

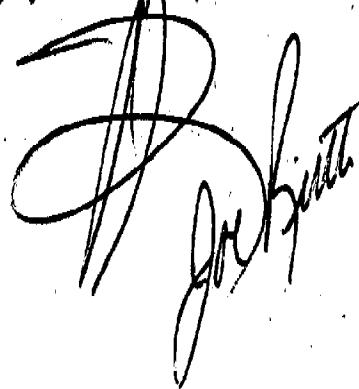
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Col John

Keeler
(Vietnam Refugee Program)



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Capt. UGFT Reserve (0)*

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GIST

—A quick reference aid on U.S. foreign relations primarily for Government use. Not intended as a comprehensive U.S. policy statement.



BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

July 1978

1. Background: Since the fall of Indochina to the Communists in the spring of 1975, there has been a steady flow of refugees -- totaling well over a third of a million -- risking their lives to escape from Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam to non-Communist countries. Since 1975, over 165,000 Indochinese have been resettled in the United States and another 30,000 are expected to arrive within the next year; nearly 75,000 have been granted permanent asylum in other countries.

There are two groups of Indochinese refugees: those who escape overland into Thailand from Laos and Cambodia, and those who escape by small boat and are granted temporary asylum by one of the countries in East Asia. At present there are more than 100,000 land refugees in camps in Thailand, and the number of refugees escaping by land has been averaging about 3,000 per month. The boat-camp population is roughly 17,000, of whom 10,000 are in Malaysia. During the last half of 1977, escapes by sea averaged 1,400 per month. In the first quarter of 1978, the number climbed to a monthly average of 1,600, while during the second quarter the refugees making good their escapes averaged over 5,000 each month. Almost all of the boat refugees are Vietnamese.

2. American concern: The nations of first landing, especially Thailand and Malaysia, find that the growing number of refugees constitutes a very burdensome problem for their societies. We believe the United States has humanitarian obligations to these refugees. Many of them are regarded by the present Communist rulers as enemies because of their past association with American policies, programs, and personnel -- an association that makes them subject to persecution.

With the recommendation of the Department of State, the Attorney General authorized in June 1978 the parole of an additional 25,000 refugees, pending development of a long-range program to deal with the problem. Of the 25,000 spaces, half will be for boat refugees and the other half will be for land-camp refugees.

3. Third country programs: The United States has discussed the refugee problem with a number of countries of traditional resettlement. Since 1975, Australia has taken over 9,000 refugees, including over 1,600 boat refugees who sailed there directly, and now has announced plans to take from first asylum countries an additional 9,000 in the 12 months beginning in July 1978. Canada has renewed its commitment with plans to accept 50 boat refugee families per month in addition to an existing program for up to 2,000 refugees. The French Government continues to

accept about 1,000 refugees per month, mostly Cambodians and Laotians from inland camps but also increasing numbers of boat refugees.

4. Multilateral initiatives: In September 1977, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) issued a formal appeal through the International Maritime Consultative Organization to international merchant ships to pick up refugees in distress at sea. At our initiative, the UNHCR executive committee adopted a recommendation calling on the High Commissioner to strengthen efforts to obtain resettlement offers for the refugees. A similar US initiative in November at the Council of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration in Geneva led to a resolution to promote the cause of refugee assistance. We also discussed the issue with our NATO allies at meetings of the North Atlantic Council, urging them to increase their contribution to solving the problem.

In addition, we have been active -- bilaterally and through international organizations -- in urging countries of first landing to allow the refugees to have temporary asylum. These countries will accept boat refugees only so long as they are certain their stay is temporary, and this in turn hinges on the adequacy of permanent resettlement offers. We believe that continued resettlement by the US will encourage more third-country offers. The US has also considered an international conference on Indochinese refugees, but we continue to believe that the initiative should come from the UNHCR.

BALTIMORE SUN

14 October 1975 Pg. 2

1,700 Viet refugees set to sail home from Guam

Agana, Guam (AP) — The 487-foot merchant ship Thuong Tin I is ready to sail for Vietnam — carrying about 1,700 refugees home — but no country is sanctioning its journey.

James A. Herbert, senior civil coordinator for the Interagency Task Force for Refugees here, said the vessel is scheduled to sail Thursday morning for South Vietnam.

Mr. Herbert said the ship, which five months ago brought refugees here to escape the Communist takeover of South Vietnam, will sail from this central Pacific island under a Vietnamese flag. But, he said, the United States government will assume no responsibility for its safety after it leaves this country's territorial waters.

The return voyage has also not been sanctioned by the Communist government in Saigon, which has said in the past it does not welcome a unilateral repatriation effort orchestrated by the U.S.

The scheduled sailing fol-

lows months of unrest and demonstrations at the refugee center here.

Officials reported a jubilant atmosphere at the camp where 1,570 persons await repatriation. Mr. Herbert said about 100 Vietnamese now on the mainland are expected to fly here before the ship leaves.

"We are very happily satisfied with the ship solution," read a sign posted by refugees in the transit camp.

The Thuong Tin I carried about 600 refugees from South Vietnam May 9 and was damaged by rocket fire as it escaped the Communist takeover.

Final repairs on the ship were completed during the weekend, and the vessel was tested and provisioned by a 60-man Vietnamese crew.

The return voyage is expected to take less than 30 days.

About 100 refugees, mostly Koreans who resided in Vietnam when the Communists took over, will remain in the camp until their future is decided by diplomatic negotiations and the courts, Mr. Herbert said.

Part II 68 15 Oct 75

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It asked the FBI to investigate allegations that Northrop charged parties, goose hunting, political donations and other expenses to its aircraft contracts.

The Pentagon has said it ad-

spokesman said. He said no time has been scheduled for committee hearings.

SINAI...Continued

ately if hostilities break out between Egypt and Israel or if Congress determines that they are in jeopardy.

Ford said that participation by U.S. civilians in the Sinai monitor plan demonstrates American determination to continue what he described as two years of "vigorous diplomatic efforts to promote the prospects of peace" on the basis of resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council.

The President is required to submit written reports every six months to Congress on the prospects for ending or reducing participation by Americans in the Sinai disengagement.

The U.S. technicians are to employ electronic gear to provide advance warning of any unauthorized military activities by either Egypt or Israel.

Among the documents related to the pact, which were released Oct. 3 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was one spelling out just what the American technicians would do. Two of the listening posts will be operated by Egyptian and

Israeli personnel, one at each end of the strategic mountain passes. The document says:

"In support of these stations, to provide tactical early warning and to verify access to them, three watch stations shall be established by the U.S. in the Mitla and Giddi passes... These stations shall be operated by U.S. civilian personnel. In support of these stations, there shall be established three unmanned electronic sensor fields at both ends of each pass and in the general vicinity of each station and the roads leading to and from these stations."

Confined to 2 Roads

According to a report on the resolution Oct. 6 by the House International Relations Committee, the American presence in the Sinai will be confined to two roads through the Mitla and Giddi mountain passes in the buffer zone between the two sides. Besides the U.S. technicians, there will be also about 5,000 UN troops, principally Finnish, Swedish and Canadian, stationed in the buffer zone.

"The total number of Americans assigned to the mission cannot ... exceed 200," the House report said.



RADIO - TV DEFENSE DIALOG



RADIO TV REPORTS INC. WASH., D.C., SUMMARIES NOT TO BE QUOTED.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1975 (BROADCASTS OF OCTOBER 14, 1975)

EB

SUMMARY OF NETWORK NEWS IN THIS ISSUE

Walter CRONKITE, CBS Evening News, reports that the head of the Portuguese army has reinstated officers removed for disobeying orders and has given in to mutinous soldiers at Oporto. John LAURENCE, CBS, reports that leftist and pro-Communist demonstrations although still very vocal have been diminishing in size. He reports on several leftist demonstrations.

CRONKITE, CBS, reports that Secretary KISSINGER will be meeting with Canadian Prime Minister TRUDEAU about energy and defense and that China is protesting that the U.S. has interfered in its internal affairs by not shutting down a Tibetan exile group's headquarters in New York. Lou WOOD, the "Today" show NBC, reports that KISSINGER will be meeting with TRUDEAU to discuss several issues, including lowering of NATO costs.

Daniel SCHORR, CBS Morning News, reports that the Justice Department is investigating charges that the National Security Agency monitored over 1,000 communications, often in concert with the CIA's Operation Chaos. He reports that it was strictly electronic eavesdropping and that NSA head Lt. General Lou ALLEN is reported to have said everything the agency did was legal under its charter.

Bruce MORTON, CBS Morning News, and an unidentified reporter report on the current Army and armed services practice of eliminating undesirables from the Army by administrative discharges. He reports that 70,000 men got some kind of administrative discharge last year for being a quitter, failing to adjust, sub standard performance and lack of cooperation. This is the first of three reports.

Bill WINDSOR, the "Today" show NBC, reports that Camp Pendleton will be closing its doors to Vietnamese refugees as well as relocating the 5,000 refugees left there by October 31st. He reports that more than 50,000 refugees passed through Pendleton and that the only incoming refugees are those wanting to be repatriated.

NBC NIGHTLY NEWS NBC TV
7:00 PM OCTOBER 14

No News of Relevance To DOD.

CBS EVENING NEWS CBS TV
7:00 PM OCTOBER 14

Situation In Portugal

WALTER CRONKITE: Portugal's torment seems to go on and on. Just last night Premier AZEVEDO was saying that unless military discipline is restored, Portugal is ungovernable. Well today the head of the army gave in to mutinous soldiers at artillery outposts near Oporto. He reinstated leftist soldiers previously purged for disobeying orders, an action unlikely to improve discipline in the highly politicized and divided armed forces. Members of the military are participating in Communist organized anti-government demonstrations in the south but not with the fervor they once showed.

John Laurence reports from Lisbon.

JOHN LAURENCE: Down with social democracy, cried the crowd, challenging the moderate policies of the new government. But social democracy and socialism are becoming the dominant forces in Portuguese politics and the relatively small turnout at this pro-Communist demonstration in Lisbon last night was one of the indicators. Fewer than 3,000 people appeared, and while their voices were fervent their numbers were few.

A march from Lisbon City Hall to the Ministry of Internal Affairs around the corner was led by left wing members of the military police. There were only a few soldiers and sailors in the crowd, a small showing considering the major problem of mutiny in the armed forces.

Another relatively small crowd of Communists and extreme leftists gathered outside Lisbon at the camp of the Coastal Artillery Regiment at Oieris (?). They demonstrated in support of the commander of the base, an officer whose left wing politics threaten him with expulsion by the new government. Many of the soldiers showed their support by joining the demonstration, but again, it was nothing like the numbers the

Communists have been able to command in recent months.

John Laurence, CBS News, Lisbon.

Kissinger, Canada and China

CRONKITE: Secretary of State KISSINGER is in Ottawa for two days of energy and defense talks with Canadian Prime Minister TRUDEAU. On Friday KISSINGER leaves for an overnight stop in Tokyo en route to a Sunday visit to Peking. There he'll help plan President FORD's trip to China, now expected to be sometime in late November.

Today it so happened China accused the United States of undisguised interference in its internal affairs by refusing to shut down the New York office of a Tibetan exile group. China said this was a flagrant violation of the '72 Shanghai agreement, a protest the State Department said apparently is based on a misunderstanding of the American political system.

ABC EVENING NEWS ABC TV
7:00 PM OCTOBER 14

No News of Relevance to DOD.

CBS MORNING NEWS CBS TV
7:00 AM OCTOBER 14

Post Report On NSA

BRUCE MORTON: Hughes, yesterday the Washington Post reported that the NSA had monitored at least 150 communications involving American anti-war leaders. Today the Associated Press says no, the agency monitored over 1,000 such communications over a two or three-year period beginning in 1969.

And Daniel Schorr reports that the Justice Department is investigating the NSA.

DANIEL SCHORR: The Justice Department is investigating eavesdropping on Americans by the National Security Agency, the government's super secret electronic intelligence organization. CBS News learns that Attorney General Edward LEVY told this to members of the Senate Intelligence Committee at a White House meeting in the course of arguing against the holding of public

hearings on the subject. But it may have had a contrary effect. One Senator asking not to be identified said, that eavesdropping technology has so far outpaced the law that prosecution may not be possible. This Senator, who last week voted against open hearings, now favors them if only he said to expose the massive threat to privacy from modern electronic snooping.

With no physical bugging or wire-tapping but by intercepting microwave signals, reading electrical impulses and by other esoteric means, the NSA has monitored international and some domestic telephone, teletype and telegraphic traffic. Sources said that the NSA had filed monitor reports with the CIA, the FBI and the White House. One big operation in the 1960's was intercepting communications about everyone on a watch list of hundreds of anti-war and other dissidents, part of the CIA's Operation Chaos. Presidents JOHNSON and NIXON were said to have gotten special reports on prominent Americans that they were interested in.

The NSA's Director, Lt. General Lou ALLEN is reported to have testified in secret that everything his agency did was legal under its charter, which is secret. In any event, he said, no American is currently the target of NSA monitoring.

Daniel Schorr, CBS News, Washington.

Army Recruiting and Discharges

MORTON: The Army has had trouble meeting its recruiting goals during the past couple of months and it is also discharging a lot of people early before their enlistments are up. The use of these quickie so-called administrative discharges is growing. Here's the first of three reports.

REPORTER: Uncle Sam wants you, the Army recruits you. But what happens if Uncle Sam changes his mind.

MAN: I didn't really want to leave the Army the first thing, you know. I wanted to stay in but under the situation they put me in I had to leave.

REPORTER: Keith FRUIT (?) is pumping gas now. He was happier in the Army and he wants to rejoin. Keith FRUIT didn't leave the Army because his time was up, didn't leave because he committed a crime was courtmartialed and dismissed. He left because the Army said his attitude was bad. They offered him what's called a general discharge and got rid of him, no courtmartial, no arguments.

It's what's called an administrative

discharge and the armed services are using administrative discharges more and more to get rid of people they don't like.

MAN: The numbers clearly indicate that it's worse, that higher and higher percentage every year and this year's highest in 25 years, the higher number of people who are being discharged administratively.

REPORTER: The numbers are large. In the Army 8.1 percent of all discharges during the last fiscal year were general, an all time high. Other administrative discharges are honorable, recruits washed out during their first six months or dismissed later because their attitudes were bad. Overall about 70,000 men got administrative discharges from the Army last year. The Army recruited 208,000, so that means that better than one out of three got an administrative discharge, got out on some kind of discharge or other before his time was up.

MAN: Basically our work is with the administrative type discharge.

REPORTER: You're getting more of these now than you used to?

MAN: Oh, yes, yes. The volume has tripled, I think, in the last four years, in the last four years.

REPORTER: The Army publicity machine makes sure its officers know how easy it is to give a man an administrative discharge. The type of man you want to kick out, this flyer says, is easy to spot. He's a quitter. He can't or won't adjust to military life. He refuses to cooperate. He can be a zero when it comes to doing his job. This is the official regulation: Any officer battalion commander of higher can give an expeditious discharge -- as this kind of administrative discharge is called -- for these reasons: quitter, hostility towards the Army, sub standard performance, lack of cooperation.

REPORTER: So a lot of people join the Army, but they leave the Army. That has consequences for them and for the Army. We'll look at those in our next report.

Report on Camp Pendleton and Refugees

LOU WOOD: When Vietnamese refugees were coming to this country in large numbers last spring, more than 17,000 of them at a time were housed in Camp Pendleton, California. All total more than 50,000 refugees passed through that camp. But now things are changing, as Bill Windsor reports.

BILL WINDSOR: The once bustling relocation center is rapidly taking on the look of a ghost town. Many of the more than 1,100 big squad tents put up last April are coming down and being readied for storage. The refugee pipeline from the Pacific was shut off some time ago. The only recent arrivals have been refugees who have decided to return to South Vietnam, 41 repatriots came in Sunday. Like former South Vietnamese Army Lt. Lee Van HAI, they are anxious to be on their way.

LEE VAN HAI: We don't like to stay here more because we miss our family a long time and we have always been sad.

WINDSOR: Happy to be going home? You, you're happy to be going home?

HAI: Yes.

WINDSOR: There are still nearly 5,000 people in camp, most want to settle on the West Coast but can't find sponsors. An average of 200 people have been leaving the center a day for homes in this country. But civil coordinator Nick FOY (?) says that's just not enough.

NICK FOY: We still have 4,764 left and we're in need of sponsors to help us clear them all out of the camp. We close on the 31st of October, two weeks from Friday.

WINDSOR: There are still more than 3,000 refugees here desperately in need of sponsors. Unless sponsors can be found they will have to be transferred to Fort Chaffee, Arkansas when the doors close here at the end of the month.

Bill Windsor, NBC News, Camp Pendleton.

Kissinger To Meet With Trudeau

WOOD: Secretary of State KISSINGER will be in Canada today and tomorrow. It's expected that he'll talk with Prime Minister TRUDEAU and Foreign Affairs Minister Alan McCUTCHEON (?) on combined energy use, a lowering of NATO defense costs and the possibility on new limitations on offshore fishing catches.

PLEASE NOTE: Complete transcripts of the following are available:

Ten O'Clock News WPIX/TV New York
10:50 PM October 7, 1975. Army
Abandons Plan to Close Fort Dix.

All Things Considered...NPR Net
5:00 PM October 9, 1975. Report on
Nuclear Weapons.

Viewpoint WAVA Radio October 13, 1975
8:20 AM. NTU and Military Pensions.

Part II -- Main Edition -- 28 August 1975

WALL STREET JOURNAL - 28 AUGUST 1975

*Early Bird 38 Aug 75
1022 3-F*
'Like Birds in a Cage'

Refugees Trying to Return to South Vietnam Wait on Guam and Blame U.S. for Long Delay

By NORMAN PEARLSTINE

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

ASAN, Guam—When Communist gunners began shelling Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport on April 29, Huynh Tai Thanh, a young air-force pilot, ran for the main gate, hoping to escape the attack.

The gate was locked. He returned to the runway, where, "following the orders of my commanding officer," he boarded a waiting plane "with no idea where it was going." The plane flew to Thailand. A few days later Mr. Thanh was brought to Guam to join thousands of other refugees going to the United States.

Mr. Thanh says he was happy to avoid the attack on Tan Son Nhut, but, unlike most refugees, he "never wanted to leave Vietnam or my wife and child, who remain there." Since coming here, he has joined 1,600 other unwilling refugees who want to go home. (Another 200 refugees await repatriation from the U.S. mainland.) Some Vietnamese here believe they will be returned to Saigon in a few weeks, but U.S. officials fear repatriation could take several months.

While waiting, most of those seeking repatriation have been kept in small, crowded barracks, away from other refugees on their way to the U.S. and away from nervous residents of Guam, who fear the presence of the refugees may hurt the island's tourist-based economy. Hoping to speed their return, the refugees have held frequent demonstrations and protest meetings and a few hunger strikes. So far, most demonstrations have been confined to the refugee areas (U.S. marshals guard the camps' gates), and all of them have been peaceful. But many U.S. officials here fear that a long confinement could prompt violence.

Vietnamese Blame U.S.

The Vietnamese blame the U.S. government for the delay in their return. The Americans say they are anxious to get the refugees back to Vietnam. But they insist that South Vietnam's new rulers, the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG), won't agree to specific proposals for repatriation. The United Nations High Commission on Refugees is trying to bring the U.S. and the PRG together, but so far with little success.

Many Vietnamese here have heard short-wave broadcasts from Saigon in which Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh has said that returning refugees will be welcomed without reprisal. That is enough to convince them they can return whenever the U.S. lets them go.

"We repatriates are like birds in a cage," says Le Minh Tan, a former fire inspector for some U.S. facilities in Saigon, who now serves as one of the refugees' leaders. "The United States owns the cage. Anytime the owner opens the cage, we birds will fly back to our 'nest.'"

Many of the refugees seeking repatriation say that they were forced to leave South Vietnam, by Americans or by other Vietnamese, or that they fled in panic without knowing where they were going. Most spectacularly, 13 Vietnamese have charged—and the U.S. Air Force has admitted—that they were flown to Thailand against their will and then were given sedatives that knocked them unconscious before they were taken to Guam.

Refugees' Many Theories

The refugees have many theories about the delay in their repatriation. Tran Dinh Tru, who was a lieutenant commander in the South Vietnamese navy, says the U.S. doesn't want to repatriate the 1,600 refugees here until all 130,000 refugees in the States have been resettled. He and other Vietnamese here believe that several thousand refugees in the U.S. would prefer repatriation to resettlement once they knew that this group had returned safely to Saigon.

Other refugees here believe the U.S. is holding back on repatriation, hoping the PRG will agree to trade them for a list of Americans "missing in action" in Vietnam. Still others insist they won't be sent back until the Central Intelligence Agency has infiltrated the group with spies.

Moreover, many refugees insist they don't fear they will be punished or killed after returning. "The U.S. government spread propaganda that we would be hurt if we stayed in Saigon," Mr. Tru says. "But now that I know (the PRG) wants us back, I shall accept anything that happens to me when I return," he adds.

Americans' Position

All these claims are hotly disputed by American officials working on repatriation. Most Americans here spent several years in Vietnam with the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) or with other American agencies. Many speak Vietnamese, knew several of the refugees from their days in Vietnam, and claim to understand their real motives for wanting to return.

"In at least 90% of the cases, the only reason they want to go back is that their families didn't get out," says William Paupe, the deputy-civil coordinator for refugee operations here. Mr. Paupe, who worked eight years in Vietnam with AID, says many Vietnamese have told him "they really don't want to go back or to live under communism but that they can't stand being away from their wives and children."

Willie Saulters, another AID employee who spent more than six years in Vietnam, says family ties among Vietnamese are extremely important and notes that almost all refugees drop their applications for repatriation if they learn their families also got out of Vietnam. The Red Cross has a computerized list of every Vietnamese who left South Vietnam and is helping refugees here send cables to Saigon to see if their families are still there.

(Many refugees have sent cables to South Vietnam and have received replies saying that their families are well and that their return is anticipated. Others, however, have received coded messages from wives or parents warning them not to return. One refugee, for example, received a message from his wife saying she was fine and urging him to "take good care of yourself in America." After getting that message, he dropped his plans to seek repatriation.)

Revolutionary Credentials?

U.S. officials here aren't surprised that they are blamed for the repatriation delay. "The refugees can't blame the PRG if they want good treatment when they return," one American asserts. "It is in their interest to establish revolutionary credentials by criticizing us whenever they can."

Some officials suggest repatriation has

been delayed because the PRG has been too busy solidifying control over South Vietnam to bother with the refugees. Others speculate that the PRG may want some concessions from the U.S.—such as recognition of their government or a promise of economic assistance—in return for accepting the refugees.

United Nations officials are reluctant to publicize their role in getting the refugees back to Vietnam. But it is known the High Commission on Refugees met with South Vietnamese officials in Geneva in May. Soon after, the U.S. and the PRG agreed to work through the UN on repatriation. Commission members have since met with PRG officials in Vientiane and Hanoi and together drafted a 29-item questionnaire for all refugees seeking repatriation. UN officials proposed most of the questions, which seek biographical information. But the PRG insisted that all refugees be asked why they left South Vietnam and why they want to return. These questions suggest to observers here that repatriation will be done on an individual, rather than group, basis and that many refugees won't be allowed to return to Vietnam.

It isn't clear what effect, if any, the recent U.S. veto of South Vietnam's bid for entry to the UN will have on repatriation talks. There have been unconfirmed reports from Tokyo, however, that the PRG has decided the U.S. must deal directly with it on the repatriation issue.

Endless Volleyball

The refugees themselves say it doesn't make any difference whether the UN is involved. All they care about is getting home. "One of our big problems is keeping their minds occupied while they're waiting," says James Herbert, the civilian coordinator heading all refugee operations on Guam. During the day there is endless volleyball. Every night there is a movie. The occasional Kung-Fu film gets great response, but otherwise there is little interest.

Most of the refugees are low-level military men in their 20s or 30s. Some, such as Ly Van Dron, were studying at U.S. military schools when the war ended and were unable to return to South Vietnam. A few obtained sponsors and were being resettled in the U.S. before deciding to go home. Nouyen Van Ly, a 23-year-old seaman, says he has hired as a painter in Tennessee and worked there for a month. He got homesick and decided to return to Saigon. Another refugee claims he spent a month in Texas "going to sexy movies and go-go bars." He grew disillusioned and decided to return to his wife and three children in South Vietnam.

Refugee leaders meet regularly with American and UN officials to discuss repatriation. Not long ago the refugees demanded use of a South Vietnamese ship, currently docked in Guam, to take them home.

The U.S. State Department rejected a similar proposal six weeks ago, claiming it was too dangerous for the refugees. But many American officials here are intrigued by it. They reason that the PRG would have to accept the refugees or sink the ship. In either case, the PRG would have to act on the repatriation problem. The refugees wouldn't be able to complain that the U.S. had done nothing to get them back to South Vietnam.

Part II -- Main Edition -- 28 August 1975

V.F.W. MAGAZINE - AUGUST 1975(28)

His Job Is Tough

By Phelps Jones

Director, National Security and Foreign Affairs, V.F.W.

In early June, 1941, an "Army brat" named George S. Brown was a 22-year-old first classman, a senior, at West Point, having completed a pre-World War II curriculum that included equitation—or, more plainly, caring for and riding horses.

Slightly over two years later, as a 24-year-old officer in the Army Air Forces, Maj. Brown, on Aug. 1, 1943, pressed home the low level B-24 attack on the oil refineries at Ploesti, Romania, after the lead plane and 10 others were shot down. He received the Distinguished Service Cross for "extraordinary heroism" for his actions on that historic mission.

Soon after his 26th birthday in 1944, former Cadet Brown became a colonel. At 38, he was promoted to brigadier general. On Aug. 1, 1973, Gen. Brown became Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force. Less than one year later, on July 1, 1974, he became the eighth Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the second Air Force officer—the first was Gen. Nathan F. Twining—to stand at the professional pinnacle of the U.S. armed forces.

Gen. Brown has been awarded 34 U.S. and foreign decorations.

He lives easily with the demands of his position and is "looking forward to addressing the V.F.W.'s 76th National Convention in Los Angeles."

General, professionally speaking, how did the final evacuation from Saigon go?

"It was about as difficult a job as could be assigned. In a sense, the earlier evacuation from Phnom Penh was a rehearsal for the far more intricate extraction from Saigon. As you know, once Tansonhut airport was closed, large fixed wing flights had to be ruled out and helicopters had to be used exclusively. The 'chopper' crews did a great job. Of course, in that situation a timely and accurate flow of information to civil authorities here in Washington was not easy to come by. But, on balance, as a technical operation, the evacuation was a great success.

"As to the work with refugees being done at Guam, Pendleton, Chaffee and Eglin by the armed forces, only military forces can respond to problems of this scope immediately. As such, these forces are a disciplined national asset."

In the aftermath of the war in Southeast Asia, how do you rate the morale of our armed forces? (This was before the *Mayaguez* action.)

"We have come out of a long war—which, I personally believe had a tragic end—trained and combat-tested. On balance, our military has nothing to be ashamed of. As you know, military

means and objectives were closely monitored to achieve political ends. 'Gradualism' was consistent with political objectives. As a country, we have nothing to be ashamed of. Our support was both tenacious and generous. Speaking again personally, I believe it was tragic when that support was cut off. I certainly hope we don't draw into a shell. Our 41 overseas commitments reflect our dependence on free flowing international trade. Forward deployment makes sense."

We hear now of an American "Pacific Strategy" as opposed to an "Asian Strategy?"

"Well, on the Asian mainland, Thailand has asked us to reduce our presence. This question has not yet been resolved.

"The Republic of Korea is deeply concerned about the attitudes and intentions of the north. Kim IL Sung, as you know, has recently returned from Peking. There is no discussion in the Executive Branch of government on withdrawing U.S. forces in Korea.

"Our forces on Okinawa were a tremendous help during the evacuation. They performed humanitarian tasks as well as the combat role.

"As for Japan, its forces are fairly self-sufficient and are up to their admittedly limited missions.

"My recent trip to Indonesia served to demonstrate our continued interest in that part of the world. This is a nation that used its own means to defeat a Communist insurrection and it is determined that Communism will not return. Its armed forces, by the way, are very impressive.

"One last thought on Asia. For the record I would like your readership to know that the government of the Republic of China on Taiwan, as well as the Philippines and the Koreans, sent naval units to help in the evacuation. The Indonesians were just starting when the operation ended."

A way from Asia now, General, how does Israel stack up against the Arabs today?

"There is no question that the Israelis have the edge. While they lack long term staying power, there is little need for it. Of course, there is no military solution to the tensions in the Middle East. With the industrialized world experiencing an ever-growing dependence on Persian Gulf oil, resumption of hostilities would be detrimental to everybody."

What's going on in Portugal?

"Well, the State Department says the April 25 elections showed the strong democratic sentiments of the Portuguese people. However, the relationship between that expression of democratic views and government action remains to be established. Power is still centered in the Armed Forces Movement. The Azores are still very important to us, even though the Portuguese have publicly stated that we may no longer refuel there if we should again fly in support of Israel.

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT

1 SEPT. 1975 (28 AUG.)
President Ford believes that pro-Communist domination of Portugal's military Government would not have come about if the CIA had not been crippled by investigation of its activities at home and abroad.

★ ★ ★

Additionally, there is reason for concern over Communist influence in Portugal."

On the other flank of NATO, what's the situation with regard to Greece and Turkey?

"The situation in the eastern Mediterranean is complex and potentially dangerous. To date, there has been very little movement with respect to the bilateral issues directly affecting Greece and Turkey. I certainly hope Greece can find a way to reassociate itself fully with NATO's military structure. Its actions since last summer have left a potential gap on the Southern flank. Now Turkey, who fought with us in Korea, has, like Greece, been a staunch and loyal ally. It commands a strategic location. Its fine armed forces are a show case of military assistance. Moreover, one thing is certain: the Turks are a proud people."

Congressional committees are discussing various cuts in the defense budget. What would be the impact?

"I've read of \$3.7 billion or \$4.8 billion cuts in the procurement budget. Such cuts would entail major adjustments on our largest programs; perhaps we'd have to 'buy out' of partially accomplished purchases. Already the reduction in exercises and maneuvers has cut into readiness. Frankly, the only way to save dollars over the short term is to get people off the payroll. This would work a terrible hardship on dedicated folks."

After Southeast Asia, what is the future strategic role of the United States?

"It is absolutely necessary that we maintain essential equivalence with the Soviet Union. There is no other choice. Failing this, during some future 'Cuban Missile Crisis,' we might be the ones forced to back down. Also, the world should perceive that this strategic military balance represents true equivalence. Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson and his strategic negotiators are engaged in an essential mission. They are being backstopped by our research and development effort which, in part, is essential in support of our arms control negotiations."

General, what can and should the V.F.W. do to help?

"Your people have a fine patriotic organization which would hate to see America put down by a lot of nonsense. Make certain that people in communities across the country have the true picture. First, our security; then all the rest."

The plain-speaking command pilot has, indeed, come a long way from the pre-World War II West Point of his youth. So has, for better or worse, our beloved country. His job is to watch over our security 24 hours a day. He has earned, and will receive, V.F.W. support.

Part II -- Main Edition -- 25 August 1975

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - 24 AUGUST 1975 (25)

Early bird, 26 Aug 75 page 6-F

Some refugees happy in U.S. camp, stall off sponsors

By Carol Oppenheim

Chicago Tribune Press Service

CAMP PENDLETON, CAL.—Le Pham Trang and her friends lounge on the veranda of the former Staff Club, sipping orangeade and watching the red-denning sun dip toward the brown hills.

Down below, children released from their English classes slip between the olive drab tents and clamber over jungle-gyms set up near three soccer fields. Later, they will watch the free nightly movies.

Ding Quang Cu ushers the last customer out of his barber shop. His wife unplugs the electric steam iron purchased at the PX, and clutching their yellow food cards, the entire family queues up at the mess hall for dinner of stew and rice.

This is "Little Saigon," home for hundreds of Vietnamese refugees who fled the real war-torn Saigon four months ago.

IN THAT TIME, the Vietnamese, many who have remained for endless weeks waiting for that key to freedom—a sponsor—and the Marines have transformed this place from a crude encampment to a vague model of what the refugees left behind.

There are showers and tubs to wash clothes, even electric outlets hanging from the tent poles. There are jobs, at \$2.10 an hour, teaching school or in the maze of public and private bureaucracies set up to solve the refugees' problems. In fact, life has become so tolerable, some don't want to leave.

Nguyen Thi Mao, 34, a widow with six children, made coffee for the workers at the Defense Attaché office in Saigon. Somehow, she and her brood managed to scramble aboard an American evacuation plane.

A thin, frail woman who speaks no English, Mao has been here since May 1. She has refused two potential sponsors, both from California, where she says she wants to live.

MAO REJECTED the first offer, she explained thru an interpreter, because the sponsor was a Lutheran organization and she is Catholic. She turned down the second, she said, because "so many children would disturb him."

What she really is saying in the proud, face-saving way of the Asian culture, is that she is frightened—afraid of being abandoned without food, clothes, housing, or money, and unable to communicate her needs. Better to stay with the known than risk the unknown.

A State Department official tells of another woman, this one alone and elderly, who hid in the camp each time she was scheduled to depart to join her sponsor.

After the fourth "disappearance," the official said, a government worker personally escorted the woman to the sponsor's doorstep, rang the doorbell, pushed her inside, and slammed the door be-

hind her. She has remained there ever since, reportedly happy.

NICK THORNE, senior coordinator of the federal task force, said there are 13,296 refugees here and 27,000 more in three other U.S. camps, according to Washington immigration officials—who have passed security checks and are waiting for sponsors. Nearly 3,000 arrived before June 15.

In the last month, Thorne's staff has been pushing the service agencies to step up their efforts to find sponsors. The refugee center at Pendleton is to shut down Nov. 1 and all remaining Vietnamese will be transferred to Fort Chaffee, Ark.

"The number of refugees leaving the camp is dropping weekly. We are getting offers to sponsor only 123 persons a day. That is not enough," Thorne said.

If the project continues at its present pace, he estimates, at least 3,000 refugees will be forced to move to Chaffee. Some refugees, like Loung Van Dong, 67, a former American Embassy printer, who arrived here May 3, set up such rigid conditions for sponsorship that the task has become difficult.

DONG, WHO WAS in camp nearly six weeks before registering with the United States Catholic Conference, insists the sponsor for his nine-member family must be a Catholic organization "so it is easier to go to church." He says he will live only in Arizona.

Ding Quang Cu, the barber, says he "will go anywhere." Then he pauses and adds, "Anywhere warm."

"One way is to sponsor people as fast as we can. The other way is proper resettlement," said Joseph Battaglia, project director for the Catholic Conference, which has found sponsors for nearly 11,000 refugees and still has 8,000 in its files.

"Time is not a way of judging. There is not one old case that is being neglected."

SPOKESMEN FOR the nine agencies don't know whether they can meet the Nov. 1 deadline. They have many so-called "problem cases" they said, large families and single men, whose only skill is soldiering.

The agencies blame unemployment for the falloff in sponsorship offers. Thorne said sponsors fear and the economy for the fallout in being stuck with large medical bills. Another factor is that public attention has shifted from the refugees to other issues and problems.

Le Dinh Que, former chief of staff of the Vietnamese Marine Corps, appears both amazed and hurt that no one has found a sponsor for himself, his wife, and eight children.

"It is like the lottery, no? But, I will go anywhere. All I want is a good sponsor, one that will help me and my family get into the American life," he said.

AMONG THE family's possessions,

WASHINGTON POST
25 August 1975

Indochina News

The foreign ministers of North and South Vietnam said in Lima, Peru, that the unification of Vietnam has already been accomplished.

Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign minister of the South Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government, and Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of North Vietnam, said that the official announcement of the unification was only a matter of procedure and would be made in due time.

A Hanoi broadcast monitored in Tokyo quoted Cambodian Vice Premier Khieu Samphan as saying that government ministers have joined in planting crops and that people throughout Cambodia have enough food for a normal life.

Telephone and telegraph communications between Vietnamese, the Laotian capital, and the outside world, cut on Saturday during Pathet Lao "liberation" celebrations, were partially restored via Bangkok yesterday.

which include expensive cameras, reflecting the days when Que indulged in amateur photography, is a letter dated June 20 from a Marine Col. J. E. Strickland, saying there "are many people offering jobs to Marines" and advising "don't worry."

Pham Tan Dan, who looks older than his 38 years, his wife and seven children, live in a tent just a few steps from former President Nixon's helicopter pad.

Dan, who once worked for the Voice of America and CBS news, has a radio and reads the local newspapers. His wife has tried to fix up their quarters with a dresser made from cardboard boxes and plastic containers filled with wild flowers. She knits scarves and sweaters "to pass the time," she said.

EARLY IN JULY, the Hebrew Immigration Aid Society told Dan a group in Los Angeles would sponsor him as soon as they found housing for his family. That housing still has not materialized.

"I don't think there ever was a sponsor," he said angrily. "I think they just said it to make me feel better."

He has written to the Voice of America and the U.S. Information Service asking for a job. And he has received no reply.

"It is like I have been cut off from the world," he said sadly. "I am forgotten."

Part II--Main Edition--25 August 1975

DENVER POST 19 August 1975 (25)

Hart Stands Behind Criticism of Arsenal

By JOHN BOSLOUGH
Denver Post Staff Writer

Despite claims that his criticism of operations at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal was incorrect, at least in part, Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., said Monday he would "stand behind the accuracy" of his report.

"I challenge anybody out there to question the basic facts of our investigation," Hart said during a brief press conference at Stapleton International Airport, where he'd just arrived from his visit with President Ford on the Western Slope.

Citing a visit by his staff members with Arsenal officials three weeks ago, Hart said he decided to release the results of his investigation into the dangerous activities at the Arsenal northeast of Denver when he did "because it's the truth."

During a press conference Saturday, Hart called for an end to the storing and handling of some of the "most toxic and hazardous substances" known to man at the arsenal because of its proximity to the highly populated Denver area.

Specifically mentioned by Hart were the storing a compound of hydrazine, a highly volatile substance used as a rocket fuel, and the manufacture of a family of pesticides called organophosphates by the Shell Chemical Co., which leases its facilities on arsenal land from the Army.

Both Shell and Army officials, however, maintain that portions of Hart's attack on arsenal activities were inaccurate.

J. H. Knaus, manager of the Shell facility, said Hart was in error in implying that the company is manufacturing a highly toxic organophosphate called Phosdrin on arsenal grounds.

"We haven't made Phosdrin here since February 1973," Knaus said. "Apparently the senator's investigators saw our EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) permit to make Phosdrin, and assumed we were, in fact, making it here now." He added that 30 gallons of the pesticide, which were manufactured elsewhere, are currently being stored at the Shell plant for distribution to local farmers.

Tom Moore, Hart's legislative aide who prepared the arsenal report, said Monday that the senator didn't actually say that Shell was making the organophosphate Phosdrin.

"We merely pointed out that the company has a permit to do so, and can resume making it anytime they wish," Moore said, though admitting that the way in which the Hart press release was written implied that Shell was, in fact, manufacturing Phosdrin.

"It's a question of semantics," he added.

Moore also said he hadn't talked with Shell officials or visited the Shell facility during his investigation into the company's activities on arsenal land.

"I felt that as an employee of an elected public official it wasn't my business to approach a private company and ask for official records," he said, adding that he

had gathered his information on Shell's activities from EPA reports and leasing documents between the arsenal and the company.

"The Phosdrin question is really a side issue, though," Moore said. "Shell is still manufacturing other organophosphates including Azodrine, which is nearly as toxic."

"What we were trying to point out in our report," Moore said, "is that there are highly dangerous activities going on at the Arsenal. In other words, there's an accumulation of hazards that we feel is not warranted in a highly populated area."

According to Moore, one of the prime concerns is the movement of the Shell pesticides and the arsenal's rocket fuel by railroad in and out of the Denver area.

WEATHER... Continued

Between Moravian barley growers, who sought to protect their Coors brewery crop from damaging hail by seeding, and other local ranchers and farmers who feared that weather modification would only reduce the rain they needed. A straw ballot showed a 4-to-1-vote sentiment against modifying the weather; and, after state hearings, as provided in Colorado's tough new law, the cloud seeding permit was not granted. But during the emotional proceedings, the weather modifier's trailer was bombed.

MORE THAN a dozen lawsuits, attempting to stop operations or collect alleged damages, have also pitted the rights of those who wish to tamper with the weather against those who oppose such action. In 1950, resort owners in the Catskills sought to enjoin New York City rainmaking efforts on the grounds that it would harm their business. But in that first weather modification opinion, the court ruled that the possible dangers were "speculative" and that the city had the right to seed the clouds for potential public benefit.

A Rapid City, S.D., flood case in which damages are being sought from government cloud seeders will also face the almost insurmountable problem of proving that weather modification itself significantly contributed to the tragedy.

Equitable resolution of public policy conflicts

He said that Shell activities account for as much as 85 per cent of the rail traffic in and out of the arsenal.

"What somebody ought to be looking into is what Shell is shipping in and out of the arsenal," he added.

In response to remarks by arsenal officials that hydrazine isn't stored in railroad cars in the path of Stapleton International Airport's north-south runway — as Hart suggested Saturday — Moore noted that the senator's press release pointed out that the rocket fuel was kept in the freight cars for a short time only.

"Nonetheless, the Army has studies showing that the arsenal rail yard is a prime site for takeoff crashes from the airport," he said. The studies, he added, were compiled from data taken at other comparable airports around the country.

NEW YORK TIMES
24 August 1975 (25)

Viking Has a Heavenly Date In July, 1976

A Viking has left the earth for a 500-million-mile voyage to Mars. Its trip will take nearly a year and when the unmanned spacecraft arrives the real exploration will begin. It is scheduled to set down a three-legged lander next July to conduct a series of scientific investigations. One of them is to conduct an initial search for evidence of Martian life, living or fossil.

The first Viking, like a second planned for launch Sept. 1 and touch-down a year later, will take up samples of the planet's soil and rock. The samples will be analyzed for chemical traces of animal or plant organisms; information will be sent to earth via radio primarily from the orbiting section of the craft.

The Vikings will also deliver weather reports and seismic readings from the planet's surface, and both black and white and color photographs of Mars's changing seasons. Conceivably, both the landers and the orbiters will operate as observatories for years.

Earlier examinations of the planet have included the more than 7,000 photographs taken by the orbiting Mariner 9 in 1971 and 1972, preceded by brief fly-bys by earlier Mariners, and a largely unsuccessful series of Soviet fly-bys, orbiters and landers.

generated by weather modification operations still hinges on the state of the technology itself, which is unsettled at best.

But without social acceptance within the affected communities, scientists seeking to further test the technology and operators to

practice it may find the skies closing in on them. For as one government report concluded, "what the public thinks about weather modification, rather than what the scientists know about it, will play the dominant role in the future of this science."

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE



Special Report

No. 20
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Bureau of Public Affairs
Office of Media Services

Indochina Refugee Resettlement

The following documentation on the Indochina refugee resettlement program was originally compiled by the Interagency Task Force on Indochina Refugees. The President of the United States, Gerald R. Ford, established the Task Force April 18, 1975.

HISTORY OF THE INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE ON INDOCHINA REFUGEES

On April 18, 1975 President Ford appointed Ambassador L. Dean Brown* as his Special Representative and Director of the Special Interagency Task Force to coordinate all U.S. Government activities concerning evacuation, humanitarian, and refugee problems relating to Indochina. On the same day, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Henry A. Kissinger instructed the various departments and agencies of government to give full support to Ambassador Brown.

Ambassador Brown immediately assembled a small staff of officers from various agencies—Defense, State, U.S. Information Agency, and the Agency for International Development—which has operated since then virtually around the clock from the Operations Center of the State Department.**

*Mrs. Julia Vadala Taft replaced Ambassador Brown as Interagency Task Force Director on May 27.

He also established a much larger group which met daily. This group included senior officers from all departments and agencies which had short- and long-range interests in the execution and management of this operation. These included: Defense, Justice, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Health, Education and Welfare, the Central Intelligence Agency, USIA, the Office of Management and Budget, AID, Transportation, Treasury, Labor, Interior, Housing and Urban Development, and State.

The work of both groups was directed at planning the evacuation of Americans and Vietnamese from Viet-Nam, selecting staging areas in the western Pacific and reception centers in the United States, arranging logistical and personnel support for these facilities, immigration into the United States, permanent resettlement, and solving problems related to financial support for these activities.

As the refugees flowed into the United States, the Interagency Task Force was expanded to improve its ability to expedite its processing at the staging areas and reception centers. The Task Force has three principal sections: a Refugee Resettlement Section, which works with various voluntary agencies in assisting the refugees to leave the camps and find a home and employment; an Operations

**In mid-July the Interagency Task Force moved its headquarters to 1875 Connecticut Avenue in downtown Washington.

Section, with desk officers for each of the reception areas in the United States and staging areas in the western Pacific; and a unit to deal with computer operations designed to permit more orderly management over the large flow of refugees entering the United States.

