather than the address of the district office. James Barton, Boulder. $14.

5657—Elimination of a safety hazard when working on 480-v equipment in Commercial Sales Dept. Ronald Larsen, Commercial Sales. $10.

5930—Revise Customer Ownership 1-A form to make it easier to keypunch. Darlene Carter, Data Processing. $10.

16207—A new procedure for notifying customers of returned checks when they cannot be contacted by phone. Geneva Butler, Collections. $14.

16209—Install phone equipment to eliminate delays for departments requesting information from service records. E. C. Jacobson, Collections. $14.

16279—A change on crane at Lipan yard to prevent kinking of drop cables. D. Darrell McGahhey, Lipan. $10.

17085—An improved procedure for numbering security agreements in Service Extension Dept. E. C. Jacobson, Collections. $24.

BIRTHS

Wayne John Weber, son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Weber (7th Ave.), born December 20, weighing 7 pounds, 9 ounces.

Gregory David McGahey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark L. McGahey (Electric System Planning), born November 12, weighing 6 pounds, 11 ounces.

Amy Beth Enderlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Enderlin (Cherokee), born January 7, weighing 8 pounds, 2 ounces.

Corey LeMar Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Williams (Gas Engineering), born November 17, weighing 7 pounds, 9 ounces.

Darin Michael Elwell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Elwell (Gas Engineering), born December 6, weighing 6 pounds, 14 ounces.

William A. Dodd Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Dodd (Electrical Engineering), born December 8, weighing 7 pounds, 13 ounces.

Colby Scott Hopkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gary Hopkins (Transportation), born December 1, weighing 7 pounds.

Michael Wayne Siefken, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Siefken (Line Construction) and grandson of Wayne Regelin (Arvada), born October 6, weighing 6 pounds, ½ ounce. Mrs. (Diana) Siefken is a former employee (Accounts Info).

In Memory

EARL W. ALMGREN, 701 Crescent Drive, Boulder, died December 4. Mr. Almgren was employed by the Company on September 22, 1929, and was a dispatcher at Valmont when he retired on May 1, 1965.

PERRY NELSON, 4908 Irving street, Denver, died December 17. Mr. Nelson, who was a representative in the Customer Service Department when he retired on January 1, 1963, was employed by the Company on September 9, 1919.

HARRY STEVENSON, 2515 Lafayette, Denver, died December 25. Mr. Stevenson entered the employ of the Company on April 8, 1946. At the time of his retirement on March 1, 1966, he was a groundman in the Electric Line Department.

RICHARD L. LAES, 815 10th Street, Berthoud, died December 24. Mr. Laes was employed by the Company on July 22, 1947, as a lineman in Fort Collins. He was a local service representative at Berthoud when he died.

C. M. DUNCAN, 480 S. Decatur, Denver, died December 20. Mr. Duncan was employed by the Company on April 17, 1924. When he retired on January 1, 1961, he was a mechanic in the Transportation Department.

LEONARD E. BORN, 1383 S. Franklin, Denver, died December 12. Mr. Born was employed by the Company on April 20, 1926. He was a foreman in the Gas Shop when he retired on November 1, 1963.

MAX SIERT, 1425 Venice Street, Longmont, died January 5. Mr. Siert was employed by the Company on June 20, 1946. He was a repairman in the Pressure Regulation Department when he retired on March 1, 1964.

HERBERT J. JONES, 711 17th Street, Boulder, died December 30. Mr. Jones, who was employed by the Company on November 16, 1921, was a control operator at Valmont when he retired on May 1, 1968.

DAVID R. MILBURN, 223 E. 6th Street, Cheyenne, died December 26. Mr Milburn, a fitter-serviceman in the Gas Department at Cheyenne, was employed as a utilityman in that department on January 19, 1953.

After 10 Days Return to

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P.O. Box 840
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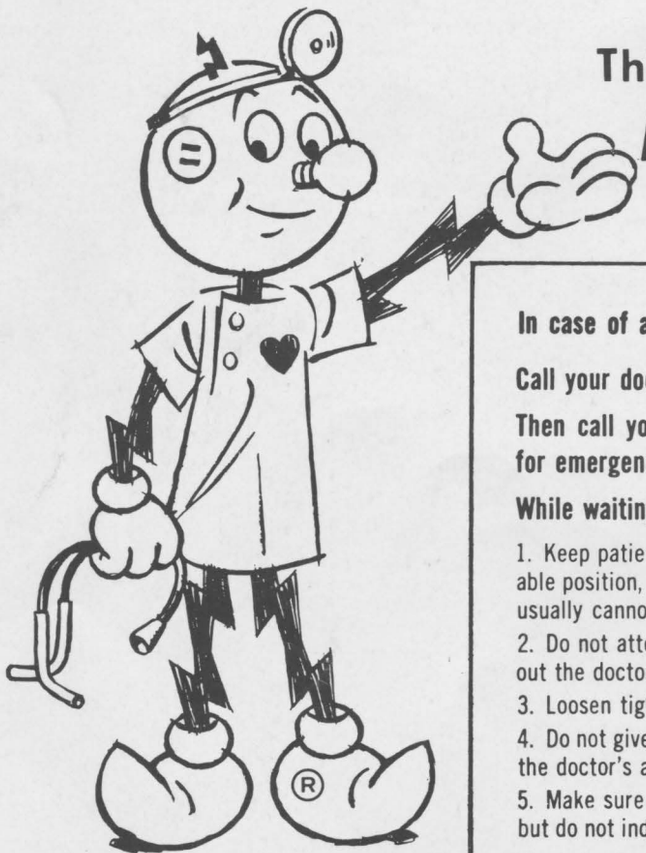


This is National HEART MONTH

In case of a heart attack in your family

Call your doctor at once

Then call your Police Department for emergency oxygen

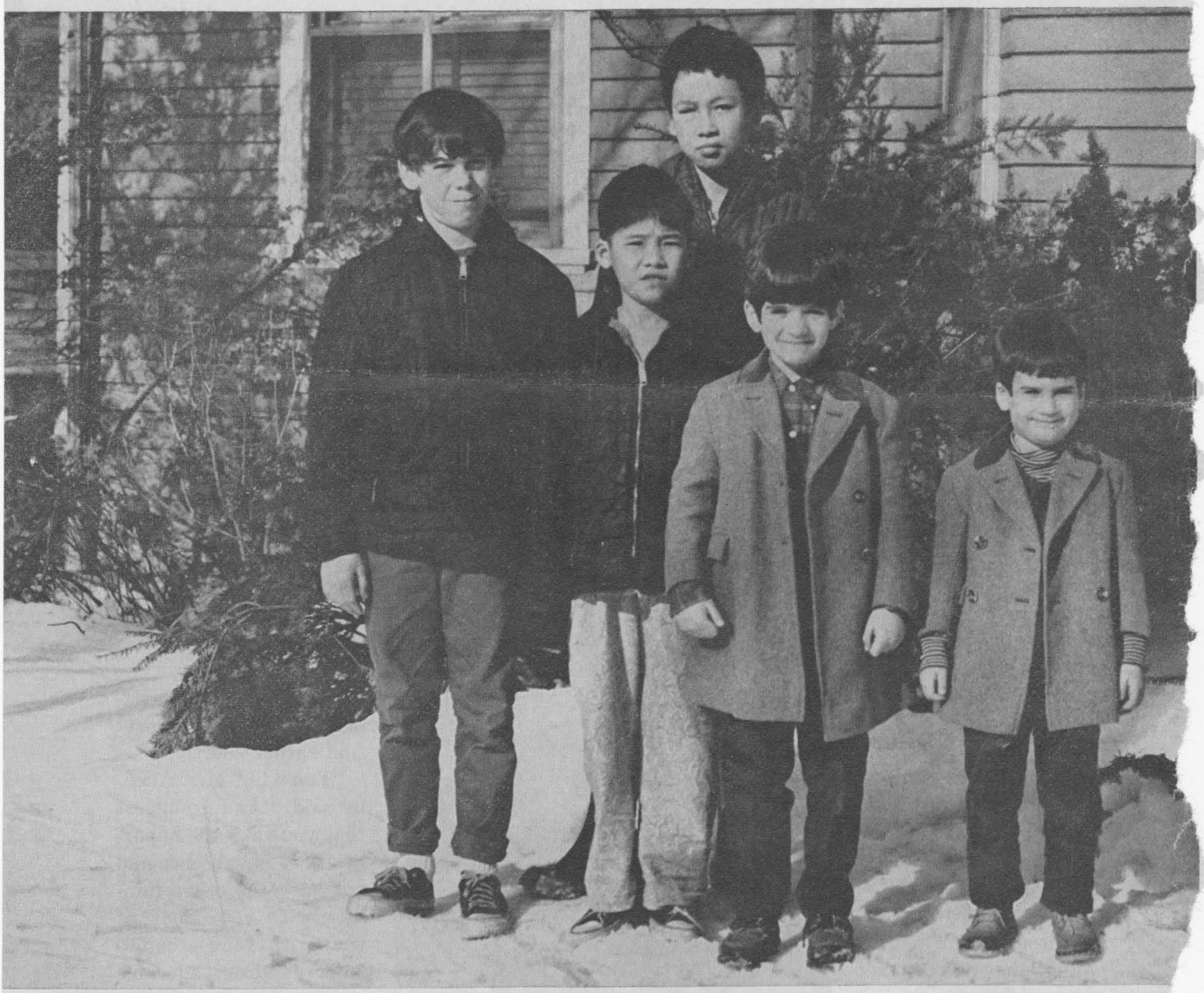
While waiting . . .

1. Keep patient quiet, but help him into a comfortable position, halfway between lying and sitting. He usually cannot breathe comfortably lying flat.
2. Do not attempt to carry or lift the patient without the doctor's supervision.
3. Loosen tight clothing such as belts and collars.
4. Do not give the patient anything to drink without the doctor's advice.
5. Make sure the patient does not become chilled, but do not induce sweating with too many blankets.

One Family's Pledge

BY ELISABETH KEIFFER

Luom and Viet were two little war-maimed children from across the world. But they were like unexpected Christmas gifts in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe More



Viet and Luom (second and third from left) joined Tommy More (left), Susie More, in parka, and Maria More, adopted Korean orphan (far right), for happy portrait in front of Mores' Newton, Massachusetts, home. Two youngsters in middle are Aaron and Joseph Gurian, sons of former chairman of COR group.

Rose, would you give this to Leeanne when you go?

Marg.

This would I have you remember in remembering me:
That which seems most feeble and bewildered in
you is the strongest and most determined.
Is it not your breath that has erected and hardened
the structure of your bones?
And is it not a dream which none of you remember
having dreamt that builded your city and
fashioned all there is in it?
Could you but see the tides of that breath you would
cease to see all else,
And if you could hear the whispering of the dream
you would hear no other sound.
But you do not see, nor do you hear, and it is well.
The veil that clouds your eyes shall be lifted by
the hands that wove it,
And the clay that fills your ears shall be pierced
by those fingers that kneaded it.
And you shall see
And you shall hear.
Yet you shall not deplore having known blindness,
nor regret having been deaf.
For in that day you shall know the hidden
purposes in all things.
And you shall bless darkness as you would bless light.
The wind blows, and restless are the sails;
Even the rudder begs direction.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF WAR VICTIMS IN INDOCHINA

PART II: ORPHANS AND CHILD WELFARE

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH REFUGEES AND ESCAPEES

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

MAY 11, 1973

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RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF WAR VICTIMS IN INDOCHINA

PART II: ORPHANS AND CHILD WELFARE

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1973

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON REFUGEES AND ESCAPEES
OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:05 a.m., in room 2228, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Senator Edward M. Kennedy (chairman), presiding.

Present: Senators Kennedy (presiding), Hart, and Fong.

Also present: Dale S. de Haan, counsel; Jerry M. Tinker, staff consultant; Patricia Carney, secretary to the subcommittee; Marc Ginsberg; assistant; and Mrs. Dorothy Parker, assistant to Senator Fong.

Senator KENNEDY. The subcommittee will come to order.

Today's hearing resumes the subcommittee's inquiry into the people problems of Indochina.

Nearly a month ago—on April 16—the subcommittee considered the deteriorating situation in Cambodia, where the number of war victims dramatically escalates each day the bombing and conflict continues. This morning we shall focus on the most pitiful of war victims—the children of Indochina, especially those in South Vietnam.

Nothing so graphically reminds us of the human debris in Southeast Asia—and of our national responsibility to help heal the wounds of war—than the cries for help from homeless orphans, young refugees and maimed children—who are scattered by the hundreds of thousands over the face of Indochina—in North and South Vietnam, in Laos and Cambodia.

For many years their cries for help fell on deaf ears. The problems of child welfare and the needs of orphans went unattended—because governments were too preoccupied with making war.

As early as 1965, witnesses before this subcommittee told of a growing need for child welfare programs, trained personnel, and long range planning for children in South Vietnam. And in 1967, at the urging of this subcommittee, a special AID social welfare task force was dispatched to South Vietnam to make program recommendations for children and others disadvantaged by the war. And we will hear this morning from the Chairman of that task force. But, as with so many other reports on humanitarian needs in Indochina, the

task force's recommendations were filed away and all but ignored--as conditions among the children and others in need continued to deteriorate. It was only the active humanitarian concern of many private Americans—and the leadership of voluntary agencies in this country and South Vietnam—that in recent months has finally turned our Government around—and at least moved it from lip service to tokenism in its concern for young war victims in South Vietnam.

As members of the subcommittee's recent study mission to Indochina will report this morning—because of past failures and neglect, we are faced today with a back-log of responsibilities toward the youngest war victims in South Vietnam and Indochina. We are faced with a regional crisis of children. We are faced with an urgent need to redouble our efforts to help them—through international channels and voluntary agencies in the field.

In 1965, as we began our massive involvement in the war, children were born in Indochina. Some of these children survived and today are at least 7 or 8 years old. But because of the war some are now orphans. Some are half-orphans. Some are abandoned in the streets by parents unable to care for them. Some are stunted in mind and body from malnutrition and disease—and from the squalid conditions of the refugee camp or shanty town where they may have lived for many years. Some are burned or maimed. And some are without limbs. But they all represent the crisis of children in Indochina—millions of children in need. And we must not walk away from our national responsibilityy to help them.

Our first witnesses this morning will be members of the subcommittee's recent study mission to South Vietnam.

We are pleased to welcome Dr. James Dumpson, Mr. Wells Klein, and Dr. John M. Levinson.

Dr. Dumpson is dean of the Graduate School of Social Service at Fordham University, New York, and has a long record of service both in social welfare and in connection with problems of refugees and war victims in Vietnam.

In 1967, Dr. Dumpson served as Chairman of a special Social Welfare Task Force that went to South Vietnam. He has testified before this subcommittee on the findings of that special task force.

Dr. Dumpson served for 7 years as commissioner of Public Welfare for the city of New York, and he is the immediate past president of the National Conference on Social Welfare.

I also wish to welcome the second member of the study mission, Mr. Wells Klein.

Mr. Klein is the executive director, American Council for Nationalities Service, New York, and was previously a consultant to the subcommittee. He has long experience in dealing with the problems of children in South Vietnam, both in the work of voluntary agencies and Government agencies. He was associated with the American Branch of International Social Service, an organization with long experience in the problems of the children in Vietnam.

And our other witness, Dr. John Levinson, is a private physician and gynecologist from Wilmington, Del., and a member of the Subcommittee Study Mission to Indochina. He has served as consultant to the subcommittee on several occasions since 1968. In fact, I traveled with Dr. Levinson to South Vietnam in 1968. We spent 10 days together there, when he was a consultant with this subcommittee, and he had served in Indochina for a number of years prior to that time, and has had considerable experience in the medical and social needs of refugees and civilian war casualties.

We will start with Dean Dumpson.

STATEMENT OF DR. JAMES R. DUMPSON, DEAN, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE, FORDHAM UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, AND MEMBER OF THE KENNEDY STUDY MISSION TO SOUTH VIETNAM, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. WELLS KLEIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR NATIONALITIES SERVICE, NEW YORK, AND MEMBER OF THE KENNEDY STUDY MISSION TO SOUTH VIETNAM; AND JOHN M. LEVINSON, PRIVATE PHYSICIAN IN GYNECOLOGY AND PAST CONSULTANT TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE, AND MEMBER OF THE KENNEDY STUDY MISSION TO INDOCHINA

Dr. DUMPSON. We recently visited Vietnam in our private capacities as members of the study mission this subcommittee dispatched to investigate postwar humanitarian needs in Indochina. Both Mr. Klein and I have worked in or visited Vietnam on numerous occasions in the past and have observed, at first hand, the steadily deteriorating conditions of children in Vietnam over the last 8 years. We come before the subcommittee this morning, as individuals and as Americans, deeply disturbed over the welfare of children in Vietnam and deeply disturbed by the lack of sensitivity and responsible initiative our Government has shown to even the most minimal needs of these children.

Since 1965 witnesses have come before this subcommittee to testify as to the growing needs of children in South Vietnam. I myself testified nearly 6 years ago after heading a Social Welfare Task Force to South Vietnam on behalf of the Agency for International Development. But despite this subcommittee's concern—and the concern of others in the Congress and countless Americans—little was done to meet their needs, even as the numbers of orphans and homeless children increased.

Mr. Chairman, before presenting to the subcommittee our testimony this morning, we believe it would be helpful to pause for 5 minutes to show the subcommittee a brief film that helps capture the sense of the problem, a visual sense of the difficulties orphanages in South Vietnam face today.

The scenes were taken by a correspondent for NBC News, but are in areas which we visited and which we will show with our own photographs later on.

We believe this short film will help, visually, to set the scene for our testimony this morning.

Senator KENNEDY. Fine. We will see the film.

[Showing of film.]

Mr. Chairman, when we speak of the children of Vietnam, we are speaking of half the total population—that half, 14 years and

younger who, by reason of their age, cannot even under normal conditions care for themselves and secure the physical and emotional requisites for survival and growth. But as you well know, in Vietnam we are not speaking of normal conditions. These 8 million children have never known a day when the smells, the sights and the sounds of war were not all about them.

The gravity of the situation of children in Vietnam should surprise no one who can put two and two together and reach four. What surpasses surprise, however, is the insensitivity of our Government, with some few exceptions which we shall detail later—the insensitivity to the situation that exists in Vietnam and to public concern here at home.

Senator KENNEDY. Dr. Dumpson, why do you think we have been so insensitive? Certainly the American tradition and concern about children has been a very essential part of our ethic since the earliest days of the Republic.

Is it because of governmental policy; is it inertia; is it higher priorities in other areas?

Certainly the American people, I think, have an enormous sense of compassion and concern about children in this country and throughout the world. We have shown that throughout our history.

Why is it so different in this case?

Dr. DUMPSON. I think, Mr. Chairman, in my judgment it has been because of our order of priorities—a preoccupation with military concerns and with the political concerns in Indochina—and the lack of concern about humanitarian considerations.

Also, except for this subcommittee, in my judgment, very little has been said to the American people about the plight of children in Vietnam.

One has to pore over the records to find the kind of concern, to which you refer, ever expressed by our Government for the children in Vietnam.

And as we will point out in our testimony, the efforts that have been made have been made pretty much in response to crisis situations—short-term situations—that might explode and embarrass someone, somewhere if something wasn't done.

But there has been no effort directed toward a comprehensive approach to deal with the long-term humanitarian concerns of Vietnam, and particularly to the needs of children.

Senator KENNEDY. It is such an irony to me that, as we run through the justifications of many administrations for our involvement in the war in Southeast Asia, we are always talking about helping the people, and trying to justify our policy because we are concerned about people.

And yet, the people, in this particular case the children, are really the forgotten individuals. And this has been true almost from the beginning. What does self-determination mean to a refugee or an orphan?

But you have a good statement; would you continue?

Dr. DUMPSON. Following up on your question, we would submit, Mr. Chairman, that these children do not represent a political problem to be dealt with in terms of partisan politics, nor do they represent a problem in the allocation of resources. They are simply a

large number of children for whom we share a responsibility—who desperately need our help—help which is not now forthcoming. At the end of this testimony, we shall submit some specific recommedations which we hope this subcommittee, the Congress, and the administration will consider as immediate steps which can be taken to alleviate some of the pain and heartbreak, and damage, and begin to turn the situation around so that the children of Vietnam may have a future.

We have spoken of 8 million children, but who are these children —what has happened to them—what are their needs?

Wherever one observed children in Vietnam, one observed children deprived of their birthright to grow and develop in security with the sustained support of one or more meaningful adults in their lives. There are over 700,000 orphans or half-orphans in Vietnam. They have been torn by years of war from their families or have seen their families decimated about them. Their circumstances vary, but in most every case they lack the minimum physical and or emotional requisites for healthy growth and development.

We have heard much of the need to establish "stability" in Vietnam. By this is meant economic stability with the various supply and demand factors in some order of balance. The need for such economic stability is not disputed. But what about social stability? What is stability for 700,000 orphans? It is more than solving a balance-of-payments problem, it is an environment in which they can grow and mature with adequate food, clothing, shelter, physical and emotional security, and human contact.

Today, over 750,000 persons are crowded into approximately 128 refugee camps in South Vietnam. Half of these are children. In camp after camp, one observes children suffering from malnutrition, children with scrawny bodies, eye sores, eye cataracts, missing limbs, scarred face or limb tissue, some naked or half naked. One observes children who are hungry because of bureaucratic red tape or sheer malfeasance. And if this were not enough, the refugees and their children face a particularly bleak future in this would-be postwar era—an era often referred to by some of the South Vietnamese as that of "ceaseless fire."

They are pawns in the game of who controls the most population. For most of these children there is no prospect of returning home. They are subject to the relentless pressure of defacto physical confinement in squalid, unbelievably crowded conditions. Children need to play—to move—they need stimulation and new experiences. They need physical and emotional security. The refugee children have none of this, and as time passes, inevitably the lethargy syndrome becomes more and more deeply entrenched and their prospects for healthy development become less and less possible.

Some 23,000 children are known to be in orphanages. With rare exceptions, the care of these children is deplorable. The serious, dangerous overcrowding, particularly in group care for infants, is nothing short of shocking. In one institution designed to care for less than 100 children, we found nine dedicated nuns, four of whom are practical nurses, caring for 120 infants below 1 year of age, 95 children between 1 and 2, and 75 or more children over 5 years of age.

In another institution equipped to accommodate not more than 150 children by the most minimal standards, we observed 400 children cared for by nine nuns, and a small component of female custodians. Among these children, as in other institutions, were numerous severely retarded or handicapped children who need and should have intensive care and protection on a 1-to-2 or 1-to-3 basis.

Mr. Chairman, there is another particular group of children in Vietnam deserving of our concern, the some 25,000 children of mixed parentage whose fathers abandoned them or never knew of their existence, but children who bear the indelible imprint of their heritage. These children can be seen in the streets of Saigon and Danang, in the refugee camps and resettlement sites. Some 1,000 of these children are in orphanages living under the conditions described above. Half of the American-fathered children in orphanages obviously had black American fathers. The remainder of the American-fathered children, black and white, at this time are living with their mothers and families in the general population.

For a variety of reasons, the needs of children of mixed parentage, particularly those already abandoned to orphanages and those whose fathers were unquestionably black, command a high priority in our concerns for the well-being of Vietnamese children. While the great majority of the American-fathered children have not been abandoned by their mothers—and we saw much love and warmth for many of these children—as they grow into school-age and adolescence, in all probability their physical difference will give rise to problems among their peers—for the black child, because he is black, and for both the black and white child because their mothers, "did business with the Americans," as was expressed by one of the children's grandmothers in a refugee camp.

Of very real concern is the black child. There is no question but that the black Vietnamese child will face serious problems of social rejection based on his physical difference. The experience and present social position of children fathered by French Senagalese troops during the 1945–54 period presents supporting evidence to this contention. Furthermore, there is no black community in Vietnam. These children will grow up and live in relative social isolation as have their French-Senagalese predecessors.

Meeting the needs of these children presents a number of issues that must be recognized and ultimately resolved by the Government of Vietnam, hopefully with real and substantial assistance from tthe Government of the United States. First, recognition must be made of the fact, frequently stated by Vietnamese officials, that these are Vietnamese children and the government affirms its ultimate responsibility for all Vietnamese children. This position, in our judgment, must be supported by the Government of the United States and all of the voluntary agencies concerned with child welfare in Vietnam. Any program, however well motivated, that does not accept this fact, does violence to the welfare of all the children in Vietnam.

Second, serious questions must be raised concerning the capability of the Government of Vietnam, at this time, to meet the special needs of these children. A statement of public policy is one thing; translation of that policy into a meaningful program, for those for whom it is designed, is quite another matter. In the forseeable present, the needs of children of mixed parentage, particularly those whose fathers are black and who already have been abandoned to orphanages, cannot be met. Alternative acceptable care to a continued orphanage existence must be found.

Third, while high priority attention must be given to this relatively small number of disadvantaged children, it must be done within the context of the pressing needs of other disadvantaged children in Vietnam who are not racially mixed, who may or may not live in orphanages or refugee camps, and who may not be abandoned. This issue underscores the war-induced plight of the great majority of Vietnamese children. They are all war victims as are their mothers and most other adults in Vietnam. We cannot single out for special attention the unique needs of the American-fathered child and ignore that large number of other children who have a right to our concern and assistance. To do this would be unethical and, in our opinion, un-American in the true sense of the term.

Mr. Chairman, before proceeding to our recommendations, it may be useful to detail exactly what our Government has or has not done, in regard to needs of children in Vietnam. Until 18 months ago there was essentially no U.S. Government program directed towards these children.

Senator KENNEDY. At this point, you know our Government has been supporting the prisons over there in South Vietnam, as I understand, since the midsixties.

We have provided, as I understand it, approximately $6.5 million to keep political prisoners in prison in South Vietnam, but we have been unwilling until relatively recently to begin to embark upon any kind of a program to do anything to help orphans in orphanages.

What is your reaction to this reality?

We talk about being able to get bombs and machines of war over there and deliver those to places at the earliest possible time, and the kind of support our Government has given to the prisons. And yet we are unwilling to do much about the children. It just amazes me.

Dr. DUMPSON. Children around the world, Mr. Chairman, have had few advocates, and in Vietnam up until fairly recently, children have had no advocates.

The few voluntary agencies that have been in Vietnam attempting to meet the needs of these children, the religious groups that have been there, have not had, up until quite recently, the full support of the Government of Vietnam, nor, I must say, of our own Government except when a crisis arose, or when it would hit the press, and we would be embarrassed or the Government of Vietnam would be embarrassed.

Political prisoners, of course, have a certain appeal. They represent political leverage for governments wherever they are. But children, unfortunately, do not as yet have political leverage.

While some assistance has been available to children through Public Law-480 food distribution and through the refugee program, this was indirect assistance not primarily designed to meet specific child welfare needs.

Also, at one time, the U.S. Government gave substantial support to U.S. and international voluntary agencies working in Vietnam, some of which was directed toward children. By the spring of 1971,

however, it was no longer U.S. Government policy to support the voluntary agencies. This was the process of deescalation, and with some sort of incomprehensible logic, our Government chose to deescalate voluntary agency support and the already minimal assistance going to children as one of its first steps.

In a way, the timing of this deescalation was fortuitous, for it came at the very moment when a large segment of the American public was becoming increasingly concerned for the welfare of children in Vietnam. The downgrading of voluntary agency support and humanitarian assistance to children dramatically highlighted the lack of U.S. Government concern.

Thus, in the summer and fall of 1971, several events occurred simultaneously which resulted in a dramatic reversal of Government policy vis-a-vis children in Vietnam. A number of separate pieces of legislation were introduced into the Congress which, in one form or another, called on the Government to respond to the needs of Vietnamese children. At the same time, a group of voluntary agencies made strong representations to the Government requesting priority and funding for services for these children.

Finally, and perhaps most important, the media and a significant and vocal segment of the general public began to focus attention on child welfare concerns, in effect demanding action from our Government.

As a result, since the fall of 1971, or some 18 months ago, it has been Government policy that the United States has an obligation to help the children of Vietnam. This has meant the beginning—just the beginning—of funding and priority to implement child welfare programs.

In the past 18 months the Agency for International Development has done a commendable job of initiating responsible child welfare programs and engaging the Vietnamese Ministry of Social Welfare in developmental child welfare planning.

This brings us to the present. It is important to note that we have commended the AID response in the past 18 months but not that of the Government as a whole. Quite frankly, in our opinion, AID has gone about as far as it can without support from the U.S. Embassy in Saigon and from the White House and State Department in Washington. For the present, at least, some U.S. Government funds for child welfare purposes seem to be available. However, these funds cannot be utilized effectively unless the Embassy in Saigon gives the matter of children reasonable recognition in its own priorities and reasonable support to AID and to the Vietnamese Ministry of Social Welfare.

Senator KENNEDY. Explain to us why you give one part of the Government, AID, some applause for the work that they have done, and then you indicate that another part, the Embassy in Saigon and the State Department, and even the White House, have been reluctant to continue this support.

What are the American people to understand by such a statement as that?

Dr. DUMPSON. We observed when we were in Saigon, that AID was attempting to give high priority to the concerns of children and to support the Ministry of Social Welfare.

On the other hand, we found that that same sense of high priority is not present on the part of the Embassy in Saigon. Our Embassy must recognize that the best way to help children in Vietnam, in the first instance, is to support the Ministry of Social Welfare in its attempt to assume overall responsibility for programing, for legislation for children, and for the allocation of government resources.

But that kind of understanding has not been present in our Embassy.

Senator KENNEDY. Does that go back to what you said earlier about the role of priorities as far as the Embassy is concerned?

Dr. DUMPSON. That's correct.

As a matter of fact, at the time of our visit, the Embassy and AID were at loggerheads with the real danger that the Embassy might pull the rug from under much of the responsible programing AID has initiated.

There is nothing useful to be gained by discussing the details of this matter, except to say that in the immediate sense, and in the long run, most of what we can do for children in Vietnam can only be accomplished through Vietnamese institutions. It is, therefore, imperative to strengthen the Vietnamese Government and voluntary agencies at the same time we are addressing ourselves directly to the immediate needs of children. This must be our policy if our assistance to the children in Vietnam is to be in their interest rather than simply a short-range response to political pressures on our part—which seems to characterize the Embassy's views.

To illustrate our testimony, Mr. Chairman, we would like to share with you and members of the subcommittee a few photographs that we took while we were in Vietnam.

The first group of slides, of which there will be six, show that the problem of children in Vietnam is part of the whole problem of refugees and war victims.

[Slide]

Senator KENNEDY. Are those bunks, or beds, on the left and the right?

Dr. DUMPSON. Yes; this shows the children living in crowded conditions in the refugee camp. This is one long room in which there are many, many families crowded together.

Senator KENNEDY. How typical is that?

Dr. DUMPSON. This is quite typical, particularly in the montagnard areas.

As you know, the montagnards prefer to live in what we refer to as communal dwellings. But if one sees a normal montagnard house, where they have full access to building materials, and so forth, it is nothing like this. And one can imagine children growing up and living in this kind of condition with adults and animals and all of the personal belongings that the families have crammed into a long corridor of this kind.

One can see what I mean when I say that these are conditions that do not contribute to the health, growth and development of children, whatever their culture.

[Slide]

This again is a scene in a refugee camp. And one of the things that disturbed Mr. Klein and me particularly as we went through

these refugee camps is the lack of concern as to what is a natural need of children, and that is the opportunity for play, for activity, and for some simple toys, or whatever the culture would require.

As one can see here, this is the way these children live day in and day out, with no opportunity for exercising the birthright of every child—an opportunity to be free, to move, to roam, and to relate to individuals.

[Slide]

This gives you again, a sense of the physical surroundings of children in the refugee camps.

And this scene, of course, could be reproduced a hundredfold.

[Slide]

This I can only say is a montagnard child without the milk of a mother in a refugee camp in Phu Bon, a montagnard area. You will notice the physical condition of this child.

Again I would say to you Mr. Chairman, that this is not atypical; one can find children in this condition throughout South Vietnam.

[Slide.]

Senator KENNEDY. These show, of course, enormous problems in malnutrition.

But we have seen, for example, under the United Nations, what they were able to develop in these A and B milk-feeding stations in Bangladesh; they started even during the time of the war itself, and are now rather sophisticated, and in a wide area all over Bangladesh. They have been adopted in India also.

So it shouldn't be a problem, I would think, to get this kind of nutritional program going.

It isn't really a technical problem; is it just a question of will and priority?

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Chairman, if I may comment on that, one of the problems facing the children in refugee camps is that ever since 1965, both the American Government and the Vietnamese Government have continually considered the refugee phenomenon to be a temporary phenomenon, and if it is a temporary phenomenon, there is no need to establish elaborate programs of child feeding and so forth.

But we know after 8 years that it is not a temporary phenomenon in Vietnam, but it is still being dealt with in this manner. That is, it is assumed that the refugees will go back soon or they will be resettled, and there is no need to establish long-term systems for people to be supported in refugee camps.

But after 8 years, I think this policy should have proved itself to be inadequate.

Senator KENNEDY. And we always hear the wonderful logic that we don't want to make life too good for them in the camps, because then they won't be willing to go home again. You usually hear that argument made.

But, of course, what we have seen in relationship to refugees all over the world is that no matter if you are giving them three square meals a day, which they rarely get in any refugee camp, the desire to return to their homelands, with the burial ground and so forth, is so overwhelming, that they go back the minute they can. This was

true with the 10 million refugees that came into India; in a month or 6 weeks after the violence that drove them out ended, they started back to Bangladesh.

Of course, in the refugee camps in India, when they developed these milk stations, the argument was always made that the people in the local area were also in need and they permitted those in the local communities that were in need of milk and food supplements to get some help. This was under the U.N., with the strong support finally of the United States. And it worked out very satisfactorily.

It just seems amazing to me that with the kind of influence and control that we have had in Vietnam, that this kind of program doesn't exist in the refugee camps.

Dr. DUMPSON. We did see, Mr. Chairman, in South Vietnam, a very excellent feeding station of the kind you have just described.

And if my memory serves me right, this was a voluntary effort.

I remember there was a high school teacher with some high school students, some nuns, and they set up an excellent feeding station. And they go every Sunday to supplement the feeding that is done on a regular basis at this camp.

Senator KENNEDY. You remind me—one of the tragedies in Bangladesh was that even if you gave milk out in a feeding station, you could go 25 yards from where a milk station was and see a child suffering from malnutrition because the mother wouldn't come—because of her training or views about milk, and so forth.

Is this much of a problem in Vietnam?

Dr. DUMPSON. I didn't sense this as a problem.

I think if the bureaucratic red tape that keeps some of the supplies available from getting to children were eliminated, I think we would have less malnutrition among children.

The mothers even in the refugee camps want very much to give the best to their children; it is a matter of making it available.

[Slide.]

The next set of pictures will show the condition of children in orphanages. And of course, there will be particular reference to what we are referring to as the American-fathered children, those children who were obviously fathered by black or white Americans.

[Slides.]

Here I want to call your attention to the problem of infant children, whether the children are American-fathered or not. You will notice, Mr. Chairman, the number of infants that are in care just, as one sees them here, rows and rows of cribs, making it almost impossible for an attendant to get to these youngsters and give any sense of affection or warmth to them.

One room might have as many as 75 to 80 of these cribs jammed closely, one beside the other.

This is a scene, Mr. Chairman, of a hospital——

Senator KENNEDY. What does this do, Dean Dumpson, to the people that work in these orphanages?

You see the Sisters over there; just psychologically, doesn't it have enormously depressing effects on some?

Are they able to withstand it?

Dr. DUMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I guess if I have ever seen saints, I have seen them among the women in attendance in these institutions,

those who are Catholics, those who are Protestants, and those who are Buddhists. They want but one thing, and that is the tools to do the job they need in order to meet just the basic needs of the children in their care.

But none of them are depressed, and none of them seem frustrated, none gave any evidence of giving up. They spend a disproportionate amount of their time running around trying to get milk and the things children need.

[Slides.]

This is not an untypical institution.

Obviously, this child is mentally retarded and needs a special kind of care. And yet he is there among a group of 125, 200 or 300 normal children, and left without adult supervision or care.

Senator KENNEDY. Of course, as we know, retardation can be experienced not only genetically but also from the denial of nutritional support.

[Slides.]

Dr. DUMPSON. This picture is particularly significant, Mr. Chairman, because in spite of the fact that these children are living under the conditions that they are, this grandmother whom we talked to gave us a great sense of how the adults feel about their children, given even a slight chance of caring for them.

We talked to this grandmother, and she said the mother was coming down to the camp in another couple of weeks. This child was obviously fathered by a white American.

And then she told us, yes, the mother is coming down with the other child, who is black. And I asked her, what would the mother do with these children?

And she said, "Take care of them as long as we can. These are our children."

One got a sense that in spite of the physical difference of these children, there was an attempt made by the family to accept them and care for them.

And this is the grandmother, incidentally, who made the statement that I quoted earlier in our testimony, that her daughter "did business with the Americans."

And this was not said in a derogatory sense.

But one of my concerns is, and I am sure Mr. Klein's concern is, that as these black-fathered children grow into adolescents, the real problems are going to develop.

[Slides.]

This picture and the one which will follow, shows how with a very simple device some of the basic needs of children, particularly in the area of play, can be provided.

This is a makeshift maypole, if you will, a swing. And these children are having a perfectly delightful time.

This is one of the few times we saw in a refugee camp that someone had a sense of children's needs in this particular area.

[Slide.]

This again shows that with some simple pieces of wood and some rubber, how crutches can be made.

These braces that this child has on were made right there in Vietnam as part of the training of a group of young Vietnamese who

are being trained to make devices of this sort.

[End of slides.]

Proceeding now to the future, we would suggest that any child welfare program in the immediate future——

Senator KENNEDY. Do you have any estimate of the number of children in need of prosthetic devices?

Dr. DUMPSON. No; I do not, Mr. Chairman.

Senator KENNEDY. They are certainly in the tens of thousands, aren't they?

Dr. DUMPSON. That's correct.

Senator KENNEDY. I don't know whether Dr. Levinson has something on that or not.

I know that this is one of the problems we have seen there for years.

As you know, a team went out there with Dr. Howard Rusk, who of course is one of the most distinguished doctors in this area and runs a clinic in New York. They found you could set up one of these little cottage industries over there for $2,000 and provide the kind of prosthetic devices that children need.

And then, as I understand, from a medical point of view, you have to change them anyway fairly frequently; I think it is every 6 months for a child that is growing up to 14 to 16 years of age.

But you see, again the most extraordinary lack of attention to these needs. It is just a few thousand dollars to provide those kinds of devices.

It is just another area of child welfare that has not been developed.

Dr. DUMPSON. And which just underscores, Mr. Chairman, where one puts his priorities, because these are not terribly expensive things to produce, and we know that selected Vietnamese can be given the know-how to make all kinds of prosthetic devices if that priority is high enough on the agenda of the government.

We have been talking quite a bit about a child welfare program. There are five elements, ingredients which must be in that child welfare program.

I would like to identify them. In Vietnam, we are talking first about programs and measures designed to prevent the abandonment of children. Among other considerations, there is need for counseling services to mothers to help them identify what is in their best interests and the best interests of their children. Mothers and their families should be helped to identify realistic alternatives to abandonment.

Improved institutional care for those children who require such care.

Improved maternal and child care including expanded day-care facilities.

And may I say that the Vietnamese have moved considerably along the way in the development of day-care facilities. We saw some excellent programs, particularly in the DaNang area.

We are talking about programs designed to reunite families with high priority assigned to children in orphanages and to programs designed to maintain children with their families.

Facilitation of adoption on a case-by-case basis for those children for whom this is the best alternative.

These are immediate child welfare goals for children in Vietnam. To achieve these goals, the United States on its part must undertake the following:

One, ensure reasonable priority by all elements of the U.S. Government for child welfare and translate that priority into realistic and meaningful programs with assurance of adequate long-term funding.

Two, raise the issue of the welfare of children with the Vietnamese Government at the highest level so that child welfare programming will receive equivalent priority on the Vietnamese side. At this point, the Vietnamese Ministry of Social Welfare is at the bottom of the Government's administrative structure and receives scant support in terms of funds and personnel. It is essential that the Ministry be able to hire and train competent personnel to implement reasonable and responsible programs within a Vietnamese context.

Three, support and encourage American and international voluntary agencies to expand their programs of service to Vietnamese children in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Welfare, and under the general supervision of that Ministry.

Four, seek out multilateral mechanisms within the United Nations family and/or the international voluntary agency structure through which to channel continuing child welfare assistance in Vietnam. While the United States must continue to provide major budget support for such endeavors, our Government can best discharge its responsibility by working through multilateral mechanisms where direct U.S. involvement is minimal.

Senator KENNEDY. Is it your impression that other countries would be willing to help and assist in the development of these programs?

Dr. DUMPSON. That is my judgment. And indeed, the School of Social Work that was set up in Saigon about 4 years ago was set up by funds from both the U.S. and two countries in Europe.

And I have no doubt in my mind that we would find ready supporters of this in other areas.

Mr. Chairman, in very specific terms, we propose the following immediate steps. These can and should be implemented within the next 2 or 3 months. To the best of our knowledge, no new policy formulations or funds are required. It is simply a matter of acting with a concerted rather than a divided effort, and with a sense of priority.

First, invite the establishment of, and fund, a consortium of experienced and professional competent voluntary agencies to facilitate and expedite intercountry adoption of Vietnamese children for whom adoption is legally possible and clearly the best plan. Particular priority should be given to the racially mixed child. The primary bottleneck with regard to intercountry adoption at present is the lack of adequate services and staff in Vietnam. We view this recommendation as an urgent requirement, though we recognize that adoption must still be handled on a case-by-case basis to protect all parties concerned. However, expensive services for the few at the expense of the many is unconscionable. Therefore, the consortium must

equally concern itself with providing counseling services to mothers who may be considering abandoning their children, and with the immediate upgrading and improvement of child care services and institutions in Vietnam.

Second, expedite the intercountry adoption process by assigning one additional officer to the INS regional office in Hong Kong, so that U.S. Government formalities will not represent a bottleneck as they have, on occasion, in the past. INS is planning to transfer 1,000 inspectors to the U.S. Customs Bureau in the near future. We ask that one of these be diverted to Hong Kong.

Third, the U.S. Government, through its Embassy in Saigon, should urge the Government of Vietnam to expedite passage, or interim implementation by decree, of sound adoption legislation which, we understand, is presently in draft form.

Fourth, the Government of the United States should formally transmit to the Government of Vietnam a clear statement of intent of support for programs designed to assure the welfare of children in Vietnam. This recommendation will have the dual effect of indicating American commitment particularly in terms of funds on a more than a year-to-year basis, and or stimulating the Government of Vietnam to give its own child welfare programs and Ministry of Social Welfare reasonable support and priority. One of the persistent problems is that U.S. funding is only available on a year-to-year basis. The Vietnamese, understandably, are reluctant to commit themselves to long-range programs with only a few months of funding in sight.

Fifth, the U.S. Government should strongly urge the Vietnamese Government to lift its present restriction on hiring new personnel within the Ministry of Social Welfare. At present, the Ministry does not have adequate personnel, in terms of numbers of professional competence, to supply many of the child welfare services needed.

Sixth, AID should be authorized to proceed with direct hire from outside its own personnel resources in order to replace departing child welfare personnel in Vietnam and expand the AID child welfare advisory and support program by several additional positions.

Seventh, the Subcommittee on Refugees should review the various pieces of legislation addressed to the needs of children of Vietnam which have been introduced over the past 2 years to determine whether modification of previously proposed legislation, or new legislation, is warranted to insure that we can and will continue to exercise our responsibilities to the children of Vietnam.

Eighth, the appropriate Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee should be asked to explore some modification of our present Immigration and Nationality Act in order to enable American-fathered children in Vietnam to obtain American citizenship, if they so wish, upon reaching their majority.

Ninth, until such time as multilateral mechanisms can be determined and utilized, the Agency for International Development should continue to work with the Government of Vietnam, particularly the Ministry of Social Welfare, in an advisory and supporting role, to assist that Government in carrying out its responsibility to the children of Vietnam—responsibilities which we share. After many years of inaction, AID has initiated a well-thought-out pro-

gram of child welfare assistance in Vietnam. The continuing effort of AID should be encouraged and supported by this subcommittee and by the administration.

Mr. Chairman, we have presented a review of the needs of the children in Vietnam, and we have made some specific recommendations for meeting those needs. We do not suggest that our review has been comprehensive or that our recommendations are by any means all inclusive. However, we have sufficient confidence in our own experience and judgment to suggest that careful consideration of the views and recommendations presented this morning will significantly enhance our Government's ability to meet our national obligation to the children of Vietnam.

Thank you, sir.

Senator KENNEDY. Thank you, Dean Dumpson.

You have made an excellent statement, not only in describing the situation that exists but in analyzing the record of the administration, giving credit where credit is due to the AID, and in pointing up some of the problems which they face.

I think it is a very fair, very balanced, and a very compeling statement. And the suggestions and detailed recommendations I think are enormously valuable.

As might be expected, as a complete professional in the area of social welfare and child care, you have been able to go right to the nub of the problem in terms of your recommendations, and with great precision.

I think it is enormously useful to the subcommittee and to our efforts to work with the administration on this. We will urge them to respond to every one of your recommendations, and I will ask the members of the subcommittee to join me in asking for a response.

I would gather from what you have mentioned here—I have just one or two very quick questions, and then I would like to hear from Mr. Klein, if he would like to make an additional comment, and then Dr. Levinson on the medical questions—but as I understand what you have said here, this is primarily an administrative problem; it would appear that there is a need for a determination to really do something about these problems.

I wonder if I am correct that that is a fair observation, that it is a question of priorities.

It is going to take some additional resources, I know. But it doesn't seem to be overwhelming, because as you have pointed out, we haven't really drawn on the international community, where I have found as chairman of this subcommittee, and my conversations with the specialized agencies, and also my travels and talks with government officials around the world, a great desire to support efforts to reach out to these children and others in need. So we could expect some international support.

But what is really needed is an administrative decision to really come to grips with this problem.

And what is needed now is leadership in this area to really do something to alleviate the suffering and the plight of these war victims, the children, the orphans, the maimed in Vietnam.

Would you react to that, please.

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Chairman, I think we quite agree with you.

The amount of money involved in assisting the children of Vietnam is nothing of the magnitude that we have spent on other far less productive programs in Vietnam.

And restating the testimony, it can be said that what is needed is a concerted rather than a divided effort.

And you are quite right, the one thing at this point that is needed, the most essential thing, is a concerted effort with high priority at all levels of the U.S. Government.

It would be a simple matter, Mr. Chairman, a very simple matter, if one person—the President—were just to scribble on a little piece of paper: "Mr. Secretary of State, please expedite the programs for the children of Vietnam," and pass that down the line. That would give the priority, I think, that this program needs.

Senator KENNEDY. So it really isn't legislative hangups in this area: it is really——

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Chairman, I think there may be some legislative initiatives which are warrented. But the legislative process, as we know, is a lengthy process.

And I don't think the children of Vietnam have time to wait for our legislature to go through its process while they are starving and dying in Vietnam. And, further, it is not required.

Nor do I think the American people would want this. I think the indications are quite clear that the American people, from everything that has been coming out, are concerned with the welfare of children in Vietnam, particularly the American-fathered children.

I see nothing to indicate to the contrary.

Senator KENNEDY. Last year, in the AID bill, we submitted some amendments which were accepted on the floor, but we have been operating under a continuing resolution since then, and they do not apply.

I would hope that sometime you would have an opportunity to sort of examine these amendments and find out whether they cover the kind of legislation you think would be helpful, which, in effect, earmark resources and funds for these types of programs.

I would be interested if sometime you would review these amendments and see whether you think they are appropriate.

It just impresses me that the Congress is willing to act, and the American people want to act, to help the people.

I think you have seen that in the response of Congress with regard to the refugees in Bangladesh, and you have seen it in other places.

And that is why I think, again, your thought about the need for administrative action in this area, a greater sense of priority, is of such importance.

I am interested in your counseling program of mothers to prevent the abandonment of children. Could you talk just a moment about one of the problems that you have been aware of, as to how real it is, the fact that mothers actually sell children in Vietnam.

Mr. KLEIN. This is true, Mr. Chairman.

Senator KENNEDY. And also the problem of abandoning children. Is this true?

Mr. KLEIN. This is true, Mr. Chairman.

I think there is very clear evidence that there is the phenomenon of the sale of children in Vietnam for adoption.

The buying and selling of children is not done out of any sense of wrongdoing, I think, by the people that do it. In their estimation it is seen as a practical thing, but one that is not necessary.

What is desperately needed is assistance to those mothers, some of whom are in situations similar to those we saw in the film this morning.

The mothers are in dire circumstances. They have been deserted by their husbands or the various men they have been living with, and they have children that they need to care for, that they are responsible for, but they don't have money and they don't have resources for them.

And then they hear about the availability—somebody is willing to give them money if they will relinquish their racially mixed children for adoption.

They then proceed to contact the person or people and work out the details.

And the fact that the mother comes and asks to relinquish the child is used then as de facto proof of the fact that she is a bad mother.

There is a bit of circuitous logic here that does credit to nobody. There may be, in some cases, where adoption is the best thing—where the mother should relinquish a child for adoption.

But that mother, who is also a human being, as well as the child, needs assistance in determing what alternatives are available and what alternative is best for her and for the child.

There are ways that a mother with dependent children can receive support in Viet Nam; there are distinguished American volunteer agencies, the Christian Children's Fund, and others, which will in many cases provide necessary assistance to help mothers keep children in such circumstances.

But the mother needs concrete immediate assistance in identifying the alternatives available in making a decision for herself and her child.

Dean Dumpson, do you want to add to that? I think it is a very serious problem, and one that doesn't do us any particular credit.

Dr. DUMPSON. Certainly at the hospital is the crucial point where this kind of counseling is needed. The mother has three or four children, and she is about to give birth to a fourth one. There is no father because he has been killed or has returned to the States. It is almost understandable that this mother will give this child up, that it will be her interpretation of what is best for the child.

However, as Mr. Klein has said, if there is someone at that hospital, and there was indeed a program where a group of social workers were stationed at the hospital, the reduction of abandonment at the hospital would be phenomenal, because there would be people on the spot to say to the mother, these are the alternatives from which you may choose in the best interest of the child.

But again, what is needed in Vietnam—and that is part of our plea this morning—is that the Ministry of Social Welfare be given the capability through trained personnel to provide these kinds of services.

Senator KENNEDY. As I understand, there are approximately 750,000 orphans that fall under your definition.

Could you tell us, of that number, what percent are American-fathered?

Dr. DUMPSON. First, let me say that no actual count, I think, in American terms has been made. The best estimates—and they are fairly reliable estimates—would place that figure somewhere between 15,000 to 25,000.

Some people have given the impression——

Senator KENNEDY. American fathered-children?

Mr. DUMPSON. In Vietnam, yes. They are not all in orphanages; I want to make that clear.

We estimate that about 1,000 are in orphanages.

Mr. Klein tells me that he would go as high as 25,000 American-fathered children. But I think what is important is, whether the figure is 15,000 or 20,000 or 25,000, the immediate concern are those 1,0000 who have already been abandoned to orphanages, and these are the children for whom we are recommending that within the next 2 or 3 months that this consortium be set up so that the best plans can be made for those children.

Senator KENNEDY. Are those the ethnically mixed?

Dr. DUMPSON. These are the ethnically mixed children, fathered for the most part by black or white Americans.

I think we are so accustomed in our country to say white and black, that we forget that we have other ethnic groups, too.

I am sure some of those children were fathered by Puerto Ricans or Asian Americans.

When we say black, we tend to mean nonwhite.

But I would like to point out that each day that these children remain in orphanages, under the conditions which you have seen here on the screen, is one more day of destruction for these children, and one more lost opportunity for their moving into an environment conducive to healthy growth and development and, ultimately, as contributing citizens of their country.

And it makes it much more difficult, each day that we wait, to take the child out of this cultural setting, and adopt him in this country or any other country.

Senator KENNEDY. I want to welcome the questions that my colleagues might have here.

But we also have Dr. Levinson who has some remarks. He also visited North Vietnam. And it will be interesting to contrast what the particular problems are involving either orphans or the children in the North.

And so we might have him make some comment, briefly, although we really had not planned to develop that in detail this morning, because we have the A.I.D. people here.

But I would be glad to proceed whatever way we can.

Dr. Levinson, just briefly then, will you make some comments as to your understanding of the situation in the North.

And then we are going to have the AID people right after you.

But I think since we have Senator Hart and Senator Fong and myself here, it might be interesting if you could tell how this contrasts with the conditions in the North in regard to children.

Dr. LEVINSON. Regarding the children in the North, there is a marked difference between what one sees in the South——

Senator KENNEDY. Excuse me, Dr. Levinson. I wanted to note that you were in the North as a part of this subcommittee's team.

All of these men went to Vietnam, and they were divided between North Vietnam and Laos and Cambodia and South Vietnam. And Dr. Levinson went to the North.

Dr. LEVINSON. I regret that I don't have any photographs, because my comment on the North is rather impromptu.

But there is a marked difference in what one sees in the children of North Vietnam and those in the remainder of Indochina.

I think one of the great things that they were able to do in the North was to anticipate the terrible bombing, and because of this they evacuated the children from major cities to the countryside.

This was done very carefully. And large families were dispersed, one to each different village, so that no matter what happened, the family integrity might be preserved.

There are virtually no orphans in North Vietnam, because when parents were lost, the child would be adopted by the relative with which the child was living, or adopted by other villagers.

So the great problem of orphans we have just heard about in the South is not seen in the North.

Certainly, the emotional needs of the children were well catered to, because they were put with parents and friends out in the countryside.

Their schooling was continued, something that we have not always seen in the refugee camps in the rest of Indochina.