**TASK FORCE REPORT TO THE CONGRESS
JULY 1975**

On July 16 the Interagency Task Force had been in operation for 90 days. In the first days after its establishment on April 18, the world was

witness to the collapse of the armed forces of Viet-Nam, a dramatic air and helicopter evacuation from Saigon, the fleeing of tens of thousands of refugees from their homelands, and the installation of new regimes in Viet-Nam and Cambodia. The President assigned to the Task Force the responsibility for the coordination of the evacuation effort and the refugee and resettlement problems relating to the Viet-Nam and Cambodia conflicts.

The activities of the Task Force include:

— the coordination of the evacuation of 86,000 U.S. citizens and South Vietnamese by air and sea in U.S. military or chartered craft;

Statistical summary

As of July 10, the evacuees under the U.S. system of control were located as follows:

Reception Centers	July 10, 1975 Capacity ¹	Number of Refugees at Center	Number of Evacuees Released
Guam, Wake, western Pacific sites	20,386	17,144	N.A.
Pendleton	18,000	17,978	22,646
Chaffee	24,000	23,333	13,083
Travis	N.A.	0	5,750 ²
Eglin	6,000	4,973	4,995
Indiantown Gap	17,000	15,833	2,687
Total		79,261	49,161 ³

¹ Capacity figures in the continental United States reflect surge capacity for period of June 15 to July 15.

An Immigration and Naturalization Service survey of 99,580 refugees who were within the care of the U.S. Government on June 10 showed 19,619 heads of household; 79,929 family members attached to the households; and 32 orphans. A total of 15,134 of the 99,580 refugees have U.S.

citizen or permanent resident relatives or sponsors. (As of that date, the INS listed 1,885 orphans who had entered under "Operation Babylift" and had been placed for adoption.)

² Evacuees at Travis were released directly into the United States.

³ Of the 49,161 total, 4,830 were released to third countries; the remaining 44,331 were released into the United States.

—the establishment, supply, and staffing of staging centers at Guam and Wake for the care and preliminary processing of the refugees and U.S. reception centers for the final processing of the refugees prior to their resettlement in the United States;

—the reception into these camps of 130,884 evacuees as of July 15;

—the organization and coordination of health, social security, and security check procedures to facilitate the departure of refugees from the centers;

—testimony which led to the passage of "the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975" to fund the refugee program which the President signed into law on May 24. This was 19 days after the first of nine appearances by Task Force members before congressional committees and subcommittees;

—the promotion of international resettlement efforts through initiatives to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees and the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration (ICEM) and through direct contact with third countries which had resulted by early July in the departure from U.S. territory of over 4,000 refugees for resettlement in other countries; in addition, several thousand refugees who fled to countries other than the United States have been accepted for resettlement in third countries. In Western Europe and Canada, over 10,000 Vietnamese and Cambodians stranded by the sudden outcome of the wars have been allowed to stay indefinitely;

—the negotiation of contracts with nine voluntary agencies to support their resettlement programs in the United States;

—negotiations with interested State and local governments for special resettlement programs in their communities;

—organizing special programs with private American business organizations to provide jobs and housing, or commodity support for refugees;

—the establishment of guidelines for the States which explained the nature of Federal Government financial support in the fields of health and medical services, education, and welfare services.

Reception Center Processing and Preparation for Initial Resettlement

At the reception centers on Guam and Wake, the refugees receive basic health care and begin processing for entry into the United States, which includes the initiation of the security clearance. Representatives from UNHCR, ICEM, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and some third countries (Canada, Australia, and France) have been present on Guam to assist refugees who wish to go to third countries or return home. The other western Pacific refugee centers—in the Philippines and Thailand—serve as temporary holding areas for refugees awaiting transportation to Guam and Wake. Of special concern at the western Pacific sites has been the possibility of a typhoon on Guam which initially was the largest of the reception centers with a capacity for 50,000 refugees. Tropical typhoons seriously threatened many of the temporary (i.e., tent) shelters. The number of refugees on Guam decreased from 43,939 on June 1 to 8,464 on July 15. Orders were issued on June 13 to reduce the refugee population there to the level capable of being more adequately housed. All tent quarters have been dismantled, and the remaining refugees are being housed in wooden barracks.

The major activities at the four reception centers in the continental United States are:

—the provision of food, shelter, clothing and other necessities;

—processing by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, including interviewing, fingerprinting, photographing, creating of an alien file, security clearance verification, completion of parole document authorization of employment, and granting of parole;

—processing by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, including medical screening, assignment of a social security number, initiating action to reunite split families, explaining voluntary agency and sponsorship roles to the refugees, and determining resources for travel;

—providing employment counseling through the Department of Labor, including identification of skills, analysis of sponsor-related job offers, and information on skill demand and excesses by location;

—language training and cultural orientation which are presently being provided by volunteer agencies, individual volunteers, and State and Federal personnel;

—recreational activities, generally under the aegis of the YMCA and other volunteer organizations;

—arranging sponsorship through the voluntary resettlement organizations in most cases but also directly through State and local governments in some instances.

Clearances. During the middle of May, the principal delay in resettlement resulted from the requirement to complete clearances for all refugees prior to their departure from reception centers. Normal security procedures require clearance for entry into the United States by INS, the CIA, the FBI, and the Department of State. At the request of the House Judiciary Subcommittee, the Task Force also instituted clearance with the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Department of Defense. To expedite the new security clearance process, the records of the individual agencies were assembled in Washington and in several instances computerized, the collection point for the cleared statements was centralized at INS headquarters in Washington where it could be cabled to the respective camp, and the initiating request for the security clearance was begun on Guam rather than waiting for the refugees to arrive in the United States. At the present time, many security clearances are completed in a matter of hours.

Sponsorship. Placing the refugee with an individual or organization willing and able to assume responsibility for assisting in the refugee's integration into the American economy and society on a self-sufficient basis will continue to be the key element in the resettlement of the Indochinese refugees. Offers of sponsorship from the public are being solicited by the voluntary resettlement agencies, public and private organizations, and by the Task Force itself. Each of the voluntary agencies works in its own way to develop sponsorships: religious groups generally through local churches, and nonsectarian organizations through a network of community groups who have supported them in the past. Officials in the State of Washington, the cities of Cincinnati and Honolulu, and other com-

munities around the country have expressed interest in developing local programs for the resettlement of refugees. In response to an outpouring of public interest in providing assistance, the Task Force established a toll-free telephone number on May 5 to receive and record such offers. As of July 10, the Task Force had received more than 25,000 calls in addition to hundreds of letters containing other offers of assistance.

The sponsorship offers received by the Task Force as well as the personal data collected about the refugee upon arrival in the United States have been placed in a central computer bank. Printouts of sponsorship offers are being made available to the voluntary agencies. Computer terminals have been installed at each voluntary agency headquarters and at each of the reception centers to provide instant access to the information which has been stored in the computer. This information is available to supplement the voluntary agencies' normal sources of support.

Verifications of the sponsorship offer from other than those groups which the voluntary agency has had regular contacts with is one of the most important and, at the same time, most difficult elements in the entire resettlement process. Since the Federal Government is not the proper agent to evaluate whether the offering party has the means, good-will, and follow-up ability to provide continuing support for the refugees, the voluntary agencies have agreed to attempt verification of the sponsorship offers which have been generated by the toll-free number.

After the assurance of sponsorship has been obtained and the security check has been completed, the refugee is ready for release from the reception center. Transportation to a point near the sponsor's community is arranged by the center. If it is determined that the refugee or sponsor cannot afford all or part of these transportation costs, transportation is provided under the resettlement program.

Resettlement. The resettlement of the refugee in American society is a cooperative effort involving the sponsor and his community, the voluntary agency, and the Federal Government. Sponsorship involves a moral commitment to provide food, shelter, clothing, pocket money, ordinary medical costs, and assistance in finding employ-

ment to enable the refugee to become self-sufficient. While one family group is usually designated as the sponsor of each refugee family, the voluntary agencies have usually contacted a community group, church or civic organization to provide supplementary assistance in kind and advice to the sponsor and the refugee. Resettlement is a long-term proposition. Family problems may develop, the first job might prove unsatisfactory, or economic conditions may alter the sponsor's ability to be of assistance. Since the resettlement process often involves a difficult cultural adjustment for the refugee family, requiring more assistance than for an American newcomer to the community, the community group designated to support the sponsor plays an essential role in the assimilation process.

If the sponsor and his community fail to provide the adjustment assistance or personal difficulties develop, the responsibility for a second attempt rests with the voluntary agency. The Task Force has been encouraging each of the voluntary agencies to insure that every refugee under its aegis knows whom to contact if the sponsorship breaks down. The voluntary agency may attempt a second resettlement effort in the same or a nearby community or move the refugee family to a different part of the country. Recently, stories in the press have reported that refugees have gone on welfare shortly after arriving in a community. In most cases, these are refugees who arrived in the United States and left the reception centers before the voluntary agencies were actively involved in resettlement or refugees whose American-resident relatives were unable to provide sufficient assistance.

The responsibilities of the Federal Government are both residual—in cases of total breakdown of sponsorship—and direct—to provide initial support for the refugees through the sponsorship program and to the communities in which the refugees have settled.

The Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS) of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, working through State welfare agencies, is responsible for the provision of financial assistance, medical assistance, and social services to Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees, as the need arises, after their resettlement in communities throughout the nation. Federal funds under the SRS refugee

assistance program will be utilized to reimburse the States 100% for such assistance and services so that a refugee will not become an extra burden on State or local resources if the resettlement plan breaks down. Following are the principal provisions of the program to provide financial assistance, medical assistance, and social services to needy refugees:

- Needy individuals and families will be assisted regardless of family composition.
- State welfare agencies are required to verify with the sponsors of refugees that the resettlement has broken down before assistance can be granted.
- Financial assistance to refugees will be based on the same standards of need and the same payment levels as apply in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.
- Medical assistance will be provided to meet health needs of needy refugees and to help keep sponsorships from breaking down if major medical costs arise.
- Social services will be provided in accordance with a State's approved plan for service programs so that refugees are eligible for the same range of services as other residents of the communities in which they settle.

Other Federal programs are designed to assist the refugee become integrated into American society.

- Negotiations are underway to develop language and orientation materials and provide technical assistance to school districts.
- A grant program to school districts has been developed for districts handling a large proportion of refugee children.
- Refugees have been declared eligible for HEW's direct student aid programs for post-secondary students.
- The Department of Labor, in cooperation with State and local employment agency representatives, is presently identifying occupational skills of refugees and providing counseling about employment and training possibilities in areas where they are resettling.

The Interagency Task Force has promulgated two general guidelines in an effort to influence areas of resettlement: (1) to avoid resettlement in areas of high unemployment; and (2) to avoid high concentrations of refugees in any specific community. The Department of Labor's counseling program at each of the camps provides assistance to the refugees and to the voluntary agencies in avoiding areas of high unemployment or areas where the refugee's skills are already in excess. As a matter of fact, the voluntary agencies generally have received fewer offers of assistance, especially job-related, from communities with high unemployment rates. The voluntary agencies have also shown general understanding of the importance of avoiding the concentration of large numbers of refugees in any single community. Refugees are presently resettling in all parts of the country. Since any resident of the United States is free to move and to settle in any location, it is nevertheless possible that clusters of Vietnamese may assemble in selected parts of the country at a future date.

Repatriation. On May 8 the Task Force sent the following message to all U.S. diplomatic posts and to U.S. refugee camps:

1. *The following provides official U.S. Government policy for those refugees who wish to return to Indochina, whether they are in third countries or the United States.*
2. *The United States will not interfere with their effort to return to their country of origin. All cases which come to the attention of the U.S. Government will be promptly referred to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees who will assume responsibility for screening, care, and maintenance if necessary, and onward transportation under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration or through other means if required....*

Civil coordinators at the camps were then directed to post notices and circulate information in camp newspapers that persons desiring repatriation were free to do so and should indicate their wishes to specified members of camp staffs.

At the same time, discussions were held with the UNHCR, who agreed that assistance to persons wishing repatriation was within his mandate. The UNHCR then spoke with the Vietnamese authorities who agreed to its proposed role in the organization of repatriation. UNHCR representatives at Guam, Chaffee, Camp Pendleton, Eglin Air Force Base, and Indiantown Gap, as well as UNHCR representatives in other countries, have been interviewing applicants for repatriation, using a questionnaire developed jointly between the UNHCR and the Vietnamese authorities. At the request of the UNHCR, the American Red Cross is assisting the program in the United States. If refugees outside the camps indicate a desire to go home, the UNHCR and the Red Cross are informed and arrangements are made to interview the applicants.

Completed questionnaires are forwarded by the UNHCR representatives to his headquarters in Geneva and from there to the Vietnamese authorities for their consideration.

Repatriation to Cambodia is not yet as well planned as return to Viet-Nam. Arrangements similar to those for Vietnamese repatriation are being worked out by the UNHCR to accommodate those Cambodians who wish to be repatriated. (On May 29 and June 1 about 340 Khmer armed forces personnel returned from Thailand to Cambodia under arrangements between the Thai Supreme Command and the Khmer local authorities at the border without reference to the UNHCR. Reliable reports indicate that about 100 of these soldiers were executed after entering Cambodia. As a result, repatriation for Khmers was, as of early July, at a standstill.)

The U.S. Government will pay the costs of movements back to home countries from the money appropriated for resettlement outside the United States.

As of June 30, more than 2,000 Indochina refugees under U.S. administration had indicated a desire for repatriation.

The speed and form of the Vietnamese repatriation effort now are essentially in the hands of the present authorities in Saigon who will accept or reject the applicants for repatriation.

Third-Country Resettlement

From the beginning, we have made every effort to internationalize Indochina refugee resettlement. On April 10, Department of State officials met with John Thomas, Director of ICEM, who agreed to take up with his Executive Committee the need for the full machinery and expertise of his agency as a matter of urgency. On April 12, before the fall of the Khmer Republic, the State Department instructed its Geneva Mission to request assistance from the UNHCR and ICEM in resettling Khmer refugees throughout the world. A similar instruction pertaining to Vietnamese refugees went out on April 17. Because of our desire to take no action which would precipitate the collapse of the Khmer and Viet-Nam governments, these approaches were made privately but they focused the attention of the international agencies on the problem and stimulated preparations for worldwide resettlement.

At the ICEM Executive Committee meeting, April 28-29, John Thomas formally advised delegates of the 32 member governments that the United States had requested ICEM to assist in the resettlement of Indochina refugees. In the absence of objections, he proposed that ICEM undertake the task.

On May 8 and 9, the UNHCR sent an appeal for resettlement opportunities to some 40 governments and a second appeal went out on May 29. Meanwhile, both ICEM and the UNHCR placed representatives on Guam, strengthened their staffs elsewhere, and began registering refugees for third-country resettlement.

Earlier, on April 27, acting through the State Department, the Task Force had instructed American Ambassadors in most countries around the world to ask the governments to which they were accredited to share the burden of refugee resettlement. The instruction noted that this bilateral appeal paralleled those which ICEM and the UNHCR would soon be making.

There have been many positive responses to the U.S. and international approaches. Canada has agreed to take a generous number of Vietnamese. More than 2,500 refugees have already arrived there. Germany has indicated willingness to accept students who are already there and their families.

The total could reach several thousand. France, which has had close ties with Indochina for over a century, is accepting those with relatives already in the country, students who are in France and others—indicating a willingness to accept a total of 15,000. Other countries in Western Europe, Latin America, and Africa have agreed to take smaller numbers. ICEM is presently selecting refugees with special skills for resettlement in Latin American countries.

By July 2, the number of Indochina refugees released to third countries from U.S. reception centers had reached 3,962. Approximately 4,000 other refugees in U.S. centers have also requested resettlement elsewhere and are now awaiting approval. A number of initial asylum countries have permitted refugees to remain and many thousands more have traveled to resettlement countries from countries of initial asylum.

Estimated Expenses

The Indochina Evacuation and Resettlement Program has a total budget of \$508 million. As of June 30, 1975, total obligations were \$200 million. The largest portions have been obligated as follows: the Department of Defense for facilities and daily maintenance at the reception centers (\$72.1 million), the Department of Defense for the airlift (\$84.4 million), and contracts with the voluntary agencies (\$43.7 million). See page 8 for analysis of funds and their obligations.

Issues for the Future

There are many problems which remain. The principal issue is that of sponsorship. Given time, the traditional voluntary agency system of resettlement should permit the absorption of the Indochinese refugees as it has permitted the resettlement of over 1½ million refugees from Europe and other parts of the world since World War II. While there is little doubt that the legislative program goal of resettling refugees by June 30, 1976, can be met, the Task Force hopes to be able to move more rapidly to prevent unacceptably high human and financial costs. The traditional resettlement systems are not able to adapt easily to processing the desired numbers within the time frame we are imposing.

A second and related issue is the breakdown of the sponsorships. Many of the first refugees to arrive in this country moved directly to the communities of their relatives and friends without the benefit of sponsorship verification through the voluntary resettlement agencies. Inadequate housing and unemployment have forced some of these refugees on welfare. The voluntary agencies that are responsible for assisting the refugees when sponsorship breakdowns occur have in the past been so effective in resettling refugees that few become long-term charges on the welfare system or become impossible to assimilate into American life. At the same time, when considering any broadened system of sponsorship, the valuable role which the resettlement agencies play in preventing breakdown must not be overlooked.

The Task Force is further concerned that all refugees who are cleared for entry into this country find homes in America. Obviously, some refugees and their families—possibly the less educated and unskilled—will require a longer period for assimilation into American society than others. Early identification of such refugees is currently in

progress and intensive language training and orientation is underway. The resettlement organizations are committed to the resettlement of all of these refugees.

In addition, the U.S. Government will have to find homes outside this country for those refugees at western Pacific locations who might be determined as ineligible for entry here. The number is expected to be small. A plan for this group will be formulated as the dimension of the problem becomes more apparent.

The Task Force has undertaken to expand the traditional sponsorship system by seeking the involvement of a broader range of labor, business, civic, and social service organizations. In addition, the Task Force is also expanding initiatives with State and local governments in identifying sponsors and assisting in resettlement.

One of the key problems related to sponsorship has been the effective use of offers which have come forward. The Task Force is contacting those individuals who called on the toll-free number to

Source	Total Available	Total Obligations As of 6/30/75	Amount Available
AID Funded by Presidential Determination	\$2,661,481	\$2,661,481	0
AID Funded by Indochina Postwar Reconstruction Program	98,000,000	98,000,000	0
State Portion of Refugee Act of 1975 (includes DOD & INS portions)*	305,000,000	121,609,705	\$183,390,295
HEW Portion of Refugee Act of 1975	100,000,000	6,070,000	93,930,000
Total	\$505,661,481	\$228,341,186	\$277,320,295

*Represents amount appropriated in PL 94-24. This appropriation does not include the addi-

tional million which was authorized by Congress in PL 94-23.

verify their continuing interest in sponsorship and to insure appropriate consideration of each offer by a voluntary agency. In addition a computer system will be used to search for information about the location of Vietnamese who have entered the United States. While attempting to make available all information which will aid resettlement, the Task Force is mindful of the importance of maintaining the confidentiality of the personal history data which might be acquired about the refugees. The Red Cross agreed to establish an international family locator service for Indochina refugees, using the facilities of the Central Tracing Agency of the International Committee in Geneva.

The Task Force has been looking ahead to the time when all of the staging areas in the western Pacific area and the reception centers in the United States can be closed, but definite dates have not yet been established. Some original estimates indicated that all of the centers might be closed in three months. Eglin Air Force Base in Florida will have the shortest use, possibly being phased out by the end of July. With the continual refinement of the processing procedures at the centers, which should speed up the outflow, the Task Force hopes that all but one or two of the centers will be closed by September.

Resettlement of the refugees from Indochina will take time, not only to move the refugees from the reception centers into communities around the country, but also to assist them in the difficult process of adjustment to a new way of life. Many dramatic events have occurred since the initial evacuation. The future will be less dramatic, but much work lies ahead to achieve the successful assimilation of the Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees into American society.

Excerpts of Statement by Mrs. Julia Taft,
Director of the Interagency Task Force on
Indochina, at the Department of State
Noon Briefing for Correspondents,
June 23, 1975

The Interagency Task Force believes it has accomplished a great deal in a very short time. During the first 7 weeks of our resettlement effort, 30 percent of the 131,399 evacuees have arrived at their new homes and have begun new lives, a larger number than was the case with the Hungarian refugees after 6 months.

The actual resettlement, as you know, is done by the dedicated voluntary agencies and generous members of the public who, in conjunction, provide the necessary sponsorship, lodging, daily maintenance, assistance with jobs, and in many other ways help our new arrivals make the transition from refugee status to self-sufficiency.

Our main objective has been to work with the people temporarily under our care so that their assimilation into American society is harmonious and lasting. We believe that after some inevitable growing pains we, along with the voluntary agencies and many other individuals and organizations, are getting the job done effectively and humanely.

... I believe there is no better way to demonstrate the American spirit as we approach our bicentennial year than by opening our homes and our communities to families from Indochina. The cooperation we have had so far has been extraordinarily encouraging and we continue to urge individuals and families to serve as sponsors. We want states and cities to take the lead in preparing their communities, and our nation, for these new arrivals.

APPENDIX**REFUGEE PROFILE****Demographic Data**

This chart reflects the most complete data available. Since the sample is now 117,106 out of a total in the system of 130,810, it is not expected that these percentages will change significantly.

AGE BY SEX DISTRIBUTION

Age	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
0-5	9,243	7.9	8,424	7.2	17,667	15.1
6-11	9,828	8.4	8,775	7.5	18,603	15.9
12-17	9,360	8.0	8,190	7.0	17,550	15.0
18-24	9,945	8.5	9,009	7.7	18,954	16.2
25-34	10,070	8.6	10,044	8.5	20,114	17.1
35-44	6,441	5.5	5,621	4.8	12,062	10.3
45-62	5,134	4.4	4,450	3.8	9,884	8.2
63 & over	1,053	.9	1,521	1.3	2,570	2.2
Total	61,074	52.2	55,926	47.8	117,106	100.0

Educational Level of 20,956 Heads of Household

(Based on sample of 95,138 people)

None	248	1.2%	None	572	1.3%
Elementary	2,904	13.9	Elementary	2,259	11.7
Secondary	9,498	45.3	Secondary	15,046	33.4
University	4,315	20.6	University	6,614	14.7
Postgraduate	1,027	4.9	Postgraduate	1,434	3.2
Data not available	2,964	14.1	Data not available	16,048	35.7
Total	20,956	100.0%	Total	41,973	100.0%

Educational Level of 44,973 Evacuees 18 Years of Age and Over

(Based on sample of 95,138)

**Primary Employment Skills of
20,956 Heads of Household**
(Based on sample of 95,138 records)

Medical professions	999	4.8%
Professional, technical, managerial	6,224	29.7
Clerical and sales	2,128	10.2
Service	1,297	6.2
Farming, fishing, forestry, etc.	689	3.3
Agricultural processing	42	0.2
Machine trades	821	3.9
Benchwork, assembly, and repair	342	1.6
Structural and construction	648	3.1
Transportation and miscellaneous	3,392	16.2
Did not indicate	4,374	20.8
Total	20,956	100.0%

**English Language Skills Of
20,956 Heads of Household**
(Based on sample of 95,138 people)

None	6,338	30.3%
Some	6,356	30.3
Good	7,590	36.2
Native	672	3.2
Total	20,956	100.0%

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EVACUATION INSTRUCTIONS**

Commencing in late March 1975, the Department of State requested the Embassy in Saigon to provide weekly status reports regarding the total numbers and welfare of Americans and others for whom the United States has emergency evacuation responsibility. Subsequent instructions aimed at obtaining from Saigon information related to the categories and priorities of those Vietnamese to whom the United States had a moral obligation to evacuate and who would be most endangered under a Communist regime—for example, close relatives of American citizens, Vietnamese employees of the United States Government and their families, ranking Government of South Viet-Nam officials and their families, and others the Embassy felt should be included.

By early April the Embassy had been instructed by the Department to begin to reduce the number of Americans in Viet-Nam, arranging for the departure, first, of all dependents of official Americans, all official Americans who had already been evacuated from the northern regions of South Viet-Nam and who no longer had any function to perform in the country, and all dependents of contractor personnel. The Embassy was further instructed to suggest to nonofficial Americans that they consider sending out their dependents, and to urge less essential nonofficial American personnel to depart as well. Twice a week the Embassy was required to provide a complete breakdown of Americans remaining in specific categories such as U.S. Government personnel, U.S. contractors, non-U.S. Government Americans. At the same time a priority listing of categories and totals of evacuees, from highest to lowest responsibility, was requested.

By April 14 the Department had conveyed to the Embassy the limited parole authority which had been obtained in behalf of American citizens' alien relatives physically present in Viet-Nam and of American citizens also present in Viet-Nam. This parole authority was obtained in recognition of the problems of moving American citizens out of Viet-Nam who had non-American citizen relatives they would not consent to leave behind.

By the third week of April the Department had instructed the Embassy to attempt to broaden the categories of Vietnamese citizens who could be exempted from the Vietnamese travel ban. In this regard, the Department had in mind particularly the safety of Vietnamese closely associated with the United States, including U.S. employees and relatives of American citizens and resident aliens.

Early in the fourth week of April the Department authorized the Embassy to plan for the evacuation of certain categories of Vietnamese to include threatened relatives of American citizens; important government, armed forces, and police officials whose cooperation would be needed in the evacuation; individuals with special knowledge of U.S. intelligence procedures; important former Viet Minh and ralliers from the Communist side who would be especially threatened; significant political and intellectual figures whose association with U.S. policies made them particularly vulnerable; and trusted local employees, including those of voluntary agencies and private American companies.

In the final week before the end of the evacuation, the Department instructed the Embassy to accord priority in the evacuation to the families and dependents of American citizens.

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

April 8 - State Department officials consult with
 April 15 House and Senate Committees regarding use of Attorney General's "parole" authority for evacuees from Indochina.

April 12 U.S. Embassy, Phnom Penh closes. Last Americans and approximately 1,200 Cambodians are evacuated in Operation Eagle Pull.

April 12 - U.S. Mission, Geneva, is asked to request assistance from UNHCR and ICEM [Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration] in locating third countries willing to accept refugees from Indochina.

- April 14 Parole is authorized for dependents of American citizens currently in Viet-Nam.
- April 18 The President asks 12 Federal agencies "to coordinate... all U.S. Government activities concerning evacuation of U.S. citizens, Vietnamese citizens, and third-country nationals from Viet-Nam and refugee and resettlement problems relating to the Viet-Nam conflict" and named Ambassador L. Dean Brown as his Special Representative and Director of the Special Interagency Task Force.
- April 19 Parole is extended to include categories of relatives of American citizens or permanent resident aliens who are petition holders.
- April 22 The Interagency Task Force asks civil and military authorities on Guam to prepare a safe haven estimated to be required for 90 days in order to provide care and maintenance for an estimated 50,000 refugees. The first to pass through the area arrive the following day.
- April 25 The Attorney General authorizes parole for additional categories of relatives, Cambodians in third countries, and up to 50,000 "high-risk" Vietnamese.
- April 27 The Task Force requests all American missions overseas to take up the possible resettlement of refugees as a matter of urgency.
- April 29 U.S. Embassy, Saigon, closes. Operation Frequent Wind removes last Americans and Vietnamese by helicopter from staging sites in Saigon. The sea-lift and self-evacuation continue. Camp Pendleton, California, opens as a refugee center prepared to care for 18,000 refugees.

May 2 Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, opens as a refugee reception center prepared to care for 24,000 refugees.

May 4 Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, opens as a refugee reception center prepared to accept 2,500 refugees (a figure later increased to 5,000).

May 5 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.

Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Defense Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations in connection with the Administration's request for \$507 million to run the refugee program.

May 7 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the House International Relations Committee.

May 8 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the House Judiciary Committee.

May 12 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

May 13 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees.

May 14 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law.

May 19 The White House announces the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees, with Chairman John Eisenhower heading a distinguished list of members.

May 22 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the House Judiciary Subcommittee.

A House and Senate conference committee agrees on the language of the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975, appropriating \$405 million for the Administration's refugee program.

May 24 The Act becomes PL 94-23 as the President signs it into law.

May 27 Ambassador Brown returns to his post at the Middle East Institute and the President asks Mrs. Julia Vadala Taft, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare for Human Development, to act as Director of the Interagency Task Force until arrangements are completed for organizing the Government's efforts for the longer term.

May 28 A fourth stateside reception center is opened at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, and receives its first refugees.

May 29 The UNHCR sends a representative to the reception center at Fort Chaffee to interview individuals who have indicated a desire to return to Viet-Nam and whose names had been furnished earlier. Representatives of the UNHCR have been working similarly on Guam for several weeks, will go to Pendleton and Indiantown Gap the following week and to Eglin thereafter.

June 6 HEW reports the establishment of a special Task Force with representatives of the American Medical Association, the American Association of Medical Colleges, the Educational Commission on Foreign Medical Graduates, and of a number of programs within HEW that deal with the training and placement of physicians in the U.S.

June 15 131,399 refugees have entered the 7-week old system; of the 36,077 who have been completely processed and released, 3,756 have gone to third countries, and 875 refugees were released from reception sites during the past 24 hours, bringing the week's total to 5,839. An additional 4,000 on Guam have indicated that they would prefer to resettle elsewhere and are awaiting acceptance by the countries of their choice.

THE WHITE HOUSE
EXECUTIVE ORDER
ESTABLISHING THE PRESIDENT'S
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

Since the arrival of the first settlers on our eastern seaboard nearly 400 years ago, America has been a refuge for victims of persecution, intolerance and privation from around the world. Tide after tide of immigrants has settled here and each group has enriched our heritage and added to our well-being as a nation.

For many residents of Southeast Asia who stood by America as an ally and who have lost their homeland in the tragic developments of the past few weeks, America offers a last, best hope upon which they can build new lives. We are a big country and their numbers are proportionately small. We must open our doors and our hearts.

The arrival of thousands of refugees, mostly children, will require many adjustments on their part and considerable assistance on ours. But it is in our best interest as well as theirs to make this transition as gracious and efficient as humanly possible.

I have determined that it would be in the public interest to establish an advisory committee to the President on the resettlement in the United States of refugees from Indochina.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and

statutes of the United States, and as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment of a Presidential Advisory Committee. There is hereby established the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees, hereinafter referred to as the Committee. The Committee shall be composed of such citizens from private life as the President may, from time to time, appoint. The President shall designate one member of the Committee to serve as chairman.

Section 2. Functions of the Advisory Committee. The Committee shall advise the President and the heads of appropriate Federal agencies concerning the expeditious and coordinated resettlement of refugees from Southeast Asia. The Committee shall include in its advice, consideration of the following areas:

- (a) Health and environmental matters related to resettlement;
- (b) the interrelationship of the governmental and volunteer roles in the resettlement;
- (c) educational and cultural adjustments required by these efforts;
- (d) the general well-being of resettled refugees and their families in their new American communities; and
- (e) such other related concerns as the President may, from time to time, specify.

The Committee shall also seek to facilitate the location, solicitation, and channeling of private resources for these resettlement efforts, and to establish lines of communication with all concerned governmental agencies, relevant voluntary agencies, the Vietnamese-American community and the American public at large. The Committee shall conclude its work within one year.

Section 3. Assistance, Cooperation, and Expenses.

- (a) All executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government, to the extent permitted

by law, are directed to cooperate with the Committee and to furnish such information, facilities, funds, and assistance as the Committee may require.

(b) No member of the Committee shall receive compensation from the United States by reason of service on the Committee, but may, to the extent permitted by law, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5703).

Section 4. Federal Advisory Committee Act.
Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Executive Order, the functions of the President

under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. I), except that of reporting annually to Congress, which are applicable to the advisory committee established by this Order, shall be performed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

GERALD R. FORD

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 19, 1975.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, 27 AUGUST 1975

27 Aug 75
Early bird p.5WASHINGTON POST
27 AUGUST 1975 Pg. 11

Azores Front Official Has High Hopes

FALL RIVER, Mass.—"I can't tell you when," he says smiling, "but I will say it could be any day from now on, and certainly before Christmas."

"And it won't depend on what happens in Lisbon. After more than 500 years as an exploited colony, we're tired of it."

"Carlos" Matos, who will give you a phone number but no address beyond a post office box and says he is one of the handful of "public" officials for the Front for the Liberation of the Azores, is speaking of his island's independence from Portugal.

"We could do it today," he continues, "but we aren't ready yet for the second stage, after the revolution, which is the most important part."

But he adds, his movement is getting ready fast. He claims that it has the support of 95 per cent of this country's million or more Azorean-Americans and of the same percentage of the 300,000 or so people who live on the archipelago strategically situated in the Atlantic Ocean.

"That's financial support as well as words," he adds. For buying arms? "I can't talk about that," he says with another smile, "except to say that buying arms has never been a problem."

What about the American air and naval facilities at Lajes, which the United States used in its airlift of material to Israel during the 1973 middle East war?

"Well, we have strong ties with America—four times as many of our people are here as in the islands—and that could be negotiated quite easily."

The United States and Portugal are holding negotiations on the future of the base, but Lisbon has said it cannot be used to resupply Israel in a future Middle East war.

And nationalization of foreign investment?

"We're looking for foreign investments, under controlled conditions, perhaps with some government participation—that will all be worked out," Matos said confidently.

He stresses that the front has deliberately refrained from any act that might pro-

voke the United States, "which is in a delicate position, we appreciate that."

guese frigate, the Gago Coutinho, called at American ports as part of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization fleet, "we talked of doing something, but decided against it. We don't want to embarrass the United States."

The front, which Matos describes as a coalition of several independence movements of various ideologies, plans to hold an election within six months after taking power, he says.

"All Azorean emigrants, no matter how long they have been gone, and their husbands or wives, no matter where they're from, and their children, will be able to vote."

Matos—who quit his job as a pharmacist to work full time for the front and who has spent the \$5,000 he had saved toward a house ("my phone bill alone runs \$600 to \$700 a month," he says) in the service of the cause—confesses disappointment at the attitude of "the very countries who fought to be our friends." He pointed in particular to the United States and Western European democracies.

"They all say, 'You must realize that Portugal is an ally, and we can't take any position on the issue, although we do want to be kept informed,'" Matos says.

"To get any help as a new nation, it seems, you have to be black or leftist, and we're neither. Most of our people are quite conservative, used to paying their own way and to owning things, and very much against communism."

France, which has a tracking station in the Azores, has promised, he says, to be the first country to recognize the new Azorean government.

That government is to be headed by Antonio Jose Almeida, a teacher who, like Matos, lives in Massachusetts' new Bedford-Fall River area and who was traveling in Europe during the interview.

What does the front want from United States?

"Understanding: Recognition when we come into power. Nothing more."

—Dan Griffin

NEW YORK TIMES 27 AUG. 1975 Pg. 7 SOVIET ASKS UNITY IN FEUD WITH CHINA

By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Aug. 26.—The Soviet Union has urged a policy of "smashing Maoism" and has warned that any Communists remaining neutral will be serving the "anti-Marxist" interests of Peking.

Moscow in its latest attacks, avoided suggesting what specific action should be taken against China. But its call appears to mark a new stage in Soviet efforts to discredit the policies of Mao Tse-tung within the Communist movement.

The implied warning appeared directed against Communist parties, like those of Yugoslavia and Rumania, that have tried to remain aloof from the feud between the two major Communist powers.

The Soviet case was presented in a 10,000-word editorial in the current issue of the journal Kommunist, which is published by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist party. The journal is used to lay down ideological guidelines.

In a bid for broader support, Kommunist asserted that the problem of China had outgrown the bounds of the Communist movement. "In our days, Maoism carries a danger for the people of all states regardless of their social systems," the official journal contended in the unsigned 21-page article.

To emphasize the importance that Moscow placed on the long editorial, the official press agency Tass circulated extracts in a half-dozen variations.

Kommunist declared, in rallying support for Moscow's position, that "the ideological, theoretical and practical activity of Marxist-Leninists in the present conditions is aimed at smashing Maoism theoretically and politically as an anti-Marxist and anti-Leninist course hostile to the entire contemporary revolutionary movement."

The article was published at a time when the war of words between the two nations had become increasingly bitter. Peking has recently denounced the Helsinki conference and charged the Soviet party chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev, with emulating Hitler. In turn, Moscow has accused the Chinese of forging alliances with reactionary regimes around the world and embarking upon aggressive new adventures.

Kommunist implied that Moscow was not advocating banishing the Chinese Communists from the world Communist movement, as had previously been charged. But it made plain that the Soviet leadership did not feel reconciliation was possible with the present regime headed by Mao Tse-tung.

Tougher Line Adopted

It seemed unlikely that the article portended any new physical clashes between the Soviet Union and China. But some Western diplomats felt that Moscow had decided to

NEW YORK TIMES 27 AUG. 1975 Pg. 2 Guam Refugee Base Closes Four Months After Opening

AGANA, Guam, Aug. 26 (AP)—In City, a Vietnamese refugee complex at Andersen Air Force Base, closed quietly during the weekend.

There was no ceremony of any official announcement of the closing Saturday, four months to the day after the first group of refugees arrived on this western Pacific island.

Tin City accommodated up to 4,800 refugees in the first few days of Operation New Life. Later arrivals were housed in other camps, including the tent city complex, which have since been closed.

take a tougher line against Peking and was anxious to see that other Communist parties followed.

"Neutralism" or even more a conciliatory attitude toward Maoism and the policy of Mao Tse-tung in whatever form they manifest themselves objectively serve the anti-Marxist, anti-socialist goals of the Chinese leadership," Kommunist said. It complained that neutralism in the struggle with China amounted to "pro-Maoist opportunism in the Communist movement" and provided "willingly or not" help to Peking.

The call for an end to neutrality struck one Western European diplomatic specialist as likely to alienate Communist parties such as the Yugoslav, Rumanian, Spanish and Italian, although Moscow is trying to convene a meeting of European Communist parties later this year. One East European source has said that a further drafting session for such a conference would take place next month.

This prompted speculation that the article might signal a new effort by Moscow hard-liners to bring about an ideological purification of the diverse Communist movement.

In a similar vein, an analysis appeared in Pravda earlier this month that reportedly upset the French and Italian Communists by demanding that Communists maintain their "vanguard positions" rather than submerge their identity in a broader leftist coalition.

By conceding that a split existed within the ranks of the Communist movement, Kommunist disclosed a fresh anxiety on Moscow's part that the problem of China be resolved. The catalogue of Chinese sins presented by the journal included charges that Peking was attempting to enter suspicious alliances in the West, including with the Common Market, and was seeking to "undermine relations of the socialist countries with the Soviet Union."

"The Mao Tse-tung group has betrayed the revolutionary principles on which the People's Republic of China was created," Kommunist declared. "It betrayed friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries and trampled upon its international duty toward the world revolutionary movement." But the journal said that "it would be unrealistic to count on a basic change" in Peking's politics.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 27 AUGUST 1975

WALL STREET JOURNAL
27 AUGUST 1975Thinking
Things
Over

By VERNON ROYSTER

Lessons From Portugal

It would be a bold person who would prophesy the outcome of the struggle now going on in Portugal, where all is so turbulent that yesterday's developments may be all changed tomorrow.

Yet whatever the final outcome, there are, it seems to me, instructions to be drawn from the torment of that small country. Some of those lessons are indeed disturbing, but there are others that are surely hopeful.

One that is bound to disturb all who believe in the virtues of democracy is the reminder that those virtues are not easily attained. For all that we may wish it otherwise, democracy cannot suddenly be planted among people unaccustomed to it and be confident of flourishing.

Portugal is an ancient land. It has been an independent country since the 17th Century, a republic since 1910. But it has never been a democracy. From 1932 onward it was ruled by a benevolent dictator but a dictator nonetheless. The people had no real experience with political parties, or with such things as freedom of speech or of the press.

It is hardly surprising then that when the system ruptured last year the country was ill-prepared for those bright promises of democracy which were at first dangled before it. There were none of the political institutions of democracy, no experience or tradition upon which they could be quickly built. There was only a political vacuum in which the bold could struggle for power. In 1974 there were six presidents, none of them elected.

To fill this political vacuum there was one group both bold and well-organized, the Communist Party. A visitor to Portugal a little over a year ago, just after the first military coup, could meet Communist Party members who would tell you with pride how they had patiently organized for this opportunity, of clandestine meetings in Lisbon or surreptitious "training" visits to France or Switzerland, or cadres organized among industrial workers, in the army, in the governmental bureaucracy, all ready to seize power in that vacuum.

Here was a disturbing reminder, if one were needed, of the patience, organizational skill and relentless dedication of the Communist Party to the seizing of power opportunities. The lesson is that whatever the word *détente* may mean it does not mean a relaxation of the party's subversion efforts anywhere.

In Portugal there hasn't been even the pretense of a bow to democratic ways. In the one election that was permitted early in the revolution the Communists won only 12% of the vote, but Alvaro Cunhal, the Portuguese Communist leader, says quite frankly, "I care nothing for elections."

His intent, as he told the Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci, is that Portugal shall become completely Communist and he is not concerned with how it happens: "I promise you there will be no parliament in Portugal. . . Portugal will never be a country of democratic freedoms. . . We don't await the results of elections to change things and destroy our past. Our way is a revolution and has nothing to do with your systems."

NEW YORK TIMES
27 AUG. 1975 Pg. 9NONALIGNED BLOC
ADDS 3 MEMBERSBy PAUL HOFMANN
Special to The New York Times

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 26 — The nonaligned bloc appeared to drift closer to the Communist nations today as its conference of foreign ministers voted to give full membership to North Vietnam and North Korea.

The foreign ministers of nearly 80 developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and two in Europe—Yugoslavia and Malta—also granted full membership to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Peru's Foreign Minister, Miguel Trujillo de la Flor Valle, who is chairman of the third-world meeting here, told 300 cheering delegates that he hoped the Palestinians would soon have their own state.

Earlier, the head of the P. L. O.'s political department, Farouk Kaddoumi, at a news conference, said: "The next step will be expulsion of Israel from the United Nations."

"Triumph" for Palestinians

Mr. Kaddoumi, who is described here as the Palestinian foreign minister, said that his movement's recognition by the nonaligned group was a "triumph" for the Palestinian cause.

Asked when, in his view, Israel could be ousted from the world Organization, the Palestinian spokesman said "as soon as possible."

This seemed to reflect doubt

A grim prospect, and only a few weeks ago seeming an almost certain prospect. The Communists had seized power, they had the support of the army, they had driven all moderates out of the government, they had silenced opposition newspapers and radio stations, and had taken to the streets to cow the 88% of the people who had voted against them.

Today the prospect of a communized Portugal is no longer a foregone conclusion.

To the surprise of the Communists, of almost every outside observer and possibly even of themselves, the anti-Communist majority has refused to be cowed.

In the beginning it was the Communists who took to the streets, packing the squares with arm-waving and shouting crowds, plastering slogans on building walls, erupting into intimidating violence. The majority of the people retreated to their homes. The only way the moderates expressed their disapproval was to resign from the government—a tactic which seemed to give the Communists an even tighter control of the government.

All that is changed. Every evening now the television screen has been filled with pictures of angry, and sometimes even violent, demonstrations against the Communists. Repeatedly army troops have refused to interfere with these anti-Communist demonstrations. A hundred thousand people signed an anti-Communist petition sponsored by the Archbishop of Braga. In short, the anti-Communists are striking back, and as the events of the last few days have shown, with some effect.

on to part of the Palestinians and their backers among Arab countries—especially Syria, Iraq and Libya—about the likelihood of any concerted third-world action to have Israel expelled or suspended from the United Nations.

Egypt does not appear to be pressing such action here, and non-Arab members of the third-world bloc—especially Argentina and some black African countries—are known to be opposed to such a move.

Caucus on Israel

Earlier this week, the Arab countries represented here held a caucus to discuss punitive measures against Israel. At the end of the discussion, behind closed doors, they issued a statement calling on all nonaligned nations to back their demand for expulsion of Israel from the United Nations.

An analysis of the text, however, shows notable ambiguities, which many non-Arab diplomats here say were intentional. The statement recalled the decisions of a conference of Arab head of states in Rabat, Morocco, last year, in which "sanctions" against Israel were advocated.

The Arab caucus here proposed the establishment of a third-world "working group" to carry out earlier Arab decisions on Palestine and Israel. The Palestinians and their supporters interpret this to mean that the nonaligned bloc should at once move to have Israel suspended or expelled from the United Nations. Egyptian diplomats, in the fleeting comments they care to make in talks with fellow delegates and reporters, sound far more vague on the issue.

The Egyptian diplomats here, according to some of their black African colleagues, are in close touch with Cairo by telephone, and have received repeated instructions not to consent to a hard-line resolution against Israel.

NEW YORK
27 AUG. 1975
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**SAIGON IS OUSTING
3 MORE NEWSMEN**

SAIGON, South Vietnam, Aug. 26 (UPI) — The South Vietnamese Government has asked three more foreign newsmen to leave Saigon.

Alan Dawson, Saigon bureau manager of United Press International, was asked to leave Friday. Two Japanese newspaper correspondents, Yoshihisa Komori of Mainichi and Hiroaki asked to leave.

Government officials have made clear that all newsmen assigned to Saigon before the April 30 take-over by the new administration will be asked to leave eventually.

At least seven other newsmen, three Japanese, two French, one American and one British, have so far not been to leave.

Although final plans have not yet been made known, officials have told newsmen they intend to allow foreign correspondents to reside and work in Vietnam in the future.

A Foreign Ministry official told Mr. Dawson that United Press International would be permitted to remain open using the bureau's Vietnamese newsroom.

repeated instructions not to consent to a hard-line resolution against Israel.

The Africans recall that the Egyptian delegation lobbied against a proposal to call for Israel's expulsion from the United Nations at last month's conference of the Organization of African Unity in Kampala, Uganda. Today, President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt said in Cairo that Egypt's stand in the third-world meeting would be the same as in Kampala.

This doesn't mean that the Communists are undone; they are too determined and ruthless for that. Nor if they were, would it mean an end to the agony of Portugal. The opposition runs the gamut of the political spectrum, from conservative Catholics to moderate Socialists to remnants of the old rightists. Their only common bond is anti-communism; otherwise they disagree among themselves on the political future.

So under the best of circumstances, dissent will remain. Democracy, at least in the sense of an ordered trust in free discussion and free elections to resolve differences, will put its roots down slowly, if at all. It is not easy for a people long deprived of it to learn how to live with political freedom.

Nonetheless, the people of Portugal offer another lesson. Communists, even after they have seized the reins of power, are not invincible. A people determined not to allow their liberty to be wrested from them can show that communism is not a categorical imperative.

There is, to be sure, a sadness in the lesson. For in order to resist the resistors have had to adopt the tactic of their oppressors. Mobs in the street, violence against people, the burning of buildings, all these things torment a country no matter from what cause they spring.

They are not to be defended; only perhaps to be excused when there is no other recourse. Anyway, what the people of Portugal are teaching is that extremism in the defense of liberty is not always a vice.



CURRENT NEWS

WEEKEND EDITION



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FRIDAY PM 15 AUGUST THRU 17 AUGUST 1975

NEW YORK TIMES 17 August 1975 Pg. 1

New Bangladesh Leaders Veerin Toward Pakistan

By WILLIAM BORDERS
Special to The New York Times

CALCUTTA, India, Aug. 16—The new Dacca Government moved today to take Bangladesh out of the political orbit of India.

One day after the military coup d'état, in which Sheik Mujibur Rahman was ousted and reportedly killed, the Bangladesh radio stressed the common cause of the world's Islamic countries, and referred in a friendly way to Pakistan, which was the first country to grant diplomatic recognition to the new regime.

It also promised to "normalize relations in the subcontinent," which has been politically dominated by India ever since East Pakistan split away from West Pakistan to become Bangladesh after the war of 1971.

Meanwhile, the Indian Government, in its first reaction to the coup, declared that it "can-

not remain unaffected by these political developments in a neighboring country."

"The Government of India are carefully studying reports of recent events in Bangladesh, and watching developments," a government spokesman said in New Delhi. "We are deeply grieved by the tragic death of Sheik Mujibur Rahman. We held him in high esteem in India as one of the outstanding personalities of our time."

The closeness between Sheik Mujib and India grew out of their having a common adversary, Pakistan, and it was only thanks to India's military defeat of Pakistan in 1971 that he led the Moslem Bengalis to independence.

Any move in Bangladesh away from India and toward the Pakistanis now would be expected to cause concern to the Government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, especially

BANGLADESH... Page 2

WASHINGTON STAR 15 August 1975 Pg. 4

Saigon Rejects U.N. As Refugee Mediator

Associated Press *page 3*

The new Saigon government has rejected the United Nations as a go-between, setting back negotiations for 2,000 refugees who want to return to South Vietnam, the leader of a House panel says.

Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., chairman of the House immigration subcommittee, made the disclosure at a news conference yesterday.

Earlier, he said, stiffer action, possibly even criminal prosecution, should be taken against a colonel involved in the drugging and forcible evacuation of 13 refugees to Guam.

Eilberg also accused the

Air Force of not telling him all it must know about the incident May 1 in the chaotic days following Saigon's fall.

THE CONGRESSMAN said he was told in Guam during an inspection trip this week that Saigon has rejected the offer of the U.N. high commissioner on refugees to be an intermediary for negotiations to return 2,051 refugees who want to go back to South Vietnam.

The United States has turned the refugees' repatriation applications over to the U.N. commission.

"I don't know what will be done now," Eilberg said.

WASHINGTON STAR
16 August 1975 Pg. 2

Castro: I Erred in '62 Crisis

From News Services

Prime Minister Fidel Castro acknowledged he was wrong in resisting removal of Soviet missiles from Cuba in 1962, Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., said yesterday.

"If my position had prevailed there might have been a terrible war. I was wrong," McGovern quoted Castro as saying.

The quotation was recorded in a report by McGovern to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on nine hours of conversation with Castro during a May visit to Cuba.

CASTRO HAS MADE "a major policy decision" to seek detente with the United States, McGovern said. He charged that the Ford administration has ignored Cuban gestures signaling a desire to improve relations.

"These gestures deserve a meaningful response," McGovern said. "The only step of sufficient significance now would be to drop the embargo entirely, and to deal with Cuba on the same basis as we deal with major Communist countries."

The Cuban gestures involved returning \$2 million ransom money paid by Southern Airways in 1972 for a hijacked airliner.

He said the South Vietnamese rejected the U.N. commission as an intermediary without a comment, so there is no indication of what their reasons were.

A spokesman at U.N. headquarters in New York said officials knew of no change in Vietnamese policy.

SAIGON... Pg. 2

NEW YORK TIMES
16 August 1975 Pg. 27

GRUMMAN IS HELD LAX ON F-14 DATA

By PRANAY GUPTA
Special to The New York Times

BETHPAGE, L.I., Aug. 15—The General Accounting Office, charging that the Grumman Aerospace Corporation exhibited "serious weaknesses" in the management of spare parts for its controversial F-14 fighter plane program, says that there is a \$28-million discrepancy in the defense contractor's books.

At the same time, the Federal agency criticizes the Navy, which has ordered 334 F-14 Tomcats for \$6.4-billion, for exercising "virtually no control" on Grumman's handling of spare parts for the twin-tailed, swing-winged jet, which has been described by military officials as the most sophisticated fighter ever built.

The agency's views were contained in a report prepared for the Armed Services Committees of both Houses of Congress. The report had been in the works for nearly a year and was formally released this week in Washington. The G.A.O. reviews major defense programs on a continuing basis for Congress.

Cost Overruns Cited

In this report, the G.A.O. also cited the Navy for "questionable buying practices" with regard to spare parts for the F-14—practices that reportedly resulted in considerable cost overruns, although no specific figures were mentioned.

A Defense Department spokesman said last night that the Navy "did not share the G.A.O.'s concern about Grumman's record keeping and that the Navy was satisfied that it had adequate monitoring of the Long Island-based defense contractor's accounting methods."

A spokesman for Grumman said: "We can neither understand nor substantiate the magnitude of errors indicated in the report," adding: "We have no real understanding of how the G.A.O. arrived at the allegations."

In addition to finding a \$28-million discrepancy in spare parts costs—the F-14 program

F-14... Pg. 2

Weekend Edition--17 August 1975

SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS 31 July 1975 (17 Aug)

Military, education unity advocated

By VICKIE DAVIDSON

Education is to the volunteer army as the carrot stick is to the donkey, a Department of Defense official said here Wednesday.

Military and educational establishments need to cooperate and get their houses together, said James Nickerson, Serviceman's Opportunity College director for the Defense Department.

Nickerson spoke at St. Philip's College Wednesday at the formal organization of a local military-education advisory council.

The purpose of the council is to increase cooperation between military establishments and local educational institutions.

The council will serve as a communications link between the military and educational institutions in areas of recruitment and designing of courses.

Calling the new council a civilian response to the national policy which eliminated the draft, Nickerson said the Department of Defense has been urging formation of such councils.

"We have to have civilian educational support unless we want to go back to the draft — I don't think anybody wants to do that," said Nickerson.

The military needs the cooperation with educational institutions to stay healthy in peacetime, he said.

On the other hand, education institutions — faced with declining student enrollment — need the students the military can provide, explains Nickerson.

He estimated some 800,000 military personnel are currently enrolled in courses at civilian institutions.

The military-education cooperation is also indicative of the changing college role, says Nickerson.

"We used to think of college as Middle Age cloisters for 18 to 22-year-olds . . . now a majority of the students are part-time and the median age has gone up," Nickerson added.

Another factor in the promotion of military-education councils, is the pressure to phase-out the G.I. Bill benefits for veterans, said Nickerson.

"We probably face the end of the G.I. Bill. The question is when," Nickerson added.

Nickerson pointed out that several educational programs have already been

formed to induce people to enlist in the military.

Members of the newly-formed council include San Antonio College, St. Philip's College, St. Mary's University, Our Lady of the Lake

College and Incarnate Word College.

Participating military installations are Brooks, Lackland, Kelly and Randolph Air Force bases and Ft. Sam Houston.

BANGLADESH...Cont'd

with India in the midst of an internal political crisis of her own.

President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan, in announcing his Government's prompt diplomatic move, referred to Bangladesh by its new designation as "The Islamic Republic of Bangladesh." Sheik Mujib had named it "the People's Republic of Bangladesh."

And the Bangladesh radio, proudly announcing the diplomatic development, also reported that Pakistan had appealed to "Islamic and third-world" countries to join in the recognition.

In the second day of the Government of President Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed, who had been Sheik Mujib's Commerce Minister, Bangladesh remained cut off from the rest of the world, its borders closed and most of its lines of international communications stilled.

But, according to the government radio, and reports filtering out through other channels, a general calm prevailed in Bangladesh, an impoverished delta country the size of Wisconsin, with a population of 75 million.

In Dacca, soldiers were patrolling the streets, and some tanks were said to have been in evidence. But the gunfire that was heard sporadically yesterday had subsided.

The 24-hour curfew imposed in the predawn coup was lifted for a few hours this morning, the radio said, to permit people to shop. Then it was reimposed.

Crowds in the Street

Another report from Dacca said that during the break in the curfew, the streets had been filled with usual crowds, including itinerant merchants and barefoot children begging.

The government radio also said that President Ahmed met with his new Cabinet this morning and, in a review of the general situation, found it satisfactory.

On the Indian side of the border, the chief secretary of

the state government of West Bengal said the border area was "quite normal and quiet."

The Bengalis, a major ethnic group, are divided along religious lines, with a Moslem majority in Bangladesh and a Hindu majority in the Indian state of West Bengal.

According to Dacca radio, Pakistan offered Bangladesh 50,000 tons of grain and 15 million yards of fabric. As the radio announced appointments to the new government, between selections of martial music and various speeches pledging support to President Ahmed, listeners noted that many of the people known to be pro-Indian were not mentioned.

"Remember that 80 or 90 per cent of the people in Bangladesh are anti-Indian," one well-informed observer said. "They were growing resentful of Mujib's closeness with the Indians."

According to this source, the new President, a religious man, has a reputation of austerity and honesty, and is regarded as likely to lead a campaign against the corruption that the new government says was rampant under Sheik Mujib.

The government radio said that Sheik Mujib's body had been buried "with full honors" in Tungipara, his home village, 60 miles southwest of Dacca.

SAIGON...Continued

REPORTS BEGAN circulating earlier this week that Saigon had begun to resist dealing with U.N. authorities. Because of this, the spokesman said, U.N. headquarters made frequent checks with the high commissioner's office in Geneva but got no confirmation.

The United States vetoed North and South Vietnam's request for admission to the United Nations earlier this week.

Eilberg said he was told of the new Saigon government's rejection of the U.N. commission by retired Brig. Gen. James A. Herbert, director of the U.S.

F-14...Continued
includes \$370-million for such spare parts through the next two years—the G.A.O. report also said that other checks of Grumman's inventory records show discrepancies of about \$21-million.

The G.A.O. said that the \$28-million figure was computed on the basis of a Grumman internal audit that showed the concern had ordered \$136-million in spare parts, while it reportedly told the Navy that it was accountable for spares valued at \$108-million.

While some discrepancies in spare parts computation are not unusual in defense contracting, a figure of \$28-million would be extraordinarily high, according to industry officials.

Noting that its report was based on investigations conducted at Grumman plants in Bethpage and Calverton, L.I., as well as Navy facilities in Philadelphia and Arlington, Va., the G.A.O. asked the Navy to start a fresh inventory of F-14 spare parts, to determine their value, and also to find ways to save more money.

The report by the F.A.O., which is a Congressional investigative agency, is the latest development in a series of controversies that has plagued the its F-14 program since inception nearly six years ago. These problems included the crash of two F-14 prototypes and financial problems over production of the plane.

The Navy subsequently granted several loans to the company because Grumman's commercial credit had been cut off as a result of its poor financial performance. Criticism over the loans, however, grew in Congress and finally, the Bank Mellini and a group of United States banks granted Grumman a \$200-million loan last year. That loan helped the company out of its financial difficulties. Besides the Navy, Iran is buying 80 F-14's for about \$2-billion.

"The F-14 spare parts purchases show a sufficient incidence of over-buying and over-pricing of parts," the G.A.O. report said.

refugee operation on Guam.

EILBERG SAID that the Air Force's reassignment of the former commander of the Utapao air base in Thailand because of the drugging incident was not enough.

The Air Force said Col. Harold R. Austin had exceeded his authority and was transferred to March Air Force Base near Riverside, Calif.

"I am not satisfied that he should be free of criminal charges," Eilberg said. And, he said, "It seems to me those who administered the injections should be investigated and perhaps some action taken against them."

FRIDAY MORNING, 15 AUGUST 1975

BALTIMORE SUN - 15 AUGUST 1975 Pg. 4 *Early Bird 15 Aug 75*

Unwilling refugees on Guam wait for chance to go home

Agana, Guam (AP)—"I am not a Communist but I want to go home," said the South Vietnamese Air Force Lieutenant softly. "My family is there. They need me."

Lt. Cao Van Yi, 27, is in Guam against his will. On May 1, he and 12 other Vietnamese airmen were drugged and flown from Utapao Air Base in Thailand to Guam.

They are among the 1,607 Vietnamese here who fled in terror from the nightmare of their collapsing country April 30 but now want to return. When they will do so depends on Communist-held Saigon. Despite almost daily overtures through the United Nations, their future remains in doubt.

Retired Brig. Gen. James A. Herbert, in charge of the refugee camps here, said: "Their destination is Vietnam. The time is unknown. The response has been zero, to my knowledge. They are running out of patience."

Neither Lieutenant Cao, a gentle, round-faced man with a wisp of beard, nor his fellow airmen are bitter over their experience. But he asks, pleadingly, "When do you think we will be able to go back?"

The Air Force confirmed the drugging episode Tuesday, hours after Representative Joshua Eilberg (D., Pa.), chairman of the House Immigration subcommittee, demanded an explanation of what he called "a horrible thing for our country."

The Air Force denied that physical force was used, but Lieutenant Cao said he was one of 65 refugees who had been threatened with death by two Army colonels attempting to force them to board a plane to Guam.

Lieutenant Cao gave the following account of his trauma that began at 4 A.M. April 29, when he boarded a plane at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Air Base while rockets exploded nearby:

"I was afraid to be hit, I was afraid to die. I got onto a plane and left but didn't expect to land in Thailand," he said.

At Utapao, an American base, 65 South Vietnamese airmen who had fled as he had were herded together in a hangar. He was the only officer. None of them wanted to go to the United States. All wanted to go back home.

The next day, Lieutenant Cao, who speaks and writes English—he was trained in the United States—addressed letters to the U.S. Embassy, the French Embassy and the Thai government asking permission to seek repatriation from Thailand. There was no reply.

BALTIMORE SUN
15 AUGUST 1975 Pg. 4

Drugging of refugees irks Eilberg

Washington (AP)—A House subcommittee chairman yesterday suggested stiffer action, possibly even criminal charges, against United States military men involved in the drugging of 13 Vietnamese refugees who were flown to Guam against their will.

Representative Joshua Eilberg (D., Pa.), chairman of the House Immigration subcommittee, said at a news conference that he was surprised that the former commander of Utapao Air Base in Thailand, where the incident occurred May 1, was "simply rotated" to another assignment.

"I am not satisfied that he should be free of criminal charges," Mr. Eilberg said.

The Air Force said the former Utapao commander, Col. Harold R. Austin, had exceeded his authority in the case and that he was reassigned to March Air Force Base in California.

Mr. Eilberg said Tuesday that he had talked in Guam to 12 of the 13 refugees and that they had told him that Air Force personnel beat them and drugged them.

and the Banco Inter Unido, half-owned by the First National City Bank of New York.

The two bank's joint managing directors, William H. Tott and Allan Williams of Banco Inter Unido, were not available for comment.

Movement Loses Port

LUANDA, Aug. 14 (UPI)—The three Angolan independence movements have taken their struggle to the south where military sources said, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola has suffered its first serious reverses in a battle for the major port of Lobito.

The forces of the Popular Movement were opposed there by both the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola.

The Popular Movement had earlier captured the town from the National Front.

Latest reports said all but one of the Popular Movement positions had been taken and its troops had taken refuge with Portuguese troops stationed there.

The National Union, backed by Zambia and commanding tribal support in the south, and the National Front, backed by Zaire, linked up in a bid to drive out the Popular Movement from key towns outside central Angola.

The three movements are battling for control of the territory, which is scheduled to become independent from Portugal on Nov. 11.

NEW YORK TIMES 15 AUGUST 1975 Pg. 1

Lisbon Resumes Control Of Angola Administration

By Reuters

LUANDA, Angola, Friday, Aug. 15—Portugal resumed administrative control of embattled Angola last night in a move that effectively sealed the collapse of the transitional government here.

The action followed weeks of

On May 1 at 7 P.M. a batch of 2,000 Vietnamese refugees boarded planes for the hop to Guam. The 65 sat stolidly in their hangar, refusing to budge, their legs crossed, their heads down.

"If you don't go," Lieutenant Cao quoted the colonels, "you will be imprisoned in Thailand." He said one colonel added: "Go or I will shoot you."

Twenty Thai soldiers and 15 U.S. marines made a circle around the seated men, their guns at the ready. It was too much for 50 of them, who boarded a transport plane a few hours later. Two collapsed from fear and hunger and were taken to a hospital.

"Four Americans came up behind me, twisted my arms behind my back and pushed my head against a wall," Lieutenant Cao said. "I heard the click of a rifle as it was cocked. Then I was thrown onto a table and injected first in my left arm then my right. I got sleepy and the next thing I knew I was in Guam."

His arms were numb, he said, his head ached and there was caked blood in his nostrils.

One of the original 13 changed his mind and left for the U.S. a few days after reaching Guam. The other 12 are among the would-be repatriates in four camps here. One of them, Nguyen Thanh Tung, 25, who arrived in the batch-of-50, confirmed the death threats but did not see the drugging.

"I want to go back because my mother, sister, brother, wife and two small sons are in Vietnam," said Lieutenant Cao, a helicopter pilot from My Tho. "I don't hate the United States and I don't like it. I live in Vietnam and I don't want to go any where else."

"I am a Vietnamese. I want to help build up my country. If they want to put me in jail I will accept that. But I want to work for Vietnam."

"I am very glad [the war] has ended. I don't like war."

fighting between three rival liberation movements in this oil-producing territory in southwest Africa.

In a statement broadcast over Radio Angola, Portugal's acting High Commissioner, Gen. Fereira do Macedo, said that he had taken over powers of administration in the name of the Portuguese republic.

"In the absence of any functioning government and under the provisions of the Alvor agreement, I have assumed responsibility for the administration of Angola," he said.

An agreement signed by the three Angolan liberation movements and Portugal at Alvor in Southern Portugal last January provided for the establishment of a transitional government made up of Portuguese representatives and officials of the three groups.

But as fighting continued between the liberation movements, ministers of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola withdrew. This left only Ministers of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which receives much of its backing from the Soviet Union.

The radio said heavy fighting Wednesday night and early yesterday in the southern port of Lobito involving troops of all three liberation movements had left many dead. It gave no figures.

The radio added that the Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which had been joined in the fighting by the National Front, held the airport at Lobito.

In another development, the Minister of Finance, Dr. Saydi Mingas, announced yesterday that the managements of five Angolan banks had been "suspended."

Dr. Mingas, who was appointed by the Popular Movement, said the banks had attempted to destroy the national economy and were controlled by Portuguese monopoly groups.

The move caused immediate speculation here that the banks would be nationalized. They include the Banco Totta Standard, 50 per cent of which is owned by the British Standard and Chartered Banking Corporation,

FRIDAY MORNING, 15 AUGUST 1975

NEW YORK TIMES
15 AUG. 1975 Pg. 1**ISRAEL REPORTED
WILLING TO RETURN
OILFIELD TO EGYPT****U.S. Is Said to Give Pledge
on Petroleum Assistance
as Part of a Sinai Pact**

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Israel has agreed, as part of an accord with Egypt now in the final stage of negotiation, to return the oilfield at Abu Rudeis to the Egyptians.

As a result, key participants in the talks disclosed today, the United States will guarantee that Israel's oil needs will be met. The field, taken in the 1967 Arab-Israel war, currently produces about 55 per cent of the oil used by Israel.

American and Israeli representatives began detailed discussions today on the guarantee.

The participants in the talks said that Zvi Dinstein, Israel's top oil official, had flown to Washington to take part in the discussions, which were held at two levels.

At one level, detailed discussions were conducted on Israel's request for more than \$3-billion in United States aid this fiscal year. At the other were political talks on drafting the language of the accord, including American commitments to Israel on oil and other matters.

U.S. Pledged Oil Aid

The United States, as long ago as last February, assured the Israelis that if they relinquished the Abu Rudeis field, in western Sinai, it would help Israel meet the problems caused by the loss of the oil.

The Israelis have asked the United States for supporting economic assistance amounting to \$350-million yearly to cover the cost of buying oil on the world market to replace that from Abu Rudeis.

Iran is Israel's principal outside supplier of oil and the Shah publicly pledged in February that Iran would sell Israel all the oil she needed. But as a result of Iran's growing friendship with the Arab countries, Israel has asked the United States for a written pledge to insure Israel's oil supply in the event that Iran reneged.

The United States is said to have agreed to this Israeli request as part of the overall Sinai accord now under negoti-

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - 15 AUGUST 1975 Pg. 2

**Sinai agreement
expected Sept. 1**

From Tribune Wire Services

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES in Tel Aviv said Thursday that Israel and Egypt have settled all key differences and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will probably fly to the Middle East next week to iron out the final points of an interim peace agreement in the Sinai.

The sources said that full agreement should be reached by Sept. 1.

Commenting on the latest Egyptian views on a possible settlement, the Tel Aviv sources said the principles of an agreement were "more or less clear but there are some things that have to be ironed out."

"OUR CAUTIOUS optimism is maintained after an analysis of the last 24 hours," one Israeli source said Thursday. "Some progress has been made but not all the gaps have been overcome," he said.

Asked if Kissinger was likely to come next week, this source said, "next week is a pretty good bet.... It is quite possible."

Kissinger flies to Vail, Colo., Friday for talks with President Ford before resuming his shuttle diplomacy. American planning now calls for the secretary to be in Jerusalem about Aug. 20 to begin

negotiations. Today, the Israeli and American officials, led by Ambassador Simcha Dinitz and Under Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco, reportedly began discussing the specific language of the pledge.

U.S. Role Up to Congress

At present, the Abu Rudeis field produces 75,000 to 85,000 barrels a day, according to Israeli officials. Israel has bought most of the rest of her daily requirement, 160,000 barrels, from Iran.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Kissinger said in Birmingham this afternoon that the Administration would ask Congress to vote its approval before permitting American technicians to help monitor the new agreement in the Sinai. So far, he said, the issue is hypothetical because Israel and Egypt have not yet agreed that Americans should serve in the monitoring role.

At a news conference, Mr. Kissinger sought to alleviate concern on Capitol Hill that American military forces might somehow become involved in the Middle East peace-keeping.

He stressed that if Americans were asked by Egypt and Israel to play a role in monitoring each other's activities, the Americans would be civilian volunteers and few in number.

The Secretary of State said that even though he hoped to work out an accord in coming weeks, Egypt and Israel would be told that if they want Americans as technicians between

their forces, Congress will have to vote approval.

At present, Israel has several early-warning systems in the area of the Gidi and Mitla Passes, which would largely be evacuated by Israel as part of the expected accord.

The Israelis have asked, however, to be able to retain their technicians in the stations, which would be in a United Nations buffer zone. The Egyptians have indicated a willingness to have some third party monitor both Egyptian and Israeli activities.

One of the compromises being discussed would allow some American technicians to take over the role of operating the electronic centers. Mr. Kissinger said that Congress, through advance consultation, seemed to approve the possibility. Since it would take six to nine months to implement a new accord, there should be time for Congress to vote on the question of technicians, he said.

Mr. Kissinger, who is expected to go to the Middle East next week to conclude the negotiations, again declined to say when he would leave. But he said that considerable progress had been made and that both sides were negotiating seriously.

During the aid discussions, the Israelis informed the United States that their total aid request for the present fiscal year was about \$3.1-billion.

This figure includes about \$2.1-billion in military equipment, \$700-million in economic assistance, and \$350-million for oil imports. The aid amount last year was less than \$1-billion.

the final process of negotiations.

UPI Correspondent Richard C. Gross reported from Tel Aviv that the questions left to be decided include precise lines of Israeli troop withdrawals east of the Gidi and Mitla passes in the Sinai peninsula and how close Egyptian forces will be allowed to the strategic passes on the west side.

THE DIPLOMATIC sources said clarifications that Israeli negotiators requested Wednesday night were minor.

A western diplomatic source recently said the two-month-old talks carried out thru Kissinger in Washington were "cosmetics designed to prepare the population in both Israel and Egypt for an agreement."

"Israel and Egypt are in a continuous movement toward the better," one diplomatic source said earlier Thursday in Tel Aviv. "The movement is definitely positive."

THE SOURCES would not go into detail, but the principles involved reportedly include all nonterritorial issues such as Israel's demand that Egypt pledge to refrain from the use of force in exchange for an Israeli withdrawal deeper into Sinai.

WASHINGTON POST
15 AUG. 1975 Pg. 3**W. Germans Back
Military Exchange**

Agence France-Presse
BONN, Aug. 14—The federation of soldiers and officers of the West German army today published a communiqué supporting the concept of a military "Euroservic."

In its statement published in Bonn, the federation said it favored a plan proposed by West German Defense Minister George Leber for military conscription exchanges among Western European countries.

The Administration has not decided what figure to propose to Congress.

The United States will also probably be asked to help Israel build a new defense line in the Sinai at a cost of about \$150-million, and reservoirs to hold a year's supply of oil. Israel had previously asked \$2.5-billion in aid for the current year.

According to Israeli and American sources, the Egyptians and Israelis have still not agreed on the exact lines for an Israeli pullback.

In the text of the accord, both Israel and Egypt will pledge to resolve differences through diplomatic rather than military means.

Israeli-bound cargoes will be permitted in the Suez Canal before the agreement goes into effect, and Israel will undertake privately to begin talks with Syria for another accord in the Golan Heights.

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DRUG DEATH DATA OMITS ARMY LINK

City Records on '53 Fatality
Don't Cite Military Test

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER

The acting chief medical examiner of Manhattan said yesterday that the city's records on the death of Harold Blauer, who died in an Army-sponsored experiment with hallucinogenic drugs at the New York State Psychiatric Institute 22 years ago, made no mention of the fact that Mr. Blauer had been a participant in an experiment or that the Army had in any way been involved.

The medical examiner, Dr. Dominick DiMajo, said, however, that the records did confirm that the mind-altering drug mescaline had been a factor in the death of the 42-year-old tennis pro.

"Normally, if you were using a man in an experiment and he died you would call that to my attention," said Dr. DiMajo, who happened to be present when the autopsy was performed on Mr. Blauer on Jan. 9, 1953, the day after he died.

Dr. DiMajo said that although doctors from the institute apparently had not flatly stated that Mr. Blauer's death had occurred during an experiment, they had reported giving him derivatives of mescaline for "diagnostic purposes"—which he said could be construed as meaning experimental. He said he felt that, on balance, "they didn't hide anything."

Classified Secret

Dr. Sidney Malitz, the acting director of the New York State Psychiatric Institute, 722 West 168th Street, who was not at the institute when the experiment involving Mr. Blauer was conducted, said that the work had been classified secret by the Army and that those directly involved in the project "probably didn't give all the background facts because of the secret nature." The work was done at the institute under contract with the Army.

The Army said in a statement Tuesday that Mr. Blauer had been given injections of mescaline derivatives four times with "mild or no effects," but that he died two and a half hours after a fifth injection.

tion was given. Mrs. Blauer's daughter, Elizabeth Barrett, who lives in Manhattan, said her mother had told her that her father had suffered bad reactions twice before the fatal dose had been administered and that he had become "very upset."

She insisted that her father had not volunteered or given his permission to be a subject in any drug tests.

Issue of Permission

Dr. Malitz said in an interview that he had been told by one of the doctors involved in the experiments that all the patients had given their permission but he said, he wasn't sure "whether it was in writing or what."

Dr. DiMajo said the cause of the death in the autopsy performed by Dr. Benjamin Moran Vance had been given as "coronary arteriosclerosis, sudden death after intravenous injection of a mescaline derivative, Jan. 8, 1953."

Dr. DiMajo said that the medical examiner's office had not been able to detect the presence of mescaline in a series of chemical tests, but that doctors from the institute had reported that the drug had been given to Mr. Blauer.

Dr. Malitz said that in human experiments in the nineteen-fifties there was less supervision and control of researchers and that often subjects were given only a general notion of the effect or the potential danger of drugs given to them.

In the last 10 years or so, he said, the institute had pioneered in the establishment at medical research centers of committees on human investigation and other supervisory devices in an effort to insure that maximum safeguards were taken and that fully informed consent was obtained in writing from subjects.

In Albany yesterday, a review of records in the Court of 1953, the widow of Mr. Blauer had sued the State of New York for negligence in the death of her husband. She had asked for \$275,000 in compensation, the records show, but settled out of court for \$18,000. In the records Mr. Blauer was quoted as saying that her husband has become "violently ill" after an "overdose" of "injections," but no drug name was given. There was also no mention of Army involvement in the court records.

WASHINGTON STAR - 13 AUG. 1975 Pg. 5 (14)

Refugee Drugging Triggers Transfer

Associated Press

C141 transport planes to carry the Vietnamese refugees from Thailand after the Thais insisted that the Vietnamese could not remain.

A U.S. Air Force base commander in Thailand has been relieved of his position after 13 protesting Vietnamese refugees were drugged and put aboard the last plane for Guam.

Officials said Col. Harold R. Austin exceeded his authority. Austin was reassigned from command of the key Utapao base to 15th Air Force headquarters at March Air Force Base, Calif.

There was no immediate information on how long after the May 1 drugging incident Austin was removed from his Utapao command by Gen. Louis L. Wilson Jr., Air Force chief of staff.

The Air Force confirmed the drugging episode yesterday, hours after Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., chairman of the House immigration subcommittee, demanded an explanation of what he called "a horrible thing for our country."

BUT THE Air Force denied Eilberg's allegation that the refugees, who wanted to return home, were beaten. "No physical force was used," it said.

The official Air Force explanation strongly suggested the decision to drug the 13 refugees with sodium pentothol, a sedative, and thorazine, a tranquilizer, was made because of pressure from Thai officials to remove South Vietnamese from their country quickly.

"The Thai officials were adamant that they leave Thailand immediately," the Air Force said.

About 3,000 South Vietnamese flew to Thailand on Vietnamese planes as their country was being overrun by Communist forces.

The Air Force recalled that the United States sent

"ON MAY 1, when South Vietnam had fallen and the last C141 was leaving for Guam, a group of 13 Vietnamese refused to go," the Air Force statement said.

"They said that when they boarded the aircraft in Vietnam, their Vietnamese flight crews had told them that their destination was the Delta region of Vietnam."

"Near hysteria, they demanded to be returned to Vietnam, and threatened suicide if they were not returned immediately."

As the Air Force told the story, a decision by U.S. and Thai officials on the scene to sedate the Vietnamese and take them to Guam was made after hours of fruitless efforts to persuade the 13 "that there were no means to take them back."

IT SAID the drugs were administered by U.S. medical personnel at Utapao and that an Air Force nurse was aboard the flight.

"No ill effects were noted," the Air Force said.

"Although they were helped aboard the aircraft, all 13 were ambulatory during the flight and all except one, who insisted on being carried off, left the aircraft at Guam without assistance."

An Air Force spokesman said the 13 are still on Guam awaiting repatriation, but an aide to Eilberg said one is in the United States.

About 2,000 of the more than 13,000 South Vietnamese who left their country in the dying days of the war have asked to go back.

LOS ANGELES TIMES - 13 AUG. 1975 Pg. 1BC (14)

NAVY PICKS TULSA FIRM TO OPERATE OIL RESERVES

WASHINGTON - The Navy announced Tuesday that Resources Sciences Corp., Tulsa, Okla., has been chosen to operate naval petroleum reserves at Elk Hills, Calif., and Buena Vista Hills, Calif., under a \$60 million contract.

The contract calls for exploring, prospecting, developing and operating the California reserves which are

unleashed portion of Reserve No. 2 at Buena Vista Hills. A Navy spokesman indicated that 83% of the Buena Vista Hills reserve already is under lease.

Standard Oil Co. of California bowed out earlier this year as operator of the naval petroleum reserves in California.

Oil production there currently is limited to about 3,300 barrels a day, but Congress is considering legislation to open Elk Hills to increased production.

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Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON POST 14 AUGUST 1975 Pg 17

Moscow Pushes the Revolution

The Kremlin's sharp turn toward a revolutionary strategy, after discouraging other Communist parties from revolutionary enthusiasm for a number of years, has caught Western Communist leaders by surprise. Last week's *Pravda* article, urging Western comrades to a more rapid and forceful march to socialism was dismissed by Georges Marchais, the secretary general of the French Communist party, as an unimportant historical essay; but it may yet come to haunt him. The *Pravda* article, he argued, was in itself a commentary on the 70th anniversary of yet another article written by Lenin, "and we must therefore not exaggerate its importance."

Some of the Kremlin's most fateful changes of line—such as the Stalin-Hitler pact—have caught foreign Communists by surprise, although Moscow had often given advance notice of them in "historical" studies similar to *Pravda*'s latest effort. The Kremlin finds it necessary to use the historical "code" for a number of reasons, most of them connected with internal party disputes on the shaping of new policies. The change of line toward a more revolutionary attitude in Moscow derives from the debate between those Soviet leaders who want to exploit the benefits of detente, and those who want to exploit what they call "the deepening crisis of capitalism."

The first faction, generally identified with Leonid Brezhnev, argues that the great volume of East-West trade, financed by generous credits, will make it possible for Soviet industrial and military power to grow to the point where it exceeds that of the West. The second faction, generally identified with party ideologist Mikhail Suslov, has argued for some time that the present "crisis of capitalism" offers a rare opportunity to speed up what the party press calls "revolutionary transformations" in the West.

The struggle, evident between the lines of the Soviet press, appeared to end with the victory of the Brezhnev faction at the beginning of this year, when a Moscow journal announced, in effect, that the revolution was being postponed. It maintained that, to make the transition to socialism possible, the working class and the Communist parties in the West must form an effective alliance with other parties, and to have a high degree of political maturity. "But," it explained, "the political maturity and degree of organiza-

"The question of whether the Western Communist parties are to take a sharp turn to the left, under prompting from Moscow, is too important to lie dormant for long."

tion of the working class, and the firmness of its alliance with the other strata, are still insufficient . . . to ensure that result.

The latest *Pravda* article, on the other hand, makes it clear that this "maturity" has already been reached, and that it is only the "moderates"—a term it uses pejoratively—in the Western Communist parties who are suppressing the revolutionary potential of the masses. In presenting this argument, *Pravda* has jumped into the very thick of the debate now dividing the West European Communist movement.

Last month three members of the French Communist party's Politburo gave a press conference at which they said that party members had been reproaching their leaders for having entertained "illusions" about the Socialist party, and the alliance with it. But the argument about such "illusions" extends, of course, to the Politburo itself. By attacking the "moderates," *Pravda* is interfering in the internal affairs and debates of the French Communist Party—something that its leaders have often said they would not allow.

But when Marchais was asked about the *Pravda* article, he tried to dismiss it at first, and only then said that the Politburo would "study it and formulate an opinion on it, if necessary." The Politburo's silence since then suggests that it would like to avoid dealing with so prickly a problem. If the silence continues much longer, it will be clear that the pro-Moscow members of the Politburo have prevailed, and that French Communists have once again bowed to the Kremlin, as they have done so often in the past. If the silence is broken, a row between the French Communist Party and the Kremlin is unavoidable. The Italian Communist Party has already indicated, through an article in *Unita*, its disagreement with some aspects of the *Pravda* article. But even *Unita*'s first reaction grossly underrates the importance of the new Kremlin line, be-

cause the Italian Communists too would prefer to avoid a public row.

But the question of whether the Western Communist parties are to take a sharp turn to the left, under prompting from Moscow, is too important to lie dormant for long. Powerful forces within each party will want to know the leadership's response to Moscow, and although the Politburos in Rome, Paris and elsewhere may try to sweep the problem under the rug, public opinion will not allow them to do so.

Marchais has already said that his party's policy is made in Paris not Moscow, but *Pravda* says that a recent resolution of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee "laid down the only correct path for revolutionary practice"—and *Pravda* makes it clear that it is speaking of the world Communist movement as a whole.

Who is right, *Pravda* or Marchais? The French, Italian and other Western parties maintain that the road to power lies through parliamentary elections, but *Pravda* disagrees. But it condemns the "opportunist views fashionable today" which hold that the capture of power should be the result "of some national referendum which alone is supposedly able to express the will of the majority."

For true Communists, *Pravda* insists, a majority "is not an arithmetical but a political concept." It emerges not only from elections, "but in the course of direct revolutionary activities by the masses," which transcend the norms of "peaceful" bourgeois life. Who is right—*Pravda* or Marchais?

If he does not dissociate himself from *Pravda*, his critics will not be able to say that their suspicions about the sincerity of his conversion to the democratic faith have been proved right. If he does reply, he can hardly avoid criticizing the Kremlin, and exacerbating the division within his own Politburo. It is an unenviable situation—and he has *Pravda* to thank for it.

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BALTIMORE SUN 14 AUGUST 1975 Pg 2

Argentine military said to disagree with colonel's Cabinet appointment

Buenos Aires (AP)—Several of Argentina's top military leaders disagree with President Isabel Peron's appointment of a military man as interior minister in the violence-plagued country, reliable sources said yesterday.

The sources said the military leaders, whom they did not name, feel the naming of Col. Vicente Damasco to the post in

a major Cabinet reorganization Monday gives the appearance of military interference in the executive branch of government.

They want Colonel Damasco to retire from the Army as a means to defuse the potentially explosive situation, the sources said.

Colonel Damasco is the first military man to be named by

Mrs. Peron to her government.

Immediately before the appointment press reports said influential armed forces leaders were concerned over the inability of the police to control urban guerrilla terrorism that has killed more than 500 persons since Mrs. Peron took office on the death of her husband, Juan D. Peron, 13 months ago.

Leaders of the branches of the armed services met to discuss the current government crisis.

Admirals met Tuesday night and were to meet again yesterday. Adm. Emilio Massera, the Navy commander, told reporters the Navy "observes and follows the situation" but that it "respects the nation's institutions."

Brig. Gen. Hector Luis Fantarrio, the Air Force chief, held a meeting with top-level Air Force commanders, but no details were given.

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PENTAGON . . . CONTINUED

date—May 1, 1975.

"The Thai officials were adamant" that the refugees leave Thailand immediately, the Pentagon statement continued. "A decision was made by the United States and Thai people on the scene to sedate the Vietnamese and take them to Guam with the other refugees where it was hoped that repatriation could be made expeditiously."

A Pentagon official said sodium pentathol was used to sedate the refugees and thorazine was given to them as a tranquilizer.

"Although they were helped aboard the aircraft," said the Pentagon, "all 13 were ambulatory during flight. All except one, who insisted on being carried off, left the aircraft at Guam without assistance."

An Air Force nurse flew with the 13 refugees to Guam and noted "no ill effects" from the drugs, the Pentagon said.

Columnists Jack Anderson and Les Whitten first wrote of the incident Monday. They wrote that Norman Sweet, the government's refugee executive on Guam in May, demanded an investigation of the treatment given to the 13 refugees.

Sweet also cabled statements from the refugees that claimed three American colonels had threatened to "shoot us" if they did not go to Guam. "We knelt down accepting the execution," the refugees said, according to the account quoted by Anderson and Whitten.

Rep. Joshua Eilberg (D-Pa.) said yesterday that he had confirmed the Anderson-Whitten account through interviewing 12 of the 13 Vietnamese refugees on Guam.

He is chairman of the House Judiciary immigration subcommittee and threatened to hold hearings on the incident if the Air Force did not issue a satisfactory report.

Eilberg said in a press release issued through his subcommittee office yesterday that he had been told the 13 refugees were beaten when they refused to board the plane for Guam "and then each person was carried by four Americans into a room where they were given two injections in their arms and two in their legs."

He said he had not been able to identify "the Air Force officers responsible for the drugging" or the Army captain who had examined the Vietnamese and believed their story.

"However," said Eilberg, "we have enough evidence to confirm what happened. This is a horrible thing for our country. What we can't understand is what was the compulsion involved—what motivated the Air Force officers."

Eilberg said the U.N. High

DRUG . . . CONTINUED

atic, Institute said yesterday the organization was positive that there had been no other deaths in the program it administered for the Army.

He said a death certificate was issued, and the body was claimed by the Blauer family. This information was not contained in the file discovered at Edgewood Arsenal, according to Joseph Laitin, the Pentagon's spokesman.

Mr. Laitin appeared to have only sketchy information, being unable to say what the dead man's family was told, whether there had been an autopsy, whether Mr. Blauer knew he was in a test program, though "I don't recall seeing any signed waivers," or what the Army's specific aims were.

The spokesman did say that an unsigned memorandum in the file—a manila envelope—attributed death to "cardiovascular collapse."

Representative Thomas J. Downey (D, N.Y.), who was at Edgewood Arsenal August 5, said he was then informed the Army had had no deaths in its programs at the Maryland facility and knew of none in its outside programs. The Army said it gave Mr. Downey the new information yesterday.

The congressman has urged that Army officials be assigned to monitor closely any drug programs conducted under contract.

Representatives of Lt. Gen. Herron N. Maples, the Army inspector general, found the file at Edgewood late Thursday "during the course of the current investigation of the Army's Chemical Compound Test Programs . . . initiated in the 1950's," the announcement said.

The file indicated that the contract with the New York institution, let in 1951, called for studies, experiments and tests "to determine clinical effects of psychochemical agents on the psychiatric behavior of human subjects."

Mr. Blauer participated in five tests in 29 days, involving "various mescaline derivatives" furnished by the Army. The first four had mild or no effects, it was said. In the fifth, "the patient died about 2 1/2 hours after receiving an injection of a mescaline derivative."

The announcement said notes found at Edgewood indicated "the drug was being used for diagnosis purposes with this patient."

Commissioner for Refugees was to arrange the return of the 13 refugees along with other Vietnamese who have asked to go back home.

The commissioner, the congressman said, has suggested to the South Vietnamese government that a delegation of refugees attend negotiations on their return. But there has been no response to that request, Eilberg said.

WASHINGTON POST

13 AUG. 1975 Pg. 2

U.S. Allows
Sale of Jet
To Uganda

United Press International

The State Department said yesterday it has approved the sale of a \$5 million executive jet, a helicopter engine and a commercial jet navigation system to the government of Uganda, which is headed by controversial President Idi Amin.

But a department official quickly added that under no circumstances will the United States sell military equipment to Uganda. He said the navigation system for the executive jet was of no strategic importance.

The spokesman said the Grumman jet was paid for in cash and that the plane and aircraft parts were not sold to Amin personally, but to the Ugandan government.

"We are not doing the Ugandan government any favors by allowing it to buy such aircraft," the spokesman said. "Such a sale helps American industry and labor."

"Had Uganda not bought the jet from the United States it could have bought a similar aircraft from Britain or Germany or anyone else."

He said the parts sale involved an internal navigation system for the executive jet and an engine for a Bell helicopter which was bought by Uganda several years ago. The helicopter is reportedly used to ferry VIP around the country, the department official said.

TALKS . . . CONTINUED

he would not do so until the ailing Japanese economy stabilized.

Reporting in a televised news conference on his 10-day U.S. visit, Miki was repeatedly questioned on the controversial "Korea Clause," in his Washington statement.

Pointing out that the two countries were only 30 nautical miles apart at the closest point, Miki said there was no denying a deep connection between the security of South Korea and that of Japan. He insisted that through prior consultation Japan would have the right to approve or reject U.S. actions from Japanese bases in the event of a new Korean emergency.

The emphasis of his talks with Mr. Ford was on the avoidance of armed conflict in Korea rather than courses of action in the event of an emergency, Miki added. Common defense interests will be

WASHINGTON POST

13 AUG. 1975 Pg. 5

Soviet Ties to Islands

Agence France-Presse

MOSCOW, Aug. 12—The Soviet Union today announced it is to exchange ambassadors with the newly independent Atlantic islands of Sao Tome and Principe, Tass reported here. The announcement said that diplomatic relations had been established as from Aug. 9.