As far as the nutritional needs of these children, Dr. Nevin Scrimshaw, who directed our team in the North, had the opportunity to examine very briefly some hundreds of these children——

Senator KENNEDY. I would mention for the record that Dr. Scrimshaw is the head of the department of nutritian at MIT, and he is a world reknowned expert in this field.

Dr. LEVINSON. And Dr. Scrimshaw has developed a very rapid method of looking at a child, within a minute, and testing for avitaminosis on a clinical basis, nutritional needs, and so forth.

And it was quite amazing as I watched him in many of these examinations, to see that the children of the North were in good protein balance; they were getting proper nutrition, again in stark contrast to the Southern refugee children.

There was poor dental care in many of these children, but all in all, they were better off than the other children.

There are certainly far fewer war injuries to the children, I don't mean to say that there are not terrible injuries and many thousands of children lost through the bombing, but there were fewer injuries because they were dispersed to the countryside and were not left in large city areas which were so violenty destroyed.

So all in all, the needs of the children of North Vietnam have been met by their people in a far more positive way than they have been in the South.

If we turn to Laos, with which I have a long acquaintanceship, I did some surveys there for this subcommittee, and conditions in Laos have to be described as nothing short of primitive and tragic.

It is the same old story that we used to hear in South Vietnam, namely, 50 percent of the Laotian children never survive to have a first birthday.

Diarrhea diseases are common. They are dying from all sorts of things because of the lack of public health measures.

To go back to the North, the children of the North have been well immunized against the usual childhood diseases, including polio. We see a great deal of polio in the South.

We have spotty immunization programs at best in the South and virtually none in Laos. But if you go to North Vietnam, they have fabricated their own vaccine for polio, and have been giving it to their children for some years.

So in the North, we had prophylatic measures in evacuations, prophylaxis in the form of public health measures that have been used in the North but which have not come along in the South.

And this subcommittee has heard testimony over the years about the public health needs, but unfortunately, there have never been moves which would have obviated many of these problems.

In Laos the average woman has seven children, only four of which will survive.

The average lifespan, I should say, is probably 35 years. It may be something like more than 20 years above that in North Vietnam.

In other words, the health is better there.

Senator KENNEDY. Just while we are making these comparisons, Mr. Klein, do you want to make a comment about the orphan problem in Cambodia?

I know you were there, but this question is catching you out of the blue.

Mr. KLEIN. Well, if statistics are bad in Vietnam, they are almost nonexistent in Cambodia.

The Government of Cambodia gives us a figure which, if I remember correctly—maybe some of your staff, Mr. Chairman, could help me on this.

Senator KENNEDY. 260,000, I think is the figure.

Mr. KLEIN. 260,000 may be high, in my estimation.

Senator KENNEDY. That is orphans?

Mr. KLEIN. I would say that was orphans and half-orphans. It may be high for Cambodia. But it may not be high for long, Mr. Chairman, if this bombing keeps up.

The orphans are cared for probably better in Cambodia, despite the fact that there are far fewer material resources there. This is largely because the integrity of the family has by and large been maintained in the Cambodian situation, whereas in the South Vietnamese situation, 8 years of war has almost literally pulled the family structure apart.

Senator KENNEDY. Just as a final observation, one of the key differences between the North and the South seems to be the destruction of the social fabric of society and the family structure.

It would appear that the family unit has been reasonably well preserved, from what you have said, Dr. Levinson, up in the North, and I think the other witnesses have pointed out that it has deteriorated tragically in the South, and in Laos.

This seems to have a major impact in terms of the care of the children between the North and South.

Senator FONG. Isn't this because the war was fought in the South and not in the North?

Dr. LEVINSON. The comment I would make, Senator Fong, is that there is such a stark contrast between the situation in the South and the North.

Senator FONG. Because the war was in the South.

Dr. LEVINSON. The war in the South caused millions of injuries; it caused millions upon millions of refugees, squalied camps around the cities.

And families were destroyed because of the American servicemen often being involved with the women of the country, and everything went downhill.

So the fabric was destroyed. Everybody moved centrally to the cities, and the great culture of the countryside was lost, and much of the land was devastated.

If you go to the North, what happened? We destroyed cities, but they moved, prophylactically, their people to the countryside. And throughout this evacuation and movement, they continued their schooling, they upgraded their rural health and, as a result, the fabric of their society strengthened.

So I think the moral fiber of the people in the North has, if anything, improved, while we have seen a degregation in the the South.

And this is going to be a great problem for the future.

Senator FONG. Because of the tremendous number of refugees moving from devastated areas in the South?

Dr. LEVINSON. Right.

We saw fields abandoned, and people moved into squalor, cardboard huts around the cities, and their family life was destroyed.

In the North it was not destroyed. The cities were evacuated due to American bombing. But by and large, the people got along. And their moral fiber was strengthened.

Senator FONG. May we hear from the AID representatives?

Senator KENNEDY. Sure.

Senator Hart, did you have some questions?

Senator HART. No; but I am grateful to you for bringing us this report.

I don't want to sound a pessimistic note, but I am sure all of us here, everybody in this room, feel we have a concern for the welfare of these children.

Mr. Klein made the flat statement that the American people are deeply concerned about the welfare of these children, especially the American-fathered children. But I am not sure we could document that.

Mr. KLEIN. We hope, Senator; we sincerely hope that we can.

If your fears are correct, then I think we are in really serious trouble.

Senator HART. I hope I am dead wrong, but we don't do very well by mixed children in America.

Senator FONG. Dr. Dumpson, you made a statement here that AID has done a wonderful job in 18 months, and then you took a

crack at the State Department and the White House, that the Government hasn't done anything.

Isn't AID a part of the State Department?

Dr. DUMPSON. Yes; I suppose, Senator, that there does seem to be some conflict there.

And yet I am talking about AID in terms of what they did in the field. Where they got their instructions, I am not informed. But I am troubled by what really was a conflict between what AID was doing on the ground in Vietnam and what our Embassy was doing there—and they were not moving on the same level of concern for children.

How one explains that kind of conflict within an administrative structure, I cannot answer.

Senator FONG. The money came from the Government, from the Administration, didn't it?

Dr. DUMPSON. The money comes from the Government, that is correct, sir. And also the money from the Embassy comes from the Government. But I think that AID is moving—as we observed it in the past 18 months—is moving along with its humanitarian concerns and attempting with the Ministry of Social Welfare, to develop plans that are sound in terms of child-welfare needs.

And on the other hand, as I have said, our Embassy was responding, I am sure, in fact I was told, to certain political pressures in terms of the adoption of children, the release of children that were not always in the best demonstrated interest of those children.

And that is a sorry picture, when we get two conflicting moves.

But I think it represents, Senator, something that is missing. That is a clear-cut policy on the part of our Government, and a commitment of the total Government, not just pieces of it, or branches of it, but a commitment on the part of the American Government and its people for doing what must be done in terms of the welfare of children in Vietnam.

Senator FONG. Do you know how many Korean orphans were adopted by Americans?

Dr. DUMPSON. No; but I think Mr. Klein may be able to answer that for you.

Mr. KLEIN. That is a tough question offhand. The number of Korean orphans since the end of the Korean War, would be on the order of 25,000.

Senator FONG. How many came to the United States?

Mr. KLEIN. On the order of 20,000, I would suggest.

Senator FONG. Even if we adopt the same number that we adopted from Korea, that would still leave a great number of half-American children.

Mr. KLEIN. This is one of the points that Dean Dumpson and I feel very strongly about.

The number of American-fathered children who are now available for adoption is really only a relatively few.

There are some 1,000 American-fathered children in orphanages in Vietnam. Of that number, maybe half or more, as we saw in some of the commentary on the film this morning, are for one reason or another not legally available for adoption.

In other words, they have families; they have friends; and they could not be adopted.

So we are really talking about the adoption of, let us say, 500 children who may be available for immediate adoption, and for whom this may be the best plan at this point.

But 500 children is not a large number of children in comparison with 8 million children who are the children of Vietnam.

Now, I think that we very clearly have an obligation to expedite the placement of these 500 children in American homes which are available, and to get them out of the very serious circumstances they are in.

But as Dean Dumpson said, to do this, to concentrate on a few at the expense of the many, is not ethical. For we must at the same time think about those children for whom adoption is not an alternative, and for whom the future is indeed bleak.

And it is not only the remaining 23,000 to 25,000 children in the orphanages, it is the 750,000 other orphans or half-orphans; these hundreds of thousands of children in refugee areas whose psychological and physical well-being is seriously endangered by this stalemated political situation which we are in, that means that the refugees sit and sit with no prospect of moving.

So while we are emphasizing the need for intercountry placement, and that is one of our 10 or 11 recommendations, we do not suggest that this should be taken out of the context of the broader needs of all children from Vietnam. And we are not in an either-or situation; we can do both if we decide to do it.

Senator KENNEDY. Dr. Levinson has, I know, some testimony about the medical conditions of the children, and then we will hear from AID.

Senator Hart raised the question about the real care and concern in this country for these children; in your report, Mr. Klein, that I saw here earlier, which you did a few weeks ago——

Mr. KLEIN. The critique on Vietnamese children?

Senator KENNEDY. Yes; you point to what the French did. They are continuing their responsibility for French orphan children. And there are today some 400 Vietnamese that are still getting benefits from the French Government. They have recognized their responsibility for the education of these young people, and have outlined a kind of bill of rights for those that have been fathered, orphaned, and left behind by Frenchmen, which is really quite interesting.

And I think as Senator Hart has touched on, it is really going to be a question about our own society, the degree of interest we are going to have for these children in the years to come.

I thought that was a terribly interesting point.

Dr. Levinson, could you begin your testimony?

Dr. LEVINSON. Thank you, Senator.

Since 1965, this subcommittee has estimated that approximately 1½ million civilians in South Vietnam alone have been killed or wounded in the cross fire of this still-continuing conflict.

How many hundreds of thousands of these wounded are children is virtually unknown.

We only know that in addition to continuing acute care needs, there is a desperate nutritional and rehabilitative need for these children even if the war ceased this moment.

And tragically enough, even if the war stopped today, we can predict without question that thousands more will be killed or crippled from the military ordnance that litters the lands of Southeast Asia.

And I am speaking now of children that haven't even been conceived.

Let me document these findings by some photographs and information I gathered in late September 1972. At An Loi, approximately 40 miles northwest of Saigon, are 11,000 montagnard refugees from above the An Loc area. Those were people caught in the crossfire when North Vietnamese and the Viet-Cong were attacking the provincial capital. These refugees took 2 months to journey through the jungles of enemy-held lines in order to get quartered at this refugee camp.

[Slide.]

In the first month of camp life there were 74 deaths; 64 were small children who died basically from malnutrition.

This child here has—or possibly had—because I imagine he is not alive today—kwashiorkor, a disease caused by inadequate protein instead of basically inadequate calories. He had a borderline caloric diet; it was low in protein and lacked essential amino acids to help build his body, as well as the fact that it was low in mineral and vitamins. His bladder is enlarged and filled with fat. There is fluid in his little belly; his ankles are swollen; his muscles are wasted, he is pale due to anemia; he has a poor appetite, and has nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Prevention of this disease is a combined public health and social and economic problem. A combined program by CARE, Vietnamese voluntary agencies and USAID of which Dean Dumpson spoke previously, has given these children a balanced feeding of milk, soybeans, and sugar, a quite tolerable mixture, and within a month the death rate of these children dropped precipitously.

These next three photographs show the feeding station.

[Slide.]

A similar remedy was just feeding these kids and giving them the protein that they need. This shows the montagnards in line. It was a good system set up by the voluntary agencies. The people were cooperating, and the children were getting fed.

[Slide.]

The big ones fed the little ones.

[Slide.]

And the last photograph just shows you the people standing in line to get basic water. Water is another group problem all over the refugee camps.

[Slide.]

Without funds to support the growth and rehabilitation of these children they will be ill-prepared to survive to fight the numerous diseases for which there is a lack of public health programs and also ill-prepared to take over their country.

Had this war not existed, or if it had not existed on the scale that it did, destroying crops and lifestock, and preventing the people from obtaining fish and shellfish and protein from the sea, the problem would not be nearly so enormous.

Tragically, millions of Indochinese have marginal diets and hence die of starvation, and others will have tissue deformity the rest of their lives because of it.

[Slide.]

This next photograph is what I mean about the children. This is at the Can Tho Hospital in South Vietnam, Senator. We visited there together in 1968, as you will recall. This 14-year-old child is recovering from an amputation of the distal half of his right foot. This tragedy occurred while he was plowing a field, the plow struck some buried ordnance, and it exploded.

Many thousands of children have been killed and wounded as innocent victims. They examine a bullet, a bomb, a mortar shell, or the like, all over Southeast Asia.

This tragedy will be repeated a thousand times over.

How can I say that? I remember being in Ethopia a few years ago and seeing there 10 children in the hospital, one with an eye out, one with a leg off, and so forth. This was the usual harvest from spring plowing.

And even back in that war, small by today's terrible standards, 30 years later kids were picking up bombs in the fields and getting hurt.

We know in England and Germany today there are still demolition squads probing the countryside looking for the debris of war.

And when we are told that more bombs have been dropped in Indochina than in the rest of the World Wars put together, I shudder to think of how many children will be injured over the decade to come, even if the war were to stop today.

[Slide.]

The next slide takes us to Da Nang. And the night before my visit to Da Nang, 28 people were wounded by sapper attacks—that is, somebody comes along and throws an explosive charge in a restaurant and, bang, the over-crowded provincial hospital has been operating virtually night and day for over 10 years, trying to patch up the living. But then what?

Many of the wounded are children, many have lost arms or legs or hideous combinations of the loss of extremities.

In September 1972, USAID estimated to me that there were 100,000 amputees in South Vietnam, and only 4,000 were being fitted with prosthetic devices per year.

I think the number has picked up since that time, but suffice it to say that there is a long list of people waiting for artificial limbs, and there are many crippled people that have no access yet to rehabilitative services.

The South Vietnamese are attempting to do a commendable job in this regard, but we need to give them greater support and further training so that they can take care of their own.

It might be of interest for you to know that there are 30,000 blind in South Vietnam, 15 percent due to the war, but only in Saigon are there any facilities for the care of these people, and there is only a 57-bed capacity to hold 30,000 blind.

Now, we move on to the hospital at Hue.

[Slide.]

This is a hospital in Hue, one of the several provincial medical centers in that country. Here you see the tragic victims of burns, one of the greatest tragedies of the war.

These children are not getting the care they need; they are not getting antibiotics, dressing changes, nursing care, skin grafts, and so forth.

Suffice it to say that they need rehabilitation.

And that moves us to what I would really like to tell you about.

[Slide.]

The Barsky Clinic where the Children's Medical Relief International was organized by Dr. Barsky, a reknowned plastic surgeon from the Albert Einstein Clinic in New York, in 1968.

This clinic, funded jointly by USAID and voluntary agencies and donations from private Americans, is trying to put back together children that have been destroyed by war in the form of burns. And they are treating children that have a dread disease called noma. It destroys large portions of their faces, and they may need years and years of care.

Let us run through these pictures and look at this briefly.

[Slide.]

This shows a nursing unit. And I can say without doubt, having been in probably 100 hospitals in Indochina, that there are none that can compare with this magnificent unit.

When I was there, there were seven Western staff and 40 Vietnamese staff, and today there is only Vietnamese staff. It is the one thing I can say that was "Vietnamized," if I may use the term, and that is that here the Vietnamese have been trained to take care of their own.

And I would stress the great need to support an institution such as this, because not only are they taking care of their own, but they are training plastic surgeons, anesthesiologists, nurses, et cetera, here, so you get a double-yield for the training, let alone the rehabilitation.

[Slide.]

This little girl here is one that you have all seen a picture of. Her name is Pham Thi Kim Phuc. This 9-year-old girl in June 1972, was the victim of a misdirected napalm strike by a South Vietnamese bomber on the village of Tram Bang.

Her little brother was killed and she was sent running down the highway screaming in pain as a human torch. Her photo was seen all over the world. Through the care here at the Barsky Clinic, she has been rehabilitated, and she is now a well person.

The only tragedy is, soon after she returned to her home village, her house was destroyed by another bomb.

[Slide.]

This shows the little girl closer up. You see, her arm had to be stretched out here in order to prevent the growing of the arm to the chest wall. She had to have skin graft, and she needed blood, which are too often unavailable in most Vietnamese hospitals.

[Slide.]

This is what happens to the youngster when he has the misfortune to be hit in the back by a bomb fragment. Tragically, he is para-

lyzed from the waist down; he has no control over his bowel and his bladder; he will never have sexual function.

[Slide.]

This is another child who was hit by a napalm strike and burned, and his arms are in slings.

[Slide.]

This child can't have the weight of even a sheet on his body because of the pain from burns. He will be in the hospital for years getting skin grafts and getting rehabilitated.

[Slide.]

Again a couple of young people with burns.

[Slide.]

A child with a burned face. That child had most of her face destroyed by a nutritional disease and an infection process called noma took away half of her face. And it will take years to repair.

You must bear in mind that there is a 10-year waiting list for children to be cared for.

[End of slides.]

I would like to read you, in closing, a note that I received from Dr. Barsky several days ago:

> We have just returned from Saigon where we entered into negotiation with USAID for the new contract covering fiscal year 1973–74.
>
> It is our understanding that if it is at all possible, CMRI will receive approximately US $211,000 and $14 million Vietnamese piasters, but to date the new amendment has not been signed.
>
> We had requested, as a part of our "bare bones budget," approximately US $22,000 and $19 million Vietnamese piasters * * *.
>
> We are presently awaiting further word. Needless to say, any funding will in great part depended on the allocation granted by Congress to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).
>
> A bill is presently pending in Congress that would provide funds for the construction of a Burn Center * * *

Which I think, Mr. Chairman, you can see from these photographs is desperately needed——

> * * * and the fact that nothing of certainty has developed in this respect.

In conclusion, I think what we have to say is that there is a terrible aftermath of this war in the form of rehabilitation that remains to be done at the present time.

We can calculate unfailingly that thousands more will be injured and harmed by the armament left in the ground in Southeast Asia, and I think we have a very clear obligation to do something to help.

I only hope that this subcommittee can be instrumental in helping the Congress appropriate such help.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator KENNEDY. Thank you very much, Dr. Levinson, for your testimony.

From the people you saw burned, did you reach any approximation of the percentage that were a result of kerosene stove burns versus those that were war-related burns? And whether it was caused by the North Vietnamese or South Vietnamese?

Dr. LEVINSON. I think that is terribly important. The majority of burned people in my experience in South Vietnam have been burned from what I would call an indirect effect of the war.

There has been a shortage of cooking oil used in the traditional hut, not only to cook, but as in lamps to read by and for children to study by.

With the inaccessibility of the usual cooking oil, they use kerosene or jet fuel, and—bang!—it explodes, and then there is a tragedy.

So I think we have had a real responsibility, in that, had there not been a war, they would not have been using the wrong fuel and there would not have been the tragedy.

One other instance of this comes to mind—the tragic case of a child I saw in Laos. It bothers one's conscience. They showed me a child standing there with his arms fused to his body, with scars up and down his chest and up and down his body. And he was waiting in line to get a plastic surgeon to repair him.

His story is as follows: Of 15 cases brought out from the jungle, he was barely alive from a fuel oil fire. Had Americans not been there, he would have been using the right cooking oil and it wouldn't have happened.

But Americans were there, and the war was there, and he was burned. Through Operation Brotherhood he received blood and antibiotics and survived.

Now, according to oriental philosophy, if you save one's life, you are obligated to care for that person. That child is now waiting to have plastic surgery.

If our operation is discontinued, he will be a cripple for life, and a nonfunctional member of society.

Many people think he should have died rather than be left this way. So we have to think the way the Asian thinks too. We have saved that child, and we now have an obligation.

I feel we do.

Senator KENNEDY. Thank you very much, doctor. We could go into a lot of other areas, but I think you have presented the basic problems very eloquently.

And I want to thank you very much. We will, as we have in the past, be relying on you to help us from the legislative point of view support these programs, and also to stay after the administration in ways that we can be constructive.

I want to thank you very much for your testimony.

Dr. LEVINSON. Should the subcommittee wish, Senator, I have additional photographs taken this past month.

Senator KENNEDY. We will include them in the subcommittee file. We would like to have them.

Dr. LEVINSON. Thank you.

Senator KENNEDY. Our next witness is the Honorable Robert H. Nooter, assistant administrator, Bureau for Supporting Assistance in the Agency for International Development. He has been a frequent and very helpful witness to us.

And we appreciate your being with us again this morning and for your willingness to let us hear from the other side.

We want to thank you for your patience.

I sit on a number of different committees, and usually we have the administration first. And they are entitled to be heard first.

I want to recognize that for the record. But I have always found that it is most helpful, at least to me, and I think it is for the sub-

committee, to sort of have the case set out first, both, I think to provide a chance for some of us to hear it made, but really most importantly for us to get a kind of a background on it.

And so we want to thank you for being willing, as you have in the past, to let us proceed in this order.

I know you have got a lot of other responsibilities, but you have been extremely helpful to the subcommittee, and the department has, in making these arrangements.

And so we want to thank you.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT H. NOOTER, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, BUREAU FOR SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT; ACCOMPANIED BY DONALD GOODWIN, DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT, SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE BUREAU

Mr. NOOTER. That is quite all right, Mr. Chairman; as you suggest, it is useful and helpful.

With your permission, I would like to present a statement for the record.

Senator KENNEDY. We will include it in its entirety in the record. Perhaps you would like to highlight it.

Mr. NOOTER. All right.

I would like to go through it at least in summary form, because I think it does have some important bearing on the questions raised here today.

We indicate in the statement that we also recognize the dimension of the problem in roughly the same terms as the previous witnesses, that is, first of all some 50 percent of Vietnam's entire population is made up of children 16 years and younger.

We estimate that the number of orphans, if one includes children with one parent, is perhaps even a little higher, something like 880,000 children. Most of these do live with their mothers or relatives, and are cared for in the extended family system.

However, some 19,000 live in officially-registered orphanages, and another 5,000 in non-registered orphanages.

Our estimate of racially-mixed children is also around 10 to 15,000, and about 1,000 of those are living in orphanages.

Let me give a little background, which I think is important to put the problem in perspective. The government of Vietnam has undertaken, starting in the early and mid sixties, some rather massive programs of a general nature that have affected many more children than some of the more specific programs which are being described here today.

Specifically, the expansion of the school system has been quite dramatic. From perhaps 10 percent of eligible elementary school children in school in 1954, some 93 percent are now in school. School opportunities have opened up for many more children than was true in the past.

In the health field the government has undertaken a plethora of programs. They have undertaken to provide hospitals for each of Vietnam's 44 provinces, and have established a widespread network of health clinics and dispensaries.

As I recall there are over 3,000 health facilities altogether throughout the country.

The refugee program, of course, affects a large number of children, given the high percentage of the population which is made up of children.

I won't go into that in any detail, since we have covered that in other testimony. But I would like to mention that in those refugee camps that I visited last November—and I visited camps that included perhaps a third of all the Vietnamese refugees—every camp had educational facilities and health dispensaries in them.

By no means were the conditions in those camps totally adequate; I don't mean to imply that they are. Indeed, in some cases the schools weren't able to handle all the children in camp, but in each case the Vietnamese government had helped the camp people to try to carry on as nearly as possible normal life while they are in a refugee status.

The Government also enacted a law in 1969 which has done more than any other single program to provide help to the orphans of Vietnam. This is what is called the Vietnamese Disabled Veterans, Dependents and War Veterans Law. Some 555,000 Vietnamese orphans receive Government benefits under this law, because their fathers were soldiers who were killed.

The Government, through the Ministry of Social Welfare, also provides benefits to the 133 officially registered orphanages, and some 201 day care centers. More than 42,000 children receive assistance through these institutions.

The day care centers provide meals and supervise recreation while permitting the mothers to work so that they won't have to abandon their children or turn them over to full-time orphanages.

The Ministry supports a foster home program in an effort to find homes for those children who don't have families. And they believe that that is preferable to placing children in orphanages.

The Government of Vietnam also has a school feeding program through the school system where over 1 million children receive a diet supplement. And incidentally, the food is made available through Public Law 480 title II assistance.

The Government of Vietnam, has established with our support, the National Center for Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, which you already heard about this morning. This facility is directed specifically toward children; over 80 percent of the patients are minors.

A new health campaign called "bringing Health to Villages" is now run by the Government, and has some 365 mobile health teams which go into the villages and provide innoculations, medical treatment, and examinations for healthy children as well as sick ones.

They also have a program called the "Under Six Years of Age" program. This is an extension service of the Department of Pediatrics of the Saigon Medical School. In addition, maternal and child health clinics are being established in all urban areas, and provincial capitals this year with the help of the AID family planning program.

Briefly, in terms of U.S. assistance, we have supported a whole range of social programs over the years. The school program and

the health program have been supported at a total cost of some $222 million of U.S. Government funds over the past 9 years.

Senator KENNEDY. Of that $222 million, can you tell us what specifically has been allocated for child welfare?

Mr. NOOTER. This is an amount which includes all of the health care programs and all of the educational assistance which we have provided.

For education, almost 100 percent is directed toward children. The amount for the health program cannot readily be separated between children and other programs. This includes the clinics and the facilities and the medicines that are used to treat the entire population. But, as we said, some 50 percent of that population is children. And so it is something in the order of that percentage of the health programs that would be beneficial to children.

In addition, we have been urging and encouraging the Ministry of Social Welfare to assess the problems, develop plans, priorities and so on, to move ahead in programs which are more specifically directed toward child care activities.

We have indicated that we will support these programs through local currency grants and Public Law 480 title II food grants.

At the same time we have encouraged the Ministry to undertake new and broader child care activities and allowances for orphanages and day care centers.

And, of course, we have financed the services of Children's Medical Relief International, and a whole range of other generalized health activities.

I would like to mention—in an effort to save time here, I am skipping over some of this—but I would like to refer to that part of the statement which talks about some of the problems that we have in this area, not only that we have, but which the Vietnamese have.

Social programs of this kind require complex and time-consuming procedures and controls if they are to be administered properly, as we have learned in our own U.S. welfare programs.

The Vietnamese are training people and setting up mechanisms to deal with these programs, but they cannot take on responsibilities which exceed their ability to administer.

Second, the Vietnamese are deeply concerned that they not embark on social programs so expensive that they cannot be continued after U.S. financial support is withdrawn.

And, third, it is important that welfare recipients do not receive benefits in excess of regular members of the society. This would lead to a mass influx of those on the public welfare rolls.

Thus the constraints in the area of child welfare are not financial, and the funds we have offered to make available to the Government of Vietnam during the last year or two for these programs has not been fully utilized.

These constraints are being addressed and gradually overcome, but we need to bear in mind that it is necessary to proceed on the basis of sound programs with good administration, and to be supportive of Vietnamese efforts while permitting them to take the lead, if the programs are to succeed.

I think in this respect we are essentially in line with the previous witnesses—Dr. Dumpson made some of the same comments—that these have to be Vietnamese programs if they are to be successful.

We also include in our statement a number of the voluntary agencies which are working in Vietnam on a number of different child-care programs, and in each case are receiving assistance in the form of AID counterpart funds which permit them to expand those activities and move along at a faster rate than they otherwise would be able to.

I refer in the statement to the problems of adoption. Again, I think our statement is essentially the same as some of the previous witnesses on this point, that is, it must be done with great care for the benefit of the individual child. This is no mass formula solution to this problem.

I will mention that AID has tried to help here by providing a grant of funds to International Social Services, so that it could expand its staff in order to help on the adoption problem.

Their personnel are very competent, very professional, and they do a good job of counseling and assisting the Vietnamese mothers and foreign prospective foster parents. They review each case very carefully and only recommend adoption when it seems to be in the best interests of the child.

There are two other private groups which are now operating in Vietnam. This whole adoption process seems to be moving along much better and much more rapidly than in the past.

So 500 orphans were processed for international adoption in 1972, which is more than double the total number for both of the previous 2 years. Of that, a little less than 400 were processed for adoption in the United States.

[The full text of Mr. Nooter's statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT H. NOOTER

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee; I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you this morning in regard to the children of Vietnam.

Vietnam has overgone major disruptions and changes during the past several years. Families have been forced to flee from their homes, many of them have moved from rural areas to the big cities, and soldier-husbands have been separated from their families for long periods. Urban life has been found to be disruptive in Vietnamese society as it has been in ours and others. These changes have been particularly difficult for the children of Vietnam. While the problems of children cannot be isolated from the problems of the society as a whole, I will try to describe the magnitude of this problem and the measures which are being taken to deal with it.

First, it is worth noting that more than 50 percent of Vietnam's entire population is made up of children 16 years and younger. There are an estimated 880,000 orphans in Vietnam, a figure which includes those children with one parent. Most of the orphans live with their mothers or other relatives in the extended family system. 19,000 children, however, live in officially registered orphanages and another 5,000 are estimated to live in non-registered orphanages. There are an estimated 10,000—15,000 racially mixed children fathered by foreigners, about 1,000 of whom live in orphanages. And last, the disruptions of the war have produced special problems of nutrition, education, and health for the children of Vietnam as well as for their parents.

VIETNAM'S APPROACH TO MEETING THE PROBLEM

The war brought with it an increased social awareness in Vietnam. During the 1960's the Government embarked on major programs of expanding education and health care on a massive scale, with substantial amounts of U.S. assistance.

In spite of the war, the school system expanded from a primary school enrollment of 400,000 children representing 10 percent of the primary age

population in 1954 to 2.9 million children or 93 percent in 1972. Secondary enrollment has expanded from 53,000 (.03 percent) in 1954 to 840,000 (.33 percent) at the present time. College level enrollment now totals 69,000 compared to 2,900 in 1954. Most of these schools are financed and supported by the Government of Vietnam and provide an opportunity for Vietnamese children from all walks of life to advance themselves and hence their society in the years to come.

In the health field, the Government undertook to establish hospitals in each of Vietnam's 44 Provinces. It greatly expanded its facilities for training doctors, dentists, and nurses and it established a widespread network of rural and urban dispensaries throughout the nation. The Government also undertook substantial programs for assisting refugees as has been described in previous hearings before this Subcommittee.

These programs had a major impact on the children of Vietnam which, as noted previously, make up more than 50 percent of the entire population.

In the middle 1960's, the Government of Vietnam broadened the functions of the Commissioner of Refugee Affairs into a Ministry of Social Welfare in an attempt to address more fully the many human problems which became apparent at that time. For a number of years, this Ministry had to devote its major attention and resources to the refugee situation. During the last three years, however, the Ministry has recognized and has begun programs which address the particular social problems faced by the children of Vietnam.

The Government has stated forcefully that the care of disadvantaged Vietnamese children is of top priority. While the Vietnamese believe that a person's first duty is to his family and that children should be cared for within the extended family system wherever possible, it has also recognized that not all individual needs can be met in this way. The Government has moved ahead, therefore, with a series of programs aimed at meeting these special needs.

In 1969 the Government passed into law the Vietnamese Disabled Veterans, Dependents, and War Veterans Law aimed at providing pensions and allowances to disabled veterans and dependents of those killed in the war. Under this law, allowances are paid to 555,000 children of deceased soldiers.

The Government, through the Ministry of Social Welfare, also provides benefits to 133 officially registered orphanages and 201 day care centers. More than 42,000 children receive assistance through these institutions. The day care centers provide meals and supervised recreation while permitting mothers, many of whom are widows, to work without having to abandon their children to full-time institutions. The Ministry also supports a foster home program to provide homes for those children without families of their own. The Ministry has recently established minimum standards for child welfare institutions and is conducting a survey of the orphanages to determine their understanding of compliance with the standards.

The Government of Vietnam, through the Ministry of Education, has also undertaken a massive school lunch program with U.S. assistance. 1,200,000 children receive a diet supplement through the program.

The Government of Vietnam has also undertaken a series of health programs directed toward children. Children's Medical Relief International supports the Vietnamese National Center for Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery through an overseas staff of six consultants. The National Center is the only modern medical facility in South Vietnam specifically designed for treatment of children requiring plastic and reconstructive surgery as a result of war injury, domestic trauma or disease.

A new health campaign called "Bringing Health to Villages" was started in March 1973. To date, 365 mobile health teams made up of Vietnamese staff from provincial and district health facilities provide comprehensive health services each afternoon in approximately 800 villages a week. Each week some 150,000 patients are examined, 18,000 home visits are made, 26,000 well children and 9,000 pregnant women examined, 145,000 vaccinations are given and 99,000 posters and leaflets distributed. This is in addition to the normal in-patient and out-patient treatment at the 3,300 fixed health facilities.

The Vietnamese are proceeding with a plan to improve health services to orphanages throughout Vietnam. They are now performing surveys on numbers, location, age groups, nutritional status, qualifications of staff, and adequacy of existing medical care. The next step is to provide training to personnel, expand sanitary facilities and improve medical services.

An "Under Six Years of Age" clinic has been started in Saigon as an extension service of the Department of Pediatrics, Saigon Medical School. Maternal and child helath clinics are being established in all urban areas and provincial capitals by the end of this year with the help of the A.I.D. Family Planning project. Plans call for such clinics in all districts by 1975.

Immunizations for children are being provided at an expanding rate. In 1972, 2,524,000 immunizations were provided for polio, tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus through the Ministry of Health.

It is clear that the Government of Vietnam has become increasingly aware of the social needs of its people and has embarked on a wide range of programs aimed at meeting these needs. Schools and health clinics have been built, teachers, doctors, nurses, and social workers have been trained, and buildings have been constructed at a rapid rate. Much remains to be done and many pressing needs still exist, which is not surprising in a country of an average annual per capita income of about $175. Nevertheless, encouraging progress has been made.

U.S. ASSISTANCE EFFORTS

The United States Government has assisted the Government of Vietnam in most of the programs mentioned in the previous section. We have helped Vietnam expand its school system and its health care through a wide range of programs which I will not elaborate on here, at a total cost of $222 million in material and technical support over the past nine years.

In addition, we have been urging and encouraging the Ministry of Social Welfare to assess the problems, develop plans and priorities, establish standards, and create a system of grants and contracts utilizing voluntary agencies to implement child care activities. We have indicated that we would support these programs through the allocation of local currencies and material support through PL-480 Title II Food Grants. At the same time we have encouraged the Ministry to undertake new and broader child care activities and allowances for orphanages and day care centers. We have financed the contract services of the Children's Medical Relief International in the establishment of the Center for Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. Indirectly, U.S. economic support has made possible the whole range of Government activities in the fields of education and health mentioned previously.

There is, of course, much more which needs to be done. On the whole, however, I believe that we can be proud of the U.S. role in support of these humanitarian programs during time of war.

As we consider how next to proceed, we must recognize some constraints and limitations which are inherent in the situation.

First, social programs of this kind require complex and time-consuming administrative procedures and controls if they are to be administered properly, as we have learned in our own U.S. welfare programs. The Vietnamese are training people and are setting up administrative mechanisms to deal with these programs, but they cannot take on responsibilities which exceeed their ability to administer. Second, the Vietnamese are deeply concerned that they not embark on social programs so expensive that they cannot be continued after U.S. financial support is withdrawn. And third, it is important that welfare recipients do not receive benefits in excess of the regular members of society, which would lead to a massive influx of those on the public welfare rolls. Thus the constraints in the area of child welfare are not financial, and the funds we have offered to make available to the Government of Vietnam during the last year or two for these purposes have not been fully utilized. These constraints are being addressed and gradually overcome, but we should bear in mind that it is necessary to proceed on the basis of sound programs and good administration, and to be supportive of Vietnamese efforts while permitting them to take the lead if the programs are to succeed.

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Child welfare programs in Vietnam also receive valuable assistance from the international Voluntary Agencies. Frequently they are supported in these efforts by funding supplied by A.I.D., which is in addition to their own contributions of manpower and materiel. These programs include the following:

International Social Service (ISS).—VN$4 million in A.I.D. counterpart support to establish family service unit in an existing community center in area with large population of racially mixed children.

CARE.—VN$44 million in AID counterpart support to provide fresh milk and lunch program for underprivileged pre-school and school aged children.

Foster Parents Plan (FPP).—VN$4 million in A.I.D. counterpart support to provide monthly nutrition supplement for FPP families.

International Rescue Committee (IRC).—VN$10 million in A.I.D. counterpart support for training widows and establishing home day care activities.

World Vision (WV).—VN$2 million in A.I.D. counterpart support to the "Street Boy" program in Cam Ranh City and Nha Trang.

Christian Children's Fund (CCF).—VN$2 million in A.I.D. counterpart support to expand vocational training in Nha Trang Orphanage to serve neighborhood children as well as orphans.

World Relief Commission (WRC).—VN$1.5 million in A.I.D. counterpart support to expand vocational training in Hue and to serve neighborhood children as well as orphans.

Catholic Relief Service (CRS).—VN$23 million in A.I.D. counterpart support has been allocated to establish five social work units in provincial hospitals to prevent child abandonment.

ADOPTIONS

There has been intense interest in the U.S. during the past few years in regard to adoption of Vietnamese children, particularly those children fathered by Americans. It is also of considerable concern to the Vietnamese, and I would like to give this probem special attention in this presentation.

I mentioned earlier that there are estimated to be 10,000 to 15,000 racially mixed children fathered by foreigners. Only about 1,000 of these are in orphanages. The rest are living with their mothers or with Vietnamese families. It is important to recognize the strong attachment which the Vietnamese have for their children and the sense of responsibility of the extended family for its members. The Government of Vietnam, in recognition of these strong Vietnamese sentiments, considers that children born in Vietnam to Vietnamese mothers are Vietnamese regardless of parentage or legitimacy. It provides social welfare benefits to them when needed without racial distinction and insists that foreign assistance be provided on the same basis. It opposes large scale overseas adoptions and approves such adoptions only on a case by case basis when it determines that the best interest of the child will be served.

Prior to 1972 this situation was further complicated by a Vietnamese adoption law and procedures which set out standards which were extremely difficult to meet. During the past year, these procedures were relaxed somewhat, which greatly facilitated the processing of adoptions. Furthermore, in 1971 A.I.D. provided a grant of $100,000 to International Social Services (now called Travelers Aid International Social Service of America) so that ISS could increase its professional staff in Vietnam for the handling of intercountry adoptions. It considers its function to be the counseling and assisting of Vietnamese mothers and foreign prospective foster parents, in reviewing the cases of individual orphan children, and, where appropriate, in processing children for adoption.

There are now two other private organizations providing similar services: the Holt Adoption Program and the Friends of Children of Vietnam. Again, we understand that the emphasis of these organizations is on child care in general and adoption when deemed best for the child.

Intercountry adoption is, as might be expected, even more complicated than is adoption in our several states. The requirements of the state have to be met, and also the Government of Vietnam has to be satisfied that it is in the best interest of the child. Sometimes this procedure has been slow for the reasons mentioned earlier. However, because of the changes in procedure, the work being done by International Social Services and others, nearly 500 orphans were processed for international adoption in 1972 which is more than double the number for 1970 and 1971 combined. Of this number, 397 were processed for adoption for the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that this provides you with an overview of this complex and important area of A.I.D. activity. I will, of course, be glad to answer any questions which you have.

Mr. NOOTER. If I could make a few comments on the statements of the previous witnesses, then I will be glad to answer any questions.

I won't try to do this comprehensively for lack of time, but I will speak to a few of those points.

Senator KENNEDY. If you would like to submit anything in addition after you have had a chance to review the record, you are more than welcome, and it will be made a part of the record.

Mr. NOOTER. Thank you very much.

First, I appreciate some of the kind words Dr. Dumpson used in describing AID's role in the recent past. I would comment, however, that there have been quite a number of these programs which were started and underway before 1971.

The Barsky unit, of course, was started before that. The program to provide orthopedic devices preceded that by some years, and incidentally provides some 10,000 such devices each year, and has for the last several years.

The School of Social Work which was referred to was started about 4 years ago. Of course, the voluntary agencies with AID support were working before that time.

Dr. Dumpson mentioned some disagreement between AID and the Embassy. I really wasn't aware of a problem on that point. There have been no policy differences that impeded our programs. I did learn a day or two ago that there was some difference on one rather narrow point. That had to do with the approval of a private adoption agency in Vietnam. In this case, though, I think it was more of a difference of technical opinion than a policy difference.

In fact, the Embassy was pushing to try to get approval by the Vietnamese Government for this group to operate in Vietnam, and our welfare people were being somewhat more cautious in saying that they wanted to make certain that the group would function in a professional way.

So I think the difference was not about the policy question of concern for children; it was a rather more professional one about whether a particular agency was or was not qualified to perform a certain service.

If anything, the Embassy could be accused of an excess of zeal. But I think that is the kind of daily problem that comes up and which we work out.

Certainly, I have not found, in the administration of these programs, any inhibitions whatsoever because of restrictions imposed or implied by the Embassy or any other part of the U.S. Government.

I would particularly like, in spite of some of the differences with Dr. Dumpson's statement, to point to a broad area of agreement on how these programs will be handled and supported in the future. We do concur that there is a U.S. role and a U.S. obligation here, and that adequate funding to make the programs function should be provided.

I would like to expand that and say that given the nature of the problem—and as it has been described today, I think it makes it quite clear—it is impossible to separate these children programs from other programs of economic support to Vietnam in most cases.

About a fourth of all the goods and services which the Vietnamese population consumes comes through U.S. economic programs. And the continuance of those programs is absolutely essential to provide the basic wherewithal for Vietnamese society to continue, for the

children as well as the adults to be able to have a decent life and make their way in the future.

Incidentally, our 1974 program will be coming up to the Congress in a few days. It will include a separate section on those programs particularly directed toward children, as well as the broader program that I mentioned.

But I want to emphasize again that the concern I have is that we not simply think in terms of providing the several millions of dollars necessary for child programs in specialized areas, but that we also need the money which will help the entire Vietnamese society sustain itself.

Senator KENNEDY. But isn't part of the problem of just providing general economic aid and support is that it includes the importation of Hondas and television sets and all the rest, as well as the importation of some of the rice?

What we have seen is that unless we have been willing, unless the Congress has been willing to earmark funds, that there has been a virtual lack of priority for either child welfare programs or generally for refugee programs.

And quite frankly, Mr. Nooter, a lot of nice things have been said about AID's leadership and what has been done recently, but I am sure that you do not want to be in a position now, either with regard to this administration, or let me say very candidly, with regard to the previous Democratic administration, of trying to defend the kind of priority that has been given to humanitarian programs in Vietnam since the beginning of the war. Because the record is indefensible, and it is tragic.

It serves no useful purpose to go over this past ground—perhaps it does in relationship to understanding the failure of a policy—but, as these men have testified here this morning, and as the subcommittee has pointed out, our funding priorities over the years has virtually abandoned the children, refugees, and war victims there.

I think there is enough blame to go around for all of us, Congress included, in failing to identify this, and in failing to give the support needed.

I think the sole exception has been the voluntary agencies, and the church groups, and some excellent people, your people in the field, all of whom have performed, I think, superbly.

But outside of that our humanitarian record isn't very good. We see, for example, in the GAO report, going back to 1970 and 1971, that the refugee and social welfare program in the GVN budget, provided from U.S. funds, was only 5.2 percent in 1970 of the total and in 1971 only 3.7 percent of their budget. And of that 3.7 percent of their budget, social welfare got only 4 percent of that, and of the 4 percent earmarked for social welfare, only 25 percent of that was ever spent; which comes to less than $927,000.

So when we talk about the general kind of economic aid and assistance, which includes TV sets and Hondas, we must remember that does not help the kind of people in the films which you have seen here this morning.

But we are hopefully turned around now, and we are trying to do some positive things. And I am not interested in going back over the old ground.

What I want you to do now, is to take the recommendations, which I think are really superb, which have been worked out by our study mission—and which I think are very reasonable—and have AID formally comment on them.

Can you give us a written reaction to each of these, suggesting what will be implemented, and if they can't be implemented, the reasons why they cannot be? [See appendix I.]

Secondly, you have announced a lot of these programs; what I am interested in is whether they are actually working.

In October of 1971, for example, the South Vietnamese had a plan or a program for aid and assistance in the child welfare programs. But that wasn't even responded to by AID until April of 1972—over 6 months delay. And they were only talking about a $4.5 million program.

We see it takes 6 months for a response for aid to children, but we can ship bombs over there in a minute. And the public safety program and prison support; they're well funded and actually expanded. These are the things, I think, that are troublesome to many of us.

But let me ask you this: You have indicated in your statement today the different items that are actually being funded here. Now, what I am interested in is, how many of these programs you list on page 9 of your testmony—how much of that money which has been earmarked for those particular agencies is there at the present time?

Because it is my understanding that even though with your announcement and earmarking of funds, that they haven't yet received the money, or many of them haven't received the money.

Mr. NOOTER. It is my understanding that those programs listed in my statement have all been approved and the money has been made available in each of those cases.

There are a number of other programs which are still under review, in process. And as I said in my statement also, we have made available more money to the South Vietnamese Government for programs than they are able to work out administratively.

Senator KENNEDY. Do you have one of your aides here that can speak to that, say on the Catholic Relief Services, for example; $23 million AID counterpart support for five social work units, provincial hospitals, to prevent child abandonment? Can you tell us when that money was actually given to CRS?

Mr. GOODWIN. My name is Donald Goodwin. I am the Director of Technical Development in the Supporting Assistance Bureau.

Senator, under the process that they use in Vietnam, these funds are made available to the Government of Vietnam under the American Aid Chapter of the Budget, and they have to be obligated, under that process before the completion of the calendar year, in this case 1972.

So those funds were obligated. After obligation there is a time period in actually distributing the funds. This is an administrative problem that exists in Vietnam, but the funds have been obligated.

Senator KENNEDY. That is exactly what I am asking about. Of these programs here which you have indicated as receiving U.S. funds, I want to know exactly the status of them.

Can you submit that for the record? Because it is my information that various voluntary agencies, or at least several of them, have not seen the money, the agencies which have been outlined here.

We ought to know that. You have made representation that these programs are actually funded, and people assume that they are, and there are various programs going on now, but many of them are not yet funded.

And I think we want to know which ones are and which are not functioning today, and to have your best judgment as to when the money will actually be released.

Would you supply that?

Mr. GOODWIN. I would be glad to do that.

Senator KENNEDY. What can you do to shorten up the time, from the time you obligate funds until the time they are actually made available?

Is there anything that you can do to reduce that period of time?

Mr. GOODWIN. We will pose that question for the mission at the same time, because these are GVN funds. They have been turned over to the GVN. When we inquire about the status of allocation of funds, that is, when they will actually be turned over to the voluntary agencies, we will ask that same question, sir.

Senator KENNEDY. What has been the track record in the past—say over the last year?

How long has it taken from the time you have made money available to the time it is actually distributed to the agencies? How long has that taken within the GVN?

Mr. GOODWIN. This program described here is a relatively new program just formulated in the last year. So we have no track record.

[Subsequent to the hearing, the following information was submitted:]

Grants are made to voluntary agencies by the Ministry of Social Welfare upon the receipt and acceptance by MSW of proposals by the voluntary agencies to undertake specific tasks. In 1972, extensive discussions were held by the representatives of eight foreign voluntary agencies and twelve Vietnamese voluntary agencies and private groups. Funds were allocated by the Ministry of Social Welfare for the total of 20 organizations pending the acceptance of proposals and completion of negotiations.

Six foreign voluntary agencies completed negotiations with the Ministry and funds were received by them as follows:

a. *Care.*—Amount agreed for CY 72 funding, VN$ 44 million; date of agreement, Nov. 9, 1972; funds received by CARE, Jan. 13, 1973, VN$ 24 million; Jan. 22, 1973, VN$ 20 million.

b. *Foster Parents Plan.*—Amount for CY 72 funding, VN$ 4 million; date of agreement, Oct. 6, 1972; funding received, Dec. 28, 1972.

c. *International Rescue Committee.*—Amount for CY 72 funding, VN$10 million; date of agreement, Oct. 30, 1972; funding received, Jan. 5, 1973.

d. *International Social Service.*—Amount for CY 72 funding, VN$ 4 million: date of agreement, Oct. 24, 1972; funding received Jan. 10, 1973.

e. *World Relief Commission.*—Amount for CY 72 funding, VN$ 1.5 million; date of agreement, Sept. 20, 1972; funding received, Dec. 19, 1972.

f. *World Vision.*—Amount for CY 72 funding, VN$ 2 million; date of agreement, June 22, 1972; funding received, Dec. 19, 1972.

The other Voluntary Agencies are still in the process of presenting their programs to the Ministry of Social Welfare.

After receipt and approval of the proposal of the voluntary agency by the Ministry of Social Welfare, the funding documentation is sent, in accordance with GVN budgetary procedures, to the Directorate General of Budget and Foreign Aid (DGBFA). That agency determines that funds are available, approves the transaction, and sends a notice of approval to the Ministry. The Ministry then prepares and issues a decree and then prepares the check.

Lengthy processing of budgetary documents within the Government of Vietnam is a long-standing problem which has been yielding slowly to U.S. advisory efforts.

Senator KENNEDY. Now, as you are aware, there has been a freeze on hiring trained personnel within the GVN in the Ministry of Social Welfare; am I correct in that?

Mr. GOODWIN. There has been a freeze in the entire government and social welfare included; yes, sir.

Senator KENNEDY. One of your internal memoranda says that the main stumbling block in developing child welfare services has been the shortage of trained personnel.

To quote the memo:

The major stumbling block to developing child welfare services in Vietnam is trained personnel and until recently the prohibition of the GVN on the MSW hiring new staff (whether funded by the National Budget or the American Aid Chapter) meant, in effect, that all new programs would have to be carried out by the private sector. Under this constraint the MSW soon reached its absorptive capacity for new funds for child welfare.

What kind of priority does this show towards child welfare—a freeze on hiring new personnel? How can you train personnel or obtain new people if you can't hire them? Was there a freeze on hiring police during this period?

How do you expect to be able to implement the new program?

Mr. GOODWIN. As I said, there is a governmentwide freeze on employment. AID has taken this step of providing funds for hiring people through the American AID Chapter, and the personnel so hired are, the social action cadre and not regular government employees.

Several hundred of them are already employed, and the Government proposes to acquire another 100 this year by using the social action cadre device.

These are not regular government employees, but they are employed and working for the Ministry of Social Welfare.

Senator KENNEDY. Mr. Nooter, we have heard that there is some conflict between AID and the Embassy in Saigon. Can you make any comments on that?

Mr. NOOTER. Only the one I already commented on. The only difference of opinion that I am aware of—and I will be glad to check that further—is not a policy question, but a question having to do with the approval by the Vietnamese Government of a particular private adoption agency as to whether it was or was not desirable to move ahead with it.

And the Embassy, as I mentioned, had perhaps an excess of zeal in wanting to move forward on something it thought was going to be helpful to the children of Vietnam.

Our social welfare people were somewhat more sceptical about this particular agency.

But this was certainly not a matter of policy or anything that inhibited our programs in a fundamental way.

Senator KENNEDY. I suppose it is not a question of policy, but of priority, isn't it?

I am sure that the policies, as suggested earlier, are the same within the government. But it is really a question of whether you

are going to get priority behind a certain stated policy. It doesn't take very long to get the approval of money for the bombing strikes; but we see it takes months to get approval for social welfare and children programs.

Mr. NOOTER. But in this instance it was the Embassy that was pushing for more rapid approval. And our social welfare people had professional doubts about this particular agency.

So it really was not a question of a lack of feeling of priority on the part of the Embassy; it was a difference of opinion at the professional level.

Senator KENNEDY. There may be a disagreement at the professional level about a specific case, but I am talking about a record that shows a total lack of planning or priority in this area generally, so much so you would wonder what they have been really doing all this time. Why has it taken the Embassy so long to wake up to the needs of children?

It isn't like they have developed a highflying, first-rate meritorious program, and then another idea came up, and there is some controversy over it.

The record has been to date, that child welfare programs haven't been developed, that there was never anything to argue about between AID and the Embassy and the GVN.

Mr. NOOTER. We haven't had any difficulty with the Embassy over this. This is AID's responsibility to carry out, and we have been proceeding with it, and there hasn't been any difficulty with the Embassy suggesting that we go slow or not do any of the things that we are suggesting here at all.

Incidentally, I will plan to meet with Dr. Dumpson sometime when he is available and we will explore this further to see if there is any other aspect of this that he may have come across that I am not aware of.

Senator KENNEDY. I think there is. Now, you indicated last year to the Foreign Relations Committee—you talked about international or multilateral assistance to South Vietnam as an alternative to bilateral assistance—and you said it did not appear to be feasible now.

Has anything happened in this area since?

Mr. NOOTER. We are continuing to encourage UNICEF to operate in the child welfare area. And of course our whole thrust and strategy now is to proceed with these programs on the one hand through the Vietnamese Government, and on the other hand with the help of voluntary agencies and multilateral—U.N. and other agencies.

In other words, a less direct U.S. involvement is appropriate, given the situation in Vietnam. And these other institutions do have manpower and they have the interest, they have the professional skills, and we think they should be supported. And we are proceeding along this line.

Senator KENNEDY. What has been the reaction from UNICEF or the U.N. specialized agencies in this area?

Mr. NOOTER. Perhaps Mr. Goodwin can speak to individual programs of the U.N., and UNICEF. In the broader sense of how to proceed with Indochina in a post-cease-fire era, the U.N. still has that under study. I think they are weighing the political and military developments to see how deeply they should become involved.

But from our viewpoint, we think that their involvement is desirable, and we continue to encourage it.

Do you want to speak to UNICEF?

Mr. GOODWIN. Recently UNICEF, I understand, did a survey of the Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam programs. And they called for a setting aside of an additional $3 million contribution for those areas. This was presented to the executive board just this last week.