SCHLESINGER . . .
CONTINUED

Program Decision Memorandum for the Department of the Navy, and covering the fiscal years from 1977 to 1981.

The guiding philosophy behind this and similar memorandums issued to the other military services was that the United States should maintain strong nonnuclear conventional forces as the best way to prevent local wars from escalating into nuclear wars.

Accordingly, Mr. Schlesinger makes clear in these memorandums that he will use about \$5-billion previously earmarked in the coming years for long-range missiles and long-range bombers for items such as tanks and tactical aircraft.

The large-deck, nuclear-powered Nimitz Class carrier that the Navy wants to continue to build displaces 91,000 tons, carries about 96 aircraft, including the expensive F-14, and is estimated to cost about \$1.2-billion.

The proposed "midi-carrier," designated as the CVLNX, can be nuclear powered or conventionally powered, will displace about 50,000 tons, will accommodate the relatively cheaper F-18, and is projected to cost about \$750-million.

The Navy is proposing funds in the budget to be presented next year for two new Nimitz Class carriers, but if all the old carriers are to be replaced eventually, the total would be six. By 1980, the Navy is planning on 12 carriers.

Pentagon analysts estimate the smaller carrier to be 80 to 70 per cent as effective in various missions as the giant carrier. The primary missions include control of the sea lanes, antisubmarine warfare and projecting air power against land-based targets.

The current battle over what kind of carrier to buy is part of the running dispute in the Pentagon, within the Navy itself and between the Navy and civilian analysts over the future of the Navy. Some prefer to the Navy to build a fleet by the mid-nineteen eighties of 700 to 800 less-expensive ships and others argue for 450 to 500 quality ships.

discussed later this month by Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger and Japanese Minister of Defense Michita Sakata, Miki said.

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WASHINGTON POST
13 AUG. 1975 Pg. 1

Drug Fatal In 1953 Army Test

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Staff Writer

A 42-year-old civilian mental patient died in 1953 after receiving drug injections being tested by the Army, Secretary of the Army Martin R. Hoffman said yesterday.

"We are temporarily withholding the name of the deceased out of consideration of the next-of-kin, whom we are making every effort to locate," Hoffman said in a press release.

The statement said the male patient received the drugs during a test program administered by the New York State Psychiatric Institute under an Army contract.

The Army said the patient underwent five tests over 29 days involving injections of "various mescaline derivatives," hallucinogenic drugs taken from the mescal cactus.

"The first four tests produced mild or no effects on the patient," the Army said. "On the fifth test, in early January, 1953, the patient died about two and half hours after receiving an injection of a mescaline derivative."

It was the first death reported in Army-sponsored drug experiments.

Last month it was disclosed that the CIA gave LSD to several of its employees without their knowledge and that one employee, Frank Olson, plunged to his death from a New York hotel window on Nov. 28, 1953, shortly after taking the drug.

The CIA did not tell the family how Olson had died—a cover-up that prompted President Ford to apologize to the family in a meeting at the White House.

In the Army case, Hoffman said yesterday that "although our information is far from complete, I consider it mandatory to make public the basic facts we already have."

He said the Army's inspector general last Thursday looked at information found in a manila envelope discovered among historical records of the Biomedical Laboratory at Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland. Additional information is being sought, Hoffman said.

On the basis of information in the manila envelope, found in a walk-in vault at the arsenal, the Army said it appears

BALTIMORE SUN - 13 AUGUST 1975 Pg. 4

Air Force confirms drugging of 13 Vietnamese refugees

Washington (AP) — The Air Force confirmed yesterday that it drugged 13 Vietnamese refugees and put them on the last plane from Thailand to Guam while they demanded to be returned to Vietnam.

The Air Force issued a statement after Representative Joshua Elberg (D., Pa.), chairman of the House immigration subcommittee, said he had talked to 12 of the refugees and was told they had been drugged, beaten and taken to Guam against their will.

The Air Force, however, had no comment on the alleged beatings and on Mr. Elberg's statement that the Vietnamese had told him they were threatened with jail and then death if they refused to go to Guam.

"Near hysteria, they [the refugees] demanded to be returned to Vietnam and threatened suicide if they were not returned immediately," the Air Force said.

It said the Vietnamese were sedated with sodium pentothal and also given the tranquilizer thorazine.

The Vietnamese had been flown from Vietnam to Thailand, and Thai officials adamantly refused to let them stay, so a decision was made by U.S. and Thai officials "to sedate the Vietnamese and take them to Guam," the Air Force said.

The 13 Vietnamese said that when they boarded the plane in

Vietnam, they had been told it was flying to the delta region, not out of the country, the Air Force said.

"Hours of discussion failed to persuade them that there were no means to take them back," the Air Force said. "The Thai officials were adamant that they leave Thailand immediately."

The Air Force said the Vietnamese were sedated with medicines regularly given in evacuation situations "for the patients' comfort or where because of mental or emotional disturbance they may pose a threat to themselves or others."

An Air Force nurse accompanied the 13 Vietnamese on the flight and "no ill effects were noted," the Air Force said.

"Although they were helped aboard the aircraft, all 13 were ambulatory during the flight," the Air Force said. "And all except one, who insisted on being carried off, left the aircraft at Guam without assistance."

The decision to sedate the Vietnamese and take them to Guam with other refugees, the Air Force said, was made with the hope that they could be repatriated expeditiously.

The Air Force said the incident occurred May 1 after South Vietnam had fallen and the drugs were administered by U.S. medical personnel at Utapao Air Force Base in Thailand. Mr. Elberg had said he

would conduct a formal subcommittee inquiry into the incident if the Air Force did not give him a full explanation.

Mr. Elberg, who is at Guam with subcommittee members on an inspection trip, said through his Washington office that he did not know why the refugees were beaten and drugged.

He said the 13 Vietnamese were among 65 people who had fled to Thailand at the time of the fall of Saigon but changed their minds and asked to return to Vietnam.

"After being threatened by Air Force officers, 52 of the Vietnamese agreed to go to Guam. The 13 who did not were threatened first with jail and then death if they did not go to Guam," Mr. Elberg's announcement said.

Mr. Elberg said he was told during the interviews "that the 13 were beaten and then each person was carried by four Americans into a room where they were given two injections in their arms and two in their legs."

The Vietnamese said they reported the incident to an "American doctor captain" who told them he believed their story, Mr. Elberg said.

The chairman said he does not know the identity of the Air Force officers allegedly responsible for the drugging or the Army captain who examined the Vietnamese.

WASHINGTON POST
13 AUGUST 1975
Pg. B12

Murphy to Command War College Here

FT. LEE, Va., Aug. 12 (AP) — Air Force Maj. Gen. James S. Murphy, commander of the 20th NORAD region and air division here, will be leaving Aug. 20 to become commandant of the Defense Department's National War College in Washington, D.C.

that its Chemical Corps Procurement Agency awarded the test program contract to the New York Psychiatric Institute in 1951.

The notes in the file indicate the patient who died after the injections was being drugged "for diagnosis purposes."

The Army promised to release additional information about the case "as soon as accurate information is available."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
13 AUGUST 1975
Pg. 10

Symington: ineffective arms-control efforts

By the Associated Press

Washington

Sen. Stuart Symington says that international safeguards against the spread of nuclear weapons are ineffective and commercial interests are prevailing over weapons-control considerations.

Mr. Symington, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on arms control, reported to the Senate on recent conferences in Europe with arms-control officials.

He said the influence of commercial interests was confirmed by the recent agreement by West Germany to sell Brazil "all the material, equipment, and technology needed to establish and operate a full nuclear weapons fuel cycle."

"The German-Brazil deal will enable Brazil to produce nuclear weapons for its own possible use as well as for sale to other countries, including Germany," the Missouri Democrat said.

He said the International Atomic Energy Agency furnishes no safeguards against the spread of nuclear weapons and "has no power of either prevention or enforcement."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 13 AUGUST 1975

NEW YORK TIMES - 13 AUGUST 1975 Pg. 1

Army Discloses Man Died In Drug Test It Sponsored

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER

The Army disclosed yesterday that a 42-year-old patient at the New York State Psychiatric Institute died 22 years ago in an Army-sponsored experiment with hallucinogenic drugs.

It was the first death reported by the military in experiments with mind-altering drugs that ran from the early nineteen-fifties until about three weeks ago and included nearly 4,000 subjects.

The Army identified the patient as Harold Blauer of Locust Valley, L. I. One of Mr. Blauer's two daughters, Elizabeth Barrett, a young widow who lives in Manhattan, said that her father had been a professional tennis player.

The Army said that the patient had been given the drug in a series of five tests, conducted by civilians working under an Army contract with the institute and involving various derivatives of the drug mescaline, over a 29-day period. The first four tests, the Army said, produced mild or no effects. But, the Army continued, "on the fifth test, early in January, 1953, the patient died, about 2½ hours after receiving an injection of a mescaline derivative."

Miss Barrett said that although she was only 13 years old at the time, she had been told by her mother that the drug her father had received was LSD. She said that she had also seen documents indicating this.

She said that she had learned of the Army's involvement in the experiments in a meeting with three officers in civilian clothes. She said that she did not believe their assertion that the drug had been given to her father for "diagnostic" purpose. She said that her father had "absolutely not" volunteered to participate in a drug experiment, and that he had said "he didn't like" the drug he had been given.

Miss Barrett said that she had been told her father received the fatal drug dose on a Thursday and was to have been discharged on Friday, Jan. 9, 1953.

She said that she had been told that a resident had entered her father's room and said that he was going to administer a drug, and that her father replied, "I don't need any more medication. I'm going home tomorrow. I'm being discharged. I'm all better."

But, she said, the resident was quoted as saying, "You have to have it. The doctor ordered it." Later that day, she

said, she and the rest of the family learned of his death.

Dr. Sidney Malitz, the acting director of the New York State Psychiatric Institute, at 722 West 168th Street, who was not at the institute when the experiments were conducted, said, "As far as we know, permission was obtained voluntarily" from the subject.

But, he said, "I'm sure he was not told all the ramifications of the drug. There was a feeling in those days if a patient was told too much about a drug it might influence the experiment. Today, that couldn't happen. There would be much greater disclosure of all the pros and cons of the medication."

Miss Barrett said that her mother had sued the State of New York for her father's death and settled out of court for, she thought, \$13,000.

The Army gave the cause of death as a "cardiovascular collapse," or heart attack.

Dr. Sidney Malitz, the acting director of the New York State Psychiatric Institute at 722 West 168th Street, said that records showed the patient "developed breathing difficulties and heart irregularities and suddenly stopped breathing and expired."

"Every effort was made to revive him, but this was unsuccessful," he added.

Both the Police Department and the Medical Examiner's office said that it would take some time for them to check their files to see if they had records on the case.

Dr. Malitz said that the principal investigators in the Army-sponsored experiments, Dr. Paul Hoch, who eventually became the State Commissioner of Mental Hygiene, and Dr. Carney Landis had died more than 10 years ago. The Army said that it did not have the contract numbers or other details of the work.

But, representative Thomas J. Downey, a Democrat of Suffolk County, who has been critical of the Government's drug experiments, said that the Army paid for two experiments with psychochemical drugs on humans at the New York State Psychiatric Institute between Oct. 9, 1951, and Feb. 28, 1953. The total expenditure, he said, was \$32,251.90.

The Rockefeller Report

The Government's experiments on humans with mind-altering drugs was disclosed in June in a report by the Rockefeller commission, which investigated allegations of illegal domestic activity by the Central Intelligence Agency.

The commission said in its report that a civilian biochemist

WASHINGTON POST
13 AUG. 1975 Pg. 2

Ford Lauds Cuba Move On Ransom

By Carroll Kilpatrick
Washington Post Staff Writer

VAIL, COLO., Aug. 12—President Ford today applauded Cuba's decision to return nearly \$2 million in ransom money that Southern Airways paid to three hijackers in 1972 but he declined to say whether Cuba's action would affect U.S. policy.

In announcing the return of the money Monday, Chairman John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee urged the administration to respond with "a staged removal" of the trade embargo against Cuba.

When asked for the President's reaction to the Cuban government's action in returning the money it has held since 1972, when it arrested the hijackers of the Southern Airways plane, White House press secretary Ron Nessen said:

"It is a welcome development. The President is pleased that Cuba sent the money back to Southern Airways."

Asked for Mr. Ford's response to Sparkman's proposal to begin lifting the trade re-

strictions, Nessen replied that he had nothing specific to say about that.

Pressures have been growing over recent months for a U.S. move toward normalization of relations with the Castro government, but the administration has given few visible signs that it is ready to change course.

The President worked on papers here today and conferred with aides on personnel matters, including the choice of a nominee to be Secretary of the Interior. But Nessen refused to indicate when a nomination would be announced.

Nessen said Mr. Ford had made no decision on whether to appeal the U.S. Court of Appeals ruling Monday that he lacked power to impose the \$2-a-barrel duty on imported oil.

Nessen said he believes the President would make the decision this week. It has been strongly suggested here that the President will decide to appeal the decision to clear up his legal position but that he will remove the \$2 duty when he vetoes the bill extending domestic oil price controls.

The law authorizing oil price controls expires Aug. 31 and Congress has approved a six-month extension of the act. However, the President has said there is a "99 and nine-tenths chance" he will veto it when it reaches his desk.

Administration legal experts have been studying the Court of Appeals decision but have not made a recommendation to the President, Nessen said.

Federal Energy Administrator Frank G. Zarb will fly here later this week to confer with the President and to speak at the Vail Symposium, which the President also will address.

Secretary of State and Mrs. Henry A. Kissinger are expected to be weekend visitors, Nessen said, but he said the visit would be in large part social.

Mr. Ford took a golfing lesson this morning from Bob Wolfe, a pro here.

In other actions, the President announced that he had accepted five resignations:

Kenneth H. Tugle as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission; James L. Agee as assistant administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; Donald P. Whitworth as Veterans Administration member of the President's Committee for Purchase from Blind and Other Severely Handicapped; Wallace H. Johnson as assistant attorney general for land and natural resources, and Eugene A. Califero as a member of the Highway Safety Advisory Committee.

DECLASSIFIED

From:

To:

THE INDOCHINESE REFUGEE PROGRAM

Questions and Answers

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
STA-501



INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE
ON INDOCHINA REFUGEES

DECLASSIFIED

INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE
ON INDOCHINA REFUGEES

Publication 2
July 1975

cut here:

I understand the sponsorship commitment and I would like to sponsor a refugee family.

Signature _____

Please Print: Name _____

Street _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Office Phone: _____ Home Phone: _____

Size of family you wish to sponsor: _____

If offering a job, nature of job, salary: _____

Please give two references (e.g. your employer, your bank)

1. _____

2. _____

Comments:



In the past few months, more than 130,000 Indochinese refugees have sought a new life in the United States. Thousands of these people have already found homes but many continue to reside at six U.S. resettlement centers: Guam; Wake; Camp Pendleton, California; Fort Chaffee, Arkansas; Indian-town Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania; and Eglin Air Force Base, Florida.

In order to leave these camps the refugees will need sponsors in the United States. This pamphlet has been prepared to inform the public (especially potential sponsors) about the most important aspects of the refugee program.

How big a problem will it be for the refugees to find homes? 130,000 refugees sounds like a lot of people.

With the understanding and help of the American people, the Indochinese will get off to a good start in America. We absorbed over 600,000 Cuban refugees and 40,000 Hungarian refugees when circumstances in their countries forced them to leave. Each year, we take in about 450,000 immigrants through normal channels.

**Are the refugees in families, or alone?
How many orphans are there?**

Most Indochinese families consist of "extended family units"—grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins. While these families often wish to relocate near each other, they do not necessarily expect to live together. The average family includes about 4-5 people although there are several hundred single refugees. There are very few orphans among the refugees. The vast majority of orphans were airlifted to the United States several months ago and have already been placed in homes. About 30% of the refugees are children under the age of 12. Another 15% are under age 18. The adult refugees are almost equally divided between men and women.

**VOLUNTARY AGENCIES AIDING
REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT**

U. S. Catholic Conference
Migration and Refugee Services
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 659-6625

American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees
1709 Broadway
Room 1316
New York, New York 10019
(212) 265-1919

Church World Service
Immigration and Refugee Program
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027
(212) 870-2061

Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service
315 Park Avenue, South
New York, New York 10010
(212) 677-3950

United HIAS Service, Inc.
200 Park Avenue, South
New York, New York 10003
(212) 674-6800

International Rescue Committee
386 Park Avenue, South
New York, New York 10016
(212) 679-0010

American Council for Nationalities Service
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York 10018
(212) BR9-2715

Travelers Aid-International Social Services
345 East 46th Street
New York, New York 10036
(212) 687-2747

Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.
250 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10015
(212) 247-2922

commitment can be a sponsor. All interested sponsors are interviewed by the resettlement agency they are working through; usually the interviewer is a minister or a social worker. Even though many of the agencies are church affiliated, they place refugees of any religion.

How do I go about becoming a sponsor?

Contact your priest, minister or rabbi; or send one of the agencies listed on page 7 of this brochure a completed sponsor interest card (attached). If your state or local government is forming a resettlement agency or if a civic group wishes to sponsor refugees in your community, they should contact the resettlement branch of the Interagency Task Force in Washington (202-632-9180).

If you are military or retired military, you can call one of the Jerico numbers:

Army	OX 7-5190
Air Force	OX 7-5143
Marine Corps	OX 7-5140
Navy	OX 7-5406

Are the refugees well educated?

Yes. About 80% of the heads of households have completed high school and 30% have college or university degrees.

What job skills do the refugees have?

Most of the refugees are willing to tackle any kind of work. However, 30% have held professional, technical or managerial positions, another 25% were in clerical, sales and service work; 25% in auto and aircraft maintenance and related work; only 10% were in farming.

How many jobs will be required for the refugees?

Approximately 25,000-35,000 heads of households will need jobs. Other family members may also be employable. Overall, the refugees will constitute an addition of less than .067% of our labor force.

What happens to a refugee when he arrives at one of the U.S. resettlement centers?

All of the refugees are processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service for security clearances. They are given health screening and immunizations and they are assigned social security numbers. Generally they are in good

health and less than 5% are referred for medical treatment.

Do they speak any English?

About 40% of the refugees speak some English already. Others are being taught English in the resettlement centers in addition to learning a little about American customs to assist them in making the transition.

How do the refugees find sponsors in order to leave the centers?

The State Department has contracted with several experienced refugee resettlement agencies (listed on page 7 of this brochure) which interview the refugees at the camps and match them with interested sponsors.

State and local governments may also contract with the State Department to resettle refugees. Several state and local governments have already found sponsors for hundreds of refugees and many more are planning to do the same.

What's involved in sponsoring a refugee family?

A sponsor makes a commitment to feed, clothe and shelter a refugee family until it is self-supporting. The sponsor assists the refugee head of household in

finding a job, in enrolling the children in school, and in understanding our laws and customs. Ordinarily, the health care costs are all the responsibility of the sponsor. However, unemployed refugees are eligible for Medicaid coverage which will protect the sponsor from unusual medical expense liability.

When the refugee becomes self-supporting, the sponsorship obligation is basically one of continuing friendship.

One of the easier ways to sponsor is for interested people to work through a group (a church or a club) to share the sponsorship responsibilities and costs.

What happens if the sponsor-refugee match is unsatisfactory?

(I.e. the sponsor doesn't want to provide assistance or the employment of the refugee terminates.)

If the sponsorship breaks down, the sponsor should contact the resettlement agency which placed the refugee to find a substitute sponsor. In the interim, the refugee may be eligible for welfare, Medicaid and food stamps to assist in the support of his family until they find another sponsor or attain self-sufficiency.

Who can sponsor a refugee family?

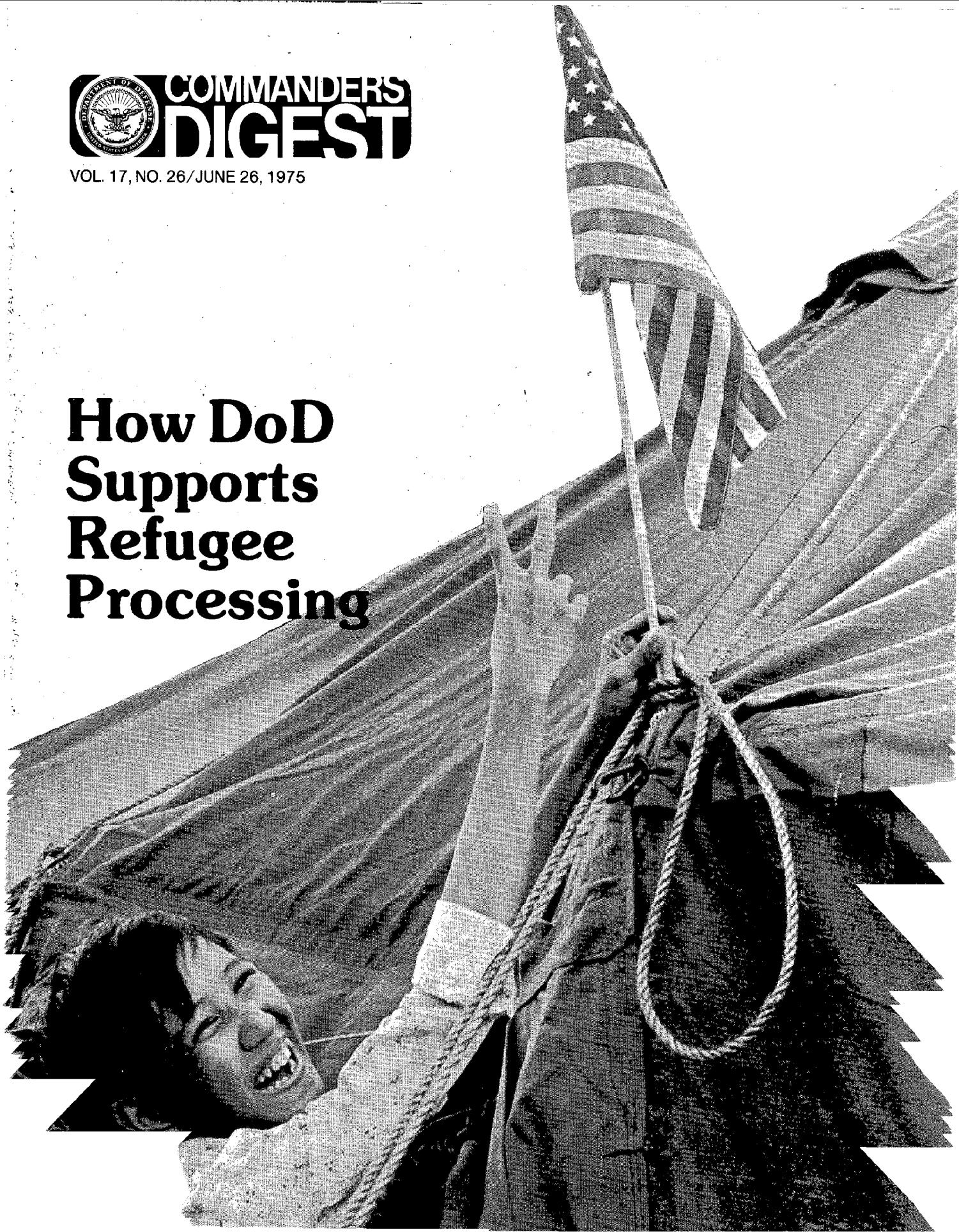
Any group or any person who can seriously undertake the sponsorship

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VOL. 17, NO. 26/JUNE 26, 1975

How DoD Supports Refugee Processing



DECLASSIFIED



Thousands of Vietnamese military refugees are now in refugee resettlement centers in the United States and in transit/process toward the United States from overseas. Many contacts have been made through the Inter-Agency Task Force by individual military personnel to sponsor these individuals and families. In fact, the response of the military community as a whole to the needs of these long time friends has been most heartening.

Without imposing any requirements on the voluntary nature of this program, it would be helpful for the Military Departments to stimulate and encourage, on a coordinated basis, sponsorship on the part of individuals, social groups such as wives clubs, and commands.

Request any efforts that may be undertaken be coordinated with the office of Mr. Erich F. von Marbod, ODASD(C), Director, DoD Task Force on Vietnamese refugees.

Your early support of this assistance for Vietnamese friends is requested.

**Office, Secretary of Defense
Washington, D.C.**

Nguyen Thanh Vong is reunited with American friends who will escort her to a California sponsor.



DoD Task Force director, Erich F. von Marbod. Mr. von Marbod serves as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).

The United States Government (USG) is processing Indochinese refugees quickly through four reception areas in the continental United States (CONUS), while still insuring that the refugees are properly resettled and that the possibility of their becoming public charges is reduced.

The Government's goal is to make Indochinese refugees self-supporting members of their American communities in the shortest possible time.

GENERAL

The USG guidelines and procedures below are being followed at each processing center; however, senior civil coordinators may modify these procedures to fit particular needs. They normally notify the Inter-Agency Task Force, Washington, D.C., of major changes.

Refugee processing is being accomplished expeditiously, and arriving refugees are processed as soon as practicable.

The elements of refugee processing are:

- Camp reception;
- Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in-processing;
- Social Security number issuance;
- Department of Health, Education, and Welfare counselling on health and social services;
- Sponsorship verification;
- INS final processing (security check verification); and
- Final processing out and travel.

SECURITY CLEARANCES

Results of security checks are required before release from refugee camps for all refugees 17 years or older with two exceptions:

- Relatives of either American citizens or permanent resident aliens; and
- Former USG employees having had valid security clearances.

Security checks on persons in these categories are being performed after they have arrived at their final destination in the American community.

Efficiency Keynotes Refugee Resettlement

SPONSORSHIP

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

Now, sponsorship can take the form of an offer of support, employment or a combination of both. In any event, the sponsor must be ready to help the refugee with some of the less tangible aspects of resettlement, such as adjustment to a new culture, and acquainting the refugee with American laws and their requirements.

Sponsorship is not a formal, legal commitment; however, the sponsor undertakes a clear moral commitment to help the refugee to the best of his ability.

SPONSORSHIP REQUIREMENTS

A sponsor, in conjunction with an appropriate Voluntary Action Agency (VOLAG), is expected to:

- Receive the refugee and his family;
- Provide shelter and food until the refugee becomes self-sufficient (shelter need not be in the residence of the sponsor but must be adequate);
- Provide clothing and pocket money;
- Provide assistance in finding employment and in school enrollment for children; and
- Cover ordinary medical costs or medical insurance.

Once the refugee obtains employment, the sponsor assists the refugee to locate permanent housing, acquire minimal furniture, and arrange for utilities.

PROCESSING OF REFUGEES BY CATEGORY

The following procedures apply for the processing of various refugee categories:

- Refugees without sponsors. Voluntary Agencies (VOLAG) play the major role in resettling refugees by matching them with specific sponsors by obtaining the pledges of individuals, churches or community groups to

On sponsorship or locator matters, direct inquiry is encouraged to the Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office, Pentagon.

Army Element: (Room BF 762)
AV 227 5190 / 5191 5192 / 5110
(202) 697 5190 / 5192 / 5110

Air Force Element: (Room BF 765)
AV 227 5143 / 5144 / 5145
(202) 697 5143 / 5144 / 5145

Marine Corps Element: (Room BF 763A)
AV 227 5140 / 5141 / 5142
(202) 697 5140 / 5141 / 5142

Navy Element: (Room 2D341)
AV 227 5406 or
225 3094 / 3096 / 3099
(202) 697 5406 or
695 3094 / 3096 / 3099

After duty hours, short recorded messages may be left for all services on:
AV 227 5110 or (202) 697 5110.

resettle the refugees and by matching other offers of sponsorship that are not specific as to persons or family.

The Department of State already has received a number of offers of sponsorship, employment, housing and material assistances. These offers are being made available to the VOLAGs for verification and follow-up. Similar offers received at reception centers also should be referred to VOLAG representatives at the centers.

• **Refugees specifically named by a sponsor.** Offers to sponsor a named individual or family which can be matched with refugees of the same name at camps are referred to a VOLAG representative for verification because of the similarity of Vietnamese names. It's the responsibility of the VOLAG to determine first that the correct refugees have been located. In cases where a sponsor has named a specific family or the refugee has named a proposed sponsor, the VOLAG representative makes appropriate inquiries of the sponsor to confirm his willingness to help the refugee and to verify the plans for resettling the refugee. The responsibilities a sponsor assumes are explained to the prospective sponsor. As required, the VOLAG representative arranges for a local check to determine insofar as possible if the sponsor has the means needed for sponsorship.

Prospective sponsors should send a statement or telegram (see box, annex

A) addressed to the individual refugee in care of the American Red Cross at the local camp. Or prospective sponsors can certify to VOLAG representatives in the sponsor's locality that he, the sponsor, understands the obligations of sponsorship and will make every effort to provide or assist the named refugees in obtaining housing, employment and other assistance leading to self-sufficiency in the American community.

Moreover, the USG is asking VOLAG to publicize the availability of their direct-name sponsorship service.

If the VOLAG representative determines the sponsor to be responsible, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) will authorize release of the refugee from camp. Those cases considered doubtful by a VOLAG representative can be rejected, and the refugee will be resettled by other voluntary agency efforts.

• **Refugees with independent means.** Certain refugees may have access to personal resources enabling them to be self-sustaining. These refugees may require only brief counselling to direct them to a resettlement location. A single adult or a family with at least one adult with facility in English, occupational skills and a general idea of a resettlement location can meet the self-sustaining test, if the family has average resources of \$4,000 per person, exclusive of transportation costs.

At each camp, a board composed of

ANNEX A

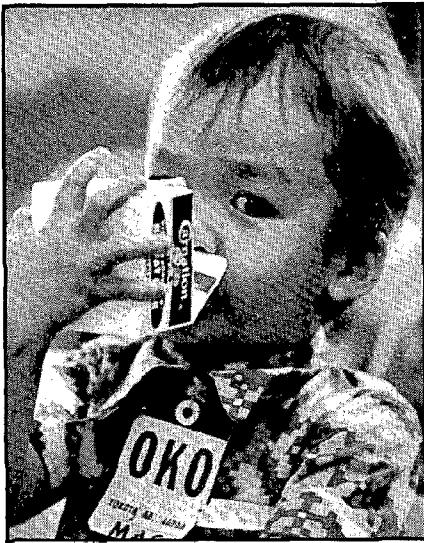
I will make every reasonable effort to provide or assist in obtaining housing, employment and other assistance which will lead to self-sufficiency for the following individuals:

(name of selected sponsor at end of telegram text).

ESCAPE TO FREEDOM . . .

thousands of South Vietnamese fled their country to escape communist control. This U.S. Air Force C-141 flight (top, right) was one of dozens that lifted the refugees from Saigon to a temporary camp on Guam. Along the coast other South Vietnamese set out in boats to meet ships like the U.S.S. Durham (below and right) which evacuated 3,000 refugees.





It takes 41,000 cartons of non fat milk, 21,000 lbs. of bread, 10,200 lbs. of meat, 5,400 lbs. of rice and 60 cases of soy sauce to feed 14,000 Vietnamese refugees daily.



Getting Ready for **AMERICA**



Military volunteers are working with English-speaking Vietnamese to smooth the transition into American life. Orientation sessions may be formal English lessons with electronic training aids (above) for classes of up to 50 students or informal one-to-one meetings (below, left) where a child might learn the difference between Vietnamese and American currency.

**COMMANDERS
DIGEST**

Vol. 17, No. 26, June 26, 1975
A publication of the Department of Defense to provide official and professional information to commanders and key personnel on matters related to Defense policies, programs and interests, and to create better understanding and teamwork within the Department of Defense.
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Autoven 224-5070

PROCESS



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PRAYER



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The President has announced the appointment of 17 persons as members of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees. They are:

Joseph L. Alioto, of San Francisco, California, Mayor of the City of San Francisco.
Archbishop Joseph Bernardin, of the District of Columbia, President, United States Catholic Conference.

Ashby Boyle, of Salt Lake City, Utah, student, University of Utah; National Youth Chairman, March of Dimes.

Dr. W. Sterling Cary, of Hinsdale, Illinois, President, National Council of Churches.
John Denver, of Aspen, Colorado, professional singer.

Ambassador John Eisenhower, of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, former Ambassador to Belgium.

Mrs. Gaetana Enders, of the District of Columbia, wife of Assistant Secretary of State Thomas O. Enders.

Governor Daniel Evans, of Olympia, Washington, Governor of the State of Washington.

Maurice Ferre, of Miami, Florida, Mayor of the City of Miami.

Minor George, of Parma, Ohio, businessman.

Edgar F. Kaiser, of Oakland, California, corporation executive of Kaiser Industries.

Philip M. Klutznick, of Chicago, Illinois, former member of United States delegation to the United Nations.

William J. Kuhfuss, of Mackinaw, Illinois, President, American Farm Bureau.

George Meany, of Bethesda, Maryland, President of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Clarke Reed, of Greenville, Mississippi, businessman and Republican National Committeeman.

Dr. Malcolm Todd, of Long Beach, California, physician and President of the American Medical Association.

Elder A. Theodore Tuttle, of Salt Lake City, Utah, The First Council of the Seventy, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The President also designated Ambassador Eisenhower as Chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees.

The committee will advise the President and the heads of appropriate Federal agencies concerning the expeditious and coordinated resettlement of refugees from Southeast Asia.

Nine volunteer agencies in charge of resettling the refugees are:

- U.S. Catholic Conference, Migration and Refugee Services, 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.
- American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, 1709 Broadway, Room 1316, New York, 10019.
- Church World Service, Immigration and Refugee Program, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, 10027.
- Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, 315 Park Ave., South, New York, 10010.
- United HIAS Service Inc., 200 Park Ave., South, New York, 10003.
- Tolstoy Foundation Inc., 250 W. 57th St., New York, 10019.
- International Rescue Committee, 386 Park Ave., South, New York, 10016.
- American Council for Nationalities Service, 20 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y.
- Traveler's Aid-International Social Services, 345 E. 46th St., New York, N.Y.

officials from the Department of State, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare make the determination of self-sufficiency and authorize release from camp. Refugees determined to have adequate personal funds will not be maintained at camps at USG expense once security checks are completed. The board interviews the refugee and determines whether or not he can adequately meet the test of self-sufficiency outlined above. If he can, the refugee is certified for departure from camp without referral to a voluntary agency and without the requirement for sponsorship.

• Relatives of American citizens and permanent aliens.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), with the assistance of the American Red Cross, verify the willingness and ability of the named relative to "sponsor" and resettle the refugees in the American community. Once this is confirmed, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) releases those refugees without an additional sponsorship requirement. If HEW decides the sponsor is unable to care for the refugees, the case is passed to an accredited Voluntary Action Agency (VOLAG) for processing. "Relatives" of U.S. citizens are defined here as spouse, parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren, unmarried siblings, and handicapped dependents.

• Offers by former employers.

Sponsorship offered by a former employer is reviewed by the camp

board (joint STATE-INS-HEW). If the board deems the former employer to be responsible, such as it would in cases involving major corporations, charitable organizations, and the United States Government, the refugee is released to the former employer without voluntary agency assistance.

If the employer cannot offer the full range of sponsor services, he is referred to an approved resettlement voluntary agency.

If an employer proposes to send the refugee outside the United States to work, the refugee should consult INS to ensure that appropriate travel and re-entry documents are issued.

TRAVEL

In general, the refugee may travel at his own expense, the expense of his sponsor, or the expense of the U.S. Government. But USG-paid travel should not be relied upon. At a minimum, the sponsor or the refugee should make partial payment for travel; however, government paid travel is preferred over jeopardizing sponsorship or depriving the refugee of essential funds required for resettlement.

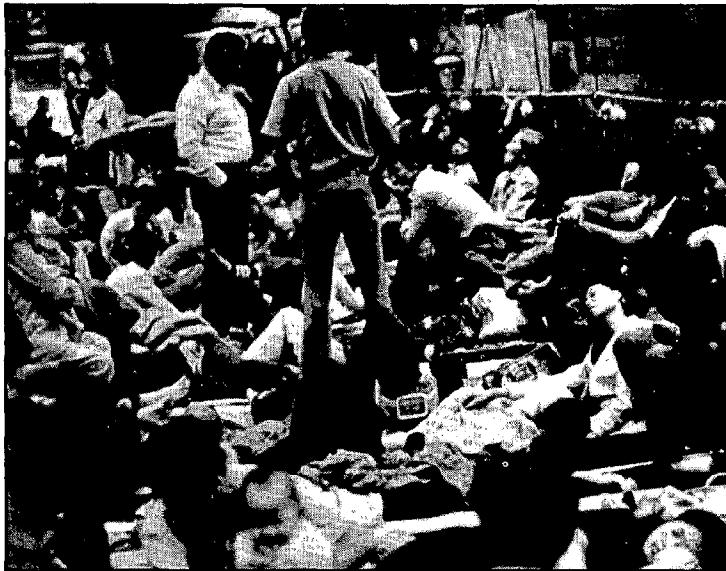
In order to determine eligibility for government travel expenses, HEW verifies the assets of the refugee or sponsor before authorizing travel at government expense. Documentation of the lack of ability by either the refugee or the sponsor to finance travel is required (see box, annex B which may be used by the refugee or sponsor to authenticate the requirement for travel at government expense).

ANNEX B

To: Name of refugee,
c/o Red Cross,
name of camp

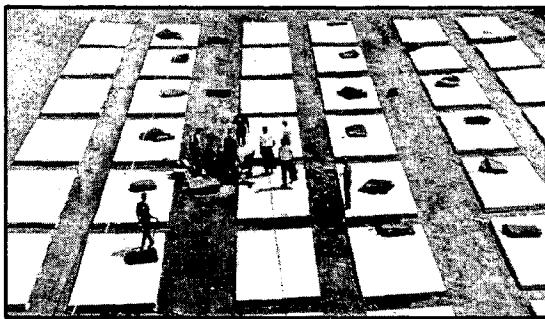
As indicated by my signature below, I do hereby certify that I do not have access to funds necessary to purchase transportation to my destination. Further, I understand that my failure to so declare such funds as available may make me liable for repayment at a later date.

(signature of either refugee
or sponsor).



MEANWHILE . . .

in the Continental United States military personnel quickly labored to prepare and maintain four Refugee Centers, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (below); Fort Chaffee, Ark.; Eglin AFB, Fla.; and Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.

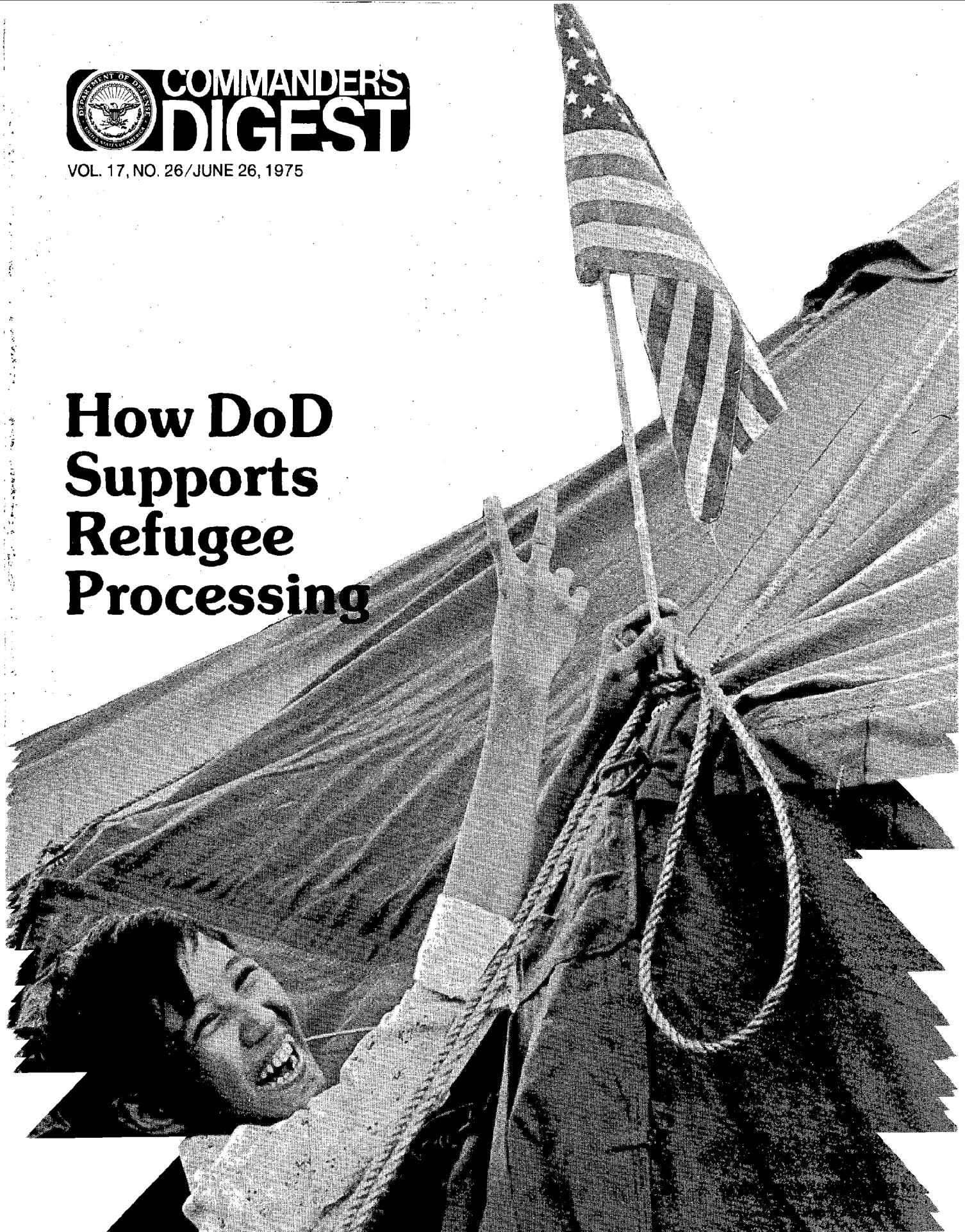


DECLASSIFIED



VOL. 17, NO. 26/JUNE 26, 1975

How DoD Supports Refugee Processing



DECLASSIFIED



Thousands of Vietnamese military refugees are now in refugee resettlement centers in the United States and in transit/process toward the United States from overseas. Many contacts have been made through the Inter-Agency Task Force by individual military personnel to sponsor these individuals and families. In fact, the response of the military community as a whole to the needs of these long time friends has been most heartening.

Without imposing any requirements on the voluntary nature of this program, it would be helpful for the Military Departments to stimulate and encourage, on a coordinated basis, sponsorship on the part of individuals, social groups such as wives clubs, and commands.

Request any efforts that may be undertaken be coordinated with the office of Mr. Erich F. von Marbod, ODASD(C), Director, DoD Task Force on Vietnamese refugees.

Your early support of this assistance for Vietnamese friends is requested.

**Office, Secretary of Defense
Washington, D.C.**

Nguyen Thanh Vong is reunited with American friends who will escort her to a California sponsor.



DoD Task Force director, Erich F. von Marbod. Mr. von Marbod serves as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).

The United States Government (USG) is processing Indochinese refugees quickly through four reception areas in the continental United States (CONUS), while still insuring that the refugees are properly resettled and that the possibility of their becoming public charges is reduced.

The Government's goal is to make Indochinese refugees self-supporting members of their American communities in the shortest possible time.

GENERAL

The USG guidelines and procedures below are being followed at each processing center; however, senior civil coordinators may modify these procedures to fit particular needs. They normally notify the Inter-Agency Task Force, Washington, D.C., of major changes.

Refugee processing is being accomplished expeditiously, and arriving refugees are processed as soon as practicable.

The elements of refugee processing are:

- Camp reception;
- Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in-processing;
- Social Security number issuance;
- Department of Health, Education, and Welfare counselling on health and social services;
- Sponsorship verification;
- INS final processing (security check verification); and
- Final processing out and travel.

SECURITY CLEARANCES

Results of security checks are required before release from refugee camps for all refugees 17 years or older with two exceptions:

- Relatives of either American citizens or permanent resident aliens; and
- Former USG employees having had valid security clearances.

Security checks on persons in these categories are being performed after they have arrived at their final destination in the American community.

Efficiency Keynotes Refugee Resettlement

SPONSORSHIP

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

Now, sponsorship can take the form of an offer of support, employment or a combination of both. In any event, the sponsor must be ready to help the refugee with some of the less tangible aspects of resettlement, such as adjustment to a new culture, and acquainting the refugee with American laws and their requirements.

Sponsorship is not a formal, legal commitment; however, the sponsor undertakes a clear moral commitment to help the refugee to the best of his ability.

SPONSORSHIP REQUIREMENTS

A sponsor, in conjunction with an appropriate Voluntary Action Agency (VOLAG), is expected to:

- Receive the refugee and his family;
- Provide shelter and food until the refugee becomes self-sufficient (shelter need not be in the residence of the sponsor but must be adequate);
- Provide clothing and pocket money;
- Provide assistance in finding employment and in school enrollment for children; and
- Cover ordinary medical costs or medical insurance.

Once the refugee obtains employment, the sponsor assists the refugee to locate permanent housing, acquire minimal furniture, and arrange for utilities.

PROCESSING OF REFUGEES BY CATEGORY

The following procedures apply for the processing of various refugee categories:

- Refugees without sponsors. Voluntary Agencies (VOLAG) play the major role in resettling refugees by matching them with specific sponsors by obtaining the pledges of individuals, churches or community groups to

On sponsorship or locator matters, direct inquiry is encouraged to the Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office, Pentagon.

Army Element: (Room BF 762)
AV 227 5190 / 5191 5192 / 5110
(202) 697 5190 / 5192 / 5110

Air Force Element: (Room BF 765)
AV 227 5143 / 5144 / 5145
(202) 697 5143 / 5144 / 5145

Marine Corps Element: (Room BF 763A).
AV 227 5140 / 5141 / 5142
(202) 697 5140 / 5141 / 5142

Navy Element: (Room 2D341)
AV 227 5406 or
225 3094 / 3096 / 3099
(202) 697 5406 or
695 3094 / 3096 / 3099

After duty hours, short recorded messages may be left for all services on:
AV 227 5110 or (202) 697 5110.

resettle the refugees and by matching other offers of sponsorship that are not specific as to persons or family.

The Department of State already has received a number of offers of sponsorship, employment, housing and material assistances. These offers are being made available to the VOLAGS for verification and follow-up. Similar offers received at reception centers also should be referred to VOLAG representatives at the centers.

• **Refugees specifically named by a sponsor.** Offers to sponsor a named individual or family which can be matched with refugees of the same name at camps are referred to a VOLAG representative for verification because of the similarity of Vietnamese names. It's the responsibility of the VOLAG to determine first that the correct refugees have been located. In cases where a sponsor has named a specific family or the refugee has named a proposed sponsor, the VOLAG representative makes appropriate inquiries of the sponsor to confirm his willingness to help the refugee and to verify the plans for resettling the refugee. The responsibilities a sponsor assumes are explained to the prospective sponsor. As required, the VOLAG representative arranges for a local check to determine insofar as possible if the sponsor has the means needed for sponsorship.

Prospective sponsors should send a statement or telegram (see box, annex

A) addressed to the individual refugee in care of the American Red Cross at the local camp. Or prospective sponsors can certify to VOLAG representatives in the sponsor's locality that he, the sponsor, understands the obligations of sponsorship and will make every effort to provide or assist the named refugees in obtaining housing, employment and other assistance leading to self-sufficiency in the American community.

Moreover, the USG is asking VOLAG to publicize the availability of their direct-name sponsorship service.

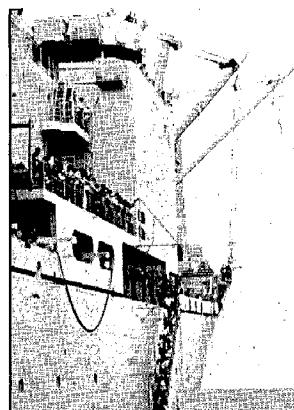
If the VOLAG representative determines the sponsor to be responsible, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) will authorize release of the refugee from camp. Those cases considered doubtful by a VOLAG representative can be rejected, and the refugee will be resettled by other voluntary agency efforts.

• **Refugees with independent means.** Certain refugees may have access to personal resources enabling them to be self-sustaining. These refugees may require only brief counselling to direct them to a resettlement location. A single adult or a family with at least one adult with facility in English, occupational skills and a general idea of a resettlement location can meet the self-sustaining test, if the family has average resources of \$4,000 per person, exclusive of transportation costs.

At each camp, a board composed of

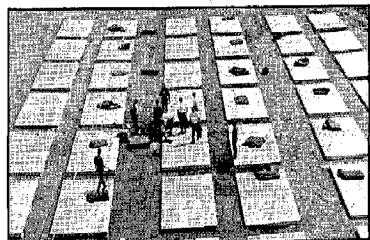
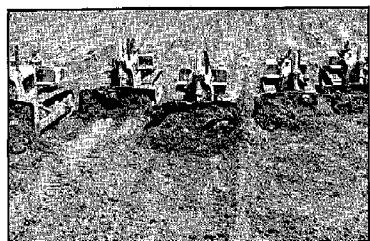
ESCAPE TO FREEDOM . . .

thousands of South Vietnamese fled their country to escape communist control. This U.S. Air Force C-141 flight (top, right) was one of dozens that lifted the refugees from Saigon to a temporary camp on Guam. Along the coast other South Vietnamese set out in boats to meet ships like the U.S.S. Durham (below and right) which evacuated 3,000 refugees.



MEANWHILE . . .

in the Continental United States military personnel quickly labored to prepare and maintain four Refugee Centers, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (below); Fort Chaffee, Ark.; Eglin AFB, Fla.; and Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.



ANNEX A

I will make every reasonable effort to provide or assist in obtaining housing, employment and other assistance which will lead to self-sufficiency for the following individuals:

(name of selected sponsor at end of telegram text).

The President has announced the appointment of 17 persons as members of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees. They are:

Joseph L. Alioto, of San Francisco, California, Mayor of the City of San Francisco.
Archbishop Joseph Bernardin, of the District of Columbia, President, United States Catholic Conference.

Ashby Boyle, of Salt Lake City, Utah, student, University of Utah; National Youth Chairman, March of Dimes.

Dr. W. Sterling Cary, of Hinsdale, Illinois, President, National Council of Churches.

John Denver, of Aspen, Colorado, professional singer.

Ambassador John Eisenhower, of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, former Ambassador to Belgium.

Mrs. Gaetana Enders, of the District of Columbia, wife of Assistant Secretary of State Thomas O. Enders.

Governor Daniel Evans, of Olympia, Washington, Governor of the State of Washington.

Maurice Ferre, of Miami, Florida, Mayor of the City of Miami.

Minor George, of Parma, Ohio, businessman.

Edgar F. Kaiser, of Oakland, California, corporation executive of Kaiser Industries.

Philip M. Klutznick, of Chicago, Illinois, former member of United States delegation to the United Nations.

William J. Kuhtuss, of Mackinaw, Illinois, President, American Farm Bureau.

George Meany, of Bethesda, Maryland, President of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Clarke Reed, of Greenville, Mississippi, businessman and Republican National Committeeman.

Dr. Malcolm Todd, of Long Beach, California, physician and President of the American Medical Association.

Elder A. Theodore Tuttle, of Salt Lake City, Utah, The First Council of the Seventy, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The President also designated Ambassador Eisenhower as Chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees.

The committee will advise the President and the heads of appropriate Federal agencies concerning the expeditious and coordinated resettlement of refugees from Southeast Asia.

Nine volunteer agencies in charge of resettling the refugees are:

- U.S. Catholic Conference, Migration and Refugee Services, 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.
- American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, 1709 Broadway, Room 1316, New York, 10019.
- Church World Service, Immigration and Refugee Program, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, 10027.
- Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, 315 Park Ave., South, New York, 10010.
- United HIAS Service Inc., 200 Park Ave., South, New York, 10003.
- Tolstoy Foundation Inc., 250 W. 57th St., New York, 10019.
- International Rescue Committee, 386 Park Ave., South, New York, 10016.
- American Council for Nationalities Service, 20 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y.
- Traveler's Aid-International Social Services, 345 E. 46th St., New York, N.Y.

officials from the Department of State, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare make the determination of self-sufficiency and authorize release from camp. Refugees determined to have adequate personal funds will not be maintained at camps at USG expense once security checks are completed. The board interviews the refugee and determines whether or not he can adequately meet the test of self-sufficiency outlined above. If he can, the refugee is certified for departure from camp without referral to a voluntary agency and without the requirement for sponsorship.

• Relatives of American citizens and permanent aliens.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), with the assistance of the American Red Cross, verify the willingness and ability of the named relative to "sponsor" and resettle the refugees in the American community. Once this is confirmed, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) releases those refugees without an additional sponsorship requirement. If HEW decides the sponsor is unable to care for the refugees, the case is passed to an accredited Voluntary Action Agency (VOLAG) for processing. "Relatives" of U.S. citizens are defined here as spouse, parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren, unmarried siblings, and handicapped dependents.

• Offers by former employers.

Sponsorship offered by a former employer is reviewed by the camp

board (joint STATE-INS-HEW). If the board deems the former employer to be responsible, such as it would in cases involving major corporations, charitable organizations, and the United States Government, the refugee is released to the former employer without voluntary agency assistance.

If the employer cannot offer the full range of sponsor services, he is referred to an approved resettlement voluntary agency.

If an employer proposes to send the refugee outside the United States to work, the refugee should consult INS to ensure that appropriate travel and re-entry documents are issued.

TRAVEL

In general, the refugee may travel at his own expense, the expense of his sponsor, or the expense of the U.S. Government. But USG-paid travel should not be relied upon. At a minimum, the sponsor or the refugee should make partial payment for travel; however, government paid travel is preferred over jeopardizing sponsorship or depriving the refugee of essential funds required for resettlement.

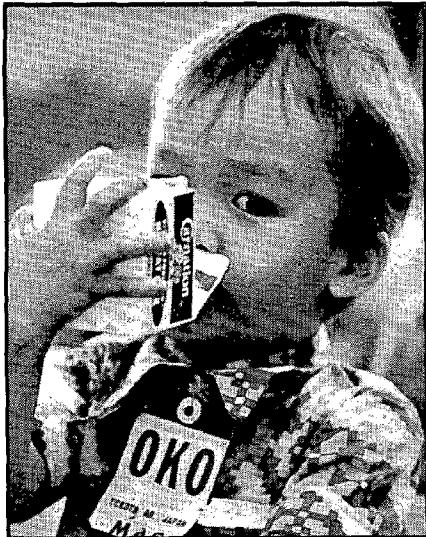
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ANNEX B

To: Name of refugee,
c/o Red Cross,
name of camp

As indicated by my signature below, I do hereby certify that I do not have access to funds necessary to purchase transportation to my destination. Further, I understand that my failure to so declare such funds as available may make me liable for repayment at a later date.

(signature of either refugee or sponsor).



It takes 41,000 cartons of non fat milk, 21,000 lbs. of bread, 10,200 lbs. of meat, 5,400 lbs. of rice and 60 cases of soy sauce to feed 14,000 Vietnamese refugees daily.



Getting Ready for **AMERICA**

Military volunteers are working with English-speaking Vietnamese to smooth the transition into American life. Orientation sessions may be formal English lessons with electronic training aids (above) for classes of up to 50 students or informal one-to-one meetings (below, left) where a child might learn the difference between Vietnamese and American currency.



Vol. 17, No. 26, June 26, 1975

A publication of the Department of Defense to provide official and professional information to commanders and key personnel on matters related to Defense policies, programs and interests, and to create better understanding and teamwork within the Department of Defense.

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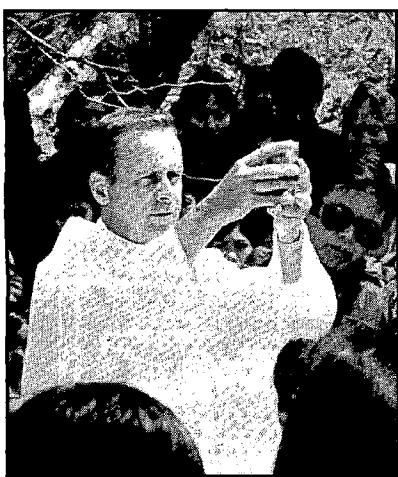
PROCESS



PLAY



PRAYER



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WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1970

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The Washington Post

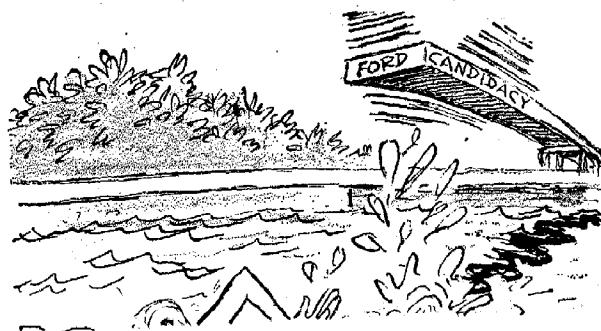
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Natural Gas and Next Winter

THE EASTERN SEABOARD is going to get much less natural gas over the coming winter than last year. The federal ceiling price—which is so low that very few

producers will sell to the interstate pipelines. Transco

"Pst! Splash around a little — I don't know if he saw you"



David S. Broder
Airing
The
Issues

The Democratic convention opens a year from now, and it is none too early to begin thinking about how the next year might be used to inform the public discussion of the issues facing this country—rather than adding to the

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Dale City Parish Struggles to Aid Vietnamese Family

By Janis Johnson
Washington Post Staff Writer

For the past six weeks, about a dozen parishioners at Holy Family Catholic Church in Dale City, Va., have each spent an average of six hours a day, helping one Vietnamese refugee family resettle in America.

"I don't know how we could have possibly done this on our own," said John Beckman, a parishioner who volunteered to house the

eight-member Huynh Van Trong family for five weeks.

"I know of a sponsor who paid \$500 out of his own pocket for his refugee family, and I know I couldn't have done that," added Beckman, who has an eight-member family of his own.

The Holy Family parishioners have clothed Trong's family, located jobs, placed the children in schools, provided daily transportation, collected household furnishings, organized English lan-

guage classes, opened bank accounts and paid for everything.

They have exhausted most of the \$1,500 they raised in a special collection last month for initial expenses and they have sent over \$600 in receipts to the U.S. Catholic Conference for reimbursement.

The Catholic Conference's migration service will pay up to \$350 per refugee for resettlement costs from a federal subsidy. The parish,

which is committed to helping Trong's family for up to a year, will hold other special collections as needed.

Last week Trong, and his son, Trung, began working for \$2.25 an hour at Valle's Steak House in Springfield, but the parishioners had so

much difficulty rounding up transportation to work that the men had to quit and begin lower-paying jobs nearer home at Hardee's in Dale City.

For emergencies, Holy Family will have to hold bake sales or car washes, said Peggy Beckman. "We are not a very rich parish. Father Cosby is lucky if he can pay the bills each month," she said.

ing \$2 an hour each for a 30-hour week, and the Rev. R. Roy Cosby, pastor of Holy Family, is employing them for the same wage at the church for another 10 hours until they can find higher-paying jobs.

While she has been running errands with the refugees, other parishioners have been cooking casseroles and salads for the Beckman family, doing their laundry, making trips to the Vietnamese market in Arlington for rice and baby sit-

ting at the Beckman home. Now that Trong and his son have moved into their own home, the Beckmans continue to visit them each day and other parishioners also call in frequently.

Barbara and Bill Pivarnik and a dozen others devoted about two weeks to getting Trong's three-bedroom house rented by the parish ready for occupancy. The church will pay the \$230 per month rent until Trong

can manage the payments himself.

Yesterday, Mrs. Beckman learned Trong's family needs between \$2,000 and \$3,000 worth of dental work.

The Prince William County social services office gave her the impression that asking for federal money for the dentist bills would "reflect poorly on the U.S. Catholic Conference and be interpreted as a breakdown in sponsorship," Mrs. Beckman said.

DECLASSIFIED

Long Thanh 25 June 1975 **Vietnamese Baby Baptized Aboard Carrier Hancock**

USS JOHN HANCOCK — An unidentified Vietnamese baby who was transported aboard this aircraft carrier with 2000 other refugees has been named after the ship in a Lutheran baptism at sea and assigned a birthdate coinciding with an important Lutheran observance. Navy Chaplain (Cmdr.) John A. Piirto christened the infant Nguyen John Hancock on the carrier while it was in the South China Sea last month. Dr. Carl Dahl, who treated the baby on board, said he thought the child was about 6 months old. He was given October 31 as his birthday — Reformation Day for the Lutherans.

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*We have our own plan to bring down
prices, and, by golly, it works!*

See Thursday's Washington Post!

"Sale Time at Lewis & Thos. Saltz"—words of tremendous significance to thousands of Washington men and women who eagerly await our traditional semi-annual event. But today, our price reductions are even more important than ever before, in the light of current and future economic conditions.

Values at every point are arrestingly great. And every article is standard Lewis & Thos. Saltz quality—exclusive in fashion, outstanding in workmanship—with the world's finest makers represented in our assortments. Now is the time to check your wardrobe and anticipate

name, I am and ~~thrift~~ dictate on early

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Sponsor Abuses, Failings Cited

9/July 75

Refugee Problems Mounting

By Bill Richards and Austin Scott

Washington Post Staff Writers

Federal and private agency officials working on resettling Vietnamese refugees in the United States are alarmed over mounting problems between Vietnamese already released from refugee camps and their American sponsors.

Increasingly, a number of officials said this week, refugees who have been released in the sponsorship of friends, relatives or others are turning up on the doorsteps of public and private relief agencies without jobs or money.

"At this point," said Dale DeHaan, staff director for the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees, "there appears to be a very alarming rate of breakdown. We're getting scores of phone calls from refugees and sponsors who have nowhere to turn. In all my 12 years in refugee

placement I've never seen a breakdown rate like this."

Several private agency officials and other staff members of the Senate subcommittee said much of the blame for the problems—called "breakdowns" by the officials—rests with the "direct release" program run by the federal Inter-agency Refugee Task Force, which has been overseeing the operation of the entire refugee program.

As the numbers of refugees began building up in the four large holding camps scattered around the country, task force officials allowed refugees with contacts among friends and relatives—and more recently with people who have telephoned in their desire to sponsor refugees—to leave.

Resettlement officials now contend

See REFUGEES, A12, Col. 1

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From:

To:

THE INDOCHINESE REFUGEE PROGRAM

Questions and Answers

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
STA-501



INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE
ON INDOCHINA REFUGEES

DECLASSIFIED

INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE
ON INDOCHINA REFUGEES

Publication 2
July 1975

cut here:

I understand the sponsorship commitment and I would like to sponsor a refugee family.

Signature _____

Please Print: Name _____

Street _____ **City** _____ **State** _____ **Zip** _____

Office Phone: _____ **Home Phone:** _____

Size of family you wish to sponsor: _____

If offering a job, nature of job, salary: _____

Please give two references (e.g. your employer, your bank)

1. _____

2. _____

Comments:



In the past few months, more than 130,000 Indochinese refugees have sought a new life in the United States. Thousands of these people have already found homes but many continue to reside at six U.S. resettlement centers: Guam; Wake; Camp Pendleton, California; Fort Chaffee, Arkansas; Indian-town Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania; and Eglin Air Force Base, Florida.

In order to leave these camps the refugees will need sponsors in the United States. This pamphlet has been prepared to inform the public (especially potential sponsors) about the most important aspects of the refugee program.

How big a problem will it be for the refugees to find homes? 130,000 refugees sounds like a lot of people.

With the understanding and help of the American people, the Indochinese will get off to a good start in America. We absorbed over 600,000 Cuban refugees and 40,000 Hungarian refugees when circumstances in their countries forced them to leave. Each year, we take in about 450,000 immigrants through normal channels.

**Are the refugees in families, or alone?
How many orphans are there?**

Most Indochinese families consist of "extended family units"—grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins. While these families often wish to relocate near each other, they do not necessarily expect to live together. The average family includes about 4-5 people although there are several hundred single refugees. There are very few orphans among the refugees. The vast majority of orphans were airlifted to the United States several months ago and have already been placed in homes. About 30% of the refugees are children under the age of 12. Another 15% are under age 18. The adult refugees are almost equally divided between men and women.

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES AIDING REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

**U. S. Catholic Conference
Migration and Refugee Services
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 659-6625**

**American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees
1709 Broadway
Room 1316
New York, New York 10019
(212) 265-1919**

**Church World Service
Immigration and Refugee Program
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027
(212) 870-2061**

**Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service
315 Park Avenue, South
New York, New York 10010
(212) 677-3950**

**United HIAS Service, Inc.
200 Park Avenue, South
New York, New York 10003
(212) 674-6800**

**International Rescue Committee
386 Park Avenue, South
New York, New York 10016
(212) 679-0010**

**American Council for Nationalities Service
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York 10018
(212) BR9-2715**

**Travelers Aid-International Social Services
345 East 46th Street
New York, New York 10036
(212) 687-2747**

**Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.
250 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10015
(212) 247-2922**

commitment can be a sponsor. All interested sponsors are interviewed by the resettlement agency they are working through; usually the interviewer is a minister or a social worker. Even though many of the agencies are church affiliated, they place refugees of any religion.

How do I go about becoming a sponsor?

Contact your priest, minister or rabbi; or send one of the agencies listed on page 7 of this brochure a completed sponsor interest card (attached). If your state or local government is forming a resettlement agency or if a civic group wishes to sponsor refugees in your community, they should contact the resettlement branch of the Interagency Task Force in Washington (202-632-9180).

If you are military or retired military, you can call one of the Jerico numbers:

Army	OX 7-5190
Air Force	OX 7-5143
Marine Corps	OX 7-5140
Navy	OX 7-5406

Are the refugees well educated?

Yes. About 80% of the heads of households have completed high school and 30% have college or university degrees.

What job skills do the refugees have?

Most of the refugees are willing to tackle any kind of work. However, 30% have held professional, technical or managerial positions, another 25% were in clerical, sales and service work; 25% in auto and aircraft maintenance and related work; only 10% were in farming.

How many jobs will be required for the refugees?

Approximately 25,000-35,000 heads of households will need jobs. Other family members may also be employable. Overall, the refugees will constitute an addition of less than .067% of our labor force.

What happens to a refugee when he arrives at one of the U.S. resettlement centers?

All of the refugees are processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service for security clearances. They are given health screening and immunizations and they are assigned social security numbers. Generally they are in good

health and less than 5% are referred for medical treatment.

Do they speak any English?

About 40% of the refugees speak some English already. Others are being taught English in the resettlement centers in addition to learning a little about American customs to assist them in making the transition.

How do the refugees find sponsors in order to leave the centers?

The State Department has contracted with several experienced refugee resettlement agencies (listed on page 7 of this brochure) which interview the refugees at the camps and match them with interested sponsors.

State and local governments may also contract with the State Department to resettle refugees. Several state and local governments have already found sponsors for hundreds of refugees and many more are planning to do the same.

What's involved in sponsoring a refugee family?

A sponsor makes a commitment to feed, clothe and shelter a refugee family until it is self-supporting. The sponsor assists the refugee head of household in

finding a job, in enrolling the children in school, and in understanding our laws and customs. Ordinarily, the health care costs are all the responsibility of the sponsor. However, unemployed refugees are eligible for Medicaid coverage which will protect the sponsor from unusual medical expense liability.

When the refugee becomes self-supporting, the sponsorship obligation is basically one of continuing friendship.

One of the easier ways to sponsor is for interested people to work through a group (a church or a club) to share the sponsorship responsibilities and costs.

What happens if the sponsor-refugee match is unsatisfactory?

(I.e. the sponsor doesn't want to provide assistance or the employment of the refugee terminates.)

If the sponsorship breaks down, the sponsor should contact the resettlement agency which placed the refugee to find a substitute sponsor. In the interim, the refugee may be eligible for welfare, Medicaid and food stamps to assist in the support of his family until they find another sponsor or attain self-sufficiency.

Who can sponsor a refugee family?

Any group or any person who can seriously undertake the sponsorship

SOCIAL SERVICES

If you need special counseling or other social services to assist in the resettlement of the refugees, contact the local United Way or welfare office for referral to a service agency that may be of assistance.

BREAKDOWN IN SPONSORSHIP

If serious problems should occur and you cannot continue to sponsor a refugee family, contact the agency that handled your case and they will look for a substitute sponsor. In the meantime, you might also explore additional financial assistance for the refugees through:

(a) **Income Assistance.** If the refugees are unable to become self-supporting despite all efforts to find employment, they may qualify for financial assistance from the local welfare office which will be reimbursed by the Federal Government. This should occur only if the sponsorship has broken down or serious problems have limited the sponsor's ability to provide full support in line with the sponsorship commitment.

(b) **Aid for the Aged, Blind, or Disabled.** Refugees of age 65 or over, or needy blind or disabled refugees are eligible for regular Supplemental Security Income Assistance from your local Social Security Office after they have resided in your community for at least 30 days.

Information for Sponsors of Indochinese Refugees



INTER AGENCY TASK FORCE
ON INDOCHINA REFUGEES

Thank you for sponsoring Indochinese refugees and enabling them to start a new life. This pamphlet has been prepared by the Federal Interagency Task Force on Refugee Resettlement to acquaint you with some of the government programs which may be of help to you in sustaining your sponsorship commitment.

**INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE
ON INDOCHINA REFUGEES**

Publication 1
July 1975

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

Sponsors should be prepared to absorb minor, normal medical expenses. Generally, the refugees are in good physical condition. If a major medical expense should arise, it is possible to receive assistance from the Medicaid program. This is a joint Federal-State medical program that pays for many of the costs of physician and hospital care. Program benefits vary from State to State. If the refugees you have sponsored require major medical care, contact your State or local welfare office to make application for benefits. The Federal Government will reimburse the State for 100% of the costs of furnishing Medicaid to refugees.

EDUCATION

As sponsor, you will want to contact your local schools to enroll the refugee children in the appropriate grades and arrange for any supplementary services, such as language training, that the school system is able to arrange. The U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will make one-time-only grants to school districts enrolling high concentrations of refugee children to help defray the special costs of their instruction.

For refugees interested in college or postsecondary vocational education, contact the financial aid office of those schools for applications for the Standard Basic Education Opportunity Grants and Guaranteed Student Loans.

BUSINESS LOANS

The U.S. Small Business Administration offers counseling, training, and loans to eligible refugees interested in beginning a business. Applications may be made through your local office.

EMPLOYMENT

Your local office of the State Employment Service works with the U.S. Department of Labor and maintains lists of available jobs. Many firms are looking for people of particular skills and have indicated an interest in hiring refugees with these skills to fill these longstanding vacancies.

6. MEDICAL SUMMARY:

- A. PREVIOUS IN-PATIENT CENSUS: 34
- B. ADMISSIONS: 2
- C. DISPOSITIONS: 3
- D. NEW IN-PATIENT CENSUS: 33 (3 PATIENTS F.W.B. GEN HOSP)
- E. OUT-PATIENT VISITS: 78

PAGE 6 RUCLBMAW855 UNCLAS

- F. DENTAL VISITS: 23
- G. SUMMARY: ADMISSIONS: 11 YR F ATAXIA; 26 YR M MALARIA
DISCHARGES: 24 YR F; 3 YR, 7 YR M.

7. PUBLIC AFFAIRS NARRATIVE SUMMARY: NO MEDIA SUMMARY TODAY.

8. CIVIL COORDINATOR'S SUMMARY:

- A. HFW: NONE
- B. INS: NONE
- C. VOLAGS: NONE
- D. PROBLEMS: NONE

F. THERE ARE ATTEMPTS BEING MADE TO INDUCE THE MANY U.S. BUDDHIST SOCIETIES TO FORM AN OFFICIALLY CERTIFIED VOLUNTARY AGENCY TO WORK WITH THE SPONSORSHIP PROGRAM. UNDERSTAND THAT LOCAL BUDDHISTS ARE WORKING WITH LOCAL IRC TO HELP WITH THIS ORGANIZATION AND THAT WORD HAS BEEN PASSED TO IRC HEADQUARTERS. BELIEVE THIS COULD BE ESPECIALLY HELPFUL SINCE MORE THAN 50 PERCENT OF REFUGEES ARE BUDDHIST, MANY OF WHOM WOULD FEEL SOME KINSHIP. FURTHERMORE, WE UNDERSTAND THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF BUDDHIST SOCIETIES IN THE US WHICH ARE SOURCES OF POTENTIAL SPONSORSHIP. SUGGEST IATF MIGHT WANT TO CONSIDER ENCOURAGING SUCH A VOLAG. THE NUMBER SHOWN FOR VOLAG 5.A, IS THE PROFESSIONAL STRENGTH OF THE VOLAG

PAGE 7 RUCLBMAW855 UNCLAS

ONLY AND DOES NOT INCLUDE THE RED CROSS (20) AND YMCA (9) WHO ARE NOT DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN SPONSORSHIP PROCEDURES.

9. MILITARY COMMANDER'S SUMMARY: NONE

BT

#0855

NNNN

IN 06720/161/75 /ACK

from Elgin

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a lot to
France + Canada

=====

Florida

Calif.

Md.

~~Conn.~~ Va. NY

Louisiana Ill.

Texas to a lot
Georgia of states

Alabama

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NING LEVEL. ALL WENT WELL, CHILD PLACED ON CARGO
A TWO MEDICAL ATTENDANTS FOR URGENT AEROMEDICAL
U. S. ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, TRIPLEX, HAWAII. THIS
DEPLETED PHYSICIAN STAFF WHICH ALREADY REDUCED. ONE
ATTENDANT OUR SURGEON, REPLACEMENT PROJECTED ON ISLAND
ROW. EMERGENCY SITUATIONS AS TODAY DEMAND LARGE PORTION
PROFESSIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF TIME. DIFFICULT KEEP THIS
FACILITY FUNCTIONING AT LEVEL EXPECTED WITHOUT SUFFICIENT PHYSICIANS.
7. PUBLIC AFFAIRS NARRATIVE SUMMARY. NO SIGNIFICANT ITEMS.

7. PUBLIC AFFAIRS NARRATIVE SUMMARY.
8. CIVIL COORDINATOR'S SUMMARY - GUAM.

A. HEW - 231 REFUGEES PROCESSED 17 JUNE AS PART OF ACCELERATED REFUGEE PROCESS PROGRAM. NO SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS.

B. INS - T DATE, INS CLEAR ED 104,851 REFUGEES ON GUAM, 1,565 U. S. CITIZENS AND 103,286 ALIENS, INCLUDING 10,255 CATEGORY PAGE 44 RUHQHQD0361 UNCLAS DNF, 78,338 CATEGORY TWO, 8 CATEGORY THREE, 22 CATEGORY FOUR, AND 16,665 CATEGORY FIVE. ON JUNE 17, INS CLEARED ADDITIONAL 256 REFUGEES (I-34 PROCEDURE) AND RE-PROCESSED 235 REFUGEES UNDER G0329 PROCEDURE.

C. VOLAGS (RED CROSS): IN ATTEMPT INCREASE COMMUNICATIONS/CASEWORK CAPABILITIES IN VARIOUS SMALLER CAMPS AND SIMULTANEOUSLY MAINTAIN OR EXPAND CAPABILITIES LARGER CAMPS, SIX (6) TRAINED CASEWORKERS ASSIGNED. PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING INCOMING MESSAGES HAVE BEEN REAPPRAISED AND COMMUNICATIONS REGARDING FAMILY REUNIFICATIONS UPGRADED IN PRIORITY. TO DATE, 39,386 OUTGOING PIECES MAIL HANDLED.

D. PROBLEMS: NO SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS TO REPORT.

E. COMMENTS: ADDITIONAL 221 REFUGEES WITH INDICATION OF FIRM SPONSORSHIP WERE PROCESSED THOROUGH ACCELERATED REFUGEE PROCESSING PROGRAM AT OROTE TODAY. OVER TWO HUNDRED OF THESE CAME FROM ASAN. ALL THOSE PROCESSED ABOVE WERE TRANSFERRED BLACK CONSTRUCTION CAMP WHERE THEY WILL REMAIN PENDING NOTIFICATION OF MEDICAL CLEARANCE, VALIDATION OF SPONSOR, AND SECURITY CLEARANCE.

F. BUS TOURS CONTINUED ON SCHEDULE; 15 TOURS PER DAY.

TOTAL REFUGEES PARTICIPATING TO DATE IS OVER 3,600.

PAGE 05 RUHQHQD0361 UNCLAS

9. MILITARY COMMANDER'S SUMMARY:
A. WAKE: REFUGEE OPERATION CARRIED OUT BY CONTRACTOR AND TDY
DOD PERSONNEL. MANNING NOT SUFFICIENT ACCOMPLISH ALL TASKS
ESPECIALLY IN REFUGEE DINING HALLS AND LAUNDRY. 125 REFUGEE
VOLUNTEERS USED FOR FOOD PREPARATION, SERVING LINES, AND CLEAN-UP
PLUS EIGHT IN LAUNDRY. HAS BEEN PRACTICE SINCE BEGINNING NEW LIFE
OPERATION. APPROX 10 DAYS AGO, INFORMATION RECEIVED THIS PRACTICE
CONTRARY CONTRACT SERVICES ACT. AS RESULT CONTRACT MOD
NEGOTIATED AND CONTRACTOR AUTHORIZED HIRE 65 ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL.
ADDED PERSONNEL TO ARRIVE O/A 1 JULY. THESE 65 WERE NOT INTENDED
TOTALLY REPLACE VOLUNTEERS BUT AUGMENT. 17 JUN CONTRACTOR NOTIFIED
VIA LABOR/PROCUREMENT CHANNELS THAT ACCUSATION OF A VIOLATION
OF CONTRACT SERVICES ACT AND USE VOLUNTEER LABOR MUST CEASE
IMMEDIATELY. FORCED RELEASE ALL VOLUNTEERS AND REVERT CONTRACTOR

CINCPAC 180421 1/22 JUN 75

PERSONNEL. 58 CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL DIVERTED FROM CIVIL ENGINEERING, COMMUNICATIONS, AIR OPERATIONS, AND TRANSPORTATION FUNCTIONAL AREA AND REASSIGNED TO FOOD SERVICES. ONE OF FOUR DINING HALLS CLOSED AND 8000 REFUGEES TRANSPORTED VIA BUS TO REMAINING THREE. ABILITY SERVE REFUGEES GREATLY REDUCED AND LINES/WAITING PERIODS GREATLY INCREASED. IN ADDITION, ESSENTIAL C.E. MAINTENANCE AND PROJECT WORK PAGE 06 RUHQHQ00361 UNCLAS WILL SUFFER AND IN EFFECT CEASE. OVERTIME WILL BE USED IN COMMUNICATIONS AND AIR OPERATIONS AREA; THIS COSTLY. WILL CONTINUE UNTIL 1 JULY UNLESS WAIVER RECEIVED. THE 65 INBOUND PERSONNEL WILL HELP BUT NOT COMPLETELY OFFSET LOSS OF VOLUNTEERS. THIS ONLY REFUGEE CENTER OPERATED PRIMARILY BY CONTRACT. LABOR FORCE OTHER THAN REFUGEE NOT AVAILABLE EXCEPT OFF ISLAND. A COUNTRY TO COUNTRY AGREEMENT EXISTS BETWEEN U. S. AND RP AT WAKE AS AN OFF SHORE LABOR AGREEMENT. CONSIDERABLE TIME REQUIRED FOR NEW HIRE AND TRANSPORTATION FROM P. I. TO WAKE. STRICT APPLICATION OF CONTRACT SERVICE ACT AT WAKE WITHOUT DUE CONSIDERATION FOR SITUATION AS IT EXISTS IS GREATLY HAMPERING OUR ABILITY FULFILL OUR NEW LIFE COMMITMENTS. OTHER FACTORS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. CONTRACTOR RECEIVES NO MONETARY GAIN FROM AIR FORCE NOR DOES VOLUNTEER FORCE SUPPLEMENT BASIC CONTRACT. IN OTHER WORDS, IT'S FREE. ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES TO OFFSET VOLUNTEERS ARE FAR FROM FREE. THE REFUGEES FREELY CONTRIBUTE THEIR TIME AND ARE NOT CONSCRIPTED. THIS IS WAY OF SPENDING LONG HOURS OF WAITING AND MEANS AVOIDING BOREDOM. IT IS WELCOMED BY THEM AND OF GREAT ASSISTANCE AND COST SAVING TO AIR FORCE AND THE RESULTING REIMBURSING AGENT. CONSIDERATION IS REQUESTED.

B. HICKAM: TWO KOREANS SEEKING APPROVAL IMMIGRATION BRAZIL. PAGE 07 RUHQHQ00361 UNCLAS THREE FAMILIES (16 REFUGEES) READY TRAVEL. OTHER REFUGEES HAVE FAMILY MEMBER RECEIVING MEDICAL TREATMENT.

C. GUAM: NO SIGNIFICANT EVENTS. WEATHER REMAINS FAVORABLE WITH SCATTERED RAIN SHOWERS.

10. SFALIFT SUMMARY:

- A 4
- B. 116
- C. 0
- D. 0

11.

A.	PENDLETON	0
B.	CHAFFEE	128
C.	EGLIN	0
D.	ITG	0

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#0361

NNNN

IN 13538/169/75 /ACK

Services Combine Refugee Aid Efforts

Navy Times

25 June 1975

WASHINGTON - A joint service refugee information clearing office has been established at the Pentagon to assist individuals and military groups in obtaining information on sponsoring Indochina refugees.

The office is manned by Reservists from the individual services who have been called to active duty for 90 to 120 days specifically for the refugee assistance assignment.

The office will provide information and serve as a contact point on refugee matters as well as maintain liaison with the Interagency Task Force directing the government's refugee effort, and with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, refugee centers, and other agencies.

In general, sponsors are expected to:

- Receive the refugee and his family.
- Provide shelter and food until the refugees become self-sufficient.
- Provide clothing and pocket money.
- Assist adults in finding jobs and enroll children in schools.
- Cover ordinary medical costs or medical insurance.
- Help in finding permanent housing, minimum furnishings and arrange for utilities once the refugee is employed.

The office emphasizes that contact should be direct, rather than through military channels. Individuals, groups or commands should call the JRICO on: Autovon 227-5190, 5191, 5192, or 5110 or commercial, (202) 697-5190, 5191, 5192 or 5110.

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WASHINGTON POST (PARADE)

22 JUNE 1975 (23)

INTEGRATION When the North Vietnamese Communists defeated the French at the battle of Dien Bien Phu on May 7th, 1954, France realized that it owed an obligation to many Vietnamese who had become French citizens and helped them against the Viet Minh, which is what the Communists were called back then.

It therefore evacuated 34,000 Vietnamese refugees to France and settled them in four camps. Only one of these camps, the Ste. Livrade reception center, 400 miles southwest of Paris, is still in existence some 20 years later. It is inhabited by approximately 500 Vietnamese who live in barracks-like buildings, speak Vietnamese, cook Vietnamese, and live pretty much as they did in their old country.

The other Vietnamese have successfully integrated themselves into French society. Hopefully the same thing will happen in this country with our Vietnamese refugees.

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Part I

WASHINGTON POST 21 JUNE 1975

Edward P. Morgan

The Persian P-

TEHRAN — Santayanna's dictum that "those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it" is sound, of course. But what of the young who are not taught enough of the past or the present and yet are going to be held responsible for the future?

This is the dilemma of the student generation of Iran. Lubricated by undreamed-of profits from oil, this desert country is being driven out of antiquity into modern times by a dynamic, ambitious emperor, Shahanshah Pahlevi, who nevertheless retains what his critics call a despotic grip on his subjects. Education is rigidly controlled from the top and a Bill of Rights, with guarantees of a free press and free speech, is as alien to this "constitutional monarchy" as icebergs to the caviar-producing Caspian Sea.

The result is a disturbing confusion, frustration and even bitterness among Iranian youth who find it difficult to separate and evaluate the problems and the promise raised by Iran's transition, via industrial growth, to a modern power in the Middle East.

Mr. Morgan is a Washington cor-
respondent for ABC News.

The industrialized West has a past pockmarked with mistakes but there is little evidence that the throne cares to have them remembered here. Asked

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'My Father's name is Kennedy
Johnson Nixon Kilroy.'

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I in buying the Star. I realize this
decisions. As an experienced
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qualities as a newspaper.

"etter." My interest in the Star is
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of Washington should know of

ly if Washington, D.C. becomes

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President, PANAX Corporation

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East Lansing, Michigan

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

10 June 1975

Refugees: problems and progress

The report on Vietnam refugees presented by Senator Kennedy rightly calls attention to the need for strong leadership from the Ford administration to get rid of "bureaucratic roadblocks" and speed resettlement. But, to an encouraging degree, the report's negative thrust is already "yesterday's news," in the phrase of a spokesman for a religious refugee agency who remains critical of many governmental refugee decisions but now sees marked improvement in the workings of the program.

For example, some rigid governmental attitudes have softened. His agency is being sought out and cooperated with by the President's Interagency Task Force on Refugees after a long period of being "ignored" by it. And the developing relationship to aid the refugees is enhanced by the government personnel's selfless and hardworking dedica-

seen surpassed in Washington.

If such momentum can be maintained, the still urgent problems can be eased. As it is, those who want to help refugees often find it impossible to find out who's making the

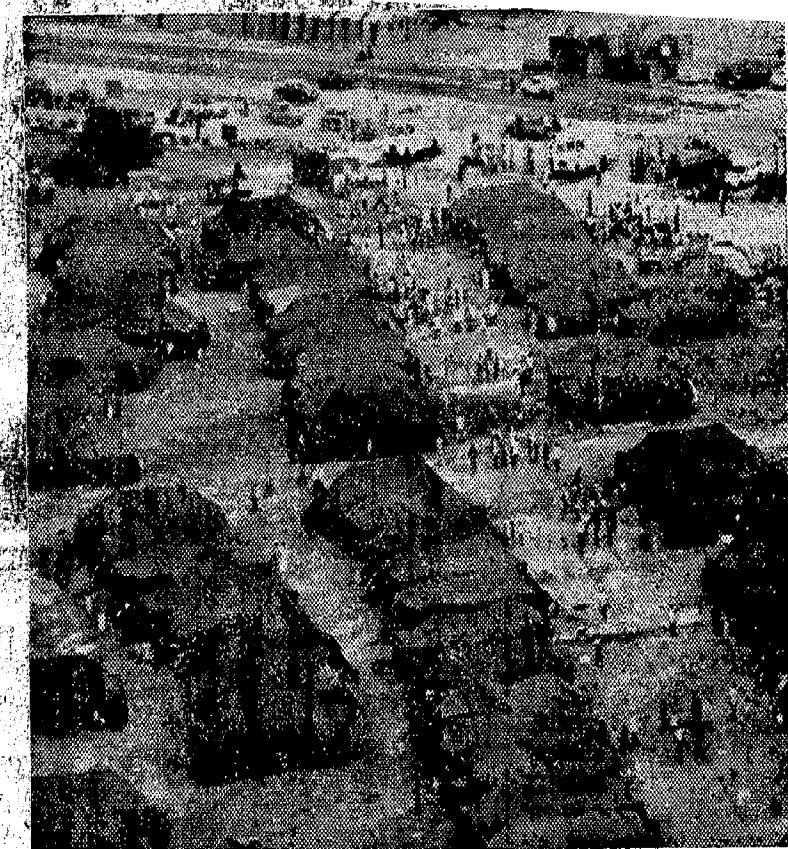
decisions. The necessary security checks have been allowed to cause unnecessary bogdowns. There are insufficient measures for helping prepare refugees for transition to American life as they are kept longer and longer in the camps.

These and other problems require not only thoughtfulness and efficiency all along the line -- but the kind of presidential commitment to cut through bureaucracy and galvanize efforts to care for the refugees just as much as to evacuate them in the first place. Also needed is support from individual Americans such as those appearing here and there in the news who have sponsored or hired a refugee, sometimes in the face of community selfishness or resentment, tainted alas by the racial overtones lacking in the reception of previous waves of refugees.

Efforts must also be made, as Mr Kennedy urges, to repatriate those refugees who so choose. The treatment of refugees will affect America's future relationship with Indo-China -- which must develop beyond what the Senator calls "a national policy of silence" even if the nation's mood is not yet ready for the "reconciliation and normalization" he suggests.

President Ford did call on Americans to act

according to what's best in America when the refugees arrived. May he not fail to do his part in keeping his country up to the mark as they try to find their place in it.



W. Post Tent City, Guam Friday 6-27

Urgent Needs of Vietnamese Refugees

This past April and prior to the actual evacuation of Vietnamese from South Vietnam, the Governor of Guam indicated that he was willing to accept up to 110,000 Vietnamese refugees for permanent resettlement on Guam should the need arise. For some unexplained reason this offer did not materialize and Guam has been and is presently being utilized as an interim stop on the way to California, Arkansas, Florida and Pennsylvania camps. Latest figures report some 53,000 refugees still on Guam. Had the governor's proposal been put into action, many of the existing problems we now face with resettlement of the refugees would not have to be addressed.

In the current criticism of the refugee program, primarily by Senator Kennedy and members of his staff, one obvious fact has been omitted; without the response of the American public to sponsor Vietnamese and their families and assist them until they can fend for themselves the program is doomed to

failure or will result in longer term involvement with camp operations than originally planned or desired.

While it is a fact that many Americans have willingly come forward to offer sponsorship and other kinds of assistance, it is more than obvious that this response is insufficient to accomplish the level of achievement desired.

With the above in mind, I urgently suggest a nationwide appeal by the President of the United States to the people of the United States, and to other nations of the free world to respond to the urgent needs of the resettlement program. U.S. industry, small businesses, homemakers and the public at large have a decisive role in this humanitarian effort. If additional response is not forthcoming, serious problems will develop as colder weather approaches.

Bert Kurland,
Community Director,
Operation New Arrivals,
Fort Chaffee, Ark.

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weapons only if it became unavoidable.