My understanding is, and I haven't seen the minutes of the meeting, but it is my understanding that the UNICEF executive board has accepted this new degree of priority for Indochina and will allocated $3 million of funds.

Senator KENNEDY. How much of that is U.S. funds, of the $3 million?

Mr. GOODWIN. I don't know.

Senator KENNEDY. Of course, there is nothing that says—as a matter of fact, there is a lot that says that you can, as I understand it from an administrative point of view—to contribute directly to UNICEF, or any of those specialized agencies that are in Vietnam even during the height of the war, any donor country can make a contribution to fund their programs.

Mr. NOOTER. And we have done that in the past.

Senator KENNEDY. But I am wondering why we don't at the present time try to get them more heavily involved. We have heard here earlier today about the vast problems in caring for the refugees and the children of refugees, in a wide variety of different areas—education, public health programs, et cetera—therefore why don't we get UNICEF and the other specialized agencies involved. And then come up to Congress and say, these are child programs, humanitarian programs, and give us the resources to do it, to help the U.N.

Mr. NOOTER. It is difficult to give a generalized answer to that, Mr. Chairman.

In each case, in each program, we look at the requirements and the possible ways to carry them out, and proceed on that basis. In some cases, as in the case of the School of Social Work, it was reasonable for UNICEF to be the primary advisory agent.

In some of the other cases voluntary agencies may be more suitable. Often, the government of Vietnam does not need nor desire help; sometimes it appears appropriate for AID to provide the advisory input. I don't think there is a general answer to that. In our 1974 program——

Senator KENNEDY. There is a general answer, and that is because we don't ask them to do it.

Now, I went up—and you can file whatever response you want to give about what administration officials have done in making requests to the specialized agencies in the last 3 or 4 years—but I went up to New York and went around personally to see every one of the specialized agencies about 4 years ago. And not one of them had been requested by an administration official, by our U.N. Ambassador who was just down the corridor, to try and encourage them to become involved, even though every one of them from the top down, thought that there would be acceptable humanitarian programs in Vietnam that they could support. They were very much concerned about being involved in the politics and everything else, but they

thought some programs would be acceptable just from the humanitarian point of view. But no one bothered to ask them.

But maybe this administration handled it differently; so I would be interested in whether our U.N. Ambassador has gone to see the head of these specialized agencies and asked them how they could help, and how they could support child welfare programs, and ask them what money they needed, and then communicated it to the appropriate Congressional committee and made some effort to fight for it.

I don't think that has been done, Mr Nooter. And I am wide open to be challenged on it. But I don't believe it has been done. And just to say it is a complex or difficult question is not going to resolve it.

Mr. NOOTER. It was done, of course, in the case of Cambodia during the past few months, specifically with UNICEF and the UNDP trying to work out programs there for the refugees.

But let me supply something for the record on the more recent history.

Senator KENNEDY. Could you find out and ask them why we don't try and do it? In Cambodia,—we had Ambassador Sullivan up here 1 year ago when 2 million refugees were flooding the countryside, and he wouldn't even acknowledge that there was a serious refugee problem. There was not 1 cent that was requested for refugee aid and assistance last year in the AID program, nor for the U.N.

And whatever has been done recently, I would be glad to hear about it. But I wonder why we don't ask these specialized agencies of the United Nations to accept this kind of a challenge, and then try and support them financially once they are willing to accept it, then go out and ask the other countries of the world to contribute to this effort.

Many of the Scandanavian countries and many other countries I am sure would be willing to try and work with this.

But from my visits and communications with them, they tell me that the U.S. is not going to make these requests, that they don't feel that they can move ahead in some of these areas, until our Government makes its intentions clear.

So I would like to know if we are making these kinds of requests, and if they have been made, when they were made, and what response have we received from them. And I am sure it would be enormously useful to explore this.

Mr. NOOTER. We would be glad to submit something on that.

[Subsequently, the following information was submitted:]

A.I.D. maintains contact with the UN and its specialized agencies through the Office of the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations in New York and in the countries of Indochina by the USAID officials. A.I.D. has an Office of International Assistance Coordination which works closely with the Department of State's Bureau of International Organization Affairs in maintaining liaison with all international agencies such as the United Nations and the World Bank.

The United Nations has maintained offices in the Indochina countries during the conflict. Our Mission officials meet with UN representatives regularly to discuss programs to avoid duplication and to encourage the UN agencies to take on or expand their activities.

Meetings and discussions have been held at the central and country levels since 1970 with the World Health Organization to expand its activities in malaria control. In Vietnam this will come to fruition in July 1973 as WHO phases in and A.I.D. assistance terminates. The USAID has been working closely with UNICEF for more than four years in the area of social welfare training in Vietnam. The United States provided $750,000 under a funds-in-trust arrangement to UNICEF for the construction of the National School of Social Work.

The Netherlands provided $50,000 to this trust fund. UNICEF has administered the fund and has obtained the services of training specialists for the school. A.I.D., through conversations with appropriate UN and UNICEF the training area and in advisory services to the Ministry of Social Welfare. officials, has been encouraging UNICEF to expand its activities, especially in the training area and in advisory services to the Ministry of Social Welfare. If it undertakes an expanded program, it presumably will call upon the appropriate U.S. specialized agency to provide the advisors.

In our testimony on Cambodia, we referred to negotiations which have been taking place in Phnom Penh, Washington, and New York for UNDP and UNICEF to undertake programs which would address the needs of refugees and other disadvantaged persons. Those negotiations are continuing. Meanwhile, we have given grants to another international organization, the Indochina Operations Group of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and to two U.S. voluntary agencies for relief activities in Cambodia.

In addition to discussions with U.S. specialized agencies on specific problems and programs, Department of State and A.I.D. officials have held discussions with senior UN officers on overall planning for relief and reconstruction in post-war Indochina. In these discussions there has been a frank exchange of views on the requirements of the area and the capacities of the various agencies to meet them. Because of continued political and military uncertainties, much of the planning for both the U.S. and the UN has had to remain tentative. The discussions are continuing and we expect to continue to work closely with the United Nations and its agencies.

Senator KENNEDY. Let me ask—we heard the request about the Barsky Clinic's burn center. Is AID going to fund that this year?

Mr. NOOTER. I would like to go into that, because it has received a lot of attention up here in Congress, as well as from ourselves.

The proposed burn unit, which would be an extension or an addition to the present Barsky Center, is one which the Vietnamese feel and Dr. Barsky also acknowledges, they are not able at this time to operate and run. They don't have the trained manpower or the personnel for a unit of this kind. A high-intensive care unit which requires a large number of doctors and nurses per patient. Their feeling is that the overall health needs of the country are so great that they have to deal with their broadest priorities first.

The burn unit is very specialized. I understand there are only five or six units of this kind in the United States. I am not a professional in this field, and perhaps a professional should speak to it, but as I understand, the principal purpose of the unit would be for emergency care for burns. This is something which is treated in the normal course of events at regular hospitals. A burn center in Saigon would only be able to deal with a very small part of the country.

The present Barsky unit is of course able to handle the plastic problems that result from burns, as in the case of the little girl in the newspaper story.

Dr. Barsky would like to go ahead with building a third floor, but he admits that, given the present situation, if it were built, it would only be used as an addition to the convalescent center for the present Barsky unit, and would not be able to go forward as a burn unit at the present time, and perhaps not for some years.

There are other convalescent facilities for the Barsky Center which are being used and which have been adequate.

For this reason we and the Vietnamese Government have had some serious doubts about whether this makes sense.

Senator KENNEDY. With regard to the continuation of the present unit, is AID going to continue to support that?

Mr. NOOTER. We intend to continue to provide outside assistance through the C.M.R.I. so long as necessary, until the Vietnamese can take over the operation completely. The Vietnamese provide all the doctors for that unit now, and most of the nursing care. There will be a period, I don't know exactly when, a year or two down the pike, when the outside assistance will no longer be needed.

But we are not going to desert it by any means. We are going to see that it gets the assistance that it needs to keep functioning in the highly competent manner that it is functioning in now.

Senator KENNEDY. Are you going to get a chance to talk with Dr. Dumpson?

Mr. NOOTER. Yes, we will.

Senator KENNEDY. We want to first of all, thank you for coming up here, and commend you for the efforts which are being started in this area now.

I want to indicate to you and to the Department that our efforts, until we are able to get the kind of help and assistance to the children, and to the orphans of Vietnam—in the same kind of way that we are able to get the money and the help and the assistance either to the prisons or to the public safety programs of South Vietnam, or to the bombs in Cambodia—we are going to continue to press on in this area.

We are going to continue to work, hopefully, in a constructive and positive way, and press the administration, whatever administration that happens to be.

And we will pressure our colleagues in the Congress, and work with the voluntary agencies in attempting to alleviate the desperate plight and the suffering and the pain that is so much a part of the life of the children of Indochina.

And so we will look forward to your reactions and responses to a number of these questions and points that have been raised this morning.

And we look forward to working with you in attempting to see that America responds to its responsibility and to the very significant and perhaps appropriate question that Senator Hart asked earlier about whether we in this country are really going to care about what happens to the American-fathered child and all the other orphans in Vietnam.

Hopefully, it will be a solid affirmative answer. And we are going to make every effort to make sure that it is.

I want to thank you for coming.

The subcommittee stands in recess.

[Whereupon, at 2:35 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.]

APPENDIX I

ADMINISTRATION RESPONSE TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S STUDY MISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

(Prepared by the U.S. Agency for International Development)

[NOTE: The below answers respond to recommendations presented on pp. 14–16 of the hearing transcript.]

1. This recommendation and the discussion in the Hearings emphasized the urgent need to facilitate the intercountry adoption of some 500 racially mixed children now in orphanages. There was some discussion and certainly the intent on the part of Dean Dumpson was to assure that increased attention be given to all disadvantaged children. We agree with the intent of this recommendation.

In Vietnam, the number of authorized intercountry adoption agencies has expanded rapidly in the recent past, from just one five months ago to four at the present time. This has permitted a rapid increase in adoptions, from 372 in 1971, to 500 in 1972, and an estimated 600–750 in 1973. The need for an expansion of services and staff in Vietnam thus seems largely resolved. These agencies have recently established a coordinating group to work out closer cooperation for child welfare and intercountry adoptions. We are consulting with the agencies, UNICEF, and with Vietnamese officials to determine the adequacy of the current arrangements. In these consultations we have been stressing the concerns raised by Dean Dumpson, and means which can be undertaken to improve conditions and hope for the disadvantaged children. So far in our discussions a new mechanism in Vietnam, such as a consortium, does not appear required. though somewhat increased and expanded activities by the several voluntary agencies may be helpful. We see the need for improved cooperation in the United States to assure that Vietnamese children, for whom intercountry adoption is the best alternative, can be rapidly processed and made available to the most suitable adopting parents or individuals. The present practices do not seem adequate. A coordinating mechanism in this country may be desirable. We are conducting intensive discussions and communications to determine what can be done.

2. (Response to be submitted by Department of State.)*

3. The draft legislation currently under study by the Government of Vietnam was prepared with a USAID supported grant by a committee headed by Madame Pham Thi Tu, Dean of the National School of Social Welfare. Work continues in reviewing this draft within the GVN. Moreover an advisory group composed of the Vietnam representatives of Travelers Aid—International Social Services, Holt, Friends of Children of Vietnam, and World Vision, USAID representatives, and the Consular Section Visa Officer is meeting to review the draft.

We will continue to urge that this legislation be perfected and then passed by the National Assembly. Inter-country adoption has a lower priority interest for the Vietnamese than for the U.S., however, and one opposition political party has shown an interest in making a political issue of racially mixed children. Thus passage may be difficult to obtain.

4. Congress has been reluctant to grant multi-year authority in the past, and we doubt that it is feasible to obtain in this instance. Even if such a commitment could be obtained as a Congressional intent or authorization, appropriations would no doubt remain on an annual basis.

5. We have tried unsuccessfully in the past to get GVN agreement to raise MSW personnel ceilings, and will continue to try. The Government of Viet-

*At the time of printing in July 1973, no response has been received by the Subcommittee from the Dept. of State.

nam's freeze on new employment extends to all civilian agencies. If the number of military personnel can decrease, as envisioned in the Government's Four Year Plan, presumably civil employment will increase.

The problem is not only a matter of an employment limitation, which we and the Vietnamese have partly overcome through the employment of Social Action Cadre under the American Aid Chapter of the GVN Budget. Availability of qualified, professional and technical personnel is critical. The Government's Ministry of Social Welfare does not plan to employ large numbers of specialists but prefers to have highly qualified personnel to help establish family and child welfare policies and guidance. The private sector along with relatively few government institutions need social workers, nurses, therapists; it will be the largest employer.

Under the funds-in-trust contribution by the U.S. Government to UNICEF and through the American Aid Chapter of the GVN Budget we have been assisting in developing the capacity of the National School of Social Work and other training programs to increase the number of competent personnel. On-the-job training by all groups and agencies can be expanded, we believe, as an approach to augmenting current training efforts.

6. We do not believe that an increase in A.I.D. direct hire positions is necessary or desirable, and runs counter to our general policy of reducing U.S. personnel in Vietnam. We will continue to keep a small number of highly qualified individuals there to guide the program, relying on voluntary agencies and contractors for the balance of the requirements.

7. This recommendation is made to the Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees. In undertaking its review of the various pieces of legislation we suggest the Subcommittee also review the testimony presented by the Administration before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on April 5, 1972.

A.I.D. has commented on several pieces of legislation concerning child care over the past fourteen months. Our comments, in general, have stated (1) we oppose earmarking of funds for special purposes, (2) a special Vietnam Children's Care Agency would duplicate programs already underway, and (3) insufficient numbers of Vietnamese trained for child care work is the most serious limitation rather than availability of funds.

We have had many discussions and correspondence with concerned Members of Congress, prospective adoptive parents, voluntary agency representatives, Vietnamese and other government officials, and heads of orphanages and day care centers. Needless to say, all do not look at the problems in the same way. We believe, however, that we have the support of the most experienced social welfare people in our efforts to help the Ministry of Social Welfare address the problems of Vietnamese disadvantaged children rather than concentrate on a special group. The Vietnamese claim children born in Vietnam of mixed or unknown parentage to be Vietnamese citizens. While they welcome help, they do not want assistance for a select few to overshadow the help needed for the many. Most proposed legislation we have reviewed has indicated the necessity for close discussions with GVN officials before embarking upon an expanded inter-country adoption process. We would suggest a further preliminary step, that U.S. legislators consult with appropriate GVN officials and GVN legislators before introducing legislation for attention to Vietnamese children and particularly for inter-country adoption and the question of offering American citizenship to some.

8. (Response to be sumitted by Department of State.)

9. This recommendation is in line with our intent and continued concern as expressed in our comments on previous recommendations.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENTS OF U.S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES ON CHILD WELFARE NEEDS IN SOUTH VIETNAM

NOTE.—On May 7, 1973, the Subcommittee chairman invited American voluntary agencies with programs for children and orphans in South Vietnam to submit their views and suggestions for the record. Presented here are those statements of U.S. voluntary agencies on child welfare needs in South Vietnam received in reply to the subcommittee chairman's letter.

[Text of Senator Kennedy's letter to the voluntary agencies]

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D.C., May 7, 1973.

As you know, the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees has long been concerned over the impact of the Indochina war on the land and people of the countries involved, and particularly on the children. In March, the Subcommittee dispatched a Study Mission to Indochina to assess war-related humanitarian problems, including those of orphans and children, especially in South Vietnam.

On May 11th, the Subcommittee has scheduled a hearing to receive the Study Mission's report on child welfare needs and to review with the representatives from the Agency for International Development current U.S. assistance programs in this important area of public concern. Knowing of your organization's interest and experience in this matter, the Subcommittee would like to invite you to submit, for the hearing Record, your views and suggestions regarding the child welfare needs in Indochina and the kind of effort our country should make in helping to meet these needs.

The hearing Record will remain open to receive your comments until Monday, May 21st. Hopefully, we can have the benefit of your concern and experience.

Thank you for your consideration, and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Refugees.

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES,
UNITED STATES CATHOLIC CONFERENCE, INC.,
New York, N.Y., June 6, 1973.

Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
Chairman, Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY: I wish to express my appreciation for your kindness in extending the date so that the statement of Catholic Relief Services on child welfare in Vietnam could appear in The Record.

I hope you will find our enclosed statement of interest and I am sure you will find in it many of the very things that have been the focus of your Committee.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD E. SWANSTROM,
Executive Director.

Enclosure.

STATEMENT OF CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES ON CHILD WELFARE IN VIETNAM

Catholic Relief Services of the United States Catholic Conference, the official overseas agency of American Catholics, is strongly committed to programs and projects in the area of child welfare as an essential priority for any effective

contribution to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Vietnam. Catholic Relief Services, having had its personnel, program and projects totally operational within the Republic of South Vietnam since 1954, and prior to that, with offices in Hanoi, is convinced from this experience that the Vietnamese challenge is one that demands our immediate attention to those services and programs that are focused on the child.

Recently, Catholic Relief Services received from its various counterpart agencies in the private sector in Vietnam, a comprehensive plan which addresses itself to immediate, as well as long-term goals for the welfare of children. After careful evaluation, analysis and study, Catholic Relief Services agrees with these Vietnamese programs and projects as necessary for establishing a solid base that guarantees the life, the rights and the development of the child. The plan embraces both immediate needs within the area of child welfare, as well as suggested improvements within the existing institutional structures and systems of Vietnam. Catholic Relief Services views these as necessary to insure the proposed projects and programs will make a permanent contribution to the entire area of child welfare in Vietnam.

In participating in this private, internationally sponsored, total plan for reconstruction and rehabilitation, Catholic Relief Services sees this focus on child welfare not as an imposition of sophisticated programs from outside Vietnam upon those unable to implement them, but rather an opportunity to provide the services which the Vietnamese themselves feel are necessary for their children. Catholic Relief Services feels strongly that the Vietnamese are unable to respond to these needs without external assistance in the form of professional personnel and financial resources.

From its long experience in Vietnam, Catholic Relief Services is convinced that, just as it has been demonstrated in the United States, lasting contributions within the area of child welfare in the Republic of Vietnam must find their initiation, trial and positive demonstration through the private sector, rather than through the Government.

With this background, Catholic Relief Services is pleased to present for the record the following priorities within the area of child welfare as suggested by the CRS counterparts in Vietnam:

(1) *The institutionalized child.*—Provide for transition from custodial care in orphanages to individual care by:

(*a*) The development of schools and educational opportunities within orphanage compounds.

(*b*) The decentralization of large institution populations into small groups.

(*c*) The foster home placement of children in institutions.

(2) *The adoptive child.*—Expedite the international adoption processes within the Republic of Vietnam so that in those individual cases, where international adoption provides the best solution, adoption may occur without difficulty and delay, yet at the same time, maintain the highest possible level of professional service.

(3) *The upgrading of existing facilities.*—

(*a*) Assist in the licensing and upgrading of orphanages.

(*b*) Improvement of medical services in orphanages with special emphasis on nutrition and basic child care.

(4) *Special Programs.*—

(*a*) For *the exceptional child* within institutions:—the deaf, dumb, blind, retarded and handicapped.

(*b*) For the *counseling of new mothers* coming out of hospitals, who are without the necessary financial resources, to prevent their abandonment of their children, and to provide post-natal care for them.

(*c*) For *the refugee child and his resettlement*—

1. Comprehensive health immunization.
2. Basic nutrition.
3. Educational opportunities.

(*d*) For *foster care for American black-fathered children* in the Vietnam community as well as the development of adoption opportunities within Europe, the Caribbean and the United States.

(*e*) For the *reuniting of children separated from their families.*

(*f*) For the *expansion of child welfare services* and programs *within established day care and/or community centers.*

(*g*) For *war-injured children*, guaranteed medical aid, follow-up medical care and specialized educational or vocational training.

Catholic Relief Services hopes to implement the above program and projects just as soon as financial resources become available from both the public and private sectors. It is anticipated that other international voluntary agencies will demonstrate their interest and concern by participating both with funds and personnel in various facets of this Vietnamese plan for child welfare. Being aware of the delicate and real area of the Vietnamese capacity, the implementation and development of the program will be determined by the public and private sectors that are involved in child welfare within Vietnam.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
CHURCH WORLD SERVICE,
New York, N.Y., May 14, 1973.

Hon. EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY: The welfare of children in Indochina is of deep concern to Church World Service, and I appreciate the opportunity you have provided us for the following comments to be entered in the May 11, 1973 Subcommittee Hearing Record.

BACKGROUND

Church World Service represents the humanitarian social concerns of thirty constitutent Protestant and Orthodox Communions of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., coordinating and operating programs on their behalf in disaster response, relief, assistance to refugees, rehabilitation and self-help development programs in forty countries. Programs are implemented in close fellowship with the Commission on Interchurch Aid, Refugee and World Service of the World Council of Churches (Geneva) and with indigenous church-related agencies throughout the world. Church World Service responds to acute human need—refugees, disaster victims, the hungry and the homeless—without regard to race, creed, or geographic location.

We take seriously the responsibilities we are charged with in coordinating overall constituent concerns regarding child welfare, dealing with the needs and protection of the child and in support of child welfare programs by the churches, other voluntary agencies and government. As early as 1961 a Church World Service research team of child welfare experts surveyed the situation in Korea and Hong Kong and published their findings and recommendations in a document entitled "Children of Tragedy." This information led to the addition of a Social Welfare Consultant to the Church World Service staff in 1962, Charles Chakerian, Ph.D., SCWS, whose expertise has been shared world-wide with churches, communities and governments, and who helped to develop Church World Service sensitivity and competence in the area of child welfare.

Church World Service has also been active in many consultations on child welfare in Vietnam, consultations which have consistently stressed the need of the child in his own wartorn society and in the period of reconstruction, reconciliation and rehabilitation to come.

VIETNAM CHRISTIAN SERVICE

Since 1966, Church World Service has sought to provide relief, rehabilitation and development assistance to Vietnamese in need through Vietnam Christian Service, a cooperative program of Church World Service and Lutheran World Relief, administered by Church World Service. Although Vietnam Christian Service has had program staff only in South Vietnam since its inception in 1966, we support the work of Asian Christian Service in Laos (plus occasional work in Cambodia) and anticipate broader participation in Indochina through support of the Indochina Fund for Reconstruction and Reconciliation of the World Council of Churches. Much of the program philosophy regarding child welfare developed through our experience in South Vietnam (and CWS experience in Korea and Hong Kong) may serve as a sound basis for further planning.

At the beginning of 1973, there were 22 overseas personnel on the staff of Vietnam Christian Service, representing 5 countries. Additionally, there were

89 Vietnamese staff, reflecting VNCS emphasis on developing indigenous leadership and responsibility.

At present, Vietnam Christian Service has 11 program sites in the Saigon area and personnel in 7 provinces throughout Vietnam, including: Can Tho, Da Nang, Da Lat, Di Linh, Pleiku, Quang Duc and Tam Ky (of the 18 project locations, 10 are supervised by Vietnamese staff). These projects implement programs of medical services, social welfare and education, agricultural extension, community development, material aid distribution, and refugee relief.

Among the programs approved and budgeted for 1973, some 37 are specifically designated to benefit the youngest sector of Vietnamese society. In addition, social services and reconstruction projects offered as family assistance include benefits for children. Over 19,947,000 VN piasters (US$ 42,000) have been allocated for these projects for 1973.

EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Kindergartens.—This category takes many forms. Through Social Service Centers in Saigon, kindergarten classes are offered to help children prepare for first grade and to encourage families who might not otherwise do so to send their children to school. Bread, milk and cookies are provided those attending. The Bahnar hamlet of Plei Alei and Vietnam Christian Service are presently constructing a kindergarten where Montagnard children will learn their own language and receive an education which will enable them to enter Government schools. In the VNCS kindergarten at Di Linh, about 100 students are first taught to read and write their Koho language and then are introduced to Vietnamese to prepare them for entry into government elementary schools. We are also paying for a training course for Montagnard Kindergarten teacher for Plei Brel Dor village.

Tutorial Assistance and School Supplies.—Literacy classes are offered those children who have had no opportunity to learn and can no longer be accepted in the public school system because of their age. Lien, age 13, Huong, age 10 and Ru, age 11, are three orphans whom the Xom Chieu Center has been assisting with their education for several years, supplementing school expenses with rice money. Twenty Chinese students, ages 6–12, are being taught to read and write Vietnamese so they may enroll in vocational schools. For elementary public school students who are not doing well in their studies, tutoring classes are offered morning and afternoon for 30 students, during a 10-month period. The remaining 2 months the teachers visit the families of the students. Reading rooms are provided in communities where there are no library facilities, and text-books recently produced by the Summer Institute of Linguistics are provided for studying reading, arithmetic, science and health. Since school kits procured outside Vietnam do not contain the proper pens, pencils and tablets for use in the Vietnamese school system, and school supplies are becoming increasingly expensive, a School Supply Cooperative has been formed to buy supplies wholesale and then sell them to students at cost.

Financial Assistance for Education.—Vietnam Christian Service assists through tuition loans, student aid, scholarships through city centers or up-country project units. In Tam Ky, a limited number of scholarships are offered to allow promising students to continue their education at a secondary level. This year VNCS work scholarships will be given to 75 needy tribal students who agree to help in the VNCS/Di Linh medical services, education, agriculture or economics programs during their vacation period. Blind and handicapped youngsters are often left without family support, and funds have been budgeted to assist such students in 1973. Vietnam Christian Service also provides funds to the Scholarship Committee of the Tin Lanh Church which administers scholarships for 100 Montagnard high school students in Da Lat. And when school kits cannot be afforded, a material aid fund has been established to assist in purchase. Numerous vocational training courses are available in Saigon, but they are costly and out of reach for many poor teenagers; a fund has been reserved to pay ⅔ of the cost of tuition and travel for 50 vocational students.

Vocational and Handicraft Training.—In addition to helping financially, Vietnam Christian Service has actively initiated classes by training and supplying teachers to areas without them. Sewing classes at certain Centers give a 5-month training course in basic skills. Embroidery classes (6 months) enable girls to find employment in shops or to take in work at home. These

Centers also provide hygiene instruction and basic home economics classes. Some Centers even maintain a modest savings program. In Tan Hoa, in a joint enterprise with the local Catholic Church, VNCS provides 10 sewing machines and the salary of a full-time sewing instructor and a cleaning woman. The sewing classes given are the only ones available in the area and instruct girls 12 to 16 years old. Each year there are 6 classes composed of 30 girls each. Often handicraft programs have been provided in lieu of playground space for creative use of time. In particularly crowded areas, recreation and periodic excursions are planned for the children.

In Quang Duc Province, Montagnard children in 4 boarding schools are being taught how to start nurseries and care for fruit trees, with the hope that the children will take this knowledge back to their villages and in 3–5 years will have fruit to eat or sell. Another agricultural venture involves working with a church group of 150 youth to demonstrate cash cropping and double cropping through the use of mung beans and sweet potatoes.

MEDICAL SERVICES FOR THE YOUNG

The Child Abandonment Program pioneered by Vietnam Christian Service is the only one of its kind in Vietnam. Trained social workers salaried by VNCS are at work in the maternity wards of 3 hospitals where the child abandonment rate is high, counselling mothers-to-be and new mothers and helping them understand how to integrate the new baby into the already strained economics of the family. They are assisted with small cash grants, loans and milk in an attempt to ease the financial load of the family for a short period of time until they are able to make other arrangements enabling them to keep the baby. Well-baby clinics and immunization programs form part of the medical services rendered by VNCS Public Health workers in the tribal villages. Medical assistance and nutritional aid for malnourished babies are among the social services offered in the City Centers. Day Care Centers benefit both mothers and children. At the International Rescue Committee's Convalescent Center, serving children who have undergone plastic surgery as a result of war injuries, birth defects or burns, VNCS maintains the occupational therapist on duty there, and provides funds for program materials.

OTHER PROJECTS

A team of VNCS social workers is assigned to the Chanh Hung Detention Center. Pre-delinquents are returned to their families and helped to readapt themselves. Delinquents are counselled and referred to re-education centers or street boys' associations. Illiterate street boys and delinquents are taught to read and write while they are in the Center.

In Montagnard society, still governed largely by customs and traditions that do not include formal education, it is necessary to bring home the importance and value of education. The Drive for Education initiated at Di Linh is planned, organized and conducted during school vacation periods by Montagnard elementary teachers and VNCS staff. A few days are spent in each village, holding general meetings and giving skits to demonstrate the value of education and encourage school enrollment. In 1968 about 30 tribal students attended Di Linh high school. In 1972, there were nearly 300—due largely to this annual drive and the granting of scholarships to needy students.

CHILD WELFARE GUIDELINES

The programs briefly noted above reflect an effort by the Christian Church to express compassion and concern for the care and protection of the Vietnamese children during and following the war crisis. So that this concern may be expanded throughout Indochina and given substance with responsibility, creativity and insight, Church World Service developed the following guidelines (similar to those approved for the children of Bangladesh, Korea, Biafra and Vietnam) and recommends them for serious consideration:

1. The children of Indochina and their needs should be separated from any political ideologies.

2. Every effort must be exerted to enable a child to remain within his own family unit and culture and to strengthen the culture's existing protections for children.

3. Emergency and immediate solutions to individual problems of homeless children may effectively be met by *temporary* institutional care. However, every effort should be made to reunite families, to provide foster home care, and to encourage indigenous adoptions. Long term institutional care should be considered only after every other approach has been exhausted.

4. Not only the child who is a civilian war casualty, but all children should be afforded every opportunity for medical care and rehabilitative treatment in his own country by the expanding of medical facilities, by exchange medical teams, and by training of indigenous personnel. Children should be removed to other countries only when it is indicated that this is in the child's best interest medically, psychologically and socially, and when his right to return is assured.

5. Intercountry adoptions should be considered as a valid child welfare service to be utilized when it is the best solution for the child, the adoptive parent, and the country of origin.

6. Imaginative and creative efforts must be made to assist children of mixed racial parentage to integrate into the child's community and culture by developing a climate of acceptability for each child as a "Child of God."

Church World Service also joins the American Council of Voluntary Agencies in commending the following guiding principles developed in a 1966 consultation on child welfare concerns, noting their application would be appropriate in planning throughout Indochina:

1. The preservation and strengthening of family life should be the guiding principles of all agencies seeking to help and serve children in Vietnam.

2. There is a tendency in war torn countries to assume that orphanages provide the most effective and humane solution to immediate and emergency problems of homeless children whereas such care tends to perpetuate itself, and should be regarded only as a temporary measure.

3. The care of children should include in addition to the basic provisions of adequate food, shelter and medical care: family assistance programs; day care centers; boarding homes and other forms of group care; foster home care and local adoptions. Intercountry adoption should be considered only if it is found that this is in the best interests of the child.

4. Children of mixed national and racial parentage present special needs calling for compassion and special programs which will enable them to integrate into the community and culture of either parent on the basis of their individual needs, and best interests.

5. Cooperative planning and programming of voluntary agencies working in Vietnam should involve indigenous agencies and leadership. This should be training of Vietnamese leadership and skilled staff to meet the complex problems.

And finally, Church World Service and Vietnam Christian Service present the priorities established by the Vietnamese Social Welfare Ministry in December 1971, stressing the understanding that any planning for child welfare by non-Indochinese should give indigenous priorities the most serious consideration:

1. Returning orphans to their relatives' home.

2. Provide help to needy women in maternity hospitals to prevent child abandonment.

3. A scholarship program to help needy families send their children to school.

4. Re-education projects for pre-delinquent children.

5. Assistance to civilian widows (rehabilitation: vocational training, job placement, physical rehabilitation, etc.).

6. Support private organizations to assist widows and orphans to increase their living standards through non-interest loans."

RECOMMENDATIONS

Church World Service would recommend a program of child welfare in Indochina:

1. That gives priority concern to the special needs of the children of Indochina.

2. That considers children of mixed racial parentage or ethnic minority as included in any program of child social welfare in Indochina without special discrimination or identification.

3. That makes every effort to strengthen indigenous voluntary child welfare agencies within Indochina through the training of personnel, establishing criteria and standards and long-range planning.

4. That support the above objectives and works cooperatively with indigenous and foreign voluntary agencies serving in Indochina, with the Ministries of Social Welfare, with the Government of the United States, and other participating governments and intergovernmental agencies, to support and to strengthen the implementation of a sound, responsible child welfare program.

5. That recognizes the need for structuring programs through multilateral channels and, if possible, in coordination and cooperation with intergovernmental agencies to insure the needed assistance to the children whose lives have been disrupted by this war until the peoples of Indochina are able to support such programs themselves.

As the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees reviews child welfare needs in Indochina and the kind of effort Americans should make in response to these needs, it is our deepest concern that plans be made with sensitivity to the far-reaching effects on the cultural integrity of those we seek to assist. The welfare of these young Indochinese, survivors of generations of conflict, speaks to future leadership rescources available to our global society. Church World Service is pleased and grateful for the opportunity to participate in the difficult tasks of reconstruction, reconciliation and rehabilitation in Indochina. We appreciate your recognition of our concerns and experience and hope these comments will be of useful reference in the Subcommittee Record.

Sincerely,

JAMES MACCRACKEN, *Executive Director.*

CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND, INC.,
Seoul, Korea, May 17, 1973.

Hon. EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
Chairman, Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY: As Miss Betty Lee Toler of our Richmond staff wrote you on May the 9th, it was not possible for me to attend your subcommittee's hearing held on May the 11th inasmuch as I had already embarked on a field trip to East and Southeast Asia including Vietnam.

Prior to my departure from the States, I conferred with Dr. James R. Dumpson and other knowledgeable persons about the current situation in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. What they reported to me informally only confirmed my conviction that the conditions I had observed at first hand over the past several years are today even more pathetic than in the past.

The enormity of the problems faced by the multitudes, especially the children, would seem to require coordinated, extensive and speedy action on the part of both governmental and voluntary agencies, foreign and indigenous.

If there is anything you would like to have me do on behalf of your Committee while in the Far East I stand ready to cooperate.

After my visit to Vietnam I shall be happy to share my findings with your office.

Cordially,

CHARLES G. CHAKERIAN, Ph. D., A.C.S.W.,
Consultant.

THE PEARL BUCK FOUNDATION, INC.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

FACT SHEET—MARCH 1973

The Pearl S. Buck Foundation was organized by Nobel and Pulitzer Prize winning author, Pearl S. Buck, because of the importance of the special problems of mixed-race children. These children have been born and are continuing to be born of American servicemen and Asian women in the seven countries where our men are stationed. Because of their birth, they are not permitted to enjoy

the same educational, social, economic or civil privileges in their native countries as the full Asian children. Their needs had not been recognized by government or existing private agencies until The Pearl S. Buck Foundation started operations.

The Pearl S. Buck Foundation was incorporated in Delaware on February 3, 1964 as a non-profit agency "for the material care and education of children of half-American parentage who have been born and are living in other countries." The public Foundation was granted "Income Tax Deductible" status in August 1964.

I. This Foundation is the only agency that has as its principal purposes the education and care of Amerasian children born and living in the countries of their birth. The Pearl S. Buck Foundation is not a welfare agency. Its purposes are:

A. To educate the American public to the existence and needs of the Amerasian children, and the American responsibility to them.

B. To educate the Amerasian children so that they will, when adults, be responsible, productive human beings—a credit to both sides of their ancestry.

C. To build a climate of social acceptance for these children in the countries of their birth.

II. Over the past eight years, we have received thousands of inquiries regarding the adoption of Amerasian children. In the past, we referred those interested persons to other agencies. As a result of an objective study, it was found that many of the children being sponsored by the Foundation were eligible for adoption.

With Amerasian children waiting for homes and American families desperately wanting these children, the formation of an Adoption Department within the Foundation seemed logical and imperative.

The Board of Directors voted to include adoption services in its program and in September, 1972, the Adoption Department officially proceeded with its work.

The Agency employs thirty-three people in the United States.

The Foundation reports quarterly to its constituency through a newsletter, an annual report and financial statement.

Personnel in each of the countries where the Foundation has operations consists of one Resident Director from U.S. Headquarters and nationals determined by the number of children being sponsored. The Foundation is currently operating in six Asian countries: Korea, Okinawa, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam, and supports over 3,200 children.

PHASE I—RESEARCH AND SURVEY

Documented census of Amerasians is not possible. Most mothers do not register births of these children because of the social stigma.

A. Search: To lacate all Amerasian children. In fact, research teams are initially search teams.

B. Survey: To study the best ways in which to serve the needs of the children. In each Foundation country, the needs of the children may vary because of economic, ethnic and cultural differences.

PHASE II—SUPPORT

A. A person becomes a Sponsor of one child by sending $16.00 per month ($192.00 per year).

B. The empasis is on education. Any child of school age wishing assistance from the Foundation must attend school. If the child is under school age, the mother or guardian is given a stipend monthly.

C. 100% of every SUPPORT payment received is used in the work of the Foundation on behalf of the Amerasian children. Two-thirds of each payment received is spent directly on the education and health of the child. The remaining one-third is used in overall services, i.e. school equipment, extra facilities in our Centers, books, teachers, and administering the SUPPORT Program.

STATEMENT OF FRANK L. GOFFIO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CARE, INC.

POSTWAR ASSISTANCE AND RESETTLEMENT IN INDOCHINA

At the outset, if I may, I want to express gratitude that the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees is holding hearings on the human problems resulting from

the end of major armed conflict in Indochina. Those problems require urgent attention if vast masses of civilians are to have a meaningful chance for anything like normal life. They deserve, and will require, the best efforts of both governments and agencies such as my own.

CARE early recognized that its long experience in feeding millions of people would require from us special and sustained contributions. We knew that our capacity to build thousands of simple houses for homeless people almost certainly would be needed. Medical aid and our wide variety of self-help programs also would be required. As after all major wars and natural disasters, we resolved to make the maximum contribution we could.

We have had operations and programs in South Vietnam since 1954—providing relief, reconstruction and development assistance. Our preliminary survey in Vietnam on CARE's postwar role was completed in January of this year, but medical surveys have not yet been concluded.

We sent specialists to Vietnam, to work with our staff there, because we know from long experience that the early establishment of priorities is of crucial importance in the provision of effective aid.

Let me turn now to some of the conclusions we have reached.

Vietnam Feeding Program

We must quickly expand, of course, our feeding programs. We are currently administering PL 480 child-feeding programs for schoolchildren and preschool-aged children in cooperation with the South Vietnamese Ministries of Social Welfare and Education in the Saigon and Gia Dinh areas, and providing assistance to refugees in cooperation with USAID and other voluntary agencies.

Our current child-feeding program (mostly primary schools) in Vietnam has a potential beneficiary target of 270,000 children, to be achieved by the end of this calendar year. Distribution began in February 1973 to approximately 86,000 children, and by June when schools close, the beneficiary level is expected to be 180,000 children. At the reopening of schools in August, the target would be 200,000 children.

The vast majority of the children are primary school students, with a much smaller number being located in orphanages or day care centers—all located in either Saigon/Cholon or Gia Dinh.

Each child receives daily an eight-ounce glass of reconstituted liquid milk (Foremost Dairy) to which has been added .16 oz. vegetable oil. This ration provides approximately 10 mgs. of protein daily to each child. Distribution is made in six-gallon containers consisting of a polyethylene bag with a self-dispensing plastic spout. The liquid milk is delivered by Foremost Dairy in insulated trucks to insure that the milk is in good condition for distribution.

CARE/Vietnam has recently begun an investigation of the possible expansion of the child-feeding program to 150,000 recipients in Region I. A dairy plant located in Da Nang would be utilized.

Since milk powder has now become unavailable, the mission is now leaning toward the use of soy flour as the possible base for the beverage to be distributed.

Now that something closely approaching peace has returned to Indochina, the need for food in these war-devastated countries will be crucial. But in CARE we recognize another essential factor—the logistical competence to deliver, cook and transport to consumers the food they need to live. We daily perform these functions in 33 countries around the world, and such skills will not be the least of our contributions to the peoples of Indochina. We feed 28,000,000 men, women and children each day and, if given adequate supplies and funding, will meet this new challenge.

Let me mention at this point that CARE has just signed an agreement with the Government of Cambodia. We already have had our survey team there to determine just what we can do within the limits of our resources.

I turn now to something that, in the long run, could be just as vital as food—the provision of tools and services that will enable these countries to return to something approaching normalcy.

Relief, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction Programs

CARE has been called upon to succor millions left homeless and destitute by several wars—World War II, Korea, Nigeria, Pakistan and Bangladesh. From these massive and varied experiences, we have come to appreciate the importance of being able to work at the community level. This capacity is crucial to our daily programs around the world, but it is doubly so in postwar eras.

This will be the key to postwar work in Indochina. Our preliminary CARE survey on priorities showed the following:

(*a*) Community medical and public health services beginning in refugee camps and regroupment areas, continuing at resettlement locations;

(*b*) Continuation and expansion of child-feeding programs into other urban and rural areas;

(*c*) Relief assistance for refugee families in return to village and resettlement programs;

(*d*) Rural reconstruction in war-damaged and abandoned villages and in new resettlement programs;

(*e*) Rural economic rehabilitation for agriculturalists, small fishermen and rural small industries.

(If programs of rural reconstruction and development are to be effectively carried out, it will be necessary to have understandings with the NLF and the North Vietnamese on the nature, scope and function of these programs. It is our hope that programs can be developed in all zones of South Vietnam, and preferably, in all states involved in the Indochina conflict.)

Summary of New Priorities for Child and Refugee Rehabilitation

(1) Serious medical problems exist in refugee camps, particularly those affecting children. These will continue if and when people return to their villages or resettle in new sites. It is felt that a program involving the delivery of medical and health services within a rural reconstruction/rehabilitation program for return/resettlement will not only meet these needs, but provide opportunities for the establishment and improvement of health services at the community level in rural areas.

(2) The priority needs facing a postwar Indochina most appropriate to CARE's programming capabilities (and not already in hand) have been identified as those related to the return of refugee children and their families to their original homes and farms or to their resettlement in new areas. GVN programs make available aid for basic shelter and six-months' food subsistence, but that merely places them back on the land and does not provide for equally-needed economic rehabilitation. Rural reconstruction tasks such as repair of roads and bridges, clearing of rubble, repair and construction of community facilities, etc., should be integrated with economic assistance for farmers and small fishermen to facilitate the physical recovery of rural communities and spur the economic rehabilitation of individual rural dwellers. The strategy of recovery and rehabilitation should be labor-intensive and income-generating combined with maximum possible self-help.

CARE's Director of Children's Medical Services in Vietnam is presently working in close collaboration with the local medical staff of the Lo San refugee camp at Kontum in order to complete an in-depth survey of objectified medical needs, especially of children. His preliminary investigation suggests the following priority areas of public health concern: (a) Malnutrition; (b) malaria; (c) inadequate water supply; (d) inadequate immunization programs; and (e) lack of health education.

He has identified as the single greatest problem in developing a delivery system to speak to these priority public health needs as being a lack of integration among the various groups providing assistance and a lack of communication between those groups and the groups for which they are delivering services. He suggests that the solution to this problem is to develop an integrated medical team approach which would be applied at the grass roots. The important element in this strategy would be that the teams would initiate the delivery system within the existing camp infrastructure, but would move the delivery system and teams with the refugee children and families as they returned to their villages or were resettled in new areas to provide a bridge until government rural health services could be restored.

FOSTER PARENTS PLAN, INC.,
New York, N.Y., May 18, 1973.

Hon. EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Refugees,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY: In reply to your invitation by letter dated May 7, 1973, we are happy to take this opportunity to share with your Senate Subcommittee on Refugees our concern for children in Indochina. As you know, our program has focused on South Vietnam where we have been working since 1957. Our current program lends assistance to 5,800 children and their families which number close to 35,000 Vietnamese. Based on our experience and the recent observations of our Director of Field Services who visited Vietnam in April, 1973, we would like to offer the following comments and suggestions:

1. Give due recognition to the strength of the Vietnamese family structure and give priority to programs designed to bring families together. Help them to stay together and assist them in such a way as to strengthen the family structure, such as programs offered by our own Foster Parents Plan.

2. Give a priority to social work education and particularly social work education for youth living in the provinces. We have been stymied many times because of our inability to recruit trained staff for work in the provinces. Unless this can be accomplished, all services will be in Saigon and nothing will be done to keep village people in the villages. Our chief social worker is begging for funds to train village youth who would stay in the villages if they had something to do. The habitual rush to the urban centers will only lead to frustration and disappointment and finally the destruction of the family unit.

3. Foster Parents Plan has always tried to maintain a family focus. We have not wavered and there is no reason to do so now. Now is the time for expansion with a ray of hope that maybe we can continue without all of the disruption of the past years. That being the case, we will need to give thought to (1) day care centers for the pre-schoolers of working mothers; (2) expansion and intensification of family life orientation lectures with special help to the one-parent family (female, mostly); (3) expansion of our medical program with emphasis on nutrition and care of infants and (4) rural programs with programs to assist youth in staying "down on the farm" rather than crowding into the overcrowded cities.

4. There are numerous domestic and foreign voluntary agencies working in Vietnam which does not need additional agencies. What is needed is a coordination of the services already operative. Thus, we do wholeheartedly support the idea expressed by the task force that a "consortium" of experienced professionals be established, but we support the idea only if (a) this consortium is an integral part of the Ministry of Social Welfare and only if (b) this consortium deal with child welfare services in the broadest sense. We do not support the idea of another group independent of the Ministry of Social Welfare nor do we support the idea of a consortium with narrow interests in minority groups while the vast majority of children go without adequate services.

We should like to emphasize our close working relationship with the Ministry of Social Welfare. If that office sets up priorities different or in conflict with our program projections as outlined in point 3 above, then we will change our priorities to offer those services we feel competent to handle and in keeping with the wishes of the Ministry of Social Welfare. We encourage all private agencies to take this cooperative stance. We strongly feel that flexibility is one of the greatest assets of the private voluntary agencies even to the point of pull-out when the Ministry of Social Welfare gains competency and Vietnam agencies are strengthened to adequately handle child welfare services.

Sincerely yours,

GLORIA C. MATTHEWS,
International Executive Director.

HOLT INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S FUND,
Eugene, Oreg., May 17, 1973.

Hon. EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Refugees,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Thank you for the opportunity to comment on child welfare needs in South Vietnam. It is just since March of this year that Holt has had active staff and facilities in Saigon. Holt's immediate expertise and one of its prime concerns in Vietnam will, of course, be for the adoptable child. We wish to make the following points.

1. The mixed-race child, particularly the black child, does need adoption as the best solution to meet his needs. Arranging intake and guardianship procedures for these children to assure their protection throughout the adoptions

process is very awkward. Currently the children are adopted under Vietnamese law to the adoption petitioner, then must be readopted under U.S. state law and do not have protective agency guardianship in the interim. Encouragement of the efforts of the Ministry of Social Welfare toward writing and passage of a modern law on adoptions and foster care, and in effecting a more expeditious interim process under existing law will serve the interest of the adoptable child greatly.

2. We are now prepared, with adequate facilities and staff, in Vietnam, and more than adequate resources in the United States, with almost 200 agencies with whom we maintain a correspondent working relation, to place any adoptable children in U.S. homes who will demonstrably benefit from this service. At the moment, we are finding it difficult to find the orphanages who are willing to let these children go for adoption, even the black child. In the face of reports that there are hundreds of these children who need adoption now, we are prepared to provide agency service providing those who know of these children will assist us in getting custody of them.

3. Agency services such as Holt and other voluntary agencies, licensed and functioning with approved agreements, are substantially hampered by poor communications. This is especially true of the Holt services which involve a prodigious amount of paperwork and correspondence. APO privileges have been limited to agencies with government contracts. Assistance in making APO mail privileges available for both mail and packages of relief goods would enormously improve the efficiency and reliability of services to the Vietnamese children and their adopting U.S. parents.

4. Holt is particularly concerned with the large institutional child populations in Vietnam. Not only are we concerned with the often atrocious quality of care available in the institutions, but with the lack of alternative consideration of family foster homes. Our experience in Korea indicates the huge success of foster family homes. Holt now employs in excess of 700 foster homes in Korea for the care of children as an alternative to institutional care. The children are healthier, better-loved, better-adjusted, and often become adoptable into the foster home itself. This type of eventual indigenous solution to orphaned children's needs must be considered to meet the overwhelming needs of the children which will not or can not be candidates for international adoption. Holt is undertaking to implement the immediate services of foster homes, supported and supervised by trained U.S. and indigenous staff. There is already evidence that this concept is viable and enthusiastically received by the families of Vietnam who would like to help their own but do not have the resources or conduits to effectuate their motivations. Foster homes for the adoptable and nonadoptable as a concept of preferable child care needs energetic promotion and financial support.

If we can in any way further help with the considerations of your subcommittee, we would appreciate the opportunity.

Sincerely,

JOHN E. ADAMS, *Executive Director.*

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE, INC.,
New York, N.Y., June 1, 1973.

Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Refugees,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY: Many thanks for your letter of May 7th inviting the IRC to submit, for the hearing Record, our views regarding Vietnam's child welfare needs.

We sent a Mission to Vietnam in April, and it's report has now become available. It deals not only with children but also with refugees. However, these two problem areas cannot be separated.

I hope our report reaches you in time for inclusion in the Record. With many thanks,

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES STERNBERG, *Executive Director.*

Enclosure.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL MISSION TO VIETNAM OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE

(A Survey of the Problems of Vietnamese Refugees and Children)

INTRODUCTION

The International Rescue Committee started its refugee relief and resettlement work in Vietnam in 1954, when approximately a million North Vietnamese fled to the South. In recent years, IRC has maintained a broad range of operations for refugees and children including day-care centers, a reception and convalescent center for children undergoing reconstructive surgery, a program for in-home day care, medical and public health projects, and training and community development programs. With the ending of hostilities in Vietnam, it seemed advisable that a group of IRC board and staff members visit Vietnam in order to conduct a fact-finding survey of needs and conditions, and then to submit recommendations as to whether IRC's existing operations should be continued, extended, reduced or terminated—bearing in mind future trends and possible developments in both Vietnam and the United States.

The Mission was in Vietnam from April 2–April 14. It consisted of Co-Chairmen Angier Biddle Duke and Leonard Marks, Mrs. Angier Biddle Duke, Joseph Buttinger, Anthony Duke, Cecil Lyon, Isadore M. Scott and David Sher. Ambassador Kenneth Keating, a Co-Chairman of the delegation, unfortunately was prevented from accompanying the Mission. However, he was of inestimable assistance in back-stopping the study group and maintaining liaison both here and in Vietnam.

The Mission visited refugee camps in An Loi, Phu Cuong, Long Khanh, Da Nang, Quang Tri, Kontum; day-care centers in Nha Trang and Saigon; the reconstructive surgery hospital of the Children's Medical Relief International and several IRC facilities in Saigon; community development and medical projects. It was briefed by Vietnamese officials, including the Minister of Social Welfare and the Minister of State in Charge of Refugee Resettlement and Rehabilitation, officials of the American Embassy and the United States Agency for Internaional Development (AID), and talked with official and private individuals of varying nationalities in many fields including social service, business, medicine, child care, commerce, diplomacy, churches, the press, etc. The resident IRC staff in Saigon had arranged an inclusive program for the Mission and handled all arrangements for the Mission's work in Vietnam.

Early in its stay the Mission was briefed by Dr. Phan Quang Dan, Minister for Refugee Resettlement and Rehabilitation. Dr. Dan was most anxious that the Mission visit with him Quang Tri, Thua Thien and Quang Nam, the northermost provinces, where he is actively engaged in resettling refugees in a program which he, personally, considers will prove to be a key to whether or not there is to be peace in Vietnam in the future. Dr. Dan is convinced that during the next few months every effort must be made to forget the trials of the past and to give peace a chance.

On April 9th, the Mission, accompanied by Dr. Dan, flew to Da Nang, visited several refugee camps there and from there proceeded to the villages of Hai Chanh and Hai Nhi, to which some 2,444 families of 12,522 had been returned during the previous three weeks. After the idleness imposed by life in the refugee camps, it was a joy to see these people engaged in picking up again their lives which had been broken by the war. Some had moved back into their former houses, which had not been totally destroyed. Others were starting little businesses: carpentry and barber shops, meat stalls, tea kiosks, all obviously with a great deal of vitality. The children were happy to be back at school. Some 400 of them, although they have no place to sit, stand at desk-high benches to do their work. Apparently anything is better than refugee camps.

From Hai Nhi the group motored in jeeps to the City of Quang Tri, today nothing more than a mass of rubble, which is off-bounds since the ruins still contain many decomposing human bodies and the threat of typhus is ever present. From a knoll in the city, the Mission group looked across the Thach Han river to the Viet Cong encampment, some two hundred yards away. On the Quang Tri bank two South Vietnamese soldiers were bathing peacefully. (It was at this point that the released American prisoners had entered South Vietname from the North.)

In Quang Tri the group visited a destroyed 400-bed hospital. For this the Vietnamese authorities are hoping to find a sponsor for the task of rebuilding.

From Quang Tri City the group again drove south along Highway 1 to Phu Bai. The highway north of Hue was lined mile after mile with shell casings, wrecked tanks and other litter from the fighting. However, Hue, itself, through which the route passed, was teeming with activity and showed few scars of the heavy fighting which had taken place there. South of Hue the countryside had a green, fertile appearance with farmers engaged in pastoral pursuits, a vivid contrast to the grim desolation of the area but a few kilometers to the north.

But then Vietnam is a country of contrasts. Saigon and other large cities are teeming with street traffic, jammed with Hondas and motor cars, and show little evidence of the war or the recent American presence, whereas places like Quang Tri and Kontum (which the group visited the following day) are very much battered by the ravages of war. Beyond a radius of 4 kilometers from Kontum lies Viet Cong territory, and while the group was there rather heavy shelling was taking place about 17 kilometers to the south.