The South Korean president denied a Newsweek report this week that he has ordered his defense development agency to undertake a study of nuclear weaponry. Pointing out that his government has recently ratified the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, he said, "We have no plan or active research at this time for development of weapons in that field."

He repeated today that South Korea would do everything in its power to defend its own security—including development of nuclear weapons if necessary—if the U.S. nuclear umbrella were withdrawn. Park said he considers this unlikely.

Jitters about the possibility of North Korean military action have been building up since the collapse of Indochina two months ago. Almost every day, Park or some other senior official warns of a North Korean threat.

The government is moving to mobilize all able-bodied male civilians into either the existing homeland reserve corps or new student defense and civil defense organizations.

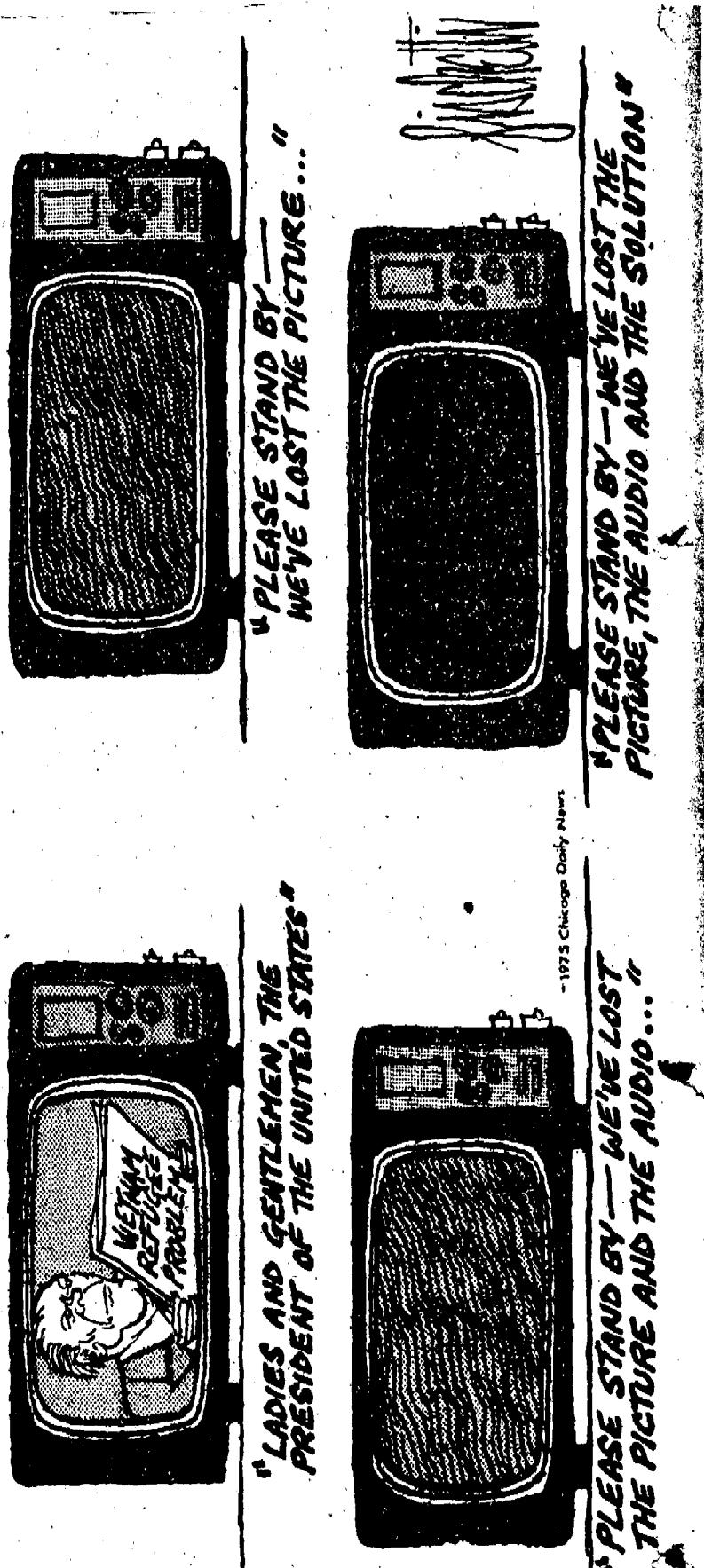
Concurrent with the mobilization, tough measures have been taken to stifle internal dissent. Park said today that "social and political confusion"—which appears to include public criticism often heard here before it was suppressed—would be detrimental to national defense, and cannot be allowed at present.

U.S. military sources here agreed tonight with Park's statement that a lightning attack on Seoul is the likeliest North Korean course in case of a decision to move. The expected scenario suggested by both Park and the U.S. military is a North Korean offer to negotiate after seizure of the capital.



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PENDLETON 'HOME' TO 18,000 REFUGEES**Marines Build City Overnight**

Story and Photo
By LEE EWING

CAMP PENDLETON — Amid the rolling hills of scrub brush, not much different from parts of Vietnam, the Marines have built a city to house 18,000 new immigrants who fled Indochina in the last days of the war.

When the word was given April 28 to prepare for up to 20,000 guests for 90 days or more, the Marines sprang into action: Bulldozers graded tent sites, 1000 tents were pitched, power and telephone lines were strung, mess halls were set up and supply officers ordered massive quantities of everything. One logistician said the task was comparable to mobilizing an infantry division in a week.

When the first load of 813 refugees arrived the next day, the camp was ready to receive them, and by May 4, the camp could handle its planned capacity of 18,000.

The Navy and Marine Corps were directed to provide food, lodging and security for the refugees. Civilian agencies handled the immigration processing and resettlement assistance.

Elements of the 1st and 4th Marine Divisions and other units stationed here formed the basis of a military task force that was augmented by personnel from as far away as Camp Lejeune, N.C. At first, 20-hour work days were common, and some worked longer. Several civilian employees volunteered to work overtime without pay.

ERECTING 1000 TENTS was the first order of business. Supply officials went through normal channels to get the tents and got quick service. At least one infantry unit was pulled in from field training to help put up tents.

"I don't know if there's a world record for putting up tents, but if there is, Fox/21 set it," LCpl. Sam Kehborn, a rifleman with Fox Co., 2d Bn., 1st Marines, told Navy Times.

Asked how the men felt about supporting the refugee operation, Kehborn gave a common response: "We're Marines. We get a mission, we do it."

During the first days, Kehborn said, his unit worked from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily, sometimes racing another platoon to see which would put up the most tents in a given period.

Second Lt. Susan K. T. Cunningham, assigned to the refugee affairs section of the Operation New Arrival headquarters, said "I've learned more in the past two weeks than I have since I've been in."

She added that her friends "Mainside" — on the main part of the base 17 miles to the south — "are just clamoring to get out here and help." Although she figures she has averaged only about 4½ hours of sleep a night, Cunningham enjoys the work be-



AN OPEN SPACE between rows of tents housing the 18,000 Indochinese refugees at Camp Pendleton is the scene of a Buddhist religious ceremony conducted by two saffron-robed Thai monks and Thich Tri Son, the camp's Vietnamese Buddhist chaplain. The Thai monks came in from Los Angeles to assist Son, who is on contract with the U.S. government to serve as camp chaplain.

great opportunity to actually do something to help."

The zeal may cool as the operation becomes more routine, but she believes morale will remain high because the workload will diminish and the hours will be shortened.

Refugees have eased some of the strain by volunteering to serve food, interpret, police the areas and work as clerks and administrators. More than 20 Vietnamese physicians have assisted Navy and Marine medical personnel in caring for the refugees, and Vietnamese priests have been celebrating mass for their new parishioners.

CAMP OFFICIALS and refugees agree that the chief problem here is the cool temperatures, which at night may drop into the low 50s or 40s — cold by Vietnamese standards.

Each refugee is given two or three blankets and a Marine field jacket, and many wear several layers of donated clothing to keep warm. The Salvation Army and other agencies provide clothing by the ton, but more sweaters, warm socks and gloves are needed.

Once refugees have received their initial issue and have settled into their assigned tents, they are called by groups for immigration and resettlement processing, which normally takes a day or two. Then they wait for a sponsor, who will help them in their new life, and a security check made by U.S. intelligence agencies.

Critics of the refugee operation have charged that among the refugees there are former Saigon officials believed to have engaged in torture and graft and some common criminals, including prostitutes.

Tran Si Tan, chief of the National Police, whom they said was assaulted by fellow refugees on Guam, was seen at Camp Pendleton, and U.S. officials told The Washington Post that Tan had departed May 6.

Nguyen Khat Binh, chief of the Vietnamese intelligence service, was also seen at Pendleton, one source said.

The sources said both men have reputations of being corrupt and sternly repressive of political dissidents.

A Marine captain who served more than two years in Vietnam told Navy Times that he had seen several bar girls here whom he had known on Tu Do Street in Saigon. He estimated that there may be about 50 prostitutes in the camp of 18,000.

As of May 20, Camp Pendleton had received 26,039 refugees, including 1162 Cambodians, but

only 7853 had departed, and those who left are relatively easy cases with American relatives or other contacts. Immigration processing takes only a day or two, but some refugees will be here for weeks awaiting security clearance.

AS LONG as they wait, the Marines are prepared to support them. The major support effort is feeding the exiles, said Col. Robert W. Calvert, Assistant Chief of Staff for Logistics and Facilities at Camp Pendleton. In a little over a week, the 200 Navy cooks, 700 Marine messmen and 37 students from the Navy cooking school served more than 350,000 meals, and the average was headed for about 55,000 a day.

Five permanent mess halls were opened and 20 other serving lines set up to receive food

First Lady Inspects Pendleton Tent City

CAMP PENDLETON — First Lady Betty Ford stopped off here May 21 to look in on the nearly 18,000 Vietnamese refugees and offer them hope for some "sunshine in your lives."

She spent about an hour at the sprawling Marine Corps base and its "Little Saigon" tent city after telling reporters that she wanted a first-hand glimpse at the conditions facing the refugees.

While here — reportedly without preconsultation with the President — Mrs. Ford chatted with former South Vietnam Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky as both sat on cots in his tent. Ky expressed his gratitude for the treatment given his people by the United States and asked Mrs. Ford to pass the sentiment on to the President.

Before leaving for El Toro Marine Air Station and her return flight home to Washington, Mrs. Ford also spoke briefly with former Cambodian President Sihanouk Khouy and his wife.

The visit to the Marine base here was a final stop for Mrs. Ford on a four-day West Coast visit.

trucked in from a central messhall, but refugees often must wait in line an hour or more to eat.

On the advice of dietitians, the refugees are fed a relatively bland diet heavy on rice but prepared in the Western manner. On an average day, the refugees go through 6000 lbs. of produce, 3000-4000 lbs. of rice, 5500 loaves of bread, 12,000 lbs. of fish, 20,000 lbs. of pork and chicken, 3000 dozen eggs, 50,000 bottles of baby formula and 50,000 sets of disposable utensils (20 percent use chopsticks). The normal menu provides 2000 calories a day.

The average cost of feeding a refugee is about \$2 a day, Calvert says, "quite a bit lower than to feed a Marine (\$2.3). When all costs are figured in, the cost of supporting a refugee is about \$7 a day and could go higher. Calvert said. The Marines are keeping close tabs on all funds used for refugee support so that the Corps can be reimbursed by other government agencies.

Especially on a base such as Pendleton, which covers 195 square miles — twice the area of Washington, D.C. — transportation can be a problem. Pressed into duty to handle the refugee influx were 160 drivers, 37 buses, 20 tractor-trailers, 40 three-ton trucks, 20 vans, two sedans and two station wagons. Drivers were on 12-hour shifts for more than a week.

The base shuttle bus service was suspended for 36 hours, but was resumed when commercial buses were obtained.

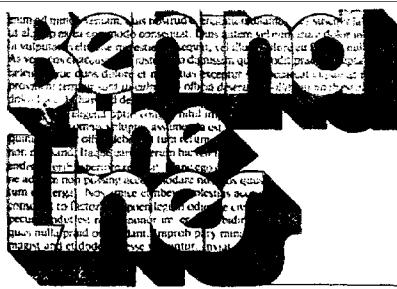
CALVERT SAID that training and other base operations have not been hampered by the refugee operation.

"I frankly don't know how my motor transport and food people are doing it, but they're doing a heck of a job," he told Navy Times.

So far, no serious supply problems have developed, although Calvert did have a tough time finding Vietnamese and Cambodian typewriters. A Vietnamese-language adaptor for an electric typewriter was flown in from Hawaii and the Cambodian typewriter requisition was filled by borrowing the personal typewriter of the former Cambodian ambassador to the United States.

Commissary shelves have not been stripped to feed the refugees, Calvert said, because food comes through regular supply channels. Early in the operation, "a few items" such as baby formula, were obtained from the commissary here, but these items were replaced quickly and there has been "no effect whatsoever on the customer. There was enough stock so that there was never an out-of-stock position on the shelf."

Field exchanges have been set up so that refugees can buy health and comfort items, basic



*The Times
magazine
2 July 1975*

On the boulevard of terror
By Lee Ewing

There are 24,000 stories of flight at Ft. Chaffee, Ark. This is one of them. As far as it can be determined, it is a true story. During a two-hour interview, dozens of other Vietnamese refugees crowded around the boy who told it. No one contradicted him, and several offered corroboration on certain points. The refugee asked that his real name not be published and that no photographs be taken because he fears reprisals against members of his family still in Vietnam. However, he did agree to allow THE TIMES MAGAZINE to release his name and address to readers who might wish to communicate with him.

■ ■ ■

Tran Van Dang is a 19-year-old boy. For two years he studied sociology in college in Saigon, then left to work with the Ministry of Social Welfare in aiding refugees in the mountain province of Phu Bon. In early March of this year, a Communist 130mm artillery round arched over the province capital, exploded on impact, and sent shards of metal into Dang's face and left wrist.

For Phu Bon Province, the war was over. The Viet Cong came into the province capital and rounded up the people for classification. Students were given blue cards. Soldiers got red ones. Police and intelligence agents received violet cards. Saigon government officials, white cards.

When the Viet Cong, using loudspeakers, ordered the people to assemble at province headquarters, Dang expected to be killed. He thought it very strange that instead of being killed immediately, they were classified. But he had no doubt that some — at least those with violet cards — were being marked for retribution after victory was assured.

The day was March 16. He remem-

bers that. Along with a South Vietnamese Ranger lieutenant and others, Dang was imprisoned in what he calls a concentration camp. There was no wall or barbed wire around it. Instead, the camp was surrounded by a minefield 400 meters wide.

One night, the Ranger lieutenant said he knew how to spot mines, and he invited Dang to join him in trying to escape. Probing with a stick, the officer led the way into the minefield. For a while, it worked. Then the Lieutenant hit a mine and he was no more.

Stranded in the minefield, now alone, Dang reasoned that if he went back he would be killed for trying to escape, so he carefully began to move forward, first stepping in the Lieutenant's tracks, then making his way as best he could.

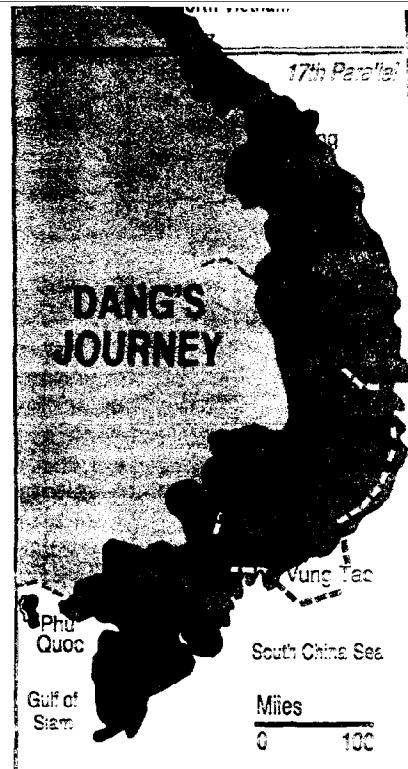
Somehow, Dang made it out of the minefield and sprinted into the jungle. His only hope was to walk to the coast to find safety and eventually make his way to his parents' home near Saigon, hundreds of miles to the south.

In the jungle there were many other refugees, clawing their way over the mountains toward the sea. Dang believes thousands died along the way from Communist bullets, the Saigon government's bombs, or of hunger and thirst.

Drawing on his Boy Scout training, Dang fought to survive. While others perished for lack of water, he lived by drinking water stored in plants and, sometimes, by drinking his own urine. Many died of hunger. But Dang killed snakes, cut off their heads, dried them by draping them across his neck as he walked, and ate them.

As many as 5000 were killed in South Vietnamese airstrikes, Dang estimates, apparently because, from the air, the winding columns of refugees were mistaken for Communist troops. Sometimes there were special bombs that exploded just above the ground, spewing out an "ocean of fire."

Lee Ewing is an associate editor of Air Force Times.



Map by Ruth Lorant
Hundreds of other refugees were massacred by Communist Montagnards, Dang recalls. The guerrillas wore green berets and Ho Chi Minh sandals and fired AK-47 rifles that ripped bodies apart. The twisting mountain path was strewn with so many bodies that to Dang it was a "boulevard of terror."

After 13 days, Dang and a handful of others arrived at the major coastal city of Nha Trang, where they hoped to find safety. The boy walked into the city confidently because the yellow and red South Vietnamese flags were flying from the old II Corps Headquarters and a few other buildings. But he arrived in the afternoon. That morning, the Viet Cong had taken the city.

About 10,000 South Vietnamese troops surrendered there, although Dang feels they could have held off the Communists. When people saw the last Americans leaving the U.S. Consulate two days before, many Vietnamese left too, although no Communist troops had attacked the city.

After the Americans were gone, the Communists took Nha Trang. When Dang innocently walked into town, he was captured again. He was forced to attend indoctrination sessions where he was required to memorize Communist songs. He still remembers the titles and certain phrases.

At Nha Trang, Dang saw no evidence of indiscriminate mass executions. Retribution was selective. Two Filipinos and two Korean journalists were captured. The Filipinos were released, but the newsmen from Korea, whose troops had fought effectively but brutally against the Viet Cong, met a different fate.

The new rulers assembled the people in a square to watch the disposition of the Korean journalists. Piano wire was run horizontally across the chest and back of each. Another strand went vertically, circling from neck to crotch. Huge stones were attached to the ends of the wires. On signal, the stones were dropped, closing the wire loops so that the wires divided each man into four pieces.

There was more work to be done. Informers had fingered two members of the Saigon government's Military Security Service who had been interrogators. *Tung Xeo*, a traditional Viet Cong method of executing spies, was used on them. First, the eyes were plucked out. At this point, the brother of one agent fainted. Razors were then used to slice small pieces of flesh from the bodies of the men while they died slowly.

Dang, like the others in the crowd, was forced to watch. When it was over, the bodies were dumped at sea. Since they were not buried in their native soil, in accordance with Vietnamese tradition, their souls would wander restlessly forever.

Soldiers were allowed to surrender, according to procedures set by Viet Cong directives. Many said they had wanted to fight for the city, but they had no leaders and they had been ordered to surrender.

Finally, after three days, Dang convinced his captors that he was a harmless student, and requested a safe conduct pass to his birthplace, the beautiful mountain resort city of Dalat. The ruse worked, and he was allowed to leave Nha Trang, but he went to Cam Ranh, on the coast, rather than to Dalat.

To get further south, Dang again resorted to his wits. At Cam Ranh, he heard that Phan Rang had also fallen, so he asked for a pass to go "home" to that city. When he arrived at Phan Rang, he used the same story to get a pass to the next town further south that was under Communist control.

Again and again his blue student card and resourcefulness served him, and Dang was able to reach the approaches to Phan Thiet, which was being abandoned but had not yet been occupied by the advancing Communists. As he walked along the road toward the town, he was stopped by the lead element of the North Vietnamese, a convoy of twenty trucks guided by Viet Cong women from Quang Nam. They checked his card, found he was only a student, and offered him a lift as they went in to liberate Phan Thiet.

Dang could see the last South Vietnamese aircraft taking off from the Phan Thiet air base, leaving many would-be refugees swarming on the runway. Shortly, South Vietnamese fighter-bombers streaked in to bomb and strafe abandoned planes and buildings, but many civilians were killed too.

Before the North Vietnamese entered the town, they fired only five 122mm rockets. People in the town died. Not one shot was fired in resistance. Remnants of the South Vietnamese Army melted into the crowd after stripping off their uniforms and throwing away their weapons. They had no leaders, no orders but one: surrender.

The Communists freed the prisoners from the jails and assigned them to help with security. As far as Dang could tell, most of the prisoners seemed to be criminals rather than political opponents of the Saigon regime.

The North Vietnamese left only 40 troops and one tank to occupy Phan Thiet, sending the rest of the column south toward Binh Thuy.

Once more, Dang set out on foot for the south, but he was stopped at a bridge by North Vietnamese who warned him, "Don't go to Saigon. But if you do, tell the people of Saigon we will be there in five days."

He turned toward the white sandy beach near Phan Thiet to try to get a boat to Saigon. A fisherman shouted from his boat 100 meters offshore that the cost of passage was 40,000 piasters. Ordinarily, such a sum would have been far out of reach, but Dang had "picked up" about 500,000 piasters during his odyssey, and he yelled back that he was prepared to pay.

Never a good swimmer, Dang waded in the shallows when he could, and swam when he had to. But before he could reach the boat, he was captured again, this time by a North Vietnamese and a Viet Cong. The North Vietnamese gave him a piece of bean cake, but the Viet Cong was hostile.

Quickly, Dang thought of a story. His parents were in the boat. Couldn't he please be released to join his family?

The appeal worked, but when Dang dogpaddled to the boat and put his hands on the rail to pull himself aboard, the fisherman stopped him, forbidding him to board until he had paid. Dang fished in his pockets, handed the fisherman a soggy wad, and was pulled aboard.

As the boat pulled into the port at Vung Tao, Dang discovered that someone aboard had stolen his precious blue card and other papers. Without papers, the fisherman told him, he would be sent to a resettlement camp the government had set up at Vung Tao for later transfer to Phu Quoc Island, far off the coast. If so, he might never reach his family home at Gia Dinh, a suburb north of Saigon.

Covering up his face and slouching, Dang slipped through an MP checkpoint by mingling with a group of

See page 26

women. Stopped at another checkpoint, he bribed the government soldiers there and caught a bus for Saigon. The bus passed several barricades. The government called them tank traps but many felt they were designed to keep refugees out of the city.

A fellow passenger asked Dang what he thought of the barricades.

"They should put them around the Independence Palace," he said.

The questioner turned out to be one of two policemen on the bus, and when it pulled into Saigon, they called to officers there to arrest Dang. As the policemen went out one door of the bus, Dang ran out another, pulling his cap down over his eyes as a meager disguise.

By hitchhiking, after nearly 50 days of flight, Dang finally arrived at his family's home in Gia Dinh.

His aunt and his mother, who believed him dead, were leaving the house to consult the fortuneteller for information on Dang's welfare in the afterlife. At first they didn't recognize him because at Nha Trang the Communists had cut his long hair, his cheeks were swollen from wounds, and his head was wrapped with bandages.

Family members gently bathed him with alcohol to soothe the scratches and kill the worms he accumulated on his journey. It was April 28. He was home.

The next day Saigon and Tan Son Nhut airport came under heavy artillery and rocket attacks, the Americans were leaving, and it was clear that the end was near.

A sister who had worked for the U.S. Defense Attaché Office had connections, and she arranged for Dang and seven other members of the family to be evacuated. They crowded aboard an American C-141, leaving much of their family behind. They flew to Clark AFB in the Philippines, stopped at Wake Island, then went on a series of flights that ended May 10 at Fort Chaffee, Ark.

Sitting in the shade of a tree beside the building where civilian volunteer agencies are feverishly trying to find sponsors for refugees, Dang waits, hoping only that he will be able to find a sponsor and someday finish his studies in his new land. □

Time



Resorting to separates, nat. backyard balcony . . . sew a one hard-working pattern, # makings for: beach coat, dre Pattern comes in sizes 10—54-inch fabric.

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LAST EXIT FROM SAIGON

A Tale of Rescue

By Dick Swanson with
Gordon Chaplin

From our house in Bethesda, Germaine and I watched the headlines. Midwinter here is the time of offensives in Vietnam, the hot season, when the ground dries hard enough for war machines. In Saigon, in the Time-Life office before the great Tet offensive in 1968, I remembered, the suspense had grown as the heat increased. It was growing now, but Germaine, in the Vietnamese way, remained calm.

Once a month, she'd read me a letter from her family in Saigon. Very matter of fact, although we both knew the country couldn't last, that sooner or later the 12 members of her family who were left,

Dick Swanson spent five years (1966 through 1970) in South Vietnam and Southeast Asia as a contract photographer for Life and Black Star. He married Germaine Loc in 1969 and in 1971 they moved to Washington where he worked in the Life bureau. He is now a free lance photographer. Gordon Chaplin is a free lance writer who was a Newsweek correspondent in South Vietnam during 1968 and 1969.

Inside Air Force C-141 Evacuation plane after takeoff. The airman in the center is holding flare shells to pass to airmen in the windows who will fire if SAM missiles are launched at plane.

Photographs by Dick Swanson/Black Star

along with thousands more, would become refugees again.

When Quang Tri fell I watched her read the news and remembered what I had written three years earlier: "I sit here in sadness and frustration . . . Germaine is torn between her beginnings in North Vietnam and her endings in South Vietnam and is even more frustrated and sad than I; frustrated because she cannot articulate her feelings and sad because of the family ties.

Family ties. As province after province fell, at least one thing became clearer to us: her family could not stay in Vietnam. Their

matter of fact letters came more often, calm as Germaine herself, almost heart-breaking in their simplicity. They discussed their fate, their choices, their plans as if they were discussing the monsoon. They would not stay, there was no question. They had fled for their lives from North Vietnam to Saigon in 1954 after the fall of Dien Bien Phu and they were prepared to leave again. They would buy logs, if they had to, and ride them out to sea.

It was certain they'd have to leave and just as certainly I'd have to help them. They'd need money. I thought, bribes, connections, papers, transportation, ad-

vice. Even as South Vietnam and their way of life went under they'd need an American around.

★★★

I went to Vietnam in January 1966, a hawk, my head clamped in place, looking down that famous tunnel with the light at the end. We would win over the Communist menace. And as a combat photographer I would learn the lesson of war: how to measure up. Like Hemingway and thousands of others, I'd learn how to be a man. Between battles I'd sample the spoils of the battleground, the women, the wine,



Germaine and Dick Swanson: Their wedding day in Saigon.



Mother and child on evacuation plane.



The Tattoo Artist

By Jack Mann

Smokey Nightingale is the only tattooer in the Washington Yellow Pages. Is he the only one in Washington? "There's one up the street. But don't talk about Woolworth's when you're in Tiffany's."

There are plenty of butchers out there. Always have been, since the first men stood erect and decided to paint each other blue. Because tattooing ain't something you can teach, Smokey explains. "I know guys been at it 30, 40 years," he says, "and their stuff is . . . unrecognizable. I may not be the world's best, but . . ."

But he's one. Smokey is Carol Nightingale of 900 12th St. NW, the man with the gilt-lettered business card that announces him as The Man With the Golden Needle. His is a name that must come up, along with Sailor George Fosdick of Portland, Bruno of Paris and Lyle Tuttle of San Francisco, in any mutual-admiration session of the few tattoo artists remaining on earth.

"Nightingale has developed a new style," wrote Tuttle in *Tattoo '70*, an appraisal of his near peers. "He strings symbols together in a sort of pop art and it's beautiful." And Smokey speaks well of Tuttle, "except I get sick of hearing how much money he got for tattooing Janis Jop-

lin—a heart on her breast and something on her wrist, I think."



Carol "Smokey" Nightingale

Photographs by Matthew Lewis

tattooing would not be "in the Grand Tradition of the Nightingale Family" promise by one of the soigné signs in Smokey's shop window. The sign above it says "Nobod in a State of Intoxication Allowed Inside. Smokey says: "I can make more money tattooing sober people than the drunks do tattooing drunks."

The signs must be read through steel grating, neatly painted comely blue. In January, the 10th anniversary of his tenure in the bus-static community, Smokey made that concession to his saturnine environs—worth perhaps a 6 rating on a scale of 10 among Washington's places-not-to-be at night. "I wasn't scared to be here," he explains. "I wasn't scared to be away. Some wino had already put a bottle through my window."

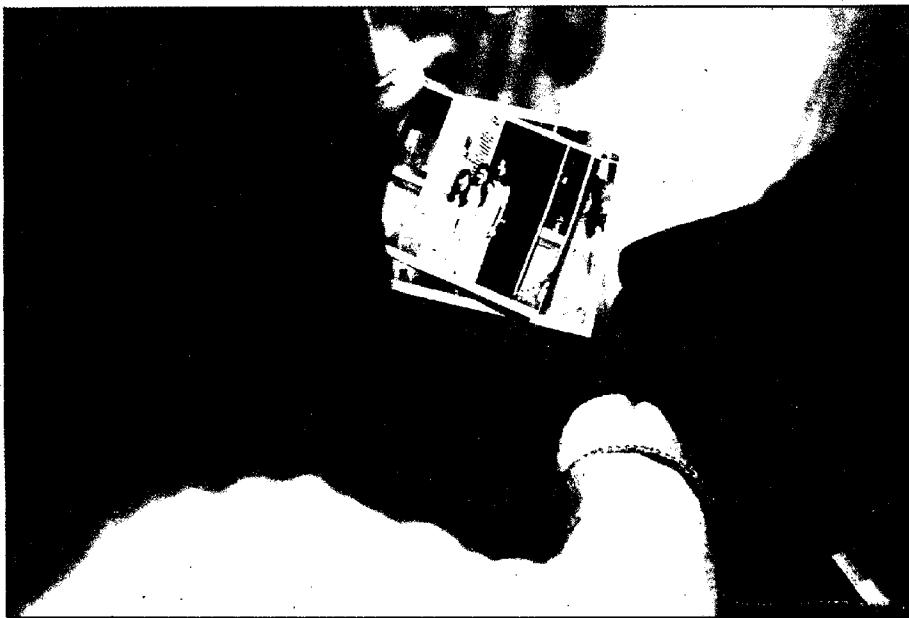
The voice on the phone would turn out to be a pretty blonde who said she was 2 and wanted a "little" star tattooed on her belly. "The minimum for body work \$25, Miss, no matter what size tattoo . . . On your arm it would be \$10. I'll be here until 10:30." Or "until there's no more skin," whichever is later. Miss arrived in few minutes with a bare midriff of skin and bought two stars, northeast and southwest of her navel.

"Body work is more difficult," Smokey said, "because the skin isn't tight like your arm. It's tough to do good work on so much flesh." Like, for example, the left buttock of the beautiful young girl in the frame color photo, showing Smokey at work. "She came in with one of those motorcycle gangs about three years ago. I did a swastika on her butt." And, in tiny block letters under the swastika, "Property of Greek."

Continued on page 11

Jack Mann is a free lance writer.

◆ "Smokey" Nightingale works on a "Death Before Dishonor" tattoo with a fierce animal emphasizing the motto. Inset: a Japanese painting of the ancient art of the tattoo.



Refugee in Guam looks at pictures of family left behind.



Vietnamese refugee in Tent City, Orote Point, Guam, protects himself from 95-degree sun.



The family leaving Tent City on the back of truck as we are taken to staging point prior to being taken to flight to the U.S.

lunches, the companions, the long nights in French colonial hotels when time came as close as possible to absolutely stopping.

But what I learned instead was how to love the country. I moved in with a Vietnamese family. Sometimes late at night I'd watch them sleeping all in a large room. They slept in disarray but always touching each other in their sleep as if to reaffirm their relationship. Watching, I thought I began to understand Vietnam.

I traveled by helicopter, motorcycle, taxi and Caribou troop transport north to the Danang beaches, the mist-shrouded mountains around Khe Sanh and the A Shau Valley, Hue on the Perfume River, dusty old French rubber plantations in the Central Highlands, the huge, pancake-flat Delta country where you could watch the rice grow. I lived in the jungle, in villages, in hamlets. I stayed in fire bases on top of knife-edge ridges, in Chinese hotels off back alleys in Can Tho and Nha Trang, found and lost friends and enemies.

My photographs are the record: refugees and ambassadors, riots and weddings, war and the children of war.

Some nights, still, the pictures flash in my mind. They appear rhythmically, brighten and fade, as I remembered them doing many times on the wall of a Tu Do street apartment; high ceilinged, tile floored, while a group of my friends smoked and talked.

I remembered that period of my life, a period I had sought, a sort of final learning interval when I met the people and experienced the events that influenced me permanently. I had hoped it would be happy and successful, but there were too many tragedies for it to have been happy.

The tragedy of Vietnam was stupefying. Beside it individual tragedies seem selfish. But they are dead or missing: Larry Burrows, Kent Potter, Sawata, Henri Huet, Sean Flynn and Dana Stone. With them I learned the ugliest of litanies—napalm, defoliation, refugees, search and destroy, Rolling Thunder, pacification, step-ons and body count. Their photographs showed combat was not the glorious thing we'd all been led to believe. It was one human being killing another indiscriminately. The legacy of their photographs is the only thing that makes their deaths meaningful.

Continued on page 30

Scenarios for a Soothing Summer

By Susan Dooley

Do Yourself A Service

Dig up a copy of Robert Service, turn out all the lights, light one candle and shiver to "The Cremation of Sam McGee."

Faith, Hope and Geraniums

Buy a batch of bright red geraniums for your front porch. If you have enough faith in your fellow man, they might not get stolen.

4 Rms With View



Build a bird house. Build a lot of them. You'll wake to the sweet tweets of your feathered friends. If your own efforts can't pass the bird housing inspector, you can buy bird houses at The Audubon Book Shop, 1621 Wisconsin NW.—\$5.50 to \$8 depending on what birds you want to live next door to.

The Kitchen Coverup

Instead of spending upwards of \$15 for an apron to spill sauces on, buy a practical one from a shop that sells maids' and waitresses' uniforms. Bib front aprons range from \$2.50 on up and a chef or butcher's apron is \$2.50 to \$3.50. Harry Engel at 1135 18th and National Uniform at 22nd and Pennsylvania and 11th and H Sts. NW. usually carry them.

Country Roads Take Me Home

If the last time you got off the main road—way you got lost, you need a map. A county map with the roads that general stores are on. And farms. And perfect picnic spots. For Virginia, you'll find them at the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation offices—there's one in Fauquier, Prince William, Fairfax, Loudon, etc., and if you call they'll tell you how to get there. Maryland charges 75-cents for the small, county maps—one-inch to the mile—and

you can send for them. Mail a check made out to the State Highway Administration to the same, Map Distribution Section, Room 223, 2323 West Joppa Rd., Brooklandville, Md. 21022.

Hot Rocks and Cool Vaults

Rent a safe deposit box. Stuff it with the rocks you collected at the beach or fill it up with old love letters. Whenever you're down, pull out your key and let the guards pass you through into the deep, cool vaults. Sit on the floor and read your letters, then exit looking sneaky rich. Yearly rentals range from \$5 to \$8, for a small box, on up. Some banks insist you have an account.

Ooooomp Pa Blah

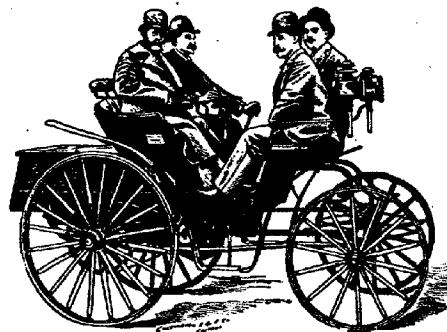
Rent a tuba. Try to play it. You'll feel so cool when you stop.

Peaches and Dream

Put up enough brandied peaches to make winter just a pleasant haze. Buy them by the bushel from Moutoux Orchard, 1320 Beulah Rd. Vienna.

You'll Win, Tops Down

Heat is neat when you're chasing the breeze in a convertible. No car? No problem. Test drive one. A Mercedes, maybe, or a zippy sports car. Who knows, you may buy it.



Shady ladies and Men on Tap

Buy a parasol, delicately pink and frilly, to cast a maidenly glow. Or maybe a cane. Lean on it. Use it to poke at offending weeds. Go tap, tap, tapping off down the street. Gene Kelly could do it, why can't you? Most men's stores carry canes; single or double ruffled parasols are \$17 and \$25 at Quality Umbrella Shop or Woodward and Lothrop.



Sizzling? Go Fizz-ling

Drive out to Middleburg, Virginia, and stop at L'Auberge of Middleburg on Rte. 50. You can forget summer's bad times by sitting in the garden and drinking—why not?—a Ramos Fizz.

By the Light of the Silvery Moon

Do your own moon walk. Summer's full moons are on June 23, July 23 and August 21. Do you really want to stay inside?

Beach Book Bingo

Take a book to the beach you can finish. Did you ever read *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm*? Remember your friends Flossie and Freddie Bobbsey? How about the Hardy boys?

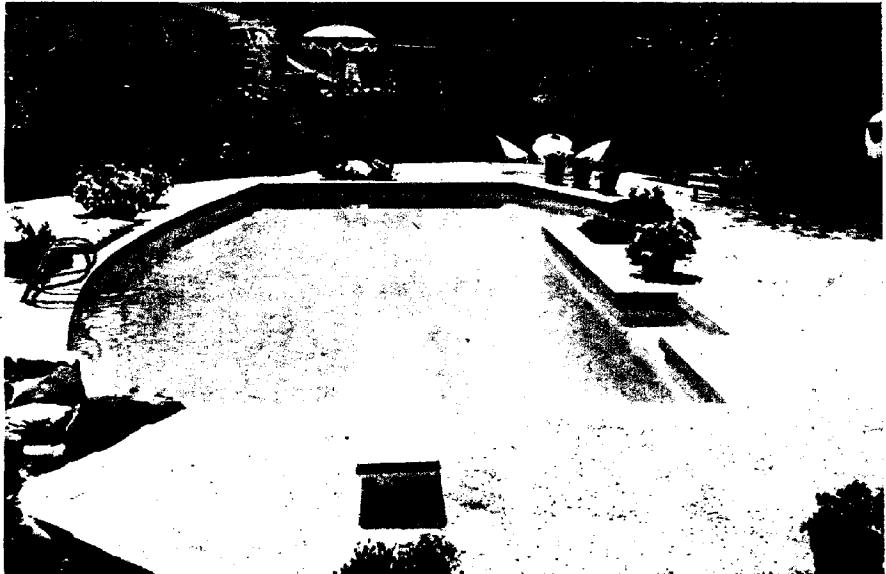
Continued on page 25

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Tahitian

"THE PROFESSIONAL
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Odyssey, from page 15

By the end of March this year there was not much left of South Vietnam. The Central Highlands were gone, Quang Tri was gone. Hue was threatened. We'd eat breakfast in Bethesda with the newspaper beside our tea cups. We'd chat across the table, we'd smile. I'd think: how much time? Ragged dreams like snapshots filled the nights. We'd make love as if someone else was about to walk in.

The armies moved south. Hue fell. Danang fell. Every day, it seemed, the shadows on the map were longer. I spent my days tapping contacts. I flew home to Illinois to raise money. A futile trip. Plans materialized, then fell through. I spend my nights drinking tea and calling around the globe.

The headlines Tuesday, April 22, reported Thieu's resignation. Wednesday they reported the evacuation of 4,000 Americans and Vietnamese to the Philippines although I knew that massive departures had been going on for weeks. Undressing that night, things suddenly came together. Why was I trying to make plans? The evacuation had to be done in Asian style, I realized. No plans. You don't make plans in Vietnam. You move from second to second as long as things work out for you, as we'd done at Khe Sanh, Con Tien, A Shau.

Germaine went to bed and I made reservations from Dulles to Los Angeles, Honolulu, Guam, Hong Kong, Saigon; the old route. The old flight numbers rang in my head like bells. I drank more tea and in the morning, on the way to the airport, Germaine and I discussed strategies as matter of fact as if we had been planning the trip for months. It seemed she'd always known what I decided the night before.

★★★

I'd feared that on the plane I wouldn't be able to handle the time: 26 hours of being alone with myself and my thoughts, my strategies and my fears. Incredibly, the flight was a natural high, over almost as soon as it had begun. In a strange rush of kaleidoscopic images, memories, shards of thought, I found myself in Los Angeles, then over the Pacific.

I remembered Germaine when I met her in the Tim Life office in 1968. She was Vietnamese stringer, one of the few women working such. She was brassy, tough, bright, many faceted, fascinating. As the oldest child she was supporting her family that time (her father being sick and unable to work). She worked as a nurse, parachuted into combat 20 time taught herself English. She was considered unapproachable. No dates. She had time, with eleven mouths feed. I had the feeling, to that she looked down on me. I was older by two years but she seemed to think I was child. Maybe, to her, all we were children involved in futilities like war and politics while the women ran the country. That was a common Vietnamese attitude.

We first came to know each other during Tet, 1968. We worked together in the shrivelled streets of Hue, Da Nang, Saigon. We worked together, almost as equals. After seeing me work in the field she seemed to respect me. What had it taken to impress a woman like this, whom fighting was as natural as going to the office?

Gradually, I came to know her family, to understand its closeness, its binding concerns. In a small, cool, dark room in the back of the family house on Truong Minh Giang street I smoked opium with her father and he talked about the old days in Hanoi when he was a rich entrepreneur with a furniture factory, a gold mine, a coffee plantation when he worked as a commissioner of police for the French colonials.

All that ended in 1954 with the country's fall. Now the family lived in Saigon, at first on Germaine's wages alone. Eventually Bernard, now 24 (four years younger than Germaine) would become a teacher, Albert, now 21, would become an economist. René, now 29, would be a teacher in Can Tho, Long, now 20 and the youngest, would join the Navy. Gabrielle, now 36, would marry well, a colonel in the Army. Far better than I know at the time, in fact, for without the colonel's pull I never would have been able to evacuate the family.

Thinking about it as the plane circled Honolulu port in the dark, I had never really questioned the family

of Polish or Italian sausage, barbecued spareribs, sliced ham, salads, relishes, and cheeses from the Pennsylvania Dutch country, for \$6.50 a person (160 minimum). Want oysters? He's got those too. To find out how to accommodate every one you know, call Mitch Berliner at 774-2398 or 774-0941.

Up On The Rooftop

The neatest rooftop around is at the Washington Hotel. It's always breezy and you can watch everyone scurrying out of the White House, ant-sized and unimportant, or catch some of the city's best traffic jams, while you have dinner.

Sir, Your Rose Bush Is Ringing

No more dashing indoors to answer the phone. C&P Telephone company will install an outdoor jack with a protective cover for \$15 plus a \$9 service visit charge. If you don't already have a jack on your phone, you can have it converted for \$8; order everything at once or you'll have to pay extra service charges for extra visits.

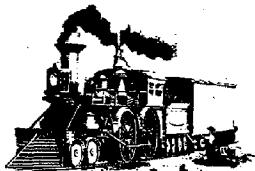
What's Up?

Dial-A-Phenomenon, 737-8855, and find out.

Drown His Queen

Make your husband or wife play chess with you in the bathtub. Fill it with cold water and you'll be cooled off by the end of the game.

Don't Curse the Darkness



If it's good enough for the brakeman, it's good enough for us. An authentic 6-volt battery lantern used on trains and in railroad switching yards is the same one the Conger Lantern Company has been making since 1910.

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A little dust, a lot of noise and a side bet with a buddy on who'll be the Top Eliminators in the featured drag race: not a bad way to spend a summer weekend. Personalize the event by latching onto a car make that gave you nothing but trouble and rooting it into last place. Admission to the races is \$3 or \$4, with special events running slightly higher. Always phone the track for postponements if the weather is threatening.

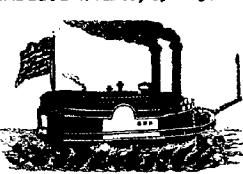
Virginia Drag Strips: Colonial Beach, Va. Dragway—Sunday afternoons—I-95 South to Fredericksburg to Rte. 17 and 3, east to track. 804-224-5974; Manassas, Va. Old Dominion Speedway—Friday nights—I-95 or I-66 South to Rte. 234. Track is east of city on Rte. 234. 703-361-7751.

Maryland Drag Strips: Aquasco Maryland Speedway—Sunday afternoon—Rte. 5 south from Washington to Rte. 381, east 10 miles to track. 301-579-9845; Budds Creek Maryland, Maryland International Raceway—Saturday nights—Rte. 301 south from Washington to Rte. 234, east 6 miles to track. 301-884-3621; Gambrills, Maryland, Capital Raceway—Saturday nights—Rte. 50 toward Annapolis to Rte. 5, north to track. 301-721-9879; Monrovia, Maryland, 75-80 Dragway—Friday and Saturday nights—I-270 north from Washington to Rte. 80, east 5 miles to track. 301-865-5102.

Down the Lazy River and All that Jazz

If moonlight becomes you so and jazz sets your foot to tapping, schedule a turn down the river with the Potomac River Jazz Club's evening cruise. The Wilson Lines' catamaran America will leave the Maine Avenue dock at 8 p.m. on Saturday, June 21.

Places are limited and advance reservations a must. To obtain tickets—\$7 a person—call Fred Wahler, 894-6370.



Sounds for A Summer Night

Jazz in a smoky room may be fine for November but summer needs a different setting—the blanket spread on the night-damp grass, stars out, and music enclosed by nothing but sky. Where? Wolf Trap, of course. Take your pick of the summer sounds: June 14-15—The New England Conservatory Ragtime Ensemble; June 16—



Harry James and His Swing Band with Helen O'Connell; June 18—The Preservation Hall Jazz Band; July 1—Stan Kenton and His Orchestra and Woody Herman and His Young, Thundering Herd; July 2—B. B. King with Bobby Bland; July 5—Benny Goodman Sextet; July 11—Cleo Laine and John Dankworth and Ensemble; July 22—Preservation Hall Jazz Band; July 28—Maynard Ferguson and His Orchestra; August 19—Bonnie Rait and Mose Allison; August 21 (midnight show)—David Amram and His Sextet present worldwide jazz rhythms; August 31—The Glenn Miller Orchestra directed by Buddy Morrow. Unless otherwise stated, all shows start at 8:30 p.m. and ticket information can be had by calling Wolf Trap, 938-3800. Blankets you bring yourself. ■

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beehive: helicopters, C-141s, Caribous, fighters. Today the commercial plane seems the only visitor. Inside, too, where the cramped rooms used to brim with GIs, ARVN, CIA, construction mercenaries, hawkers, journalists and pickpockets, there are only a few officials.

They are not friendly. Moving like molasses, they go through my papers and draw away for a conference. They take me to a small room. Am I being detained? I think back on friends who have been incarcerated here for days, people like Tim Page, adept at yelling and screaming and throwing his weight around. He was finally released. But those were the old days. What might happen now, with the country crumbling like stale French bread, is anybody's guess.

An hour later suddenly I'm free to go. Thrusting my passport at me, the officer asks sharply: "Have you come to take out your Americans?" I don't answer. Almost by instinct I'm going through the old motions, walking through the buildings to where the taxis always gathered. They are still there. Outside the gates is the usual crowd of Vietnamese. No difference.

But there is a difference, very subtle. A strange, subtle silence in the middle of the familiar noise. I move quickly to a taxi and give him the old directions: "174/25 Yen Do street." We drive through the hot tamarind-lined lanes, past the sandbagged villas where the generals lived. A girl in a white Ao Dai, riding a Honda, draws level with us in the shade and looks at me. I find I can't look back. There's a new feeling between me and the driver, not fear. Guilt is closer. He can see that I am an American.

The family house. As I walk down the lane from the main road I can hear Germaine's mother shouting "anh (big brother) Dick, Anh Dick." Up the familiar steps and in the door. Albert seizes me, kisses me on the cheeks. We embrace.

Through an incredible stroke of coincidence, and luck the family is all together in Saigon. Three days before an underground friend had told them he would try to help. Gabrielle and René were in Can Tho at the time and would still have been there if he hadn't called them. There would have been nothing I could do.

So we make plans. I deny it seems terribly urgent almost the last possible moment. As we talk, the fact tells me, the General Assembly is debating whether or not to ask Huong, the president of less than a week, to resettle 15 miles from the base. All highways to the city have been cut. Envoys have been reported to the suburbs.

There will be 12 of the family going: Germaine's 62-year-old mother, her brothers (but not Bernard's wife, a South Vietnamese by birth, René, his wife and children, Long, and her sister, Gabrielle and her three children. Gabrielle's husband, Colonel Ba, has elected to stay at his base in the delta.

The most serious problem will be to get on the air. The family tells me that security guards at the various gates have been unpredictable and ill-tempered, reluctant to admit any Vietnamese, even with the necessary clearance papers. But Gabrielle suggests she call the base as colonel's wife and demand an official air force truck to transport them out at five in the morning before the curfew lifts. The truck should have no problem getting through and if it does, Gabrielle always has her airbase pass to flash.

For the first time, I feel going to work. Early even now and I leave the family, their last minute preparations. I will make my own way to the base in a battle-tested Mini-Moke auto, self a veteran of years of several shootings, theft, helicopter and count Thunder Road rides.

With the refugee paperwork system apparently breaking down and the family being bombed daily by the Vietnamese, things are too unpredictable to change being seen in the truck with them. At least to begin with they could be more or less safe without an American.

★★★

Six of us who are up to more than years of war coverage have dinner at Ramuncho's front of the misshapen statue of two Vietnamese soldiers that has come to be known as the National Bugger Monument. Time bureau chief Roy Rowan, who was

Continued on page

need to leave. Others were staying, certainly, including Time's Vietnamese reporter Pham Xuan An, but who was I to decide what these people should do? I was helping because they feared for their lives, because in any case it seemed their right to choose. I was helping because I love Germaine.

★★★

Honolulu airport at midnight. The old familiar lay-over in the damp night, this time for the last time. My mission has picked up an odd counterpoint, a Goyaesque troop of misshapen longhairs who say they too are on their way to rescue Vietnamese. Wearing backpacks, they flit across my speeded perceptions like a flock of blackbirds. They are not quite right. Something seems askew with them. One is wall-eyed, another is on crutches. They are strangely out of proportion, awkward, yet terribly earnest. Their concern seems misguided, misplaced. As I sit on the hard bench in the buzzing, tropical night, one of them plays a guitar, one chord, over and over.

Now we're nearing Guam. They fill the plane with talk, hold lunatic conferences in the aisles. They clutch the latest papers, talk about the headlines with their strange

misguided concern. They made a lot of friends in Vietnam, one tells me, when they were there for a few months in 1967. A few months! So they'd like to help out now. I thought I was badly off with only \$200 in my pocket and no idea if the family was still in Saigon, but these people have no money at all and apparently haven't seen their friends for years.

They rush for the latest newspapers in Guam. In Hong Kong, as I call a friend in the Time-Life office for news, they cluster around the phone booth begging for scraps of information. I say my friend could tell me nothing about conditions in Saigon and he really couldn't. They hang on my arm. They seem to be trying to absorb me. Will they dog me this way through the streets of Saigon?

★★★

The China Airlines flight into Saigon is the last commercial flight, as it turns out. There's no special feeling as the plane circles. It's 1 p.m. April 26. It's quiet. When the plane lands and the door unseals, the hot air feels like my natural element.

But Tan Son Nhut has changed since I was last here in 1972. Then it was a

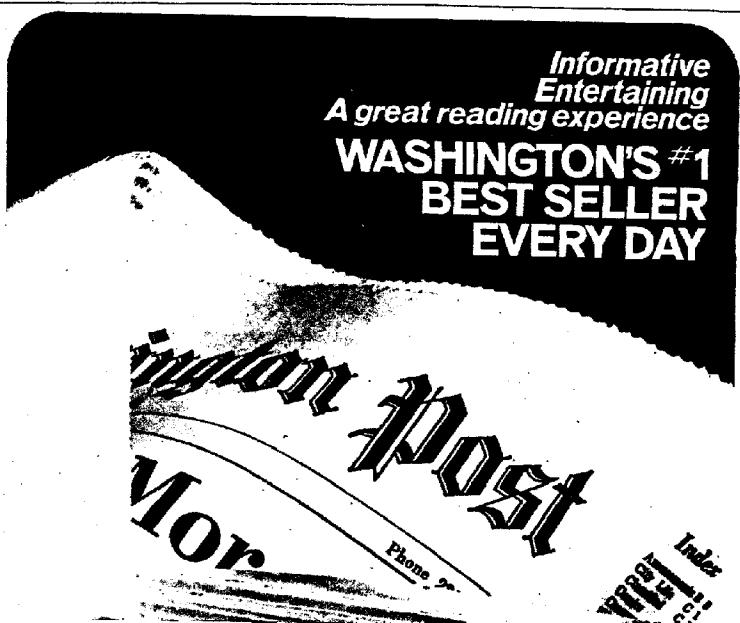


The family arriving at El Toro Marine Base.

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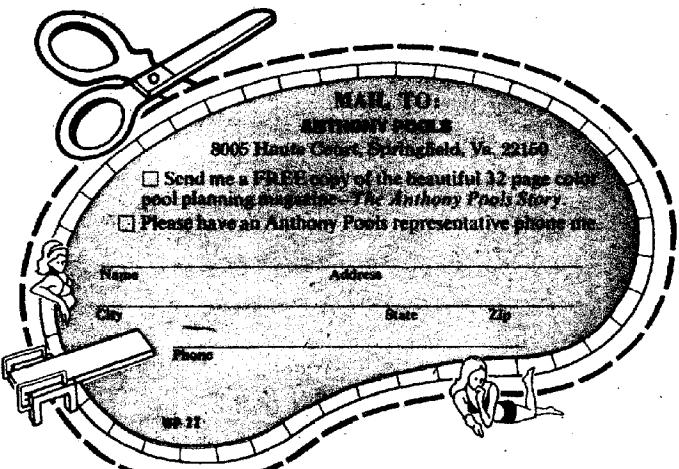


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Answers to last week's Potomac games

Quote-Acrostic

Source: (Gaylor) Maddox: *The Safe (A Sure) Way To Reduce*

Most of us are overweight simply because we eat too much . . . That extra food bites the hand it feeds. What fuel our bodies don't burn up in daily activity turns to fat. It's as devastatingly simple as that.

WORD LIST

A—Mitts	M—Estuary
B—Apology	N—What's what
C—Doubt	O—Absurd
D—Dahlia	P—Yummiest
E—Obvious	Q—Tunes
F—Xanthippe	R—Oversight
G—Tense	S—Rained
H—Habitat	T—Editorial
I—Effects	U—Dottle
J—Shunt	V—Ultimate
K—Afray	W—Cowed
L—Festoon	X—Evicts

Cryptogram

Why do scads of nice lads so happily follow foolish new fads?

Fun with figures

The other three numbers having this oddity are 248, 374, and 496. Systematic trial is probably your best method of solution. Algebra is also helpful.

The correct answer to the problem published on May 11, 1975, is "three times the number 285,714 equals 857,142."

Chess

- 1 Q-B3! If 1 . . . BxR
- 2 NxB. If 1 . . . K-Q6
- 2 R-Q2. If 1 . . . P-B6
- 2 Q-B4. If 1 . . . PxP
- 2 RxP. If 1 . . . P-K4
- 2 N-B5.

Robert Burger, U.S.A.

Crossword

PAAR	SEATS	PIP	ABC	HATER
ASSESSMENT	ESE	BRA	EROSION	
IMPERFECT	FLASH	THE	YEAR	ADORN
WEARNO	EVER	PENCE	LUNAR	
OGLE	STIE	ACCENTS		
AZALEA	AFLASH	IN	THE	PAIN
DEFERRENCE	VIP	ASH	WING	
UNI	ORIENT	HIPS	WISIT	
CONFUSED	THOUGHTS	SHH		
TWEEN	EEL	O'RE	PEOPLES	
ADA	AVENIR	OHIOAN		
BALSAM	HALFALOAF	TESTED		
IVOIRE	ARISTO	SAW		
BONBON	SCM	PAW		
LSD	THE	LAST		
CASEY	ISAR	DOCTOR		
OBJI	LUI	HSS		
TURNSIN	SIDEOUT	SHELFINGS		
OPEROSE	NEOS	STIR		
ASIDE	OBANG	LALA		
ANODE	PARTIAL	AXISED		
RILLED	ERI	SAE		
LEGENDS	DEIA	TAN		
	GREY	AMADS		

Odyssey, from page 32
the fall of Shanghai, Cat Leroy, a prisoner of the Nor Vietnamese in 1968, Da Greenway of the Washington Post, Mark Godfrey of Manum and Dirck Halstead Time. We talk about it all, how far away it was. Then end. And we watch each other.

After dinner I drank with Greenway in the garden of the Hotel Continental, the I drift upstairs and have Cambodian Red in Godfrey's room. Walking past the lowered doors the numbers ring in my head the names of friends who'd stayed there: 1. Keith Kay, CBS, 5—Zal Grant, Time and the Republic, 39—Bob Shapley, New Yorker, 7—Siestas with Germaine. Inside, the ceiling fans, the patterned tile, the taped window panes. Outside, the curfew—as if it were ten years ago.

No sleep for 52 hours. At a.m. I lie down in the dark and switch on the radio: Armed Forces Radio. Who knows where from? 3 a.m. had always been the time of rockets in Saigon, although there hadn't been any years. But in North Vietnam the clocks are an hour slower. The rockets would probably come at 4.

A rocket makes an unmistakable soft explosion, swish followed by a fragil thin-shelled crump. My walk reads 4 a.m. Is the noise in my head? Or are there real rockets in Hue, Da Nang and Nha Trang? My mouth tastes like metal and think: what if I have choose? In the end, I knew, could get on the fast helicopter and fly like some immortal comic-book figure out of the collapsing city. The family could not. They were only Vietnamese. Of course I could choose to stay the honorable course. I wouldn't have to be out. But even as the rocks fall I can't imagine the actual moment, how I'd act. Would they be watching us as I left? Would we be able to see each other's faces, each other's eyes?

★★★

The terrible question remains, for now. 6 a.m. the curfew is lifted and a rush of adrenalin washes me absolutely clear. Godfrey cranks up the Moke and we putter out

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or restyle
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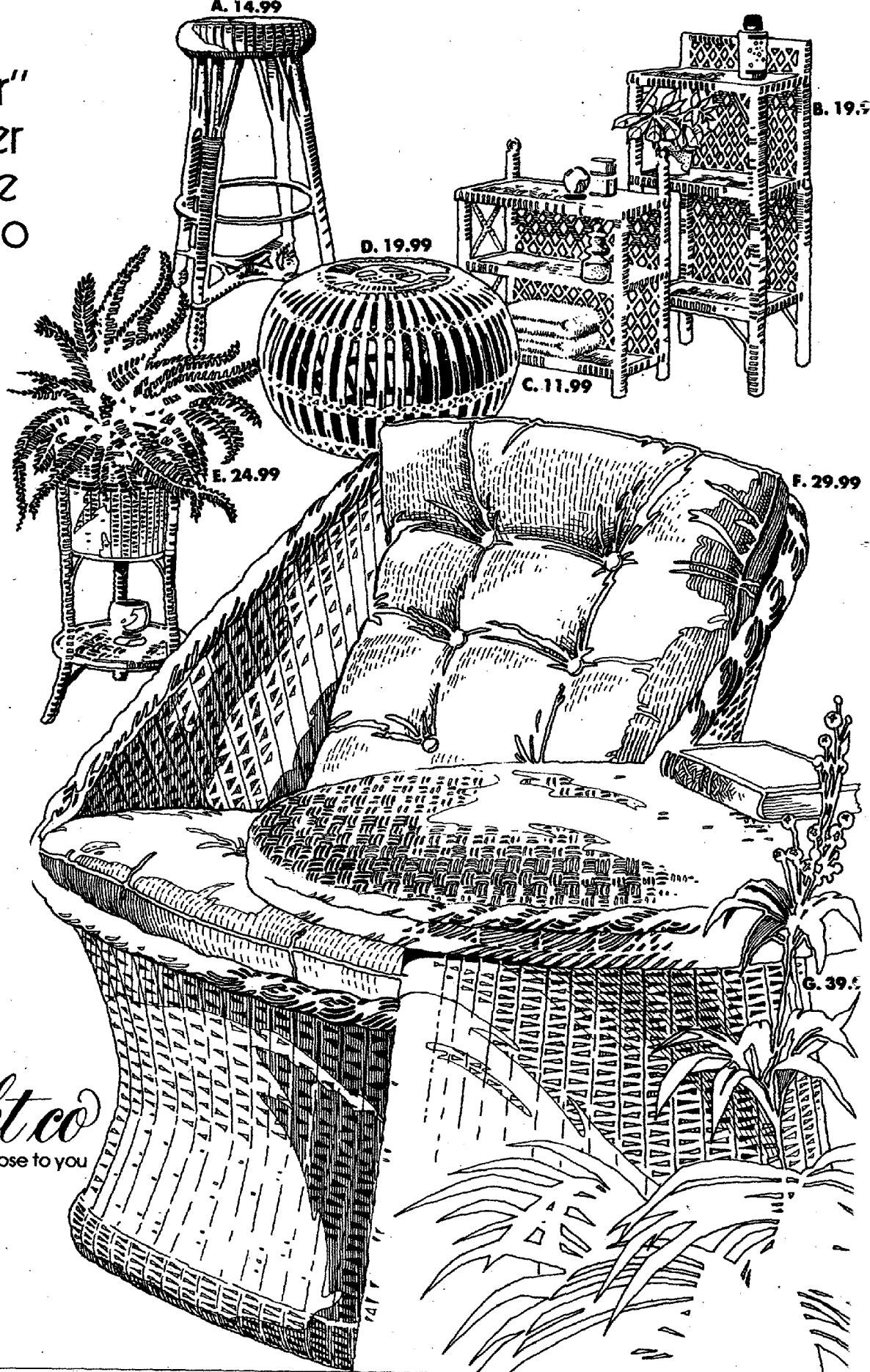
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- C. Wall shelf, reg. 14.99 .. **11.99**
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- E. Fern stand, reg. 29.99 **24.99**
- F. Nymph Chair, reg. 34.99 ... **29.99**
- G. Nymph Table, reg. 44.99 ... **39.99**
- H. Chair cushion, reg. 14.99 .. **12.99**
- J. Nymph sofa (not shown), reg. 69.99 ... **59.99**
- K. Sofa cushion, reg. 26.99 ... **23.99**

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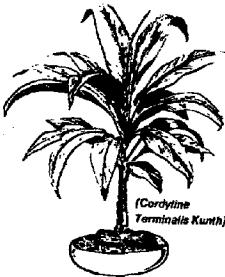
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Tan Son Nhut and through the main gate with no problem. How easy it is for an American to save his own life.

We spot eight of the family nervously waiting about a half mile inside the base gate, the easiest to get through. The two other gates, like the steps of purgatory, become progressively harder. The family had come out in two shifts with an M-16-toting friend of Colonel Ba's, also a colonel. Where are the four others? Somehow, René, his wife and two children missed the ride and won't be out until 8. It's now 7. I have an hour to worry about them.

The colonel takes half the family to the second gate, at the Defense Attaché Office compound, which we must get inside to have the papers processed. Godfrey and I take the other half. As the Vietnamese police at the gate hesitate ominously, we simply barge on through. The U.S. Marine guard grins and says "Good luck," as we go by.

But the colonel's car is stopped. I run back through the gate waving my White House press pass at the guard. It has the U.S. seal on the back and looks very official. I wave it in his face and yell "Chinh phu, chinh phu" (government, government). That and the M-16 on the Colonel's passenger seat seem to convince him. He waves the car through.

I have been told the police sweep this compound regularly of the Vietnamese that sleep in constantly in spite of

the guards so I settle the family under a banana tree in a far corner where hopefully they'll be unobtrusive. By this time René and his family are probably outside the main gate. Godfrey takes Gabrielle with her special base pass to find them.

The processing center does not open at 9, when it is supposed to, and about a thousand people, Americans and Vietnamese, mill in the compound. Some Vietnamese have been waiting for days, infiltrating the gate, getting swept out and infiltrating again. In the past few days, as pressure increased and people became more desperate, infiltration has become an art form.

At 10:30 when the U.S. embassy people finally appear and unlock the center door, the pack of people behind them on the wooden stairs is so tight I can hardly breathe. A second flight of stairs, at the other end of the second floor walkway, collapsed the day before from the weight of the pack.

Inside the room, the only clear spaces are around the desks. They hand us forms, we fill them out. We wait. I have a strong feeling, suddenly, that this is it. If we don't make it today, if somehow our momentum is blunted, we will never make it at all. Old survival instinct. Already, I seem to be bogging down, slowing, stopping. The officials say they have forgotten their stamps.

Time passes, who knows how much. I notice a d with a no-admittance sign. Official-looking Americans are going in and out. I have to show the man at the door my press pass and say I want to interview him. We look at each other: a vignette from Fellini, insubstantial, unconvincing. He nods. Fine, he says, only on background.

Only on background. The vignette, amazingly, does dissolve. As I sit down I see the magic stamp on his desk. My God. The room whirls, I play my role, asking questions as if I know what I am doing. Nodding wisely. He plays it. Abruptly I stand and tell him I have to get back in line and will never be able to get my family out. Unless he can help. The vignette disappears. We watch each other. He looks at my completed form and then at me. Am I sure these people are dependents? Slowly, slowly his hand moves toward the stamp. I am caught in the beau. He uses the stamp.

Incredibly, after the stamping, our interview continues on its own accord.

Back out under the banana tree with the precious paper. I wave them. Germanique's mother, smiling calmly, takes a cold face towel from somewhere and pours a little O Spice on it. Calmly, she hangs it to me.

Meanwhile, René and his family have made it inside. Gabrielle's ingenuity has

Continued on page 4



Sanitation facilities at Tent City.

Among the peaks and valleys of the Blue Ridge, something beautiful is taking shape.

Wintergreen



Cabot, Cabot & Forbes with assistance from **Sea Pines Company** is creating the special world of Wintergreen: a 13,000-acre private mountain community on the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia. A world where man can live and enjoy the changing seasons—designed with all the exceptional features that have made these two companies synonymous with excellence:

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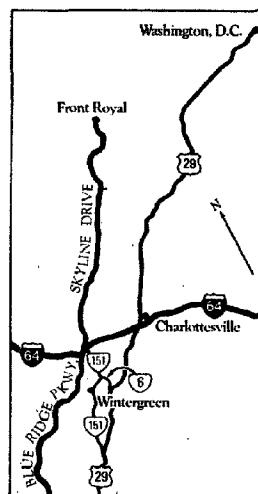
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Odyssey, from page 38

worked again. She called the base motor pool and ordered a truck sent to the main gate for them. She went off in it while Godfrey waited with the Mini-Moke inside the gate but outside the processing compound. He watched the truck leave, stop, pick up René, turn, start back and then BLOW UP.

Geyers of water spouted from the radiator, floods of oil from the crankcase. Inside the cab he could see Gabrielle's hands moving, waving. The truck came on through the gate like a Texas dust devil. Nobody wanted to get close enough to stop it.

In the Mini Moke they once more negotiated the gate into the processing compound.

★★★

The family's intact at last, on paper, signed, stamped and ready to be delivered. Godfrey leaves: a deep goodby. The thirteen of us walk from the shade of the banana tree through the final gate to the inner compound where we are manifested on U.S. Air Force evacuation flight 202 to Guam, one of 40 to 50 leaving through the day. They are the last ones of the evacuation, although we do

not know it. At 3 a.m. tomorrow the airport will be rocketed, killing two U.S. Marines, and shut down for good.

There is a deserted bowling alley up against the wire separating the final compound from the base and I park the family here in the dusty gloom to wait for our flight. Outside, pressed against the wire, Vietnamese, four deep, watch silently. They will be staying. They have no money for bribes, no connections, no comic-book Captain Marvel American to help. What do they see? I can't look back. For the first time in my life I

can take no pictures, even though my equipment is ready. Their fingers push at me through the wire.

At 3 p.m., finally, our flight is called. The 150 passengers board buses and we drive out through that dense and silent crowd. No one talks. We drive in convoy to the waiting airplane.

We are the last bus. As we arrive on the tarmac I see Vietnamese military police lined up on each side of the loading ramp, arbitrarily pulling draft age men out of the line, draft age men like my brothers in law. Falling through a cold, quiet second of space, I re-

member what I'd almost forgotten: this is Vietnam, right up to the bitter end.

All right. Germaine's mother will play sick and 20-year-old Long will help her on the plane. The other three brothers will grab children and hold them in front of their faces as they run to the plane.

The bus pulls up. I'm out first, standing in the corridor of police, trying to block their view. Long's off now, sauntering, sightseeing, completely out of role. Behind him my mother in law, in tragic-comic pantomime, plays hers to the hilt, limps, moans, clutches her head. They're in. Now the three brothers running with the babies.

And, marching down the long corridor as if to my wedding, I'm in last.

Epilogue

The family decorates our house in Bethesda now like potted trees, uprooted, fragile. They exist officially only on the I-95 forms I pilfered on the way through Guam. In the bureaucratic vernacular, they're "temporary alien residents." They don't even have alien registration numbers, much less Social Security. No birth or health certificates,

marriage licenses, driver's licenses, credit cards, diplomas. The morning after their arrival Bernard, the oldest son, handed me a small, leather bag. In it was the entire family fortune, \$1,400 in U.S. dollars and \$400 in gold they'd carried out sewn into underwear. I was head of the family now, he said, and this was mine to do with as I pleased.

Only by sheer luck are they even out of the long, drab refugee pipeline that starts with Tent City in Guam where the paper shuffle has buried entire families for weeks. The magic I-95 forms just happened to be handy. So was a sympathetic immigration official. Journalist friends saved them from up to three months of orientation classes, security clearance investigations, various kinds of briefings and debriefings in Camp Pendleton, California. We arrived at Dulles 5 p.m. Wednesday, April 30, 1975, 12 hours after the fall of Saigon and 144 hours after I'd left Washington. Our reunion with Germaine was as calm as my departure.

From Bethesda they wander downtown. So few police. Such order: people stop when the light's red and go when it's green. They've rubber-necked around the White House, the Capitol Building, the National Gallery of Art, like any old lady from Dubuque. They've made some small beginnings. Bernard and Albert have volunteered to help the D.C. public school system with refugee children. With their training in French they have applied for teaching positions with the Archdiocese of Washington. René, his wife and two children have applied for resident status in France. And there is a corner station down the street where they might work pumping gas.

There are sixteen people in our house now, but Germaine's cooking keeps the food costs to \$25 a day. Travel for the evacuation cost \$4,000. There will be about \$1,500 to pay in lawyer's fees for the great Immigration and Naturalization Service paper chase. Meanwhile gifts come pouring in: clothes, food, money.

When the morning paper comes the family doesn't look at headlines first. They search the pictures out of Saigon for the faces of their friends. ■



Part of family in kitchen in America.



The family in Saigon

Potomac games

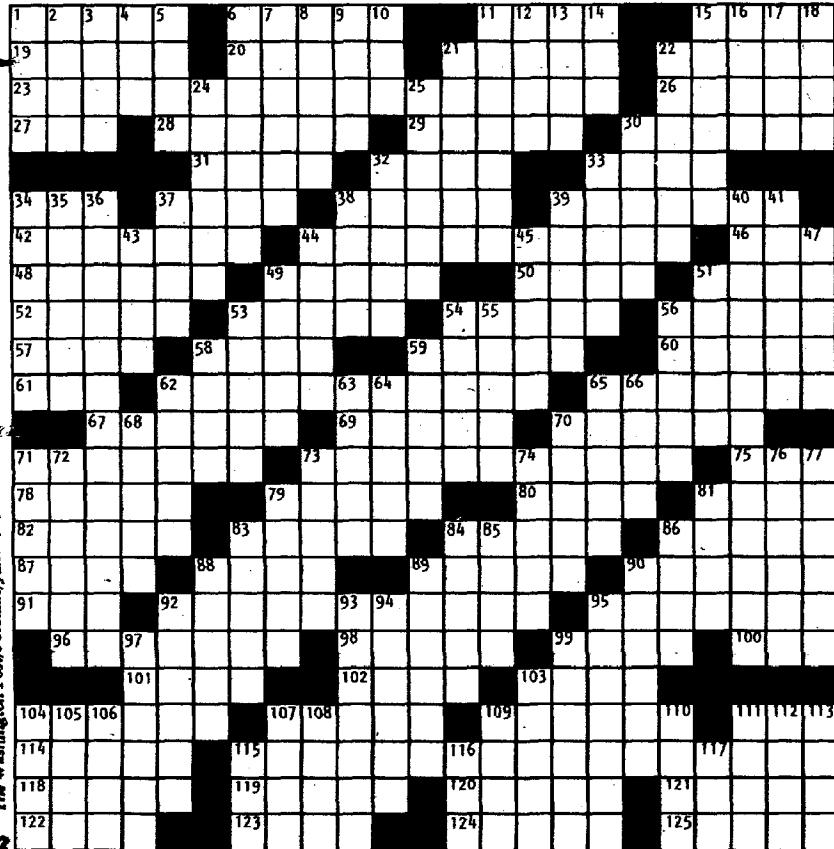
Crossword

ACROSS

1 Beau —	30 Galled	50 — d'oeuvres	73 Call to	92 Bibliotheca	114 Worked up
6 USNA babe in arms?	31 Lacrosse or A.L. teams	51 Cordon —	75 Cha	95 — see (do nothing)	115 Too risky
11 Rum land	32 Spanish dollar	52 Hardens	76 N.Y. island	96 Guards	118 In the buff
15 Selvies	33 Voucher	53 Hock or wood	79 Ballads, cantos, etc.	98 Brad and spad	119 Had a bite
19 To no —	34 Burns, to cronies	54 Simper	80 Moist	100 Kind of business	120 Engineroom man
20 Split	35 Descries	55 Clayey	81 Guy's dates	101 Element	121 — arts
21 Integrity	36 Descries	57 Endorses	82 Coeur d' —	102 Singer	122 Narrow valley
22 Furnish	37 Descries	58 Confront	83 Bluster	103 Impost	123 Supplicated
23 They go with excommunication	38 Go — (de-teriorate)	59 Make up	84 Bouquet	104 Exploses	124 Unseals
26 New inland seaport	39 Phony pill	60 Miss Ekberg	85 Spore case	105 Stone nodule with crystals	125 Rueful
27 Short lady of Spain	40 Pompous in speech	61 Retreat	86 Thin satin	106 Nary a soul	
28 An odor	44 Leaders	62 Tintinabulation	87 Covers	107 Whet	
29 "To be — to be . . ."	46 Slippery —	63 Miss Ekberg	88 What	108 Condition	
	48 Crossed the plate	70 Sore	89 Dealer in vittles	109 Finch; bro?	
	49 Maison room	71 Untanned skin	90 Dealer in vittles	111 Numbskull	
		91 March girl			

DOWN

1 Yaks	18 WWI plane	for man or mouse	estate	coats	103 Mr. or Mrs.
2 Always	21 Eton's rival	41 Chemical salt	59 Torment	81 Snapped	104 Crosby
3 Hacienda room	22 Moral principles	43 Very French	62 Capital of Idaho	83 Golbag items	105 Asian mountain range
4 Sesame	24 Belgian watering place	44 Hay bundler	63 "The Lady —"	84 Burial stone	106 Croupier's tool
5 Place of exile	25 Pair up	45 One's bag?	64 Like Babel	85 Spoils	107 Scoreboard datum
6 Go on	30 Houseworkers in Soho	47 Marshal of France under Napoleon	65 Clover	86 Baseball's Speaker	108 Fem. ending
7 Analogizes	32 "Hello, —"	49 Part of column base	66 Salty	88 Street sounds	109 Craft
8 Last name for George Eliot	33 Scribe	51 Iwo-Jima neighbors	70 White poplar	89 Slender piece	110 Collars
9 Proclivity	34 Dewy	53 City near Leipzig	71 Domain	90 French	111 Hebrew month
10 Extremity	35 Mysterious	54 Apianist's hazard	72 Affiliated	92 Defeated	112 Traduce
11 Signify	36 Formal education	55 French artist	73 Minstrel show's Mr.	93 Settled property on	113 Like many a novel
12 Ruin	37 Takes to court	56 Decorated fabric	74 U.S. playwright	94 What	115 Fiber knot
13 Run; split	38 Communicate	58 Feudal	76 Geol. epoch	95 Pedestrians	116 Overly Macduff did?
14 Exist	39 Carrier: suff.	79 Foxhunters'	77 Oscar and Tony	97 Tether	117 Modernist
15 Put on a par	40 Daring task		99 Trotting center	100	
16 Abyss					
17 Seine feeder					



Quote-Acrostic

HOW TO FIND THE NEWSWORTHY QUOTE AND THE QUOTER

1. Define "Clues," writing definitions in answer column over numbered dashes.
2. Transfer letters to numbered squares in diagram; the black squares separate words.
3. When pattern is completed, quotation can be read from left to right. The first letters of the answer words, reading down, form an acrostic yielding the speaker's name.

CLUES WORDS

A. Existed 26 30 33 98

B. Unlikely 156 162 125 105 77 67 116

1 56 91

C. Politically radical 69 141 89 107 76 126 154 48

D. Restrained 70 66 2 13 53 31 99

E. Sorcery 145 97 106 25 136 102

F. Lure 151 34 45 81 128 17 120 95

115 62

G. Stress 92 40 20 63 121 155 144 78

H. Songbird 96 104 114 139 152 33 148

124 129

I. English poet 82 160 59 50 52

42 54 93

J. P.S. 161 12 74 146 127 150 55 19

71 85 140 122 131 3 46

K. Cafes: Fr. 5 138 88 111 10 94

150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157

L. Upset 15 23 44 64 75 117 137 142

14 24 32

T58 57

M. Direct 38 73 100 107 134 80 157 78

39 51 143

9 35

N. Spanish uncle 103 110 22

8 65 41 28 79

O. Animal 16 11 49 84 37

7 36 87 132 61 149

Cryptogram

"HIM INSNNF TNNT PHI PNNT AM CTEVVEIS H

PNNTANNT," CHEF PHF.

Fun with figures

The cowbird lays its eggs in other birds' nests; it makes no nest of its own, and does not rear its young. A cowbird laid a certain number of eggs in another bird's nest, thereby doubling the number of eggs already in the nest. Later, eight birds were hatched. When they left the nest, the cowbird came and laid as many eggs as were then in the nest. Similarly, eight more eggs were hatched and the birds left the nest. True to form, the cowbird returned again and laid as many eggs as were then in the nest. Once more, eight eggs were hatched and the birds left the nest. Now the nest was empty. How many eggs were originally in the nest before the cowbird's first visit?

Last week's answers on page 36

Families Trapped in Vietnam

Humphrey Case Dims Hopes of Relatives Here

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Staff Writer

The virtually unprecedented release of Ronald L. Humphrey's family from Ho Chi Minh City once offered hope to hundreds of American citizens who still have close relatives trapped in Vietnam.

During 1977 State Department officials would tell grieving families that although the department had not secured the release of stranded their relatives, Humphrey—virtually alone among Americans—had been able to get his common-law wife and her four children out of Vietnam.

On Jan. 31, however, Humphrey and Vietnamese expatriate David Truong were arrested on charges of spying for Hanoi. Diplomatic relations, which were never good between the United States and Vietnam, have grown worse as a result of the case, officials say.

For at least 240 American families, the State Department now has little hope to offer, and after three years of fruitless struggling to be reunited with the people they love, many of the U.S. relatives share mixed feelings of determination and despair.

Most are like David P. Gerzevske of Oak Park, Ill., who lives alone in a sparsely furnished apartment while his wife, his 3-year-old son and three stepchildren live in Vietnam. Gerzevske has never seen his son.

"I devote all the resources I can to the effort to get my family back," Gerzevske said. He sends much of the money he earns at his data processing job to his wife, though he said because of erratic and slow communications between the countries he is never sure how much gets through.

Gerzevske said his family—like many others, including Humphrey's—was not able to get out of Vietnam in the first place because of the maze of bureaucratic regulations and corruption they encountered under the Thieu regime.

Gerzevske met his wife, Tu, when he was a GI in Vietnam during 1971. For the next three years he fought through the bureaucracy to get her out and finally, in June 1974, she was able to come to this country to marry him.

A few months later, pregnant with Gerzevske's child, she returned to Saigon to bring out her three children by a previous marriage. She was aboard an airplane crossing the Pacific when the final Communist offensive and the disintegration of the Thieu regime began.

Gerzevske tried frantically to reach her through the American embassy, but the situation there was deteriorating rapidly as well. He was told there was a priority list for

evacuees, but does not know if his family was put on it.

They never made the flight out, and it was not until months later that Gerzevske had word from them. It was then he learned that, during November 1975, his son Jimmy was born in Ho Chi Minh City.

When another father, Dan McCutchan of Redwood City, Calif., heard that the Saigon regime was crumbling in April 1975, he said he panicked. His Vietnamese wife and adopted daughter were able to get out to the United States, but his 3-year-old son Tuan was left behind with an aunt.

McCutchan's wife had thought his child—with an American passport—was too young to make the arduous trip to this country and could be brought to the U.S. with ease later on.

The assumption was wrong, but it is similar to the thinking of many families now in McCutchan's situation. Besides the emotional burdens of separation, some are plagued with guilt.

McCutchan's voice quavered over the telephone as he recalled the last days of Saigon. I tried to get back, but it was like fighting the tide. I got to Hong Kong and that was as far as I could get. It just fell so darn fast.

have to say that it's my own fault that I don't see what was going to happen. I have to put it out of my mind that I've lost him—and hope I haven't lost him forever.

"My wife breaks down and cries every so often—and I have to give her hope—but nobody's given us much hope recently."

State Department spokesmen and officials of the International Red Cross, while trying to remain optimistic, say there is not much hope to give.

There are at least 528 close relatives of American citizens in Vietnam, according to Dorothy Taa of the Red Cross—388 are children. Many have American passports, more have American birth certificates.

But since the "beration" of Saigon just over three years ago, the State Department and Red Cross have records of only three Americans who have been able to get their families out.

All had what one State Department official called "special circumstances."

One was a man of Chinese ancestry, whose family was released from Taiwan. One was U.S. Army Col. Paul Maer, who was able to make arrangements for his fiance's release when he accompanied a Woodcock commission to Hanoi last year.

The third, and last, was Humphrey, who is now accused of allegedly passing classified State Department documents to a Vietnamese espionage network. He is now standing trial in Alexandria.

His story, as related by his lawyers, much like those of the other Americans, but he had advantages that the others did not.

Even if the crimes of which he is accused had no relation to the release of his common-law wife and her children from Vietnam last July, Humphrey's personal and State Department contacts enabled him to enlist the help of German intellectuals and high-ranking Swedish diplomats. They eventually persuaded the Vietnamese government to allow Humphrey's wife and children to visit her sister in Germany. It was from there that she was brought to the United States.

State Department officials say that scores, perhaps hundreds, of people closely related to German, French or Chinese citizens have been allowed to leave Vietnam. It is relatives of Americans—as well as thousands more related to Vietnamese refugees who are not allowed out.

The issue of their release was raised at the Paris negotiating session between the United States and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in December, but according to American officials the Vietnamese said "basically that this is a matter to be handled after normalization" (that is, some sort of regular diplomatic relationship).

Technically, the Vietnamese have told several families, they cannot release American relatives until there are American diplomats in Vietnam who can issue an entry visa to the United States.

Since the February expulsion of Vietnam's U.N. ambassador, however, the chances for normal diplomatic relations between the two countries any time soon appears to have become remote. No new talks have been scheduled, and State Department officials do not know when they will be.

Several Americans with families in Vietnam now talk of trying to buy—or smuggle—their relatives out, as they have heard some Vietnamese refugees in this country have been able to do. Others have applied for visas to visit Vietnam, but have had no word on their applications.

They remain caught in the backwaters of diplomacy, dependent on expensive cables or letters that take 10 weeks to arrive for their only contact with their loved ones.

David Gustavsen, who lives alone now in Swampscott, Mass., while his 7-year-old daughter lives with her mother in the Vietnamese city of Can Tho, expressed the situation of most of the people who were contacted by a reporter.

"Every now and then—I know the answers, but just for reassurance—I call the people in the Red Cross who have been helping me. They say, 'It's coming soon, the day when I can see my family again, but they say they don't know when.'

Gustavsen paused for a moment. "You don't know whether to forget the whole thing or just go on hoping. You just go from day to day."

Morality



BEGIN

pealed to the unity, declaring which we must stand together problems" on the r a dozen or so ; in Los Ange here were no e policy argurael. nity leaders aid in advance eak frankly to en ushered into ly awed by the d later that the seem right. A as reservations Israeli policy ce to meet pri express his

The closest thing to a dissent Begin heard in public was Chicago banker Eugene Hawtow's statement that "we may have disagreements like husband and wife. We may say a settlement should be here or a settlement should be there. But we all support Israel."

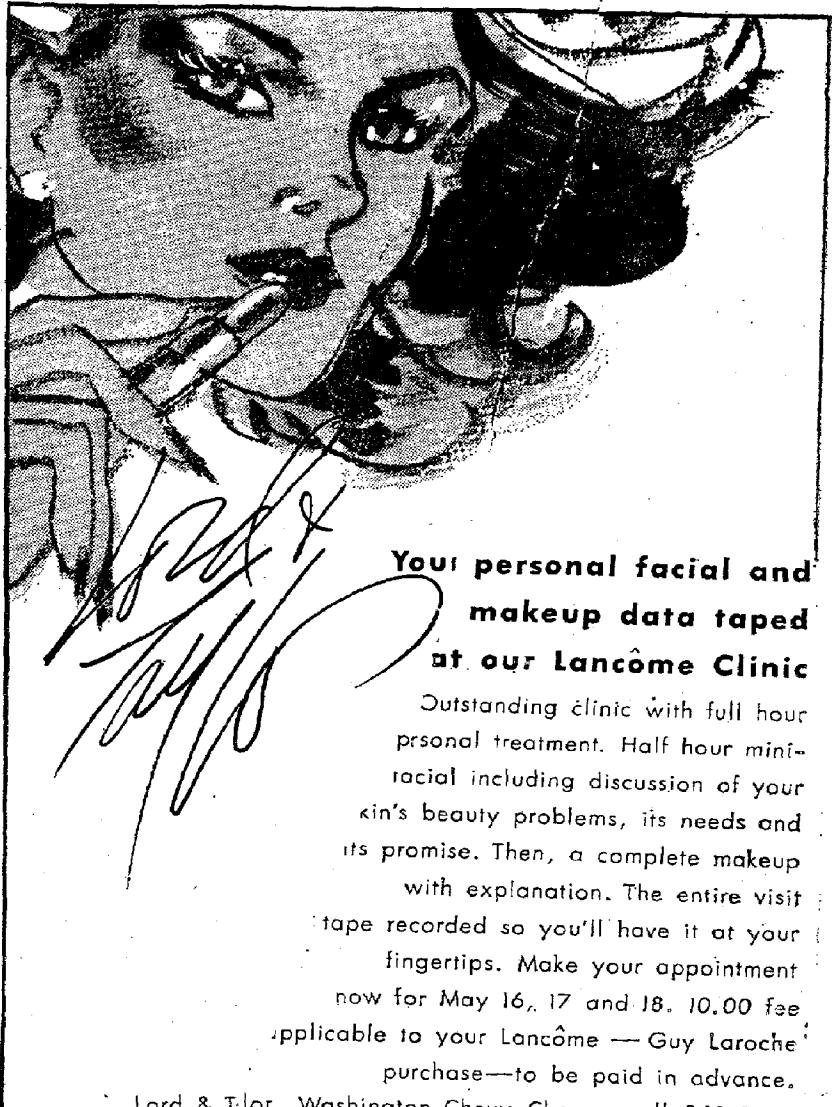
Repeatedly Begin was assured that American Jews stand solidly behind him. In Chicago Sol Goldstein, a death camp survivor who spearheaded the fight against a Nazi march in suburban Skokie, told Begin he is "prime minister of all the Jews here."

To advance the unity of American Jews, Begin spoke in emotional terms of the pain and horror of the Holocaust 40 years ago, the pride in the creation of the state of Israel 30 years ago; and the heroism and strength of those who fought and won each war since then in the cause of self-preservation.

He spoke of the Arabs in stark terms, as bent on destroying Israel and driving its people into the sea. He barely mentioned Sadat on most occasions and made little reference to the momentous changes in his action and attitude in the recent past. Nor did Begin speak of the enormous U.S. effort to bring about accommodation.

Everywhere, Begin spoke of his firm determination never to yield to what he called "the two demands" — complete Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders and creation of a terrorist-dominated Palestinian state. While repeating his hopes for peace, most of his speeches could have been delivered with little alteration ten, five, or one year ago, before Sadat went to Jerusalem.

The Chicago Tribune, reflecting the most obvious interpretation of the Israeli leader's message, reported in its banner headline Tuesday, "Cannot Yield Land: Begin." As they flew out of the Windy City, Israeli officials ordered the consulate to protest to the newspaper. The headline was too negative, they said, to portray a leader whose object is peace.



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1RSON'S QUOR ANNEX

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FREE PARKING
IN OUR OWN LOT
SAT., MAY 13, 9 P.M.

ME ENOUGH?

1.99 21.89
CASE

ISP—SPRING DRINK

FRENCH MAGNUMS

Lafayette

small wonder



Condenser mike LED
recording light counter
Tape counter



A 4 Wednesday, June 11, 1975 THE WASHINGTON POST
...R



United Press International

RAISING THE FLAG—U.S. Marines Maj. Ray E. Porter, left, and Capt. Walt Wood raise the Stars and Stripes aboard the Mayaguez after recovery of the merchant ship and rescue of its crew last month. The photo was released by the Pentagon.

Curb r Unit

Rep. Jack Brooks (D-Tex.), chairman of the Government Operations Committee, testified that only one of the 100 leading Pentagon contractors faced profit renegotiation in 1966, one in 1967, four in 1968, two in 1969 and two in 1970. And, he said, after giving back what the board deemed to be excessive profits, one of the contractors earned a pre-tax return on net worth of 1,000 per cent, and several others enjoyed a profit exceeding 500 per cent.