In Kontum the Mission visited the refugee camp Ngok Long (Mary Lou) where there are some 14,000 Montagnards, and where Dr. Brian Ryan, an Irish doctor attached to IRC's medical program, operates a busy dispensary and looks after the medical problems of thousands of refugees.

The group also visited the hospital of Dr. Pat Smith, an American who has devoted some fourteen years of her life to serving the needs of the Montagnards. Her overcrowded, simple hospital constituted vivid testimony, if any were required, to the monumental work of this dedicated, selfless woman.

From Kontum the group flew to Nha Trang and visited the IRC Day Care Center—another striking contrast—with its 120 well-behaved youngsters, doing their schoolwork, singing songs and performing dances in a clean, well-maintained and operated building under the supervision of competent teachers—as the Mission found to be the case in all IRC day care centers.

Continuing hostilities in Cambodia and Laos make it unlikely that IRC could consider expanding its activities into these areas in the foreseeable future. North Vietnam was not visited because Mr. Duke's request for a visa was never acted upon by the North Vietnamese authorities.

The following sections of this report will go into the three major areas of concern to the IRC fact-finding group: Refugee Camps and Resettlement, Public Health and Medicine, and the Children of Vietnam.

REFUGEE CAMPS AND RESETTLEMENT

The tragedy of Vietnam's refugees is a repetition of the tragedy of all uprooted people who have lost their homes, their livelihood and, in many cases, family members. Crowded into emergency camps, deprived of all privacy, they have no roots. The anguish of Vietnam's refugees is especially poignant as the vast majority of them have lived by the soil; now they have no land to cultivate, no communal bond with their fellow villagers. They share one profound hope: to find new roots and begin again. If they lose this hope, they will lose their human dignity. Vietnam's refugee population consists 90% of farmers, 5% of fishermen and 5% of city dwellers.

Some 8 million refugees in a country of 18 million people have been created in Vietnam since the war began. Insofar as official statistics convey an accurate picture of the actual situation, all but approximately one million are considered to have found new homes—some in the communities from which they had been driven, others in new areas because their villages have either been destroyed or occupied by the Viet Cong.

Of the one million "active" refugees in Vietnam today, 653,000 (115,000 families) are living in 109 refugee camps. An additional 200,000 are temporarily sheltered outside of refugee camps; and 260,000 are officially identified as "in-place cease-fire victims," or refugees whose homes have been destroyed since the cease-fire agreement was signed but have found shelter within their own communities.

The top priority facing Vietnam, and private groups providing supporting assistance, is the resettlement of the 653,000 refugees living in camps. Close to 255,000 of them are in the Da Nang area of Quang Nam province, about 80 miles south of the North Vietnamese border; their villages and homes in Quang Tri province, some 70 miles to the North, were reduced to rubble in

some of the bitterest fighting of the war. Most of Quang Tri is now occupied by Communist forces.

Among the most deprived groups of refugees are the Montagnards. At least 50,000 of these darker-skinned mountain tribesmen have been driven from their homes and now are crowded into camps in the hot, flat lowlands. The mortality in Montagnard camps runs several times higher than in other camps; these people find it extremely difficult to adjust, physically and mentally, to an entirely new geographical environment, and thousands, especially the children, arrived severely malnourished and debilitated. Many Montagnards spent weeks and months in the jungles escaping from the Viet Cong, and their chances of ultimate survival were greatly diminished.

Binh Duong province is one of the several areas of high refugee concentration inspected by the IRC Mission. Here live 31,000 refugees (6,060 families) in five camps. One of them is the Phu Van refugee center where 20,000 refugees are crowded into 80 shelters. There are 14,000 children among them. As many as eight people sleep on a six-foot square board. There is one water tap for every 5,000 refugees and two 40-watt bulbs for every 250 inhabitants. Both of these items are considered "luxuries" in terms of overall refugee camp standards.

The government of Vietnam has set a target date of one year for the resettlement of the 653,000 in-camp refugees. It hopes to resettle about 40% of the refugees on "new" lands—that is, six million acres of virgin land and one million acres of war-abandoned land. Housing is a major problem, along with a lack of medical and public health facilities, and child care. But the resettlement priority does not diminish the urgent needs of the out-of-camp refugees and the "in-place cease-fire victims." Or of many older, "resettled" refugees who must have aid in order to survive and rebuild their lives. Nevertheless, as a Vietnamese refugee many times over expressed it, "anything is better than a refugee camp—it doesn't take long for a Vietnamese to find roots again."

IRC's present contributions in the refugee-resettlement field consist of several "community development" projects. In Long Khanh province, some 50 miles east of Saigon, assistance is rendered to five refugee hamlets, and in Binh Tuy province, refugees from Quang Ngai province are being helped along the road to self-sufficiency. In the Danang area, development specialists assist refugees and child care institutions through agriculture, animal/poultry production, irrigation and electrification projects. In Nimh Thuan province, help is being provided for the development of refugee resettlement sites for an estimated 50,000 refugees who are being moved to Phuan Rang. Another IRC agriculturalist travels through the Danang, Hue and Delta areas helping to set up food-producing projects through vegetable gardens, poultry breeding and animal husbandry.

The question which may well be asked is whether the fighting, much reduced in scope yet continuing, instances of mismanagement and, yes, corrupt practices make this the right time for a substantial input of humanitarian aid.

The answer is that only by providing aid and backing it up with know-how can we infuse the degree of responsibility which alone can lead to the solution of the unending refugee plight of Vietnam.

The Mission, in its many conversations with critical observers, was deeply impressed with their unanimous judgement that no failing of Vietnam's administration should be permitted to delay or diminish the urgently-needed assistance to the refugees and other disadvantaged people.

IN-CAMP REFUGEES IN SOUTH VIETNAM, MARCH 1973

Region	Number of camps	Number of refugees
Region I	66	410,138
Region II	18	178,323
Region III	18	59,635
Region IV	7	4,958
Total	109	653,054

MONTAGNARD IN-CAMP REFUGEES IN SOUTH VIETNAM (INCLUDED IN TABLE ABOVE)

Region	Number of camps	Number of refugees
Region I	4	3,426
Region II	7	32,855
Region III	5	13,563
Region IV		
Total	16	49,934

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

In the course of its fact-finding survey on medical and public health problems in Vietnam, members of the IRC Mission inspected the facilities operated by private and governmental agencies throughout the country. Some of the United States and Vietnamese officials who were consulted include:

Dr. William D. Oldham, in charge of public health and medicine for USAID (Agency for International Development); Dr. Edward P. Irons, deputy to Dr. Oldham; Dr. Isaiah Jackson, chief of public health and medical care; William E. Paupe, chief of plans; Gardner Munro, USAID administrator of children's programs; Norman Firnstahl, responsible for official U.S. activities for refugee relief and rehabilitation; Dr. Tran Nuguon Phieu, the GVN (Government of Vietnam) Minister of Social Welfare, and his principal staff members; Dr. Phan Quang Dan, Minister of State for refugee resettlement; Dr. Tran Minh Tung, Minister of Health. Administrators, social welfare workers, doctors, nurses and other medical personnel were also consulted in Saigon and during visits in eight provinces.

The work of American voluntary and governmental agencies has been an essential factor in the development of medical care and public health programs during the many years of war. The continuing participation of private groups is vital to the future of Vietnam, which has been held back from solving its problems by 30 years of fighting and destruction. If not for the war, advances by the Vietnamese would have been dramatic.

In the mid-1960's, the primary thrust of both private and governmental agencies was in the area of *medical care*. At that time, there were just over 1,000 Vietnamese physicians in the country, nearly 800 of them in the armed forces. In addition, paramedical personnel ranks were seriously depleted by the war. (there are now 2,100 Vietnamese doctors, and 80% of medical care is provided by paramedicals: nurses, health technicians, pharmacists, laboratory and x-ray technicians, medical aides, etc.)

By mid-1969, an official program was initiated to consolidate many military and civilian health facilities; at the same time, assisted by USAID and voluntary agencies, health-manpower programs were developed, resulting in significant increases in the numbers of physicians, dentists, pharmacists, nurses and other health technicians available for assignment to civilian health facilities.

Because of the increasing Vietnamese capability to assume responsibility for the medical care program, basic priority emphasis of U.S. agencies has shifted to "preventive medicine," mainly self-help efforts to establish safe water supplies, sanitary waste removal and sewage disposal, and a generalized program of environmental sanitation and personal hygiene. A significant step in this new direction is the establishment of a new category of health worker for assignment to district-level health facilities, with the responsibility for extending a broad range of health services to rural areas. The training period is three years, and the first class of this new category of medical personnel will be available for assignment in mid-1973.

The offensive in the Spring of 1972 interrupted this shifting of priorities and resources. Provincial hospitals in Binh Long and Quang Tri were completely destroyed, in addition to the loss of a Binh Dinh district hospital, 46 district-level maternity-infirmary dispensaries, and more than 150 village-level health facilities.

Today, U.S. health sector activities involve a broad-based advisory participation in health programs, as well as the carrying out of specific project objectives in areas of medical education, training and logistics, public health, preventive medicine, rehabilitation and population/family planning. It is reported that 59 family planning clinics are now operational.

The major U.S. effort in public health and preventive medicine during 1972 and the first part of 1973 was devoted to supportive assistance of the VN Ministry of Health in refugee camps. No significant outbreaks of communicable diseases occurred during this period. Medical training programs resulted in the graduation, during 1972, of 199 new physicians from Saigon University, an additional 26 from Hue University. The training of dentists, nurses and paramedical personnel has also made impressive strides, with broad American support.

It is the conviction of the Mission that the private American factor in the medicine and public health fields is of extreme importance to the Vietnamese people if the massive refugee problem is to be solved. Private American assistance should involve both short-term objectives—such as providing medical, surgical and health services to alleviate immediate refugee problems and suffering—and a longer-term program designed primarily to make it possible for the Vietnamese to assume full responsibility for a rehabilitation program for their country.

The International Rescue Committee must make the strongest possible effort to obtain funds so as to expand to a significant degree its present work in the medical/public health area, in which IRC has been involved since 1954.[1]

The nature of assistance should have as an underlying purpose the encouragement of self-sufficiency. Yet while the Mission believes that aid should be essentially supportive and certainly not self-perpetuating, it feels strongly that at this stage it is essential to increase the number of doctors, nurses, and paramedical workers who can provide basic medical services in all areas of refugee concentrations which now do not have health clinics and which now have no trained medical personnel. And since the number of Vietnamese physicians is quite inadequate, foreign physicians and health workers are needed to serve in the refugee camps and to provide specialized medical techniques in the provincial hospitals.

One cannot separate one's concern for refugees from the needs of children: every second person in a refugee camp happens to be a child. By stressing the need of more and better medical services, one hopes to benefit the children who deserve the highest priority.

They have been surrounded by violence, killing, terror and disease from the time of their birth. It is estimated that 30% of Vietnam's children have been dying before reaching their sixth birthday. No other data are needed to prove that the children need help desperately, and that they need it now.

THE CHILDREN OF VIETNAM

No group of Vietnamese war victims is in greater need of help than the children, who comprise 48% of the country's 18 million inhabitants. These boys and girls under the age of fifteen have been surrounded by death and violence during their entire lifetime. Among the children, millions, literally, are sick, wounded, orphaned, undernourished, displaced and homeless. The number of Vietnamese children whose American fathers have abandoned them is about 15,000, according to the best figures available to Vietnamese and American authorities. Some estimates run as high as 25,000. The most deprived of this group are the some 1,800 children of black-American fathers.

There is no reliable count of Vietnamese war orphans (those who have lost both or one parent). There are between 300,000 and 700,000 of them. Children make up 50% of the population in refugee camps. Visits by the IRC Mission to many refugee camps make this figure entirely credible. The makeshift shelters, some crammed with a hundred or more refugees, are swarming with children, as are the surrounding outdoor areas and dispensaries (i.e., where a refugee camp is fortunate enough to have a medical facility).

[1] Current IRC programs in the medical/public health field include the following: A 120-bed reception and convalescent center in Saigon, serving Vietnam's only children's hospital for reconstructive and plastic surgery which is operated by Children's Medical Relief International. Financial support for a children's malnutrition center and for a leprosy dispensary. A 16-bed dispensary at the An Loi refugee camp populated by 10,000 Montagnards. (The death rate among the children in this camp has been reduced dramatically as a result of this facility.) An IRC doctor, based in Nha Trang, supervises a variety of medical programs for Montagnard refugees in the Highlands, i.e., Pleiku, Kontum, and Ban Me Thuot. Two IRC plastic hand surgeons, one based in Danang, the other in Saigon.

That the children are generally lively, alert and curious, is not due to the aid which has reached them from outside. There has not been very much of that. But in Vietnam, one's existence, even one's personal identify, is submerged by the family. Hence the resilience of the children. It is a common sight to observe a girl of four walking hand-in-hand with two younger siblings; a boy of five carrying a younger sister on his back while he keeps his eye on a still younger brother. One hardly ever sees children quarreling or fighting. A sick child is rarely "left" at a hospital or dispensary by a mother—who will spend the night on a chair beside her child, or more often on the floor, rather than deprive the young one of her presence and personal care.

American observers can only marvel at the behavior of children (generally between the ages of two to six) at day-care centers. They are absorbed in their play and educational activities. The simple but nourishing food has given them back much of their mental and physical health. Good hygienic training has helped in this process of restoration. The warm relationship between supervisory personnel—all of them Vietnamese—is derived from the mutual respect that exists between adults and children. This is a way of life built into the people's culture, requiring no harsh words or discipline.

The IRC Kieu Mau center in Nha Trang, for example, is for pre-school children from three to six. Only needy parents are permitted to enroll children, and at no cost. School hours are from early morning to late afternoon and the curriculum consists of recreational and educational periods, exercise, meals, a shower, nap, general hygiene care and training. The IRC staff consists of a supervisor, three teachers, three caretakers, two cooks and one laborer. An essential benefit of this and other children's centers is that of enabling Vietnamese mothers to work, and thus to support their families. This is extremely important in the case of war widows.

Anthony D. Duke was the member of the IRC Mission who concentrated his attention on the problems of Vietnamese children. Mr. Duke is a founder and President of Boy's Harbor, an organization for disadvantaged and troubled children in the New York area. Some if his observations follow:

When you go to Vietnam, you are quickly impressed with child-preponderance. I discovered this while travelling throughout that war-beleaguered country earlier this month, and for good reason: 48% of the population is under 15 years of age.

Refugee statistics, war-victim figures, in-camp numbers, out-of-camp numbers, resettlement data, the hospitalized, the wounded, the maimed. . . . statistics reach out to you from whatever pages you may be studying. But when you visit refugee camps, the numbers come to life, and your memory is indelibly affected by the smiles and laughter and sometimes tears of the children you see and meet. In the camps, the clinics, hospitals, convalescent centers, day-care facilities and home-day-care centers, you met thousands of hopeful children. Their spirit in general is remarkably good, though it varies with area conditions and is greatly affected by the kind of care available to them and their elders.

IRC's approach and methodology, as observed by me, are outstanding both from a humanistic and technological viewpoint. Each facility I saw had special merit—mainly, it would seem, because of the quality and dedication of personnel and the sensible in-training programs conducted to assist Vietnamese personnel in becoming the eventual operators and in a sense proprietors of each project.

Let me comment on some of the children's facilities I visited while in Vietnam:

The Children's Dispensary in the An Loi Refugee Camp, in Bien Hoa Province, has 16–20 beds, a devoted team of nurses, and IRC supported doctors who visit the dispensary on a regular basis. This camp, with 11,000 Montagnard refugees accustomed to mountain living, is seemingly more crowded than Phu Van. The death rate is higher, I suppose, because here in the hot plains of Bien Hoa these mountaineers find themselves completely out of their element. IRC's Director for Vietnam, Carroll Morris, has a beautiful relationship with staff, refugees and with children wherever he goes. This dispensary takes care of *very sick children*—their mothers sit and watch them—the Montagnards don't seem to recognize illness until very late in the game; hence the dispensary cares for desperate cases.

At "Mary Lou" Refugee Camp in Kontum we met Dr. Brian Ryan, who looks after thousands of refugee children and also tends the sick at Dr. Pat Smith's 100-bed (with 600–700 patients) hospital. Although going into and through that overly, overly crowded hospital was a cultural shock, I soon learned that lots of human suffering was being alleviated. This hospital, literally bulging with humanity, treats war wounds, TB, plague, and just about every other illness and defect known to man.

The IRC Reception and Convalescent Center for the Barsky Hospital (Children's Medical Relief International) is a remarkable and cheerful place, teeming with children who are being cared for prior to plastic and other surgery, and who convalesce between surgery and going home. There are around 100 young patients there, with every conceivable need for surgery. The atmosphere is extraordinary, and after a while, the visitor notes more the smiling, hopeful eyes of the patients rather than the missing limbs or other serious deformities. Again, I was struck with the quality of all personnel I met.

Vinh Hoi Day Care Center—I visited this excellent center and went over records and case history files and methods employed by Mrs. Phu and others involved.

I also visited two different types of Home Day Care Units. The first was a middle-class family unit, run by a woman who had graduated from a school for Home Day Care Center personnel. The children, eight in number, are fed, clothed, and cared for while their mothers work. Later I visited another Home Day Care Center with Mrs. Phu and Mr. Morris, this one being in the heart of Saigon's poorest area. Most impressed with the results of IRC's training program for this operation. The in-put here of assistance where needed generates possibilities for parents who otherwise might be totally handicapped.

I met with Dr. Tran Minh Tung, Minister of Health, who particularly commended the Barsky Unit and IRC's Reception and Convalescent Center. He declared the great need for programs to help handicapped children.

Dr. Uyen, head of Planned Parenthood Association of Vietnam, who had formed The Family Happiness Association in 1965, told us that the Association initially used the term "child spacing" instead of "birth control" because of tendency to associate birth control with abortion. In a survey, 80% of people interviewed favored family planning. There are now more than 60 family planning units throughout Vietnam. With the poor, IUD (Inter Uterine Device) is favored. Catholics favor the rhythm method, accept the pill, but don't like IUD, which signifies abortion. Some wives don't like vasectomy because it allows husbands too much sexual freedom.

The principal USAID advisor on children's programs underscored the official position in support of the Vietnamese policy that the best way of helping American-fathered children is to help *all* needy children. The development of community social services, particularly day-care, is extremely important and it is important, he stressed, that IRC should continue its own work.

CONCLUSIONS

The basic conclusions reached by the IRC Mission follow.

1. Although a cease-fire exists in Vietnam, or at least a partial cease-fire, the winding down of hostilities in no sense permits the abandonment of assistance to Vietnam's war victims.

2. The Vietnamese are a spirited and capable people. Given a chance to work in peace, they can develop viable social and economic structures.

3. The Vietnamese people, in order to achieve these goals, must have increased help, especially from the United States which has had so large a role in the war.

4. The nature of such assistance should have as a major underlying objective the encouragement and development of self-sufficiency. Aid should be essentially supportive, not self-perpetuating; only the people themselves can rebuild their own society with their own human resources.

5. An expansion of humanitarian assistance by private American voluntary agencies is of utmost significance.

6. It is the view of the Mission that the funding of the current IRC program for uprooted refugees and children in South Vietnam must be increased to $1,000,000. The expanded program should cover three basic interrelated areas: (1) Refugee resettlement and community development. (2) Public health and medical services. (3) Child care, with emphasis on war orphans, sick and wounded children.

LUTHERAN COUNCIL IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
New York, N.Y., May 18, 1973.

Hon. SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Refugees,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY: We deeply appreciated your letter of May 7 inviting us to express our views and our concern relating to the needs of children affected by the war in Indochina. In the last few years, during the course of the Vietnamese War, we have received a steady stream of letters from Lutheran pastors and members of congregations and welfare agencies expressing interest in these children and asking that we assist if at all possible. During this period we have found that your committee and its staff have been most helpful in evaluating this problem. Unquestionably our people wish to assist, but we lack the comprehensive picture which would enable us to define the kind of assistance we should consider giving. Hopefully your committee will aid us and others in defining the help that is needed.

Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services is a department of the Lutheran Council in the U.S.A. This is a joint activity of three Lutheran Church bodies: The American Lutheran Church, the Lutheran Church in America, and the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod. In these churches there are approximately nine million Americans. They now have a long tradition and history in participating in rehabilitation, relief, and resettlement programs in the aftermath of war. They cooperate in this work not only through our department, but also through Lutheran World Relief (LWR), and through the Department of World Service of the Lutheran World Federation (DWS/LWF), which directs the jointly administered programs of its 86 member churches in 45 countries, comprising about 54 million people. Luthern World Relief is currently planning to broaden the relief programs which it has been actively administrating in Indochina since January 1, 1966. Children benefit from the existing LWR program and hopefully more of their needs will be met once the expanded program with various new projects is underway Also, DWS/LWF is studying a possible role for coordinating world-wide Lutheran assistance which might be directed to this area of the world.

Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service has already indicated to LWR, DWS/LWF, and the Department of State and others that our Lutheran Welfare agencies in America, through us, are willing to accept for adoption at least 1,000 children from Indochina—*if such an adoption program is shown to be a meaningful contribution to the solution of the total problem of the relief and rehabilitation of children.* At the present time, on the basis of the latest statistics available to us, there are in the United States some *34* Lutheran agencies with adoptive services in *23* states. Between 4,000 and 5,000 children each year (including approximately 500 from countries such as Korea, and the Philippines) are presently being placed by these agencies. This number is exclusive of the children cared for through other programs which include finding foster or group homes and providing various kinds of agency-institutional care. We expect other Lutheran areas of the world will also accept children for adoption if this becomes a clear need.

As your committee can appreciate, any single agency such as ourselves or one of our related agencies cannot obtain the kind of comprehensive picture of the Indochinese situation which would enable us to determine if the resettlement of 1,000 children would be a meaningful contribution. In our view, the highest priority now is that all the governments involved, including our own, together with appropriate intergovernmental agencies set in motion the machinery necessary to project the total needs which must be met. We want to assure you that if such a "total needs" projection is formulated and that it shows there are a substantial number of orphans, particularly those having an American serviceman as one of their natural parents regardless of race, we are prepared to move rapidly to effect their resettlement through qualified Lutheran adoption agencies.

The only criteria which our adoption agencies have to date set for accepting children in such a resettlement program are that the children selected be both in need of parents and available for legal adoption. The identification and selection of such children must be in cooperation with both government and non-governmental agencies. Whether existing legislation in the United States is sufficient or special legislation is required to meet the safeguards for the admittance of children from this area will assumedly be further clarified by your committee. Hopefully your committee will be able to make a firm judgment on this matter.

We further believe that the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration's facilities and experience ought to be used and adapted in the actual selection and movement of these children to ensure the kinds of standards, safeguards and cooperation essential to the well-being and the future of the children to be resettled. We would underscore that the program developed by the Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs of the Department of State, in cooperation with other governments and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, for the selection, movement, and assignment to non-governmental agencies of Ugandan expellees was most effective. We see in this particular format the kind of cooperation between governments and non-governmental bodies which would be desirable in a program for children from Indochina.

We encourage our government, other governments and the intergovernmental bodies to make the kinds of analyses which will enable voluntary agencies like ourselves to determine whether or not a potential resettlement role will constitute a contributive and desirable, though partial, solution to he much larger problem.

On June 1, 1973 our committee will consider this matter further. The above information essentially covers what will be presented for their review.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD E. ANDERSON.

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION,
Norwalk, Conn., May 21, 1973.

Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Refugees,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY: I welcome your invitation to express our views on child welfare needs in Indochina for publication in the record of hearings on this matter.

My statement is attached here. Our concern is with the family-based and community-based needs of children—a focus I note from press reports was not elaborated upon with specific recommendations by the study mission.

I welcome an opportunity for either myself or Joan Braden, our Washington representative, to meet with you at a future date to elaborate upon our views and suggestions.

The enclosed SAVE pamphlet may interest you. It describes a new approach SCF/CDF has taken in reorienting our programs to the changing times.

Sincerely,

DAVID L. GUYER, *Executive Director.*

Enclosures.

STATEMENT BY MR. DAVID L. GUYER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Save the Children Federation and its allied organization Community Development Foundation began working in Vietnam in 1966 with refugees—in camps, in resettlements and in hamlets after their return to their homes. This work expanded to helping also non-refugee families and in urban and rural areas.

Family and village self-help programs of our two agencies are based upon the principle that Man's concern for the welfare of his children is a potent force. This concern can be an individual concern and a group concern. It is a primary incentive for self-help and cooperative group action.

Community development benefits children in a variety of ways. In 1971 SCF/CDF launched a new multi-purpose high impact community sponsorship program. This program is now active in ten countries as well as here at home in an urban ghetto and in a Navajo American Indian community. It is active in two areas of South Vietnam: Dong Ngai in the Long Truong/Long Bin area south of Saigon and in Dong Thanh in Hoc Mon capital district north of Saigon.

There is a desperate need for development of a comprehensive community-based program in Indochina that attacks problems at their roots, that realistically assesses goals and assigns resources—a program that will stimulate the fullest result from human potential.

In our view, too much planning and direction has come from above. The many people left out of the decision process become alienated and apathetic. The SAVE program channels funds to representative and community committees and provides training in community planning and in administrative guidance to insure a wide range of benefits to children and their communities where it is expected the roots of new leadership will grow. It is an integrated approach to development that takes into account the total needs of people with special emphasis on health, education and productivity.

Typical of the projects are: repairing, enlarging and rebuilding schools, new house construction and repairs, irrigation systems, community water supplies, land reclamation, para-medical training for selected villagers to assist programs in school clinics and local clinics, playgrounds for small children and adolescents, school lunches, equipment and supplies, etc.

Our agencies developed our new multi-purpose high impact program not because we were dissatisfied with results of our past experiences but because we believe the changing times require a reorientation of program priorities.

The time is overdue for the U.S. Government to reorient its priorities in humanitarian assistance. Children have suffered most throughout the decades of war in Indochina—physical, mental and psychological trauma, breakdown of family ties and traditions, destruction of their homes, towns and communities. A part of the emphasis of humanitarian aid should be upon programs that will reconstruct the stabilizing influences of family and community life through opportunities for minimum standard of health, nutrition, education and vocational opportunity for children.

The SCF/CDF community impact program gives a new sense of direction and sense of purpose to people; to encourage them to have ideas, to plan, to replace despair with hope, and to overcome apathy with determination. Our agencies are not alone in instituting creative, innovative programs to meet the needs of children in this war-torn area. Now is the time, we feel, for the U.S. Government to join forces with these non-profit, voluntary organizations to strengthen the collective efforts of needy peoples in this key area of our concern.

TRAVELERS AID,
INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE OF AMERICA,
New York, N.Y. May 21, 1973.

Hon. EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
Chairman,
Subcommittee on Refugees,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY: We appreciate this opportunity to submit our suggestions regarding child welfare needs in Indochina. Since we are familiar primarily with the situation in Vietnam, we will address our comments to the problems of children in that particular country.

For several years there has been a unit of International Social Service in Vietnam, and we have developed our views through our involvement with their program. It seems very clear to our agency that the needs of all children in Vietnam are enormous, and that we need to be concerned not only with American-fathered children, but with all children whose lives have been affected in one way or another by the war.

Having had an opportunity to review the statement of Dr. James Dumpson and Mr. Wells Klein presented to the Subcommittee on Refugees on May 11, 1973, we concur completely with the recommendations made by Dr. Dumpson and Mr. Klein for specific child welfare programs. We also agree with their recommendation that the U.S. Government must assume responsibility for ensuring that these programs are carried out, through adequate funding and appropriate agreements with the Government of South Vietnam.

We should like to comment specifically on intercountry adoptions. We agree that there is a need for programs that will facilitate planning for those children for whom adoption is the best alternative. However, adoption planning, under the best of circumstances, is time consuming. It is a lifetime plan for a

child, and needs to be carried out carefully and in a highly individualized manner. An adoption program will not necessarily provide immediate rescue for the thousands of children whose lives are threatened by appalling orphanage conditions and a very serious absence of adequate medical and nutritional care. Thus, the recommendations in the Dumpson-Klein report for improved institutional care within Vietnam would seem to call for special priority, even though that service is an integral part of the more comprehensive program envisioned.

We shall watch developments with must interest, and shall welcome any further contacts from the Subcommittee.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, *Executive Director.*

WELCOME HOUSE,
Doylestown, Pa., May 10, 1973.

Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Refugees,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY: Child Welfare needs in Indochina are indeed urgent and basic. I have seen and felt these needs in Vietnam. One may observe these needs at every level affecting children with families and children without families. The needs which seem to me to be most urgent are the needs of the orphaned, abandoned, homeless children. The physical and emotional needs of the lonely, sick, injured children without families are so very human, basic and urgent.

I would not presume to outline a full program for the meeting of all the needs of all the children of Indochina. I do, however, feel compelled to speak out regarding a program that could offer hope to some of the homeless children. I refer to those children who do not have families and who would benefit from adoption placement in adoption homes. This part of a Child Welfare program most naturally occurs to me since I am a social worker and Welcome House has been involved in the placement of hundreds of Oriental children in adoption homes over the last twenty two years.

Welcome House has for some years been concerned about the children in Vietnam. We have over these years tried to locate an indigenous or American based agency in Vietnam with which to work in the placement of homeless children from Vietnam for adoption. The Ministry of Social Welfare under its various ministers throughout these years has steadfastly seemed to view adoption placement of the homeless children of Vietnam in American adoption homes as a process which exploited the children and the country of Vietnam. This procedure is, in reality, a means of saving children's lives.

It is a procedure which is mutually beneficial and rewarding to the children and to the families and to the countries of both. I hope that the Minister of Social Welfare in Vietnam can be helped to understand adoption and to benefit by the experience gained by the various international adoption agencies such as Welcome House, International Social Service, and Holt Adoption Program.

I recognize and accept as valid that Vietnam wishes to have established only a limited number of approved, supervised, licensed adoption agencies. The Minister at this point seems to be indicating that he wishes to limit the number of agencies to the two which have now been licensed and are involved in placements in Vietnam. It is obvious to those people who have been to Vietnam and seen the number of children in orphanages and who realize the myriad of paper work which must be done to enable those children to reach adoptive homes that two such adoption agencies are not sufficient.

Reception centers are needed where children can be studied, refered, cared for and processed to effect their adoption placement in the most efficient way. These reception centers must provide a care which prepares the child for adoption. Such reception centers and programs should in part be funded federally.

As I previously stated, I have been to Vietnam. I have walked through orphanages and institutions. I visited and talked with representatives of United States private agencies. I called upon AID and United Nations and UNICEF representatives. I realize that monumental sums of money have been sent to Vietnam to help the children. I believe only a very small part of those funds ever reached a child. I don't know how to ensure that any future funding can

be channeled through governmental procedures and sources and ensure that these funds will reach the children. This is one reason why I place my greatest hope in the removal of every possible child who does not have a home and family from the over crowded orphanages. The mortality rates in these orphanages are staggering. My uppermost plea would be a plea for an avenue of escape from starvation and lonely death for those children who perish daily in orphanages while families long to nourish them. Such an avenue of escape would not require great monetary expenditures. It requires interpretation, understanding and cooperation.

I recognize adoption is not the total solution for all children in Vietnam. I cannot suggest a total solution. I can offer only one part of one solution which is ageless, tried and true. Love and a family given to a lonely, homeless child will save that child. Welcome House and the families it can provide to homeless children stands ready to be a part of that timeless, tried and true solution. Many children of Vietnam have perished for the want of families and homes. Every day of delay in placing these children in homes is another day in which more children die. They die not because of war and a known enemy, but because of loneliness, disease and neglect. Death is the unknown but familiar enemy.

I would plead with the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees to help enable the adoption placement of homeless children. I would ask that this Subcommittee through its agents aid the Vietnamese in understanding and accepting the policy of adoption placement of the homeless children. I would urge that help in understanding and accepting the philosophy of adoption be extended to orphanage directors. Children placed in orphanages in Vietnam become the wards of the orphanage directors. In order for these children to be adopted, consent must be given by the orphanage director. Since the orphanages receive a payment for each child cared for by the orphanage, the release of the children is difficult to secure. The orphanages and directors need to be helped to accept their function in caring for children who cannot be adopted because of age, physical handicaps or existing family ties. The orphanages will therefore become less crowded and all children will benefit. I would ask the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees to aid the Vietnamese in implementing the policies and procedures which exist to make the adoption of homeless children possible.

I apologize for the failure to offer more erudite and detailed solutions. When one works directly with children one is inclined to remain fundamental and immediate in philosophy. I am sure you will recognize the philosophy behind the plea I am making on behalf of these children as being the most basic and fundamental of philosophies, "Love one another".

Respectfully submitted,

(Miss) MARY L. GRAVES,
Executive Director.

WORLD VISION RELIEF ORGANIZATION,
Monrovia, Calif., May 18, 1973.

HON. EDWARD KENNEDY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Refugees,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: We deeply appreciate the privilege accorded our small organization in allowing us to enter comments on child welfare needs in Indochina.

World Vision became involved in Vietnamese childcare in 1960. Our present responsibility is for 80 schools, 7 children's homes, 4 Street Boys' homes, and a home for abandoned and orphaned babies. The hot lunch program is feeding 20,000 children.

The Minister of Social Welfare of the South Vietnam Cabinet has requested our assistance in relocating 1,250,000 refugees. This will include housing, children's schools, teacher training, and health care.

The mayor and police chief of Nha Trang have requested that World Vision set up a drug rehabilitation program. The drug problem has grown since the American buyers went home.

Your Committee may wish to consider American humanitarian responsibility to upwards of 600,000 children who may be categtrized under *any* or *all* of the following:

(1) Drug users/pushers.

(2) Prostitutes.
(3) Orphaned or homeless.
(4) Nutritionally deprived at a critically early age.
(5) Diseased; especially intestinal, venereal and respiratory.

These few comments cannot encompass twenty years' experience in caring for a minimum, at this moment, of 45,000 orphans or dependent children each day. Our staff is available to your Committee for detailed advice. The countries where World Vision childcare has been greatest are Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Hong Kong, Philippines, Indonesia, India, and Taiwan.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD E. WARNER, *Director.*

APPENDIX III

BACKGROUND MEMORANDA ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CHILD WELFARE PROGRAM IN SOUTH VIETNAM: OFFICIAL USAID MEMORANDA FOR THE RECORD

I. Preliminary U.S.A.I.D. Planning Paper

Subject: Child Welfare Program—1973–74.
Date: Saigon, December 7, 1972.

I. *Goal.*—The overall goal of this two-year program is to develop resources to insure that the minimum needs of all presently disadvantaged children in Vietnam can be met. The Mission has given full support to the Government of Vietnam (GVN) stated policy which is that the best way to help American-fathered children in Vietnam is to develop a network of child welfare services for all needy children. These resources (or services) are: Improved orphanage care; day-care; and establishment of Social Service Referral Centers.

This goal is of major importance to the United States Government for political as well as humanitarian reasons. Relief and rehabilitation of the war victim population have been given equal priority with economic stabilization and reconstruction in recognition of the vital importance of building up the human resources of this country which have been ravaged by more than two decades of war. Along with and within the uprooted refugee population of several million people who have been forced to leave their ancestral homes to live in crowded urban areas, disadvantaged children in Vietnam—more than any other single group—provide a highly visible index of both social problems and measures taken by the respective governments to demonstrate their humanitarian concern. While it is recognized that any national development plan for children must cover all children (not just the underprivileged and handicapped) the goal of this program is to focus on the general welfare needs of the children most severely victimized by the war through any one or a combination of circumstances such as being orphaned, physically handicapped, or forced to live under extreme circumstances of economic and moral poverty. It is also recognized that meeting the minimum needs of these children requires the services of several disciplines although the major advocate of the underprivileged and the handicapped in Vietnam is the Minister of Social Welfare.

There are three subsidiary goals of the child welfare program implicit in the effort to develop the required resources of governmental concern and responsibility, planning and coordination of resources, and a political climate in Vietnam and the United States conducive to furthering the welfare of disadvantaged children.

A. *Increased Governmental Concern for Child Welfare.*—In most developing countries there is a lag between the breakdown of traditional patterns of family and decentralized village relief and the institutionalization at a national level of effective government welfare services. Because of the rapid pace of social change aggravated by the war, this is particularly true of Vietnam. Social problems in the cities have mushroomed while the GVN/MSW provides virtually no direct services outside of the refugee program and its sponsorship of voluntary agency activities on behalf of children.

The MSW plans to upgrade the Family and Child Welfare Section of the Social Welfare Bloc to the status of a Directorate by January 1, 1973. This is seen as a vital final step in recognizing the increased importance over the long haul of developing normalized social services to gradually replace the preoccupation with refugee relief and reestablishment. Measures of increased governmental concern at the end of this two-year project would pertain to the effectiveness of this new Directorate as well as the forcefulness and success of the Minister of Social Welfare in carrying out his advocacy role on behalf of disadvantaged children.

B. *Increased Governmental Capability to Plan for Children's Needs.*—Planning for the needs of disadvantaged children provides an excellent rationale for the establishment of a focal point within the GVN for interministerial planning and coordination. The role and importance of social services in national development planning can be seen most vividly against the backdrop of reclaiming valuable human resources to meet future manpower needs. The interdependent relationships between poor health, poor nutrition, disorganized or missing family life, neglected education and the impact on future productivity are self-evident as is the need for cross-sectoral or interministerial planning to effectively deal with long range social problems and reverse the vicious cycle depicted above.

Several vehicles for interministerial planning of child welfare services have been mentioned including a possible National Commission on Children, a subcommittee of the Ministry of National Planning, and most recently a Family and Child Welfare Committee to a (soon to be appointed) Prime Minister's Committee on Population Planning. Measures of increased capability for child welfare planning would include the effectiveness of a central planning unit, as well as an assessment of the MSW's capability to prepare viable planning documents pertaining to children's needs.

C. *Increased GVN Capability to Deal with Politically Sensitive Welfare Groups Thereby Fostering Governmental Stability.*—The various political, geographical, ethnic and religious minorities in Vietnam comprise the bulk of the country's population. The way in which the MSW meets the legitimate welfare needs of the disadvantaged children within the ranks of the handicapped, of handicapped or widowed parents, or living under conditions of extreme poverty, will go a long way to determining the political viability of any post-cease fire government.

A major condition hoped for at the end of this project will be a politically seasoned Ministry meeting the legitimate welfare demands of dissident groups from a position of strength and confidence thereby fostering the image of resourceful, honest government concerned with the welfare of its citizens, particularly the most helpless and vulnerable—its orphaned, handicapped, and otherwise underprivileged and disadvantaged children.

II. Vietnamese Voluntary Agency Staff Development Program

(By Gardner W. Munro, USAID/Saigon, Mar. 3, 1973)

1. BACKGROUND

Strengthening social welfare institutions and services should be a first priority task for the post-ceasefire period. Now that the focus of attention is shifting from military considerations, the Government of South Vietnam must face squarely not only political realities and immediate economic challenges, but also the vital importance of modifying old and creating new social institutions to meet the overwhelming human needs stemming from more than two decades of war and bewilderingly rapid social change. In less than 100 years Vietnam has evolved from a traditional Confucian, agrarian society to a modernizing nation which has not yet forged the social institutions that are required to deal with modern societal demands. The war years may have consolidated political power and hopefully laid the groundwork for a modern economic system, but the basic requirement to re-integrate the social fabric of South Vietnam remain. The goal of this four-year program is to address a significant aspect of this overall problem by developing and strengthening a network of Vietnamese social welfare agencies and voluntary organizations which, in conjunction with the Ministry of Social Welfare (MSW), comprise the basic indigenous institutional framework to deliver social welfare services in South Vietnam.

This urgent task should be undertaken to meet social problems stemming from the war (such as the community integration of millions of displaced refugees, and the hundreds of thousands of widows, orphans and disabled, who must be helped to adapt to a changing socio-economic environment) in the knowledge that communist governments have traditionally provided more than adequately for the care of dependent, disabled, and disoriented groups through their local party organizations. Paradoxically, with the help of the United States, the material standard of living in South Vietnam until recently has

remained remarkably high in spite of the long, drawn-out war. The level of medical care also has been high in comparison to other nations in Southeast Asia and immediate needs for food, shelter and clothing have been met by vast refugee relief programs when required. Unfortunately, while the South Vietnamese people will expect this high material standard of living to continue, there have already been signs of a prolonged period of belt-tightening as the economy moves downward from a war-time inflated level and this trend will be exacerbated further by the need to demobilize some of the one million men now under arms. The development of an adequate frame-work of public and private Vietnamese social welfare organizations to meet the challenges of the post-war period is most important to demonstrate that a non-communist society can organize to take care of needy groups not only during emergency periods but over the long haul as well.

It may also be that the general area of social welfare services, particularly services to children (as the symbol of the future) could become some day the common meeting ground for North and South as a beginning point for national reconciliation and social re-integration.

2. EXISTING FRAMEWORK OF VIETNAMESE SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES

There is a need to develop an "elite" of salaried, professional workers for Vietnamese voluntary agencies and other social welfare organizations who are also given the tools to design and implement increasingly sophisticated programs in the general areas of child welfare, rehabilitation, and community development. The MSW took steps in 1972 to establish a partnership with the voluntary social welfare sector in recognition that while the MSW was limited by mandate, staff, and bugetary restraints from moving into certain new program areas, the voluntary agencies (both foreign and local) had the potential for this. Because of their greater flexibility, private sector agencies can serve as pacesetters, and innovators in program development for the MSW. It was also recognized that voluntary agencies can and do serve as bridges between governmental services and the people because of their closer relationships with the man in the street or in the rice paddy. The MSW also has hopes that the private sector will take the lead in helping local communities (both urban and rural) play a more active role in raising funds for the care of the needy to replace former patterns of individual relief such as aid from the extended family and village communal rice reserves, which can no longer meet either the complex needs of large numbers of war victims or the social casualties on the urban scene such as delinquents, prostitutes, and other disoriented persons. During 1972, the MSW awarded a variety of piaster grants (with the assistance of U.S. Government funds) to voluntary agencies for social surveys, the compilation of a social services directory, to raise the level of nutrition in orphanages and day care centers, and for other family and child welfare activities.

The plan for 1973 is to extend the grant program to expand day care services and social service center programs operated by the private sector. Unfortunately, there are only a very few Vietnamese agencies with salaried staff and although some 40 social workers will graduate in August 1973 from the National School for Social Work, the majority (and graduates in subsequent years) will be hired by foreign agencies unless a special effort is made to establish paid jobs for them in the legally chartered Vietnamese voluntary associations and groups.

Since TET 1968 there has been an emergence of more than fifty Vietnamese groups and associations engaged in a variety of philanthropic activities. Only a few have developed adequate programs, however, and these are agencies receiving substantial foreign assistance such as the Vietnamese Red Cross. The Christian Youth for Social Services, and CARITAS/Vietnam. The major deficiencies of the better of the remaining groups or associations relate to lack of full-time competent, salaried staff. It would seem that agencies manned primarily by management committees and volunteer manpower cannot be expected to mature into viable community agencies without financial assistance and staff training.

There are three professional membership organizations which have been organized within the last two years—the National Association of Social Workers, The Association for the Advancement of the Social Sciences (including professionals from many disciplines) and the National Council of Social Wel-

fare Organizations which held its first organizational meeting in December 1971. The newness of the organizations, the relative novelty of social work as a professional career, and the understandable caution on the part of the organization viz-a-viz the Government have kept these potentially powerful community leadership organizations from extending their full influence.

3. PROGRAM PROPOSAL

The aim of this four-year program is to strengthen and expand the framework of social services in South Vietnam by helping the government mobilize the resources of the private welfare sector. The major requirement for an expanded network of social services is to increase the number of Vietnamese voluntary social welfare agencies (which are) under competent management, staffed by qualified workers, and demonstrating innovative programs either for eventual operation on a national scale (such as foster care) or as a continuing activity appropriate for the private sector (such as a social service center operation).

The major objectives of this program are better agency management, increased staff competence, and improved project design and implementation. This program proposes to achieve these closely inter-related components of agency development by selecting key voluntary agency operations (not now receiving significant foreign aid) for financial assistance through a) salaries for key personnel at a rate sufficient to attract top quality; and b) funds for support of specific projects to raise the level of sophistication of agency operations.

This program would subsidize the salaries of about 30 social workers and pediatric technicians who would, in effect, become an "elite of Vietnamese voluntary agency personnel. They would be expected to be active in their professional associations and the only other major requirements would be the expectation that they a) enroll in a special extension course at the National School for Social Work in social agency administration; and b) participate actively in a series of community-wide agency and staff development seminars. Seminar topics would include agency administration, program development, fund raising, and applied social research. The seminars, in turn, would be organized under the auspices of Vietnamese national associations such as the National Association of Social Workers, with International or Third-Country experts invited to participate in planning and possibly serving as discussion leaders.

This proposed staff development program has the virtue of complementing the thrust of the MSW to provide local currency grants to Vietnamese agencies. The major problems with MSW support have been the inability to underwrite competitive salaries and the reluctance of some agencies to accept government funds because of cumbersome procedures and restrictions.

Social services to be effective must evolve out of the socio-cultural milieu they serve and cannot be borrowed or imported from abroad. Current voluntary agency operations should be examined and the most promising approaches to social problem solving supported within a framework of "trial and error" so that mistakes can be quickly rectified. A strong component of the overall community in-service training program would be the advocacy of social research to facilitate program design, implementation, and evaluation.

Until recently virtually all family and child welfare services have been available only on a residential basis—through orphanages or alms houses. Since 1971, the provision of day care services has gained momentum, with more children (25,000) now enrolled than in registered orphanages (19,000) and the MSW has mounted a program to increase the number of social institutions providing day care services, including helping orphanages change over to community-oriented programs. Some voluntary agencies are also beginning to reach out with a variety of family-oriented social services and it is this trend that would be reinforced by seeking to support community social service center operations pioneering a variety of projects and programs from vocational counselling, widows loans, enrolling and keeping disadvantaged children in primary school, and other community health, nutrition, recreation, and family planning activities.

In the area of physical rehabilitation, there is a major requirement to train pediatric technicians for specialized assignments to help institutions and families care for severely handicapped children (often with war-related injuries) through speech and hearing therapy for several different categories of disabled children, nursing care of the severely disabled, educational training of the mentally retarded, and aid to mentally ill children and their families. All of the above training activities require some external technical assistance which is not covered by this proposal which is limited to the salaries of the Vietnamese pediatric technicians once trained and working in their respective institutions or agencies.

Vietnamese voluntary agencies have given little sustained effort to community development activities for either urban or rural areas. Beyond the provision of relief commodities, most associations have done no more than the occasional mobilization of volunteer youth groups to assist with various community activities. There is a special requirement for a disciplined approach to organizing local leadership in new or re-established refugee communities to carry out community welfare projects (defined broadly to include local services for children, protection of elderly or disabled family members, and various cooperatives, cottage industries, and other social development activities). The skills of the community development worker will need to be defined and developed through a pilot approach which could probably best be done as a special project under the auspices of the National Association of Social workers, with the goal of eventual adoption by other agencies and particularly the MSW as it expands to assisting poor communities with direct community development services.

The three areas of family and child welfare, rehabilitation, and community development are seen as the operational frame of reference for the Vietnamese voluntary agencies for the next few years. To develop the specific approaches, or social work interventions, there must be a concentration of effort on the in-service training of the administrative (as well as technical) capability of the senior agency staff members combined with an emphasis on applied social research techniques to facilitate program assessment and evaluation. It is proposed that a visiting professor from a leading academic institution from outside of Vietnam with a strong social research department be assigned jointly to the National School for Social Work and Van Hanh University. It would be expected that this expert would teach at the universities, participate in the National School for Social Work's extension course in social agency administration, and assist the Association for the Advancement of the Social Sciences in developing its seminar on applied social research for agency application.

4. ADMINISTRATION

This proposed program will be administered by the undersigned social work consultant who will undertake to raise funds from a variety of external voluntary agency and foundation sources and then funnel these resources through a local committee in Vietnam to carefully selected Vietnamese agencies and groups to make it possible for them to recruit top personnel to carry out or supervise programs that agencies are already engaged in or prepared to accept with some minimum additional financial assistance. In some cases, staff recruitment will be eased by putting competent volunteers on salary, which would not have been possible without this assistance.

This consultant will undertake to initiate and manage this program in addition to locating the financing. This will require negotiations with agencies in Vietnam to determine willingness to participate; interpretation and fund-raising in the United States to cover costs; and the organizing and staffing of a local committee in Saigon to monitor the grants and assist in setting up the seminars. Wherever possible, technical assistance from ECAFE in Bangkok and possibly from schools of social work in the Philippines, Singapore or Hong Kong will be solicited to assist with the agency and staff development seminars and the preparation of an extension course for the National School for Social Work.

The time schedule would include (a) negotiations with Vietnamese groups from February 1973 though April 1973; (b) fund-raising and program interpretation in the United States from May 1973 through at least November 1973; (c) recruitment of personnel and project initiation in Vietnam as funds became available; (d) scheduling of three staff seminars tentatively for January 1974, May 1974 and November 1974, with the extension course to begin in February 1974. This program is conceived as a four-year effort, although designed so that the first twelve months will make a substantial independent contribution to the advancement of Vietnamese voluntary agencies.

The program is also designed so that each agency program or project can stand alone on its own merits and does not require outside technical assistance that is not already available in Vietnam, except for the activities for handicapped children which would be dependent on foreign technical training assistance from another source.

5. LONG-GRADE BENEFITS

One of the hoped for outcomes of the first year of the program would be the setting of longer range program goals for the following three years in the various sectors of family and child welfare, rehabilitation, community development, and particularly social agency administration. If implemented, this program would, in effect, subsidize the community inservice training and advancement of a core of senior voluntary agency administrators. Over a period of a few years, this elite should have a positive impact on the present underdeveloped structure of community agencies, professional associations, and governmental organizations in the general welfare area.

Community-wide training programs in successive years should focus on issues such as the establishment of a United Fund approach to community financing of welfare operations (contributed to by the GVN), enhancement of the partnership between the government and the private sector, and the establishment of joint planning commissions to chart long range programs of assistance for widows, disadvantaged children, the handicapped, and the elderly.

Agency financial stability should be a clearly defined four-year goal and might be encouraged by gradually phasing out the subsidization of salaries while focusing community attention on the development of alternate means of funding services.

At the end of four years, the success of the program would be measured by the growth of financially secure Vietnamese agencies with salaried staff, the sophistication of their agency operations, and the increased role of the private Vietnamese welfare sector in national and community planning. If substantial progress is made in these areas, a major impact will have been made on the development of modern social institutions to assist with the re-integration of Vietnamese society through the institutionalization of a national sense of responsibility for dependent and disadvantaged groups in Vietnam.

The suggested grants and proposed budget in Part VI of this proposal are only preliminary suggestions subject to discussion with the concerned agencies.

6. SUGGESTED GRANTS AND PROPOSED BUDGET

Proposed grants to Vietnamese voluntary agencies are grouped under the categories of family and child welfare, rehabilitation, community development, and social work education and agency administration. Personnel supported under the grants are not restricted to the activities for which additional program funds are made available. The intent is to develop senior agency administrators responsible only to the dictates of their management committee or board of directors. The various program proposals are also only tentative at this time.

a. *Family and Child Welfare.*

(1) Banco Community Center, District, Saigon, $2,200.

(a) Staff support; 1 social worker at $1,200 per year.

(b) Support of multi-service center program for widows, orphans, war victims including the physically disabled, $1,000.

(2) Family Planning Association, $2,200.

(a) One social worker at $1,200.

(b) Support of community center program in Petrus Ky, Saigon to extend family planning concepts, $1,000.

(3) Association to Assist War Victims (Sister Martine's group) $2,200.

(a) One social worker at $1,200.

(b) Financial support to continue expansion of specialized feeding programs for Montagnard children, $1,000.

(4) National Association of Social Workers, $8,200.

(a) One social worker at $1,200.

(b) Operational expenses, $1,000.

(c) Foster care program sponsoring 50 children for one year at $120 per child, $6,000.

(5) Buddhist Social Service Center, Saigon, $2,200.

(a) One social worker at $1,200.

(b) Support of multi-service center program on behalf of widows, orphans, war victims including the physically disabled, $1,000.

(6) Nghia Sing Organization, $4,000.

(a) One social worker at $1,200.

(b) Funds would be utilized to institute "big sister" program in residential institutions where older children would be encouraged to "adopt" small ones as their foster brothers and sisters, $2,800.

(7) Buddhist Social Service Agency, $4,000.

(a) One social worker at $1,200.

(b) "Big sister and brother" orphanage program similar to the Nghia Sinh proposal, $2,800.

(8) International Social Service/Vietnam, $7,000.

(a) One social worker at $1,200.

(b) Project money for neighborhoood center in area with many racially-mixed children, $5,800.

(9) Association of Friends of War Victims, $4,000.

(a) One social worker at $1,200.

(b) Neighborhood program to enroll primary school-age children in school, aimed at disadvantaged children (racially-mixed, physically handicapped, destitute), $2,800.

b. *Rehabilitation.*

(1) LaiThieu School for the Deaf and Dumb, $2,400. Salaries for two Vietnamese speech therapists.[1]

(2) Children's Hospital, $2,400. Salaries for 2 VN speech therapists.[1]

(3) Residential Institution for Severely Disabled, $7,000.

(a) Salaries for three specially trained pediatric social work/nurses, $3,600.[1]

(b) Program support, $3,400.

(4) Mobile Team of Physiotherapists (NRI), $7,000.

(a) Salaries for three Vietnamese physiotherapists, $3,600.[1]

(b) Program support for team to set up regular schedule of visits to residential institutions caring for disabled children, $3,400.

(5) Mobile Team of Specialists to Help Mentally Ill, Mentally Retarded Chidren (Cong Hoa Hospital), $7,000.

(a) Salaries for three VN specialists, $3,600.[1]

(b) Program support to assist team in setting up regular schedule to visit institutions and establish a community program.

c. *Community Development.*

(1) Association of Friends of War Victims, $8,000.

(a) Two social workers for an urban and rural loan program for widows, $2,400.

(b) Loan funds of $5,600 for widows.

(2) Family Planning Association, $4,000.

(a) One social worker at $1,200.

(b) Program support to extend family planning concepts to refugee reestablishment areas, $2,800.

(3) National Association of Social Workers, $5,000.

(a) Two social workers, $2,400.

(b) Funds to support initiation of community development activities on behalf of families and children in refugee reestablishment areas, $2,600.

d. *Social Work Education and Social Agency Administration.*

(1) National Council of Social Welfare organizations, $2,000.

(a) Salary for 1 Exec Secretary at $1,200.

(b) Program funds to conduct seminar on fund raising and program development, $800.

(2) National Association of Social Workers, $2,000.

(a) Salary for Exdc. Secretary at $1,200.

(b) Program funds to conduct seminar on agency staff development and its relation to program development, $800.

(3) The Association for the Social Sciences, $2,000.

(a) Salary for Association Secretary at $1,200.

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[1] Contingent upon technical assistance from abroad to carry out inservice training programs.

(b) Program funds to conduct seminar on agency use of applied research for program development, $800.

(4) National School of Social Work and Van Hanh University, $41,000. Visiting professor from School of Social Work (desirable speak French) to teach social work research at above schools and plan and participate in seminars, especially the one on applied research for agency development. Funds include salary, travel, housing, and one counterpart staff and program support for an extension course for agency administrators.

III. The Role of Social Welfare in National Development Planning: Manpower Considerations

The purpose of this paper is to outline the role of social welfare in national development. The referenced information is drawn from *Social Welfare Planning in the Context of National Development Plans*, published by the United Nations, 1970.

For purposes of this paper social welfare is broadly defined as follows:

"Social Welfare as an organized function is regarded as a body of activities designed to enable individuals, families, groups and communities to cope with the social problems of changing conditions. But in addition to and extending beyond the range of its responsibilities for specific services, social welfare has a further function within the broad area of a country's social development. In this larger sense, social welfare should play a major role in contributing to the effective mobilization and deployment of human and material resources of the country to deal successfully with the social requirements of change, thereby participating in nation building." (United Nations publication, Sales No. :E.68.IV.8, p.6.)

A distinction is made between the *specific programs* of the Ministry of Social Welfare (MSW) such as institutional support, day care, community centers, etc., and the planning role of the Ministry of Social Welfare in relation to other ministries, as national development activities.

The concept of community development within this paper refers to both (a) planning and implementing of social development projects and programs at the local level such as day care centers or farming cooperatives, and (b) activities designed to enlist the active participation of community in local development activities. While rural community development activities emphasize participating in the urban context community development usually refers to programs designed to help individuals or groups adjust to the changing conditions and demands of city life.

It is suggested that the goals of social welfare in national development planning are the following:

1. Strengthening national spirit and national morale through services of direct relief and rehabilitation for the victims of war and dislocation, and for other needy groups.
2. Enhancing the responsiveness of the national government to the legitimate welfare needs of politically sensitive groups such as widows, parentless children, and handicapped veterans. This ability to respond is a major factor in promoting and maintaining national consolidation.
3. Advancing human betterment a) at the local level through rural community development activities; b) at the urban level, through developing new social institutions to meet the changing needs of urban people, or adapting traditional institutions to accomplish this goal.

It is further suggested that the *objectives* of social welfare activities, in relation to the goals above, might be listed as:

1. Protection of dependent groups, such as children, youth, and the elderly;
2. Rehabilitation of war victims;
3. Reestablishment of refugees and other displaced groups in viable living situations.

Social Welfare planning in the context of national planning for social development has three major aims:

1. Contributing to the planning of other sectors of national development (ie.., Health, Education, Housing, Employment and Manpower).
2. Enabling citizens to participate in national development activities (i.e, promoting community self-help projects, etc.).
3. Making sure that no one falls below what are determined to be minimum social standards.

While the importance of community self-help activities designed to engage the citizens in participating in their own future, has been given substantial attention in Vietnam, aims one and three need further amplification:

Social Welfare's Contribution to National Planning in Related Sectors

It is important to stress that while social welfare objectives are separate and distinct from related sectors of national planning, social welfare plays a key role in enabling people to achieve their aims through a supportive function. For example:

"The general objective of *education* is to help people acquire the knowledge and skills they need in order to develop their own potential and play a useful role in society . . . Social welfare plays a supportive role in dealing with the social aspects of education, for instance, in preventing children and youth from prematurely abandoning the school system, in stimulating the cooperation of parents and in facilitating the building of school facilities on a self-help basis."

It should also be noted that if education is defined broadly to include a comprehensive approach to human resource development, embracing both formal and non-formal forms of education such as agricultural extension and adult literacy, educational programs overlap other sectoral programs including social welfare.

Similarly, the *health* of population relates to good nutrition, environmental circumstances, health education, and the cultural patterns of a community in which may have a crucial influence on the prevention or treatment of illness. The rehabilitation of the handicapped is another good example of the supportive role of social welfare in the promotion of health activities.

The *Employment and Manpower* sector of national planning may be seen either as a way of developing manpower for a required number of specific jobs over a specified number of years, or conversely, as a task of developing employment opportunities for a work force as projected over a specified number of years. In practice, a balance needs to be achieved between forseeing employment opportunities which can be created over a definite period of time within the context of national development and employing manpower in sectoral activites to create these overall employment opportunities.

Establishing and Maintaining Minimum Social Standards

While minimum social standards relating to other sectors such as health, education, employment, housing, etc., may be specified by other components of the national government, it is the responsibility of the Minister of Social Welfare to be the *advocate* of disadvanttged or vulnerable groups within the population. The Minister's major task should be to insure that their needs are taken into consideration in planning and that the other sectoral plans give special attention, if required, to assure that these groups are assisted in achieving or maintaining minimum standards.

In addition to serving as an advocate to other ministries, the Minister of Social Welfare must also develop specific social welfare programs for vulnerable people toward the goal of minimum social standards of *income, nutrition, housing, health, work, education and other social standards.*

After assisting in the formulation of minimum social standards, it is then possible to detect those persons who will fall below accepted minimum standards unless given special attention. In Vietnam, groups requiring special attention have been identified as widows, orphans, refugees, the disabled, and other war victims. The Minister of Social Welfare, as the special advocate of the weaker segment of the population, has a special responsibility for collecting information which will identify those who have fallen below the given standards.

Having formulated standards, and detected vulnerable groups, the Minister of Social Welfare can, then—

"Devise strategies that will promote at the highest levels of government the fundamental right of these people to receive fair treatment and to enjoy the same opportunities as their fellow citizens. A certain priority may have to be given to those cases which appear to be more urgent or more acute; but in general, the endeavor should be to look for types of solution, which, over a given period of time, can bring substantial improvement within the limitations of available resources."

In this regard, the Minister of Social Welfare must seek to identify and attack causes of social problems rather than merely symptoms.

Having formulated standards, detected vulnerable groups, and served as their advocate at the highest councils of government, the Minister of Social Welfare must then develop relevant social welfare programs which become, then the body of activities referred to earlier which are distinct from the social welfare planning function of the Minister which relates to other sectoral planning. A pertinent example of this distinction can be seen in MSW's role in meeting the needs of the physically handicapped. The general responsibility of the Minister of Social Welfare is to insure that the handicapped person receives fair treatment in the various sectors of health, housing, education, employment, etc., while the specific function of the MSW is to provide employment counselling and job placement.

MANPOWER CONSIDERATIONS IN SOCIAL WELFARE PLANNING FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1. What are the manpower requirements in carrying out the programs designated as the body of social welfare activities? In this regard, it is important to determine manpower requirements for each category of programs and at the various staffing levels, i.e., village, provincial, national.

2. How do the social welfare manpower needs fit into national manpower requirements? It is important to plan on other sectors using social workers and other workers identified with social welfare programs, such as social workers and child care workers in health settings.

3. What are the short range and long range implications of the Veteran's Law? The potential for recruitment, as influenced by mobilization and demobilization, must first be taken into consideration; the present lack of trained male manpower and short range training programs for women; then, the possible effects of demobilization must be considered such as pressure on the MSW to hire veterans who may not have the desired training or training potential.

4. Whereas it is desirable that social workers and related workers should be employed by other sectors, the setting of standards of training and practice for social workers and related workers should be centered in the Ministry of Social Welfare.

5. In addition to projecting the manpower needs of anticipated programs, it is also necessary for the Ministry of Social Welfare to project what the training needs of the disadvantaged groups are. How many widows will need to be employed? What are the special training needs of the handicapped, etc.?

6. In order to begin to make projections of either anticipated social problems, or manpower requirements there is a first requirement that a means of collecting base line data on social situations be established. Social situations must be studied in terms of the rise and composition of the national population. The nature and dimension of social problems relate to population factors such as environmental conditions and the distribution of the population. Baseline data needs to be obtained that takes into account cultural variations, health factors, and educational patterns, etc.

7. It would be most appropriate for the Minister of Social Welfare to take the initiative in advocating the establishment at the highest level of government, a Central Office for Social Planning which would consider social planning as an integral part of national development establishment of a central planning function has been recommended by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

APPENDIX IV

THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF VIETNAMESE CHILDREN: A CRITIQUE

(By Wells Klein, February 1972)

In recent months there has been mounting publicity and expressions of concern regarding the welfare of children in South Vietnam—particularly those fathered by Americans. It is apparent that the general public is becoming increasingly concerned with these children and is looking for ways to be of assistance. However, like many considerations relating to Vietnam, this question is emotionally laden and much of the information disseminated in this country about children in Vietnam is either erroneous or exaggerated.

In an attempt to place the question of American-fathered children in a realistic perspective and suggest some useful channels through which public concern can be expressed, ISS convened a meeting in Washington on July 19th 1971 to consider the "special Needs of Vietnamese Children." Although no formal consensus was arrived at by the participants, some of the information developed at the Conference and some of the actions taken since July will be of interest to those concerned with children in Vietnam.

THE STATUS OF CHILDREN

Part of the confusion relating to American-fathered children derives from lack of accurate information as to the numbers involved and their acceptance in Vietnamese society. Although no actual count of American-fathered children has been taken, estimates by the Vietnamese Ministry of Social Welfare, as well as by American and Vietnamese voluntary agency personnel and others, place the total number between five and fifteen thousand. It is important to note that most of these children are living with their mothers and families at the present time.

This is a relatively small group among the children in Vietnam, but one that can be identified and appears to have special problems. However, it is important to realize that these children cannot be considered separately from other Vietnamese children. Their condition reflects the general problems of children in a country at war with limited resources for child welfare services. The children with American fathers are part of Vietnamese society, and their culture and life style will be determined by that society as long as they remain within Vietnam. Also, these children, born of Vietnamese mothers in Vietnam, are Vietnamese citizens and any consideration of their future requires recognition that the Government of Vietnam does not differentiate between racially mixed and other children. The Vietnamese have a deep sense of responsibility towards their children and the Vietnamese Government is not insensitive to the special problems that racially mixed children may face. However, the Government is reluctant to see them further differentiated from their siblings and other children by being treated as a group apart.

Some further statistics may be useful in placing the question of children in perspective. There are some 120 registered orphanages in Vietnam caring for approximately 19,000 children. In addition, there are another 40 (an estimate) unregistered institutions caring for about 6,000 additional children—a total of approximately 25,000. While these 25,000 children are in institutional care, the term "orphanage" is misleading. Well over 50% of the children are neither orphans nor abandoned. They have families or close relatives, and have been placed in orphanages because of economic difficulties or because their families are in movement around the country as refugees or military dependents. Children left in orphanages are frequently reclaimed by their mothers or relatives when family circumstances permit. Despite more than 25 years of war, the Vietnamese extended-family is still a strong institution.

Almost all of the orphanages are organized and supported by private groups. Those that are registered with the Vietnamese Ministry of Social Welfare receive monthly payments amounting to approximately $2.00 per child. Over the past five years a number of orphanages have also received substantial help —food, clothing, financial assistance and equipment—from American servicemen. This assistance will be reduced and in many instances totally discontinued as American troops are withdrawn. A serious and immediate problem is the development of substitute sources for this essential support.

Although physical and child care facilities in orphanages are significantly better than several years ago, they still remain poor in many areas. Medical care is minimal and access to educational opportunities, even at the elementary level, is often unavailable. The infant mortality rate in institutions is very high—some estimates are as high as 90%. This rather alarming statistic is the result of: (1) poor infant care facilities and staff resources; and (2) the often moribund condition of infants brought to the orphanage. The future, for those that do survive, is not bright from a medical viewpoint.

Of the 25,000 children in institutional care, fewer than 1000 appear to have American fathers. About half of these are Negro-Vietnamese children. The remaining, and vast majority of the American-fathered children are living with their Vietnamese mothers and families interspersed among the general population.

One of the primary concerns in our own country regarding American-fathered Vietnamese children is the question of their acceptance in Vietnamese society. Vietnam has a history of contact with other racial or ethnic groups including the French, Chinese, Khmer (Cambodian) and Indians. As a result of Vietnam's colonial experience, the Caucasion-Vietnamese child is not a new phenomenon. Unlike Korea, and, to some extent, Japan, Vietnamese culture does not place great emphasis on racial purity.

It is nevertheless difficult to predict what degree of acceptance the Caucasion-Vietnamese children will face growing up in Vietnamese society where light-skinned infants are thought to be the most attractive. There seems to be a consensus that the Caucasian-Vietnamese child will face few difficulties because of his racially-mixed background during preschool years, particularly in urban areas. Once a Caucasian-Vietnamese child enters school, however, there is some indication that he may have problems relating to his peers, though such problems may result as much from the implication that the child is illegitimate or that his mother was a prostitute, as from the fact of racial mixture itself. Much of this is conjecture and many Vietnamese are unclear as to the future status of the Caucasian-Vietnamese children.

Prognosis for the Negro-Vietnamese child is quite different. There is general agreement among Vietnamese that the part-black child will encounter many difficulties because of his color. The experience, and present social position, of children fathered by French-Senegalese troops during the 1945–1955 period would seem to bear out this contention. Stated simply, the part-black child in Vietnam faces dim prospects because of his color. Furthermore, because there is no black community in Vietnam, he will grow up and live in relative social isolation.

Concern is being expressed in some circles in this country regarding the possible effects of future political events upon the attitudes or acceptance in Vietnamese society of children fathered by Americans regardless of race. In the absence of any evidence on this, the answer to such questions can only be a matter of speculation, and if raised at this stage may not be to the best interest of any Vietnamese child of mixed parentage.

In viewing the special needs of Vietnamese children, including those fathered by Americans, it should be borne in mind that Vietnam is now in its 27th year of almost uninterrupted warfare and that it is also, in the world spectrum, one of the poorer nations with no well established system of social welfare services. Social security and provision for socially dependent members of society has always been a concern of the extended family and, to a lesser extent, the immediate community. With the impact of 27 years of war, traditional patterns of social welfare are no longer capable of caring for the now vast numbers of dependent persons. For example, in addition to American-fathered and institutionalized children discussed above, there are several hundred thousand children who have only one remaining parent (usually the mother) or more distant relatives upon whom to depend for care and sustenance. In addition, there are tens of thousands of other people—the aged, wounded, widowed—who cannot care for themselves because of the war.

CURRENT PROGRAMS

Vietnamese and foreign voluntary agencies provide a significant share of existing child welfare services in Vietnam. These range from institutional care to medical treatment, day care services, direct financial assistance, and programs which support the child within the family structure. Though the voluntary agencies provide valuable assistance and demonstrate good child care services, they offer relatively limited and geographically uneven coverage.

The Vietnamese Ministry of Social Welfare has a very small budget and has not yet developed a comprehensive child welfare plan to augment the role of the extended family. The Ministry contributes nominal support to orphanages and day care centers, and has some programs to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents and to house the street boys. The bulk of its programs, however, are directed towards care for refugees and benefits for civilians suffering injury, loss of their homes, or death as a result of the war.

The United States Government, through the Agency for International Development (AID), provides some technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Welfare and major material assistance for refugees. A substantial number of these are children, and they directly benefit from U.S. Government programs. While child welfare needs in Vietnam have had low priority in United States Government programs and funding, it is nonetheless true that substantial Food for Peace commodities (surplus food) have been made available to orphanages, day care centers, and other recipients recognized by the Ministry of Social Welfare. Also, as discussed below, the U.S. Government has recently agreed to allocate about two million dollars in local currency for expanded child welfare services in Vietnam to be carried out through the Ministry of Social Welfare. However, there has been no consideration of continued funding beyond calendar year 1972.

INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTIONS

Intercountry adoption of American-fathered Vietnamese children is one form of assistance that has received a good deal of attention in the United States. Numerous American couples and interested groups see intercountry adoption as a specific and meaningful way to assist Vietnamese children.

Over the past years there have been various programs to send Vietnamese children abroad for adoption, medical care, or special educational opportunities. Some of these enterprises were clearly ill-conceived. After several unfortunate experiences and attendant unfavorable publicity, the Vietnamese Government—in 1969—issued a decree barring any group or mass emigration of children. While this decree did not directly affect case-by-case intercountry adoption, it tended to make such adoptions more difficult and very slow.

Vietnamese law, which must be followed in intercountry adoptions, requires that adoptive couples be married ten years, be childless, and that one partner be over 30 years of age. Prospective parents not meeting these requirements must secure a special waiver signed by the President of the Republic before they can adopt a child from Vietnam. Present procedures affecting the issuance of passports also requires that children be legally adopted within Vietnam prior to their departure overseas. Vietnamese authorities are currently reviewing a proposed revision of the adoption law which would relax these provisions. The new law, still under review, places greater emphasis on providing a home for a child, rather than a child for a home. It also provides more realistic safeguards for children being adopted either locally or abroad.

As with many people, the Vietnamese are ambivalent about intercountry adoption. While they see it as a meaningful solution to the needs of specific children, pride of culture, nationalism, and perhaps resentment of foreign involvement—all rather understandable—are factors that may tend to inhibit intercountry adoption from Vietnam. While it is true that a number of adoptions are taking place from Vietnam to Europe and the United States each year, most of these are going through private channels and do not involve social agency participation either at the Vietnam end or in the country of the adoptive parents. As might be expected, a number of bad placements have resulted, including instances where children were placed abroad for adoption without their parents' knowledge or consent. The Vietnamese Government is very sensitive to these facts. Unfortunately, until there is adequate intercountry adoption service available in Vietnam, misplacements will probably continue to occur.

With this background, it is obvious that the Vietnamese Government will not be willing to see large numbers of intercountry adoptions, whether we agree or not, even though they may permit and even encourage adoption on a case-by-case basis where adequate safeguards are available for the children. When one considers that fewer than a thousand American-fathered children are now in institutional care, and that many of these may not be legally available for adoption, it is apparent that intercountry adoption is a realistic alternative for only a relatively few part-American children. Thus, concern for children—including this special group—must by and large be exercised through programs of assistance in Vietnam.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS IN VIETNAM

At the time of the French withdrawal from Vietnam in 1954 there were tens of thousands of French-Vietnamese children whose future status was in question. France has historically recognized children born of one French parent as having the right to French citizenship regardless of place of birth and whether or not the child's parents were legally married. After 1954 many of these children went to France as French citizens and were provided with special institutional care funded by the French Government. In addition, the French established special educational and other programs of assistance for French-fathered children staying in Vietnam. Even today there are some 400 French-fathered children receiving special schooling in Vietnam with assistance from the French Government.

The historical relationships of France and the United States to Vietnam are decidedly different, as are our respective legal systems with regard to paternity and citizenship. It has been suggested that the United States establish special programs for American-fathered children in Vietnam along French lines. Under such programs the United States would provide educational, medical, and perhaps financial assistance to American-fathered children without requiring that they come to the United States for adoption.

On the surface, at least, this suggestion would seem to have merit. It is, however, unacceptable to the Vietnamese Government which would have the final say on any such program. Also there are many who believe that special programs for part-American children would tend to exacerbate the problems these children face by setting them up as a special privileged group—thereby working against their welfare.

In a letter dated July 9, 1971 the Minister of Social Welfare stated:

"My Ministry's policy is not to distinguish racially mixed orphans from the others, for the former, although they are racially mixed, are Vietnamese-born citizens. Therefore, my Ministry has no intention of establishing separate orphanages for racially mixed children for this would have a traumatic effect on them."

The Ministry's position as expressed here and referred to earlier in this paper not only applies to orphans but to consideration of all racially-mixed children.

Aside from this official view, following the French pattern of special programs also raises problems in terms of the children's welfare. Most of the American-fathered children are living in Vietnamese families and have full Vietnamese brothers and sisters who would not benefit from special assistance. If special programs were established, they would identify and isolate the American-fathered child who by and large, must grow up and make his home in Vietnam.

Thus, both because of the views held by the Vietnamese Government and the impact such special programs would have on the children, this approach to the welfare of American-fathered children is unacceptable. Whatever we do for American-fathered children in Vietnam must be done for the broader group of disadvantaged and dependent children, including those having American fathers.

ALTERNATIVES

It is apparent from a review of existing programs that, to date, child welfare has a low priority in South Vietnamese and United States Government plans for the future. In fact, both Governments seem to be relying on the voluntary agencies for new and improved, as well as existing, services. This reliance, however, is unrealistic. While a number of American and International voluntary agencies have provided useful child welfare assistance, and will continue to do so, the private agencies have increasingly scarce resources and can, at best, reach only a limited number of children.

With these considerations in mind, following the July 19th Conference, five voluntary agencies—Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, Foster Parents Plan, International Social Service, and the Urban League—met with AID and White House officials to urge that the United States Government provide priority and reasonable funding for child welfare services in Vietnam, to be channeled through Vietnamese institutions—particularly the Ministry of Social Welfare. The agencies were not urging massive funding. We talked in terms of three to five million dollars, a small expenditure, indeed, given our responsibilities and our commitments of funds to other purposes.

While the agency representatives did not discuss specific program details, we were suggesting such areas of need as: (1) the prevention of abandonment of newborn infants; (2) improved institutional care; (3) improved infant care and medical services; (4) programs that would encourage and facilitate reunion of families; and (5) efforts to keep children within family settings. We also emphasized the need to channel augmented child welfare funds through Vietnamese government and voluntary agency structures to stimulate long range capacity to provide needed services. A final recommendation was that the United States Government look for multilateral mechanisms (e.g. UNICEF) through which to channel assistance on the assumption that child welfare needs will continue for some time, while direct American aid programs may not be as welcome in future years as those under international auspices.

These representations to the Administration were made in late July and early August. In October the Administration agreed to allocate approximately two million dollars in local currency for child welfare services in Vietnam for 1972. We like to think that this resulted, at least in part, from the representations made by the voluntary agencies.

Initiatives on behalf of Vietnamese children are also being taken in the Congress. Over the years Congress, and in particular Senator Kennedy and the Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees, has shown greater sensitivity to the needs of the civilian population and the human consequences of war than either the Democratic or Republican Administrations. In recent months several bills have been introduced to Congress on behalf of Vietnamese children, especially in response to concern for American-fathered children. The most comprehensive of these, S.2497, introduced by Senators Williams, Hatfield, and Hughes on September 8th, states that:

(1) . . . the United States has a moral responsibility to assist the Government of South Vietnam in the care and protection of all South Vietnamese children, particularly those orphaned or abandoned, and

(2) . . . the United States has a special responsibility to assist in facilitating the care or adoption of children in Vietnam whose fathers are United States citizens and who are not living with their Vietnamese families.

This legislation and its companion House bills call for the establishment of a temporary Vietnamese Children's Care Agency to provide assistance to children through the Ministry of Social Welfare and voluntary agencies, and to facilitate the adoption of Vietnamese children. The bills also request the President to determine what multilateral mechanisms can be utilized to channel continuing child welfare assistance. They state that the Vietnamese Children's Agency will be dicontinued once multilateral channels have been established.

Any piece of legislation represents a compromise, and these bills may not represent all things to all people concerned. They are, however, major new initiatives and deserve careful consideration. The Williams-Hatfield-Hughes bill has been referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and it is important that it receive hearings in the near future, both to determine what additions or modifications may be desirable and to move this important response to a critical situation through the legislative process.

Even though today may be the eleventh hour in terms of our opportunities to assist children in Vietnam, there is clearly concern in this country to do so. The voluntary agencies operating child welfare programs need direct financial support from the public. Theirs is an important role which must be maintained and which is presently endangered by lack of money. However, the voluntary agencies cannot go it alone. The American Government must also step in and provide continuing assistance through Vietnamese institutions—either by means of legislative initiative or through a policy decision within the Administration. We still have an opportunity to recognize our responsibilities in this area. But, time is growing very short, for us, and for some children in Vietnam.

APPENDIX V

SENATOR KENNEDY APPEALS TO ADMINISTRATION TO SUPPORT PROGRAMS FOR VIETNAMESE ORPHANS AND CHILDREN

(A Statement released June 3, 1973)

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees, said that "the Nixon Administration is pursuing a policy of tokenism and lipservice towards helping the children of Vietnam", and charged that high officials in the U.S. Embassy in Saigon and the Department of State "with undermining the legitimate efforts of other American officials to upgrade our country's priorities in helping the youngest victims of the Indochina War." After many months—and even years—of promises and commitments by our government to move on helping the children of Vietnam, we find that precious little progress has really been made."

"High officials in our government put off decisions for helping these children. Humanitarian appeals for help by the Vietnamese Ministry of Social Welfare are referred for study. Token funds set aside for child welfare are not always used. Commitments to support voluntary agency programs in the field are bogged down in red-tape and not being fulfilled. Offers of international humanitarian assistance are all but ignored. And reasonable suggestions for action from Congressional committees and others go unanswered."

Senator Kennedy said that "our country's heavy backlog of responsibilities in helping the many thousands of Vietnamese children who are fathered by Americans—and the hundreds of thousands more who are maimed or orphaned or abandoned or simply disadvantaged from the war—grows and grows with each passing day.

"This appalling record of neglect—and the urgency of humanitarian needs among the children of Vietnam—demands the immediate concern and active intervention by the highest officials in our government. Congress and millions of Americans expect nothing less. And I urge the Administration to respond in helping to heal the wounds of conflict among the youngest victims of the war."

Senator Kennedy made his comments in releasing the text of a May 22 letter to Secretary of State William P. Rogers. The letter to Secretary Rogers followed the return of the Subcommittee's Study Mission to Indochina, and Subcommittee hearings early in May on the humanitarian needs of children in Vietnam. Several Study Mission recommendations to energize American policy on this issue are currently under review in AID and the Dept. of State.

In his letter to Secretary Rogers, Senator Kennedy said: "Study Mission findings, supported by internal memoranda of the U.S. Mission and conversation in the field, strongly suggest that legitimate efforts by some American officials to upgrade our country's long-term policy and program priorities, have been repeatedly undermined by higher officials in the U.S. Mission, especially those representing the Department of State. Such conditions are distressing to me, as I know they are to others in the Congress and to many Americans.

"As I recently wrote to the President, there are no easy solutions to the many people problems that beset South Vietnam and all of Indochina. But few of these problems evoke more public compassion and concern, and have greater significance for the future, then the special problems and needs of children, who represent at least fifty percent of South Vietnam's population. I share the view of many Americans that our country should do a great deal more to help these young war victims. But unless some greater measure of priority is attached to this task by our Ambassador in Saigon and other officials within our government, and unless some impediments in our bureaucracy are removed, the crisis of children in South Vietnam and other war-affected areas of Indochina will continue.

There follows a summary of the internal memoranda mentioned above, the text of Senator Kennedy's letter to Secretary Rogers, and a summary of the Study Mission recommendations.

SUMMARY OF INTERNAL MEMORANDA OF U.S. MISSION/SAIGON TOWARD ADOPTIONS AND CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS IN SOUTH VIETNAM

1. On March 8, 1973, an internal USAID/S memorandum was prepared by USAID officials responsible for adoption and child welfare programs in South Vietnam. The memorandum contained a number of recommendations, and was, in the main, urging that the GVN M/SW "be given the most vigorous support from the highest levels of the U.S. Mission". The memo was forwarded to the USAID director for transmittal to Deputy Ambassador Charles Whitehouse. The memo was never transmitted, but suppressed.

2. According to the memo, early in 1973 USAID officials responsible for adoption and child welfare programs, requested "an audience with the Deputy Ambassador to enlist his intercession with the [GVN] Prime Minister to urge action" on overseas adoptions and the strengthening of the GVN M/SW, in the context of meeting "the needs of all children disadvantaged by the war." The audience was denied by Deputy Ambassador Whitehouse.

3. According to the memo, on February 26, however, Whitehouse, "at the request of the Embassy Public Affairs Officer," called a meeting "to discuss Mission participation in an hour long documentary by NBC . . . on the 'plight of the GI-fathered child' left behind in Vietnam."

4. According to a March 4, Whitehouse memo on the Feb. 26 meeting, sudden urgency was put on the adoption and child welfare issue for a number of reasons, "including public and Congressional pressures from America".

5. Among other things the Whitehouse memo took note of the fact "that for years prior to last summer, for various reasons, mainly bureaucratic inepitude and sluggishness, the number of Vietnamese orphans eligible for overseas adoption was very small." The memo clearly implied that an increase in the number of adoptions would meet "public and Congressional pressures", and no concern was expressed for the broader humanitarian issue of child welfare and the long term rehabilitation of all children disadvantaged by the war.

6. The suppressed March 8 USAID memo mentioned above was prepared in response to the Whitehouse memo of March 4. The USAID memo, in addition to urging "the most vigorous support from the highest levels of the U.S. Mission" for the GVN M/SW, also made these points:

a. "USAID finds the statement of U.S. Mission policy pertaining to the adoption by American adoptive parents of orphans and mixed blood children in Vietnam to be completely unacceptable."

b. "The U.S. Mission must not undermine the confidence and integrity of the Ministry of Social Welfare at this critical juncture where the Ministry is beginning to exercise leadership. . . ."

c. "Increased funding by the Mission of Ministry of Social Welfare child welfare activities will provide only short-term benefits unless the Ministry is fully supported in its efforts to upgrade orphanages and day care services as well as monitor intercountry adoption."

TEXT OF LETTER TO SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM P. ROGERS BY SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

MAY 22, 1973.

Hon. WILLIAM P. ROGERS,
Secretary of State,
Department of State.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: As you may know, following the return of its Study Mission to Indochina, in mid-April the Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees began a series of public hearings on humanitarian needs resulting from the war and the kinds of additional effort our country could make in helping to meet these needs. In light of the very high percentage of children in the population of the war-affected areas, and the special problems the conflict has brought to young people, on May 11 the Subcommittee held a hearing on the children of Indochina, especially those in South Vietnam. Witnesses before the Subcommittee included Mr. Robert Nooter, Assistant Administrator for Supporting Assistance in the Agency for International Development (AID), and

two members of the Study Mission—Dr. James Dumpson, Dean, School of Social Service, Fordham University, and Mr. Wells Klein, Executive Director, American Council for Nationalities Service.

With regard to the situation in South Vietnam, the hearing record and Study Mission findings clearly establish that, until recent months, the special problems of children, including those fathered by Americans, received scant attention in official quarters; and, because of this, both our own government and the Government of South Vietnam have a backlog of responsibility in meeting child welfare needs. The hearing record and Study Mission findings also suggest that one of the continuing impediments to more meaningful progress in this area—especially as it concerns long-term rehabilitation goals—relates to conflicting assessments within the U.S. Mission in Saigon, over such matters as the urgency and scope of child welfare needs, the degree of priority our government should attach to these needs, and the kind of commitment our government should make to encourage and support the long-term efforts of the South Vietnamese Ministry of Social Welfare, the voluntary agencies and others, in restoring the lives and spirit of the youngest war victims.

Study Mission findings, supported by internal memoranda of the U.S. Mission and conversations in the field, strongly suggest that legitimate efforts by some American officials to upgrade our country's long-term policy and program priorities, have been repeatedly undermined by higher officials in the U.S. Mission, especially those representing the Department of State. Such conditions are distressing to me, as I know they are to others in the Congress and to many Americans.

As I recently wrote to the President, there are no easy solutions to the many people problems that beset South Vietnam, and all of Indochina. But few of these problems evoke more public compassion and concern, and have greater significance for the future, than the special problems and needs of children, who represent at least fifty percent of South Vietnam's population. I share the view of many Americans that our country should do a great deal more to help these young war victims. But unless some greater measure of priority is attached to this task by our Ambassador in Saigon and other officials within our government, and unless some impediments in our bureaucracy are removed, the crisis of Children in South Vietnam and other war-affected areas of Indochina will continue.

In the hearing on May 11, Dean Dumpson and Mr. Klein submitted a number of recommendations to energize American policy towards the special problems and needs of children in South Vietnam. Enclosed are excerpts from their testimony, which, in consultation with members of the Study Mission and representatives of interested voluntary agencies, are currently under review by officials in AID.

Hopefully, our government will take immediate steps along the lines recommended by the Study Mission, and I look forward to getting your comments on American policy toward helping the youngest war victims in South Vietnam and the other countries in the area. Many thanks for your consideration and best wishes.

Sincerely,

EDWARD M. KENNEDY.

SUMMARY OF STUDY MISSION RECOMMENDATIONS CURRENTLY UNDER REVIEW BY THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1. Invite the establishment of, and fund, a consortium of experienced and professional competent voluntary agencies to facilitate and expedite inter-country adoption of Vietnamese children for whom adoption is legally possible and clearly the best plan. Particular priority should be given to the racially mixed child. The primary bottle-neck with regard to inter-country adoption at present is the lack of adequate services and staff in Vietnam. We view this recommendation as an urgent requirement, though we recognize that adoption must still be handled on a case by case basis to protect all parties concerned. The expensive services for the few at the expense of the many is unconscionable. Therefore, the consortium must equally concern itself with providing counselling services to mothers who may be considering abandoning their children, and with the immediate up-grading and improvement of child care services and institutions in Vietnam.

2. Expedite the inter-country adoption process by assigning one additional officer to the INS regional office in Hong Kong so that U.S. government formalities will not represent a bottleneck as they have, on occasion, in the past. INS is planning to transfer 1,000 inspectors to the U.S. Customs Bureau in the near future. We ask that one of these be diverted to Hong Kong.

3. The U.S. Government, through its Embassy in Saigon, should urge the Government of Vietnam to expedite passage, or interim implementation by decree, of sound adoption legislation which, we understand, is presently in draft form.

4. The Government of the United States should formally transmit to the Government of Vietnam a clear statement of intent of support for programs designed to assure the welfare of children in Vietnam. This recommendation will have the dual effect of indicating American commitment particularly in terms of funds on a more than a year to year basis, and of stimulating the Government of Vietnam to give its own child welfare programs and Ministry of Social Welfare reasonable support and priority. One of the persistent problems is that U.S. funding is only available on a year to year basis. The Vietnamese, understandably, are reluctant to commit themselves to long range programs with only a few months of funding in sight.

5. The U.S. Government should strongly urge the Vietnamese Government to lift its present restriction on hiring new personnel within the Ministry of Social Welfare. At present, the Ministry does not have adequate personnel, in terms of numbers of professional competence, to supply many of the child welfare services needed.

6. AID should be authorized to proceed with direct hire from outside its own personnel resources in order to replace departing child welfare advisory and support program by several additional positions.

7. The Subcommittee on Refugees should review the various pieces of legislation addressed to the needs of children of Vietnam which have been introduced over the past two years to determine whether modification of previously proposed legislation, or new legislation, is warranted to ensure that we can and will continue to exercise our responsibilities to the children of Vietnam.

8. The appropriate Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee should be asked to explore some modification of our present Immigration and Nationality Act in order to enable American fathered children in Vietnam to obtain American citizenship, if they so wish, upon reaching their majority.

9. Until such time as multi-lateral mechanisms can be determined and utilized, the Agency for International Development should continue to work with the Government of Vietnam, particularly the Ministry of Social Welfare, in an advisory and supporting role, to assist that government in carrying out its responsibility to the children of Vietnam, responsibilities which we share. After many years of inaction, AID has initiated a well-thought out program of child welfare assistance in Vietnam. The AID continuing effort should be encouraged and supported by this Subcommittee and by the Administration.

APPENDIX VI

SELECTED PRESS REPORTS AND COMMENTARY ON THE PROBLEMS OF ORPHANS AND CHILDREN IN INDOCHINA

[From Newsweek magazine, May 28, 1973]

VIETNAM'S WAR-TORN CHILDREN

(By Loren Jenkins)

She was 13 years old, a frail and shy child named Huynh Thi Chi. Along with her parents and six brothers and sisters, she lived in the village of Dien Bang where she tended the family vegetable patch, helped her mother clean house and, on occasion, plowed the rice fields with her father's water buffalo. Then, on a hot and steamy day in 1968, the tranquil world of Huynh Thi Chi vanished in a blinding flash. Artillery shells began to fall as Chi was working in the fields, and when the barrage ended she lay in the paddy, bleeding and paralyzed from the waist down. Last week, with the aid of stiff metal braces and crutches, Chi stood on the veranda of a Saigon home where she lives with a dozen other paraplegic children. Casting her coalblack eyes to the ground, she whispered: "I do not even know which side fired the shell that left me like this. All I want and hope is to try to live again."

Hope is a rare quality in today's Vietnam—almost as rare as a child who has not been scarred, one way or another, by the war. Unlike conventional military conflicts, the Vietnamese war knew no fixed boundaries or front lines, and it made little distinction between soldier and civilian, adult and child. Although the pain the war inflicted upon the children is impossible to calculate statistically, the estimates are immense.

Foreign medical experts say there are hundreds of thousands of maimed and crippled youngsters like Chi, children who not only suffer their physical agony but face a life of isolation in a society that has traditionally turned its back on the weak and disabled. At least 800,000 children—and possibly as many as 1.5 million—have lost one or both of their parents to the war. While some have been taken in by relatives, countless others have been cast adrift in festering refugee camps, jammed into filthy and overcrowded orphanages or simply left to wander the streets and beg or steal. As one American doctor says, "It is a tragedy of life and limbs whose magnitude we simply will never know."

Some 8 million Vietnamese—nearly half the nation's population—are under the age of 15, yet the government in Saigon allocates only 1 per cent of its national budget for the care and rehabilitation of its crippled, diseased or orphaned children. "Orphans are not producers," Maj. Gen. Pham Van Dong, Minister for Veteran Affairs, explains. "They are spenders at a time when we need productive returns on our investment." The American Government is also niggardly when it comes to contributing funds for the children of Vietnam—despite the fact that many of those children fell victim to U.S. bombs and others are the illegitimate offspring of American servicemen. Some private American agencies have tried to ease the burden by arranging adoptions of Vietnamese children.

For the children injured by the war, medical facilities are antiquated and inadequate. The country suffers from a woeful lack of trained doctors—only one of every 8,000 hospital patients. "Some of the hospitals here," one U.S. official in Saigon said to me, "would make Dr. Schweitzer's African clinic look like Walter Reed hospital. As for doctors, the Vietnamese Army has drafted many and hundreds of others have gone abroad either to avoid military service or because the money is much better."

One bright spot in the medical picture is the modern 54-bed plastic-surgery hospital in Saigon set up by Dr. Arthur Barsky, a physician noted for his successful treatment of disfigured survivors of the Hiroshima A-bomb. The second-floor ward of the Barsky hospital is crowded with children, either waiting for their operations or just recovering from them.

Fourteen-year-old Le Thi Ut, a tiny girl with a body seared by flame and torn by shrapnel, is about to undergo yet another of the dozen operations she must have. She sits in bed with her right leg and left arm in splints and scarlet-red graft scars still healing on her thighs and hips. "I was out working in the fields," she told me, "when I found some bullets and grenades lying around. I wanted to get rid of them because I did not like war. I threw them into the fire but they exploded." Le Thi Bo, 13, was playing in her home in Saigon when a bullet tore her chin away. When I saw her she had just been wheeled out of surgery after the seventh operation to graft a rib onto her jaw to rebuild her chin. "It is horrible what has happened to some of these children," says Dr. Caesar Arrunategui, "but you would be surprised at how much we can do to fix them up so they will not have to go through life thinking they are freaks."

FLOTSAM

Not all the children can be fixed up. One needs only to step outside the door of the venerable Contental Palace Hotel in Saigon to see the youthful human flotsam that the last decade of war has cast adrift. Ragged children of all ages and sizes—some orphaned, some maimed—swarm through the streets scraping a pittance by shinning shoes or washing cars or selling garlands of jasmine. Some just beg; others steal or become prostitutes—and some, even the youngest, have turned to pushing drugs.

Cau is a veteran of the streets, a tiny 8-year-old who has been selling peanuts at the Continental Place's veranda bar since she was 3. For Cau there was never a childhood, and it shows in her hardened face and eyes which hardly ever reveal even the hint of a smile or a sign of warmth. She does not know her surname—when I tried to ask her about herself and her life, she just shrugged, looked blank and said in nasal English: "Buy peanuts, Joe?"

Among the forlorn pack of street urchins, there is a sad and haunting unwillingness to talk about the past—if they remember it. To many, the past is only something to erase from their minds; to forget is to escape. Ten-year-old Doung would only tell me his name and age. He would not say how he had lost one leg, or how he got the napalm burns that scar his remaining leg and both his arms. He lives on the street and sleeps on the sidewalk, hoping that the horde of rats that infest Saigon will not bother him. When I asked Doung how he was wounded, he choked back tears and said, "I do not want to talk to anyone about it."

Other children have been so traumatized by their experiences they cannot recall what made them what they are. Nguyen Thanh Son is a tall, handsome boy of 12 whom I saw one day standing by himself at the tawdry Go Vap orphanage in the town of Tu Duc, gazing at the world through his one good eye. The other is just a gaping socket. At first, he would not reply at all to my questions, but finally he kicked the dirt and said, "I don't know what happened. I have been this way since I was 2."

As Son and I talked, other children among the orphanage's 200 charges sat in the dusty courtyard unattended. There are supposed to be six nuns to care for the children at Go Vap, but the only person around when I visited was the housekeeper. The children, most of them barefoot and in rags, many with sores or obvious maladies, simply wandered aimlesly with no guidance. In the nursery, emaciated and malnourished babies lay in the cribs in diapers made from old sacks, once used to hold rice donated by the U.S. Go Vap is not unique; almost all of the 133 "approved" orphanages are squalid, poorly equipped, understaffed and overcrowded—worse than any Charles Dickens described. "The state some of the babies are in when they are brought here is simply incredible," said a nurse at one orphanage. "And we have only enough staff to change their diapers and feed them." Too often, the children seem to be little more than swollen bellies carried on stalks of legs—and the mortality rate ranges between 50 and 70 per cent.

BURDEN

In part, the tragic condition of Vietnam's orphanages stems from an Oriental belief that it is the responsibility of relatives—not strangers—to care for

parentless children. "We intentionally do not want to build more orphanages," says Tran Nguon Phieu, the Minister of Social Welfare, "because we want the people themselves to take care of the children." Many orphans are indeed being tended by relatives—but U.S. Agency for International Development officials say that at least 150,000 of these are living in "severely disadvantaged" conditions and urgently need the kind of care and medical attention that impoverished relatives cannot provide. However laudable the government's child-care philosophy may be in principle, the fact remains that in Vietnam today the people cannot—or will not—assume the extra burden of caring for the children who need help.

Perhaps the children who suffer the most as a result are the 25,000 mixed-blood babies, mostly the offspring of American GI's. (Again, accurate statistics are not available; one American foundation official told me there could be as many as 100,000 such children.) "These are the forgotten souls of the Vietnam war," says Robert G. Trott, director of CARE in Vietnam. "When the soldiers left, the money that these children's fathers—or friends of their fathers—had provided left with them."

Many of the mixed-blood babies are half-black and, despite the Saigon government's official insistence that discrimination does not exist in Vietnam, Vietnamese readily admit that they consider the black babies "inferior." Even those who love and take care of the black babies worry about their future in Vietnam. Mrs. Vo Thi Nen, who has cared for her daughter's black baby since the child's mother died, told me: "He is too different from the other children in our community. I think he would be better off in the United States."

RESCUERS

The Saigon government does not agree. Vietnamese policy is to discourage adoptions by non-Vietnamese—a policy that Saigon implements by entangling adoption papers in mounds of red tape. The feeling that Vietnamese children should be raised in Vietnamese society certainly has merit. But as Elsie Weaver, of the World Vision child-care agency in Vietnam, notes, "The question is not whether a child will be better off being raised in his own culture. The choice is not there. I see so many babies in orphanages who are simply going to die unless somebody rescues them." The ideal rescuers, the Vietnamese, do not seem to be up to the task—in part because of their own poverty, in part because of their demoralized state of mind. "To survive, Vietnam has had to rely on negative values: corruption, graft, self-interest," says Dr. Olivetti Nikolajezak, the only child psychologist in Vietnam. "Morality has simply disappeared in much of the society."

To be sure, Washington has funneled massive amounts of aid to Saigon, and Nixon Administration officials point out that the U.S. is spending some $20 million this year on "children-related programs." But virtually all of that money goes for general-welfare programs, with only $1.1 million used directly to benefit the neediest children—the orphans, the crippled, the maimed. And that sum is considerably diluted as it trickles down through the corruption-riddled Vietnamese bureaucracy. "What surpasses surprise is the insensitivity of our government," said Dr. James R. Dumpson of Fordham University, who recently completed a visit to Vietnam to study postwar humanitarian problems. "There are simply a large number of children for whom [Americans] share a responsibility—who desperately need our help—help which is not now forthcoming." If that help does not come from the United States, it may not come at all.

A NEW FAMILY FOR DUONG MUOI

(NOTE.—Shortly after he arrived in Saigon in late 1969 to join the Newsweek bureau, correspondent Paul Brinkley-Rogers and his wife, Kathleen, began to explore the possibility of adopting a Vietnamese war orphan. Now reporting from the magazine's Tokyo bureau, Brinkley-Rogers filed this personal account of the Americanization of Duong Muoi, who has since become Sarah Brinkley-Rogers.)

(By Paul Brinkley-Rogers)

A hundred ragged kids surged toward us as Kathleen and I entered the Viet-Hoa Sino-Vietnamese Orphanage in Saigon. They broke into a rhythmic

chant that we couldn't understand. Some of the numble ones clawed their way up my trouser legs and wiggled onto my back and arms; in a moment, I was immobilized by a half-dozen kids clinging to me. They knew exactly why we had come to Viet-Hoa: to adopt a child. We could see desperation in their faces. None of them smiled but their eyes pleaded: "Take me, take me."

We went up and down the rows of metal-ribbed cribs and saw scores of infants lying sick and injured. "How about this one?" we asked Sister Robert du Sacre-Coeur, the dedicated and determined Vietnamese nun in charge of Viet-Hoa. "Polio," she replied. "And this one, Sister?" "Retarded." "This cute little boy?" "TB." Twenty-five children are abandoned there each week, and we wondered why the orphanage was not inundated with kids. "God is fair," the sister said quietly. "The same number of children die here each week."

Then we saw Duong Muoi, age eleven months. She was flopped over on her face, as if she had no spine. She could neither sit up nor grasp anything with her hands. We were told that Duong Muoi had been brought to Viet-Hoa nine months earlier by her mother, who already had twelve other children. Because the baby was very ill, the orphanage sent her to a Saigon hospital. She remained there, half forgotten, until she was covered with bedsores and rat bites. When Duong Muoi returned to Viet-Hoa, she bore a wicked-looking 2-inch scar on her backside from rat bites, large indentations from wounds in both legs and a host of tiny pits and scars all over her body. When we first met, her face was completely expressionless—except for a pair of huge, brown eyes that followed us as we moved around the nursery.

Less than a week later, Kathleen returned to Viet-Hoa and brought Duong Muoi home. We put a pink ribbon in her hair, dressed her in a smock and tried to sit her up on our couch. She fell over. But with Kathleen filling Duong Muoi with U.S. baby formula supplied by an American doctor, and our Chinese maid and Vietnamese cook filling the baby with protein-rich fish sauce, Duong Muoi was sitting up in a few weeks. Soon, she was smiling too.

LUCKY BREAKS

But our efforts to adopt Duong Muoi turned into a nightmare of complexity. It took months to obtain the adoption papers, then a passport and exit visa for Duong Muoi and then a U.S. entry visa on top of those. We had some lucky breaks. By chance, we were in Guam when a special U.S. Federal court was holding naturalization hearings. Without going through a customary five-year waiting period, Duong Muoi was made an American citizen on the spot.

We gave our daughter the name Sarah, which to our minds seemed to fit her friendly and inquisitive nature, and the Vietnamese middle name Thuy-Nga—"beautiful moon"—which fitted her Vietnamese soul. She seemed to possess a desperate need to learn and was talking before she was standing. When she began to stand, we discovered that she could not put her left heel to the ground because wounds had shortened her calf muscle. A British medical team in Saigon did a muscle-lengthening operation. And last week in a Tokyo hospital, Sarah underwent a second operation. She is doing fine, though she now faces the unhappy prospect of several months in and out of casts.

Friends sometimes ask us if we feel differently about Sarah than we do about Chip, our own natural son who was born after we adopted Sarah. Our immediate response was "No," and it still is. No one has ever asked us if adopting Sarah has given us any kind of special satisfaction. It has. But we remember the orphanages of Saigon, where there are still thousands of kids like Sarah who have been abandoned because of the war. That memory doesn't give us any satisfaction at all.

How to Adopt a Vietnamese

Last year, almost a thousand Vietnamese children were adopted by non-Vietnamese families. Of this number, fewer than 400 were adopted by Americans, chiefly because of the complexities involved in the adoption process on both sides of the Pacific. Nevertheless, an increasing number of Americans are interested in adopting a Vietnam war orphan. Here is a guide to how to go about it:

CHILDREN

There are some 20,000 children in licensed orphanages in South Vietnam. There are also an estimated 100,000 parentless children in refugee camps, resettlement sites or roaming the streets of Saigon and other cities. Not all of them are available for adoption, however, and in every case surviving relatives must be given the first chance to adopt the child.

ELIGIBILITY

Americans who wish to adopt a Vietnamese child must satisfy South Vietnamese, U.S. and state adoption laws. The South Vietnamese laws are particularly stringent, requiring that both parents be over 35, have been married for at least ten years and have no children. However, a loophole allows President Nguyen Van Thieu to waive the requirements of the law—and he has done so on quite a few occasions in the past. Many of the orphanages in South Vietnam are Roman Catholic and are reluctant to turn over children to families of other faiths.

PROCEDURES

Local adoption agencies in the U.S. investigate applicants to determine whether they are suited to become adoptive parents. These agencies then make recommendations to three American agencies authorized by the South Vietnamese Government to handle such adoptions: Travelers Aid International Social Service of America, New York City; the Holt Adoption Program, Eugene, Ore., and Friends of Vietnam, Boulder, Colo. Only these three agencies can make all the necessary legal arrangements in South Vietnam, handle the paper work required in the U.S. and—if all goes well—arrange to transport the child to its new home in the U.S.

COST

Fees vary from agency to agency and according to the income of the prospective parents. But the average cost—which includes the agency's processing fee, the legal fee and the price of air transportation—is a bit more than $1,000. Some of the agencies charge low-income families only minimal fees.

WAITING TIME

Due to red tape in Saigon and archaic South Vietnamese adoption laws, it used to take an average of two years to complete the adoption process. Things have been speeded up somewhat in recent months, but it still takes a year in most cases. For those Americans who wish to adopt half-black children, the process is considerably easier, since the agencies are finding it difficult to find adoptive parents for them. Families willing to adopt a handicapped child automatically go to the head of the line.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Apr. 23, 1973]

Helping Vietnam's children

"Peace. That is what the children of Vietnam need most. But even if the 'lasting peace' desired by so many here develops out of the cease-fire agreement, the problems of many of South Vietnam's orphans and refugee children will not be easily solved."

So wrote this newspaper's Saigon correspondent, Daniel Southerland, in his series last February on the effects of the war on Vietnam's children.

Outside aid will be necessary for years to come in helping meet the needs of the child refugees and homeless. One of the international organizations that has already done valuable work for children in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia is UNICEF (the United Nations Children's Fund). Now UNICEF is planning to extend its work to the Communist-held areas of South Vietnam and also to North Vietnam.

UNICEF director Henry Labouisse is asking for an immediate allocation of $3 million for emergency aid for the children of all of Indo-China. He would like to see the program expanded during 1973–74 to a total of $30 million. This would require special contributions from UNICEF members. Up till now Hanoi has been reluctant to accept UN help, but it might be more willing to open the door to UNICEF than to any other UN agency.

In the long run, as our correspondent pointed out, foreign organizations and governments can only do so much to help. Aid of the hand-out variety can

even have a debilitating effect on the recipient. The best form of aid is to help the receiving country help itself. This is the goal that UNICEF will aim at in Indo-China. It will give special attention to such projects as restoring basic health services fighting malnutrition and training social workers.

Tens of thousands of children have suffered in one way or another from the Vietnam war. Many of the children in the rural areas have known nothing but war. There can be no higher priority than succoring these children and giving them a fresh start along paths of peace.

[The New York Times, Jan. 15, 1973]

HELPING TO REHABILITATE THE YOUNG IN SOUTH VIETNAM

(By Della Denman)

VINH LONG, SOUTH VIETNAM.—Yu Thi Mai is a former heroin pusher. She and her family used to peddle narcotics to the servicemen at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut air base. An attractive, sleekhaired 18-year-old, Mai lived with an American construction worker and has a 10-month-old daughter with fair hair and blue eyes.

But she has nearly forgotten her traumatic arrest and three awful months in South Vietnam's women's jail, where she said the women almost kill each other fighting over what food there is. Since late last year she has been living in a remarkable rehabilitation and detention center run by a group of Irish nuns in this small dusty town on the Mekong River, 65 miles southwest of Saigon.

The five Good Shepherd nuns at the center educate and teach trades to some 150 juvenile delinquents, prostitutes, street urchins who have run afoul of the law, and a few unwed mothers and their children. Most of the girls are referred to the nuns by the police courts or the women's jail.

The Center for Protection for Young Women and Girls is the Government's only vocational training center for girls. It is housed in a fine old two-story French colonial villa, once the property of the late President Ngo Dinh Diem's brother Thuc, a bishop in the Roman Catholic Church, who is now living in exile in France. The house and its long yellow-brick school and trade buildings stand in extensive gardens looking out onto the exquisite emerald-green paddy fields of the Mekong Delta.

One of Mai's friends is a 17-year-old former prostitute, Bach Yen. Now she has swapped her miniskirt, high heels and false eyelashes for a starched uniform and is learning hairdressing.

"I used to earn 2,000 piasters [about $4.50] a night in Qui Nhon," she said as she carefully set a new hair style in the mock salon. "With the Americans I could demand even more. When I leave here and join a hairdresser's it'll take me a week to earn the same.

80 ARE PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE

"I never liked the job, I did it for the money. But now the Americans are gone, bars are closing and many girls have lost jobs. I don't think I will go back."

Fifty of the nuns' wards are teenagers like Bach Yen, who worked in bars or brothels, stole, picked pockets, or just loitered in the streets. Another 80 are primary school age—refugees, orphans, vagrants, and boys and girls from broken homes. The center also has several abandoned babies.

The young children, who wear a prim navy and white uniform, go to the home's neat verandahed primary school. The more advanced attend the Vinh Long secondary school.

The older girls work under Vietnamese teachers in the trade school, where they learn sewing, embroidery, cooking and household management, child care, hairdressing and typing. They stay for two or three years—long enough to absorb a trade—and then the sisters find them jobs in Saigon or the delta towns.

"They're quick to learn," said Sister Fidelma in her soft Irish brogue, "but over half the girls who come here are illiterate. Some girls are 17 and 18, and they can't do their ABC."

The nuns were asked to come to Vietnam in 1958 by President Diem, a fervent Catholic, who had just outlawed prostitution along with gambling and dancing. The nuns were given Bishop habilitate."

"Those were rough days," Sister Fidelma recalled. "The girls used to pick up iron bars and fight each other. But those first girls were mostly 25 to 30, too old to correct. Now they're under 20's and we give them so much work they've no time to think about rebelling."

The nuns receive five new arrivals each months. At first, the girls often look for escape routes, but the 3-acre compound is heavily guarded and enclosed by a high wall.

Nguyen Thi Dep, 13, has been at Vinh Long two months. Her parents are dead, she explained over the hum of hair dryers.

"I lived with a gang of girls in Saigon market," she said. "We had a tin-roofed shack. We worked for one man and made regular raids into the nearby streets. If we made a good grab, he would give us some money for food. If we didn't get anything, he would beat us."

When she arrived at the home her head had to be shaved to get rid of the lice. You can still see the marks where she was beaten.

SHE'S BEGINNING TO SETTLE IN

"She spent the first few weeks hiding in the bushes in the front garden waiting for an opportunity to escape," said Sister Patricia, who has been at the home the longest. "We have to watch her constantly because she steals so much. But she is beginning to settle in.

"All the girls use coarse language and fight," she added. "They appear docile, but they're cunning and sly. Many steal, particularly from the new girls. They sleep above the school, and need supervisors in their dormitories."

The girls' English is restricted to a few crude expressions learned from American soldiers, such as "no sweat," "Number 1, G.I.", and "you want boom-boom?" The nuns speak Vietnamese—but insist it is not advanced enough to understand swearing.

Despite their behavior, the girls appear to respond to the regimented life. They are courteous when they talk to the nuns. It is obvious, however, that there are several disturbed children in the home, but they are given no psychiatric help.

The former prostitutes are given moral instruction. And although only 20 per cent of the inmates are Catholics, they all attend the home's tiny chapel three times a week.

"They like the singing and the music in the chapel," Sister Patricia explained, "and then very often they just come and pour out all their sins to us."

After a hard day's work there is little for the girls to do. They form tight cliques and it often takes new girls a month or so to break into the home's "society."

The home has a number of abandoned babies in its large airy kindergarten. Some arrive straight form maternity wards, other come so undernourished that they look like skeletons.

One of the kindergarten's favorites is a 3-year-old curly-headed half-black girl. Her parents, an airman at Can Tho base, 18 miles from the home, and a "hooch maid" doing laundry at the base, "have been arguing over possession of Diep since she was born," Diep's Vietnamese teacher said.

"She has been constantly passed from one to the other," the teacher said. "Now she is quite wild. It is impossible to get her to do anything. Now the mother has offered to sell Diep to her father for 500,000 piasters, [about $1,500]."

12-YEAR-OLD WITH ONE LEG

There are also dozens of children in the home whose parents have been lost or killed in the war. There is one girl whose mother had a mental breakdown and killed her father.

One of the girls in the embroidery class is the striking half-French Monique, who managed to run away while her mother was trying to sell her to a Chinese merchant.

In the math class is 12-year-old Chi, who only has one leg. She was caught in a mortar attack further south in the Delta in 1968. She said she doesn't remember much, but seldom talks.

The nuns have trained over 3,000 girls in 15 years. The Government gives the home 3,000 piasters a month or about $7 for each girl, and the Catholic Relief Services donate food and equipment.

Now the nuns are working on a second project, a community development center being built in a large refugee settlement area just outside Saigon. The nuns will take girls from poor families for a half a day's training so they can work at paying jobs the other half of of the day.

The sisters try to find the girls jobs in hairdressing or dressmaking shops or as maids, but with more than 200,000 people out of work because of the rapid withdrawal of Americans, jobs are hard to find.

"Some will inevitably go back to the streets," Sister Fidelma conceded." Some are basically dishonest. You have to change society before you can change people.

"but I see this mission as a great opportunity. The girls are eager to learn and better themselves. They're not doing it out of morality but for their own advantage. Even so, we're giving them a better start in life."

[From The Washington Post, Nov. 26, 1972]

THE ORPHANS LEFT BEHIND

(By Dennis Neeld)

SAIGON (AP).—As U.S. troops withdraw from Vietnam they leave thousands of illegitimate children behind. A conservative guess is 10,000. Some authorities put the figure closer to 20,000.

As many as 1,000 American-fathered children, half of them black, have been located in orphanages, but most are living with their Vietnamese mothers, many of whom are prostitutes or bar girls.

When the French pulled out of Indochina in 1954 all mixed-blood children sired by Frenchmen, whether born in or out of wedlock, were entitled to French citizenship. Thousands went to France where they got free education and other benefits.

The United States, as a matter of policy, has made no such provisions for GIs' offspring. Social workers and U.S. government officials take the view that any scheme designed exclusively for these children would set them further apart in Vietnamese society.

"Most American-fathered children are living with Vietnamese families and have full Vietnamese brothers and sisters who would not benefit from special assistance," said Wells Klein, general director of the American branch of International Service. "Special programs would identify and isolate the American-fathered child who, by and large, must grow up and make his home in Vietnam."

"My ministry's policy is not to distinguish racially mixed orphans from others," declared Saigon's social affairs minister, Dr. Tran Nuon Phieu. "They are Vietnamese-born citizens and we have no intention of establishing separate orphanages, for this would have a traumatic effect upon them."

Vietnam has a history of contact with other racial and ethnic groups, including French, Chinese, Cambodian and Indian. The mixed-blood child, therefore, is not a new phenomenon. Vietnamese culture does not place great emphasis on racial purity. Light-skinned children often are regarded as the most attractive.

Thus most social workers believe children with white American fathers face few difficulties because of their color and looks. If they bear any stigma at all it likely will arise from their illegitimacy or the background of their mothers as whores and bar girls, say social workers.

The same may not be true of the partly black child.

"The part-black child in Vietnam faces dim prospects because of his color," said Klein. "Because there is no black community in Vietnam, he will grow up and live in relative social isolation. He will always be the oddball."

Probably for this reason a disproportionately large number of children with black fathers are abandoned and now can be found in Vietnam's orphanages.

Janita Williams, of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, came to Vietnam last year and in canvassing help for the part-black orphans wrote: "Our vigil was heartbreaking. We visited more than 50 orphanages and found many had no medical care and very few workers to feed and clean hundreds of babies. Living conditions were unbelievable and there was no one to give the babies even a tiny bit of love and affection.

"We saw tiny babies, without clothing, strewn across the cement floors, babies too weak to respond to sound and too weak to keep the flies from resting all over their faces and bodies."

After her visit, Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. Hosea Williams, initiated a project to establish orphanages in Saigon and Atlanta, Ga., from which adoption of Negro-fathered children by U.S. couples could be arranged.

Victor Srinivasan, an Indian social worker, was appointed Saigon director and has been in protracted negotiations with the Ministry of Social Welfare.

The South Vietnamese Embassy in Washington informed its government that the SCLS supports the anti-war movement in the United States and favors a total withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam.

"I think the Vietnamese want to assure themselves that the SCLC scheme is not going to be used as some kind of political weapon against them," said Srinivasan.

Ten part-black children taken out of Vietnamese orphanages are being cared for by foreign families in Saigon. Srinivasan is looking after four of them.

"Some of these children obviously would benefit from intercountry adoption," reports Klein. "Those who need homes most are the blacks and the physically handicapped, and there are many couples in the U.S. who would give them homes."

In 1969 the Saigon government barred any mass emigration of children. Adoption by foreign couples became more difficult but still was permitted on an individual basis.

"No country likes to admit that it cannot care for its own children," said Klein. "There are many factors—pride of culture, nationalism and perhaps resentment of foreign involvement."

Vietnamese law requires that adoptive couples be childless after 10 years of marriage and that one partner be over 30. Those failing these requirements need a waiver signed by President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Efforts by the U.S. Embassy and voluntary agencies have reduced the procedure to two months or less; last year 130 Vietnamese children were adopted by American couples.

Rosemary Taylor, an Australian social worker who arranged most of these adoptions, reports she has requests from 50 families for every available child.

Some 160 orphanages in South Vietnam have about 25,000 children. The demand from abroad for adoptions can alleviate the problem only marginally. The most pressing need, say social workers, is for assistance programs within Vietnam.

The United States is providing less than $1 million a year toward child welfare programs in this country. A bill intorduced by Sen. Harrison Williams, D.-N.J., urged the U.S. government to recognize its "moral responsibility" to assist in the care and protection of all South Vietnamese children, particularly those orphaned or abandoned.

The bill didn't go through, but it is likely that $5 million will be made available for child welfare in Vietnam as a compromise measure. Some of this will assist the adoption of Vietnamese orphans by American couples.

[From The New York Times, Jan. 3, 1972]

EFFORTS GROW TO BRING HERE BABIES THAT G.I.'S LEFT IN VIETNAM

(By Winthrop A. Rockwell)

Ruth Friedman's first daughter was not delivered in a hopsital. The 2½-year-old Vietnamese girl was delivered into her mother's arms at Kennedy International Airport on Dec. 11.

Mrs. Friedman wept as she took Le Thi Hong Hao, or Kim Marie as the Friedmans plan to call her, from an Air France Stewardess. Hugging the crying infant, Mrs. Friedman kissed her softly on the cheek.

"She's probably hungry, and she'll probably have diarrhea until she adjusts to a new diet," observed Naomi Bronstein, who shepherded Kim Marie and five other Vietnamese children on the 50-hour trip from a halfway house in Saigon to New York.

The children were among an estimated 100 to 200 Vietnamese orphans adopted by American families in the last year. Such adoptions, which have

sharply increased since the American build-up in South Vietname in 1965, have reflected a rising American concern for Vietnamese babies fathered by G.I.'s. Only recently has public attention begun to focus on the issue.

Historically, armies have spawned children and the American army is no exception. In Vietnam, these illegitimate children face a dismal future. Some assistance, however, is provided by the United States Government and private social service agencies.

Before her adoption, Kim Marie lived in a halfway house in Saigon run by Rosemary Taylor, an Australian nurse who has been in Vietnam since 1967. At To Am—warm nest in Vietnamese—Miss Taylor, who has been more successful than anyone in getting children out of the country, cares for orphans turned over to her by overcrowded Catholic orphanages.

Her techniques are unorthodox but effective. With the help of Vietnamese lawyers, she pummels the Vietnamese bureaucracy for clearances to send the children abroad.

"She has the courage, the time, and the fortitude to do it," says her liaison in the United States. "Day after day after day she keeps trying, knowing when to cry, when to laugh, and when to plead."

Miss Taylor will not say how many Vietnamese children she has placed in adoptive homes abroad. Because of the ambivalence of South Vietnamese officials about adoptions, she is afraid her channels will be closed off if she discloses how many children have left.

No one knows for sure how many G.I. babies there are in Vietnam. Donald Luce, an American writer and Vietnam expert, says there may be as many as 200,000, but his figures are almost universally discounted by Government officials. Professional estimates, by American social service agencies and the Vietnamese Ministry of Welfare, range from 5,000 to 15,000.

But for many Americans, the issue has nothing to do with statistics. They hear and read that there are G.I. babies in Vietnam who are homeless, or who live in orphanages, or who are not getting adequate care, and they want to do something about it.

"We Americans must take up our responsibility because we helped bring these children into the world,' says Pearl S. Buck, who played a leading role in bringing Korean children to the United States for adoption after the Korean War. "I hate to see half-Americans wasted. Many of the abandoned ones live a gangster life on the streets. The American public is waking up to this problem very slowly."

Mary L. Graves, executive director of Welcome House, an organization which specializes in adoptions of Oriental children, is also concerned. "We have to try to get the children out. They are in terribly crowded conditions, without enough food or individual care. There are fewer children there now than there were a little while ago. They are dying."

In New Jersey, a group called the Council on Adoptible Children, International, has recently become active in organizing to bring Vietnamese orphans to the United States. Roy Bertleson, one of the prime movers of the group, says it is working with Welcome House and Lutheran Social Services of Minnesota to explore the possibility of setting up reception centers in Vietnam where abandoned children could be taken while homes are found for them in the United States.

The council is also helping to form The Committee of 1,000, a group of individuals each contributing $100 to adoption efforts in Vietnam.

Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., who has sponsored a bill on Vietnamese child welfare, has worked with the New Jersey group, as have Jim Bouton, the former baseball player and television sports commentator, and Jerry Orbach, the actor.

Why do Americans want to adopt Vietnamese children?

For many people it is just a question of wanting a child. One woman wrote to Roy Bertleson: "I want to know if you want people to open their homes up for these children. If so, I would very much like to take one (Please). You see, I have always wanted a baby of my very own but couldn't have one, so please tell me if I could get one of these. It would make my life complete. I would be so happy."

For others, the concern is to right a wrong. "Since seeing the plight of these small, forgotten, innocent victims of this war on TV," wrote another woman, "I've had little peace of mind."

Sometimes a G.I. falls in love with a child while in Vietnam. John Wetterer of Massapequa, L. I., is taking a vacation from his job at the Chase Manhattan Bank to bring home a 3-year-old Vietnamese boy he got to know when the was stationed in Vietnam. Mr. Wetterer is not married, but his aunt, who has a Vietnamese child herself, has promised to help care for his son.

There is some feeling among the child welfare professionals and Government officials that amateur efforts to bring Vietnamese children to the United States are somewhat precipitous and do not reflect an understanding of the scope and complexity of the child welfare problem in Vietnam. At the same time, many amateurs say that the professionals are too wrapped up with policy and not sufficiently concerned about the welfare of the children.

"WE AMERICANS MUST TAKE UP OUR RESPONSIBILITY BECAUSE WE HELPED BRING THESE CHILDREN INTO THE WORLD."—PEARL S. BUCK.

Wells C. Klein, the general director of the American branch of International Social Service, agrees that "we can get tied up in our professionalism sometimes and forget the children."

But Mr. Klein, who has been to Vietnam numerous times and is one of the most knowledgeable people in this country about child welfare in Vietnam, is concerned about an overemphasis on adoption as a solution and about an overemphasis on G.I. babies as distinct about the war. To adopt a Vietnamese child—a G.I. baby—is an individual act from other Vietnamese children.

"We have had a sense of helplessness which is concrete and meaningful," he says. "But if we have a responsibility, is it only for American-fathered kids? What about kids whose parents were killed as a result of the war?

"If we are going to respond to this situation in terms of the needs of children rather than in terms of our guilt and frustration, then we must respond to all children whose needs arise from the American presence in Vietnam and not just those fathered by Americans."

Mr. Klein says that intercountry adoption can be a solution for the relatively few children who are truly orphaned, as well as for the black G.I. babies who face a particularly difficult time if they remain in Vietnam. But to try to bring all of the G.I. babies back from Vietnam would involve taking many of them away from their mothers, something Mr. Klein regards as intolerable.

Another problem in singling out G.I. babies is identifying them. In cases where Caucasian features are obvious or where the father was black, identification is usually not difficult. But there are many cases in which it is not possible to make a positive identification.

Many of the 19,000 children in the 120 officially recognized Vietnamese orphanages are there because their parents can't take care of them. When the parents are not alive, there are often relatives who have some knowledge of or contact with, the orphan. In these cases, the South Vietnamese Government refuses to permit intercountry adoptions.

In 1954, after the French were forced out of Indochina, the French Government offered citizenship and educational assistance to children who were judged to have been fathered by French soldiers. Most observers say it is unlikely that the United States will follow the French example.

Nevertheless, there is a bill in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, sponsored by Senator Williams, that would simplify and standardize procedures for Americans who want to adopt Vietnamese children. The bill also provides for the establishment of a Vietnam Child Care Agency, which would coordinate welfare programs in Vietnam.

Until a few months ago, the Vietnamese Government had no firm policy on intercountry adoptions, although small numbers of children did leave Vietnam during the sixties for homes in other countries, with a significant number of departures in the last three years arranged by Rosemary Taylor.

Figures from the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service show that from 1964 through 1970, 362 Vietnamese children officially entered the United States. The numbers increased from 30 in 1964 to 89 in 1970. No figures are available for the last 18 months, but it is believed that the numbers have increased substantially over the 1970 figure.

Last July, the Vietnamese Ministry of Social Welfare clarified its position on adoptions and child welfare assistance. The ministry specifically ruled out mass adoptions; it said its policy was not to distinguish racially mixed chil-

dren from others; and it said that outside groups offering assistance should do so for all orphans without racial distinction. The Agency for International Development has supported the stand of the Ministry of Social Welfare.

Several United States social service agencies have had programs of assistance in Vietnam for some time. One of the biggest is Vietnam Christian Service, which maintains 52 international employes and 120 Vietnamese on its staff in Vietnam. Their efforts have included medical and agricultural aid, refugee rehabilitation, restoration of limbs, efforts to have orphaned children cared for through the extended family system, and programs at maternity hospitals to help Vietnamese women care for their babies instead of abandoning them.

Money is a problem. Vietnam Christian Service's budget has dropped substantially in the last two years. "There is a great hue and cry about humanitarian interests in Vietnam, but try to raise a buck and you can't," said Wells Klein.

Last spring, Mr. Klein called a conference in Washington of people from Congress, Government agencies, volunteer groups and the social service agencies. The group examined the adoption situation and, among other things, concluded, according to Mr. Klein, that the dimensions of the problem had been grossly exaggerated and that the Federal Government had not shown any leadership in helping the children.

The record of the United States has been weak at best.

As recently as 1970, the Department of Defense stated that the welfare of the children was not considered an area of Government responsibility. In June of 1971, the Defense Department, in response to increasing pressure, said it "was not complacent about the morals of servicemen and associated activites." Then in July, in response to a request from the State Department, the American Embassy in Saigon reported that "responsibility for American-fathered children has become a matter of serious and continuing concern."

On Sept. 2, the National Security Council, as a result of White House interest, asked the State Department for policy recommendations on the whole matter, recommendations which have now been forwarded to the national Security Council for action.

In October, the South Vietnamese Government submitted a proposal to the State Department for increased child welfare assistance, a proposal which is now being negotiated. "We're basically for this program," said Lars H. Hydle, a member of the Vietnam Working Group of the East Asia Bureau in the State Department.

When all is said and done, Vietnam is, as one person put it, "a drop in the bucket compared with the needs of children around the world."

But for many Americans, helping the Children of Vietnam is one way to try to right a wrong.

ARRANGING AN ADOPTION: CONFUSION AND RED TAPE

There are a few set procedures for those American families wanting to adopt Vietnamese children. Unlike Korean adoptions, where there are at least some clear avenues of approach, Vietnamese adoptions are hit or miss, guess-as-you-go procedures where patience, unyielding determination and cultivation of the rigbt people are the decisive factors.

When Mr. and Mrs. William F. Spicuzza of Eastlake, Ohio, decided "around the time of the Mylai massacre" that they wanted to adopt a Vietnamese girl, they went first to the social service agencies in nearby Cleveland, but, according to Mr. Spicuzza, who is a chemist, the agencies were either unable or reluctant to help.

During their efforts to find someone who could help them, the Spicuzzas were introduced to a Clevelander who, at that time, was based in Saigon as a State Department liaison between the United States and South Vietnamese Governments. He located a set of twins, a boy and girl, who were available for adoption.

Then the red tape began. Because the twins were found abandoned in the street with no clue about their parents, birth certificates had to be authorized and issued. An official search for parents or relatives was conducted, since South Vietnamese law permits adoption only where there are no living relatives. A court hearing was held. All of this had to be arranged from 10,000 miles away through the offices of a South Vietnamese lawyer.

Immigration authorities in Cleveland were consulted about United States regulations that require that the prospective parents must either go and meet the children in the country where the adoption is taking place (in this case Vietnam) or meet the pre-adoption requirements of the particular state in which the parents live.

Five months after they started the adoption process, the Spicuzzas found they would be unable to meet the Ohio pre-adoption requirements. So last March, they flew to Saigon, where they concluded negotiations for the children to leave South Vietnam and obtained final approval for the adoption. They also had to arrange for special dispensation—signed personally by South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu—for the adoption, since they did not meet the standard South Vietnamese requirement that adoptive parents be over 30, have been married for at least 10 years, and have no natural children of their own.

Ten days after they arrived in South Vietnam, having been housed and helped by their friend in the State Department, the Spicuzzas, who have a 4-year-old son, Patrick, flew home with their new 11-month-old twins.

Do Kim Sa and Do Kim Xuyen, or Laurie and Terrie as the Spicuzzas call them, were abandoned on the street just a few days after they were born. At the time each weighed two pounds. They were first taken to the Viet Hoa orphanage in Cholon, the Chinese section of Saigon, and later moved to Rosemary Taylor's halfway house, where they remained until the Spicuzzas came to take them to the United States.

The adoption was not cheap. The round trip to Saigon cost $1,200 each; for the twins, the fare was $100 each. The Vietnamese lawyer who arranged many of the details was paid $150.

"The most discouraging thing," said Mrs. Spicuzza, who is a part-time nurse in a local hospital, "was the attitude of the American social service agencies, who could only ask whether the children would be better off in the United States. Our response was that at least in this country there is no war and plenty of food."

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Senate

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZATIONS, 1974—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 255

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. KENNDEY. Mr. President, I am submitting today an amendment to S. 1711, the administration's pending foreign assistance authorization bill for fiscal year 1974. The amendment involves section 17 of this bill, whose heading is "Indochina postwar reconstruction."

Many problems remain in that tortured area of the world. Despite the administration's repetitive claims of peace, violence and war continue—and our country is still involved. America bombs Cambodia—and supports military activities elsewhere. Diplomatic problems remain in concluding or implementing cease-fire agreements. And so do the people problems in really building the peace.

The amendment I am introducing today concerns these people problems—and the kinds of effort our country should make in helping to resolve them. The amendment is an effort to help remedy some serious shortcomings in the administration's proposal for assistance to Indochina—a proposal which continues some tired patterns and failures of the past, and all but ignores the new realities of the present, and the future. Finally, the amendment is the result of extensive discussion in many quarters and with many experts, in this country and overseas—and it reflects what I firmly believe broadly represents the long-term will of the American poeple and the Congress on the issue of future assistance to the countries of Indochina.

PURPOSES OF THE AMENDMENT

The amendment seeks these basic objectives:

First, it "affirms the willingness of the United States to provide assistance for the humanitarian relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of the peoples and countries of Indochina."

Second, it provides that people problems—and programs for meeting the humanitarian needs of refugees, civilian war casualties, orphans, and all war victims—are the overriding concern and objective of American assistance to the countries of Indochina.

Third, it promotes a rapid transition in American policy—from essentially bilateral, master-client relationships with Saigon, Vientiane, and Phnom Penh—to participation in multilateral and international efforts to help heal the wounds of war and really build the peace. The amendment promotes America's disengagement from direct and often heavy involvement in the governmental processes of Saigon, Vientiane, and Phnom Penh—by encouraging the phasing out or elimination of public safety, pacification, and similar programs—and by providing that American assistance to the area "shall be distributed to the maximum degree practicable under the auspices of and by the United Nations, other international organizations, multilateral institutions, and private voluntary agencies."

In this connection, the amendment "urges the President to solicit the cooperation of other governments" to support and participate in an international relief and rehabilitation program for Indochina. It also "urges the President to solicit the cooperation of other governments in encouraging the United Nations' Secretary General to establish immediately an autonomous United Nations Fund for Indochina, to receive humanitarian and developmental contributions" for the area.

Finally, Mr. President, recognizing our country's responsibility to help restore the life and spirit of war victims—but also recognizing the administration's total failure to provide a reasonable alternative to the bankrupt policies and programs of the past—the amendment reduces by some $240 million the administration's budget request for assistance to South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Instead of the $630 million requested by the President, the amendment authorizes some $390 million.

This is an ample American contribution for humanitarian purposes—as well as for the general support of Saigon, Vientiane, and Phnom Penh—in their transition from nearly total dependence on American aid, to growing assistance from others in the international community.

MEANING OF CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENTS

Mr. President, the cease-fire agreements for Vietnam and Laos, and the administration's assurance of a similar agreement for Cambodia, are benchmarks of immense historical proportions in the evolution of our policy and involvement in the countries of Indochina. And even though conditions are mixed in the field, and many difficult problems continue for all parties involved—the fact remains that for the first time in many years, we have real opportunities to embark on new policies, to change our involvement, to reorder our priorities, and to finally practice some lessons from the failures and frustrations of the past.

We can finally end the master-client relationships between Washington and the capitols of Indochina. We can finally disengage from our direct and manipulative involvement in the remaining political and military confrontations of the area. We can finally chart a new beginning—in cooperation with the international community and the governments of Indochina—to help repair the damage of conflict and heal the wounds of war. We can finally shift our focus from fueling death and destruction, to really building the peace.

This is what the return of our servicemen and prisoners of war means to most Americans. And this is the promise of a peace with honor—and the hope of cease-fire agreements, which extricate our country from the Indochina war.

ISSUE FOR CONGRESS: SHORTCOMINGS IN ADMINISTRATION'S PROPOSAL

But this promise and this hope, Mr. President, is apparently not shared by this administration. And the dichotomy between the opportunities for change implicit in the cease-fire agreements, and the tired patterns of the past implicit in the President's budget request for Indochina, is a crucial issue for the Congress—and all Americans—as we consider the administration's proposal for assistance to South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

Every indicator—especially the administration's proposal for Indochina postwar reconstruction assistance—strongly suggests that the administration is prepared to continue our client relationships with Saigon, Vientiane, and Phonm Penh—and our direct involvement in the confrontations among political elements throughout the area.

The administration's proposal represents only a cosmetic change in the quality, quantity, and purpose of American aid to South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Especially for South Vietnam, last year's request for pacification funds has become this year's request for reconstruction and humanitarian assistance. Last year's public safety programs have been shifted to other quarters, or buried in public works, public administration, and technical support projects for what is called reconstruction. Last year's supporting assistance has become this year's stabilization.

And despite the administration's greater verbal emphasis on humanitarian concerns and assistance—which stands in sharp contrast to assistance justifications in previous years—the administra-

tion's actions in this area are far from adequate, and cry out for more priority and concern at the highest levels of our Government.

Just a few weeks ago a study mission representing the Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees, which I serve as chairman, returned from Indochina. Subcommittee hearings since then document the situation clearly. For example, in reporting its findings and recommendations on the escalating crisis of people in Cambodia, the study mission stated:

To summarize the refugee situation—the prognosis is dismal. Neither our Government nor the Cambodian Government have any organized refugee program. Adequate housing, sanitation, and medical service are either nonexistent or in short supply. Increasing numbers of refugees are being generated by an accelerated level of military activity and intensified American bombing. The repression on both is increasing with the Government losing its precarious control and relying more and more on American intervention. And in the midst of this are a million refugees, half of them children. They are receiving virtually no assistance and face malnutrition, serious food shortages and, in some areas, the real specter of starvation.

But nothing really illustrates the situation more, Mr. President, than the truly shameful neglect by our Government of the tremendous humanitarian needs among the youngest war victims—including some 25,000 American-fathered children in South Vietnam. Our neglect of these children, and the tens of thousands of orphans, and millions of other children disavantaged by battle—especially in South Vietnam—is a national disgrace. Its only remedy is immediate and positive action by the administration on numerous recommendations—which are apparently still under review at the White House, the Department of State, and the Agency for International Development. It defies understanding as to what it takes to move the administration and Saigon on facilitating adoptions overseas and upgrading child welfare in South Vietnam.

Certainly, Mr. President, it is not for any lack of compassion or support among the Congress or the American people. And neither is it for any lack of money, which we freely spend on the bombing of Cambodia—nor is it for any lack of reasonable suggestions as to how we should answer the children's cries for help. But there is a logjam in the administration which needs to be broken. And I appeal, again, as I did in a letter on May 22, for the President's help in breaking this logjam—and in meeting the tremendous humanitarian needs among the children of South Vietnam and Indochina.

The list of shortcomings in the administration's proposal on Indochina continues. Given the new opportunities for change, Mr. President, one of the most glaring omissions relates to international cooperation in helping to heal the wounds of war. Except for a general reference to the future possibility of multilateral approaches, the administration's proposal is silent.

Clearly, the thinking of a wartime bureaucracy, preoccupied with how to maximize American influence and presence, still dominates our policy and programs in Indochina—even under today's new conditions. And offers of international assistance—even for humanitarian purposes—are all but ignored. In past weeks, the study mission of the Refugee Subcommittee visited a number of capitals, and held lengthy discussions with officials of various governments and international organizations. And I can report today that the study mission returned greatly encouraged over the possibilities for an international humanitarian alliance.

The record is clear that a number of governments are prepared to support and contribute to humanitarian programs under international auspices. In fact a number of governments have already earmarked funds for this purpose. The record is clear that the United Nations stands ready to help. The record is clear that UNICEF is prepared to move at a moment's notice. The record is clear that the Indochina operations group of the International Red Cross—and many voluntary agencies—are prepared to upgrade and expand their efforts. But the record is also clear that not much word of encouragement or support—let alone any initiative—have come from our Government—or from its counterparts in Saigon, Vientiane, or Phnom Penh. And so we are needlessly locked into the tired patterns and policies of the past.

FUNDING FOR INDOCHINA

Mr. President, as I suggested earlier, the amendment I am introducing today reduces the President's request for assistance to South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia—from some $630 to $390 million. Pending our development of a new national assistance policy toward Indochina, and a more stable political and military situation throughout the area, this $390 million is a generous amount, I feel, to meet our initial humanitarian responsibilities following the cease-fire agreements—and to provide some basic transition support to the governments involved. If we apply the tests of humanitarian and basic support objectives to our proposed assistance, a great deal can, and must, be cut back or eliminated from the President's pending request.

The President's request for $630 million is allocated as follows:

	Millions
South Vietnam	$475
Laos	55
Cambodia	75
Regional development program	9
Interregional support costs	16

My amendment's authorization of $390 million could be allocated along these lines:

	Millions
South Vietnam	$300
Laos	35
Cambodia	40
Regional development program	5
Interregional support costs	10

Again, applying the tests of humanitarian and basic support objectives to the administration's allocation for South Vietnam, I strongly feel that a number of projects recommended by the administration should be totally eliminated and others drastically reduced. Because they encourage and continue our direct involvement in South Vietnam, public safety programs, disguised under new labels, must be eliminated. The projects labeled trade union development, logistics general support, support of local government, development planning, public assistance and public works general support, Vietnamese engineering and construction company, support of rural development, and some others should also be eliminated.

Drastic cuts should be made in several projects—especially in the $25 million project for Saigon's national economic development fund, the $8 million My Thuan bridge project, and the more than $17 million allocation for U.S. aid technical support. Additionally, Mr. President, the administration's allocation of some $275 million for the commercial import program, should be reduced by at least $125 million.

Applying the same tests to the administration's allocation for Laos, again, I strongly feel that the public safety program must be eliminated, and a number of other projects reduced—especially those labeled development of Lao national roads, development of rural economy, air technical support. Additionally, the administration's allocation of some $18,200,000 for the multilateral stabilization fund, should probably be reduced by several millions of dollars.

The situation in Cambodia is dismal at best—with a truly desperate crisis of people and little territory under the control of the Phnom Penh government. But just as we should stop the bombing in support of this government, so should we also reduce the flow of our dollars which fuels its corruption. Clearly our immediate responsibilities are the tremendous humanitarian needs of refugees and war victims—and the urgent need for persistent efforts in behalf of a cease-fire agreement.

Mr. President, I have outlined briefly what I feel are some of the principal issues facing our country regarding future assistance to Indochina. And a great deal more will be said by all of us in the coming weeks and months.

The countries of Indochina are in a period of transition, which is clearly not reflected in the President's assistance request for fiscal year 1974. And in the absence of any new directions and initiatives from our national leadership, it is incumbent upon the Congress that it develop a responsible alternative.

I feel that the guidelines and authorization in the amendment I am introducing today, are a reasonable and generous beginning—and hopefully they will be given full consideration by the appropriate committees of the Senate.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the text of the amendment printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 255

Section 17 is amended to read as folows:

"SECTION 17. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new part:

"PART V

"Chapter 1—POLICY

"SEC. 801. (a) The Congress, recognizing that the realization of human hopes and aspirations are important in contributing to a stable peace in Indochina, affirms the willingness of the United States to provide assistance for the humanitarian relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of the peoples and countries of Indochina. Assistance for such purposes shall have a primary concern over restoring the life and spirit of refugees, civilian war casualties, war orphans, and other persons disadvantaged by hostilities or conditions related to those hoslities, and over rebuilding civilian facilities damaged or destroyed by those hostilities in the war affected areas of Indochina.

"(b) Assistance for such purposes shall be distributed to the maximum extent practicable under the auspices of and by the United Nations, other international organizations, multilateral institutions, and private voluntary agencies with a minimum presence and activity of United States Government personnel. The Congress urges the President to solicit the cooperation of other governments to supoprt and participate in the humanitarian relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of the people and countries of Indochina under international auspices.

"(c) The Congress further urges the President to solicit the cooperation of other governments in encouraging the United Nations Secretary General to establish immediately an autonomous United Nations Fund for Indochina, or other appropriate institutional arrangements, to receive humanitarian and developmental contributions to support to the maximum extent practicable the humanitarian relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of the people and countries of Indochina under international auspices.

"Chapter 2—GENERAL AUTHORITY AND AUTHORIZATION

"SEC. 821. GENERAL AUTHORITY—The President is authorized to furnish, on such terms and conditions as he may determine, and to the maximum extent practicable under international auspices, assistance for the humanitarian relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of the people and countries of Indochina, especially humanitarian assistance for restoring the life and spirit of persons disadvantaged by hostilities or conditions relating to those hostilities, and for rebuilding civilian facilites damaged or destroyed by those hostlities in the war affected areas of Indochina.

"SEC. 822. AUTHORIZATION—There is authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out the purposes of this chapter in South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, for the fiscal year 1974 not to exceed $390,000,000, which amount is authorized to remain available until expended."

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Senate

WHAT WAR LEAVES BEHIND

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, the most tragic aspect of the Indochina war has been its devastating impact upon the people and societies throughout the region. The cumulative statistics of the human costs of this war—the millions of refugees, the hundreds of thousands of war victims, widows, and orphans—defy understanding.

But nothing so graphically reminds us of the human debris this war has left behind than the faces of the children of Indochina—faces of nearly one million orphans in South Vietnam alone, of millions in refugee camps throughout Indochina, and countless thousands in the wards of hospitals maimed by war. Recently this side of the Vietnam tragedy—the impact of the war on Vietnam's children—was reviewed in an outstanding series of articles by Daniel Southerland, the Saigon correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Southerland's articles serve to put faces—children's faces—on the abstract statistics we read about the victims of this war and about the growing social crisis confronting the people of South Vietnam. For Mr. Southerland rightly concludes:

Throughout most of the long Vietnam war, its most innocent victims, the children, were given low priority. And now there is a price to pay. South Vietnam has a long way to go in order to care properly for the children who suffered from the war.

As the Congress now begins to consider our Nation's role in a postwar Indochina, let us remember the faces of the children of Vietnam, and remember that we are still involved in their plight. The articles by Mr. Southerland eloquently describe their needs as well as our responsibilties to them. I commend them to the attention of all Senators, for they help tell us what war leaves behind.

I ask unanimous consent that the series of five articles appearing in the Christian Science Monitor on January 30 through February 3, 1973, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 30, 1973]

WHAT WAR LEAVES BEHIND

(By Daniel Southerland)

SAIGON.—When you first meet a Vietnamese, his opening questions are likely to deal with children.

"Do you have a family?"

"How many children do you have?"

To the Vietnamese, children are gifts from heaven. The more of them the better. The couple without children is to be pitied indeed.

Through his children, the Vietnamese expects to find immortality—continuity for the family name.

All wars have taken their toll of children. But the Vietnam war has been particularly cruel—a long war, without front lines, where any village could suddenly become a battlefield. A war where modern weapons have often done more damage to the innocent than to the "enemy."

The records of provincial hospitals, which can only tell part of the story, show that several years ago civilian casualties greatly outnumbered those of the Saigon government Army.

Civilian casualties reached peaks following the Communist Tet offensive of 1968 and the spring offensive last year.

But while the hospital records can indicate trends and high points such as these, no one knows what the total casualties have been, much less how many children have been killed. Many never even made it to hospitals.

It is estimated by U.S. experts, however, that more than 700,000 children have lost one or both parents in the war. Thousands of children—no one knows how many—have been maimed.

Of the estimated 7 million Vietnamese who have been refugees at one time or another, at least half have been children. In some refugee camps, as many as 70 percent of the refugees are under 14 years of age.

The war has lasted so long that many children in the rural areas have known nothing but war.

A CHILD TELLS THE STORY

But a single child can tell the story better than statistics.

Take Phan Tri, for instance, a boy who was wounded and is now both a refugee and an orphan. In many ways, everything which could possibly happen to a child in Vietnam has happened to him.

His look is not bitter, but wistful. He rarely smiles.

Now 14 years old, Phan Tri grew up in Quang Ngai, one of the provinces where the Communists have been strongest. It was in Quang Ngai that the infamous My Lai massacre occurred.

The first in a string of tragedies for Phan Tri took place one night in mid-1967. Everyone was asleep. Artillery fire from an American base ripped through the boy's home. It wounded Phan Tri and killed his brother.

Phan Tri recovered from his wounds. But in 1968 trouble came from another quarter. Phan Tri's father was a hamlet chief, working for the government. The Communists arrested him and took him away for several weeks of "political re-education." After that, Phan Tri's father gave up his job as hamlet chief and devoted himself solely to his farming and family. His father, said Phan Tri, was "very afraid of the Communists."

It was early 1969, at a time when Phan Tri's hamlet was considered "pacified," that his father was killed.

Viet Cong snipers were harassing government militiamen near the hamlet. American helicopters came. Phan Tri's father, working in a field, tried to run to the family bunker. He was carrying a basket of lentils. It was raining, and that added to the confusion. A helicopter machine gunner, trying to help the government troops, shot Phan Tri's father.

"Perhaps they killed him because he was wearing black pajamas," said Phan Tri, referring to the black peasant clothing sometimes worn by Viet Cong guerrillas.

In early 1970, American naval gunfire killed Phan Tri's brother-in-law.

In mid-1970 the Viet Cong attacked a government post in the hamlet, hitting civilian homes as well. A rocket-propelled grenade killed Phan Tri's mother.

A few days later, National Liberation Front cadres started arresting people in the hamlet who worked for the government. Phan Tri recalls that they assassinated a policeman and hung a plaque around his neck labeling him a "traitor."

Phan Tri was living with neighbors by this time. They advised him to leave the hamlet and to find his sister, who lived not far away. But his sister was too poor to support him. The boy, now an orphan, ended up at a Buddhist pagoda, where he tended water buffaloes for two years.

Last year he was sent to a Buddhist orphanage in Saigon. He is now in school and expects someday to be drafted into the Army.

Although Phan Tri's hamlet was located only about 15 miles from the site of the My Lai massacre, he said that he had never heard of what the American troops did there. When told about it, he did not seem surprised. In his world, such things were conceivable.

But Phan Tri remembered the American troops he'd seen as being kinder than the South Korean soldiers who passed through his hamlet. The Americans, he said, gave C rations to the children.

Phan Tri said the older people in his hamlet told of how the Koreans had once rounded up a hundred Vietnamese civilians in a neighboring hamlet and machine-gunned them.

Viet Cong troops had been in that hamlet, he said, and the Koreans considered everyone in the area, including women and children, to be "Communists."

Phan Tri was asked if he remembered any songs which the children sang in Quang Ngai.

He said that there was one song about staying close to the family bunker when playing. The bunker, or shelter, was a hole large enough for everyone in the family. Heavy planks and sandbags covered it. Every family in the hamlet had such a shelter.

"THE SHELL IS WHISTLING"

He also remembered a poem about artillery fire which the children knew:

The cannon's firing, father.
The shell is leaving, sister.
The shell is whistling, mother.
Get down in the shelter with your child!

Whom did Phan Tri blame for what happened to his family?

"No one," he said. "It was because of the war."

Why was there a war?

"I don't know," he said.

The boy said that he feels no hatred for what has happened. The Buddhist monks, he said, taught him not to seek vengeance.

But it makes him sad to think of the past.

"Sometimes I wake up thinking, and I can't go back to sleep," he said.

Not all the children in Phan Tri's orphanage have had such a grim past. For some, the war came and went in a flash—just long enough to take one or both parents or to separate the children from their parents.

Unlike Phan Tri, some of the orphans remember Tet lunar new year festivities. Some recall playing games in the moonlight, songs about the birds and the spring, and tales their grandfathers told.

Some remember enough to want to return to the countryside in peacetime to look for lost relatives. But for some, like Phan Tri, there will be no going back. They are children of the cities now.

WHEN HOMES WERE FLATTENED

(By Daniel Southerland)

DA NANG, VIETNAM.—What do you want to be when you grow up?

Hoa, age 11, has no answer to this question.

This four-foot-tall, 60-pound shoeshine boy lives for today, not for the future.

Besides, what do you mean grow up? Young barefoot though he may be, Hoa is already earning a good part of his family's income. In many ways, he's already grown up.

Hoa was born in Quang Tin Province in a hamlet where his father worked as both a blacksmith and a farmer. He had been in school only a few months when his father was killed by an artillery shell. Hoa said that the shell came from a military base. He's not sure whether the base was American or South Vietnamese. But he recalled that the shell "made a big hole" in the field where his father was working.

After the loss of his father, Hoa and his mother, two brothers, and three sisters spent a lot of time in the shelter which the family had built for protection against bombs and shells.

That was in 1968, a year of heavy fighting. The Viet Cong occupied Hoa's hamlet. He often saw helicopters and fighter-bombers. Every time the Americans or government troops launched an operation near the hamlet, several people were killed, the boy said. So the family decided to leave the ancestral home and move to the city of Da Nang, where Hoa's mother hoped to find work.

Now, four years later, Hoa's family is just getting by. His mother sells manioc and potatoes in the marketplace. His two brothers peddle lottery tickets. His eldest sister watches over the smallest ones. None of the children goes to school.

Although it is estimated that at least one out of three South Vietnamese has been a refuge at one time or another, no one really knows how many refugees there are like Hoa and his family. They fled the war and came to the cities. They never entered a refugee camp, never received any U.S. assistance.

Some tens of thousands of these refugees found jobs at U.S. military bases and with U.S. civilian agencies and construction companies. But with the American troops leaving, many now are out of work.

Hoa and the other shoeshine boys are feeling the pinch, they used to have lots of American boots to shine. Two years ago, Hoa was sometimes able to make 500 piasters (nearly $2 at the then official exchange rate) in a day. This is much more than Hoa's mother, or many other adult Vietnamese, have ever made.

Hoa now makes at the most 300 piasters (65 cents) a day. Prices are much higher, and the piaster is worth a lot less.

Hoa said that he goes to sleep feeling hungry two or three times a week now.

But Hoa is more fortunate in some ways than many other refugee children. Although his home is a crowded, corrugated tin shack, it's better than the barracks at some of the refugee camps where 60 to 70 people are jammed together in a space where there used to be 10 American GIs.

Hoa's family doesn't have to suffer the indignity of depending on allocations of rice from the government. The boy still makes enough to spend part of his earnings on the movies.

He and his friends go at least once a week. They prefer the sword-fighting epics produced in Hong Kong which are so popular here.

Hoa is better fed than some of the country's Montagnard children, who have come in from the jungles and mountains nearly starving.

He is more fortunate than the children who wait outside Da Nang restaurants, begging for leftovers. He is better off than the boys who pimp and pick pockets, and the runaway children who sleep in the marketplaces and outside the movie theaters. The kids who pick over Da Nang's many garbage dumps, scrounging for bits of glass and aluminum, earn much less than Hoa does.

Hoa is more fortunate than some of the orphans in Da Nang who were so young when they were picked up from the battlefields that they don't even know what village they came from. At least Hoa knows that. And he still has his mother.

Hoa declared proudly that he has never stolen, and that half of his earnings go to his mother. He claimed that he has never been forced to pay off a policeman to stay in business, as some children have. He has avoided the police sweeps of past years when hundreds of beggars and street boys were arrested. In some ways, he has been fortunate, indeed.

But Hoa is missing one thing which is important to the Vietnamese. That is formal education. Hoa may be wise in the ways of the streets. But the war forced him out of school only shortly after he'd started.

Hoa claimed to be able to read and write—a little. But when handed a pen so that he could write down his name, he handed it to a friend, who painstakingly scrawled a few words. Hoa seemed slightly embarrassed about not being able to demonstrate much skill in writing.

Despite the war, the Vietnamese will do anything to get their children into school. At a refugee camp near Da Nang, a Roman Catholic priest who organized a primary school there reported daily scenes of tearful parents trying to squeeze one more child into the already crowded school.

"Can't you find a place for my little boy?" asked one mother, at a time when 70 to 80 children were already jammed into some classes. "Please just find a little corner for him. . . . He can sit on the ground."

The quality of teaching is often poor, and few among the many children who start off in primary school ever go on to secondary schools. But for a country at war, it's amazing how many children get a few years of schooling.

"One of the things the people push for first is a school—even before trying to get improvements in their own dwellings," said an American official assisting refugees.

But for many of the refugees, such as Hoa and his brothers and sisters, who never got the benefits of aid programs, there is no time for schooling. Hoa is a workingman.

Although no one knows exactly how many such "unofficial" refugees there are, it is known that they far outnumber the 700,000 now in camps and the estimated 300,000 in "resettlement" centers. Refugees such as Hoa and his family who have never been officially recognized as refugees are the ones who have caused Saigon to become what some housing experts describe as the most crowded city in the world.

The Saigon government tried to discourage the continued overcrowding of Saigon by refusing officially to recognize refugees who went there to get away from the war. But the policy didn't work.

South Vietnam is an agricultural country, and 80 percent of its people used to live on farms. But with several years of direct American involvement in the war and the heavy fighting it brought, at least half of the people now are jammed into the country's cities and towns.

The economic consequences of this are plain to see in the city slums. But what is difficult for foreigners to see—especially the highly mobile Americans—is the spiritual anguish of the refugees. The center of their entire universe had been their hamlets and villages, their land, and their ancestral graves. For the refugees, the cities are spiritual wastelands.

The Vietnamese novelist Duyen Anh has described the city of Saigon as the "desert of youth."

Da Nang, Hoa's adopted city, used to be a sleepy seaport of some 150,000 people. It was nearly eight years ago, in early 1965, that the first American combat troops landed here.

The Communist hold on many areas of the countryside near Da Nang was strong. The fighting was fierce. The refugees streamed into the city. Its population now is nearly half a million.

Last year's North Vietnamese offensive sent hundreds of thousands of panic-stricken "new" refugees into Da Nang. Some 400,000 of them are now living in camps around the city.

With the American withdrawals, and all these people fighting for fewer and fewer jobs, Da Nang has the country's most severe unemployment problem.

The only solution will be true peace in the countryside, and the return of many of the refugees to their farms. Many of their former homes are now little more than blackened shells. Hard work, however, can bring the farms back to life. But before returning home, many of the refugees will wait and see whether there will be real peace in the post-cease-fire period, or just another struggle.

Hoa and several of his friends from the same village in Quang Tin Province said that they wanted to return to the countryside when there is real security there.

The people in the refugee camps and many in the resettlement centers want to go home, too. And so do hundreds of thousands of "unofficial" refugees.

But some of the young people who have been in the cities for several years will hesitate to return. The land of their ancestors has less of a grip on them that it does on their elders.

What if Hoa and his family cannot go back? What if the post-cease-fire period does not mean real peace?

What if Hoa's income continues to decline? Will he be forced to steal?

It was difficult to talk about all this.

To get him to talk at all, it was necessary to bribe him with a sandwich and double payment of a shoeshine—to make up for his lost time.

As the reporter's questioning went on, Hoa and two friends who were with him became fidgety. They didn't see any point to questions about the future. They lived for today.

So Hoa and his friends headed off, clutching their shoeshine kits.

"Let's get going," said Hoa. "We're losing money sitting around here."

WHEN PARENTS WERE KILLED

(By Daniel Southerland)

DA NANG, VIETNAM.—When the last American combat troops left Da Nang, few Vietnamese paid much attention.

After all, the ground fighting had long since been completely turned over to South Vietnamese troops. The pullout of the last American units did little to change the security situation.

But for local orphanage directors, it was a day they'd been dreading.

For six years, not just here but throughout South Vietnam, American servicemen had contributed heavily to the country's orphanages. They gave money, food, clothing, and construction materials. In some cases, they erected buildings and helped with repairs.

For some GIs this was probably the only fruitful relationship they had with any Vietnamese, and they took it too eagerly.

A few orphanages got more support from American soldiers than anyone else.

Some Vietnamese took advantage of GI generousity and deliberately set up orphanages near U.S. installations. At one point, orders had to be issued to some American units instructing them to give assistance only to "legitimate" orphanages.

Private groups and international agencies are supporting nearly all the orphanages. The U.S. Food for Peace program is providing most with commodities such as milk, cooking oil, and bulgur wheat.

But the American troops withdrawals from Vietnam still meant a substantial loss in assistance.

The Saigon government increased its aid to many of the orphanages to help make up for the loss. But the government aid has been nominal—the equivalent of about $2 per child per month.

For many of the orphanages, the loss of steady support from the American soldiers has been only the latest of many problems. Some orphanages used to have trouble staying out of the war.

The An Hoa Orphanage in Da Nang is an example. Its children came under fire twice.

A few years ago, the orphanage was located just outside a district town to the south of Da Nang. In 1970, armed men attacked the orphanage and stole a sizable sum of money. One monk and 12 of the children were killed.

The government blamed the Viet Cong for the raid. But the monks who run the orphanage suspect that it was carried out by government soldiers dressed as Viet Cong.

In early 1971, the Viet Cong attacked the district town. When the attack was over, the orphanage director, who had narrowly escaped being killed in the earlier raid, decided to move the orphanage to Da Nang.

Many of the children at the An Hoa Orphanage are said to have lost both parents in bombing, artillery, and rocket attacks.

But many of the children in other orphanages—some experts say more than half of the children—still have a surviving parent. The parent may be temporarily unable to care for the child, but may hope to get the child back at some point.

It is estimated that more than 700,000 children have lost one or both parents in the war. Of these, some 400,000 are receiving government benefits and are eligible for government-sponsored schooling because their fathers were killed fighting in the South Vietnamese Army. The other 300,000 are not eligible for such benefits.

But contrary to popular belief, many, if not most, of these children are being cared for by surviving family members.

U.S. aid officials believe that some 150,000 of the children are "severely disadvantaged." This can mean that the child is physically handicapped. In most cases, however, it means that the widow caring for a child is so poor that she is having trouble providing properly for the child.

About 20,000 children have found their way to South Vietnam's 133 officially recognized orphanages. An estimated 5,000 are staying in other orphanages.

The orphanages range in quality from virtual hovels to well-run establishments. Some, such as the An Hoa Orphanage in Da Nang, are just barely getting by financially.

The monks at the An Hoa Orphanage are trying to make up for the loss in aid from American soldiers by collecting more contributions from the Buddhist faithful in the Da Nang area. But they are having to compete with other groups which are trying to assist the many refugees in the area.

A few orphanages have simply amounted to profitmaking ventures. But some of these are being driven out of business by the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

About 75 percent of the orphanages are run by Roman Catholic sisters. The Buddhists are less experienced in social-welfare work. And they have been less adept at obtaining, or sometimes less eager to obtain help from foreign organizations.

Some of the orphanages caring for infants wage a daily struggle merely to keep their charges alive. Many of the babies arrive in such poor physical condition that the struggle is truly desperate.

Quite a few of the infants abandoned to orphanages were born prematurely.

Although no accurate statistics are available, social workers estimate that in some orphanages as many as 70 percent of the new arrivals die. Shocking though this mortality rate may seem, some social workers say that it marks an improvement. A few years ago, it was common to hear of an infant mortality rate of 90 percent.

Some of the infants suffer from ailments brought on by malnutrition and a lack of individual attention.

For some of the children, a little loving care can make all the difference.

World Vision, a Protestant organization, is helping some 50 children who are suffering from severe malnutrition and depression.

One child who came to the World Vision Babies Home in Saigon was so undernourished that she looked at age 4 as though she was less than a year old. The child weighed only nine pounds. She was afraid of people.

But after a month of getting individual attention and good food, the child began to break into smiles. She is now sitting up for the first time, and is gaining weight.

Another Protestant group, the Vietnam Christian Service, greatly reduced the number of children being abandoned at a Saigon maternity hospital. The group's case workers counseled poor mothers to seek support rather than abandon their children.

But there are no easy solutions to the problems of the orphanges.

Although Americans often tend to think in terms of adoptions of Vietnamese orphans as a solution, only a small percentage of the children in orphanages are likely to be adopted.

The number being adopted is increasing, but it is still limited. Many of the children in the orphanages here still have relatives who are unwilling to release them for adoption.

Most of the Roman Catholic orphanges will release a child only to Catholic families. And many of the Buddhist orphanages are reluctant to give up their children to foreigners because they want them to remain Buddhists.

Many orphanage directors are simply suspicious of foreigners attempting to adopt by proxy, from thousands of miles away. And many have such small staffs that they do not have the time to write letters and check on prospective parents.

Some of the smallest children are in such poor physical condition that they would not be eligible for adoption.

Social workers say that their task is to improve the conditions in the already existing orphanages and not to create new orphanages.

The emphasis, they say, must be on getting children out of the orphanages and returning them to their families in cases where they have known living relatives.

This is a difficult task. Several voluntary agencies here have failed in efforts to arrange the return of children to their families—even when the parents wanted them back. Orphanage directors often feel possessive about the children. Why, they ask, should they return a child to the mother who abandoned it?

WHEN FATHERS WERE AMERICAN

(By Daniel Southerland)

PHUOC VINH NINH, VIETNAM.—When Le Thi Nga's father learned that she was having a child by an American soldier, he grabbed a butcher knife and threatened to kill her. The girl's mother screamed so loudly that neighbors came and snatched the knife away.

When the child was born, according to Miss Nga, "little children and adults ran out and surrounded me, acting as if the child were a freak."

Her father at first demanded that Miss Nga leave home. But he later reluctantly agreed to allow his daughter to stay in an empty pigpen behind his house.

"The pigpen was humid and stank and didn't have a bed," Miss Nga recalled.

"At this time there were many people who thought that I should give little Thong away in order to escape him and the shame and sorrow he brought to me," the young mother said.

"But I was determined to raise little Thong and bear my misery and shame."

That was four years ago. Miss Nga did not abandon little Thong as so many of her neighbors advised her to do. He is now a strong, energetic child. He smiles a lot. His grandfather, who was once angry enough to want to kill the child's mother, has gradually taken a liking to the boy. Thong now is part of the family.

But Thong's troubles aren't over. The family is poor. When the U.S. 25th Infantry Division's base near here closed down, the boy's grandfather lost his job there as a watchman, and his grandmother lost her job as a laundress.

Miss Nga also lost her job at a 25th Division refreshment stand. She went off to the coastal city of Nha Trang, which is the only place where she could find work to earn money to support herself and her son.

Thong's father, a helicopter mechanic with the 25th Division, left Vietnam long ago, and no one knows where he is. No help can be expected from him.

When the time comes to send the boy to school, another problem may arise. Thong's grandfather said that the family does not want to send him to the local elementary school because the other children would torment him. Thong stands out immediately among the other children in the family. His hair is curly, and his skin is chocolate brown.

When children on their way home from school pass Thong's house, they shout: "The black American! The black American!"

Thong's grandfather said that he wished his daughter had fallen in love with a white soldier instead of a black one. He said there would be no trouble involved in sending a white Amerasian child to the local school. But he said that he might have to send Thong to Saigon, 25 miles away, for schooling.

Thong is much more fortunate than some of the children left behind by the American Army. His mother has not abandoned him. And thanks to American sponsors, his family receives 3,200 piasters (about $7) a month from the Pearl Buck Foundation. That may

seem like a small amount, but it's of great help to a poor family.

Everyone, from Vietnamese farmers to social workers, seems to agree that the children of black GIs in Vietnam face special problems.

By no means all of these so-called Afro-Asian children are being abandoned. Many are being taken care of by their mothers or by foster parents. But they are much more likely to be abandoned to orphanages than are the children of white soldiers.

Many Vietnamese believe that blacks are inferior. White children, on the other hand, are often considered beautiful, and are sometimes sought after.

"The black children are a big problem," said Thich Nhat Thien, head of a Buddhist social-welfare center in Saigon.

"But white children are very easy to care for because Vietnamese women are happy to have them," he said.

No one really knows how many American children there are in Vietnam. Surveys have only been taken in orphanages registered with the Saigon government—and they are incomplete.

"There are tens of thousands of them," said one social worker. "That's all you can say."

The International Rescue Committee in Saigon did its own survey some time ago and came up with an estimate of 20,000 Amerasian children.

It's believed that as many as 1,000 such children are in orphanages. This would mean that about 4 percent of the children in orphanages are Amerasians. It appears that about half of these abandoned children had black fathers.

Some of these abandoned children are infirm. There is a greater tendency for a mother to keep a healthy child than a sickly one.

The Saigon government prefers not to admit, publicly at least, that the Amerasian children present any special problems. Officials insist that the Vietnamese do not discriminate against them. Child-welfare services should be strengthened for all Vietnamese children and not for any special group, they say.

The government is strongly opposed to mass adoptions of such children. Government officials say they fear that if large numbers of children were adopted and sent abroad, the Communists would say that Saigon is unable to provide for the country's children.

But the government is encouraging a limited number of adoptions. It is also allowing private agencies to take a special interest in the Afro-Asian children, as long as they agree to help other children as well.

The Pearl Buck Foundation has been given official recognition in Vietnam and now is assisting some 400 children, many of them Afro-Asians. The foundation is particularly interested in supporting some children in boarding schools and getting others out of orphanages and back to their mothers. It also finances medical care.

Another agency, the International Social Service (ISS), is showing increasing interest in Afro-Asian children. ISS provides counseling for mothers of Amerasian children, helps them find jobs, and aids couples overseas who want to adopt such children.

But social workers say that the solution for most of the children does not lie in adoption. One reason is that many of the children now are past the age when many potential parents would be interested in adopting them. Solutions must be found in Vietnam the social workers say.

Fortunately, these children are not expected to be rejected en masse by the Vietnamese as many of the Amerasian children in Korea were. The example of little Thong's rise from a pigpen to full acceptance by his grandfather offers some hope for the future.

Thong ras avoided the dangers of an orphanage, where he might well have been left physically and mentally retarded. The next test will be providing him with enough education so that he can cope with the hazards of the future.

American officials in Saigon say they have plans to devote aid funds to helping such disadvantaged children get a primary-school education. Child welfare will be given a higher priority in future Vietnam aid programs than it has been in the past, they say.

It is difficult to predict what the long-range future of the Amerasian children will be. Although many of them are not expected to face great difficulties in the pre-school years, the going could get rougher once they enter schools.

Much may depend, too, on how the Vietnam peace settlement works out and what happens to America's image here. A rise in anti-American feeling could mean trouble for the Amerasian children.

But for the moment, most social workers say that aid efforts should be kept within the framework of assistance for all the disadvantaged children of Vietnam.

"We should think of the children as a whole," says J. Carroll Morris, director of the Saigon office of the International Rescue Committee.

"If we give a lot of special help to the children of American soldiers, it could create a lot of ill feeling," he said.

"It's not that big a problem compared with the problems of all the children in Vietnam."

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 3, 1973]

WHEN PEACE IS HARD TO FIND

(By Daniel Southerland)

SAIGON.—Peace. That is what the children of Vietnam need most.

But even if the "lasting peace" desired by so many here develops out of the newly signed agreement, the problems of many of South Vietnam's orphans and refugee children will not be easily solved.

The cease-fire may well bring with it new economic problems, and these in turn may force more mothers to abandon their children. Juvenile delinquency, which grew into a significant problem with the crowding of refugees into the cities, will not simply disappear in peacetime.

Throughout most of the long Vietnam war, its most innocent victims, the children, were given low priority. And now there is a price to pay. South Vietnam has a long way to go in order to care properly for the children who suffered from the war.

One of the main problems is that social welfare is a relatively new concept here.

At one time, the family was everything in Vietnam. The family was so strong and wide-reaching that it could take care of its own. No one saw any great need for social welfare.

Of course, family ties had been gradually loosening in Vietnam for several decades, just as they have in many countries throughout the world. But the truly radical change came with the war. It forced millions of family-oriented, rural Vietnamese to flee to the cities and towns. The result, as the experts say, was "social deterioration."

In the face of all this, the main South Vietnamese organization charged with coordinating welfare efforts has been the Saigon government's social-welfare ministry, supported and advised by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The ministry has had to work with a weak staff and a small budget.

Even if the budget had been larger, it would have been difficult for the ministry to use it effectively, given the limitations of its staff. Both in the government and outside of it there has been a distressing lack of trained social workers. The first class at the national training school for social workers in Saigon was graduated only a year and a half ago.

Coordination among the government and private agencies dealing with child-welfare programs often has been lacking.

With each upsurge in the fighting, USAID and the government became almost totally involved in emergency-relief programs for refugees. They put long-range development plans on the back burner. A proposed child-welfare program for 1972, for instance, was postponed because of last spring's North Vietnamese offensive and the pressing needs of those fleeing the fighting.

Nevertheless, in recent years, the welfare of the children of Vietnam has been the subject of increasing high-level interest in the United States. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts has focused relentlessly on the plight of these children.

LEGAL ACTION UNPREDICTABLE

In late 1971, three U.S. senators introduced a bill which would have earmarked at least $5 million for child-welfare programs in Vietnam. The bill was linked with foreign-aid legislation which failed to pass the Senate.

A similar bill has been introduced in the new Congress by Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D) of Wisconsin. It is too early to predict the outcome of these efforts. But they have at least served to focus attention on the needs of Vietnam's children.

Thanks to these actions and press publicity, USAID recently has been giving child welfare a higher priority.

Most of those who have been the maimed, homeless, and orphaned children of Vietnam, and who have witnessed the devastating effects of American fire-power here, are convinced that the United States has a responsibility to give increased and long-range assistance to the children of Vietnam.

It is obvious that a considerable number of Americans—and Europeans—are deeply concerned about the fate of these children in general, and of the orphans in particular.

Letters from couples wanting to adopt Vietnamese orphans have been piling up in Saigon. They come to the American consulate, to a Protestant organization called World Vision, to the offices of the International Social Service (ISS), and to an Australian, Miss Rosemary Taylor.

The person who has done the most liaison work between adopting parents and Vietnamese orphanages is Miss Taylor, a hard-driving woman who runs three halfway houses in Saigon for adopted children or children in the process of being adopted.

Miss Taylor is said to receive 50 letters for every child that she can find available for adoption.

A single report on orphans and adoptions by an American television network brought 500 new requests for adoptions to the World Vision office in Saigon. But World Vision handles only a small number of adoptions.

The ISS has had considerable experience in arranging adoptions all over the world. But it, too, has been handling only a limited number of adoptions here.

And despite the great demand, the number of Vietnamese children being adopted is likely to remain limited for some time to come.

It is often reported that adoptions are held up because of Saigon government red tape. But this is misleading. The government actually has eased passport procedures for children being adopted by American couples, and they now can leave Vietnam within two or three months of their release by an orphanage.

ADOPTABLE CHILDREN HARD TO FIND

The real problem comes in finding a "releasable" child in an orphanage. There obviously are thousands of children in orphanages who could profit from being adopted by the proper families. But orphanage directors and surviving relatives often are reluctant to release a child to a foreign couple whom they have never seen.

The Roman Catholic sisters running the majority of the orphanages often insist that their children go only to Catholic families. Buddhist orphanage directors usually want their children to remain Buddhists.

The situation could change. With the loss of the support they used to get from American soldiers, a number of orphanages have been having a rough time lately. If the economic squeeze gets tighter, they might become more amenable to giving up children for adoptions.

Immediately after the Korean war no one ever imagined that thousands of Korean orphans would be adopted and sent abroad. But they were. And the number of Korean orphans being adopted by foreigners is still high.

An American organization called the Holt International Children's Fund, which arranged most of the adoptions in Korea, is giving serious consideration to starting child-welfare programs in South Vietnam, which would include adoptions.

The Saigon government's easing of passport restrictions was one of the reasons for a sharp increase in the number of Vietnamese orphans going to the United States for adoption last year. In 1971 the number was 86. Last year it rose to 397.

The number of adoptions may increase again this year. But the demand probably will continue to surpass by far the number of children available.

Many of the social workers in South Vietnam are hoping that the overwhelming interest in adoptions eventually will be channeled into other forms of support—for all of the disadvantaged children.

One way of supporting children who have lost a parent in the war is to contribute to the Foster Parents' Plan. This is a highly reputable U.S. organization which is currently supporting some 5,300 children in Vietnam. Many of the mothers of these children are war widows. Some are former prostitutes who had children by American soldiers.

Under this program, the foster parent contributes $15 a month for at least one year. This provides the foster child with new clothing, medical care, counseling, $8 a month in cash, and other assistance. The foster parent receives a photograph and case history of the child, progress reports, and monthly letters from the child or its mother.

The Foster Parents' Plan already is the largest family-support agency in South Vietnam, and plans to expand its program substantially.

Another organization which is planning a significant expansion of its operations here is the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE). If the cease-fire is effective, CARE plans to invest $3 million to $5 million annually in resettlement and rehabilitation aid for refugees, medical care, and a new nutritional program to supplement primary-school lunches.

Two U.S. organizations working on the physical rehabilitation of child war victims are the American Friends Service Committee and the World Rehabilitation Fund.

A number of religious organizations are helping not only Vietnamese children but also the children of Montagnard tribesmen in the central highlands. The Montagnard children undoubtedly are the most neglected of all.

Malnutrition has taken a heavy toll among them.

The Montagnard children coming out of the jungles after the upsurge of fighting last year were in such bad shape that the Catholic Relief Service (CRS) and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) set up special emergency nutritional programs to help them.

The IRC, among other things, has been training workers for day-care centers. It is hoped that the development of new day-care centers will prevent some mothers from abandoning children.

The United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF) also takes a great interest in day-care centers and is advising the Saigon government in this field.

In the end though, foreign organizations and governments can only do so much to help. Too much foreign aid—particularly of the hand-out variety—can only have a debilitating effect on the Vietnamese. They are a capable and intelligent people, and most of the work and ideas which go into child welfare here will have to come from them.

At the moment most private Vietnamese agencies in the child-welfare field are still in the infant stage. But they are growing, and they are attempting to attain greater coordination in their efforts.

The Vietnamese Red Cross, with support from Geneva , is establishing services to reunite families separated during the war. There are many children who were separated from their parents during periods of heavy fighting and then placed in institutions. Some of them now may have a chance of locating their parents.

One of the brightest spots in the picture is the attitude of the Vietnamese children themselves. Those who have worked with these children usually find the experience worthwhile.

One such person is Dick Hughes, an American who founded a project to aid the homeless street children of South Vietnam.

"I have never seen any of the kids bear a grudge or seek revenge," Mr. Hughes noted in a diary which he kept during his first year in Vietnam. "For them life is too quick to waste that way.

"It's somewhat humiliating to realize how much they have to teach me," wrote Mr. Hughes.

In attempting to heal the wounds of the war, those who are aiding the children of Vietnam also may learn from them.

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM

4568 BEACH COURT
DENVER, COLO. 80211

October 1971

A REPORT TO OUR FRIENDS

It has been some time since we have reported to you on the work we are doing in our group. We have continued to send clothing, food and medicines to several orphanages and to a nursery in Saigon.

In June of 1970 Friends of the Children of Vietnam sent $3,500 to a woman in Saigon enabling her to open the nursery, where children stay while waiting for adoption papers to be completed so they can join families in the United States and Europe. While the infant mortality rate in many orphanages remains near 80%, most of the children in the nursery live to become part of a family.

From two orphanages we have been helping many children are selected for adoption. We have corresponded with the directors of the orphanages and with military chaplains stationed nearby and know our packages go directly to the children.

While we read of the "winding down" of the war and the gradual withdrawal of the American servicemen, the children in the orphanages fare no better. Babies are still regularly abandoned and orphanages are overcrowded. Serious illness still takes the lives of many of the children. There is no more money per child to buy food or medicines. In many cases the withdrawal of Americans has meant fewer volunteers to help and fewer donations of food to keep the children alive.

We know we cannot send to all orphanages nor help all the children in need in Vietnam. We do feel a responsibility to continue and to increase our aid to the three institutions mentioned. There are twelve children that have been adopted in the Denver area and several hundred others across the United States who owe their survival to the nursery where they stayed while waiting to come home. Knowing these children makes it impossible to ignore those still waiting, and those who will never have a home.

Can you help? You have helped in the past and those who have continued to contribute have made it possible for us to pay the postage on the baby formula, high-protein baby cereal, clothing, medicines, etc. we have been sending. One of our members just returned from a week's visit to the nursery in Saigon to bring home her new baby. She brought a long list of needs, most of them things we must purchase. We just don't have the funds. Please try to help.

Sincerely,

Lee Sanne Buchanan

Lee Sanne Buchanan
President, FCVN

FRIENDS
OF CHILDREN
OF VIET NAM

600 GILPIN ST.
DENVER, COLO. 80218
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FCVNewsletter

January, 1975

Editor: Jennes M. Lord

I AM SOMEBODY

I am somebody.
I am somebody.
I may be poor
But I am somebody.
I may be young
But I am somebody.
I may be small
But I am somebody.
My clothes are different
My hair is different
But I am somebody.....
I am Black, Brown, White
I speak a different language
But I must be respected
Protected, never rejected
I am God's child
I am somebody.

-Used on 'Sesame Street'-

"I VOWED NEVER TO FORGET THEM"

Personal interview with Gloria Krier taken from MABA - FCVN Newsletter.

The Place: The Handicap Center outside of Saigon.
Population: 100

"The Handicap Center outside of Saigon houses and cares for the desperately ill, mentally retarded, victims of Cerebral Palsy, Polio and Pneumonia plus two blind girls. All innocent victims."

Pausing, Mrs. Krier looked at the pictures of the suffering children before continuing on. "They are cared for by one nurse, two nuns, and four child-care attendants.

"The needs are on a one-to-one basis. The Handicap Center is under-staffed by at least ten child-care attendants. The needs grow more each day as children are brought to the Center.

"The stench is unbearable. It is not something that you can forget or will forget. Close to fifty mentally retarded have to be diapered and hand fed. They range from infants to eighteen years old.

"Their needs are so great!

(Continued from Page 1)

"I felt the penetrating heat, as there are no fans. Fans are desperately needed for the dispensary. The temperature is anywhere from 90° to 100°. The humidity is constantly between 85 and 90."

Gloria's voice seemed to crack a little. She waited and then I saw the distant look in her eyes. "Some of the children," she said, "in cribs will be confined to them forever. Beds are

so small that the children lay doubled up in them. Why? Because there are no other beds. There is no money to purchase the needed cribs or beds. Just as there is not enough help available to attend each and every child's individual needs.

"As I walked by the children, I saw the pleas in their eyes. They reached out to you as if to say: 'Feed Me! Hold Me! Help Me! Love Me!' Looking into their sad pleading eyes, I fought to hold back the tears that welled in my eyes. Those helpless little children didn't ask for this! They are the innocent ones! They are the suffering ones! Always the sorrow of those children will be in my heart.

"My heart ached as I was able to touch each child but I could not hold them. I had everything I could do to keep my emotions from running away with me as I touched them. All the while, that silent plea was there in their eyes. I vowed that I would never forget them or what I saw. And I promised myself that I would do everything in my power to raise money to ease their suffering.

"Crippled children that were desperately in need of braces and could not have them because there is no money to buy them. A child who sits and watches others run about, but cannot join them. He or she will be confined to that bed or bench unless money can be made available to help buy those braces.

"I saw insects in their rooms because there are no screens on the windows. Insects crawling on the poor helpless bodies of children who could not slap out at them.

"The kitchen was no more than a hole in the wall. There was one flush toilet for all those people.

"I saw the nuns and workers so willing to help. How much could they endure after working twelve to fourteen hours a day? I felt that some univeral spirit gave them a reservoir of strength to go on. A strength to reach out beyond themselves to give comfort to these helpless children.

"At the end of the day I saw a child care attendant sitting exhausted; too tired to go home. I knew the feeling, because my body and my heart ached. I silently vowed again to myself, 'I will never forget you!' "

FOP

FCVN was established in 1967 to halt the appalling death rate of infants and children in Vietnam by providing food, clothing, and medicine, as well as trained personnel. Our goal is to assist recognized nurseries and orphanages in Vietnam. FCVN established a licensed adoption agency in the State of Colorado in March of 1973, and was registered as a child care organization with the Republic of Vietnam in June of 1973. Since its founding, twenty-six (26) FCVN Chapters have been organized throughout the United States and one in Germany. FCVN has also established, and is supporting, the FCVN Center in Saigon. A Foster Orphanage Plan assists nineteen (19) orphanages and one child care center in Vietnam. We are a non-profit organization of volunteers. All proceeds are used to help the children and all donations are tax-deductible.

-WISCONSIN FCVN NEWSLETTER-

$3 feeds a newborn baby for a week.
$5 buys enough rice to feed a family for five days.
$10 pays a cook's wages for one week.
$25 buys a tankful of gas for the adoption home's van.
$100 provides a meal a day for fifty (50) nursery children for one month.

PLEASE HELP, AS MUCH AS YOU CAN.

FCVN has a fantastic Foster Orphanage Program some of you are already taking part in. I say it is fantastic because it is the only program of its kind, that I know or, that is getting 100 percent of ALL donations directly to the orphanages. Each sponsor pledges $10 per month or $120 a year to a particular orphanage to care for its children. In retrun, every 4 to 6 weeks you would receive a letter and/or picture of your orphanage. We feel, that because of the severity of theproblem in Vietnam and, also, because of the needs of ALL of the children are so great we could not single out only a few individual children to receive aid. We felt that the best way to reach all of the children in Vietnam who need help is to support the orphanages and centers in which they are cared for. We just returned from Vietnam and we saw it working.

-Gloria Johnson-
-WISCONSIN FCVN-

Orphanage News

A LETTER FROM DOUG GRAY...

It was a very pleasant surprise to receive your letter and cheque. I am replying immediately to put you in the picture of what we are doing to help the handicapped children of Viet Nam. Our center that over the past two years was put together bit by bit from materials that we that we scrounged from construction workers, the G.I.s and the Embassy and at our peak we were looking after 47 children with polio, cerebral palsy, and six (6) other children who were crippled daily. We took orphans from the following institutions: Go Vap, Sancta Maria, Hoi Duc Anh, Binh Tuy, Cantho Providence Orphanage, Montagnard for village new Dalat, extremely poor families. Go Vap is probably the largest orphanage in Viet Nam and houses 900 children...on Monday another 13 year old boy will be going into the Saigon Hospital to have surgery on a badly malformed hand. Surgery will be done, in part, by Dr. Markally an American Plastic Orthopedic Surgeon. Next week we shall be receiving another 12 orphans with polio from the Delta region of Viet Nam. I will close now but in a week or so I'll pen another letter with more information and the names of children.....Douglas H. Gray, R.N.

TAN MAI..."We think of your kindness very often. We write English very poor. We say nothing but we send you many thanks to you and to the generous benefactors for the wonderful donation, which we have recently received through the kindness of the Mr. and Mrs. Clark in Saigon every month since January, 1974. This is a great help for us in our mission.

"At the present, we have 141 children and still continue to receive the unfortunate children. As you know, the war had destroyed so much of Viet Nam and the result is terrible. We don't know how long this will last. There are so many families in which the parents lost their jobs since the Army left Viet Nam. In addition, the prices of living rise so high especial: milk, rice, soap, material, etc. Many men died by war and the women obliged to abandon their children. Some of them are brought to the orphanage; others, sad to say, are found in the way or in the market place. Most of our children came to us by this way.

"Please be assured of our faithful remembrance of you and our benefactors in our daily humble prayers. God bless you and keep you in his care. Very sincerely yours, Sister Rosalie O.P."

Chapter News

Dear Sponsors:

As some of you know, my husband and I just returned from a trip to South Vietnam, where we visited many orphanages, and made the long awaited trip to Sadec to see the children we have been caring for. Words seem very insufficient to describe the feelings that came over us as we drove into the orphanage yard. I felt as if it was all a dream, until Sister Desiree came running out of a building waving her arms at us. I have never felt such emotion in my life. As I got out of the car and we put our arms around each other, the tears that had been welled up inside me for so long came to my eyes; and as I looked at Sister Desiree, I saw that her eyes were filled with them too. I could feel the love and emotion going from one of us to the other. They speak of energy going from one person's body to another and I swear to you that I could feel it. Love is the most overpowering emotion of all, and if you let it take over your entire being without any reservations, the feeling is overwhelming.

We spent that entire day at Sadec--stayed overnight and left the next morning. During that time, Sr. Desiree spoke constantly of her dear sponsors back in the United States and how much she loved them and how greatful she was to them. She told me of the many things that she has been able to do with the money that you have sent. The Sisters and all the children pray for all of their sponsors every day and night and think of you often. It was apparent that this was not just talk, because as she introduced us to the children and the old folks who live at Sadec, each in his or her turn thanked us for all the help that we had given and asked us to please thank you--their sponsors--for them.

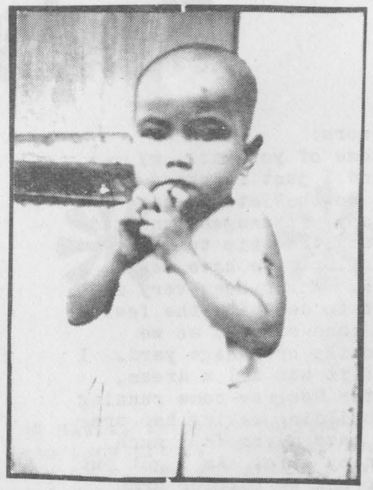
Shortly after we got there, Sister Desiree took us on a tour of the orphanage. What a thrill that was...to meet all those beautiful children and to see with our own eyes all of the grounds. One thing that I noticed was that in all the pictures that I have received I hadn't seen a handicapped child, nor did I notice any children with the typical skin infections that seem so rampant in Vietnam. Obviously these things just do not show up on print as there were so many children with legs so thin that I wondered that they would hold their bodies up, eyes so filled with the starvation for love of a family and thin bodies lacking for so long the food necessary for the strong growth of a healthy body. I saw one girl in particular, about 10 years old, who was completely bald. She had not one hair on her head, and it had <u>not</u> been shaved. I wondered what atrocity had happened to this child that caused this to happen to her. I saw one child who had to have been at least one year old because he had many teeth; his legs were no larger than a newborns and both curved in toward each other. Everything at Sadec was kept spotlessly clean and yet there were the skin infections, on the scalp, and on the bodies. Why should any child have to live with these things? I kept telling myself that we really didn't cause all of this; but in the next moment I know that even though we were not directly responsible, we would be, if we didn't do something about it. Ignorance of the situation is one thing, but when your eyes have seen and your ears have heard and you turn your back, you are committing as great a crime and sin as the one who started it in the first place. Each of us has much we can give and share with others.

The grounds that the orphanage sits on are quite lovely, with the fruit trees and all the green vegetation.

We were lucky enough to taste some of the fruit ourselves... it might surprise you to know that oranges in Vietnam are green and would put "Sunkist" to shame. None of your money is being wasted. It was evident that the Sisters work very hard to keep the orphanage clean and well kept. They make do with whatever they have and put it to good use. They raise their own chickens and vegetables. All the time that we were there, they worked very hard to show us everything they did. They treated us as if we were visiting royalty, and their genuine delight in seeing us and serving us made me know that in their eyes, at least, that is exactly what we were.

The next morning when we left, the children all came to say good-bye to us. They were all carrying portfolios and on their way to school. Sister Desiree told us that the money that you sponsors sent went to buy these portfolios for the children and now they could go to school. They are so happy. They sang songs for us in the sweetest little voices I've ever heard; and all the while that they were singing, they were looking at us with great wonder and love in their eyes. Before they left, they all spoke to us in Vietnamese. Sister Desiree told us that they said, "Thank you for coming to see us, and for all that you have done for us; but most of all, thank you for being our mommy and daddy." I hope that they understood that the tears in our eyes were tears of joy at their love and heartbreak at our parting. I hope that you will continue to help me so that I may never fail them.

Gloria Johnson
WISCONSIN FCVN



--Photo by Ross Meador--

Dear Friends,

My husband and I spent over two weeks in Vietnam in September. I hope in this letter that I can convey my thoughts and feelings on our trip and tell you something about Vietnam and FCVN's role in aiding its children. It was the most fantastic experience of our lives, and I want to share it with you. I must admit that putting the things that we saw into words is a task that I fear is too great for me. How can I tell you of the hunger that I saw, the eyes looking up pleading for help, the crippled children with no braces, the rotting teeth, the open sores, the bloated stomachs, and the lonely eyes? Most of the time, it was unbearable to see all of these things and have little or no power to do anything about them. We came back more determined than ever to help in anyway that we can. As long as I live, I will not forget those children. I can only hope that you will help us to relieve some of the misery in their lives.

We arrived in Saigon at 11 a.m., Thursday morning, September 12. We got off the plane and were taken by bus to the airport building used for immigration. We thought that we would have trouble getting through as we didn't know what to do or where to go, but someone must have been watching over us as we got right through with no trouble at all... and there at the end of the line to greet us were several members of the FCVN Saigon staff. Needless to say, we were more than glad to see them.

As soon as we arrived at the FCVN Center, Cheri Clark took us on a tour. She took us to see each section of the entire place and showed us all the babies. She seemed to have a little story to tell us about each one of them. With love and pride she told how this one and that one had come into the Center and how the entire staff had fought and struggled for this or that one's life. This was one of the things that we noticed immediately--the love and caring for each child. This wasn't just another 8 to 5 job for the staff; they love each one of the children as individuals and that's what is making our Center such a huge success.

We live in such a protected world that it is hard for us here in America to imagine such horrors as we saw while we were in Vietnam. Three children died of the measles while we were there (all three of which were in the hospital at the time they got the measles), a healthy baby one day could be a dead baby the next. I saw at least five mothers give up their babies (something I never want to see again), each mother had tears in her eyes. What is it like to give up a child? What would make a mother do it? I can only believe that they do it in the HOPE that someone somewhere in the world will do something to help their child to a better life than what they are able to give them. Perhaps it could be a nice family who would adopt their child or someone giving money so that their child might eat or sending that child to school. So many people in Vietnam are suffering so greatly from the war; they have NOTHING to give their children except the hope for something better, even if it means they will never see them again.

It wasn't just the children living in institutions that were suffering. Everywhere we looked there were children--hundreds of them--all over the place. It didn't matter what time of the day or night we went out, there they were. One evening, a friend of ours took us out for dinner. As we were coming out of the restaurant, a boy about eight years old came up to us begging for money. He was filthy dirty and around his neck was the

dirtiest sling I've ever seen, and in it, his infant brother. It was 10:30 at night. I wonder where they slept that night and if the money we gave them was enough for a meal? That same night a young woman ran up to us as we were going for a taxi. She had her baby in her arms and she too wanted money. That child looked as near death as I have ever seen. On our way home, as we were going along the streets, we saw a huge pile of garbage...and there in the middle of it was a young girl looking and searching through that rotten stuff for a morsel of food. On every curb, in every alley, on every street, and in every corner, there were the children. All dirty, hungry, sick, and lonely. All needing something; but who would give it to them?

All in all our trip was very worthwhile...there was much sorrow over all the children that we could never reach, but there was also a joy when we saw ALL that FCVN is doing--for we are performing miracles in Vietnam. Even if only one child reaches home, it has all been worth it...but we are doing so much more than that. That is the pay all of us at FCVN get each night...knowing that because of FCVN somebody's life is going to be better.

Gloria Johnson
WISCONSIN FCVN

WORK IN VIETNAM

Director, Cherie Clark holds baby "Nam" at the center

LETTER TO AN UNKNOWN MOTHER

I don't think of you very often. In fact, most of the time I make an effort to keep you out of my thoughts. And yet--sometimes--just before I drift off to sleep or when I look into my daughter's eyes, I think of you ...I don't know you. Are you a woman? A girl of 16. There are so many reasons why you might have chosen to give up your baby (now so very much <u>our</u> baby). Was it the war, hunger, the realization that you could not provide even the most meager of existances for her, your husband's death.....? It must have been a terribly difficult decision and even harder to live through such an experience. I feel so sad for you...because it is sad to create something so lovely and then to be forced to turn your back on it....You must have felt some love too...if not for the baby, perhaps for her father. It is true, you bore my daughter, but I am now her mother. I love her, "mother" her, live with her, care for her...surely you must wonder about me. I'd like you to know how very much we love our daughter and how grateful we are to you for being the life force that brought her into being. Thank you for giving her her big black eyes, her soft skin, her happy beautiful spirit, her bright mind. Thank you for giving us this child who is everything we had ever hoped.... As time goes by we will think of each other less and less. You are starting your life anew--and hopefully you will have another chance to gain happiness. We are finding fulfilment for our lives in our daughter. But...now...while you are still very much on my mind...I want to say "Thank You."

-Diane Nason-

--Photo by B. A. Mantey--

RELISH THE THOUGHT

Corinth, Miss.**Students at the Montessori Pre-School were busy making Cranberry-Orange Relish to sell on the porch of their school, 1710 Magnolia Road. The kids were making up 100 pounds by themselves to sell for the benefit of the orphans at a Saigon orphanage which is operated by the Friends of Children of Viet Nam, a totally volunteer, non-profit, non-political, non-partisan group. The relish was sold in 1 pound bags at $1.50 per bag.

-The Daily Corinthian-

--Photo by Ross Meador--

Two nearly new Air Shield Isolettes and a portable incubator were acquired for the FCVN Center through the combined efforts of Humboldt FCVN and Sonoma County FCVN.

"CHOSEN MOMS" COOKBOOK

The "Chosen Moms" Cookbook is on sale from the FCVN Oregon Chapter. This cookbook is small in size but contains 70 pages of recipes from adoptive moms, grandmothers, and prosepctive moms. Iots of pictures of kids who have been adopted and of those who wait for help. It sells for $3.50 (including 50¢ shipping charge). Send your orders to: Mrs. Diane Nason, Oregon FCVN, P.O. Box 674, Ashland, OR 97520.

Lehigh Valley FCVN has 19-inch Raggedy Dolls for sale: Asian, Black, White - boy or girl dolls. They are selling them for $7.00 plus 50¢ for postage.
WRITE: Iehigh Valley FCVN
1835 Troxell Street
Allentown, PA 18103

FCVN - Viet Nam

Hope has come to the homeless and hopeless children of Viet Nam in the form of the volunteer agencies, one of which is FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM. FCVN was established in 1967 by a group of Denver area physicians. FCVN's purpose is to aid orphaned, sick, injured, abandoned, and otherwise needy children of Viet Nam. FCVN today is a nation-wide, non-profit and non-affiliated organization of people who have joined hands in an effort to reach these children.

The FCVN Center is located in Gia Dinh, just outside Saigon; it is staffed by American volunteer and Vietnamese child care workers. The Center is the heart of FCVN.

It is from the Center that the supplies are dispersed to the provincial orphanages spread throughout the country. Conditions vary at these gathering places for discarded lives, from poor to unspeakable, with a mortality rate that can reach as high as 80%. FCVN's Overseas Staff visit as often as possible over twenty such orphanages, with them they bring the bare necessities of life sent by FCVN Chapters all over the United States.

A unique program called the Foster Orphanage Program is also administered through the FCVN Staff. This program was established as a means of personal help from families and groups in the U.S., directly to the orphanages, as it is our belief that one of the best possible means to aid the destitute and orphaned children in Viet Nam is to aid the orphanages and centers where they are cared for.

The Child Care Training Program is administered at the FCVN Center. This training program is aimed at the semi-skilled and unskilled workers who are currently the backbone work force of the orphanages. By training these women in the skill of child care, we hope to offer a future to women who might otherwise remain unemployed in a country torn be economic strife.

The FCVN Center is home to children hopelessly and undeniably abandoned for whom adoption seems the best answer. While they wait for the day that they will go home to loving parents in the United States, the children are expertly cared for by the American and Vietnamese staff of FCVN. Their bodies and their spirits are nourished in order that the day may come when they, too, will board a plane like these children bound for home, parents, love, and a future.

The volunteer staff at the FCVN Center sees it, not so much as a place, but a spirit, an effort of hundreds of people coming together to offer assistance, security, love, and a future to thousands of children through the programs that they administer for Friends of Children of Viet Nam from throughout the United States and in Europe. "It isn't the address or the building that counts; it's the concern and giving of those who make this place a reality that will make the difference in the lives of the children as they face tomorrow," says the Director, Cherie Clark.

Much is being done--but much, very much, remains to be done. All of this work requires money, time, and love. The children are waiting--waiting for someone to care. Will we forget them? Will we let them be forgotten? Their future depends on today...tomorrow will be too late. In the words of John Denver, we say, "Come stand beside us, we can find a better way."

NEVER ABANDON THEM!

Editorial by Phyllis A. Carson taken from MABA FCVN Newsletter

If you are going to adopt or support a child, why not a Vietnamese or an American-Vietnamese child? There are thousands of orphans with a very little hope of their ever finding homes. We, the people, can give them the hope they need.

Questions will enter your mind and you will get all kinds of free advice. Again and again, you will hear, "Why don't you adopt or help an American child?" To me and hundreds of others an answer is very simple. There are hundreds of people concerned about the American children, as there are specialized agencies to find homes for these children. Yet, there are places in the world where abandoned children have almost no hope...and that place is Viet Nam.

To quote Phila Henrietta Case: "Oh! Why does the wind blow upon me so wild? Is it because I'm nobody's child?" Think of those words and then picture in your mind Vietnamese babies waiting to be adopted or helped. Children who had American fathers. Handicapped children and the mentally retarded who will never be adopted. Children of all ages, alone, afraid and longing for love. That is the child you must find, and he or she is there ...waiting just for you. You are the hope they never had. Some say there is only a small number of them, but there are thousands ...waiting.

The French Government recognized the children of her soldiers and gave them citizenship and education and, where necessary, financial aid. And it's been said time and time again: "You Americans do nothing for your soldier's children. Why is that?" Only you, the concerned, can answer that.

Children have died in Viet Nam waiting. It's horrifying isn't it to imagine children dying? Yet, it happens. The children need you and you are their hope...NEVER ABANDON THEM!

--Photo by Ross Meador--

Legislative News

The following bills were not passed by the 93rd Congress. It is vital that they be resubmitted, acted upon, and passed. Please write to your Representatives and Senators urging that these bills be reconsidered by the 94th Congress. Only your interest and concern can give life to the rebirth of these bills.

BILL H.R. 16159 - Rep. Rarick (Louisiana), Rep. Aspin (Col.), Rep. Heckler (Mass.) introduced a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from Gross Income for social, agency, legal, and related expenses incurred with the adoption of a child by a taxpayer.

BILL H.R. 12315 - Rep. Sisk introduced this Bill to eliminate the limitation of two restrictions that have been placed on immediate relative status visas.

BILL H.R. 7555 - Rep. Koch (N.Y.) introduced this Bill to grant equal immigrant status of foreign orphans being adopted by single parents as is being granted to orphans being adopted by married couples.

BILL H.R. 03626 - This Bill was introduced to amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow deductions of medical, legal, and certain other expenses in connection with adoption.

BILL H.R. 04916 - This Bill spelled out deductions for agency fees, legal fees, and related expenses incurred in an adoption.

BILL H.R. 05866 - This is another Bill which supports Income Tax Deductions for adoption expense.

--Photo by B. J. Beaird--

Reading List

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION LAWS, PROCEDURES AND IMPEDIMENTS PERTAINING TO INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTIONS. This recently published article attempts to compile and analyze current United States law, and to review some of the problems caused by official interpretations and regulations. Possible solutions to the more prevalent problems are also discussed. The paper is based upon published laws and treatises and upon the personal experiences of immigration officials and foreign adoption specialists. If you would like a copy of the article, please write to:

THE DENVER JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW & POLICY
University of Denver College of Law
200 West Fourteenth Ave.
Denver, CO 80203

Please enclose $1.25 to cover printing and mailing.

-from Paul K. Driessen,
Editor, DJIL&P

ALL ABOUT US, by Eva Knox Evans. The author's frame of reference seems to be that differences in people are natural and desirable. It offers remarkable insight about the way people behave. K thru 6**

BLACK IS BROWN IS TAN, by Arnold Adoff. A lovely story-poem describing the author's own interracial family. Pre-school thru 1. **

**from Open Door News, Sept., 1974 ** are reviews extracted from STARTING OUT RIGHT, available from the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

HANDBOOK FOR PROSPECTIVE SINGLE PARENTS. The Handbook costs $1.75 prepaid and is available from Ms. Hope Marindin, Single Parents Committee, 3824 Legation Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20015. (August-September Edition, OURS)

--Photo by Ross Meador--

COUNT ME IN

_____ Enclosed is my/our donation of $_____ to help the children.

_____ Foster Orphanage Plan ($10 per month commitment)
I/We would like to join in the support of _____ Orphanage.
I/We will send $10 per month by the 20th of each month _____ or $120 a year _____.

_____ 1975 F.C.V.N Membership Fee ($1.00 per person)

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

_____

Make check payable to Friends of Children of Viet Nam

Mail to: F.C.V.N.
600 Gilpin
Denver, CO 80218

ALL DONATIONS ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE

****

FOR SALE: _____ FCVN Note Cards - 12 for $1.75 (includes handling)

_____ "Chosen Moms" Cookbook - $3.50 (includes handling)

****

Enclosed are names and addresses of friends who are also interested in helping the children.

_____ _____

_____ _____

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OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM

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THE LONG JOURNEY OF TIMOTHY THANH

Blond Lee Sanne Buchanan enjoys the stir she creates in the supermarket when people see the merry elfin child obviously of Oriental descent in her shopping cart. The captivating two year old usually greets his viewers with two tiny fingers raised in the universal "V" while with a disarming lisp saying "Peace."

If the child Timothy could remember, he might have more to say about peace. He is the abandoned son of a Vietnamese mother and an American soldier. His first months in a Vietnamese orphanage were grim, his future in doubt.

What happened between then and now is the story of the tenacity of his new mother and the courage of his new father.

In October 1967, Lee Sanne chose what she hoped wan an auspicious moment, crossed her fingers and said gingerly, "John, I've done something."

She had written the Pearl Buck Foundation to ask how to adopt a war orphan.

John Buchanan, 34, a high school teacher in the Cherry Creek system in suburban Denver and already the father of three very young children responded, "Don't rush me."

He wondered whether Lee Sanne and he were emotionally and financially prepared for such responsibility. Their home in Littleton, Colorado, is modest, pleasant; their pocketbook is not elastic. They are members of First Plymouth Congregational UCC, Englewood, Colorado.

"I am militantly against the attendant suffering in war, and I feel the need to share the fruits of our confortable society," John declares. "But can I feed, educate, just cope with on any level, four kids under the age of five?"

The mind of Lee Sanne, an impulsive, articulate 26, was free from such doubts. Since childhood she had dreamed of adopting a child of mixed racial origin. The plight of Vietnamese orphans and America's responsibility for them urged her dream toward reality.

"A great sense of gratitude" for the well being of their last child, two-year-old Scott, reinforced her desire to adopt a child. Before Scott's birth she had been very ill and was prepared for a child with birth defects.

"I couldn't just say, 'Thank you, God,'" she recalls. "I had to do something tangible.

In the nostalgia of a child-centered Christmas season, they decided to proceed with the adoption. Since then, they learned the fine art of the runaround. They found how elusive the tangible can become.

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In his intellectually precise manner, John sums up the months which followed: "We found that in our world humanitarian impulses are practically stifled by red tape."

Her notebook chronicles the year of anticipation and frustration that followed their Christmas decision to make a dream come true. "I saved all scraps of information and shortcuts that might help someone else adopt a Vietnamese baby. Someday I may even write a book about it."

Contacting the Denver welfare agency for a home study, the Buchanans were urged to adopt an American child. There were more children available than there were eligible families wishing to adopt. Agencies set priorities.

"We set priorities too," Lee Sanne insists. "At the worst in this country, orphans will have a roof over their heads and something to eat. In Vietnam, the child will either die, or, if he manages to survive, he will live without citizenship, without civil rights, without a chance in the world."

Then a friend told Lee Sanne about the Friends of the Children of Vietnam, founded in 1967 by Dr. Theodore Gleichman.

Dr. Gleichman referred them to Mrs. Duane Grant in Boulder, Colorado, who outlined the long and difficult process involved in getting a baby from Vietnam. What followed was a curious heartening-and-disheartening interweaving of people who did and did not care to help them.

Their next contact, Tim Fitzgerald, corresponded with Rosemary Taylor of the Phu My orphanage in Saigon. A teacher by trade, a nurse of necessity, Rosemary Taylor is a strong and impatient citizen of the world.

Her first dispassionate letter to the Buchanans in March read: "It is best to wait until the last moment to actually choose the child because I like to be quite sure that the child is developing normally and sometimes it is hard to tell. Sometimes, too, the baby dies before adoption is complete. If find it prudent to get a birth certificate of about the desired age, and if the child dies then substitute another child on the same certificate. As you will realize, many of these children have no certificates nor names, so one can substitute certificates with a clear conscience."

Lee Sanne and John have been married for less than ten years, and they already have natural children of their own. Accordingly, they did not qualify as adoptive parents in Vietnam. But the restrictions could be waived--for a fee. So they hired a lawyer.

The delivery expenses for their new child totaled $270. If an adult could escort for the baby could not be found, they would have to pay an additional adult airfare.

Despite the costly delays, a year-old child called Timothy became a reality in their minds.

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Birth, marriage and financial certificates, a statement of the "moral character" of the Buchanans, and the power of attorney went to Jean Lambert, a Vietnamese lawyer.

People in the Denver metropolitan area who knew about all their trials began calling to give encouragement.

After a long silence from Saigon, Lee Sanne recalls, "We were discouraged and despondent, particularly because of the fierce fighting in and around Saigon. We hoped and prayed that Rosemary and Timothy were safe."

A letter in June from Rosemary justified their fears: "Saigon is in worse shape than ever, and the orphan situation is tragic. We've just had an influx of a couple hundred more babies into Phu My. They were evacuated from an orphanage in Cholon. Oure hands are more than full."

But a little later came the good news: "Here at last is a photo of the little boy I have chosen for you. He is Eurasian and in very good health besides being a handsome creature. I'm sure he'll be a woderful addition to your family. Let me know if Thanh pleases you."

"When we saw the picture," Lee Sanne recalls, "we both cried. It was like seeing our own baby for the first time. We became even more impatient about the seemingly hopelessly tangled red tape."

Rosemary instructed the Buchanans to file a petition with their nearest Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization to have Timothy qualified as an eligible orphan. Eligibility had to be established before they could apply for his entry visa into the states. In addition, they needed two copies of an affidavit of support and two copies of "financial evidence."

In August the Buchanans asked the U. S. Embassy in Saigon if anyone would be willing to accompany the baby to America. "No, sorry," was the reply.

An Immigration representative came to the Buchanan house to investigate. The office of Colorado's junior Senator Peter Dominick promised to call and cable until something was done. The Department of Social Service agreed to write the Bureau of Immigration, but first required the appropriate medical, social and legal papers from the would-be adopters.

"All this paper work is enought to drive one up the wall," wrote Rosemary. "I'll or rather we'll win over this mountain of American bureaucracy. Courage."

After sending an airline ticket to Saigon, Lee Sanne and John wrote, called prayed and fumed.

October brought the breakthrough. Pan American Airlines called. They had found an escort for the baby. Lee Sanne scribbled in her journal, "The time has come!"

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heat becomes too fierce.

On the second floor we have three rooms serving as our bedrooms and isolation rooms for premature and new-born babies, and sick babies. Down below is a large living or reception room, and servery.

Behind the main building is another block with 5 rooms upstairs, now occupied by the resident vietnamese staff. Downstairs is the kitchen, laundry, garages, and a bedroom for older children. The house is surrounded by a small garden... A treasure here!

As I write this we have 45 children in the house, and 37 of these are babies... more are arriving each week. The logistics involved have been absorbing all our time this last month... hiring staff, food-markenting, acquisition of more furniture, exploration of possible sources of babyfood, milk and other necessities.

Until a few days ago we had been going to market every couple of days and hauling vegetables back on the motorcycle (then our only means of transport) One morning I taxied to Saigon market, instead of the local market, armed with bigger bags, and more money, hoping for better bargains. I reached for my purse to pay for a pumpkin and was stunned to find the nylon bag had been slashed open and the purse gone. The loss paralyzed me for the rest of the morning... but the world had not come to an end, and the babies still had to be fed. The loss had been substantial, and I was only grateful that I had already purchased the mosquito netting before going to the food market. After that I kept to the local markets.

Now we have acquired a car, a bright blue Renault sent to us by TERRE DES HOMMES France and released to us from the port after one month of frustrating conflict with local bureaucracy and inter-ministerial lack of cooperation. The credit for the release of the car belongs entirely to Yvette. She was deperate from months of taxying from orphanage to hospitals with sick babies...from standing in the filthy noon-day heat waiting for "cyclos", with a dying baby on one arm and a bottle of intravenous fluid supported by the other... from carrying babies on the back of my motorcycle... from endless arguments with unscrupulous cab-drivers over fares. Then with her outspoken, no-nonsense approach, she had to succeed. But at what cost! As she was shuffled from Ministry to Ministry, her last vestiges of belief in the integrity of Governments, dissolved Each ministry concerned, Foreign, Interior, Health, Social Affairs, Finance, and Public Works, seemed bent on a policy of mutual misinterpretation and asinine conclusions, and in most cases the Director would be absent, either "in-conference", at Dalat, or in Japan. (those are the three standard excuses for absence amongst higher strata personel. On a lower level "fatigue" is the common excuse). Only today did she complete the formalities of registering the car, and that notwithout bitter conflict. The Ministry of Public Works refused yesterday to register it, under the series desired, because they suspected the car was for her "personal" use. It is beyond my imagination to conjure up any "personal" use one might have for a car in this country at the present moment. "Driving for pleasure" is a ludicrous concept.

Special Feature

VIETNAM'S LITTLE AMBASSADORS TO NORWAY

By Phu Si

Saigon, November I5. - "How do our Vietnamese youngsters compare with Norwegian children?". Mr. T. Jelstad, President of the Norwegian Committee for Southeast Asia, thought for a moment and replied: "Generally speaking, kids are the same the world over. Practically all the 76 Vietnamese children who are now living in Norway have assimilated to life in my country without any serious problems." He opened a photo album and pointed at a picture of a little girl of four with a chubby face and big brilliant eyes. "This", he continued, "is Phung Thi Kim Lan. Little Lan was adopted two years ago by a Norwegian dentist and his wife. She had never slept in a bed before and insisted on sleeping on the floor. Instead of forcing her, Lan's foster mother put a mattress on the floor and joined the little girl until gradually she gained her confidence and coaxed her to sleep in a bed. By now, Lan is the pride and joy of the household." Turning the pages of the album, he pointed at a picture of two plump and healthy looking kids of about two or three and said: "This is little Hong and that is Hue. When they arrived in Norway, they were both quite ill and little Hue had tuberculosis. By now they have completely recovered."

Vietnamese orphans who are adopted by Norwegian families receive the same education as any Norwegian child. They learn Norwegian in primary school and later French, English and German in high school. However, every year, they are taught Vietnamese during their summer vacation so they won't forget their country of origin. Ordinarily, foster parents don't tell youngsters they are adopted. But in this case the kids are bound to discover their Vietnamese origin. A special clause in the adoption papers specifies that an orphan at the age of I8, has a choice to remain in Norway or return to Vietnam.

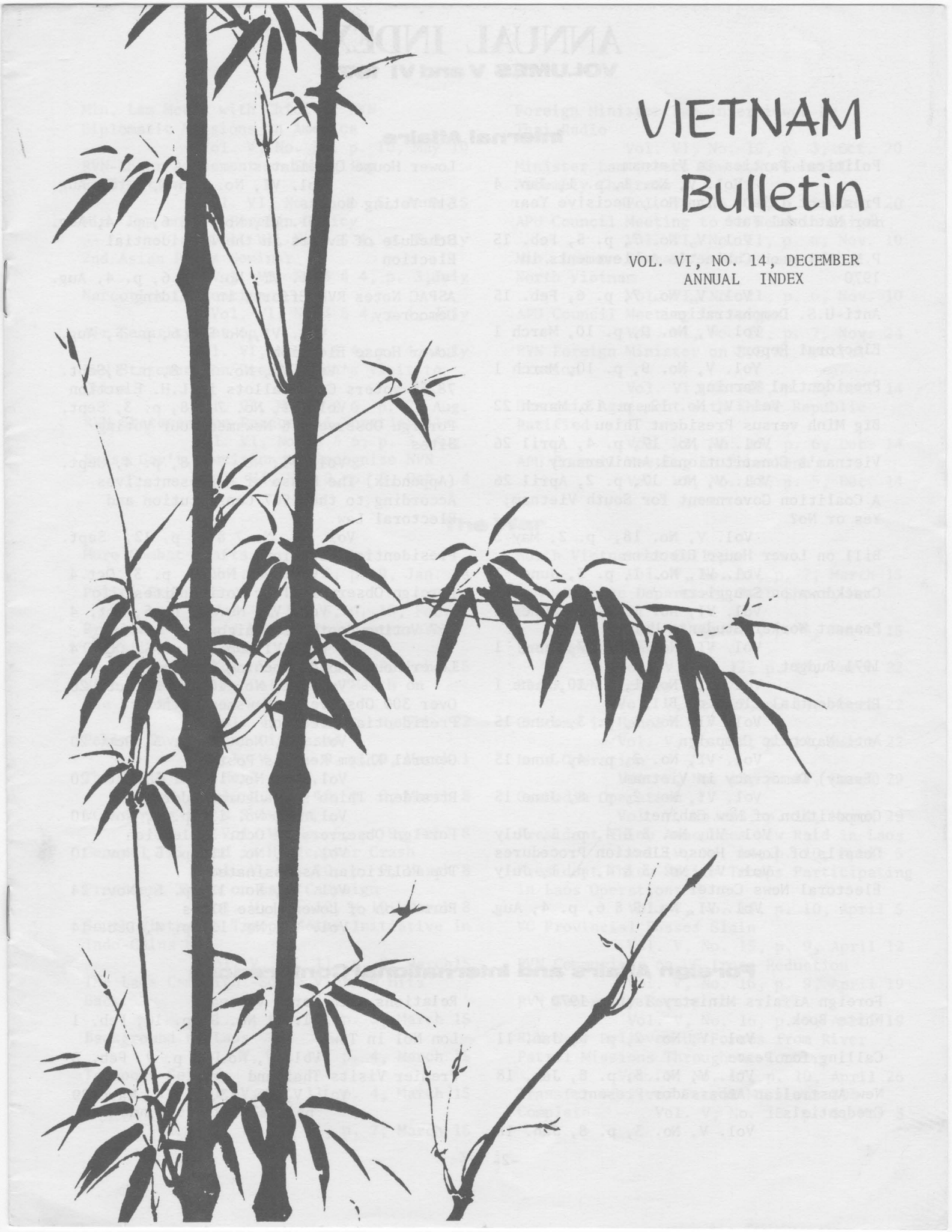
The Norwegian Committee for Southeast Asia is a private humanitarian organization and one of its aims in Vietnam is to select orphans for adoption by Norwegian families. The waiting list is long and the adoption rules in Norway are complex and strict. Thusfar 76 orphans between the ages of six months to two years have found a home. Mr. Jelstad ruefully acknowledged that if adoption procedures are difficult in Norway, the paperwork and red tape in Vietnam are awe inspiring. Scores of government offices are involved and mountains of papers have to be processed and sometimes all that gets no results. The ones that suffer from this bureaucracy are the orphans. Mr. Jelstad explained that in Korea which has experienced a similar destructive war as the one in Vietnam, the Korean government has greatly simplified adoption procedures. As a result, many Korean orphans have found a new and happy life abroad. There is a tendency in Vietnam, he continued, to believe once orphans leave they'll never return. That is not true. Also, government officials seem to think that sending orphans abroad reflects unfavourably on Vietnam and creates the impression abroad that this country is unable to cope with its social problems.

Mr. Jelstad related the great care and detailed follow-up devoted to each and every orphan processed for adoption in Norway. A personal history book is prepared for each orphan and this is constantly kept up-to-date by the Committee. Every detail of the youngster's development is recorded and once a year the Committee sends a representative to Vietnam to give a progress report to the Vietnamese government. These reports are accompanied by photos of the children and their foster parents. So it isn't true, said Mr. Jelstad that the children are forever cut off from their country of origin.

Another problem which has been solved satisfactorily, is religion. The majority of Vietnamese children who are now living in Norway, came from Catholic orphanages and were baptized after admittance. In Norway, most people are Protestants. Therefore, another clause in the adoption papers specifies that Catholic priests will provide religious education and church benefits.

There are literally hundreds of Norwegian families who would like to adopt Vietnamese children but this year only 70 families have met the stringent conditions required for adoption by the Norwegian government. Not only in Vietnam but in all war-torn countries social rehabilitation problems tax governments to the utmost. Orphans, who are the totally innocent victims of the horrors of war, need help more than anyone else for they have their whole life ahead of them. And what is often overlooked, these youngsters are, without exception, outstanding little ambassadors from Vietnam. For the 76 little boys and girls in Norway have created enormous sympathy from countless Norwegians for the plight of the Vietnamese people who are fighting to preserve their freedom and indepence -- things which are invariably taken for granted in Norway.

Little Hue



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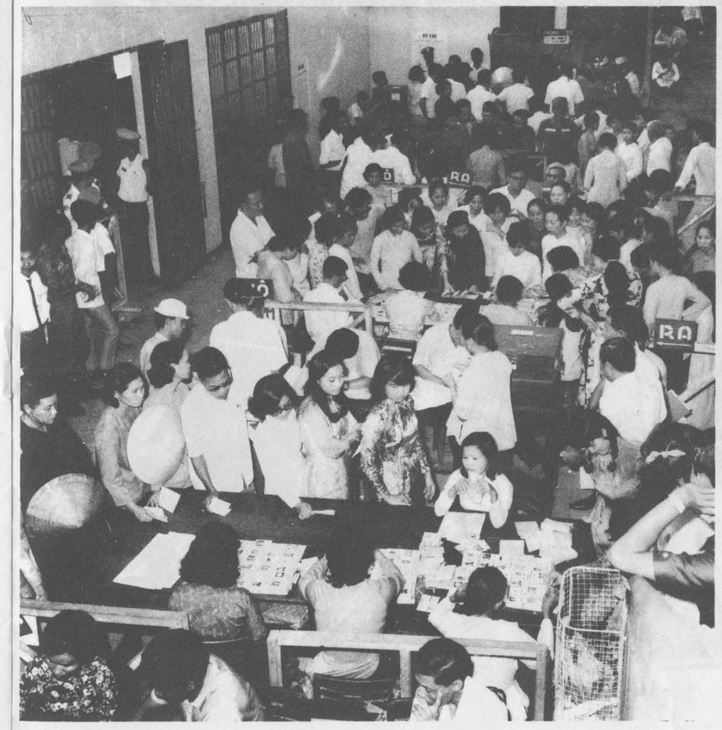
The March of Democracy: Shown above is a polling station on Election Day (for the Lower House) in Saigon City.

Images '71

On the following pages are pictures of major events in Vietnam in 1971.

Above right: *President Nguyen Van Thieu is sworn in for a second 4-year term of office.*

Below: *Voting booths during the recent Elections.*



MILITARY OPERATIONS: At the request of the Khmer Republic, the RVNAF crossed into Cambodia last year to thwart the North Vietnamese offensive in that country.

On February 8, 1971, President Nguyen Van Thieu ordered the RVNAF to cross into Laos and attack the logistics and storage installations of the North Vietnamese Army along Route 9.

FAREWELL TO OUR ALLIES

A representative of the South Vietnamese people expresses his gratitude and shakes hands with a U.S. officer.

On March 26, 1971, the first Anniversary of the "Land-to-the-Tiller" program, was proclaimed National Farmers' Day by President Nguyen Van Thieu.

VIET-NAM BULLETIN

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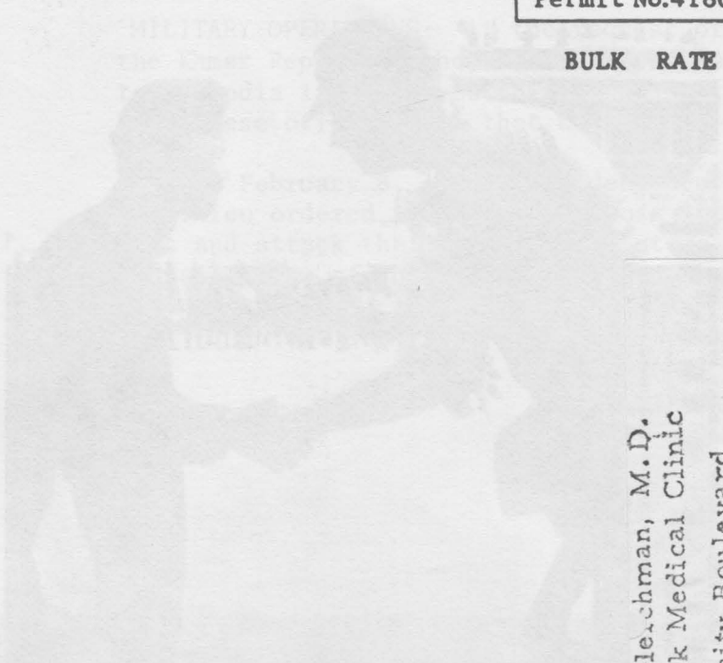

Vol. VI, No. 14
December, 1971

Theodore K. Gleichman, M.D.
University Park Medical Clinic
1919 S. University Boulevard
Denver, Colorado 80210

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM

A Non-Affiliated, Non-Profit Corporation

October 8, 1973

Dear Friends,

Common to all religious teachings and paramount in much of Christ's teaching is the fact that we all will one day be judged on our works. Scriptures also describe for us, our responsibilities to our fellow man, to widows and orphans..."Inasmuch as ye have done unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me," Christ told us.

In war-ravaged Vietnam, thousands of frightened, wounded or hungry orphaned children are desperately in need of help and friendship from America's concerned Christians. We, the Friends of Children of Vietnam are turning to you for help. October 22-28 marks this year's effort to raise funds to heal broken bodies, mend disturbed minds and tortured dreams and find loving homes for some of these war-torn children.

Please help us do this important work. We ask you to bring our appeal for the children to the attention of your congregation ...soon...the children are watching and waiting. Remember the children, and they'll mever forget you.

Sincerely,

Jenny L. Fitt

Ms. Jenny L. Fitt
Coordinator/Special Projects

James A. Fitt

Mr. James A. Fitt
Director

For further information contact Connie Kuschling
443-1697

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM

A Non-Affiliated, Non-Profit Corporation

For Release Monday, October 8, 1973

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIETNAM ANNOUNCE RUND-RAISING CAMPAIGN

Friends of Children of Vietnam, an all-volunteer non-profit corporation headquartered in Denver, has announced a four week campaign to raise $200,000.00 for use in the organization's children's homes in Vietnam.

In conjunction with the fund drive, Colorado Governor John Vanderhoof has proclaimed the week of October 22 to 28, 1973 as "Colorado Friends of The Children of Vietnam Week." In announcing the proclamation, the Governor's Office said,

> "the orphaned and abandoned children of Vietnam have very real and pressing needs which the people of Colorado recognize and are determined to help solve... and whereas Colorado and Coloradoans have traditionally supported the right of every child to life and hope for the future; and now, therefore, I, John D. Vanderhoof, Governor of the State of Colorado, do hereby proclaim the week of October 22 through 28, 1973 as COLORADO FRIENDS OF THE CHILDREN OF VIETNAM WEEK and urge all citizens to support this worthy cause."

According to Jenny Fitt, fund-raising chairman of the organization, the campaign which begins today includes contributions of talent and money from major corporations; a special fund-raising effort coordinated through more than 2000 local clubs, organizations and churches; a special evening of entertainment

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ADOPTION AGENCY: 445 South 68th Street / Boulder, Colorado 80303 • (303) 494-7305

headlined by Danny O'Neil for Monday, October 22; a massive metro-wide door-to-door effort; and finally the organization's first international conference to be held at Colorado Women's College Saturday and Sunday October 27 and 28, 1973.

During the past seven years, Friends of Children of Vietnam has collected and distributed some $250,000.00 worth of food, clothing and medical supplies, according to Mrs. Fitt. The all volunteer organization now maintains in Vietnam three separate homes for children. "Ninety percent of our funds are used for direct services, while the remaining ten percent is used to administer the program," Mrs. Fitt said.

Money raised from the campaign will be used to establish and staff additional child care centers for abandoned and parentless children in Vietnam.

Individuals interested in donating time or money are encouraged to contact: FCVN Headquarters, 4568 Beach Court, Denver - telephone 778-4144.

For additional information contact:

Ms. Jenny Fitt
Boulder
Res Tele: 494-2884

Mr. Jerry Guth
Denver
Bus Tele: 292-1240

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM

A Non-Affiliated, Non-Profit Corporation

For Release on Wednesday, October 10, 1973

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIETNAM TO KNOCK ON 200,000 DOORS

Friends of Children of Vietnam, an all volunteer organization, today announced a massive metro-wide door-to-door fund-raising effort for the establishment of additional child-care facilities and the procurement of badly needed food, clothing and medical supplies for Vietnamese children. Some 200,000 doors will be knocked on in the next three weeks leading up to the week of October 22-28, which just recently Governor Vanderhoof proclaimed as Colorado's first Friends of the Children of Vietnam Week.

Mrs. Fitt, spokesman for the Friends of the Children of Vietnam, said, "It's a big job and we still need help - but one way or another we'll reach our goal. Those who want to help by giving a tax deductible contribution or volunteering help are encouraged to contact FCVN headquarters: 4568 Beach Court, Denver, 80211 - Telephone: 778-6144."

For additional information contact:

Ms. Jenny Fitt
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Denver
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FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM

A Non-Affiliated, Non-Profit Corporation

For Release Wednesday, October 17, 1973

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIETNAM ANNOUNCES INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Friends of Children of Vietnam today announced the dates and location of its first international conference. Scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, October 27 and 28 at Colorado Women's College, the conference comes on the heels of Colorado Friends of The Children of Vietnam Week proclaimed by Colorado Governor John Vanderhoof's office.

In addition to member workshops in the areas of adoption, fund raising, and public relations, the agenda includes presentations by Clayton Hagen, Founder of the Committee for A Thousand, an adoption group in New Jersey, and a special address by Rosemary Taylor, FCVN Overseas Director, headquartered in Saigon.

Rosemary Taylor, working 18 hours a day for the past seven years has, together with an equally dedicated staff, saved the lives of literally thousands of children and placed hundreds more with adoptive parents in France, Canada, and the United States.

According to Jenny Fitt, spokesman for FCVN, "The conference will be attanded by some 250 FCVN volunteers from all over the U.S., representing 20 chapters in some 14 states. We welcome all others who would like to join us for

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ADOPTION AGENCY: 445 South 68th Street / Boulder, Colorado 80303 • (303) 494-7305

all or just part of the conference." Interested parties should contact firm headquarters,

4568 Beach Court, Denver, 80211 - Telephone 778-6144.

For additional information contact:

Ms. Jenny Fitt
Boulder
Tele: 494-2884

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FRIENDS
OF CHILDREN
OF VIET NAM
4568 BEACH COURT
DENVER, COLO. 80211

NEWSLETTER

Fall

Editor: Karen Mattison

HOPE RETURNS FROM THE BRINK OF DEATH .....

Her name is Esperanza. It means hope. Esperanza, a fragile, month-old 4 pound baby, was given her name on the way to Saigon from an orphanage in the Mekong Delta. The nurse who had picked her up didn't know if she could survive the seven-hour trip to Saigon. She needed all the "hope" she could get just to stay alive.

In provincial orphanages, staffs don't have the medical facilities, or the personnel, to give the newborn--many premature--the medical aid they need. One of the options open is getting children to a medical-care center--such as the To Am nursery or the World Vision Center--in Saigon.

DAILY DEATHS

A week passed at To Am. Esperanza lived, but on Thursday a child died. On Sunday a third child died and on Tuesday, a fourth.

Dehydration, which in the hot Saigon climate can steal live from a child in a matter of hours, is the primary killer.

Outside the nursery sit two unusable incubators which could be the difference between life and death for many children. Because the electrical power isn't strong enough, they can't be used. A request has been made to tie into a U.S. government electric line, which has enough voltage, but the problem hasn't been resolved.

SICK WITHOUT WARNING

Esperanza seemed to be gaining weight and flourishing when, without warning, she got sick and started getting dehydrated.

A tube from an intravenous feeding bottle, for getting medicine and fluid into her failing body was inserted into a vein in her head. But she sank lower and lower.

"I though she would die during the night," said Ilse Ewald, a German nurse working at To Am. "She was really bad."

All night Miss Ewald sat holding the baby. A nail hammered into the wall held the intravenous bottle.

ON WAY TO HEALTH

By dawn, Esperanza was holding her own. By noon she was on her way to recovery. Several days later the bottle was gone, and the baby was outside with the other children.

"Perhaps every child at To Am should be called Esperanza," a friend visiting the nursery observed.

Rather than seeing babies die, the people who work at To Am see babies live--babies that without help would be dead.

--Photos and Story by DAVID CUPP

Nurse Ilse Ewald didn't think Esperanza could live through the night.

A Child Lives...

Reproduced courtesy the Denver Post

(see story page two)

The next morning she was still alive.

After three weeks

Within a week she was out of intensive care

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The general headquarters of our nationwide, volunteer, non-profit, non-affiliated corporation is located in Denver. Under the guiding hand of the board and officers, we are divided into five areas of responsibility: (1) Life Support, (2) Public Relations and Fund Raising, (3) Adoptions, (4) Chapter Relations, and (5) Legal and Audit.

The officers area is the guiding hand, finance and the personnel office for Denver and Saigon. The phone (778-6144) is equipped with an inexpensive switching device which enables various people to act as "Secretary of the Day" from their homes. If calls are specific, they are referred to the officers or one of the five areas. 200-400 pieces of mail each week are answered by volunteer secretaries and every donor is sent a personal thank you.

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Nhan-A Boy of Viet Nam - author's name not submitted.

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The Sale brought FCVN over $400 which will go toward the upkeep of Allambie Nursery in Saigon. This nursery is in poor condition and FCVN is hoping to relocate the children, staff and equipment to another building very soon.

BERND & NANCY HEGEL

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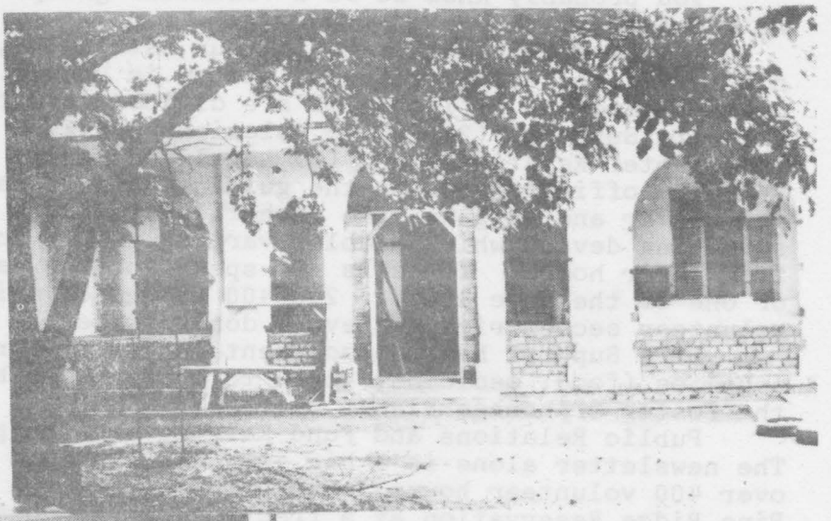
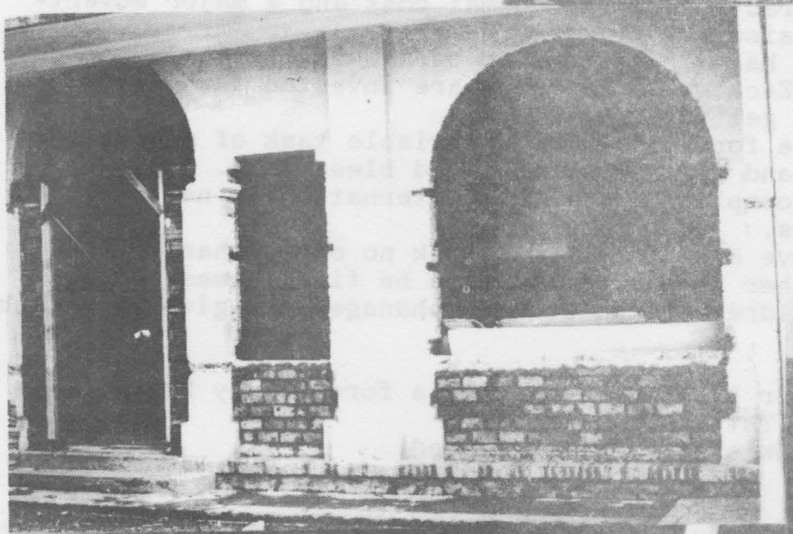
Thank you, Mr. Baldwin!

August 20, 1973

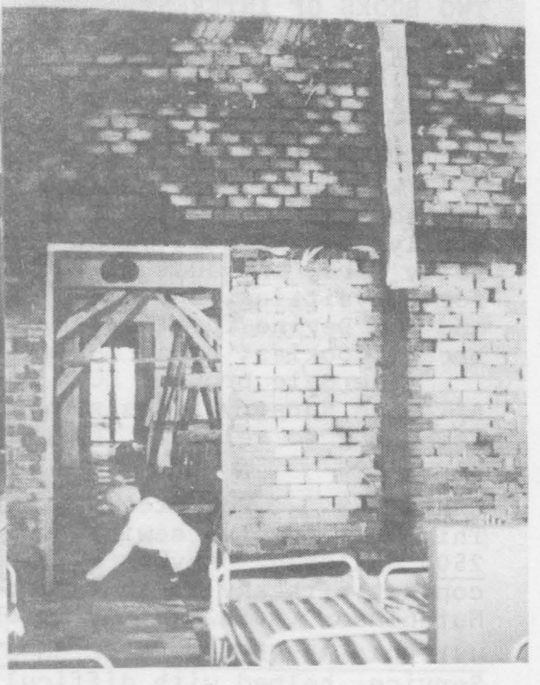
Rebuilding--almost finished now--looks great!!
"New airconditioned part for smaller babies--mosquito screening, etc."
Rosemary Taylor

In July we asked for $5,000 for an addition to Phu My. The babies and older children who will live at Phu My send their heartfelt thanks for your generous contributions.





Phu My



Dear Friends,

The following is our financial statement for the fiscal year 1972 (March 1, 1972 - February 28, 1973). A special "thanks" goes to all of you who helped the nurseries in Saigon and the many orphanages of South Vietnam, through your donations of time, money and supplies.

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 1973

Revenue		
	Contributions	
	Received directly from Public in cash	$63,239
	Securities valued at eventual selling price	7,442
	Total Contributions	$70,681
	Special Events	
	Tet Dinner (after deducting $370 expended for dinner and other direct costs)	$1,162
	Garage Sales	394
	Other Fund-Raising activities	459
	Total Special Events Revenue	$2,015
	Interest and Dividend Income	108
	Total Revenue	$72,804
Expenditures		
	Cash donations to orphanages	$30,392
	Medical supplies, food, clothing, toys, etc.	12,642
	Airline tickets	15,595*
	Postage	2,394**
	Telephone	689
	Operating supplies	3,064
	Total Expenditures	$64,776
Excess of Revenue over Expenditures		$8,028
Add Fund Balance - Beginning		5,513
Fund Balance - Ending		$13,541

Respectfully yours,

Nancy C. Hegel, Treasurer
FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM
August 27, 1973

*This expenditure reimbursed by adoptive families
**This includes cost of shipping supplies to Vietnam

VIETNAMESE CHILDREN TOUCH SO MANY

Frequently passengers on flights from Saigon help with the children who are on their way to the U.S. to meet their adoptive parents. One of these "helpers", Dick Darragh, is seeking information about the progress of the child he cared for on a flight from Saigon on December 1 or 2. He remembers that the little boy's name was Benjamin, and he was about six months old. Would the parents of this child please contact Dick at the following address:

Dick Darragh
1220 Pimlico Ct.
Marietta, Georgia 30060

FCVN NOTEPAPER

To order send $1.50 plus 20¢ postage to:
Vikki Galvin
850 Edward Street
Baldwin, New York

1974 Vietnamese Children's Calendar

Orders are being taken for delightful calendars with pictures drawn by children in Vietnamese orphanages.

These colorful calendars are printed on 100% recycled paper by the Medicine Root Press on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota. This non-profit press uses its income to provide desperately needed cultural materials and instructional aids for the Sioux Indians. The calendars cost $1.50 each. Orders of 100 or more are on a special rate schedule and can be personalized.

Christmas Cards

You can also order your FCVN Christmas Cards now. The cards are printed in red on green with the message "Joy & Peace to All People!" A box of 10 cards sell for $1.50. If you order ten or more boxes, the cost is $1.00 per box.

The sale of these items will be an annual project to help support OPERATION BIRTHRIGHT. We are very enthusiastic about its fund raising potential but we need your help. Maybe your friends and neighbors are interested. They make worthwhile gifts and the more exposure they get, the more orders we get (each calendar contains an order blank for more). Does anybody know of any organizations or groups that want to have a fund raising project? Send us your ideas along with your orders.

Make checks payable to:
Friends of Children of Viet Nam

Mail to:
FCVN
P.O. Box 4583
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Name_____

Address_____ x

_____

Please send me:

___calendar(s) @ $1.50 ea. =_____

___box(es) cards @ $1.50 ea.=_____

___*(___boxes @ $1.00 ea. =_____)

Enclosed is a check for(total)_____

*(for orders of 10 or more boxes)

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM
4568 Beach Court
Denver, Colorado 80211

Because of your interest in the children of Viet Nam, we thought you might like to get in touch with one of our chapters or kindred groups in your area:

Conn.-Mass. Chapter
Connie Boll
8 Dibble St.
Rowayton, Conn. 06853

Florida Chapter
O'Connell
10011 S.W. 197th St.
Miami, Fla. 33157

Georgia Chapter
Engleken
843 Monmouth Drive
Stone Mountain, Ga 30083

Boston Chapter
Larsen
84 Garden Street
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Iowa Chapter
Van Ausdal
514 Meadow St.
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

Harlan
18 N. Tucson Blvd.
Tucson, Ariz. 85716

Thierjung
7670 53rd St., N.
Pinellas Park, Fla. 33565

Mei
249 Prospect St.
Ludlow, Mass. 01056

OURS
3148 Humbold Ave. S.
Minneapolis, Minn. 55408

Open Door Society
1962 Edgewater Drive
Grafton, Wisc. 53024

Lancaster, N.Y. Group
Peters
543 Harris Hill Road
Lancaster, N.Y. 14086

Maryland Chapter
Garbus
5464 Gloucester Rd.
Columbia, Md. 21044

St. Louis Chapter
Cummings
1460 Forest Ave.
Kirkwood, Mo. 63122

Mid-Hudson Valley Chapter
Ryan
27 Joseph Blvd.
Saugerties, N.Y. 12477

Upstate New York FCVN
1014 Bay Road
Webster, N.Y. 14580

Arizona Open Door
Carey
4208 N. Parkway
Scottsdale, Ariz. 85251

Open Door for Adoptable Children
Horn
3025 Kincaid St.
Eugene, Oregon 97405

Adoptive Families of Westchester
Box 127
Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. 10522
Attn: McNamara

WACAP
North 6802 Adams St.
Spokane, Wash. 99208

Families for Children
10 Bowling Green
Pointe Claire 710
Quebec, Canada

Ms. Mary Palmer
7372 Freeman Place
Goleta, Calif. 93017

Philadelphia Chapter
4 Penn Center Plaza
Philadelphia, Pa. 19103
Attn: Sanders, Newman, Blank, Rome, Klaus & Comisky

Panhandle Chapter
Harris
1012 East 5th
Dumas, Texas 79020

Long Island Chapter
110 Old Country Road
Deer Park, N.Y. 11729

Illinois Chapter
Clark
R. R. #2
Hazelwood Addition
Geneseo, Ill. 61254

Robinson
96 Rick Drive
Florence, Mass. 01060

Channel Island Adoption Organization
Linda Goetzinger
2700 Yucca
Camarillo, Calif. 93010

Oregon Chapter FCVN
Nason
P.O. Box 674
Ashland, Oregon 97520

Open Door Society
Ruth Cambell, Pres.
Attn: Diane Barnett
3848 Mt. Vernon Drive
Los Angeles, Calif 90008

Dennis L. Hansen
2229 Hillbeck Drive
Columbia, S.C. 29210

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Friends:

Driving through the mountains last weekend, my boy asked "What's a reservoir?". My answer was simple, but the water system for a large town is not. Without water or if too much come at once, the town will suffer or die. The system must be guided by an overall plan. They catch every trickle of water on the mountain and get it into the reservoir. From the reservoir the water is processed and put into the huge pipeline system. Life giving water is then made available to all the townspeople with the turn of a faucet.

Friends of Children of Vietnam is like a water system. Our nationwide, non-profit, non-affiliated and all volunteer organization is one of the truly, outstanding assets of the U.S. today. We are providing a service and system that allows everyone to help the Vietnamese orphans by contributing tax-free dollars or adopting and all the help to go directly to the children.

One of our people just got back from Vietnam. He saw children with outstretched arms who are going to die if we don't raise enough concern. He saw inadequately staffed orphanages where dedicated people fight to keep these children alive. But worst of all, he saw dead children being taped in cardboard boxes. We are responsible.

We joined Friends of Children of Vietnam because we could see smiling, well cared for, well fed and healthy children in the orphanages. We could see adequately staffed (doctors, nurses, other specialists) nurseries. We could see less children dying.

We promised Rosemary and a great many other people that they will not be limited by us as we set here in our tremendous affluence. Our resources of talent and money are as unlimited as our imaginations and energy and that of other sensitive organization.

The last fiscal year we laid the foundation that will allow us to not only support and expand Rosemary's homes, but to extend our support to many orphanages. All of the workers in our volunteer organization are justly proud. Friends of Children of Vietnam has grown, matured and become more sophisticated at a phenomenal rate. Our membership has grown from several to thousands of new members per month. Continuing what we are doing so well now, we are expanding from there. We are broadening the role of fund raising to catch more trickles and improving our entire organization to be of greater service.

Obviously, the challenge is greater than ever before. Therefore, we appeal to all sustaining members of Friends of Children of Vietnam and all concerned people to help meet this challenge. Children are dying and we can help.

Your Humble Servant,

Al Westlake

Al Westlake, National President

IN HASTE.....FROM ROSEMAY.....HELP!

We have just taken on a NEW HOUSE FOR INTENSIVE CARE, as TO AM is already dangerously overcrowded with 135 children. We considered this a primary necessity. This will mean we have an IMMEDIATE NEED of about 30,000 dollars at least for a year's rent and all necessary installations. That doesn't include running cost! Hope the money is forthcoming! We have already said that we are taking the house. We are also looking for a replacement for ALLEMBIE, which we must find within the next few weeks. That facility is unhealthy. We shall then need 20,000 dollars for rent and installations on the new house. My figures are very approximate. Margaret will produce something more exact, but the truth is, 50,000 dollars we could spend in a month with no problem at all! Crazy, isn't it!

Rosemary J. Taylor
Saigon
August 29

(This is quoted from a letter written to Nancy Hegel, Treasurer.)
There is also desperate need for staff (especially Pediatric Nurses) in Vietnam. Contact FCVN Headquarters

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM
4568 Beach Court
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I am interested in:

_____contributing my services

_____contributing materials

_____Our group needs a speaker

Enclosed are the names and addresses of some of my friends who are also interested in helping the children.

Name _____

Address _____
Street City State Zip

Telephone _____

All donations are tax deductible.

FALL GARAGE SALE

"Crafts and Stuff" will be featured on September 29 and 30 from 9 - 5 at 7636 South Cedar Circle in Littleton, Colorado. Call Joan Wagner at 798-6503 to donate or obtain more information.

THANK YOU COMMITTEE OF 1000 FOR YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO PHU MY

DEADLINE IS NOVEMBER 1

Send whatever you have for the next publication to:

Karen Mattison
4568 Beach Court
Denver, Colorado 80211

FCVN
4568 Beach Ct.
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Non Profit Org.
Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Littleton, Colo. 80120
Permit No. 206

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM

A Non-Affiliated, Non-Profit Corporation

For Release on Wednesday, October 10, 1973

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIETNAM TO KNOCK ON 200,000 DOORS

Friends of Children of Vietnam, an all volunteer organization, today announced a massive metro-wide door-to-door fund-raising effort for the establishment of additional child-care facilities and the procurement of badly needed food, clothing and medical supplies for Vietnamese children. Some 200,000 doors will be knocked on in the next three weeks leading up to the week of October 22-28, which just recently Governor Vanderhoof proclaimed as Colorado's first Friends of the Children of Vietnam Week.

Mrs. Fitt, spokesman for the Friends of the Children of Vietnam, said, "It's a big job and we still need help - but one way or another we'll reach our goal. Those who want to help by giving a tax deductible contribution or volunteering help are encouraged to contact FCVN headquarters: 4568 Beach Court, Denver, 80211 - Telephone: 778-6144."

For additional information contact:

Ms. Jenny Fitt
Boulder
Res Tele: 494-2884

Mr. Jerry Guth
Denver
Bus Tele: 292-1240

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM

A Non-Affiliated, Non-Profit Corporation

For Release Wednesday, October 17, 1973

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIETNAM ANNOUNCES INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Friends of Children of Vietnam today announced the dates and location of its first international conference. Scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, October 27 and 28 at Colorado Women's College, the conference comes on the heels of Colorado Friends of The Children of Vietnam Week proclaimed by Colorado Governor John Vanderhoof's office.

In addition to member workshops in the areas of adoption, fund raising, and public relations, the agenda includes presentations by Clayton Hagen, Founder of the Committee for A Thousand, an adoption group in New Jersey, and a special address by Rosemary Taylor, FCVN Overseas Director, headquartered in Saigon.

Rosemary Taylor, working 18 hours a day for the past seven years has, together with an equally dedicated staff, saved the lives of literally thousands of children and placed hundreds more with adoptive parents in France, Canada, and the United States.

According to Jenny Fitt, spokesman for FCVN, "The conference will be attanded by some 250 FCVN volunteers from all over the U.S., representing 20 chapters in some 14 states. We welcome all others who would like to join us for

HEADQUARTERS: 4568 Beach Court / Denver, Colorado 80211 • (303) 778-6144
ADOPTION AGENCY: 445 South 68th Street / Boulder, Colorado 80303 • (303) 494-7305

all or just part of the conference." Interested parties should contact firm headquarters, 4568 Beach Court, Denver, 80211 - Telephone 778-6144.

For additional information contact:

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Boulder
Tele: 494-2884

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FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM

A Non-Affiliated, Non-Profit Corporation

October 8, 1973

Dear Friends,

"At bottom, and just in the deepest and most important things, we are unutterably alone, and for one person to be able to advise or even help another, a lot must happen, a lot must go well, a whole constellation of things must come in order once to suceed." So wrote Rainer Maria Rilke in her "Letters to a Young Poet."

Our "deepest and most important thing" right now is to raise money to continue our work with the war-displaced children of Vietnam, to patch their broken bodies, to salve their troubled minds and spirits and to place them with loving families.

The Friends of Children of Vietnam do not believe we are unutterably alone...we prefer to believe we are surrounded by people who care. We ask you to bring our needs to the attention of your membership. We ask you to help us to convince the children of Vietnam that they are not alone, without hope. We ask you for success. Remember the children, and the'll never forget you.

Sincerely,

Jenny L. Fitt

Ms. Jenny L. Fitt
Coordinator/Special Projects

James A. Fitt

Mr. James A. Fitt
Director

For further information contact Debbie Suttles
477-6923

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4568 BEACH COURT
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NEWSLETTER

Fall

Editor: Karen Mattison

HOPE RETURNS FROM THE BRINK OF DEATH .....

Her name is Esperanza. It means hope. Esperanza, a fragile, month-old 4 pound baby, was given her name on the way to Saigon from an orphanage in the Mekong Delta. The nurse who had picked her up didn't know if she could survive the seven-hour trip to Saigon. She needed all the "hope" she could get just to stay alive.

In provincial orphanages, staffs don't have the medical facilities, or the personnel, to give the newborn--many premature--the medical aid they need. One of the options open is getting children to a medical-care center--such as the To Am nursery or the World Vision Center--in Saigon.

DAILY DEATHS

A week passed at To Am. Esperanza lived, but on Thursday a child died. On Sunday a third child died and on Tuesday, a fourth.

Dehydration, which in the hot Saigon climate can steal live from a child in a matter of hours, is the primary killer.

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--Photos and Story by DAVID CUPP

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(see story page two)

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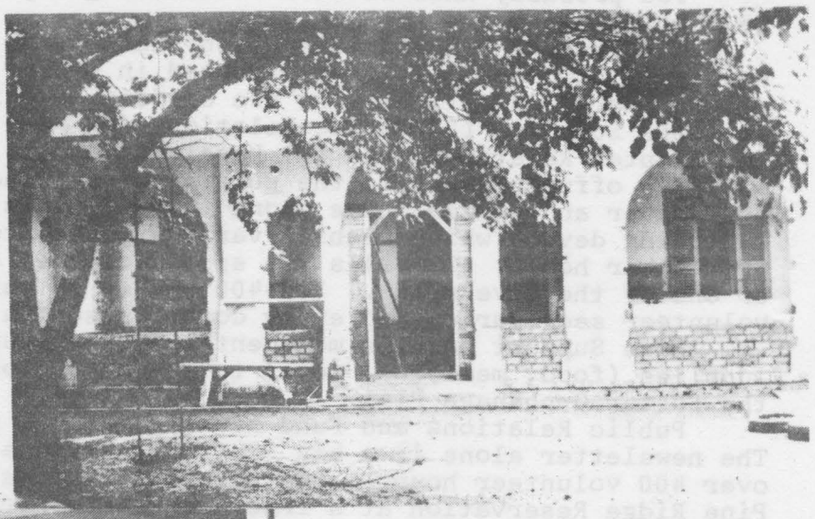
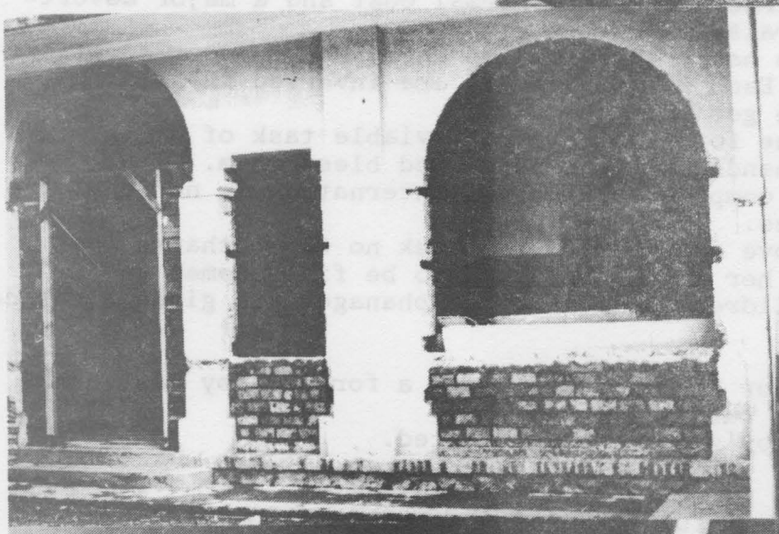
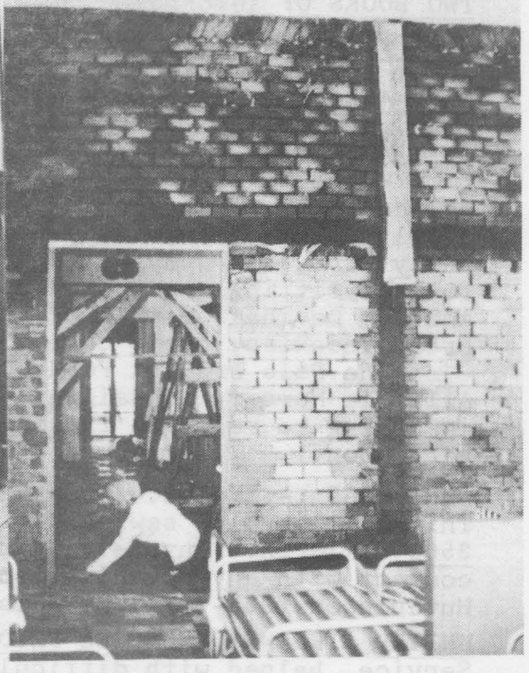
"New airconditioned part for smaller babies--mosquito screening, etc."
Rosemary Taylor

In July we asked for $5,000 for an addition to Phu My. The babies and older children who will live at Phu My send their heartfelt thanks for your generous contributions.





Phu My



Dear Friends,

The following is our financial statement for the fiscal year 1972 (March 1, 1972 - February 28, 1973). A special "thanks" goes to all of you who helped the nurseries in Saigon and the many orphanages of South Vietnam, through your donations of time, money and supplies.

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 1973

Revenue		
	Contributions	
	Received directly from Public in cash	$63,239
	Securities valued at eventual selling price	7,442
	Total Contributions	$70,681
	Special Events	
	Tet Dinner (after deducting $370 expended for dinner and other direct costs)	$1,162
	Garage Sales	394
	Other Fund-Raising activities	459
	Total Special Events Revenue	$2,015
	Interest and Dividend Income	108
	Total Revenue	$72,804
Expenditures		
	Cash donations to orphanages	$30,392
	Medical supplies, food, clothing, toys, etc.	12,642
	Airline tickets	15,595*
	Postage	2,394**
	Telephone	689
	Operating supplies	3,064
	Total Expenditures	$64,776
Excess of Revenue over Expenditures		$8,028
Add Fund Balance - Beginning		5,513
Fund Balance - Ending		$13,541

Respectfully yours,

Nancy C. Hegel, Treasurer
FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM
August 27, 1973

*This expenditure reimbursed by adoptive families
**This includes cost of shipping supplies to Vietnam

VIETNAMESE CHILDREN TOUCH SO MANY

Frequently passengers on flights from Saigon help with the children who are on their way to the U.S. to meet their adoptive parents. One of these "helpers", Dick Darragh, is seeking information about the progress of the child he cared for on a flight from Saigon on December 1 or 2. He remembers that the little boy's name was Benjamin, and he was about six months old. Would the parents of this child please contact Dick at the following address:

Dick Darragh
1220 Pimlico Ct.
Marietta, Georgia 30060

FCVN NOTEPAPER

To order send $1.50 plus 20¢ postage to:
Vikki Galvin
850 Edward Street
Baldwin, New York

1974 Vietnamese Children's Calendar

Orders are being taken for delightful calendars with pictures drawn by children in Vietnamese orphanages.

These colorful calendars are printed on 100% recycled paper by the Medicine Root Press on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota. This non-profit press uses its income to provide desperately needed cultural materials and instructional aids for the Sioux Indians. The calendars cost $1.50 each. Orders of 100 or more are on a special rate schedule and can be personalized.

Christmas Cards

You can also order your FCVN Christmas Cards now. The cards are printed in red on green with the message "Joy & Peace to All People!" A box of 10 cards sell for $1.50. If you order ten or more boxes, the cost is $1.00 per box.

The sale of these items will be an annual project to help support OPERATION BIRTHRIGHT. We are very enthusiastic about its fund raising potential but we need your help. Maybe your friends and neighbors are interested. They make worthwhile gifts and the more exposure they get, the more orders we get (each calendar contains an order blank for more). Does anybody know of any organizations or groups that want to have a fund raising project? Send us your ideas along with your orders.

Make checks payable to:
Friends of Children of Viet Nam

Mail to:
FCVN
P.O. Box 4583
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Name_____

Address_____x

_____

Please send me:
___calendar(s) @ $1.50 ea. =_____
___box(es) cards @ $1.50 ea.=_____
___*(___boxes @ $1.00 ea. =_____)
Enclosed is a check for(total)_____

*(for orders of 10 or more boxes)

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM
4568 Beach Court
Denver, Colorado 80211

Because of your interest in the children of Viet Nam, we thought you might like to get in touch with one of our chapters or kindred groups in your area:

Conn.-Mass. Chapter
Connie Boll
8 Dibble St.
Rowayton, Conn. 06853

Florida Chapter
O'Connell
10011 S.W. 197th St.
Miami, Fla. 33157

Georgia Chapter
Engleken
843 Monmouth Drive
Stone Mountain, Ga 30083

Boston Chapter
Larsen
84 Garden Street
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Iowa Chapter
Van Ausdal
514 Meadow St.
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

Harlan
18 N. Tucson Blvd.
Tucson, Ariz. 85716

Thierjung
7670 53rd St., N.
Pinellas Park, Fla. 33565

Mei
249 Prospect St.
Ludlow, Mass. 01056

OURS
3148 Humbold Ave. S.
Minneapolis, Minn. 55408

Open Door Society
1962 Edgewater Drive
Grafton, Wisc. 53024

Lancaster, N.Y. Group
Peters
543 Harris Hill Road
Lancaster, N.Y. 14086

Maryland Chapter
Garbus
5464 Gloucester Rd.
Columbia, Md. 21044

St. Louis Chapter
Cummings
1460 Forest Ave.
Kirkwood, Mo. 63122

Mid-Hudson Valley Chapter
Ryan
27 Joseph Blvd.
Saugerties, N.Y. 12477

Upstate New York FCVN
1014 Bay Road
Webster, N.Y. 14580

Arizona Open Door
Carey
4208 N. Parkway
Scottsdale, Ariz. 85251

Open Door for Adoptable Children
Horn
3025 Kincaid St.
Eugene, Oregon 97405

Adoptive Families of Westchester
Box 127
Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. 10522
Attn: McNamara

WACAP
North 6802 Adams St.
Spokane, Wash. 99208

Families for Children
10 Bowling Green
Pointe Claire 710
Quebec, Canada

Ms. Mary Palmer
7372 Freeman Place
Goleta, Calif. 93017

Philadelphia Chapter
4 Penn Center Plaza
Philadelphia, Pa. 19103
Attn: Sanders, Newman, Blank, Rome, Klaus & Comisky

Panhandle Chapter
Harris
1012 East 5th
Dumas, Texas 79020

Long Island Chapter
110 Old Country Road
Deer Park, N.Y. 11729

Illinois Chapter
Clark
R. R. #2
Hazelwood Addition
Geneseo, Ill. 61254

Robinson
96 Rick Drive
Florence, Mass. 01060

Channel Island Adoption Organization
Linda Goetzinger
2700 Yucca
Camarillo, Calif. 93010

Oregon Chapter FCVN
Nason
P.O. Box 674
Ashland, Oregon 97520

Open Door Society
Ruth Cambell, Pres.
Attn: Diane Barnett
3848 Mt. Vernon Drive
Los Angeles, Calif 90008

Dennis L. Hansen
2229 Hillbeck Drive
Columbia, S.C. 29210

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Friends:

Driving through the mountains last weekend, my boy asked "What's a reservoir?". My answer was simple, but the water system for a large town is not. Without water or if too much come at once, the town will suffer or die. The system must be guided by an overall plan. They catch every trickle of water on the mountain and get it into the reservoir. From the reservoir the water is processed and put into the huge pipeline system. Life giving water is then made available to all the townspeople with the turn of a faucet.

Friends of Children of Vietnam is like a water system. Our nationwide, non-profit, non-affiliated and all volunteer organization is one of the truly, outstanding assets of the U.S. today. We are providing a service and system that allows everyone to help the Vietnamese orphans by contributing tax-free dollars or adopting and all the help to go directly to the children.

One of our people just got back from Vietnam. He saw children with outstretched arms who are going to die if we don't raise enough concern. He saw inadequately staffed orphanages where dedicated people fight to keep these children alive. But worst of all, he saw dead children being taped in cardboard boxes. We are responsible.

We joined Friends of Children of Vietnam because we could see smiling, well cared for, well fed and healthy children in the orphanages. We could see adequately staffed (doctors, nurses, other specialists) nurseries. We could see less children dying.

We promised Rosemary and a great many other people that they will not be limited by us as we set here in our tremendous affluence. Our resources of talent and money are as unlimited as our imaginations and energy and that of other sensitive organization.

The last fiscal year we laid the foundation that will allow us to not only support and expand Rosemary's homes, but to extend our support to many orphanages. All of the workers in our volunteer organization are justly proud. Friends of Children of Vietnam has grown, matured and become more sophisticated at a phenomenal rate. Our membership has grown from several to thousands of new members per month. Continuing what we are doing so well now, we are expanding from there. We are broadening the role of fund raising to catch more trickles and improving our entire organization to be of greater service.

Obviously, the challenge is greater than ever before. Therefore, we appeal to all sustaining members of Friends of Children of Vietnam and all concerned people to help meet this challenge. Children are dying and we can help.

Your Humble Servant,

Al Westlake

Al Westlake, National President

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM

A Non-Affiliated, Non-Profit Corporation

For Release Monday, October 8, 1973

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIETNAM ANNOUNCE RUND-RAISING CAMPAIGN

Friends of Children of Vietnam, an all-volunteer non-profit corporation headquartered in Denver, has announced a four week campaign to raise $200,000.00 for use in the organization's children's homes in Vietnam.

In conjunction with the fund drive, Colorado Governor John Vanderhoof has proclaimed the week of October 22 to 28, 1973 as "Colorado Friends of The Children of Vietnam Week." In announcing the proclamation, the Governor's Office said,

> "the orphaned and abandoned children of Vietnam have very real and pressing needs which the people of Colorado recognize and are determined to help solve... and whereas Colorado and Coloradoans have traditionally supported the right of every child to life and hope for the future; and now, therefore, I, John D. Vanderhoof, Governor of the State of Colorado, do hereby proclaim the week of October 22 through 28, 1973 as COLORADO FRIENDS OF THE CHILDREN OF VIETNAM WEEK and urge all citizens to support this worthy cause."

According to Jenny Fitt, fund-raising chairman of the organization, the campaign which begins today includes contributions of talent and money from major corporations; a special fund-raising effort coordinated through more than 2000 local clubs, organizations and churches; a special evening of entertainment

HEADQUARTERS: 4568 Beach Court / Denver, Colorado 80211 • (303) 778-6144
ADOPTION AGENCY: 445 South 68th Street / Boulder, Colorado 80303 • (303) 494-7305

headlined by Danny O'Neil for Monday, October 22; a massive metro-wide door-to-door effort; and finally the organization's first international conference to be held at Colorado Women's College Saturday and Sunday October 27 and 28, 1973.

During the past seven years, Friends of Children of Vietnam has collected and distributed some $250,000.00 worth of food, clothing and medical supplies, according to Mrs. Fitt. The all volunteer organization now maintains in Vietnam three separate homes for children. "Ninety percent of our funds are used for direct services, while the remaining ten percent is used to administer the program," Mrs. Fitt said.

Money raised from the campaign will be used to establish and staff additional child care centers for abandoned and parentless children in Vietnam.

Individuals interested in donating time or money are encouraged to contact: FCVN Headquarters, 4568 Beach Court, Denver - telephone 778-4144.

For additional information contact:

Ms. Jenny Fitt
Boulder
Res Tele: 494-2884

Mr. Jerry Guth
Denver
Bus Tele: 292-1240

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM

A Non-Affiliated, Non-Profit Corporation

For Release on Wednesday, October 10, 1973

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIETNAM TO KNOCK ON 200,000 DOORS

Friends of Children of Vietnam, an all volunteer organization, today announced a massive metro-wide door-to-door fund-raising effort for the establishment of additional child-care facilities and the procurement of badly needed food, clothing and medical supplies for Vietnamese children. Some 200,000 doors will be knocked on in the next three weeks leading up to the week of October 22-28, which just recently Governor Vanderhoof proclaimed as Colorado's first Friends of the Children of Vietnam Week.

Mrs. Fitt, spokesman for the Friends of the Children of Vietnam, said, "It's a big job and we still need help - but one way or another we'll reach our goal. Those who want to help by giving a tax deductible contribution or volunteering help are encouraged to contact FCVN headquarters: 4568 Beach Court, Denver, 80211 - Telephone: 778-6144."

For additional information contact:

Ms. Jenny Fitt
Boulder
Res Tele: 494-2884

Mr. Jerry Guth
Denver
Bus Tele: 292-1240

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIET NAM

A Non-Affiliated, Non-Profit Corporation

For Release Wednesday, October 17, 1973

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN OF VIETNAM ANNOUNCES INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Friends of Children of Vietnam today announced the dates and location of its first international conference. Scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, October 27 and 28 at Colorado Women's College, the conference comes on the heels of Colorado Friends of The Children of Vietnam Week proclaimed by Colorado Governor John Vanderhoof's office.

In addition to member workshops in the areas of adoption, fund raising, and public relations, the agenda includes presentations by Clayton Hagen, Founder of the Committee for A Thousand, an adoption group in New Jersey, and a special address by Rosemary Taylor, FCVN Overseas Director, headquartered in Saigon.

Rosemary Taylor, working 18 hours a day for the past seven years has, together with an equally dedicated staff, saved the lives of literally thousands of children and placed hundreds more with adoptive parents in France, Canada, and the United States.

According to Jenny Fitt, spokesman for FCVN, "The conference will be attanded by some 250 FCVN volunteers from all over the U.S., representing 20 chapters in some 14 states. We welcome all others who would like to join us for

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ADOPTION AGENCY: 445 South 68th Street / Boulder, Colorado 80303 • (303) 494-7305

all or just part of the conference." Interested parties should contact firm headquarters, 4568 Beach Court, Denver, 80211 - Telephone 778-6144.

For additional information contact:

Ms. Jenny Fitt
Boulder
Tele: 494-2884

Mr. Jerry Guth
Denver
Bus Tele: 292-1240

GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY

The item described below has been transferred from this file to:

X Audiovisual Unit

____ Book Collection

____ Ford Museum in Grand Rapids

Item:

6 cassette tapes – content unknown

The item was transferred from:

Shirley Peck Barnes Papers
Buchanan series
"Miscellaneous materials" folder

Initials/Date ML/4/08