Rep. Fernand J. St Germain (D-R.I.) said that the board concentrates on small contractors, to the near-exclusion of the 100 largest—mainly conglomerates and multinationals—that get three-fourths of the Pentagon's business.

Even when the board finally orders a refund the contractor is likely to appeal to the Court of Claims, St Germain said. In 1974, contractors appealed 63 of 94 board refund orders because "they realized that the Department of Justice will settle at a figure 47 per cent less."

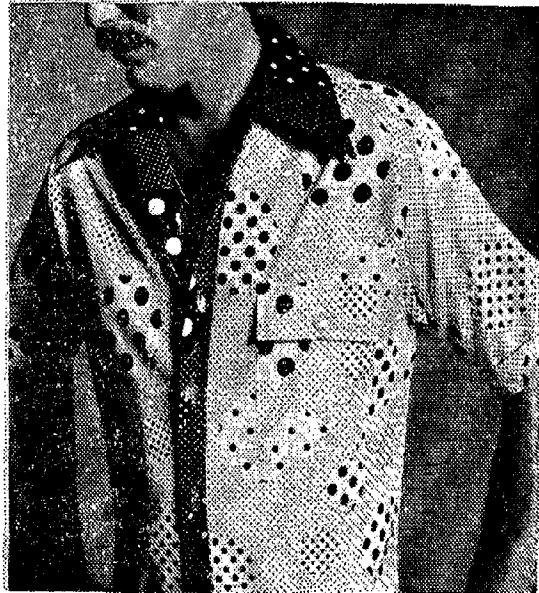
Last year, the board recouped \$70 million, a 15-year high, but Chase said this was only 0.174 per cent of the \$40.2 billion in contracts processed, and included several earlier years.

Rep. McKinney said he will press for legislation that, among other things, would forbid the practice under which conglomerates escape refunds by averaging low-profit and high-profit defense business — something small firms with single contracts cannot do.

THE WASHINGTON POST *Wednesday, June 11, 1975*

A 3

**father's in fashion GIVE HIM OUR BEST
ON HIS DAY, JUNE 15**



**for fashion
COOL, COLORFUL SPORT
SHIRT BY DON LOPER**

The look for summer. Multi-polka dot print in navy, brown, or red on white, with contrasting collar and button-front placket. Button-flap pocket. Washable cotton-rayon. S-M-L-XL.

\$17



DECLASSIFIED

MAR - 1974					APR		MAY					JUNE				
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THREE YEAR CALENDAR

DECLASSIFIED

28 April 1975

California
MCAS El Toro

Operation "New Arrival"
MAG-13

MAG - 13 personnel and equipment were committed to support Operation
"New Arrival".

(Cmd Chron, Hqtrs, MAG-13, part III)

MABS-13 sent six M-35's and one M-52A2 with M-127 trailer and drivers to haul
tents and related gear for Operation "New Arrival".

(Cmd Chron, Hqtrs, MABS-13, part ~~III~~ III)

Parkinson Chron.

DECLASSIFIED

New life
Grand to new
animal in
28 weeks

Set date 1975

29/2/1975

(2nd)

DECLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFIED

Call late, response
of 1/8 PAO + Orlans
from 1/9
NLS HLL
Attache
U811 PAO 4165
Det Att. CWO
HENRY
G. Berg.

DECLASSIFIED

1 May 1975

California
MCAS-El Toro

Operation "New Arrival"
MABS-13

Construction of Tent City for the Vietnamese Refugees was begun by
MABS-13 Utilities Section.

(Cmd Chron, MABS-13, part III)

Completed 9 May (see and that date,
same footnote.)

6 May 1975

California

Operation "New Arrival"
Mar Wing Hqtrs Sqdn 3

Operation "New Arrival" commenced. The Squadron provided approximately
175 Marines to assist in providing services such as bus escorts, baggage
handlers, messmen and camp construction crews. The Squadron also furnished
400 blankets, 2 supply officers and a utilities chief.

(Cmd Chron, Mar Wg Hqtrs Sqdn 3, p. 14 enclosure (1), p. 8 (U))

+ Parkinson Chron

17 May - 30 June 1975

California

Operation NEW ARRIVAL
MAC-16

Units from Marine Aircraft Group 16 provided support for the Vietnamese refugees, Operation NEW ARRIVAL.

(Cmd Chron, MAC-16, p. 8)

17 May - 30 June 1975

California
MCAS(H) Santa Ana

Operation NEW HORIZON
MABS-16

MABS-16 supported Operation NEW HORIZON with personnel, supplies and equipment.

(Cmd Chron, MABS-16, p. 5)

→ Parkinson Chron

Equal Opportunity--Current News--1 April 1977

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4/11/1977
CIVIL RIGHTS DIGESTVolume 9 Number 1
FALL 1976

THE TRAUMA OF EXILE

VIET-NAM REFUGEES

By Tran Tuong Nhu

On April 30, 1975, after 30 years of involvement, the United States pulled out of Indochina, thereby ending a long and tragic war. In the course of withdrawal, more than 130,000 Vietnamese, Khmer, and Lao, along with some tribal minorities, were brought to this country in a dramatic exodus which seemed to eclipse even the end of the war. The refugees arrived in a daze and were processed through four resettlement camps around the country as they waited for Americans to "sponsor" them.

Unlike previous migrants, these people were deliberately separated from the very ethnic unity they needed. Previous immigrants—Eastern Europeans, Italians, Irish, Jews, Chinese—lived together, albeit in ghettos, but from such concentration drew strength through mutual self-help to "make it" in American society. The enforced diaspora resulted in widespread depression in the camps that was reflected in a reluctance to leave the safety of the group for the unknown of American society.

While in camp, refugees were briefed on aspects of American life by people from voluntary agencies and the U.S. State Department who told them, among other things, that they should not attempt to communicate with their families and friends in Vietnam lest the Communists harm them. Many reported being told to stay away from blacks, reinforcing fear and prejudice. They were also told that accepting welfare would have an adverse effect on later employment.

Naturally, these warnings depressed the refugees all the more. The admonition not to communicate with their families made them feel lost, without roots or soul. The intimation that another ethnic group was already hostile frightened them. Thus people were in shock, confused, and deeply despondent after they first arrived.

During the first year, refugees I met would blurt out the story of their departure whenever they had the chance. Each time I met a Vietnamese, our conversations became a catharsis, accompanied often by bitter tears and regret. Had they done the right thing? What had they left behind? There were so many unknowns about the U.S., and the knowledge that they would never quite be at home again weighed heavily.

Most refugees were ill-equipped to leave Viet-nam, as many spoke no English and had no motive to leave except fear. From eyewitness accounts by two American brothers who stayed in Saigon beyond the end of the war, Richard and Joseph Hughes, the people of Saigon watched while the rich scrambled for a way out. Or, as one student put it: "You had to be privileged to riot at the airport." People who left by sea, however—fishermen, airforce and navy personnel and their families (army members who did not have

(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

Tran Tuong Nhu is a consultant with the American Friends Service Committee in San Francisco, and is Indochina coordinator for the International Children's Fund.

April 7, 1977
Vol. 57 No. 3JET MAGAZINE ®
A Johnson Publication**Women Take Military Life Better Than Men: Study**

Life in the military may have been a traditionally male domain, but it now seems women are sticking with it a lot better than the men.

A study by the Pentagon shows that men are dropping out of the military before they complete their tours of duty at a much faster rate than women.

Women, who make up 5.4 percent of the country's active military force, dropped out of service at a rate of 40.8 percent in 1971 but only 28.7 percent in fiscal year 1974. The male attrition rate rose from 20.7 percent in 1971 to 29.1 percent in 1974.

Equal Opportunity--Current News--1 April 1977

(REFUGEES.....CONTINUED.)

access to planes and boats stayed behind)—were not so well-to-do.

Those who were able to leave by plane did so under the auspices of the American Government and American companies where they had been employed. They were the only ones guaranteed a way out. Most of the Saigon bourgeoisie—the merchants, civil servants, professionals, teachers—had no direct American connections and could not go. An apparent exception were physicians; of 2,500 physicians in South Viet-nam, 660 came to the U.S.

A woman I knew in Saigon, whose husband was a businessman, told me that to her surprise she hardly knew anyone at the camp where she was processed. Her friends, she said, had not realized that the war was ending, and even if they had, they would have been unable to leave since they knew few Americans.

The exit from Saigon was conducted in utmost secrecy. People dared not tell their siblings or neighbors and would steal away without saying good-bye. Saigon was fraught with fear and paranoia. Another Phnom Penh situation where the city might be under seige for months was feared.

Catholics who fled the North in 1954 were particularly susceptible as rumors swept the city that they would be special objects of retaliation. Thus many of the new refugees are northerners and Catholics. In 1954, nearly one million people left North Viet-nam at the urging of Catholic clergy. Entire villages were uprooted. But the anticipated reprisals did not take place then. Earlier, before the end of the first Indochina War, Catholics who collaborated with the French did suffer reprisals. However, more than a million Catholics now live in North Viet-nam with the blessing of a much more enlightened Vatican.

Recently, Viet-nam's first cardinal was appointed. In fact, the Vatican, recognizing the importance of maintaining relations with a growing Catholic populace, condemned the 1975 evacuation. The Archbishop of Saigon, Nguyen van Binh, exhorted Catholics to stay and ordered nuns and priests to remain at their posts. In a bizarre development, entire villages arrived in this country, having been encouraged to leave by priests who then stayed behind to obey the Archbishop's orders!

In a recent letter from Saigon, the Archbishop wrote:

... the Catholics here wish to testify that while fully being Christians, we are equally Vietnamese citizens and that we respect the legitimate authorities and we desire, in union with our compatriots of all religious or ideological persuasions, to carry our share in the construction of a free Viet-nam. . . . (from a letter of May 20, 1976)

Reprisals against Catholics have not occurred.

Vietnamese are extremely sentimental by nature, with a deep attachment to Viet-nam. It is not just the beauty of the land which has been ruined by the war, but a profound appreciation of family relationships, friends, society, and all the ramifications of that closeness. The American family is nuclear and therefore impersonal from a Vietnamese perspective. The Vietnamese have always lived in an extended family system, in a tight network of solicitude and awareness of others. This is why Vietnamese are always considerate, polite, ever alert to the need of others.

When they arrived in this country, the refugees were scattered throughout the 50 States in an attempt to absorb them quietly into the mythical melting pot.

Between 40,000 to 50,000 were sponsored privately without adequate safeguards, and many sponsorships have not worked out. Besides the limited resources of most sponsors, unfamiliarity and anxiety made these arrangements untenable. Most refugees are on their own now, according to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW).

Although in most cases sponsors were well-meaning, some were abusive, and some Vietnamese found themselves indentured servants on isolated farms, especially in Southern States. The sponsors frequently reinforced the refugees' uneasiness by their ignorance of Vietnamese culture.

Some Vietnamese complained to me that although Americans are well-intentioned, they are impersonal. Because Vietnamese are meticulous in regard for detail, American casualness seems barbaric. Thus it is in relationships too. For Vietnamese, friendship is never casual, yet it is not very formal, so the American concept of friendship, seeing each other occasionally (especially family) and calling before visiting, seems cold and distant. Vietnamese love to visit and just drop in. Vietnamese talk about "tinh cảm" and "thông cảm"—love and sympathy—as the two missing notions in American society that they cannot live without. So they are regrouping, despite government efforts to separate them, joining each other in California, Washington, D.C., Texas, and Florida to find comfort.

California has the largest Vietnamese population and nearly 80,000 are expected there by the end of this year. The State already has a large Asian population, the climate is temperate, and, one suspects, many come because it is the closest shore to home. In general they are doing well, considering that they have been here just over a year. Vietnamese children are scoring in the 90th percentile in math and doing well in verbal tests.

It is important to remember that 45 percent of the refugees are under the age of 18 and it is for their children that parents are willing to make sacrifices—not unlike immigrants before them. Education is the main reason people cite for remaining in the U.S. As long as they are here, they reason, they might as well take advantage of the opportunity to receive an education—which is paramount in Vietnamese culture.

As a rule, Vietnamese are not goal- or success-oriented, which makes them particularly unsuited for the rhythm of American life. Most are not pushy, most do not know what it means to "get ahead," and most are not aggressive (although it was their compatriots who won the war). This lack of aggression has been interpreted as a lack of drive by the Americans who used to work in Vietnam, but it is merely an expression of a different approach and outlook, as well as a reaction at times to their treatment by Americans. Americans like to see tangibles and the immediate consequence of their actions. Vietnamese know that everything takes time and they are used to waiting. They are also used to hardship and used to not having their own way, at least not right away. This is what has enabled them to endure and made them patient.

Almost every Vietnamese dreams secretly of going home some day. People tell me that when their children obtain their education, and when all have their American passports, they will return home—for a visit.

During the early part of 1976, I traveled in the Southwest United States with the Indochina Mobile

(CONTINUED. NEXT PAGE)

Equal Opportunity--Current News--1 April 1977

(REFUGEES.....CONTINUED.)

Education Project, meeting many transplanted Vietnamese to discuss events taking place in Viet-nam. The reaction to any good news would invariably be met by cynicism and disbelief. I shared letters which I had received directly from my family postmarked "Ho Chi Minh City" (formerly Saigon) and from central Viet-nam. People eagerly read the letters, which were long, nonpolitical, and gossipy, as if they were reading their own family correspondence. Most of them dared not write home after the warnings they received in the camps.

Former military men would argue with me about the Communist takeover of Viet-nam. They believed it was corrupt leadership which resulted in the "loss" of Viet-nam. My argument was that, irrespective of the nature of the government, the people in Viet-nam would always be their family and friends and nothing could change that. After a long altercation, a paraplegic Vietnamese veterans turned to his friends and said: "She's right. They are our family. It's still our que-huong (country)."

They would then ask me how they could "earn" their way back, as if they could work off demerits. I would tell them that it is necessary to reconcile themselves to Viet-nam, not to regard it as an ideological foe, but simply as one's country where one's family and ancestors still are. For most, this is a difficult proposition, as it negates the very reason for being here.

This is a period of retrenchment for the refugees, during which they are rationalizing their reasons for fleeing. Even if they were not entirely convinced when they first came, they must believe that the government in Viet-nam is repressive and that they had good reason to leave. Whatever good news they hear they dismiss, and bad news, such as economic hardship, is exaggerated.

Although relatively few Vietnamese lived in the U.S. before the end of the war (most were students, then later, the Vietnamese wives of former GIs), a good number of these were against the war. Some formed branches of Overseas Student Unions similar to groups of Vietnamese in Europe who had long been sympathetic to the cause of an independent Viet-nam. When the refugees first arrived in this country, the students attempted to proselytize them, without much success, as the refugees were uninterested in hearing the merits of the "liberation" of Viet-nam which they viewed as a "collapse." This rhetorical gap seems to be widening. The students, now known as the Association of Vietnamese Patriots, celebrate the anniversary of liberation (April 30th). Some refugees politely attend it to hear recent news of Vietnam, while others demonstrate outside and provoke fights. After many years of anticommunist propaganda it is hard to be receptive to other perspectives. The Association of Patriots publishes a lively and interesting paper called *Thai Binh* that reprints articles from current Vietnamese newspapers from Viet-nam and is widely read. Publications with opposite points of view are also developing.

This is only the beginning of another struggle for many refugees who have started over again several times. According to HEW statistics, nearly one-third of the 30,000 breadwinners have "professional, technical, or managerial" backgrounds. The effects of the tight economic market are complicated by their lack of English and their unclear immigrant status which does not guarantee them citizenship, thus precluding many government jobs and military positions. More than a half billion dollars has been spent for refugee

resettlement and an HEW task force, along with several voluntary agencies, devote themselves to refugee problems.

Refugees who come from Cambodia are primarily former employees of the U.S. Government. Their numbers are small since the evacuation took place by air and was limited. Helicopters left Phnom Penh half empty since few were notified of the evacuation. Lao refugees have been filtering across the Mekong River since the end of the war, causing some embarrassment to the Thai Government. Their reason for leaving Laos do not appear ideological so much as economic; the new government in Laos is attempting to follow a policy of economic self-sufficiency. These refugees are even more isolated than the Vietnamese, not to mention the hapless tribal refugees. Some of the latter were recently found in Lassen County, California, in a condemned ranch building without food or clothing. If the Vietnamese are not considered aggressive by American standards, the Khmer and Lao are even less so. It is hard to imagine what they will gain by coming here. The Vietnamese at least have the comfort of numbers.

Eventually, the Vietnamese will probably do well in the U.S. To have made it to these shores, often with large families, already proves the fitness of these survivors. Vietnamese children—keenly intelligent, disciplined, with boundless enthusiasm—will no doubt succeed in coming generations, although the "babylift" children may be especially troubled when they realize the circumstances of their departure and not know whether they were wrongly separated from their real families here or in Viet-nam.

For their parents, however, the future is not so cheerful. It is very difficult to be happy when one cannot reconcile oneself with the past. There will always be doubts, and the anxiety of not knowing about those one has left behind, in addition to the realization that one may never fit in an alien society, will haunt the refugees for a long time. Many older people (35 and over) are having problems learning English. It is not a question of ability so much as low morale. Middle-aged refugees feel it is too late for them to start over again and have sunk into deeper depression. This melancholia seems to be the prevailing obstacle in the lives of many.

There is no doubt, however, that the coming generations of Vietnamese will eagerly take the opportunities offered them in the U.S. To grow up without the threat of war, the draft, and the uncertainty that governed their lives in the past will enable these youngsters to soar. One hopes they will try to learn about their former country and not forget about it. American culture is so overwhelming in its newness, bigness, and shininess that it tends to obscure the values of one's own culture. There is integrity and beauty in traditions of the old country and new immigrants sometimes forget this in attempts to assimilate.

The Vietnamese are resilient and will somehow turn this temporary misfortune into opportunity. Like recent Korean immigrants who are prospering in various parts of this country through dint of hard work and perseverance, they will also make it. Although many have experienced the sting of racism and the desolation of loneliness, most are determined to make the best of the situation. The worst part is knowing that they may never go home again, may never feel truly a part of this society, and thus may exist in a social and emotional limbo for the remainder of their lives.

Equal Opportunity Current News -- 1 April 1977

WASHINGTON POST - 18 MARCH 1977

The Black Press at 150

Education being an object of the highest importance to the welfare of society, we shall endeavor to present just and adequate views of it, and to urge upon our brethren the necessity of expedience in training their children while young to habits of industry.

—Freedom's Journal, March 16, 1827.

WITH THIS EXPRESSION of purpose, which had special meaning to the readers they intended to address, John B. Russwurm and Samuel Cornish began Freedom's Journal—the first newspaper to be published by men of African descent in the United States. Though it lasted only four years, this newspaper defined the role of black publications in succeeding decades as champions of freedom and equal rights for people of color. Moreover, Freedom's Journal—born as it was in a period when much of the existing press strongly opposed freedom or any other fundamental human rights for black people—was to inspire some 40 black publications before the Civil War. Notable among these was the North Star, published by Frederick Douglass in Rochester in 1850, later under the banner, Frederick Douglass' Paper.

Today in the nation's capital, one of the better-known descendants of the original family of black newspapers around the country is the Washington Afro-American, from which an editorial excerpt appears elsewhere on this page, For the Record. The Washington Afro is an offspring of the famed Baltimore Afro-American—first published in 1892 by John H. Murphy Sr. Together with the two other papers in this chain, in Richmond and Newark, the Afro-American newspapers today are still managed by the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Mr. Murphy. Nationally, there are more than 200 black weekly newspapers, four dailies and a dozen magazines.

To celebrate this proud tradition nationally—and

to consider the less certain future of the black press—members of the National Newspaper Publishers Association of black editors and publishers are convening here this week. This afternoon, they will join the Howard University community in dedicating a new Black Press Archives in the Moorland-Spingarn Research Center on the Howard campus. The publishers also will enshrine five of their pioneer publishers in a new gallery of distinguished newspaper publishers. The Archives promises to be not only a fine showpiece for Howard, but also an important and interesting addition to the collections of historical documents in this city.

Despite this significant past, however, the black press today is no longer the force it once was. As Chuck Stone, columnist for the Philadelphia Daily News and a former editor of the Washington Afro, writes in *Editor & Publisher*, "The black press survives. But it no longer predominates." Mr. Stone notes that "changing reader habits, a growing black middle-class sophistication, more black news in white newspapers, a burgeoning sense of what Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley calls 'deracialization' and the impact of television . . . have combined to devastate the black press' influence."

Still, there is plenty of work left for the black press of America, a culture to preserve and injustices to cite. As Enoch P. Waters, former editor of the Chicago Defender, notes, "rights are best protected by those who suffer most by their abuse."

WASHINGTON STAR
18 MARCH 1977 Pg 8

'Affirmative action' isn't discrimination

Lyle Denniston's front-page article on the Supreme Court's decision to hear the "reverse bias case" affecting the University of California and Allan Bakke surprised me by its clear misunderstanding of the concept of affirmative action as it is used in equal opportunity programs. In fact, it was borderline racism when you reported that "... reverse discrimination (is the) government policy that deliberately treats blacks better than whites." The statement is totally false, inflammatory and a disservice to our community. (No wonder the KKK is surfacing again in Prince Georges County.)

For the record, there is no government policy which treats blacks better than whites. The government policy is no more than one of attempting to include minorities and women into the recruitment, promotion and training process, rather than to continue with the exclusionary policies which existed in all aspects of the public and private sectors for many years—and much too often today.

The truth of the matter is that managers and supervisors of insti-

WASHINGTON POST
26 MARCH 1977 Pg 20

Bell Pledges to Put Blacks in Policy Jobs At Justice Dept.

United Press International
Attorney General Griffin B. Bell has promised to hire blacks for policy-level Justice Department jobs and try to "upgrade" jobs of black police across the country, the National Black Police Association said yesterday.

Officers of the 15,000-member organization met with Bell Wednesday during three days of conferring with federal officials and members of Congress about job discrimination and other criminal justice problems of blacks.

"He told us he was committed to upgrading black employees in the Justice Department to policy-making positions," Renault Robinson, association spokesman, said in an interview.

"He said he has committed personnel and resources for the purpose of upgrading black police officers throughout the United States," Robinson said.

Robinson said Bell made a number of additional pledges including one to establish a "permanent relation" with the association in working on problems of black police officers.

The non-profit professional organization, founded in Illinois in 1972, says it now has 54 member associations in 22 states representing 35 major metropolitan areas.

tutions recruited, trained and promoted in their own image, i.e., white and male. Needless to say, that action excluded, for the most part, females and minorities.

Affirmative action used by government as a policy only means outreach to these two groups and not one of treating any one group better than another. In fact, that policy is not as effective as it should be, and a mere scanning of the U.S. Civil

Service Commission's report on Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government will give credence to that fact.

I suggest that your reporting of matters as sensitive as civil rights be turned over to reporters who possess an awareness of the issue.

James Frazier,
Director,
Office of Equal Opportunity,
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

Control# 1-122.

★ ★ ★

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

26 JAN 1976

From: Chief of Staff

To: Director of Information

 Appropriate action

C/S

 See ~~CMX/AMC~~ note attached Comment and/or recommendation Retention/Information Prepare reply for _____ signature Coordinate with _____ Furnish copy of reply to SGS NLT _____ Reply to SGS NLT COB 4Feb76

REMARKS:

D. E. GRISIER
By direction

26 JAN 1976

Copy to LOUIS H. WILSON C/S NOTE/
COMMENTS

JAN 24 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

Subj.: Circumstances Surrounding Release of Operation New Arrival After Action Report

While in the process of reporting for duty on a promotion board, Major Sara Pritchett, the assistant JPAO at Camp Pendleton, was visiting the Information Branch of this Division where a copy of the subject report had been received in routing from I&L.

Maj. Pritchett noted that Mr. Donald Harrison of the San Diego Union had previously requested a copy of the report when it was completed. In response to her request, GySgt Groscost, Information Branch Chief, immediately forwarded the copy to the Camp Pendleton JPAO. As such, necessary review of this report within this Division was not accomplished.

All concerned are being instructed in procedures designed to preclude this happening again.

+ → *Very respectfully*
W. K. Maloney

Please see
what's happening
with the Mrs.
Recap known
per station -
forward at
Pendleton. 19

NO41

R
REFUGEE REPORT

CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF. (AP) -- UNSANITARY CONDITIONS, BRIBERY AND GOLD PROFITEERING WERE SERIOUS PROBLEMS AT THE MARINE CORPS REFUGEE RELOCATION CENTER THAT HOUSED 50,000 INDOCHINESE, A MARINE CORPS REPORT SAYS.

CACHES OF PISTOLS AND AMMUNITION WERE HIDDEN AMONG CAMBODIANS WHO WANTED TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMELAND, THE REPORT ADDED.

THE INCH-THICK REPORT RELEASED THURSDAY WAS PREPARED BY RETIRED MARINE GEN. PAUL GRAHAM, WHO COMMANDED CAMP PENDLETON DURING THE MASSIVE INFUX OF REFUGEES IN MAY.

1 IT SAID THAT MARINES WHO SEARCHED THE CAMBODIAN REPATRIATES BEFORE THEY WERE FLOWN TO FT. CHAFFEE, ARK., FOUND A DOZEN OF THE CHEAPLY MADE .22-CALIBER PISTOLS KNOWN AS SATURDAY NIGHT SPECIALS, AS WELL AS 1,100 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION.

THE GUNS WERE DESTROYED AND THE AMMUNITION TURNED OVER TO THE PROVOST MARSHAL, THE REPORT SAID.

ALSO REPORTED WERE A NUMBER OF AFFLUENT REFUGEE FAMILIES USING SMALL CHILDREN AS SERVANTS IN THE REFUGEE CAMP. THE REPORT REFERRED TO THEM AS "SLAVE CHILDREN."

2 THE REPORT CITED "DISPARITIES" BETWEEN AMERICAN AND SOUTHEAST ASIAN CULTURES THAT LED TO, AMONG OTHER THINGS, ATTEMPTED BRIBERY OF MARINE GUARDS AND CAMP OFFICIALS.

"IN DEALINGS WITH SECURITY PERSONNEL, MANY REFUGEES OPENLY OFFERED WHAT CAN ONLY BE DESCRIBED AS BRIBES," THE REPORT NOTED.

3 ANOTHER PROBLEM AROSE WHEN "INDIVIDUALS POSING AS AUTHORIZED VISITORS" BEGAN BUYING GOLD, JEWELRY AND FOREIGN CURRENCY FROM REFUGEES AT PRICES BELOW MARKET LEVELS.

THE CULTURE GAP REPORTED BY GRAHAM ALSO LED TO SANITATION PROBLEMS ON THE CAMPGROUNDS, THE REPORT SAID.

2 "MANY REFUGEES USED OPEN SPACES IN THE CAMPS FOR URINATION AND DEFECATION," IT SAID. "MANY REFUGEES PERSISTED IN WASHING THEMSELVES AND THEIR CLOTHING UNDER DRINKING FOUNTAINS IN SPITE OF SHOWERS AND WASH RACKS PROVIDED."

4 THE QUALITY OF FOOD AT THE CAMP WAS A MAJOR REFUGEE COMPLAINT AND THE REPORT SHARPLY CRITICIZED SOUTHEASTERN SERVICES INC., THE CIVILIAN CONTRACTOR BROUGHT IN TO FEED THE REFUGEES.

THE REPORT SAID THERE WAS TOO LITTLE FOOD, PREPARATION WAS TOO SLOW AND KITCHEN CONDITIONS WERE UNSANITARY.

01-23-76 11:10EST

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AP 23 JAN 76

PA

5727

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS ROUTING SHEET (5211)
NAVMC HQ 335 (REV. 7-75)

1. DATE

26 JAN 1976

2. OPERATION CODE		3. SUBJECT
X - ORIGINATOR OR OFFICE AFFIXING ROUTING SHEET	G - INFORMATION	
A - APPROPRIATE ACTION	H - RETURN TO <u>1135</u>	
B - GUIDANCE	I - INITIAL	
C - SIGNATURE	J - DISPOSITION	
D - COMMENT	K - DECISION	
E - RECOMMENDATION	L - RETENTION	
F - CONCURRENCE	O - (OTHER) _____	

ROUTING - Use numbers to show order of routing

4. RTG.	5. OFFICE CODE	6. ADDRESSEES	7. DATE		8. INITIALS		9. NUMBER OF ACTION REQUIRED	10. ORIGINATOR'S INITIALS	11. DUE DATE (if any)
			IN	OUT	CONCUR	CONCUR			
		COMMANDANT CMC							
		MILITARY SECY TO CMC							
		ASSISTANT COMMANDANT ACMC	1/27						
		EXEC ASSTN TO ACMC							
		CHIEF OF STAFF CS							
1	GH	CHIEF OF GEN STAFF G	1/25	1/26					
		DIRSPLPROJ SPD							
		DC/S FOR PLANS & OPS P							
		DC/S FOR MANPOWER M							
		DC/S FOR I & L L							
		DC/S FOR R&P RP							
		DC/S FOR AVIATION AA							
		DC/S FOR RD & S RD							
		FISCAL DIR FD							
		DIR OF MC RESERVE RES							
		DIR OF INFOSYSPT&MGT ISM							
		INSPECTOR GENERAL IG							
		DIR JUDGE ADVOCATE DIV JA							
		DIR OF INFORMATION PA							
		DIR OF HIST & MUSEUMS HD							
		DIR OF TELECOMM TEL							
		DIR OF INTELLIGENCE INT							
		DIR OF HQ SUPPORT HQS							
		LEGISLATIVE ASSTN OLA							
		COUNSEL FOR CMC CL							
		MEDICAL OFF USMC MED							
		DENTAL OFF USMC DEN							
		CHAPLAIN USMC REL							

Division of Information		
X Director PA		
Deputy Director		
Executive Officer		
Hd, AdminBr PAA		
MCBicennCoord PAB		
Hd, Plans&Policies PAP		
SplProj PA Chief		
Hd, InfoBr PAI		
Hd, ComRelBr PAC		

See instructions on reverse side

DECLASSIFIED

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS ROUTING SHEET

1. The HQMC Routing Sheet, NAVMC HQ 335, will be used for routing correspondence throughout Headquarters Marine Corps.

BLOCK 1: Date of preparation of the routing sheet.

1: Insert date of preparation of the routing sheet.

2: Routing code selection key.

3: Insert the originating HQMC staff agency, e.g., DC/S (Air); DirInfo; etc. This block indicates the staff agency within HQMC who prepares the routing sheet and is responsible for routing the documents affixed thereto.

4: Insert the HQMC addressee who is to receive the documents affixed to the routing sheet. Example: C/S; ADC/S(Prog); VarAddres; etc.

5: Insert source and subject. Example: Mrs. A.B. DOE's ltr to CMC subj: Sons allot check. Standard abbreviations are encouraged. For classified routing sheets (NAVMC HQ 335g, -h, and i), use unclassified subjects (paraphrase if necessary as not to be classified).

6: Use numbers to indicate order of routing. (Correspondence forwarded to the principals shall be routed to SGS.)

7: Use letters. Participation by interested staff offices may be made by selecting the appropriate letter code(s) from BLOCK 2. The blank spaces to the right of the letter "I" in BLOCK 2 may be used to insert instructions not otherwise provided. (Letter codes shall not be inserted in BLOCK 7 for the principals.)

8: In the upper portion listing the Headquarters staff agencies, when it is desired to flag the attention of an element of another staff agency, the appropriate office code may be inserted (e.g., following DIR ADMIN DIV insert ABP if a proposed Marine Corps directive is being submitted to the Publications and Printing Branch, Directives Control Section).

9: Indicate the date the correspondence is received (1/20), and the date the correspondence is released (1/22).

10: Place initial(s) in either the concur or nonconcur column provided. If a staff agency nonconcurs, a statement of nonconcurrence must accompany the routing sheet. Such statements must be dated and signed. This may be accomplished by using the available space in the remarks section (BLOCK 13) or by attaching plain paper headed with the subject line as it appears in BLOCK 5. (Routing sheets forwarding correspondence to the SGS for the principals shall be initialed by the head of the staff agency. In the absence of the head of the staff agency, the deputy or acting head may initial.)

11: The originator will indicate the nature of action required by initialing opposite the appropriate designation, and entering the due date, if any, in the space provided. EXPEDITE/URGENT/PRIORITY tags will not be placed on routing sheets.

12: Enter the name, military/civilian grade, office code and telephone extension of the individual who holds the references and may be consulted for background data.

13: (BLOCK 14 on top secret.) Enter the basic information which will permit the addressee(s) in BLOCK 4 or 6 to take the action required. If additional space is necessary, use plain bond paper headed with the subject line as it appears in BLOCK 5. All comments in the remarks section or on the continuation sheet shall be dated and signed. (Remarks prepared on correspondence being forwarded to the principals shall be signed by the head of the staff agency. In the absence of the head of the staff agency, the deputy or acting head may sign.)

14. Papers routed to SGS for the principals, should be assembled as follows:

a. (Classified attachments to unclassified correspondence.) The appropriate Classified Material Cover Sheet NAVMC HQ 417, 418, 419.

b. The original HQMC routing sheet will be the first item.

c. The next item will be the correspondence requiring action by the CMC, ACMC, or C/S.

d. Place incoming letter or correspondence beneath proposed reply or action paper (as appropriate).

e. Immediately beneath the action document/incoming letter, place all unreconciled nonconcurrences, concurrences/comments.

f. References/tabs/attachments will be omitted unless determined by office of origin to be critical to an understanding of the proposal.

CHIEF OF STAFF

1191 92 MAR 92

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CODE CMC

27 JAN 76 16 41

HQMC

DECLASSIFIED



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20380

IN REPLY REFER TO
PA-WRM-gif

26 JAN 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

Subj: Status of media coverage of After Action Report on
OPERATION NEW ARRIVAL

Ref: (a) C/S note on DirInfo memo of 24 Jan 76 same subject

✓ 1. IAW ref (a) LtCol BROWN, Joint Public Affairs Officer (JPAO) Camp Pendleton, was queried and reported coverage limited to initial Harrison story in San Diego Union, and wire service coverage in San Diego Tribune, LA Times and Oceanside Blade Tribune. No known TV or radio coverage occurred, however, JPAO, Camp Pendleton will continue monitoring media and advise us of any further coverage.

✓ 2. Have been unable to connect with BGen GRAHAM, but have arranged with Mrs. Graham to call him tomorrow morning and offer any assistance. She volunteered that after initial flurry of queries from the media things have quieted there.

✓ 3. Will debrief conversation with BGen GRAHAM to you tomorrow.

Very respectfully,

W. R. MALONEY
Brigadier General U. S. Marine Corps
Director of Information

PA-WRM-gif

26 JAN 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

Subj: Status of media coverage of After Action Report on
OPERATION NEW ARRIVAL

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Brigadier General U. S. Marine Corps
Director of Information



NEWS RELEASE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

VIETNAM EVACUATION LAUDED
Release No. DLS-152-75
Tel: OX-4-4309

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1975 (USMC) -- While the evacuation of Saigon and South Vietnam is history, Marines and other servicemen associated with the mammoth effort continue to receive praise from federal and military levels.

Marines participated in Operation Frequent Wind (the Saigon evacuation), and served as security detachments aboard American merchant ships. The ship security forces were the prime target of Seventh Fleet Commander Vice Adm. George P. Steele's laudatory comments.

"The use of Marines in this role," Steele noted, "while not new in our nation's history, is one that we seldom associate with the normal activities of the Corps."

"The presence of the detachment...assured that there would be no riots or mutinies on the ships they were assigned. Besides offering a stabilizing influence, the Marines performed humanitarian acts too numerous to count," the admiral wrote.

- more -

2-2-2-2-2

The majority of Marines assigned to the evacuation, however, participated in the Saigon rescue operations. William E. Colby, Director, Central Intelligence Agency, highlighted the actions of the servicemen assigned to that mission in a letter to Gen. George S. Brown, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"All our personnel were evacuated as well as substantial numbers of Vietnamese who worked with this agency over the past years and whose very lives would have been forfeit had they been left behind," Colby proclaimed.

Colby also singled out the courage, precision and flexibility of the Saigon operation.

"While we may have become accustomed to this quality," he said, "it will not pass without a deep vote of appreciation from your colleagues in this agency."

- USMC -

DECLASSIFIED

PA
1700HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS ROUTING SHEET (5211)
NAVMC HQ 335 (REV. 7-75)

1. DATE

3 MAR 1976

2. OPERATION CODE		3. SUBJECT	
X - ORIGINATOR OR OFFICE AFFIXING ROUTING SHEET	G - INFORMATION	Corporal McMahon and Lance Corporal Judge, return of remains	
A - APPROPRIATE ACTION	H - RETURN TO 1135		
B - GUIDANCE	I - INITIAL		
C - SIGNATURE	J - DISPOSITION		
D - COMMENT	K - DECISION		
E - RECOMMENDATION	L - RETENTION		
F - CONCURRENCE	O - (OTHER) _____		

ROUTING - Use numbers to show order of routing

4. RTG.	5. OPR. CODE	6. ADDRESSEES	7. DATE		8. INITIALS		9. NATURE OF ACTION REQUIRED	ORIGINATOR'S INITIALS	DUE DATE (If any)
			IN	OUT	CONCUR	NON-CONCUR			
		COMMANDANT CMC	Copy				ROUTINE		
		MILITARY SECY TO CMC					URGENT		
		ASSISTANT COMMANDANT ACMC	Copy				10. REFERENCES HELD BY (Name, Grade, Office Code, Telephone Extension)		
2	GL	EXEC ASSTN TO ACMC					HEFTI, M.L., Maj, PAI, 41492		
2	GL	CHIEF OF STAFF CS	3/3 1976				11. REMARKS AND SIGNATURE (If additional space is necessary, attach plain paper)		
2	GL	SECY OF GEN CAFE	3/3 1976						
2	GL	DIRSPLPROJ SPD	3/3 1976						
2	GL	DC/S FOR PLANS & OPS P	3/3 1976						
2	GL	DC/S FOR MANPOWER M	3/3 1976						
		DC/S FOR I&L L							
		DC/S FOR R&P PP							
2	GL	DC/S FOR AVIATION AA							
		DC/S FOR RD&S RD							
		FISCAL DIR FD							
		DIR OF MC RESERVE RES							
		DIR OF INFOSSP&MGT ISM							
		INSPECTOR GENERAL IG							
		DIR JUDGE ADVOCATE DIV JA							
		DIR OF INFORMATION PA							
		DIR OF HIST & MUSEUMS HD							
		DIR OF TELECOMM TEL							
		DIR OF INTELLIGENCE INT							
		DIR OF HQ SUPPORT XOS							
2	GL	LEGISLATIVE ASSTN GLA							
		COUNSEL FOR CMC CL							
		MEDICAL OFF USMC MED							
		DENTAL OFF USMC DEN							
		CHAPLAIN USMC REL							

Division of Information

1	C	Director PA	3/3 1976
		Deputy Director	
		Executive Officer	
		Hd. AdminBr PAA	
		MCBicennCoord PAB	
		Hd. Plans&Policies PAP	
		SplProj PA Chief	
X		Hd. InfoBr PAT	3/3 1976
		Hd. ComRelBr PAC	

See instructions on reverse side

C-01195

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS ROUTING SHEET

1. The HQMC Routing Sheet, NAVMC HQ 335, will be used for routing correspondence throughout Headquarters Marine Corps.

BLOCK

- 1: Insert date of preparation of the routing sheet.
- 2: Routing code selection key.
- 3: Insert the originating HQMC staff agency, e.g., DC/S (Air); DirInfo; etc. This block indicates the staff agency within HQMC who prepares the routing sheet and is responsible for routing the documents affixed thereto.
- 4: Insert the HQMC addressee who is to receive the documents affixed to the routing sheet. Example: C/S; ADC/S(Prog); VarAddres; etc.
- 5: Insert source and subject. Example: Mrs. A.B. DOE's ltr to CMC subj: Sons allot check. Standard abbreviations are encouraged. For classified routing sheets (NAVMC HQ 335g, h, and i), use unclassified subjects (paraphrase if necessary as not to be classified).
- 6: Use numbers to indicate order of routing. (Correspondence forwarded to the principals shall be routed to SGS.)
- 7: Use letters. Participation by interested staff offices may be made by selecting the appropriate letter code(s) from BLOCK 2. The blank spaces to the right of the letter "I" in BLOCK 2 may be used to insert instructions not otherwise provided. (Letter codes shall not be inserted in BLOCK 7 for the principals.)
- 8: In the upper portion listing the Headquarters staff agencies, when it is desired to flag the attention of an element of another staff agency, the appropriate office code may be inserted (e.g., following DIR ADMIN DIV insert ABP if a proposed Marine Corps directive is being submitted to the Publications and Printing Branch, Directives Control Section).
- 9: Indicate the date the correspondence is received (1/20), and the date the correspondence is released (1/22).
- 10: Place initial(s) in either the concur or nonconcur column provided. If a staff agency nonconcurs, a statement of nonconcurrence must accompany the routing sheet. Such statements must be dated and signed. This may be accomplished by using the available space in the remarks section (BLOCK 13) or by attaching plain paper headed with the subject line as it appears in BLOCK 5. (Routing sheets forwarding correspondence to the SGS for the principals shall be initialed by the head of the staff agency. In the absence of the head of the staff agency, the deputy or acting head may initial.)
- 11: The originator will indicate the nature of action required by initialing opposite the appropriate designation, and entering the due date, if any, in the space provided. EXPEDITE/URGENT/PRIORITY tags will not be placed on routing sheets.
- 12: Enter the name, military/civilian grade, office code and telephone extension of the individual who holds the references and may be consulted for background data.
- 13: (BLOCK 14 on top secret.) Enter the basic information which will permit the addressee(s) in BLOCK 4 or 6 to take the action required. If additional space is necessary, use plain bond paper headed with the subject line as it appears in BLOCK 5. All comments in the remarks section or on the continuation sheet shall be dated and signed. (Remarks prepared on correspondence being forwarded to the principals shall be signed by the head of the staff agency. In the absence of the head of the staff agency, the deputy or acting head may sign.)
14. Papers routed to SGS for the principals, should be assembled as follows:
 - a. (Classified attachments to unclassified correspondence.) The appropriate Classified Material Cover Sheet NAVMC HQ 417, 418, 419.
 - b. The original HQMC routing sheet will be the first item.
 - c. The next item will be the correspondence requiring action by the CMC, ACMC, or C/S.
 - d. Place incoming letter or correspondence beneath proposed reply or action paper (as appropriate).
 - e. Immediately beneath the action document/incoming letter, place all unreconciled nonconcurrences, concurrences/comments.
 - f. References/tabs/attachments will be omitted unless determined by office of origin to be critical to an understanding of the proposal.

SHELF OF STAFF

12 91 91

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(MARINE RETURNED)

BOSTON (UPI) -- THE BODY OF A 21-YEAR-OLD MARINE WHO DIED IN THE WANING HOURS OF THE VIETNAM WAR WAS RETURNED TO MASSACHUSETTS WEDNESDAY, ENDING 10 MONTHS OF UNCERTAINTY FOR A FAMILY FRESHLY SCARED BY A WAR NOW JUST A MEMORY FOR MANY AMERICANS.

A FLAG-DRAPEO COFFIN WITH THE REMAINS OF CPL. CHARLES McMAHON JR. WAS LIFTED FROM AN AUTOMATED AIRLINE CARGO BELT BY SIX MARINE SERGEANTS AS SEN. EDWARD KENNEDY, D-MASS., AND MEMBERS OF THE SOLDIER'S FAMILY WATCHED.

"MY BOY SAID HE'D COME HOME AND I KNEW HE WOULD," MRS. CHARLES McMAHON TOLD REPORTERS AS SHE BLINKED BACK WIND DRIVEN FREEZING RAIN. A DAUGHTER CRIED.

"I'M JUST GLAD THE WHOLE ORDEAL IS OVER WITH AND THAT HE'S HOME, BACK WHERE HE BELONGS WITH US," MRS. McMAHON SAID.

THE SOLDIER WILL BE BURIED SATURDAY IN THE MILITARY SECTION OF A CEMETERY IN HIS NATIVE WOBURN, A SUBURB OF BOSTON, WHICH LOST NINE MEN IN VIETNAM.

NPT 03-03 02:10 PES

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PAI-PCGS
3 Mar 76

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subj: Cpl McMahon and LCpl Judge

1. Discussion with Maj Dietrich, MSPA-1, at about 1100 this date reported the following:

a. Cpl McMahon... due to arrive Logan Airport, Boston at about 1040 this morning... to be met by Sen. Kennedy and the McMahon family. Capt Maloney, USMC, the Asst. I&I in Boston is the casualty assistance officer. Funeral tentatively set for Saturday... subject to change.

b. LCpl Judge...arrived late due to flight delays... arrived at about midnight last night. Is being escorted by SSgt Judge, USAF, his brother. Funeral tentatively set for Saturday with full military honors by USMC detail. Capt Peachy the I&I from Des Moines, Iowa is assigned as the casualty assistance officer.



Captain U. S. Marine Corps
Division of Information

DECLASSIFIED

Date _____

Date _____

From: Internal Information Officer

From: Internal Information Officer

To:

To:

Date _____

Date _____

From: Internal Information Officer

From: Internal Information Officer

To:

To: