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REFUGEE CLIPS
CAMP PENDLETON, Ca.
1 MAY 1975

First Wave Of Evacuees Arrive At Pendleton

By SAUL SHAPIRO
Staff Writer

CAMP PENDLETON — The first seven busloads of evacuees from Vietnam arrived at Camp Pendleton a few minutes before noon today.

As a battalion of newsmen and photographers swarmed toward the first bus under a warm midday sun, they were surprised to see Americans — 84 of them with their families.

The first person off the first bus was

Dick Swanson, a stocky blonde photographer for Time magazine who said all of the people on the buses were "legal aliens" who had already been through customs and immigration and had specific destinations.

Swanson, a resident of Washington, D.C., said his Vietnamese wife and 11 members of her family were on the bus.

Another American, Gale

Froenning, an engineer for the Agency for International Development, complained that his Vietnamese companion was making her fourth trip to the U.S.

"Her papers are in order," Froenning declared, "but they're just holding us here as prisoners."

Swanson added that although his charges had cleared customs and were supposed to accompany him to Washington, he was advised that they would all have to stay at Camp Pendleton for three months.

Most of the buses were filled with children, and the scene resembled a grade school field trip. However, the first bus had a large number of male adult Americans and Vietnamese women, many of whom were pregnant.

Among the officials on hand to greet the first of what was expected to be up to 20,000 refugees were Brig.Gen. Paul Graham, commanding officer of

the base, and James Magellas of the Agency for International Development.

Magellas admitted that the U.S. government was faced with an uncomfortable problem.

"We had a chaotic situation because of the rapidity with which the enemy closed in on Saigon," he said. However, he indicated the evacuation was proceeding as well as could be expected.

Lt.Col. Arthur Brill, base

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information officer, said those refugees who have "sponsors" and "previous contacts" with Americans, or those who can gain assistance from charitable agencies, will be leaving within 90 days. Others may take longer.

A state department official on hand said it was still not know what to do with those refugees who had no sponsors or promise of aid.

"That will have to be determined," he said. "They will be taken somewhere in the U.S. (but) by virtue of the fact that they are coming here does not designate them to any specific area."

Another seven busloads of Vietnamese and their American sponsors were due later today.

However, no one was able to say when the next load of evacuees would arrive, or whether they would be more Americans and their spouses, or actual war refugees.

Pendleton Personnel Worked

By WAYMAN DUNLAP

Staff Writer

CAMP PENDLETON — Work-weary marines put the finishing touches on two instant cities here this morning in preparation for thousands of Vietnamese refugees.

"We've gone from a zero capability to a capability to house and feed and care for the basic needs of some 4,500 refugees in less than 24 hours," declared Lt. Col. Arthur Brill, base public information officer.

Many of the marines, from units all over the base, worked through the night to accomplish the enormous task.

Camp Pendleton officials were hastily notified Monday morning that their giant training base was to be one of three in the U.S. selected to take the

overflow of Asian evacuees crowding bases in the Philippines, Wake Island and Guam.

Fort Chaffee Army Base, near Fort Smith, Ark., and Eglin Air Force Base in Florida were also selected "because of their geographic distribution, favorable climate and available facilities," a Pentagon spokesman said.

At Pendleton, engineering crews worked steadily following the announcement to erect tents, set up field hospitals, food facilities, restrooms and other accommodations for the influx of more than 18,000 Vietnamese.

Many of those being evacuated to Camp Pendleton were described by top base officials as "middle class and upper class" citizens.

Brill said 2,800 can be billeted today at Camp Talaga and 1,780 at Camp San Onofre. A third, Camp Christianitas, was not planned for immediate use, Brill said, but he indicated it could be utilized if necessary. All three locations are at the extreme northern end of Camp Pendleton, less than five miles from former President Richard Nixon's estate in San Clemente.

Eventually, Brill said, the base will be able to accommodate 18,080 refugees.

At least 700 were expected today, but the exact number arriving daily "is still fluid."

"The reason we picked these areas (to locate the refugees) was to take advantage of the permanent facilities already constructed," Brill said.

Through Night On Refugee Camps

Camp San Onofre, home of the Infantry Training School, has several new barracks and quonset huts already there, and quonsets are located at Talaga, he said.

Each tent and hut will house 16 refugees.

"When Camp Talaga is filled to capacity, then we'll go ahead and use approximately 89 quonset huts at Camp San Onofre," Brill said. "A series of tent camps will be put up, incrementally 135 per day, which will give us the capability to house 2,800 (refugees) per day through the fourth of May."

Brill said he had no information on reports that base personnel were being asked to take refugees into their homes.

"Internal processing will be the

responsibility of other government agencies, such as Immigration and Health, Education and Welfare. We just don't have a feel for what the other agencies will do," he said.

"We expect some (representatives of those agencies) to arrive today; but up to this time it's been basically a military show, to prepare for the needs of the people. That's our function here, housekeeping responsibilities."

There have been unconfirmed reports that Camp Pendleton medical personnel were dispatched to Guam last week to assist in medical processing of incoming refugees.

Brill said Naval Hospital officials had requested "augmentation" of medical personnel from the Naval Bureau of Medicine, and 30 corpsmen

are being assigned for "initial medical screening, a quick check to see what kind of medical condition they're in. Any with serious problems will be transported to the hospital" where a special wing for refugees will be established.

Brill said Camp Talaga has 50 quonset huts and 90 general purpose tents.

"Each refugee will have bedding, including a cot, air mattress, sheets, blankets, pillow and pillow case, as well as health and comfort items such as towels and soap," Brill said. "We have three different packets, one each for men, ladies and children."

In addition, he said, mess halls have been put up for "around the clock

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VIETNAM refugees arrived today at Camp Pendleton.

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(Continued From Page 1)

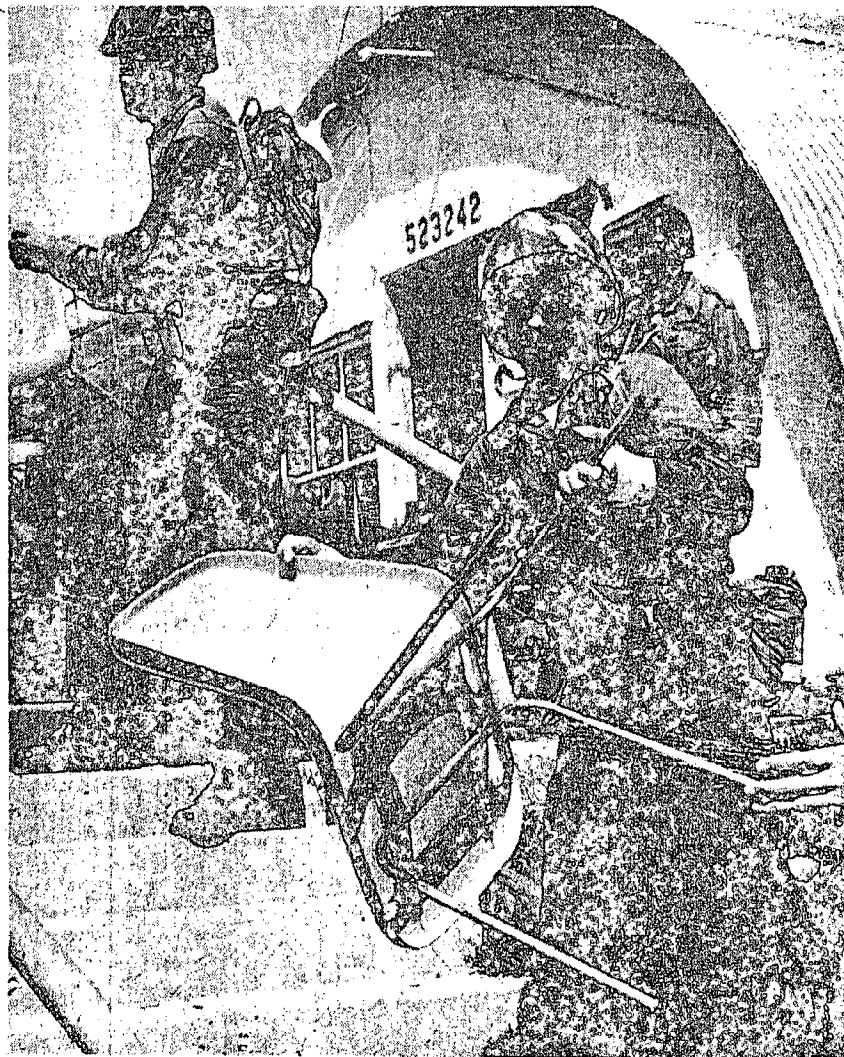
activity" and electrical wiring has been installed, as well as permanent and chemical latrines (one for each 25 people.)

"We are preparing for a general influx of an entire population; we've not been told who and what kind of people are coming," the information officer said. It was necessary to isolate the refugees, who will likely be at the base for a least 90 days or more, Brill added, "for administrative processing and medical screening, for their own health and welfare."

He said the reaction among base commands to the sudden and unexpected challenge has been very positive.

"The commanding general is extremely pleased at the way the various commands have responded to this very short notice, crisis situation, which is exactly what it was."

Marines Prepare For Refugees At Camp Pendleton



—Staff Photos by Barry Fitzsimmons

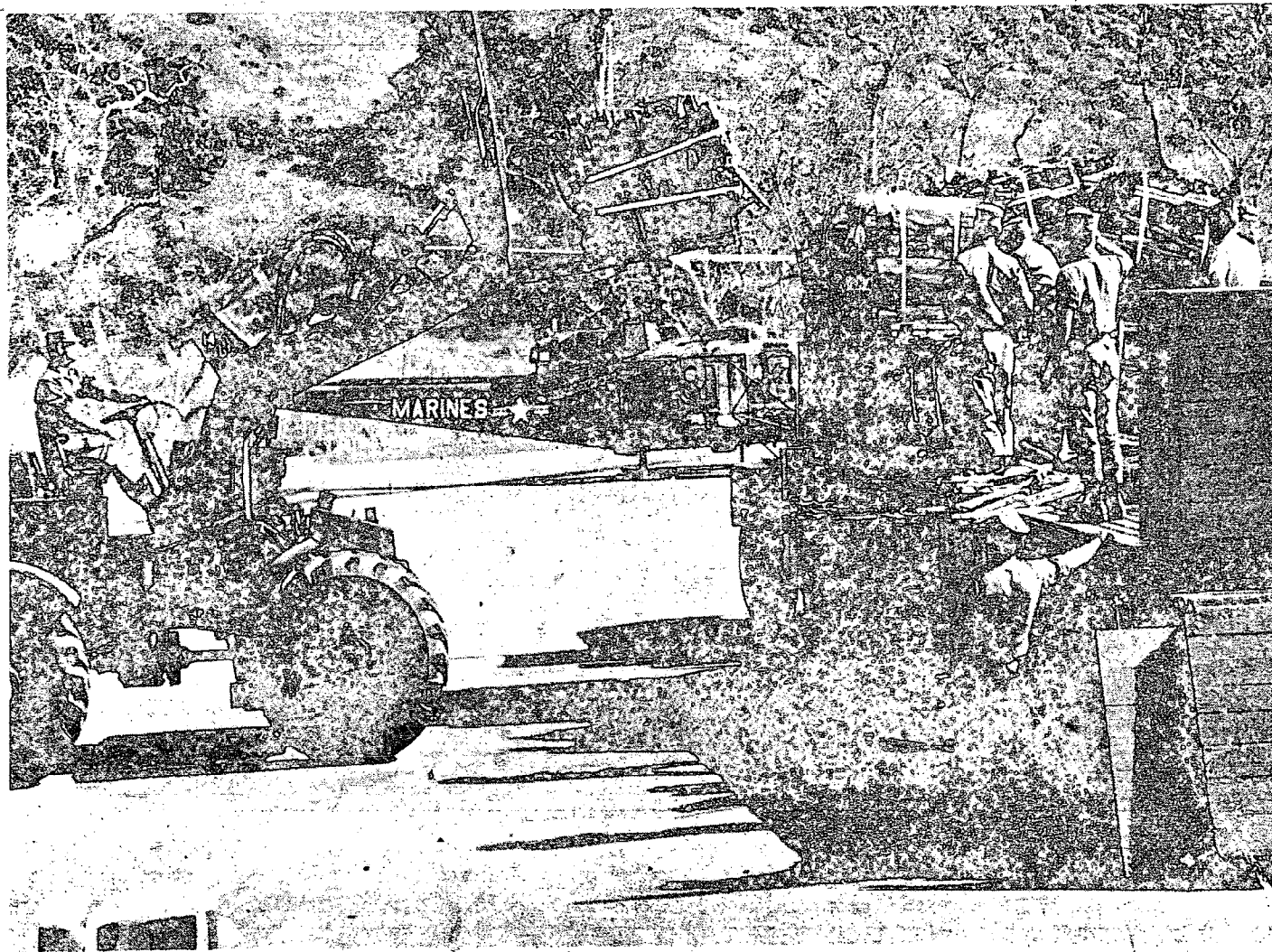
Furnishings are carried into Quonset barracks that normally are used in the

summer as processing center for Marine Corps Reserve. (Story, Page A-1)

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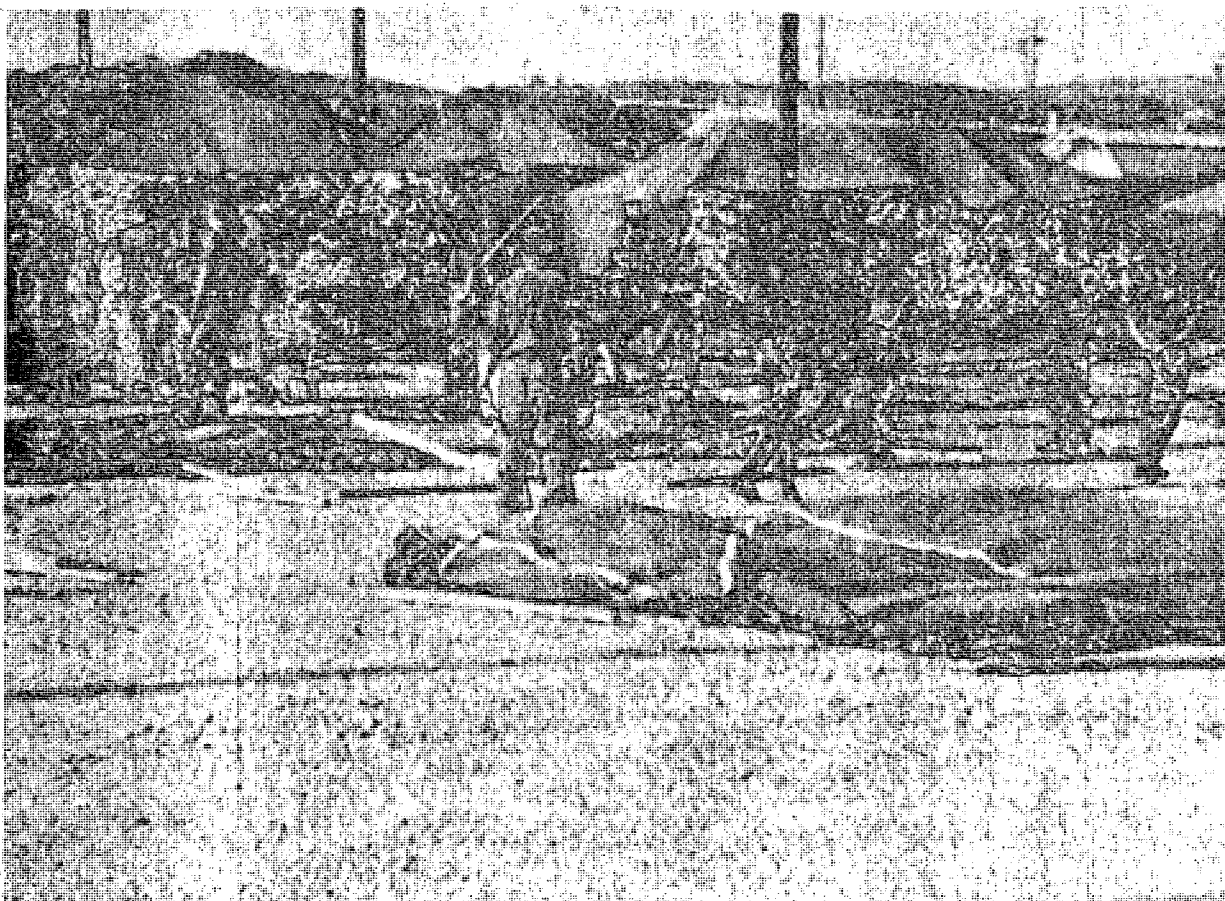
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Marines at Camp Pendleton unload cots as they prepare a section of the camp for

the first wave of an expected 20,000 Vietnamese refugees scheduled to arrive this

afternoon. Camp Pendleton will serve as a temporary processing center for refugees.



CAMPEN TENT CITY — Camp Pendleton marines erect a tent city in the Talaga area of the base Monday afternoon to house some

of the thousands of South Vietnamese refugees who began flooding the base today. The first

groups arrived shortly before noon, the first of an estimated 18,500 scheduled.

County Refugee Plan Squelched

Officials Say Few To Come

By GARY GRANVILLE
Of the Daily Pilot Staff

Vietnamese refugees are not en route to Orange County and there are no plans to house the refugees who won't be coming to El Toro Marine Corps Air Station.

The declaration that there are no refugees coming to Orange County was emphasized at a meeting of county officials late Friday afternoon in Fifth District Supervisor Thomas Riley's office.

The meeting was called by Riley to end speculation on a possible influx of refugees and to prepare emergency plans to handle refugees should federal authorities ever decide to divert some to El Toro.

If such a diversion should be necessary, county health officer John Philp said the refugees would be confined in a temporary tent city on the military base.

"We would be dealing with unknown health factors, unimmunized people and possibly some diseases we are not familiar with," Philp said to explain the reason for the necessary quarantine.

But there was more said about there not being any plans to bring refugees to Orange County than about preparations to handle such emergencies at the 45-minute conference.

Riley reported that high Marine Corps officials as well as state and federal authorities contacted shortly before the meeting said there are no plans to bring refugees to Orange County.

His comments were echoed by George Bean, county chief of emergency services.

Bean said his office has contacted all possible sources and there are no reports of refugees being directed to El Toro.

Such reports originated Wednesday among city officials who attended a mayor's breakfast in San Clemente at which Riley and Sheriff Brad Gates were present.

According to three city officials who attended the breakfast meeting, there was mention of an influx of up to 10,000 Vietnamese refugees within a week.

Some understood that the total refugee intake might reach 300,000 later.

They said they were told the re-
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fugees would live in tents at the air base because of the lack of housing on the military reserve.

Later, Gates denied there had been any mention of an immigration of that scope but reportedly said 3,000 Vietnamese might be heading for El Toro.

Spokesmen for the Pentagon said Friday federal officials are seeking possible refugee sites in California, Virginia, Indiana and Arkansas.

According to Army Major General Winant Sidel, Camp Roberts near Paso Robles is the California site under consideration.

During the meeting, Board of Supervisors Chairman Ralph Diedrich made a brief appearance and announced any possible or real influx of Vietnamese refugees would have no impact on county spending or the county's tax rate.

130 Viet Orphans Arrive in County

By JACKIE HYMAN
Of the Daily Pilot Staff

A plane carrying 67 Vietnamese orphans touched down at Los Alamitos Naval Air Station early today, the second such flight to arrive in Orange County within five hours.

An earlier plane, also a Naval Starlifter jet, landed with 63 orphans aboard at 8 p.m. Saturday. Today's flight arrived at 12:37 a.m.

All orphans appeared to be in good condition.

The children had been brought from Clark Air Base in the Philippines, with a stop in Hawaii. A third flight with about the same number of orphans is scheduled to arrive at 7:30 o'clock tonight.

The children were taken by bus to naval support facilities on Terminal Island in Long Beach.

Three children from the earlier flight were taken to the Navy Regional Medical Center at Long Beach for checkups.

The orphans will be given physical examinations and processed by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service before being transferred to two adoption agencies for placement.

The processing is expected to take only one day.

The two organizations which will place the children are the Holt Foundation at Eugene, Ore., and the Friends of the Children of Vietnam, in Boulder, Colo.

The children, whose ages range from several months to 9 or 10 years old, were accompanied by 18 attendants in addition to the flight crew during the trip to America.

One earlier flight with 37 orphans on board landed at Los Alamitos April 16.



Daily Pilot Photo by Lee Payne

NAVY CHIEF POINTS WAY FOR NEW ARRIVAL
Volunteer Unloads Precious Cargo at Los Alamitos

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Smuggled Refugees Airlifted Into LA

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—A planeload of Vietnamese nationals smuggled out of South Vietnam—the vanguard of thousands of refugees expected in the U.S.—flew into Los Angeles Saturday night.

The planeload of weary refugees included nine Vietnamese and two American employees of Flying Tiger Airlines, and 32 Vietnamese dependents.

Flying Tiger arranged elaborate plans for the escape, and the spokesman said those on the plane would have faced almost certain death if they had not got out of Vietnam.

"Everyone associated with Americans would be scheduled for extermination," insisted Gary Kangieser, manager of Flying Tiger's Saigon office and one of those who arranged the undercover escape operation.

The spokesman said the refugees were given two hours' notice before they were picked up on street corners in Saigon by a U.S. government bus with blacked-out windows, driven through three police barricades on their way to the airport, and then flown out on a company cargo plane earlier this week.

They first went to Guam and then Honolulu, where they received customs, immigration and health clearance. When they arrived here they seemed weary and a bit confused.

The company said it would help care for their Vietnamese employees until they can be placed in other company jobs and helped to find homes.

Guam ran out of room for refugees Saturday, and the United States suspended evacuation flights to the island until it could build more accommodations.

Some 20,400 Americans and

Vietnamese are now jammed on Guam, and Gov. Richardo Bordallo said as many as 130,000 may pass through there.

A World Airways 727 carrying 207 Montagnard orphans, aged 9 to 12, was also en route from Honolulu to Oakland. Their evacuation was being sponsored by the Danish Vietnamese Society and they were to be flown to Denmark when arrangements are completed.

Coast Opinion Mixed Over Viet Refugees

By DOUGLAS FRITZSCHE
Of the Daily Pilot Staff

Thousands of Vietnamese refugees being airlifted daily from besieged Saigon, ultimately are destined to arrive in the United States.

A scattered spot sampling of Orange Coast residents resulted in mixed reactions to the pending arrivals.

Ron Bertucci of Corona del Mar, an auto parts salesman, describes himself as a "superhawk."

"This is a place of freedom," said Bertucci, "and we've opened our doors to immigrants for years. There is no reason to deny them now. Here at least, these people will have a chance."

Mike Honarvar of Laguna Beach, a shop owner, is an immigrant himself. He does not think large numbers of Vietnamese

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OPINION...

should be allowed to immigrate.

"I am a foreigner and I don't have much right to criticize the government," said Honarvar. "But I can't close my eyes to reality. Unemployment is what, 8 or 9 percent? I think if we had our own problems straightened out there would be room for them."

Daniel Blick of Fountain Valley, a truck driver, said, "I don't think they should be brought to this country. We're overpopulated enough already. They don't speak the language and I think they would be misfits. It is a waste of money."

Jack Holland of Costa Mesa, a mechanic, had mixed emotions. "It's hard to say what we should do," he said. "We've got our own problems when you figure how many people are on unemployment and welfare."

Refugees from terror

WE HAVE a responsibility to those South Vietnamese who fear for their lives when their government collapses. We can't brush them off in defeat after encouraging them during 20 years of war.

They are hostages to history, theirs and ours.

The question of numbers must be considered in light of the 38,000 refugees we accepted after the failure of the Hungarian revolution in 1956 and the 650,000 refugees we accepted from Castro's Cuba.

Our responsibility to the anti-Communist Vietnamese is greater than was our responsibility to the anti-Communist Hungarians and the anti-Communist Cubans because our involvement in their struggle was greater.

WE ARE eager to accept Vietnamese orphans. Those children who are of mixed parentage are certainly our responsibility and would suffer under the Communists because of their American blood. But those other healthy Vietnamese orphans who are simply waifs have a chance for a normal life growing up in their native land, among their own people, even under the Communists.

Not so with the adult Vietnamese who fought the Commu-

nists. They stand in great need of a sanctuary from terror. And yet we are not so eager to accept them, according to a recent Harris poll.

California officials, including Gov. Brown and our U. S. senators, have expressed justifiable concern about a possible flood of aliens into this state, which would complicate our unemployment and welfare problems.

THE REFUGEE problem should not be a burden on any state. It is a national problem. It resulted from the foreign policies of the federal government. Federal officials must promptly assume full responsibility for the refugees and their resettlement.

Comprehensive plans should have been made long ago. Federal officials were probably reluctant to admit the possibility of this contingency. Now a crash program must be implemented in Washington.

Those who arrive today at Camp Pendleton shouldn't just be dumped in our lap.

It is up to Washington to make sure the exiles have a fair chance for a new start in a new land. Accepting them is not only our responsibility, it is in line with our finest traditions.

"Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me. I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

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COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS
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REFUGEE CLIPS
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Pendleton One of 3 U.S. Bases to House Refugees

BY RICHARD WEST

Times Staff Writer

The Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base near Oceanside, Elgin Air Force Base in Florida and Ft. Chaffee in Arkansas were named by the Pentagon Monday as reception centers for Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees.

Each base will care for up to 20,000 refugees at any one time during a period of 90 days or more, a Pentagon spokesman said in Washington.

The first planeload of refugees destined for Camp Pendleton was expected to arrive at El Toro Marine Air Station in Orange County by noon today. The refugees will be bused the remaining 25 miles to the nation's largest Marine base.

The Pentagon announcement brought quick reactions from federal,

Administration expands category of Vietnamese refugees who may settle in the United States. Part 1, Page 5.

county and city officials representing the Camp Pendleton and El Toro areas.

Rep. Clair Burgener (R-Calif.), whose district includes Camp Pendleton and the communities near it, said the Pentagon decision "has caused understandable concern among many of my constituents."

"I hope the federal government will do all in its power to prevent any additional financial burden being placed on San Diego County or communities surrounding Pendleton," Burgener said in Washington.

"I further hope that what I have been told is true—that the selection of Pendleton will not result in San Diego County being a permanent home for more refugees than would normally be the case."

San Clemente Mayor Tony DiGiovanni, whose city is the community closest to the Camp Pendleton area where the Marine Corps plans to house the refugees, said he was "wor-

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ried about the state of health these people are in."

"I just have to assume they (the refugees) would be restricted to the camp, at least for a quarantine period," DiGiovanni said.

The mayor said his city of fewer than 20,000 "doesn't have any facilities to care for that many people. . . . The only facilities available are those on the base."

The health aspect of the arriving refugees also concerned Dr. John R. Philp, Orange County health officer.

Right after the Pentagon announcement, he ordered the commanding officer of El Toro "to confine all persons arriving at your station from Southeast Asia to the boundaries of your station."

The only exceptions to this order, Philp said, would be persons on military transports going on to other federal reservations, providing they do not disembark in Orange County, and those who obtain written permission from Philp's office.

Philp told the commanding officer of El Toro he was authorized to take this action under provisions of the California Health and Safety Code.

Chairman Dick Brown of the San Diego County Board of Supervisors said that bringing the refugees into his county "is surely not a California responsibility . . . and certainly not a San Diego County responsibility."

"If called upon to provide service and facilities, we will immediately respond, but we'd hope the federal government would reimburse us for any and all costs," he said.

Brown said he had asked the county's chief administrative officer, Dave Spear, to "set up a task force and get into any problems that might arise and be prepared to cope with them."

Marine officials at Pendleton were caught flatfooted by the Pentagon announcement—one source said they first learned about it from a radio newscast—but they quickly rallied to begin setting up housing, kitchens and health facilities for the refugees.

They planned to house the refugees at three facilities on the sprawling reservation—Camp Talega, the Christianitis area (normally used for summer reserve training) and Camp Onofre, an infantry training center.

The refugees will be housed in Quonset huts and barracks at Camp Talega and Camp Onofre and in a "tent city" hurriedly being erected in the Christianitis area.

First Marine Division engineers planned to pitch between 700 and 900 big squad tents.

The areas chosen to house the refugees are all in the extreme northern part of the base, not far from San Clemente.

A base spokesman said the preparations and care of the refugees may delay the retirement of the base commander, Brig. Gen. Paul G. Graham. He was scheduled to leave the corps Thursday.

Camp Pendleton already has a population of about 38,000, including 28,000 military personnel, 3,000 civilian workers and 7,000 military dependents.

One base source said the civilian workers with the civil service rank of GS5 and above were each being asked to take one refugee into their homes.

Lt. Col. Arthur Brill, the base public information officer, said every effort was being made by the Marine Corps to "do everything first-class" for the refugees—"make them as comfortable as possible."

"Everybody is working around the clock to get ready for them," he said. "You can imagine the logistics. We are looking around for cots, blankets, cribs for the children."

"We are making arrangements for medical examinations as part of the reception. There are dietary considerations, setting up mess halls, making arrangements for laundry, getting women volunteers to help with the children."

In San Diego, Dr. Donald Ramras, acting public health director, said he was not concerned about any possible spread of Asiatic diseases by the refugees "if they are retained within Camp Pendleton."

He said he understood they will stay at Pendleton only a short time.

But Ramras said one danger to be on guard against is the possible infection of volunteer workers who go on the base to help care for the refugees.

An El Toro spokesman said the air base is expecting an initial contingent of 700 refugees on nine planes within the next couple of days, with the first transport scheduled to land by noon today.

At the Pentagon, a spokesman said it was decided to start moving the refugees to the United States "in order to reduce the large buildup" of the Southeast Asians at U.S. bases in the Philippines, Wake Island and Guam.

As of Monday, the spokesman said, about 38,000 refugees had been evacuated from war-torn areas—12,800 to the Philippines, 1,700 to Wake Island and 23,400 to Guam.

Samuel Goldberg, deputy assistant secretary of state for congressional relations, said in Washington that Pendleton, Chaffee and Eglin were chosen as reception centers because of their geographic distribution, favorable climate and available facilities.

The refugees will be sent out from these staging centers to all parts of the nation for settlement, he said.

Goldberg told The Times that the State Department is encouraged by the response of volunteer organizations that want to help find homes for the refugees.

"Even a group like the Tolstoy Foundation is interested," he said. "Normally they're interested in refugees from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe."

"And United Hias, a group that normally takes care of Jewish refugees, is interested."

Dean Brown, head of the inter-agency task force set up by President Ford to coordinate refugee settlement, was reported pleased and en-

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couraged by the response of volunteer agencies whose representatives he met with in Washington over the weekend.

But in Sacramento, Gov. Brown reportedly balked at a request by the federal government that he make available \$100,000 to set up temporary facilities to aid the refugees in California.

Mario Obledo, secretary of the state Health and Welfare Agency, said Brown wants more information on the refugee situation before he uses his authority to release the funds under emergency provisions of the state budget.

"The governor is holding back even though the State Department assured him that the state would be reimbursed for the expenditure later," Obledo said.

Obledo said he understood that Californians may be asked to provide temporary shelter for the refugees in their homes.

"The federal government is confused and disorganized," Obledo said. "It's a chaotic situation."

In Los Angeles later, Brown said of the refugee situation that California "cannot afford" to have any more unemployed people living here.

He quipped that it may be "four years, possibly," before the state learns just what are the federal government's plans for the refugees.

In another comment from Washington on the refugees, Rep. Burt L. Talcott (R-Calif.), whose district embraces Camp Roberts near San Luis Obispo, said he was "pleased to announce" that neither Roberts nor Camp San Luis Obispo will be used to shelter the refugees.

"Generally my district was more positive, understanding and compassionate than some other areas," he said. "But there is another feeling that, damn it, we have too many Orientals."

If they all gravitate to California, the tax and welfare rolls will get overburdened, and we already have our share of illegal aliens."

Talcott boasted that he "put a lot of pressure on the State and Defense departments not to permit all of the refugees to be located in California."

L. A. TIMES SECT.

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Refugees Surprise Pendleton Officials

By SAUL SHAPIRO
Staff Writer

CAMP PENDLETON — When the first Vietnamese refugees arrived at Camp Talega here Tuesday noon, it caught government and military officials and reporters off-guard.

Instead of the war-wary refugees, wide-eyed in amazement at their new American homes, the gathering of officials that met the initial

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contingent of escapees were greeted by well-dressed women and children escorted by American men.

The first seven busloads, in fact, looked more like a Sunday school outing than anything else. The group included numerous wives, children, and all sorts of in-laws of Americans. Others were friends of Americans, who had aided them in their escape.

The White House Task Force in Washington has decided to call the present group at Camp Pendleton and the other two evacuation centers, "high echelon" refugees. The so-called "hard-core" refugees will not be arriving until later.

State department officials at the scene were doing a quick reversal of their announcement of plans for quartering the 700 refugees for 90 days, when the 84 Americans in the group complained to reporters that they were being held prisoner by the agency's red tape.

James Magellas, a representative from the department's Agency for International Development, started quickly to soothe the Americans by opening a processing center in one of the quonset huts and the Americans quickly fell into line.

Some of them were particularly anxious to leave with their wards since they had evening plane tickets from Los Angeles to places such as Milwaukee and Washington, D.C.

Reporters from all other the country, who had been advised that they would not be able to interview refugees until much later, had Americans confronting them with their plight.

One frustrated woman journalist left the scene, announcing, "I thought this was going to be a great humanitarian effort, but they're all Americans."

Not all were Americans, however, and journalists scurried about to find bonafide refugees.

Howard Chan, 26, New York, was mistaken for a Vietnamese at first by Americans who marveled at his English.

Chan, though, was bringing his fiance, Phung Xay Nu, 25, a secretary for AID, back to the United States.

His courtship of his future bride had been hampered by paperwork, so he took matters into his own hands and got her out of Saigon several days

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Refugees Surprise Officials

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before the North Vietnamese moved into town.

"The day I left, things were really terrible. There was a strict 2 a.m. curfew. So at a quarter-to-two, I told my fiancé to get packed because we were leaving.

"Now after all that, we've got to get back to New York where we can get married."

Le Hang Ngoc Elder, a beautiful 18 year-old Vietnamese girl, told reporters that she was a mail-order bride and eager to be with her husband in Santa Ana.

She said that she had advertised for a American husband in an English-language newspaper in Saigon last November. She was encouraged by a Vietnamese friend who had an American husband.

"I like Americans," said Le Hang, who was orphaned at two when an aunt and uncle were killed by the Viet Cong.

She is married to Thomas Elder, a 48 year-old construction worker, who won the affections of his wife over 45 other aspirants responding to the ad.

One woman disembarking from a bus asked if she could call someplace named 'Ohio'.

Mrs. Cuc Bennett, the Vietnamese wife of an American official on the international commission charged with overseeing the Paris Peace accords, carried a handful of coins to call her sister-in-law in Cleveland. Her husband was still in Saigon.

An Air Force major from New York led eight Vietnamese through Camp

Talega. He said they were all unrelated to him.

"I'm not related to them except for the time being on paper," he remarked. "I met them while I was stationed in 'Nam and they're my friends. I just had to get them out, so I told the authorities I was taking out my wife and in-laws.

"So I lied, so what? The authorities must have known I was lying but they knew that was the only way to save their lives."

Other Americans, such as Gordie

Dolan, a civilian contractor from Minnesota, and Greg Bowers, a civilian mechanic from Los Angeles, had been laid off from jobs late last year and were bringing home their Vietnamese families.

Some of the new arrivals got preferential treatment.

Gen. Cao Van Vien, recently retired as chief of the South Vietnamese joint general staff, got off with other refugees at El Toro, but was whisked away by commanding officer Brig. Gen. Robert Taylor.

Refugees: Waiting in Limbo...

By ANN SALISBURY
Herald-Examiner Staff Writer

CAMP PENDLETON — This is a city of incongruity.

Immigration workers complete stacks of paperwork as busloads of refugees continue arriving.

Hundreds of Southeast Asians wait in a limbo.

A former Green Beret plays games with a 12-year-old boy he brought from Saigon. The boy clutches a yellow music box and listens to its song — "Raindrops Keep Falling on My Head." He cries when asked to give it up.

A well-dressed history professor wanders the Marine base streets and begs for a look at

a newspaper. Mothers wash clothes, change diapers, crack eggs and peel hoarded oranges for their children.

It is a time for eerie reflection. But the immigrants do not want to think. Some are bitter. Some feel betrayed.

Others are trying to cope with a strange combination of emotions: relief at being rescued, and overwhelming regret for leaving their families behind.

A pretty 23-year-old Vietnamese bride puts it this way. "I feel trapped in a foreign country. I can't go back. I'm afraid for my family, but I'll never know what has happened to them. And I don't know what to expect."

Clouds have cleared from the sky. The sun

is shining on the rolling hillsides. Fields of yellow flowers ripple in the breeze and new green leaves are sprouting on the sycamore trees.

But life is a stream of suppressed images and thoughts which have bombarded the refugees during the past week. They emerge like unwelcome enemies into consciousness and are pushed away again.

"Where are you from?" a middle-aged mother from Na Trang is asked. "I don't know," she hesitates. "I forget."

"Where are you going?" "I don't know."
A 28-year-old father from Saigon says he doesn't know why he left the city. "Maybe I'll know after a few months," he muses.

Former Army 1st Lt. Ellis Edwards, of Oklahoma City, is anxious to talk. He has missed five weeks' work as an investment broker to bring 19 family members and friends out of Saigon.

"I'm not going to let this country forget what it has done," he says. "People don't realize they're losing their freedom. If

America does not defend the free world, no other country will. Future wars will be bigger and I don't want to see Americans suffer the way the Vietnamese have."

Wade Johnson, an American contractor who worked 11 years in Vietnam building bridges, the U.S. Embassy, and reconstruction work on the Saigon Palace, feels loss.

"The last 11 years of my life is down the tubes because Congress didn't get on the ball. That's a long time. There's nothing to look back on. It's gone."



A Vietnamese woman pauses to write a short note to the relatives left behind in Saigon. She has no idea when or if it will be delivered.

Some things remain constant for women everywhere — even refugees in the uncertain wait at Camp Pendleton. These South Vietnamese matrons commandeer GI wash basins to do the family laundry.



Herald-Examiner Photos

Refugee Bases Revving Up

By STEVE COMUS
Herald-Examiner Staff Writer
CAMP PENDLETON —

Nearly 1,000 more South Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees are expected to arrive here today as America's massive trans-Pacific airlift continues to aid those fleeing war-torn Southeast Asia.

As many as 3,500 people have been bused here since Tuesday when the massive airlift started bringing refugees from preprocessing stations in Guam and the Philippines.

"We are landing planes from evacuation centers in the Far East nearly every two hours around the clock," a spokesman at nearby Toro Marine Corps Air Station said.

"We are processing the refugees as fast as possible. When one flight is processed, another flight is ready to set down."

A field hospital here has treated 24 cases since the refugee center opened earlier this week — the most serious a press photographer with a broken arm, said Dr. Ward Cades of the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare.

Most medical treatment has been for colds and anxiety, he said, adding that no cases so far have called for quarantines. Although many of the female refugees are pregnant,

no babies have been born here, Cades said. Five babies have been born to refugees on Guam.

Immigration spokesman Donald Day said security checks on all aliens classified as refugees will be conducted by various government agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Even if "derogatory information" about any of the refugees is uncovered, "it's inconceivable that these people will be returned to the situation from which they just escaped," Day said.

Immigration and HEW of-

ficials here also processed paperwork as rapidly as possible, hoping to clear at least 1,000 persons each day.

A steady stream of chartered buses flowed from El Toro 15 miles away in Orange County, to the remote refugee quonset hut and tent city at Camp Pendleton, the nation's largest Marine Corps base.

After dropping off new arrivals, the buses were filled with refugees leaving for their new homes in this country.

The entire evacuation program is being funded with money left over from budgeted Cambodian aid, another spokesman said.



Herald-Examiner photo.

Newly arrived Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees at Camp Pendleton read of Saigon sur-

render. Meanwhile, Marines continue to build more tent cities to handle up to 18,000 refugees.

Wednesday, April 30, 1975



TENT CITY — A few of the hundreds of first Vietnamese refugee arrivals at Camp Pendleton follow a marine to their

quarters. Beyond them are tents pitched this week in preparation for receiving nearly 20,000 refugees evacuated from South

Vietnam. They will eventually be processed by immigration authorities and placed in various parts of the country.

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CHOW LINE — Vietnamese refugees receive meals from marine mess personnel at a hastily erected field kitchen on Camp Pendleton after their

arrival this week from the Far East. These first arrivals were reported to be of the higher class and from the top echelons of South

Vietnamese society, many the families of Americans or civilians who worked for U.S. government interests there.



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\$500 MILLION SOUND BIT FOR REFUGEES

ALSO RELATED;
O'SIDE BLADE
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Kissinger Expects 70,000

CONGRESS

Refugee bases here revving up: Page A-2.

'I'm glad I did it,' President Ford says of evacuation program: Page A-4.

'Jobs for Americans' plan proposed by State Health and Welfare chief: Page A-3.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress will be asked for money to care for perhaps up to 70,000 refugees from Indochina, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said Wednesday.

Elsewhere, Assistant Secretary of State Philip Habib said it probably will cost the United States about \$500 million over a year to resettle the Vietnamese refugees.

Kissinger mentioned no costs when he talked briefly with reporters after a closed-door session with a House Appropriations subcommittee.

"We will be submitting a request to the Congress," he said. "We consider we have a moral obligation to tens of thousands of people who worked with us, relying on us, for 15 years. We are positive

(Continued on Page A-2 Col. 7)

Millions Asked for Refugees

(Continued from Page A-1)

the American people will fulfill that obligation."

Later, Rep. Thomas E. Morgan, chairman of the House International Relations Committee, said he would submit a \$327 million aid request to Congress if President Ford still wants it. He and Rep. William S. Broomfield of Michigan, the ranking Republican, said the measure might be voted on because the money is needed, not because it provides after-the-fact authority for the evacuation.

"There's an urgency here for this money," Broomfield said. "We've got to get it though."

The Senate had already approved the aid request but the House held up action when the evacuation was completed. It is still expected to have difficulty in the House.

In the first day after the surrender of the Saigon government, there was debate over both the evacuation and the conduct of the war.

Kissinger said that any estimate of the number of refugees above the 55,000 already in camps was speculative.

Thousands More Refugees Arriving

By SAUL SHAPIRO
Staff Writer

CAMP PENDLETON — "Higher echelon" Vietnamese refugees — the friends and relatives of Americans — continued to stream into Camp Talega here today.

More than 1,200 Vietnamese refugees had been bused into the makeshift refugee camp by noon and more than 400 were processed and released to American sponsors.

Base officials said another 1,600 are due today, and about 1,000 on Thursday.

Government officials are now estimating that the total number of Vietnamese evacuated from Saigon would be around 60,000 — far less than the 130,000 predicted earlier in the week.

The refugees are being processed through Camp Pendleton, Eglin Air Force Base in Florida and Fort Chaffee, Arkansas.

Camp Pendleton is expected to have a capacity for more than 18,000 refugees at three hastily prepared sites on the northwest edge of the base, just inland from San Clemente.

A tent and quonset hut city has already been erected at Camp Talega and facilities will also be provided at Camp Onofre and Camp Christianitos.

Officials working with the refugee operation said that the "hardcore" refugees would not be arriving in this country for several days.

The first arrivals on Tuesday caught State Department and military officials by surprise.

Obviously expecting war-torn refugees, the officials and reporters at the scene were instead greeted by 84 Americans and their 'dependents' demanding to be immediately released to their homes in Washington, Milwaukee, Santa Ana, and elsewhere.

James Magellas, a representative for the Agency for International Development, reversed field and began heeding the cries to be released, much to the approval of the travel-wary Americans.

Time magazine photographer Richard Swanson said that he had already purchased tickets for his wife and 11 relatives to the East Coast and was anxious to eliminate the red tape. Swanson, like others, was wary of the announced 90-day time limit that the

Pentagon had announced for internment at the camp.

In Washington, Rep. Clair Burgener's administrative aide Brad Hathaway announced that the 90-day stay was a misunderstanding.

Hathaway stated that refugees with sponsors were being placed as soon as possible and that the 90-day period only applied to refugees without sponsors.

Most of those refugees have yet to arrive.

Government officials at the Camp Pendleton have emphasized that the refugees leaving the base at this time were screened medically during a four-day stay on Guam and are again being checked by U.S. Health Department representatives.

ALSO RELATED;
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REFUGEE arriving at CamPen clutches doll. (Carman Photo)

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COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS
CODE PA
HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20380

REFUGEE CUPS
5-MAY-1975

Refugees settle in, eager to move on

By **BARBARA HERRERA**
TRIBUNE Staff Writer

CAMP PENDLETON — Freshly washed diapers and tiny socks went up yesterday on clothes lines strung between quonset huts on this Marine Corps base.

Children, clutching oranges and chocolate-nut candy bars like so many treasures, darted between squads of marching leathernecks.

Sedate, elderly Asian men and women tried clumsily to fathom the mysteries of eating prefrozen, batter-dipped fish and steamed rice with plastic forks and knives — not nearly so handy as chopsticks.

A horde of press representatives from all over the nation descended with ready notebooks, cameras and microphones.

And, amid such scenes, more than 2,000 refugees from Southeast Asia — Americans, Vietnamese and Cambodians — arrived here yesterday and Tuesday and settled into the quonset huts and field tents of Camp Talega, one of three sites hastily set up here to receive them.

The evacuees, without exception, seemed intent on one goal: to get out of the camp and on to their new homes and lives.

"When you have arrived in a peaceful country you hope for the freedom to show it to your children," lamented one young South Vietnamese father who with his family had arrived unsponsored. Families such as his may take up to six months to settle into new homes, officials say.

But evacuees' earlier reported fears that they may be quarantined here for 90 days appeared unfounded yesterday as more than 200 refugees were sent on to sponsoring friends and relatives around the country, following about 400 who had been sent on Tuesday.

One of the lucky ones was Dieu Thi Dahn Gilbertson.

"Please, I want to find my husband and go home," the young Vietnamese woman appealed to a Red Cross aide outside the barracks housing the agency's makeshift quarters. She held an infant in one arm and a toddler by the hand.

Only a few minutes after she supplied the phone number of her husband, Charles, who lives in Venice, Calif., the Red Cross worker returned smiling with the good news: "I have just talked on the phone to the president of your husband's company, and he has told your husband you are here. They are going to come and pick you up."

Tears of relief streamed down the pretty face of the diminutive Vietnamese woman. "I am happy," she said.

"I'm sure you are," replied Beatrice Warner, a hospital field director for the Red Cross. "I'm glad we can do something to bring happiness. God knows there are too many we can't help so easily."

Camp Talega, normally used as a billeting area to house Marine reservists during summer camps, is nestled among surprisingly pleasant-looking hills strewn with the green of live oak trees and the yellow of wild mustard, located about four miles inside the base's San Clemente entrance and east of I-5.

The faces inhabiting it yesterday were not the faces of suffering, ragged, impoverished Vietnamese whose flight from advancing Communist troops has been witnessed the last weeks by Americans through newspaper photographs and newsreel footage.

Almost all of these evacuees look well-dressed in Western-style clothes, their babies are kept warm in pretty sweaters and bonnets and soft blankets, and much of their luggage is expensive, American-made suitcases.

Only the old women wear traditional Vietnamese dress, while the young women are seen in colorful polyester pantsuits and some of the men wear coats and ties.

Many of these are highly skilled people from the middle and upper Vietnamese classes. Some are rumored by others to be carrying a wealth of jewels in their suitcases.

Already tensions are apparent as evacuees show strained tempers over red tape and some Americans say bitterly that Vietnamese are receiving preferred treatment over them.

Yet each person stepping from the buses, waiting in the processing lines, crouching Oriental-fashion in the doorways of quonset huts represents separate, but similar, human dramas.

Here are a few of the many:

Le Thi Mina Duc, 29, stylish in black pants and a black velvet blazer, fled with her parents, her 3-month-old child and two young sisters. For the second time, she has lost everything except the clothes on her back. The first time was in 1954 when she fled from North Vietnam to the South. This time she has also lost her husband. A South Vietnamese soldier, he could not leave.

But I felt I had to leave or face retaliation by the Communists for having left the North and working for the Americans," she said, tears coming to her eyes.

William Lemming and his Vietnamese wife, Thuy, were about to get into their rented car with their two daughters, Thu, 11, and Thuy, 10. The whole family looked happy.

"We have just flown here from San Francisco to pick up our two daughters, who were not able to get out of Saigon on a commercial plane," Lemming explained. "The parents had left Vietnam earlier."

"Were you frightened before you left Saigon?" an interviewer asked.

Thu, who speaks no English, answered with her mother acting as interpreter: "I was scared when a South Vietnamese soldier yanked my hair and said, 'Get out or I'll kill you, yellow hair.'"

Family called key to Vietnamese

TRIBUNE Dispatch

CAMP PENDLETON — The strength of Vietnamese settling in the United States will be their close family units.

That is the opinion of Dr. Nguyen The Anh, himself a refugee who arrived here Tuesday with his wife and three children.

"A Vietnamese feels at home anywhere if he is together with his family," Nguyen said.

A professor of history, Nguyen left his post at the University of Saigon and fled here because he feared Communist retaliation against his Philippine-born wife, Constance, who is an American citizen and

"because under the new government I would not be able to teach with the same objectivity that I value."

He is hoping soon to be reunited with his wife's family in Virginia, but he is not certain whether he will be able to get a job or what the future holds for his family.

Nguyen has no such doubts, however, about the future of the many young Vietnamese people arriving here with skills which he feels will contribute to American society.

"The Vietnamese are hard-working, thrifty people," he said.

"The young will adjust well and the old will help the young."

The effects of the Asian family

system can already be seen in the refugee camp at this Marine Corps base, Nguyen said.

"If one child has an orange, his mother sees to it that it is shared with all the children."

In Vietnamese society the family takes the place of the state in providing for the individual's welfare, Nguyen said.

The professor is skeptical, however, about the future of large families of refugees being brought here under the sponsorship of Americans who may not be able to afford to support them.

"How can one middle-income, former serviceman, married to a Viet-

strength

namese woman, afford to support her whole family of eight or 10 brothers and sisters as many are now promising to do?" Nguyen asked, reflecting doubts already voiced by some Americans.

"I fear that in these cases the family units may be broken up and many refugees unable to cope. The American sponsors will find that the refugees will want to go back to Vietnam."

The solution, he said, may lie in temporary government aid to help less-privileged refugees develop skills or develop handicraft talents many already have into profitable businesses. — Barbara Herrera

Duong Binh, 34, was lounging in front of a hut. He and his wife, their three children and his brother and sister arrived here with no sponsors. They fled Saigon because he worked as a security guard for the U.S. defense attache office, and they feared retaliation by Communist troops.

"I wish somebody could sponsor us, if only for a few hours, so we could get away from here and see your beautiful San Diego," he said.

"But I am very happy to have arrived in a peaceful country. As to the future for my family and me, I must wait. But I am sure that there is a place for us somewhere."



PENDLETON PORTRAITS — Beatrice Warner of the Red Cross, top, tells a refugee, Mrs. Charles Gilbertson, that her husband will

pick her up, while refugee children enjoy snacks, center, and a joyful run, above. — Photos by John Price, Evening Tribune Staff



SAN DIEGO EVENING TRIBUNE

SECT D, PAGE 1 (Cont)

1 MAY 75



SAN DIEGO EVENING TRIBUNE

SECT D, PAGE 1 (cont)

1 MAY 75

San Diegan Arrives With 23 Refugees

CAMP PENDLETON — A San Diego man took home 23 of his Vietnamese relatives and friends Wednesday after making a harrowing last-minute escape from Saigon.

Nate Allen, 44, a engineer, took a Chinese Airlines flight to South Vietnam last Friday — the last commerical flight to the country — to rescue as many as his wife's relatives as he could. They escaped amid Viet Cong rocket attacks.

Allen, who met his wife in 1965 while he worked in South Vietnam, told newsmen of his six-day odessey as his smiling family looked on.

Allen said that when he reached Saigon on April 25, he sought the parents of his wife, Lam, in the suburbs and searched for the relatives of two friends plus their neighbors.

Allen said that he was familiar with the area around Saigon and knew places where he could take the Vietnamese to be safe, while he hurriedly arranged exit visas. He also managed to acquire a bus, which he drove through four South Vietnamese checkpoints before arriving at Tan Son Nhut Airport in Saigon.

Allen said he had to "grease the way" with some South Vietnamese officials, whom he paid an estimated \$2,000 in bribes. But, he added that he may have been fortunate. There were reports that bribes of \$200,000 were being offered by people hoping to leave.

"Some of the officials would stamp the papers and reach out for some green in the same motion," Allen said.

One official made matters simple by declaring a middle-age man as a seven year-old boy. He added an orphan to the group as a 'bonus' and left him off in Guam.

Allen said he spent nine hours in Saigon, but three days waiting at the airport to leave the beleaguered city.

With 24 people under his direction, Allen flew out of Saigon on an Air Force C141, the last American plane out. As the plane took off, Viet Cong rocket fire hit the airport, killing two American marines.

In Guam, they spent 24 hours in a makeshift refugee compound.

Refugees Continue To Arrive

By WAYMAN DUNLAP
Staff Writer

CAMP PENDLETON — With clockwork regularity, Vietnamese refugees and dependents continued to stream into Camp Pendleton today.

And just as methodically, those that had ultimate destinations were processed and allowed to leave.

More than 5,000 persons had swarmed into this giant training base's hastily erected tent cities as of noon as a contingent of volunteer workers and government officials worked diligently to assist the new citizens.

Lt.Col. Arthur Brill, base public information officer and defense department spokesman for the operation, spent a harried morning denying stories that Pendleton would receive more than 70,000 of the evacuees.

Obviously exhausted after being up most of the night, Brill was asked about a report that, since the other two bases in Arkansas and Florida were not ready, Camp Pendleton would have to process most or all of the refugees.

"That's strictly an unfounded rumor," Brill declared wearily. "Our guidance has not changed. The AP (Associated Press) put a retraction out and it's strictly speculation as far as we know."

The Los Angeles Times printed a story this morning, quoting government sources and William C. Wild, chief civil coordinator for the State Department's Agency for International Development, as saying that "more than likely" all refugees will pass through here.

"At this point in time," Brill reiterated, "our guidance has not changed; Fort Chaffee is gearing up to receive their first batch of refugees tomorrow."

Eglin AFB in Florida was also to start accepting refugees today or Friday.

A streamlined centralized processing system has been

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Refugees At Pendleton ...

(Continued From Page 1)

established, Brill said, and "hopefully we can get refugees who are sponsored or who are dependents or American citizens out a lot quicker, perhaps without even the necessity of being billeted."

As of 8 a.m., 4,977 persons had streamed through Pendleton's gates, arriving almost hourly now at El Toro Marine Base on giant airliners direct from Guam. A few are landing at Norton AFB near San Bernardino.

Camps Talega, San Onofre and Christianitas were utilized Wednesday night, Brill said, and two dining facilities are in operation, one each at Onofre and Talega.

"What will happen basically now," he said, "is that when flights come in, they will drop them off at the central processing point where they will go through immigration, Health, Education and Welfare and the social agency groups. Then, depending on the situation, they will either be billeted or those who have sponsors and those eligible to go will leave."

The immigrants will also receive Social Security cards so they may begin work as soon as they find jobs, spokesmen said.

Among the agencies assisting in the intake are volunteers and regular personnel from the Oceanside-Carlsbad office of the American Red Cross. A spokesman for that group urged former or present members to contribute their services, as well as persons who have qualified in the back yard swim program.

Those wishing to do so should call

722-2189, the spokesman said.

Also, the Marine Corps and the State Dept. are setting up schools for the children, including classes in the English language, as well as job counseling for adults, some of whom may spend six months in the camps.

A State Dept. spokesman said the federal government would pay for transportation of refugees to anywhere in the United States where a sponsor, an individual or organization, can provide a job, home or start in life.

Recreation facilities are also being established here for those who "aren't going to be let off the base," a spokesman said, because of orders restricting unsponsored Vietnamese to the refugee camps.

While federal officials and volunteers groups work on their behalf, the refugees occupy their time watching the children playing, or in trying to make telephone calls to American friends or acquaintances. Others sit patiently, or in bewilderment, on their bunks in the quonset huts.

Evidence of discontent among some base personnel was also beginning to filter through this morning.

Angry housewives called The Blade-Tribune to complain that refugees were using the base commissary and post exchange, saying they had been given permission by the secretary of the Navy.

A base spokesman, however, said he had heard nothing official and in Washington, a spokesman for the Navy secretary said no such

authorization had been given.

However, the Camp Pendleton officer commented: "It could be that there are Vietnamese women with ID cards who are the wives of personnel who are using the PX. But they'd be allowed to do so anyway; if they were in there last week, nobody would have noticed."

Meanwhile, Camp Pendleton commander Brig.Gen. Paul Graham has called city fathers in surrounding communities to assure them that the refugees will not become a burden on their citizens.

Graham said he took it upon himself to make the calls because of reports that they were concerned about the possibility of having to provide aid to the refugees.

Graham said most of the early arrivals at the base have been largely professional people such as doctors, lawyers and government officials.

A public health official said no serious communicable diseases have been detected among the refugees who have arrived so far. One case of asthma, a few colds and one boy with a slight fever has been the extent, he said.

Screenings were also being conducted to determine if any Vietnamese with criminal backgrounds had slipped through, the spokesman said.

Vista Mayor Frank Meyer told a reporter that he felt it was American's humanitarian duty to aid the refugees, "but they should be placed in the Orient where they would be in a familiar environment."



REFUGEE mothers feeds her child in makeshift dining room on Camp Pendleton.

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MARINE gives refugee children an English lesson this morning.

OCEANSIDE BLADE TRIBUNE, SECT. / PAGE / (cont) DATE / MAY 75

Evacuees already 'American'

By JIM MOLNAR
Staff Writer

(Ed. note: See editorial, p.4)

CAMP PENDLETON

Every one of these people, from the week-old infant to the fragile looking old woman in the wrinkled silk slacks, is wearing a tiny white plastic bracelet on his or her wrist.

The bracelets bear numbers which will be for days, perhaps weeks, the primary form of identification—at least to the American military, medical and government personnel who are organizing them.

In other ways as well, the refugees' tent city may be likened to a nursery in a large metropolitan hospital. The rows of beds in the quonset huts and Marine tents will berth about 5,500 persons who are entering a new world, a new life.

For the present at least, the hospital simile should not be extended too far.

In many ways, the new world of America is not so new to the plane loads and bus loads of Vietnamese who have arrived so far at tent city.

Instead of the traditional Vietnamese garb which Vietnam veterans will remember as the dress of the war-scourged peasants in the tiny northern hamlets, most are wearing American stock sport shirts, print dresses, jeans and tee-shirts. Many of the children—and there are many, many children—are wearing baseball caps and Disneyland sweaters as they play catch in the dirt alleys between the huts and tents.

Many are carrying expensive camera equipment and taking snapshots as if they were on vacation.

As a matter of fact, the most serious complaint this reporter heard during a several hour stay at the camp was the statement from one refugee as he marched from one quonset hut to another, "It's not a bad system you've got here—except you've got a water problem." The faucet in his quarters wasn't working correctly.

Many of the Marines

organizing the group were in pretty bad shape, however. The corporal who accompanied The Vista Press team through the camp had been on duty for 36 hours straight. The sergeant who was classifying the people as they descended from the military and commercial buses hadn't had any sleep for 48.

The moods of all were cheery, though, except when our guide was told by a major he would be on duty for the rest of the night because he was the only one available to operate the generator which provided light to the compound.

As he walked through camp and talked with the refugees, one of the reporters from newspapers and news services from around the world seemed shocked. "Why they're all Americans!" he said.

These Vietnamese seemed to react to press people in much the same way as they had in Saigon, according to some of the Marines. The young children and many of their mothers would step gingerly in front of anyone carrying a camera and pose dramatically for a picture.

Bus drivers said the children were wide-eyed and excited as they drove into Pendleton on the way to their temporary home. They squealed with delight at the huge cabbage patches alongside the road and stared disbelievingly at the orange groves. Oranges are a high-priced delicacy in Vietnam.

Robert Harmon Fitchett, Jr.

arrived late yesterday afternoon with his mother. They were met at the bus by his

father who had arrived from Saigon earlier.

At seven-days-old, Robert Harmon Fitchett, Jr. is the youngest American citizen among the refugees. He was born on Guam in the course of the evacuation, a nine pound, three and one-half ounce baby boy. His mother, only 100 pounds herself, squatted near

the rows of Samsonite and American Tourister luggage which conveniently carried many of the refugees' belongings around the world. Robert Harmon Fitchett, Jr. was contentedly drinking his milk from a sterile glass bottle.

His father seemed angry. He said he was retired from the military and hadn't worked in Saigon for the past six months. "I came back to get a job. I don't get thrown into a federal prison first for cussing out the President, Congress and the Ambassador."

He expounded, "They're sitting on their dead asses in Washington. What are we going to do with these refugees, they're asking. What do they mean? What did they do with the Hungarian refugees in 1953? Where's the problem?"

Thrown in a federal prison for cussing out the president? It sounded as though Robert Harmon Fitchett, Sr., had lived in Saigon for a long, long time.



Staff photo by Don Bartlett

NEW WORLD . . . A young Vietnamese evacuee sits pensively on his family's luggage at Camp Pendleton, looking, wondering, waiting for whatever this new country and its people offer for his future. The Marine in

the background is one of the hundreds of military personnel who have been working with the evacuees for as long as 48 hours without sleep, processing, giving food, aid and shelter in a startling example of military efficiency.

Refugees settle in Pendleton 'city'

By BOB MacDONALD
T-A Staff Writer

CAMP PENDLETON — The first 600 of a possible 18,000 Vietnam refugees arrived Tuesday at this 125,000-acre military base, and for the most part, they appeared to be pleased with what they saw.

After a frantic 24-hour period during which Marines swept and tidied up old barracks at Camp Talega, once the home of the famed First Marine Division in World War II, 50 Quonset huts and 90 tents were readied into a small city for the visitors.

Flown into El Toro Marine Air Station near Santa Ana from Guam, the refugees were bused from that point to Camp Talega, where they were given a brief welcome and assigned to various huts and tents in the area.

Families were assigned in quarters that were adequate for their number, and each person was given a packet of belongings to help start his new life in the United States.

The packets for babies included nursing bottles, candy bars, Kleenex, a blanket, cotton swabs, a toothbrush and toothpaste.

For the adults, the packets, hastily assembled during the night by volunteer Marines and their wives as well as members of the Red Cross, contained soap, deodorant, cigarettes and combs.

Camp Talega is at the northernmost sector of Camp Pendleton, abutting the Orange County line, and the mayor of nearby San Clemente issued a warning Tuesday to Pendleton's commanding general, Paul G. Graham,

that the Vietnamese refugees were not to be allowed into his city.

Other city officials, such as those of Oceanside and San Diego, also expressed concern that contagious diseases might be spread if the refugees were allowed to stray off the base.

Only a couple of miles separate Camp Talega and the San Clemente home of former president Richard M. Nixon.

Lt. Col. Arthur Brill, public relations officer for the base, said Tuesday that there were 30 hospital corpsmen and a score of doctors on hand for the first arrivals and that the health problem would be closely watched.

"Any who are ill will be sent immediately to the U.S. Naval Hospital in Balboa Park," he said.

Brill said that other camps, just south of Talega, were being readied for future refugees who presumably will be coming in the next few days.

"Camp San Onofre, several miles to the south of Talega, has 89 Quonsets, each of which will accommodate 20 persons, and the camp will be outfitted with tents for the refugees," Brill said.

The Naval Hospital has devised a menu for three meals a day for the Vietnamese and has set aside a special ward for those who need medical attention.

Brill said that altogether there is room for 18,080 displaced persons in the northernmost sector of Pendleton, and if need be, the space will be readied.

There are three bases that the
Cont. On Page A-4, Col. 2

ESCONDIDO TIMES ADVOCATE SECT 1, PAGE 1 DATE: 30 APR 75

Refugees settle in Pendleton

Cont. From Page A-1

government has designated as camps for the refugees, Pendleton, Ft. Chaffee, Ark., and Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.

The total number of Vietnamese who were evacuated before Saigon fell is just short of 40,000, less than one-third the number the U.S. military hoped to evacuate.

Washington has said that church groups and other voluntary organizations will take over the chore of finding permanent homes for the refugees. A report from Guam Tuesday said that it is hoped 6,000 of them a day will be flown out of that island to the United States.

Wake Island and Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines also are being used as clearing houses for the Vietnamese.

To finance the evacuation, the administration first used up \$5 million of a budget for the Office of Refugees and Migration and then dipped into a \$40 million fund set aside for postwar recovery in Indochina.

Requests for additional financing are pending in Congress.

 ESCONDIDO TIMES ADVOCATE SECT 1, PAGE 1 (cont) DATE: 30 APR 75

Refugee Cost At Pendleton

\$6 Million Since Monday

By WAYMAN DUNLAP
Staff Writer

CAMP PENDLETON — More than 8,000 refugees, at a cost of \$2 million a day, have been received here as of this morning, and more are flooding in hourly.

Brig. Gen. Paul G. Graham, base commander, confirmed that over \$6 million was spent during the first three days in obtaining items needed to construct and outfit the three tent cities thrown up by weary, sweating marines working 14 to 24 hour shifts.

Graham, through a spokesman, said the cost would decline but the number of people swarming the dusty

valleys in the northern end of the base has not.

It was also confirmed that Cambodian refugees would begin arriving Saturday, but the exact number was not known.

Lt. Col. Arthur Brill said this morning that of the 8,314 refugees who have arrived, 3,230 have been processed and already departed the base.

But replacements are not in short supply.

The first plane to land with evacuees Tuesday has already flown the 13,000 mile round trip to Guam and offloaded 378 more. As the last

refugee was leaving the runway, the "Holidayliner Freedom" roared off the runway at El Toror Marine Base, headed back to Guam.

Meanwhile, at Camp Pendleton, reporters from around the world interviewed the new arrivals and those who have been here for days, coming up with tragic stories of the lonely and disheartened.

Young wives whose husbands were killed, but their new American families refused to take them in; old women who have no place to go and no sponsors have arrived at the base. They are those whom the government has labeled "hard core" refugees, war victims with little status or influence.

But other stories are also circulating. There's one about the rich Vietnamese who left the base and proceeded directly to San Diego, where he paid cash for a new Cadillac, then returned to the

Refugees ...

(Continued From Page 1)

processing center to pick up his family.

And there have been complaints that some of the young women are making improper suggestions to the marines in the area, but these complaints, telephoned in to the newspaper by angry housewives, have not been confirmed.

Others, who have visited the area report that it was obvious the first refugees were from the affluent class, judging by the rings and bracelets they were wearing.

The Marine Corps, charged with a tremendous logistical problem, has set to it with dogged determination. Bringing in bulldozers, they've begun to scrape the barren hills flat to erect more tents to complement the 1,000 or more already constructed.

Tons of rice and thousands of chopsticks have been purchased and delivered to the camps for the new arrivals. Portable toilets are being trucked in as well as more cots, blankets and health items.

The California Highway Patrol, which has been escorting the buses from El Toro, is also facing a problem in finding enough cars and officers to meet the increasing demand.

(Continued On Page 2)

Around the country, opposition to the sudden influx is surfacing, including calls by Illinois Senator Charles Percy and former Georgia Gov. Jimmie Carter to resettle the immigrants in some other part of the world, preferably the Orient.

Meanwhile, state department officials are busily assuring the public that the government does not intend to create Vietnamese versions of "Little Havanas" in any part of the country. Approximately 400,000 Cubans settled in and around Miami, Fla. after the Castro takeover in their country.

And in Arkansas, local residents are picketing Fort Chaffee, where refugees are expected to start arriving Saturday.

"They say it's a lot colder here than it is in Vietnam," said Mrs. Johnnie Calhoun, who was preparing protest signs. "With a little luck, maybe they'll take pneumonia and die."

Refugee Flow Filling Tents At Pendleton

By STEVE COMUS
Herald-Examiner Staff Writer

CAMP PENDLETON — Busloads of Vietnamese refugees are becoming a common sight here as government agencies work round the clock to process and house the rising number of persons being flown to this country from Southeast Asia.

Quonset hut and tent cities steadily are filling up as flights to El Toro Marine Air Station in Orange County and Norton Air Force Base near San Bernardino touch down at hourly intervals.

A total of 1,173 refugees arrived here yesterday, and nearly the same number is expected today. Tent city population is now more than 4,000, even though hundreds of persons are processed and leave each day.

Marine spokesmen said they expect to handle nearly 20,000 refugees here before the program is finished.

While paperwork is being processed, various federal agencies and volunteer organizations are working hard to set up schools and recreation areas for both children and adults.

For many of the adults, crash English courses here may be the only real exposure to the language they will have before leaving for a permanent home in the U.S.

No major health problems have arisen, a spokesman for the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare said, adding that three children have been hospitalized with

measles. Because of a measles problem on Guam, one of the processing points in the massive airlift project, all youngsters are being immunized, the spokesman said. Marine officials said that, starting tomorrow, many of the 80,000 refugees expected to be brought into this country will be taken to similar camps at Fort Chafee, Ark., and Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.

Meanwhile, details of Marines continue to construct more tent housing areas here, and refugees waiting for American sponsors or for clearance to leave sit in the doorways of their makeshift temporary homes or wander around the compound nicknamed "Little Saigon."

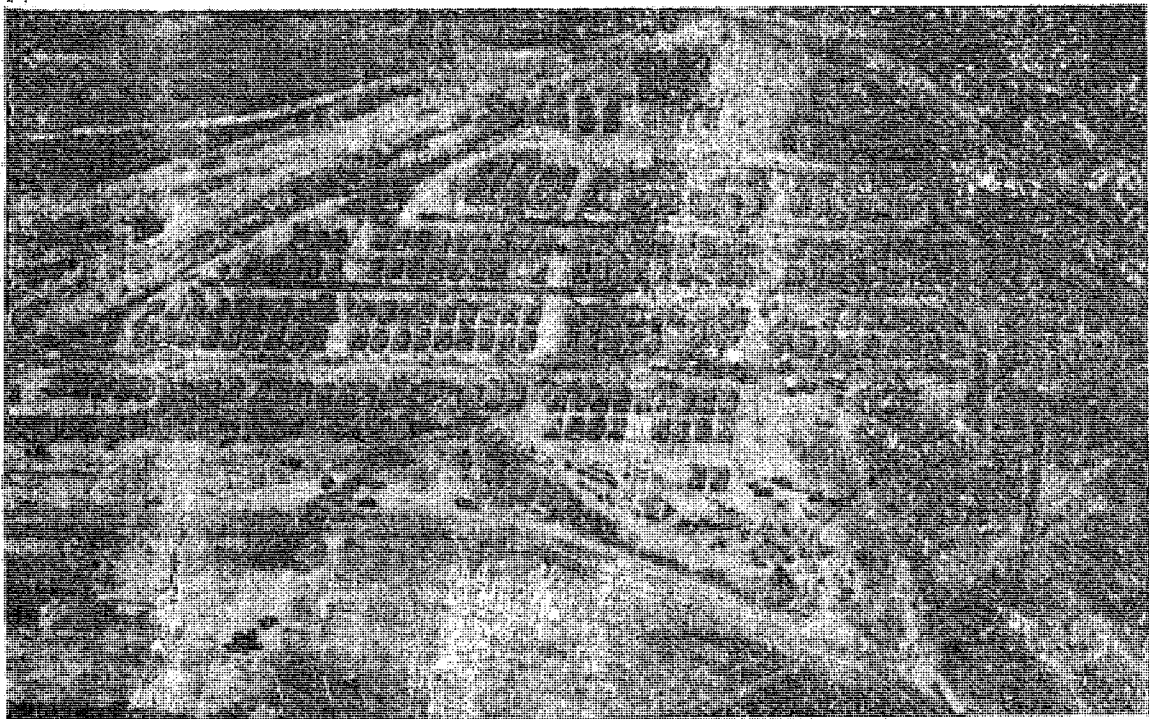
The federal government is paying the total cost of the resettlement program, which is expected to cost at least \$500 million.

Most of the refugees are from the upper echelons of Vietnamese society, and federal officials say they will pose no health problems or financial burden to local communities.

Agencies seeking to aid refugees include the Red Cross, International Rescue Committee, Church World Services, Lutheran League, Catholic Migration Conference, Tolstoy Foundation, United Hebrew Immigration Aid Service and American Fund for Czech Relief.

Any person or organization wanting to sponsor a refugee should contact one of those agencies, officials said.

Resettlement of S. Vietnamese Refugees in Southland Begins



INSTANT CITY — Air view of tents at Camp Pendleton that provide temporary homes for Vietnam refugees.

Marine Corp photo

L. A. TIMES SECT. **B**

PAGE **1**

DATE **3 MAY 75**

BY RICHARD WEST
and KATHY BURKE
Times Staff Writers

The first large resettlement of Vietnamese refugees in Southern California began Friday with the busing of 219 men, women, and children from Camp Pendleton to Loma Linda University near San Bernardino.

A total of 400 of the Vietnam evacuees will eventually be settled in the Loma Linda-San Bernardino-Riverside area under sponsorship of the Seventh-day Adventist-operated university.

They will be brought to Loma Linda University from Pendleton as fast as they arrive and are processed by federal officials, a university spokesman said.

Most of these refugees are Seventh-day Adventists. Many of them worked for the denomination's hospital near Saigon. Some were described as "part-time physicians," others as students, writers and editors.

As sponsor of the refugees, the university will find them places to live, jobs and will otherwise help them get accustomed to the American way of life.

Richard Weismeyer, director of public information for the university, said there has been an "outpouring" of sympathy for the refugees from all sectors of Loma Linda, a city of 10,000 with a strong Seventh-day Adventist influence.

Offers of homes and jobs for the refugees have already been forthcoming from the community, he said.

The first half of the refugees were being housed temporarily in the university gymnasium and being fed in a big field hospital tent converted to a kitchen and dining hall.

Physicians and nurses from the Loma Linda Medical Center were giving the refugees complete physical examinations—a process expected to be completed by Monday.

Meanwhile, the refugees were in "semi-quarantine" at the university. They were reported tired but uncomplaining and happy to have ended up in an American community that wants them.

Weismeyer said Marine Corps and federal officials "bent over backwards" and were "super-cooperative" when university authorities went to Pendleton Friday with chartered buses to pick up their charges.

With more than 100,000 Southeast Asian refugees still out in the Pacific waiting to come to the United States, Pendleton officials are anxious to move out the refugees now at the base as soon as possible, Weismeyer said.

As of Friday night, about 10,000 evacuees had arrived at Pendleton since the largest and most far-flung airlift of humans in aviation history went into operation between the

Los Angeles Times

CC PART II ↑
SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1975

Western Pacific and Southern California last Tuesday morning.

More than one-third of the arrivals—dependents of American military personnel and refugees with sponsors, like the Seventh-day Adventists—had already left the base for other destinations around the nation and in some foreign countries.

Better than 2,000 refugees arrived on 12 jetliners at El Toro Marine Corps Air Station in Orange County Friday en route to Pendleton. This compares with 25 planes with nearly 4,000 passengers on Thursday.

Three big jets are so far scheduled to land there today with about 900 refugees, including the first contingent of evacuees from Cambodia.

At Pendleton, the marines now have erected enough tents and scrounged up enough field kitchens and dining facilities to care for up to 12,000 evacuees at any one time.

By the end of the weekend, the camp should be able to handle up to 18,000 persons—probably the maximum number of refugees which will be on the base at any one time.

These essentials were stockpiled and being issued as needed: 18,000 bowls, 18,000 sets of chopsticks, 18,000 cots and 54,000 blankets, sheets and pillowcases.

The cost of caring for the refugees at Pendleton is running \$2 million a day, for a total of \$8 million since Tuesday, officials reported. All the money is being provided by the federal government.

A Pendleton vital statistic: A baby girl, weight 6 pounds, born at 5:30 a.m. in a base dispensary to Huynh Tai Cvc.

The tiny girl, as yet unnamed, was the first baby to be born to a refugee in Southern California.

And she was born with a silver chopstick in her mouth. In addition to becoming an American citizen automatically, her mother has a sponsor.

Many of the other refugees, particularly those without sponsors, do not have it so good.

A number of these lined up at a portable bank van Friday to cash small checks, mostly gifts from

American friends in Saigon and here. They were for \$20, \$30, \$40.

The bearers of these checks spurned currency. They wanted rolls of quarters, with which they headed for a nearby bank of telephones to try to contact friends or acquaintances—anyone who might help them get out of Pendleton and into the stream of American life.

Scores of the refugees tried to "cash" little packets of gold wafers, about the size of a business card, which were a medium of exchange in Vietnam, but the tellers in the bank van would not accept gold.

The bearers of the gold, most of whom only had an ounce or two, will have to wait until they can get to a city with a gold dealer who can make the required assay of the metal.

Some sponsored refugees who have already left Pendleton appear to be a lot better off financially, however.

An airline employee at Los Angeles International Airport told The Times that a young Vietnamese woman walked up to the counter and slapped down \$400 in crisp \$20 bills—their serial numbers in sequence—for six tickets to Las Vegas.

The employee said he peered into the woman's purse when she was making her purchase and saw what he estimated to be about \$10,000 in United States currency.

The woman said she and her party planned to spend the weekend in Las Vegas and return to Los Angeles next week.

Although California officials have taken a "let-the-federal-government-do-it" position on caring for the refugees, support from private citizens and organizations appeared to be growing Friday.

A young rabbi, a working man, a housewife and others called The Times seeking information on how to go about sponsoring or helping refugee families.

One businessman wanted to know how he could ship a couple of truckloads of small toys to Pendleton for the children.

They said they were having trouble getting in contact with representatives of volunteer agencies who are working with the federal government in finding homes and jobs for the refugees.

Most of these representatives, who work "out of their hats" and have no permanent local offices, were out in tent cities interviewing refugees for prospective sponsors.

And many Vietnamese children also were roaming the hillsides around the big base—picking spring wildflowers to decorate their Marine-green tent homes.

A small number of refugees arrived at Ft. Chaffee in Arkansas Friday
Please Turn to Page 10, Col. 1

LATIMES
SECT B, PAGE 1
(cont)
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POSSESSION—A Vietnamese refugee displays a piece of gold leaf—about 1/32nd of an inch thick—he brought with him to Camp Pendleton. Times photo by Fitzgerald Whitney

VIETNAM REFUGEES

Continued from First Page

and a few more are scheduled to fly into Elgin Air Force Base in Florida today.

Gov. David Pryor of Arkansas personally welcomed the first 71 refugees at Chaffee.

"If you encounter some citizens

who are unfriendly," the governor told the group. "remember they are people like yourselves who have met unknown circumstances and are less than certain how to deal with them.

"We pray that your pain and suffering and fears have finally come to an end."

L. A. TIMES SECT. B

PAGE

1 (cont)

DATE

3 MAY 75

Evacuees Flow Into Pendleton

Picture — Page A-3

By JOHN DONNER
Staff Writer
The San Diego Union

CAMP PENDLETON — More than 3,000 South Vietnamese evacuees arrived here yesterday, swelling the number at the Marine Corps base to more than 8,000 persons.

Thousands more, including 1,300 Cambodian evacuees, are expected to be airlifted from Guam and assigned to the refugee center, base officials said.

Officials here, however, could not say when the Cambodians would be brought to the United States. The evacuees had been scheduled to arrive yesterday but base officials were unable to give any reason for the delay.

4,173 PROCESSED

Of the 12,041 South Vietnamese who have arrived since Tuesday, 4,173 have been processed and sent on their way, officials said.

Another 340 South Vietnamese were to arrive at Camp Pendleton last night, increasing the number of evacuees at the center to more than 8,000 persons.

Terence Cardinal Cooke, archbishop of New York, toured the refugee camp in the northwestern part of the base yesterday with the Most Rev. Leo Maher, bishop of the San Diego Roman Catholic Diocese.

Cardinal Cooke, in San Diego to attend a seminar for Roman Catholic chaplains, said he "hoped the heart of America would receive these homeless and distressed people in the way in which our nation has always received immigrants."

Cardinal Cooke also said he was confident the "great tradition of American generosity would not fail to reach out a helping hand to this unfortunate group of exiles from their native land."

SERVICES SET

Roman Catholic, Protestant and Buddhist religious services have been scheduled today for the evacuees, a base spokesman said.

Officials said all of the 16-cot general purpose tents should be ready by tonight, which means the Marine Corps base will be able to handle 18,080 evacuees at a time.

Donald Day, senior immigration officer here, said another 2,449 have been processed but lack sponsors and still must be cleared by such agencies as the FBI and Central Intelligence Agency.

Even after receiving clearance from the governmental agencies, the South Vietnamese families must still have a bona fide sponsor before they can be released from the camp.

POST OFFICE

A post office also was opened for the South Vietnamese yesterday, with much of the mail going to either France or Switzerland, base officials said.

A Marine Corps spokesman said 203 acres have been set aside for the center.

Tents take up 23 acres of the area, officials said.

Cardinal At Camp



Terence Cardinal Cooke, Roman Catholic archbishop of New York, talks with a Vietnamese woman at Camp

Pendleton. He toured the base with the Most Rev. Leo Maher, bishop of the San Diego diocese

SAN DIEGO UNION SECT. A

PAGE 3

DATE 4 MAY 75

Refugee Role Explained By General

The commanding general of Camp Pendleton has assured officials of nearby cities that Vietnamese refugees being processed on the base will not become a burden to their communities.

Brig. Gen. Paul G. Graham said Wednesday that he took it upon himself to call city officials because of reports they were concerned about the possibility of having to provide aid to refugees.

"After conferring with State Department representatives here, I told the officials the refugees were only passing through the camp for processing and that there was no requirement on their part to support them, except if voluntary agencies wish to do so," the general said.

He said that, based on his conversations with officials in Guam, it appeared most of today's arrivals were doctors, lawyers, government officials and educators.

The general said he was impressed by the fact that Vietnamese teenagers he talked with "told me their major objective was to continue their education here."

He also said assuming an "extended family" role was part of the Vietnamese culture.

"I talked to one air force sergeant who had 14 dependents with him, teenagers and youngsters," Graham said. "They weren't all his children, of course. I suspect that when he married into a Vietnamese family he agreed to adopt, so to speak, other family members with no means of support."

City Overreaction To Refugees Cited

By STEVE MOORE
Staff Writer

OCEANSIDE — Councilmen, "overreacted" to the Vietnamese refugee situation at Camp Pendleton, Mayor Howard Richardson said Thursday upon returning from Washington, D.C.

Richardson testified this week before Senate and House

appropriation subcommittees on the San Luis Rey Flood Control project.

Tuesday councilmen John Frenzel and Mel Smith said the influx of 20,000 refugees could have adverse effects on Oceanside through increased demand for services. While sympathetic, both councilmen expressed the philosophy that "charity begins at home."

Richardson has been assured by state and federal representatives that the refugees will have a limited impact on Oceanside. Richardson was told the refugees will stay at Camp Pendleton for only two or three weeks; the majority will be located outside California; the entire program is federally funded; adequate health checks are being made and the average refugee is a professional type and not likely to be on welfare.

Richardson said no city funds are being expended on refugee's behalf nor is any city action contemplated.

"I think all of us, as a nation, have an obligation to the Vietnamese refugees. To stay in Vietnam would mean death for many of them and frankly, I think too many people are getting excited about this unnecessarily.

"This is really no different from other military 'impacts' we've had in the past. Camp Pendleton is simply the logical place for such an operation," Richardson said.

Richardson urged residents to be understanding about "our new neighbors," reminding the public, "...with few exceptions, either we or our ancestors left another land for a better life here."

Refugee Aid Bill Defeated

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Despite a last minute appeal from President Ford, the House today rejected legislation to authorize \$327 million in assistance funds for South Vietnamese refugees.

The action, on a 246 to 162 vote, meant the compromise measure, which was comfortably approved by the Senate Friday, was dead.

Ford sent a letter to Speaker Carl Albert requesting immediate action on the bill and promising that no more American troops would be sent back to Vietnam.

The President said the bill was "the most expeditious method of obtaining funds which are now desperately needed for the care and transportation of homeless refugees."

"The Congress may be assured that I do not intend to send the armed forces of the United States back into Vietnamese territory," Ford said.

But the House ignored the President's plea and voted down the measure.

One hour of spirited debate proceeded the vote.

"The issue is money," Rep. Thomas Morgan, D-Pa., chairman of the House International Relations Committee, said, his voice rising in emotion. "We've been pulling people out of the water — what do we intend to do? Pick them up out of the water and throw them back in again?"

Critics of the bill charged that numerous provisions were outdated, and might provide legal authority for the President to re-introduce U.S. troops in Vietnam.

"This is a mindless act," Rep. Philip Burton, D-Calif., charged.

Rep. Charles W. Whalen, R-Ohio., said the bill would enshrine into law provisions waiving five prohibitions against the use of American troops in Vietnam.



NEW LIFE — A party of 70 newly-arrived South Vietnamese refugee children were treated to a visit to the Oakland zoo on Wednesday. They played with many of the young animals in the zoo's baby section, and were treated to all sorts of goodies.

OCEANSIDE BLADE TRIBUNE, SECT. 1 PAGE 10

DATE 1 MAY 75

Oceanside mayor states refugees won't stay here

By JOHN HOWARD
Staff Writer

OCEANSIDE — Mayor Howard Richardson said yesterday he has been informed by federal authorities that those Vietnamese refugees who

are "without families in the United States will be relocated outside the state of California," and that there "will be little impact on our city" from the refugee influx.

According to Richardson, a

White House spokesman indicated that most of the 18,000 to 20,000 refugees slated to be housed at Camp Pendleton will be "gone in two to three weeks."

In a prepared statement issued by a city spokesman, Richardson stated that "no city funds are being used and there has been no call for local support such as schools, jobs and medical facilities."

Richardson's comments came in response to some state officials' negative reaction to the arrival of the refugees. Governor Brown on Tuesday indicated mixed emotions concerning the evacuation of the Vietnamese to California.

In addition, North County residents have voiced fears that the massive influx of refugees will be a drain on the economy and will aggravate the present unemployment problem.

But Richardson said he was told by federal officials that "the type of refugee so far is not the type who would become a welfare case." In addition, Richardson indicated that the government has "no fears those refugees are disease ridden — they were checked twice before they came to Camp Pendleton."

The American Red Cross has issued an urgent call for volunteers to assist with the influx of Vietnamese refugees at Camp Pendleton.

Volunteers will be assigned to one of three shifts:

- 7 a.m. to 3 p.m.;
- 3 p.m. to 11 p.m.;
- 11 p.m. to 7 a.m.

Those persons wishing to volunteer their services and time are requested to contact the Escondido Chapter of the American Red Cross, at 745-3221.

Refugees Settle Into New

By GREG GROSS
Associated Press Writer

Vietnamese youngsters played baseball with Marines while mothers hung out washing as the newest evacuees from Saigon settled into a new life of peace at Camp Pendleton.

Although the new arrivals had left the real war behind, Marine helicopters rattled overhead in a training exercise and artillery boomed behind the hills of their temporary Southern California home.

But the 1,000 evacuees who arrived at this sprawling Marine training base Tuesday took no obvious notice, unaware their former homeland had just surrendered to the Viet Cong.

Another 400 evacuees arrived Tuesday at Travis Air Force Base in Northern California

aboard a chartered 747 from Guam.

The evacuees here — some Americans but mostly Vietnamese dependents of American civilians and military men — set up housekeeping in Marine quonset huts that eventually may house 20,000 persons.

Mothers put their children to bed on cots and hung washing out to dry under sunny skies that beamed a warm welcome.

Marines broke out balls and bats and used a parade ground and parking lot for a game of baseball with some delighted youngsters.

But some Marines recalled the war when asked about a noticeable silence as evacuees arrived by bus after their planes landed at nearby El Toro Marine Air Station and Norton AFB near San Bernardino.

"A lot of these guys," said a Marine sergeant, "fought over there. I guess they don't really make much distinction between the good guys and the bad guys."

The arrivals ran into other routines: doctors looked under eyelids; cooks stewed pots of creamed chicken and rice; greeters handed out packets containing toothbrushes, candy bars and sandals; officials pointed out double-decked sleeping bunks inside the quonset huts.

Officials even planned to set up schoolhouses for the children, and provide job counseling for adults.

But since most had American sponsors to take them into their homes or help with a job or getting into school, the common hope was to get out within several days. Indeed, nearly 200 who arrived Tuesday left by their first nightfall in America.

Others worked on arrangements to leave. One 25-year-old woman called her husband's boss

in Stockton. After talking awhile she turned to reporters and asked, "where is Stockton?"

"It's about 400 miles north of here," a bystander said.

"How much would it cost to take a taxi there?" she asked.

One evacuee in a new home to-

Life

day was Lee Hang Ngoc Elder, 19, a bride whose husband had come to get her within hours of arrival. She had married Thomas A. Elder of nearby Santa Ana after a friend placed a wanted ad in California saying she wanted an American husband.

Marines Ready Quarters

By JACK CHAPPELL
Of the Daily Pilot Staff

Within days, a new town will grow in the hills behind San Clemente, a new town of tents, quonset huts, and Vietnamese on their way to a new life in America.

Camp Pendleton Marine Base is readying temporary homes for up to 20,000 persons being evacuated from Vietnam. (Related photos, A3)

First arrivals Tuesday were lodged in the Talega reserve training camp. As others arrive, they will be billeted in the San Onofre Training Camp quonset huts and as more arrive, they will be placed in 16-man tents erected in the Christianitos portion of the sprawling 125,000-acre military base.

The Christianitos section of the base is where the first Christian baptism took place in California, an event marked by a large wooden cross on the side of a brush covered hill, and a state historical marker.

It is also within miles of former President Richard M. Nixon's San Clemente estate.

First arrivals looked to be anything but refugees. A large number of Americans who had been working in Saigon had been scooped up in the evacuation net and were plainly angry at the prospect of being "quarantined" at the refugee camp.

Immigration personnel quickly separated Americans and their dependents from persons who required long-term quartering.

Pendleton officials said today that 1,191 persons had been accepted into the refugee center and that of that number, 486 were cleared to leave immediately.

The Vietnamese now arriving are upper class and middle class, officials said.

Immigration officials said those with sponsors, contacts in the United States who guarantee to house and look after the new arrivals, will be allowed to leave soon.

Reflecting their status, many of the women were fashionably dressed in silk traditional costume, or in mod — nonwrinkle

From Page A1

REFUGEES

polyester fabrics.

There was no quarantine of the new arrivals once in Camp Pendleton. Americans and legal aliens who had completed immigration processing in Guam were permitted to leave.

However, at El Toro Marine Air Station Orange County Health Officer Dr. John Philp ordered the base commander to confine all persons from South East Asia to the boundaries of the station.

The only exception to the order was the transportation of the evacuees to Pendleton.

Gale Froemming, an American engineer who had been working in Saigon and left last Thursday, protested his handling by county officials at El Toro. Froemming said he was shoved on board the bus to Pendleton by an Orange County Sheriff's Deputy and told he was quarantined.

Another angry American was Joe E. Massey, an engineer.

"These are all people who thought they would be accepted in America, the land of freedom," he said.

New Viet City Rises On Pendleton Reserve

DAILY PILOT

NEWSPAPER

SECT A, PAGE 1

DATE

30 APR 75

★ ★ ★ Viet Refugee Seeks County Welfare Aid

An unidentified Vietnamese woman, who fled her homeland some time in the past month, has become the first refugee to apply for state welfare aid in Orange County.

According to county Welfare Director William Erickson, the woman and several small children were sponsored by an American who brought them here via Honolulu. But Erickson said the sponsor cannot support the family.

In a telegram to county welfare officials, Jerold A. Prod, state director of the benefit payments department, said Vietnam evacuees can qualify for the same kind of aid as American citizens if they have the proper immigration documents.

County officials believe the application and the state's ruling will not create a rush of refugees to county welfare offices.

Erickson said most of the refugees arriving in Orange County via El Toro Marine Corps Air Station are being relocated to Camp Pendleton in San Diego.

(See WELFARE, Page A2)

From Page A1

WELFARE. .

County or elsewhere in the country.

Most of the unsponsored refugees will be relocated to Fort Chaffee in Arkansas and Prod said in his telegram it will be up to the federal government and volunteer agencies to find sponsors for them.

Erickson said most refugees will not be allowed to leave military bases until they are sponsored and they cannot qualify for welfare until they are allowed to leave the bases.

Hinshaw Office Swamped

Callers 'Heavily Against' Viet Refugees

By ALAN DIRKIN
Of the Daily Pilot Staff

The office of Congressman Andrew Hinshaw, whose district includes Camp Pendleton and Oceanside, has received 60 to 70 phone calls over the influx of Vietnamese refugees.

Chip Cleary, Hinshaw's executive assistant, said today that the calls ran "heavily against" the refugees coming to California. Cleary said that most of the calls were received Tuesday when the first flights arrived and that today's calls were from constituents seeking clarification of news reports.

Of the calls registering opposition, Cleary said, "That's a small percentage when you consider the constituency has 400,000 to 500,000 residents."

One of the key questions asked by Orange County residents and local and state officials, is how long the refugees will be at Camp Pendleton and whether they are expected to be absorbed in the California work force or dispersed throughout the nation.

Inquiries with the U.S. Immigration Service Office in Los Angeles last week suggested that there might be difficulty in accomplishing a dispersement although all public officials and volunteer organizations would work toward that end.

"How they can accomplish that is another question," said Charles Withers, assistant district director for traffic control, when asked about dispersement arrangements.

The Immigration Service in Los Angeles Wednesday would not respond to any inquiries about refugee processing at Camp Pendleton and said that all calls must be made to a Marine Corps spokesman.

Cleary said that all callers to Hinshaw's office — the Newport Beach congressman's district took in Camp Pendleton in redistricting carried out two years ago — have been told that U.S. officials are working with seven volunteer organizations in placing the 20,000 refugees expected at the Pendleton base.

He said that the organizations and officials hope to have the refugees placed within two weeks, mostly out of California.

Pentagon announcements, however, have said that Camp

Pendleton should expect to handle 20,000 refugees for up to three months or more. Some of Tuesday's arrivals were processed and released from Pendleton, but these persons were dependents of U.S. citizens.

"The number staying in California will be infinitesimal," Cleary said, explaining that the volunteer organizations are trying to find sponsors throughout the country and saying that it was reasonable to assume that a refugee would go to wherever a sponsor is found.

Cleary noted that the refugees will be arriving at reception centers in Florida and Arkansas, too, and by the time all are dispersed "there will not be a pinprick on the local scene."

Such confidence is not shared by California Secretary of Health and Welfare Mario Obledo who has been pleading with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to meet with California officials.

Obledo said he met a plane of 400 Vietnamese refugees at Travis Air Force base and spoke with Red Cross and military officials.

"They strongly indicated that the United States State Depart-

ment either had no plans to regarding resettlement of refugees or, in the alternative, had not disclosed such plans to either military or relief agencies."

Inquiries with U.S. Immigration Service officer Withers last week indicated that most of the Vietnamese will be arriving on a parole basis. This means that they will be parolees until documentation and security checks are completed.

He said that those with U.S. relatives would have little difficulty but that special legislation might be required for those unable to satisfy a labor requirement that there be a need for their employment in the U.S.

He said that some might not qualify because of criminal records but expected this number to be slight and said that this group still would be allowed to stay though they would not qualify to become citizens.

Withers made the remark about the practical difficulty of dispersing the refugees from reception centers in the context of a statement that once the refugees have met the immigration requirements the refugees will have rights that will forbid any effort to force dispersement.

NEWSPAPER

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Sunday, May 4, 1975

THE SAN DIEGO UNION A-7

Congress Hears Opposition To Refugee Aid

WASHINGTON (UPI) — nameless Communists in the crowd?" one writer asked. questioned how to proceed to take refugees into their homes."

Constituent mail and telephone calls to congressmen are weighted heavily against allowing South Vietnamese refugees into the United States, a spot survey showed yesterday.

Americans voicing their opinion are concerned about the impact of tens of thousands of refugees on the unemployment situation, a check of more than 50 House and Senate offices indicated.

"How do we know that there aren't any North Vietnamese Communists in the crowd?" one writer asked. An aide to one senator said he detected racism in the opposition, but the single worry voiced most often was the impact on employment.

Most members said the response, so far, has been light to moderate and that reaction might step up next week as the refugee numbers grow.

The office of Rep. Benjamin Gilman, R-N.Y., said, for instance, "We've had only two inquiries and both

Other examples included: Rep. Charles Carney, D-Ohio — "Oy about 10 letters all opposed. Said 'We can't even pay our bills here. Why don't you give us something? Why give out handouts?'"

Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif. — "Nearly 200 letters and phone calls, nearly all negative, with writers 'citing the lack of jobs and the cost of helping the refugees.'"

Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes, D-Fla., whose state is expected to be heavily impacted, reported getting a large number of telegrams, all against accepting the refugees, but by Friday the reac-

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McGovern Urges Refugees Be Allowed To Return Home

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., has called for the voluntary return of most South Vietnamese refugees to Saigon.

In a lecture prepared for delivery to Eastern Illinois University today, McGovern said "America will not turn away those few who might be endangered by a return to their homeland."

He added, however, that "90 per cent of the Vietnamese refugees who left would be better off going back to their own land now that the initial panic has subsided."

'FINAL BLUNDER'

"The final blunder of Vietnam may be that the administration has chosen evacuation of nearly 100,000 Vietnamese as a substitute for accommodation in their own country. That policy should be reversed," McGovern said, and added:

"I have never thought that more than a handful of government leaders were in any real danger of reprisals. The great majority of Vietnamese refugees do not fall into that category. Most of them left in panic out of fear of a bloody final battle for Saigon that did not materialize."

He described it as unlikely that the new government would "engage in the blood-bath our policymakers have talked about so much," and said the new rulers have given orders that the people are not to be molested or their belongings seized.

ply headed out to sea on their own to be picked up by American ships," he said.

McGovern recommended that the American program for dealing with the refugees "should include as the highest priority steps to facilitate their early return to Vietnam."

McGovern said he will introduce legislation making U.S. ships and planes avail-

able to return any refugees who wish to go back to Vietnam.

"I fully believe it will be to the best interests of the Vietnamese refugees to return to their own country. If they wish further assurances as to their safety, we can offer to seek such assurances from the new Vietnamese government," McGovern said.

"That is more respect for the people than Thieu's army ever demonstrated," McGovern said.

'TAKEN AT RANDOM'

News accounts reported that the procedure for selecting evacuees on the basis of the risk of recrimination broke down, McGovern said.

"Thousands of people were taken out at random and thousands of others sim-

SAIGON ESCAPE

American Tells Of Terror In Besieged Capital

Editor's Note—Personal accounts of the evacuation of Saigon last week are now being received from newsmen aboard U.S. Navy vessels off Vietnam. The following is from an Associated Press photographer.

By NEAL ULEVICH

ABOARD THE BLUE RIDGE — The Marine standing on top the U.S. Embassy wall in Saigon resisted a human wave of Vietnamese with kicks and haymakers, obscenities and strong will. But the wave kept coming.

Outside the embassy, in the middle of a crush of human misery, were more than 30 newsmen, including Associated Press Correspondent Edwin Q. White and myself.

Our own evacuation plans had run askew. It took hours for us to reach this point from the time AP chief correspondent George Esper burst into the radiophoto transmission room of the Saigon post office, bellowing one word: "Go!"

We made it to the marshalling point, boarded a bus and rode around Saigon for hours looking for a place to be picked up by American helicopters: to Tan Son Nhut Airport, then the docks, finally the embassy.

Now Becoming Anxious

We are now as anxious as the Vietnamese to be inside the embassy to get to its rooftop landing pad where helicopters were leaving on the last day of America's departure from Vietnam.

We knew the Marines would take us in — but first we had to get in close. Thousands of Vietnamese were at the wall, hoping to climb over and into a helicopter. The Marines were pushing them back to keep the embassy from being overrun, allowing only westerners and a few Saigon officials inside.

Vietnamese began to crawl over the barbed wire on top of the wall, like commandos. One man caught his leg and fell. He dangled upside down, hanging by a lacerated leg.

The Marines spotted the westerners. Our group pushed nearer the wall. The crowd pressed closer. A youngster, perhaps 18 and half American, clung desperately to my neck.

"I will die if I stay!" he cried out.

Mothers held their children above the mass of people for Marines to take them inside.

Camera, Watch Disappear

One of my cameras disappeared. Then my watch was gone.

The Marines, still kicking Vietnamese, started grabbing the westerners by their collars and hauling them up.

The wall was 14 feet high. A Marine grabbed my collar and I was on my way up the wall.

Then it was easy. The embassy compound was in chaos, but a quiet man with a .45-caliber pistol in his belt led us to an inner court where Marines in combat gear guarded the walls.

He led us into the building to make our way to the roof. Waiting in the corridors, we saw men calmly destroying code machines with hammers. The place was littered. Offices now were deserted.

We were nearing the end.

We heard the roar of a helicopter settling down on the embassy roof and we climbed the staircase. The Marine CH-46 was waiting when we emerged, its twin rotors turning great arcs in the drizzly grayness. Suddenly we were airborne and the lights of Saigon seemed like gems growing dimmer and smaller.

In a while we saw more lights, red gems this time: the deck lights of a U.S. Navy ship. We were down. We were safe.

Epidemic Threat Minimized

From United Press International
and Associated Press

Federal health officials and private pediatricians say most of the Vietnamese evacuees are in pretty good health despite reports to the contrary.

In separate statements, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the American Academy of Pediatrics indirectly rejected reports that the evacuees, including approximately 2,000 orphans, might be importing serious diseases that threaten public health.

"These refugees pose no more of a problem to the health of Americans than the thousands of other travelers who enter this country from the Far East every year," said Dr. Theodore Cooper, assistant secretary of HEW for health.

A State Department spokesman in Washington said that as of noon yesterday about 72,000 evacuees were en route to western military installations. He said about 9,670 evacuees had been processed at bases in the United States and had been released to settle in this country.

Some evacuee flights from Guam to Ft. Chaffee, Ark., were diverted to El Toro Marine Corps Air Base in California Friday night because of a severe thunderstorm, but they were scheduled to arrive in Arkansas later yesterday. A total of 1,280 evacuees were expected to be lodged at Ft. Chaffee by midnight.

Marine officials at Camp Pendleton in California said more than 12,000 evacuees had arrived there and that weekend arrivals would put the evacuee population at the base at about 18,000.

The first planeload of evacuees to land in the Deep South was scheduled to arrive at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., today to a high school band welcome and a toast of Florida orange juice.

Nearly 10,000 Vietnamese, Americans and other evacuees arrived at Subic Bay Naval Base in the Philippines yesterday in the vanguard of a wave of 70,000 persons who fled South Vietnam by sea in the last hours of the war.



FATIGUING JACKETS—South Vietnamese boys take a stroll at Camp Pendleton after marines issued coats when nippy morning fog closed in.
Times photo by Art Rogers

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Refugee Authority Extended

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ford has extended parole authority to permit about 30,000 South Vietnamese refugees now sailing the South China Sea to enter the United States, the State Department said today.

Department spokesman Robert L. Funseth also announced that Ford has instructed similar authority for other refugees who fled the communist takeover but have not been located.

The estimated 30,000 refugees given specific parole today are aboard a flotilla of fleeing South Vietnamese navy ships being escorted to safety in the Philippines by U.S. vessels.

"The administration believes it has a moral obligation to help these refugees who fled from the Communist takeover in Vietnam," Funseth said.

The additional 30,000 believed to be aboard the 26 South Vietnamese ships being sheperded by the U.S. Navy destroyer escort Cook and the LST Tuscaloosa push to at least 117,000 the known number of refugees who have fled the communists, Funseth said.

"As the President stated yesterday (Thursday)," said Funseth, "these refugees chose freedom. They do not ask that we be their keepers but only for a time that we be their helpers. We are certain that the American people will support the administration in its efforts to help these refugees."



REFUGEES continue arriving at Camp Pendleton by the thousands each day. (Staff Photo)

OCEANSIDE BLADE TRIBUNE, SECT. A PAGE 1 (cont) DATE 2 MAY 75

Thailand Vows Self-Defense Without Assistance Of U.S.

BANGKOK (UPI) — Thailand vowed today to defend itself without American help, charging that the United States is a nation without morals that cannot be depended on to fulfill its obligations.

Foreign Minister Chatchai Choonhavan commented with blunt sarcasm at a news conference concerning Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger's statement that the United States had obligations of a "moral nature" to defend Thailand.

"Moral?" said Chatchai. "The

United States does not have any morals at this point. They have already pulled out from Cambodia and South Vietnam, so we are going to have to depend on ourselves."

Chatchai disclosed Thursday that Thailand and the United States will announce next week an "enormous" withdrawal of most of the 300 American warplanes and 27,000 GIs still in Thailand.

The withdrawal comes under the Thai government's announced policy of having all American forces out of

the country by next March.

Schlesinger said at a Pentagon news conference that Washington wanted to keep 10,000 troops in the country and was obligated to defend Thailand from outside attack under the South East Asian Treaty Organization treaty.

Chatchai said today, however, that "we will carry on the withdrawal and they will all be totally gone within one year as stated in our policy and approved by the Parliament."

"We insist on doing it," he said. "Even (Secretary of State Henry) Kissinger has said it is up to us."

Chatchai appeared to soft-pedal an earlier statement by Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj that Thailand would eventually return to the new South Vietnam government all of the 129 warplanes brought here by fleeing South Vietnamese pilots in the final days of the war.

Schlesinger said they still belonged to the United States under military aid agreements.

"This is a very sensitive subject to talk about," said Chatchai. "According to the law they belong to us at the moment, but we will have to look into the commitments between the United States and Vietnam."

Earlier in the day, Defense Minister Pramarn Adireksarn said that he did not believe they could be turned over because there was documentary evidence showing they belonged to the United States.

OCEANSIDE BLADE TRIBUNE, SECT. A PAGE 2 DATE 2 MAY 75

U.S. Refugee Armada Steams Toward Pacific

CLARK AIR BASE, Philippines (UPI) — A U.S. armada of 46 ships carrying American embassy officials, newsmen and thousands of Vietnamese refugees steamed out of Indochinese waters today for the waters of the Pacific.

Officials at the Pentagon said the evacuation of Vietnamese refugees by Navy rescue ships was now officially over, but left open the chance more seaborne stragglers could be picked up off the Vietnamese coast.

The officials said the evacuation handled at least 18,000 refugees who made their way to U.S. warships aboard any craft that could sail or fly.

U.S. military authorities at Clark said the first ship steaming for port is the USS Hancock, which is scheduled to dock at the U.S. Naval Base at Subic Bay at 8 a.m. Saturday (8 p.m. Friday EDT) with 2,000 refugees aboard.

Officials said a group of 84 newsmen, who earlier had been expected to be flown out sometime Saturday to Clark, the major staging point for evacuees from Vietnam for the past month, now planned to arrive here early Sunday from the helicopter carrier USS Okinawa.

More than 100 newsmen of various nationalities who were plucked out of Saigon before the capital's surrender to the Communists are scattered in different ships in the flotilla.

Others apparently elected to stay with the fleet until it reaches port — either in the Philippines or in Guam.

A spokesman at Clark said it was also possible that between 10 to 12 commercial vessels chartered by the U.S. government for the final evacuation out of Vietnam might dock within 24 hours at the Subic Bay naval base.

The U.S. armada, which included five aircraft carriers, plucked out the remaining Americans headed by U.S. ambassador Graham Martin from Vietnam just before the Communist conquest of Saigon this week.

A military spokesman said the flotilla's possible destinations were Guam and Subic, a major U.S. Navy supply and repair facility west of Clark and 90 miles northwest of Manila.

First Arkansas Refugees Arrive To Cheers, Jeers

FT. CHAFFEE, Ark. (UPI) — The first of 20,000 South Vietnamese refugees landed at Fort Smith Municipal Airport today to cheers of "Welcome" and taunts of "Go back to Nam" from a crowd of about 500 residents and officials.

The great majority of those welcoming the first of five plane loads of 350 refugees expected to arrive the

first day cheered as the Air Force C141 touched down at 10:07 a.m. Two or three yelled, "Go back to Nam." The rest of the 20,000 refugees were expected to arrive within the next months.

Dr. Lam Van Pach, former director general of the National Rehabilitative Institute of Vietnam, was the first to step off the plane. A high school band played the Star Spangled Banner and Lam was presented a bouquet of red and white carnations decorated with red, white and blue ribbons.

Others from the plane huddled together on the airport runway as Gov. David H. Pryor made the official welcome.

"We hope that you realize that we share the agony, pain and sorrow you have experienced," Pryor said. "You find yourself in a new land. It's the nature of man to fear the unknown but let me assure you of the spirit of friendship of our people."

"If you encounter some that are unfriendly remember they are people like yourselves who have met unknown circumstances and are less than certain how to deal with them. We pray that your pain and suffering and fears have finally come to an end."

"We had to leave our country, all that we had, all that we have fought for for the past 20 years," Lam said. "We hope the U. S. government will give us a chance to make again our lives, new lives."

Evacuee Criticizes U.S.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (UPI) — Jim Sosville says he and other Americans who had families in Vietnam got them out without the help of the U.S. State Department.

Sosville said Thursday that U.S. evacuation procedures in Vietnam were just "a smoke screen to get us off their backs."

Sosville, who lives in the small eastern Indiana community of Farmland, said he feels much more could have been done—at no expense to the U.S. government.

"We had a list of 30,000 names of blood relatives of American citizens and we were prepared to send chartered airplanes to Vietnam to get them out," said Sosville, who worked with groups in several cities to help evacuate his in-laws. "We had the money and the sponsors. They could have come here and never cost the U.S. government a penny."

Sosville's wife, Kim, is one of five Vietnamese sisters married to American men. The sisters joined in trying to get their father, mother, a 13-year-old sister and two teen-aged brothers out of Vietnam before it fell.

Their attempts were futile until the last minute. Then the mother and three children were smuggled out through a friend who got permission to evacuate his relatives. Sosville's friends' relatives just happened to have the same surname—Pham—as Sosville's in-laws.

When Da Nang fell, Sosville started working with groups in cities across the country to get his relatives out.

From feedback he received, he said, "I know very few blood relatives got out."

"Back on April 10, we were told after we filed the forms that relatives would be put ahead of the corrupt

Vietnamese officials, but they got the officials, and those who managed to buy their way out and never really worried about relatives," he said.

He said one of his brothers-in-law went to Saigon with airplane tickets and spent \$6,000 in 12 days trying to buy passports for their family—"the normal way of doing business in Vietnam." He had no success.

Sosville said he got a call at 3 a.m. on April 21 from the American embassy in Saigon saying his mother-in-law had managed to get inside and was seeking to come to America. He said proper papers should have been at the embassy, but apparently were never looked for.

Sosville said he was told the family could come out soon, except for the 14-year-old boy, but a cable and panic call from his mother-in-law the next day saying no one could get out unless attached to an American.

A STUDENT'S HOPEFUL VIEW

'I Will Go Home to Vietnam'

BY DO BA PHUOC

My father and mother arrived at Camp Pendleton earlier this week, refugees from South Vietnam.

I am happy for them, of course—but I watch the flight of refugees from my homeland with deep misgivings. I am dismayed because, as a South Vietnamese living here, I plan someday to travel in the opposite direction and, at long last, to return home.

Now that the bloodshed is over, the time has come to start anew. The culture of Vietnam is imbued with the tradition of "forgive and forget," and that is what we must all proceed to do.

Vietnam has many tasks ahead: to erase the vestiges of war; to take care of the orphans, the invalids and the refugees; to renew the land and the forests, and to satisfy the essential needs of the people—food, clothing, housing and education. These are difficult endeavors, but Vietnam is a rich country with a determined people.

Vietnam must open up to the world, and utilize the latest technical and scientific developments in order to rebuild and, beyond that, to forge ahead rapidly to make up for lost time in the process of development.

I came to this country 10 years ago with my parents, both of whom had scholarships to study here. After they had gone back (my father later became vice minister of education), I stayed behind to continue school.

Throughout the decade, I have watched the events in Vietnam as most Americans have watched them. For myself (and many other Vietnamese students in this country), it was an agonizing and soul-searching period.

Do Ba Phuoc, a graduate student in mathematics at UC-Irvine, teaches part time at Cal State-Fullerton.

Many of us, myself included, finally decided to urge an end to the fighting in Vietnam, even though we knew that our families in Saigon would be pressured and threatened. Despite this, I remained resolute: peace was the answer.

Now it has come, and Vietnam has a new beginning.

Thus, along with many other Vietnamese students in this country, for the first time I will have a chance to make a lasting contribution to my homeland. An American education will afford an opportunity to build—not destroy—Vietnam.

I have not been able to contact my parents at Camp Pendleton, and do not know whether they plan ever to return. So, when I go home, we may well be separated again.

The U.S. airlift has sown discord among the Vietnamese, and many have fled in panic. But I am sure that, as the facts about the nation's new life filter out, many will seek to return home. Thousands left Vietnam after the French defeat in 1954, only to return later. Thousands will return this time.

Vietnam is now free of foreign involvement for the first time in more than a century—no more French colonialists, Japanese occupiers or American do-gooders. Vietnam has peace and national independence—and soon, I hope, a national reconciliation.

For the people of Vietnam, this peace ends the long interruption in our 4,000-year-old tradition of independence from foreign domination. In truth, then, the common people of Vietnam owe a tribute to the common people of the United States, for it is you who have given us back our freedom. It is you who forced the government in Washington to end this unjust and immoral war.

So I "forgive and forget"—as I get ready to go home, to Vietnam.

Refugees— little cost to county

By HERB LAWRENCE

County officials say they expect no significant financial impact on local resources from the influx of Vietnam refugees into Camp Pendleton.

There had been some concern that county health, welfare and job funds might be needed to aid the growing number of refugees at the camp.

But David Spear, acting county administrator, has told the Board of Supervisors "that any impact will not be great."

He said the federal government would try to pick up most, if not all, costs associated with the refugees.

"I don't believe at this time that they will represent a budget problem," he said.

Allan H. Colman, administrator of the county's Environmental Development Agency, has been named to head a task force to study any possible impact the refugees might have on county finances.

"I have been in daily touch with a variety of federal officials," he said yesterday. "They have assured me that the federal government will take on the financial burden."

Colman foresees no health problems for the area "because the refugees got health checks twice before they arrived here and another after they got here."

He said the County Public Health Department is sure there won't be any health problem.

But federal officials aren't sure how many of the refugees will be resettled in the San Diego area, he said.

"All such details haven't been worked out yet," he said. "That appears to be clear."

Resettlement of some of the refugees here raises the possibility that some might need public assistance until they can find jobs.

"We don't believe that this will be any problem," he said. "There is a bill moving through Congress which would make funds available to pay the cost of any welfare aid if that is needed."

Colman said he has received about 100 telephone calls from citizens about the refugees, equally divided between protests and offers of help.

Colman said the offers for help are all being forwarded to Camp Pendleton.

CITY OF SAIGON GETS AT LEAST 3 NEW NAMES

BANGKOK (AP)—Along with its new Revolutionary Government, the capital of South Vietnam has acquired at least three new names.

The new rulers announced in one of their first broadcasts from the city that Saigon had been renamed Ho Chi Minh City to honor the late Vietnamese revolutionary.

A spokesman for the government in Paris said later that officially the name remains Saigon but that the Vietnamese Communists intend to use a hyphenated form, "Saigon-Ho Chi Minh," as an affectionate tribute to their departed leader.

Another broadcast heard Friday told inhabitants of the capital that the city has been renamed "Uncle Ho the Great."

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'NEW HORIZONS'**Refugees' Paper**

AGANA, Guam (AP)—A newspaper with a very special audience was born Friday in Guam. It is called "New Horizons" and its readers are Vietnamese refugees.

The four-page newspaper, which will be distributed to all 12 refugee camps on this island, went to press Friday local time as a cooperative effort of the military, the U.S. Information Agency, Vietnamese journalists and a newspaper chain that is putting up the money for publication.

Robert Udick, publisher of the local Pacific Daily News, told a news conference that the Gannett Corp. had voted to provide up to \$16,000 to develop the paper.

The bilingual paper will provide international news supplied by the military through their wire services and the news from the refugee camps written by Vietnamese journalists and Vietnamese employees of the U.S. Information Agency.

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Most Refugees on Wake Are Young, Middle Class

WAKE ISLAND (AP)—Statistics present a picture of Vietnamese refugees here as predominantly young and middle class.

Of the 5,000 refugees processed so far on this tiny volcanic atoll 5,000 miles west of the U.S. mainland, about half are students or infants.

Figures kept by the U.S. Air Force show the average refugee to be in his early 20s.

Many were clerical workers or in medical-related jobs. Some are doctors, dentists and bankers.

Officials have not said how representative this might be of the entire Vietnamese refugee population.

The 4,300 refugees here at the moment keep busy while waiting for immigration processing by cleaning their quarters, washing their clothes or strolling along the coral beaches. Some volunteer as interpreters, immigration clerks or kitchen helpers.

Officials sent another 400 refugees to the mainland from here Friday and began preparations for another influx next week.

Many more refugees now aboard naval ships en route to Subic Bay in the Philippines will go to Guam or directly to the mainland, but Wake Island will get an overflow, said Air Force Col. W.E.Y. Paxton.

600 Evacuees From Cambodia Reach Border

From Times Wire Services

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand— More than 600 foreign refugees from the French Embassy in Phnom Penh reached the Thailand border today.

The refugees, all of those who had been confined to the embassy since shortly after the fall of Phnom Penh to the Khmer Rouge on April 17, reached the frontier in a convoy of buses.

The refugees were to be loaded aboard air-conditioned buses for the four-hour trip to Bangkok.

There was no advance word of their arrival until about 20 Khmer Rouge officials and troops came to the border crossing point here. They were accompanied by three foreigners dressed in clean khaki uniforms who acted as spokesmen for the refugee group.

The three were a U.N. official who had been in Phnom Penh at the time of its capture and two French Embassy officials.

They spoke briefly with military attache Lt. Col. Jean Roubert of the French Embassy in Bangkok, who turned and waved his arms to the waiting crowd of relatives, officials and newsmen.

"They have them all," Roubert said. The three leaders of the group declined to answer questions from newsmen.

All the refugees who arrived in buses at the frontier appeared to be in good health. The French government had said earlier many were believed to be seriously ill.

A special envoy of the French government, Marc Bonnefous, met briefly Friday with a Khmer Rouge official who told him the refugee convoy was within 30 miles of the frontier but gave no indication when they might arrive.

There had been no word from the caravan since the report of its departure Wednesday.

In Vienna, U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said he had instructed his office in New York to urge the new Cambodian government to per-



BORDER VIGIL—A French official paces on Thailand side of Cambodian border, awaiting word on fate of 600 French and other nationals.

AP Wirephoto

mit the foreigners to travel to Thailand "as fast as possible."

Asked about the delay of the convoy, Waldheim said, "I have heard of some technical problems but I do not know any details, especially if this means lack of gasoline or something else." He added that he had hoped the refugees could be evacuated by airplanes "but this was not possible."

Most of the foreigners are French but there also are nationals from 19 other countries including Americans who entered the French Embassy 10 days ago when Phnom Penh was captured by the Khmer Rouge.

The French ambassador to Thailand, Jean-Louis Toffin, said after a talk with the Khmer Rouge on Thursday that it was uncertain whether the group had actually left Phnom Penh.

In Paris, French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said France was deeply concerned about the fate of the group and had made representations to Phnom Penh authorities in

Paris and Peking but had received no reply.

The French government also denied a charge by the Paris spokesman for the Cambodian revolutionary government that the French Embassy in Phnom Penh was a refuge for "war criminals," including Sirik Matak, one of the leaders of the coup that installed Cambodia's pro-Western government in 1970.

Official French sources in Paris also reported that the Khmer Rouge have destroyed several foreign embassies in Phnom Penh and no foreign mission there is now functioning.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said that among the persons known to be at the French Embassy when communications were cut Monday were foreign nationals from the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, West Germany, East Germany, Switzerland, Canada, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, Lebanon, New Zealand, Japan, Thailand, Indonesia, India, Laos and Pakistan.

LETTERS 10 TO 1 NEGATIVE

Those Against Refugees Called Bigots by Riles

BY BILL BOVARSKY

Times Political Writer

WASHINGTON—Wilson C. Riles, California's superintendent of public instruction, denounced as bigots Friday many of the Americans who have opposed admission of South Vietnamese refugees to this country.

"I know what rejection is and I know what discrimination is," Riles, a black, told a news conference.

"I would hope no person, particularly a minority person, would join the chorus of the bigots and make it more difficult for them to be infused into this society. We ought to hold out our hands to help."

Riles spoke out as California's two senators, Democrats Alan Cranston and John V. Tunney, reported letters

sent to them were running 10 to 1 against the refugees. Despite this, both senators spoke up on behalf of the immigrants.

Most letters said that America should not take in the refugees because of the recession.

"We have hundreds of unemployed people now," a Eurkea woman wrote Cranston.

"I haven't worked for almost four months due to the recession," wrote a Colton man.

A few of the letters were racist. "Save my country from the invasion of the Oriental hordes while there is still something to save," one protester said.

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Los Angeles Times

RILES ON REFUGEES

Continued from First Page

Riles, here to testify on educational matters, made the strongest statement of welcome by any official charged with the administration of California state government. He said California must educate refugee adults and children but would need massive federal financial help to do it.

"By law, we must educate those children that present themselves at the (school) door," Riles said. "Morally, we are obligated to do it."

His words were in contrast to Gov. Brown's statement that "there is something a little strange about saying, 'Let's bring in 500,000 more people,' when we can't take care of the 1 million we have who are out of work."

Actually, fewer than 120,000 refugees have left South Vietnam, according to U.S. officials, and no one

knows now how many may come to this country.

Normally, the United States receives 400,000 legal immigrants a year, plus an unknown number who slip in illegally. California annually receives about 80,000 of the legal immigrants.

Asked what he thought about Gov. Brown's statement, Riles said, "I never say 'no comment' at a news conference, but I'm going to say no comment. I have to go back and work with the governor."

After Riles spoke out, Tunney said that the refugees "are entitled to sanctuary in this country. Always, the United States has been prepared in emergency situations to assist the homeless and the forlorn and those who are outcast."

Tunney said he was going to prepare legislation in line with Riles' request that the federal government provide \$1,400 for each Vietnamese



Wilson Riles

AP photo

refugee student to pay for the expected heavy costs of bilingual and vocational education. Riles conferred with Tunney, Cranston and Vice President Rockefeller, telling them that California needs financial help.

Cranston, who was traveling, was

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unavailable for comment. But an aide, speaking in the senator's behalf, said Cranston believed that "we owe a responsibility to these people, not only as human beings but because our government, wisely or not, led many of them down the primrose path. Not only that, our country is traditionally a haven for refugees from tyranny."

Cranston's office said it had received about 1,000 letters on the refugees, far fewer than the 30,000 received on gun control legislation.

Cranston aides blamed the overwhelming hostility in the letters on a widely publicized statement last week by James A. Hayes, chairman of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. Hayes said he had learned "from highly placed officials in Washington" that the United States had planned to bring in from 600,000 to 1 million refugees.

"It was a misleading figure, not based on fact and added an unnecessary emotional pitch to what was already a tragic situation," a Cranston aide said.

In Sacramento, meanwhile, the Brown Administration appeared to soften its position on the refugees.

At a press conference, Mario Obledo, state Health and Welfare Agency chief, said, "We will provide whatever is necessary to conduct a smooth transition for, I suppose, as long as is necessary. These people are human beings, and if they are going to be here, we must face that fact. And if the federal government does not undertake the responsibility to care for people they have brought into the country and they are located in the state, I think it only humanitarian that we be of assistance."

In another development, it was learned that the refugee controversy

had caused an exchange earlier this week between two California congressmen, Republican Burt L. Talcott of Salinas and Democrat Norman Y. Mineta of San Jose.

On Monday, Talcott, describing the feelings of people in his district, had said, "Generally my district was more positive, understanding and compassionate than some other areas. But there is the other feeling that, damn it, we have too many Orientals."

Mineta, of Japanese descent, turned to Talcott Wednesday during a California congressional delegation breakfast discussion of the refugees. According to a witness, he said, "This isn't being helped at all by some of the racist statements our colleagues are making." Looking at Talcott, he said, "I'm referring to you."

Talcott replied that he was not speaking for himself, but was just reporting what people in his district were saying.

30,000 More Refugees OKd

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Ford extended parole authority Friday to permit about 30,000 more refugees, now sailing for the Philippines aboard South Vietnamese vessels, to enter the United States.

The additional 30,000 refugees pushes the number of South Vietnamese needing to be resettled to nearly 120,000.

High government officials assembled at the State Department Friday afternoon to take a hard new look at the situation, before asking Congress early next week for more funds to pay for evacuation, maintenance and resettlement.

One official said when Mr. Ford informed House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.) on April 30 that the Administration would need at least \$400 million, he had been estimating on the basis of 70,000 refugees to be resettled in the United States.

"But if you're talking about twice that figure of refugees you're talking about twice the costs," one State Department official said.

Earlier, State Department spokesman Robert L. Funseth said the President had, in addition to ordering eased entry for refugees headed for

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Ford Authorizes 30,000 More Refugees

Continued from First Page

the Philippines, instructed that similar authority be given for other Vietnamese who had fled but whose whereabouts were unknown.

"The Administration believes it has a moral obligation to help these refugees who fled from the Communist takeover in Vietnam," Funseth said.

Other officials said the United States actively was seeking to place South Vietnamese refugees in foreign countries to ease the cost and resettlement problem.

Canada, Australia, New Zealand

and Great Britain quietly have expressed interest in taking South Vietnamese with personal and family ties in those countries, one State Department official said.

U.S. embassies abroad have been instructed by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to sound out their host countries on the question of accepting refugees.

According to the latest statistics available at the Indochina task force on refugees at the State Department, 8,094 refugees already have been resettled in permanent homes in the United States.

Another 4,397 were relocated Friday morning at Camp Pendleton and at Ft. Chaffee, Ark., with more arrivals scheduled.

Funseth said that so far about 117,500 refugees either have been evacuated by the United States or have fled Vietnam by other means. This total, he said, includes the 30,000 now sailing on South Vietnamese craft for Subic Bay in the Philippines.

The authorization ordered by Mr. Ford permits the refugees to be admitted into the United States immediately, eliminating time-consuming administrative procedures.

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MANY U.S. DEPENDENTS

Refugees Test U.S.

The misunderstanding and controversy that characterized 15 years of U.S. military support of South Vietnam seems to be persisting into the period of resettlement of Vietnamese refugees. Some public officials around the country—and here in California especially—are clearly overreacting with their cries of alarm over the impact of the refugees on our economy.

The moral and humanitarian aspects of our acceptance of the refugees hardly needs to be argued. These are people who are now without a country. Whether they were "voting with their feet" against the communism which has swallowed up their homeland, or whether they are escaping execution for their part in the anti-Communist cause, our country has a strong and historical precedent for providing them a haven.

It is the practical problem of absorbing the refugees into our cities and towns that has aroused many members of Congress and governors, including California's Gov. Brown. They should have looked more closely at the size and composition of the refugee lists before they began protesting about the impact on states and communities with unemployment rates and welfare costs that are already a problem.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger estimates the total number of refugees may be less than 60,000—not the "hundreds of thousands" that some wild rumors first reported. Probably two-thirds are women and children, many of whom are dependents of American citizens. Of the remainder, the adult males will want to support themselves and their families. Many

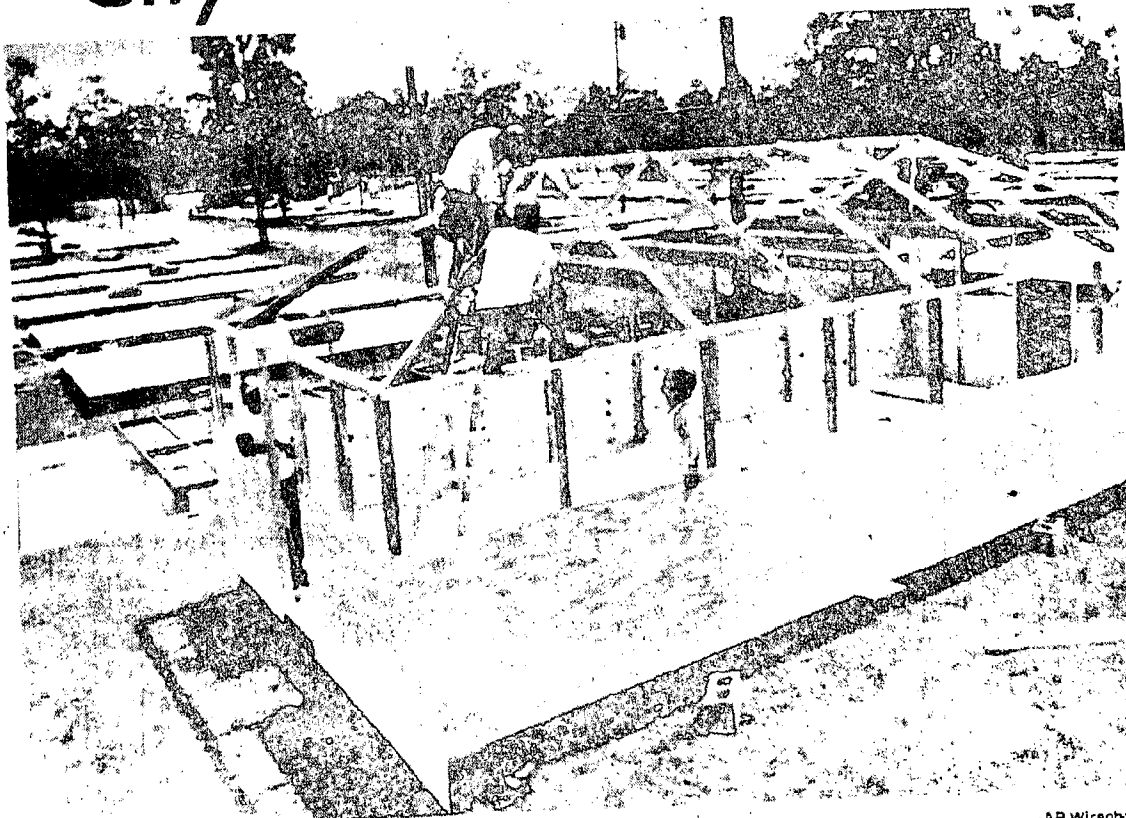
are doctors, lawyers, technicians and artisans —people who, in the long view, can be an asset to our population, not a liability.

While the political status of these refugees is identical, their background and previous economic status is not. Some are reported to have arrived wearing valuable jewelry, but this may simply represent the only assets with which they could escape. It is far too soon to generalize about the scope of the "burden" the refugees may represent, or personal hardships any will have in the future.

This issue surely would have raised less furor if the refugees were not arriving all at once. The United States has been admitting legal immigrants at the rate of nearly 400,000 a year in the last decade, not counting the nearly 600,000 from Cuba admitted under a special program. We are naturalizing new citizens at the rate of about 110,000 a year. What we are seeing is a bulge, and a small one at that, in a rate of legal immigration that our society of 210 million people is geared to absorb.

The Vietnamese refugees can and will find homes and productive occupations across the expanse of America, and the impact on any one community should be mild. Volunteer organizations already exist which can help give substance to the sympathy America has always shown toward the homeless newcomer. With less rumor and exaggeration and more facts to work with, we will see that the Vietnam refugee problem will be the mildest of those that the war in Indochina produced for our country.

'City' Built For Evacuees



-AP Wirephoto

Airmen assemble the roof of a framed structure called a "hooch" at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla. Houses

will accommodate first wave of Vietnamese evacuees due at the base tomorrow. (Story, A-1)

HELPING HANDS OR HANDOUTS?

Refugees Have Skills,

Work Ethic—Job

Opportunities Beckon

By **RUDY AVERSA**
Herald-Examiner Staff Writer

Will Vietnamese refugees in California have an adverse effect on the economy due to their presence in the depressed labor market?

Many of the refugees are professional men — doctors, lawyers, religious leaders and government officials. There are also those who worked with U.S. and Vietnamese armed forces and others who worked for American corporations in Vietnam. (Many of the latter may remain with their employers in some capacity in the U.S.)

Lu Ong, owner of a North Hollywood restaurant and a former Vietnamese minister, says that although the refugees are the "cream of the crop" of the banished South Vietnamese society, they have never heard of welfare or unemployment compensation. The Vietnamese are industrious and hard-working people, he says, and will be willing to take jobs that American unemployed do not want or refuse to take.

They would be willing to take jobs that require little or no skill, or a job that had no relation to the type of work they were engaged in while in South Vietnam, he says.

Are there any such jobs available in the state?

A public information officer for the downtown branch of the California Employment Development Department, Mrs. Gera Curry, says there are a number of jobs at both extremes of highly-skilled and non-skilled nature that for one reason or another are not being filled.

A problem in employment seems to be that employers are now demanding people with more sophisticated skills and because of this the vacant positions take longer to fill, said Mrs. Curry.

Those with highly sharpened skills should have little trouble in finding the jobs they want. Those with some skills and or experience may not get the salaries they would like, but there are jobs available, she added. For instance, there was one position for a secretary that could type 45 words per minute, which is not fast for an average typist, but the pay was \$2.50 per hour.

"But to say there are no jobs, period, is kind of ridiculous," said Mrs. Curry, who points out that "our motto is 'linking people and jobs.' We have the job openings. We need people."

Mrs. Curry said the high demand list from the Lakewood Office is a fair representation of the types of jobs that are available at other branch offices of the EDD. And as these jobs are filled, new ones of like kind spring up to take their place.

EDD spokesmen in Sacramento say caution must be exercised when trying to extend the availability of jobs at any one office to the entire state. Public information officers said there may be short periods when there are many job openings available but in time most if not all are filled.

The spokesmen say they are waiting for concrete information on how many refugees will enter the labor market and to what benefits and subsidies they might be entitled, after they are declared eligible by Immigration Service.

EDD officials met Thursday at Camp Pendleton with representatives from the Department of Labor and other federal agencies to coordinate decision making regarding the future of the Vietnamese refugees.

The EDD's major concern is with the many unemployed Americans. They must be considered before any jobs are offered to Vietnamese.

As of last Monday there were job openings at the Lakewood branch office of the EDD in such fields as machinist, tool and die maker, lathe operator, car and truck mechanic, auto body worker, auto upholsterer, electrician with blueprint experience, electronics with soldering and circuit board experience, factory maintenance with experience in plumbing and electricity, welder, carpenter with mobile home experience, mobile home repair and installation, fork lift operator, light truck driver and delivery driver.

There is a need for qualified office personnel and those competent in stenography and typing, general office clerks with payroll experience, bank teller, bookkeeper, retail sales, cashier, grocery checkers and secretaries, both legal and medical.

There are positions open in the health services for registered nurse, licensed vocational nurse, X-ray technician and other medical technicians.

Other skilled positions open include hair stylist, cosmetologist inspectors of both article and quality control, key punch and sewing machine operators.

Among unskilled positions open are cook, restaurant worker, house worker, service station operator, laundry workers in pressing and marketing, janitor, security guard and telephone solicitor.



As Marine personnel welcomed Vietnamese refugees to Southern California, the question of employment possibilities was foremost in many minds. State officials say many jobs are open to refugees who possess skills in demand.

Hostility Based On Weariness With U.S. Role

By DOUGLAS F. KNEELAND
N.Y. Times News Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The arrival in the last few days of the first thousands of South Vietnamese refugees to be resettled in this recession-hobbled country has set off a groundswell of controversy.

Opposition to the resettlement appeared to be strong across the nation and may have been reflected by Thursday's vote in the House of Representatives against a bill that would have provided \$327 million in aid for the refugees.

Some of those hostile to the newcomers seem to be just weary of the whole long American involvement in things Vietnamese and eager to shut the door on the unhappy past. Others voice fears of epidemics of Asian diseases.

A few, however irrationally, see those fleeing Communism as a Communist threat. Some see the refugees as just the opposite — a possible nucleus of right-wing strength. But the vast majority of those opposed to the resettlement express concern about the economic impact at a time when the country already has an unemployment rate of 8.5 per cent.

Whatever the reasons, the opposition to the program has been widespread.

In Seattle, for instance, the City Council turned down this week by a vote of 7 to 1 a resolution that would have welcomed the fleeing South Vietnamese to this country.

In Niceville, Fla., on the edge of Eglin Air Force Base, where several thousand immigrants are expected to be quarantined until they can be placed in homes and jobs, residents are circulating a petition asking that they be sent someplace else.

Similar feelings have been reported in communities around Camp Pendleton in Orange County, Calif., and Fort Chaffee, Ark., where other refugees are being sent.

Here in California, official resentment over the influx has perhaps been the strongest of all. Ever since the plan to evacuate South Vietnamese was announced, Gov. Brown has protested loudly that he did not want them taking jobs from Americans in his state, which has nearly a million unemployed.

Wednesday, the Brown administration proposed that Congress amend the Vietnamese refugee aid bill that it is considering to provide "jobs for Americans first."

That the opposition to the resettlement is not limited to areas where the newcomers are to be housed temporarily has just

been made clear in a Gallup Poll.

The nationwide poll asked 1,491 adults in 300 scientifically selected locations whether evacuated South Vietnamese should be permitted to live in the United States.

Of those interviewed, only 36 per cent said that they should, and 54 per cent said they should not. Ten per cent had no opinion.

In random interviews this week with nearly 100 persons in more than a dozen cities across the nation, correspondents found much of the same type of opposition that was expressed in the poll, although many people were receptive to the mass immigration.

The depth of the hostility seems to vary with the economic conditions of the city or, in some cases, its remoteness from any likelihood of contact with the refugees.

Those interviewed in hard-pressed Detroit and Los Angeles, for example, tended to be harsh in their resentment of the newcomers. But most people questioned in Greenwood, S.C., a textile city of 21,000, and Delphos, a western Ohio farming community of 7,000, voiced little opposition to the refugees.

"My parents emigrated, someone had to sponsor them," said a 49-year-old Detroit woman of Polish extraction who works as a cashier to support her seven children because her husband is retired on a disability. "It was not a load on the government or on taxpayers. It's a hard world everywhere. Still, charity begins at home. Keep the Vietnamese in Vietnam. Send funds to help them in their own country."

In Los Angeles, where there is already a large population of illegal aliens, mostly from Mexico, concern was repeatedly expressed that the refugees would add to the welfare rolls and threaten low-income jobholders.

"Who is going to support them?" asked Lynn Vogelman, a secretary. "Am I going to have a choice whether my taxes are going to support these unfortunate people? If I don't have a choice, I don't want them coming. If they are going to up my taxes I would rather it were to help some Detroit autoworker."

Mrs. Vogelman, as did a number of other persons interviewed, raised questions about the character of those who escaped from Vietnam.

"These people that have got the dough and the brains are the ones that let the government pay for it," she said. "I don't want these people that shove women and children off planes."

American Opposition to Viet Refugees Mounts



Spokesmen for the Los Angeles community of already settled Vietnamese say refugees represent the upper middle class and professional strata of Saigon society and possess numerous employment skills.

ANALYSIS OF FINAL EXIT

Ford Risked U.S. Lives---and Won

BY RUDY ABRAMSON
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—In delaying the United States' final exit from South Vietnam until Communist forces appeared about to crush Saigon, President Ford took the biggest gamble of his Administration and won.

It was a political gamble that directly involved life and death for American citizens.

He put off the evacuation for days in the face of congressional pressure and urging from his own defense advisers to get the remaining U.S. citizens out.

To save several thousand additional South Vietnamese who remained loyal to this country through the years, he took the risk of losing many American lives and of having the final withdrawal covered by full-fledged military combat.

In blunt terms, the Americans who remained in Saigon until the armada of helicopters whisked them to waiting ships Tuesday and Wednesday served as hostages for the withdrawal of South Vietnamese considered marked for death by the Communists.

Congress failed to respond to Mr. Ford's request for authority to use troops to evacuate South Vietnamese citizens.

Thus, as the noose tightened around Saigon in recent weeks, those South Vietnamese were brought out as part of the U.S. reduction of its remaining contingent of civil servants and contract employees.

Speaking to reporters as the evacuation neared completion Tuesday, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger implied that there had been some kind of understanding, or at least a signal from the Communists, that the evacuation of the last Americans would be permitted.

"We did deal with Hanoi and with the PRG through different intermediaries," he said, "and we were in position to put (forth) our views and receive responses."

For Mr. Ford the problem of allowing some Americans to remain in Saigon days after he had declared the war ended was politically explosive.

Even as the evacuation was under way Tuesday, there were congressional rumblings, most notably from Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.), that the delay would be investigated, if any lives were lost.

Questions were raised about the legality of the President's use of military forces to bring the thousands of South Vietnamese citizens out of the country.

With the Americans safe, at a cost of four dead U.S. Marines, criticism of the delay largely had evaporated Wednesday, and Administration spokesmen were decidedly impatient with reporters who continued to question whether the President really had authority for the large-scale evacuation of the Vietnamese.

"It was a question of saving as many lives as could be saved," said White House press secretary Ron Nessen.

Turning aside suggestions that Mr. Ford had gone beyond his authority, Nessen said, "I'm giving a moral rationale."

He quoted the President as saying, "I took them out because they would have been killed, and I'm glad of it."

Despite the success of the Tuesday operation, Communist rocket and artillery fire triggered the exodus before the United States could remove many of the South Vietnamese it wished to save.

A few weeks ago, Administration officials estimated that the lives of up to a million South Vietnamese and those of their dependents would be endangered by a Communist takeover.

By the end of the helicopter operation Tuesday, the total number of evacuees had been put at more than 55,000, but the number continued to mount Wednesday, counting South Vietnamese who had escaped by boat or made their way to Thailand or elsewhere.

Understanding or not, the Administration knew, as it had frequently said, that it was dealing with adversaries who had systematically ignored the Paris peace agreements of 1973. Yet it continued the gradual withdrawal of Americans, apparently assuming that this understanding would be honored since there would be no advantage to the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong to launch major attacks against evacuation forces when the final pullout began.

Aside from a moral commitment to save the lives of South Vietnamese who had worked most closely with the United States, the Ford Administration argued that its withdrawal of the Americans had been set at a pace casual enough not to trigger panic among the South Vietnamese population.

COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS
CODE PA
HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20380

REFUGEES CLIPS
6 MAY 1975
CAMP PENDLETON, Ca.

Las Vegas is goal for some refugees

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif. (UPI) — Some Vietnamese refugees know little of the United States that has become their new home. Others know what they learned from Americans in Vietnam. For some, that means Las Vegas.

An airline employe at the Los Angeles airport said a young Vietnamese woman put down \$400 in crisp new bills Friday for six tickets to Las Vegas, and that he could see at least \$10,000 in U.S. currency in her purse.

Another young woman at the refugee camp here said she was awaiting the arrival of her sister, who married an American, and planned to live with them in Las Vegas. Asked whether she knew anything about the city, she replied:

"Yes, it is in big desert. It is big gambling place where some people become very rich, and many people become very poor."

CHURCH WILL CARE FOR ITS OWN

Mormon Leader Pledges Aid For Evacuees

The Mormon Church will take care of Vietnamese Mormons who have been brought to the Camp Pendleton Marine Corps base, the president of the church said yesterday.

"It's really no difficult problem because we have our own church welfare program," said Spencer W. Kimball, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, during an interview yesterday.

President Kimball visited the tent city at Camp Pendleton Friday night where Vietnamese are being processed for resettlement in the United States.

"The refugee camp is a tragic sight," he said.

"There were long lines of people being processed and fed as they arrived near midnight. I talked with 17 members of the church. They had given up everything they owned for a chance for liberty. They are willing to face uncertainty here rather than remain in Vietnam.

"We are awaiting the government's plans and we will provide for the needs of our people as soon as we know what to do," President Kimball said. He said 60 Mormons are expected at the Marine Corps base in a few days.

In a speech at Balboa Stadium yesterday afternoon, President Kimball explained the church to potential mem-

bers brought to the stadium by missionaries and Mormon friends.

Prior to the church leader's speech, his wife, Camilla, urged Mormons to explain their faith and their way of life in such a way that others would follow it and receive the satisfaction that Mormons receive.

A Spanish interpreter translated the speeches to a section of the stadium reserved for Spanish-speaking Mormons and in another section of the stadium the speech was relayed to the deaf by sign language.

Saturday morning the church leader spoke to about 800 Indians and residents of Mexican ancestry at the San Diego North Stake Chapel,

and Saturday afternoon the 80-year-old church leader addressed about 1,500 college and high school youths at the El Cajon Stake Center.

Deploring moral decline in the United States, President Kimball urged the youths to abstain from premarital sex, to get married in the church temple, to raise a family and to teach their children righteousness.

In discussing growth of the church, President Kimball said that the church probably is growing faster in Southern California than in any other area. There are about 400,000 Mormons in Southern California and about 40,000 in San Diego County.

Pendleton—New Horizon for refugees

By **ROBERT DIETRICH**
and
WAYNE CARLSON
TRIBUNE Staff Writers

CAMP PENDLETON — The vanguard of perhaps 70,000 Southeast Asian refugees began building new lives here today.

They are the first of the men, women and children with no distinct relations to Americans who days,

weeks, even months, ago accepted the inevitability of Saigon's surrender to the Communists.

All of the refugees — native-born and naturalized American citizens, sponsored and unsponsored South Vietnamese and Cambodians — will be processed through this training base, which has been designated as the primary reception center for the evacuation.

By 6 a.m., today, 1,091 evacuees, including more than 100 American government and contractor employees, checked into a hastily prepared reception center in an isolated section of this Marine Corps base about five miles south of San Clemente.

More than 2,000 evacuees were to arrive by midnight. By Saturday the number is expected to swell to more

than 5,000.

They are being flown from U.S. bases in the Pacific to El Toro Marine Corps Air Station near Santa Ana and Norton Air Force Base near Riverside and then bused here.

Of the nearly 2,000 who had arrived by this morning, 400 were sent on to relatives and friends throughout the country, including San Diego. The remainder face waits in Quon-

set huts and squad tents until federal agencies work out special sponsorship arrangements to place them in American homes. That could take as long as six months.

For most of the refugees settling down temporarily at this training base, yesterday was the first day of uninterrupted peace they had ever experienced. Indochina has been warred over since 1941.

Marines here gave the resettlement operation the code name "New Horizons."

Camp Pendleton has been designated primary reception center for the exodus.

At noon yesterday, the South Vietnamese began stepping out of the Marine-green buses: mothers carrying weeks-old infants, ex-government officials, a mother of two left abandoned by her American husband, a bride courted through the

mails, students, the young, who within hours were at play, and the elderly, who moved around the camp silently or sat on GI bunks, their faces expressionless.

As the hours passed, increasing numbers were asking the question: Has Saigon surrendered?

"The collapse of our government was inevitable," said Dr. Do Ba Khe, a former vice minister of education.

Khe's decision to leave his homeland marked the end of his 28-year dream to develop the kind of technical education he felt his country needed to become economically self-sufficient.

A year ago he became rector of Thu-Duc Polytechnic University in a Saigon suburb.

(Cont. on page A-4, col. 1)





JOURNEY'S END — The faces and reflective moods of South Vietnamese refugees are captured by Tribune photographer Larry Armstrong upon their arrival yesterday at Camp Pendleton. Clockwise, a military policeman offers a child a drink of water from his

canteen; a mother shows fatigue of long flight while her child plays with identification bracelet; a mother huddles by a bus with children; two girls enjoy oranges, a high-priced delicacy in Vietnam, and a woman waits to be processed next to a line of luggage.

Congress Debates Will Cover Farm, Oil And Refugees

Editorial — Page B-10

WASHINGTON (AP) — apparent law violations or Congress considers strip other anticonsumer practicing, the farm bill and a es. new consumer protection Senate debate is expected agency this week. to begin tomorrow or

Also expected is new legis- Wednesday. lation to provide aid money Meanwhile, the Senate and for refugees from Indochina. House are considering a Sens. Jacob K. Javits, R- number of other measures, N.Y., and Claiborne Pell, D- some of which President R.I., Saturday said they will Ford has vetoed in earlier introduce a bill to provide versions or has threatened to whatever funds are needed veto if they are passed. to help Vietnamese and

Cambodian refugees being The Senate is scheduled to resettled in this country. take up today the strip mine

Aides to the senators said control conference report, a they were unsure what the bill similar to the one Mr. funding level would be. Esti- Ford vetoed at the end of the mates of the cost of the last congressional session. refugee program have The Senate then will take ranged up to \$500 million. up the proposed two-year ex-

House leaders also have tension of the Council on said they plan to introduce wage-price stability.

new refugee aid legislation The House is expected to after a previous \$327 million begin debate on a bill giving measure was defeated be- Congress authority to over- cause of controversy over its turn the President's pro- provisions for using U.S. posed decontrol of domestic troops in the evacuation oil.

from Vietnam. RECONSIDER VETO

CONSUMER AGENCY Tomorrow or Wednesday, Senate supporters of a bill the House will vote on over- to create a federal consumer riding the President's veto of protection agency predict the farm bill, an attempt passage by a margin wide which observers believe enough to override an ex- may fail because the origi- pected veto by President nal vote of approval was less Ford. than the two-thirds needed to override a veto.

President Ford last month House-Senate conferences asked Congress to take no are to begin work on reconciling differences between action on the agency, saying two other major bills. it would merely add another One sets budget deficit and unnecessary layer of spending ceilings. The other federal bureaucracy. creates a major new housing

The measure would set up program aimed at fighting an independent consumer the recession and protecting advocacy agency with au- the mortgages of jobless thority to receive complaints from consumers involving home owners.

PENDLETON PROCESSING

Evacuee Total Mounts At Camp

Related stories — Pages A-2, 4, 11, E-1

By DAVE POLIS
Military Writer, The San Diego Union

CAMP PENDLETON —

An ever-growing number of South Vietnamese evacuees reached a total of 2,451 here at the Marine Corps base last night. Of these, 918 had been processed and sent on their way to new lives in the United States.

The remaining 1,533 persons spent the night in Quonset huts and tents waiting to be cleared by teams of government workers from various federal agencies. Most were Vietnamese dependents of American citizens working for firms in Southeast Asia.

Only 73 "true refugees," South Vietnamese with no place to go, were identified yesterday. That number is expected to reach 60,000 or 70,000 when all refugee staging camps in the Pacific are emptied.

QUICKLY PROCESSED

William Wild, director of management and planning for the Agency for International Development, said U.S. citizens are getting first priority in processing, and, consequently, most of the evacuees to arrive at Camp Pendleton have been in good health.

Americans with Vietnamese dependents and Vietnamese evacuees who have dependents in the United States are "clean" refugees who are quickly pro-

cessed and sent on their way.

The remainder may spend 90 days or longer until government agencies can place them, Wild said. Nearly 200 federal employees assembled here to handle the refugees.

Complete physical examinations and X-rays will be given to each person remaining at the camp. Security checks are scheduled by the Immigration Service with the FBI and the Central Intelligence Agency "for any derogatory information."

Wild said the refugees are brought here under emergency powers as alien parolees.

FORMER GI

Dr. Ward Cates of the Center for Communicable Diseases in Atlanta, Ga., said there had been only 24 health cases referred to the hospital ward at Camp Pendleton, and none for communicable diseases.

One returnee, Walt Larsen, a former GI who worked for Pacific Architects and Engineering in South Vietnam, arrived via an Air Force C-141 flight from Hawaii.

Larsen said he was anxious to get his wife, Hung, their two children, and her four brothers and sisters, mother and father and an orphaned niece, to his family home in Seal Beach.

Future uncertain for

CAMP PENDLETON (AP) — Who are these emigrants, this first big wave of Vietnamese refugees arriving in the United States?

And what is going to happen to them? Many officials fear they couldn't have arrived at a worse time, in the middle of a recession.

An estimated 70 per cent of the 1,500 persons living in "tin can" quonset huts and tents at this sprawling Marine base are dependents of Americans who worked in South Vietnam as contractors, engineers, employees of the Agency for International Development (AID) and other U.S. agencies.

They include wives, children and in-laws.

The rest are mostly "people who worked for us or associated with us," an immigration official here said. "High risk" cases — prime targets for execution by the VC.

He explained he meant Embassy and consular personnel, teachers, politicians, journalists and employees of concerns with military contracts.

The "real hard core refugees," the ones from a cross-section of Vietnamese society that begged, bought or stole their way aboard American mercy flights and have few if any of the proper immigration papers, are not expected to be here for several days, he said.

Preparations have been made to house up to 20,000 persons each at Pendleton, Ft. Chaffee, Ark., and Eglin Air Force Base, Fla.

Other than the American dependents, the Vietnamese arrivals so far are "not your average rice-paddy farmers, you know," said an AID official at Pendleton to help process the refugees.

"Oh, I guess we have a few of those, too. But mostly these

people here are — were — wealthy middle-class types.

"A few could even be called rich. Well, very few of them will be rich, now. It's going to be a different world for them."

Most are merely happy to have escaped.

"I am lucky," said Rene Ngo, 29, former professor of French at the University of Saigon. "My brother-in-law is an American and was sponsor for my wife and I to come to the United States. We left everything behind."

One refugee arriving on a C141 on Tuesday was Gen. Cao Van Vien, 53, former South Vietnamese defense minister and retired chairman of the joint general staff. He was taken to an undisclosed destination.

A free-lance photographer from Washington, D.C., brought out 12 members of his wife's family. American officials in

Saigon issued exit documents to dependents in the "fireside relative" category — spouses, parents and unmarried children.

Other relatives slipped through as well. One American at Pendleton — who asked that his name not be used because he doesn't want "any more immigration hassles" — brought out relatives of a friend by listing them as his own.

Another, Howard Regent, 31, of New York City, brought out eight Vietnamese women — "I'm not married to any of them, and I'm not related to them ... except, maybe, for the time being, on paper.... They are friends of mine, that's all. I told the authorities I was taking out my wife and in-laws."

Most of the refugees are dressed in Western fashions and appeared in good health. At least half of the evacuees are older women and their chil-

'hardcore refugees'

dren, teen-age girls and elderly people.

A few had gold jewelry, but little else other than a few suitcases.

Le Hang Hgoc Elder, 19 and married to an American, wears the traditional ao dai — a kind of long dress with a skirt slit up to the hip with black pajama-like trousers beneath.

Others wear coolie-type hats. There are old men with long chin whiskers. Several women are in the base hospital, ready to give birth.

What's going to happen to them?

Most of the first arrivals have relatives and sponsors in the United States who have sworn that they will take financial responsibility and not let them get onto the welfare rolls.

The future for most of "hard core refugees" — ranging from Saigon bar girls with half-American children to Da Nang

bureaucrats — is uncertain at best.

In Guam, some said they expect the U.S. government to give them jobs. U.S. volunteer agencies such as the Red Cross are just swinging into action, giving the refugees job counseling and other screening to facilitate their resettlement in the United States.

No refugee who is not a dependent of an American serv-

icemen will be allowed off the base until arrangements are made for his resettlement. They can live on base for up to 90 days. Immigration officials here say most of the Vietnamese children and teen-agers still have time to learn English and adapt to life in a different society. But many of the middle-aged and older people, who form a large part of the refugee group, will find it difficult if not impossible.

 ESCONDIDO TIMES ADVOCATE Sect A, PAGE 7 DATE: 2 MAY 75

More Vietnamese Evacuees Due At Pendleton Center

By JOHN DONNER
Staff Writer
The San Diego Union

CAMP PENDLETON — Religious services for the South Vietnamese evacuees, their first in the United States, were held here yesterday.

About 1,500 of the evacuees participated in Roman Catholic, Protestant and Buddhist religious services conducted at the various tent cities sprawled over a 203 acre area.

Meanwhile, 10 airlifts carrying 1,670 South Vietnamese were to have landed by midnight at El Toro Marine Corps air base. From there, the evacuees were to be bussed to the base north of Oceanside.

The new arrivals will increase to a little more than 14,000, the number of South

Vietnamese received since the mass arrival began last Tuesday.

9,000 IN TENTS

Of that number, 5,000 had been processed by late yesterday and released to sponsors. Up to 9,000 evacuees, some of them new arrivals and some lacking sponsors, are spending the nights in tents and quonset huts at the refugee center.

Base officials said 1,300 Cambodians, who had been scheduled to arrive Saturday, probably will arrive within the next two or three days. Officials were unable to give any reason for the delay.

The Cambodians will be assigned to Camp San Onofre, a camp south of the present center at Camp Talega in the northwestern tip of the base, a Marine

Corps spokesman said.

Ministry chaplains, using Vietnamese translators, conducted Roman Catholic and Protestant services which were held under the trees surrounding the tent communities.

At times the words were drowned out by the noises of heavy machinery, trucks and buses carrying supplies and evacuees on the main road that services the various mini-cities.

7 HOSPITALIZED

Seven evacuees were taken directly to the naval hospital at the base following their arrival yesterday from El Toro, base officials said.

One of the hospitalized had hepatitis, four were suspected of having tuberculosis, one had a peptic ulcer and another possibly had cancer, a base spokesman said.

Post exchanges, operating out of the back of semi-tractor trailers, were opened at two locations by the Marines and the Vietnamese quickly lined up to buy cigarettes, watches and candy, using American dollars.

William Wild of the State Department said up to 75 immigration officials were en route here to assist in the processing of the evacuees.

The processing will be moved to 10 trailers today as government officials attempt to clear each refugee family through the FBI and Central Intelligence Agency.

RED CROSS LINK

The American Red Cross is coordinating requests from persons and organizations wishing to sponsor a Vietnamese family.

Wild said of those relocated so far, "every state has received some of the evacuees, except Montana and Rhode Island."

LAST DAY AT EMBASSY IN SAIGON**Marine Tells Of Evacuation**

Editor's note: Maj. Jim Kean of Monterey, Calif., was the last United States Marine out of South Vietnam in the American evacuation that has just ended. In the following dispatch, Kean describes the last day at the American Embassy in Saigon.

By MAJ. JIM KEAN

As Told To United Press International

Aboard the Blue Ridge — I had the dubious distinction of being the last United States Marine to leave Vietnam.

But the thing I am most proud of is that we evacuated 2,500 or more persons from the American Embassy compound without firing a shot at anybody.

The only shots were fired by me and that was as we

were leaving the roof of the embassy on Wednesday morning. I emptied my .45 (automatic) into the mechanism of a large dish radio antenna on the roof so that it could not be used by anybody.

We knew the end was near on Monday evening when planes bombed Tan Son Nhut Airport and firing broke out downtown. I had 42 Marines on duty at the embassy compound. The others were at the DAO (Defense Attache Office) compound at the airport, which was to be the main staging area for the final evacuation, according to our original plan.

SECURE COMPOUND

We did everything we could that night to secure the embassy compound. Even then, long before the final evacuation was ordered, we

had nearly 2,000 people already in the compound.

After we secured the compound Monday night, we had a lull until about 3:45 Tuesday morning. Tan Son Nhut and the DAO came under attack. I got a report that two of my Marines were killed at DAO.

The situation was getting worse after daybreak and by around 10 a.m. we knew that the critical time had arrived. The ambassador had committed us to the evacuation of around 2,500 persons from the embassy compound.

We cut down a huge tree in the compound and shrubbery to make a landing zone for the CH-53 choppers,

(Continued on A-2, Col. 5)

Marine Tells Of Evacuation

(Continued from Page A-1)

which normally carry about 50 passengers.

MISSION ESTABLISHED

The embassy roof could handle choppers up to the size of CH-46s (which carry about 20 passengers). My mission was to hold the compound during the evacuation, to protect the ambassador and to keep people in the embassy if we had to give up the compound.

At first, after the evacuation order came (around 10 a.m.), we were admitting people through the embassy gates who had American passports, who were third country nationals or Vietnamese with evacuation authorization documents. But the pressures became so great from the mob trying to get inside that we had to lock the gates and amend our orders to take only Americans and third country nationals.

Around 3 p.m., I saw the first choppers going into the DAO compound and I realized that the evacuation had really begun. I then called DAO and asked for diversion of some of the choppers to begin the embassy evacuation.

I also asked for additional Marines to help secure the embassy area. We were drawing considerable fire from outside the embassy and the crowd was growing larger and more dangerous.

COPTER SCHEDULE

Within minutes, Marine birds (helicopters) came in and, by dark, my force had grown to 150 men.

We worked the landing zones in the compound and on the roof from around 7 until 10 p.m., with choppers coming in at about 10-minute intervals. Then the pace picked up.

The next word we got was that the 7th Fleet was under obligation to cease the operation at 11 p.m. I sent word to the ambassador to make contact with higher authorities and get authorization for more sorties. I am not sure, but I think he went all the way to the President.

Word came back that the sorties would continue. By then, we had sent out around 1,600 but the crowd awaiting evacuation was as large as ever.

OVER THE WALLS

They just kept coming in over the walls. We were helping Americans outside get over the walls. My Marines were standing on each other's shoulders to reach over the wall and pull up any American or anybody who looked like an American.

Sometime around 4 p.m. Wednesday I noticed a lull in the arrival of heavy choppers. I was told the ambassador had left.

I spoke to the general (Marine Brig. Gen. Richard O. Carey, commanding general 19th Marine Amphibious Brigade) on the radio. He said the only lifts from then would be to pull out the Marines and any U.S. personnel remaining.

I got all the Marines onto the roof. We locked and secured the entrances to the roof.

When the next chopper came to take out 20 more Marines, those from the fleet went first. The embassy security guard Marines had asked that they be the last to leave. That was sometime between 6 and 7 p.m.

The last chopper came at 7:58 p.m. I checked my watch, emptied my .45 into the antenna mechanism and boarded the chopper last.

SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE PAGE 1 (cont) DATE 5 MAY 75

Vietnamese Refugees Will Be an Asset

There have been many complaints about the transportation of Vietnamese children to the U.S., Canada, Australia and Europe. Most of the critics have posed the proposition that it is morally wrong to tear a child from its mother's breast, or pave the way of an adult to escape.

Those opposed to the "baby-lift" and the spiriting out of Saigon of about 70,000 adult Vietnamese bound to be considered suspect, or worse, because they found jobs with the Americans who have now gone, bring up the point that nothing would happen to them if they were left behind. The Vietnamese have only the tenderest feelings toward each other, North or South, it is argued. Especially by those who didn't see, or forget the pictures of the mass graves of the murdered people of Hue after the defeat of the 1968 Tet offensive.

We won't go into the argument that it might have been better not to trust Anne Frank to the mercy of the Nazis, and that it was lots better to spring a 14-year-old boy named Henry Kissinger before he was packed off to Dachau. The handful of Vietnamese who have come to us will be infinitely better-cared-for than if they had been abandoned in their fallen homeland.

The U.S., for all its fumbles, is the kindest-hearted, most receptive nation in history. We are all foreigners, except the minority we call the Indians. We spend billions on our poor, erect laws to protect those who would have no such break in other lands, welcome the endangered: Cubans, Hungarians, Czechs in recent years; Europe's oppressed and hungry in the past century.

The Vietnamese adults who reach this country will present no real problem so far as "taking jobs from Americans." Like the children, they will be assimilated into the communities of their sponsors, and enrich those communities with their culture.

Refugee Planning Hit by Strauss

WASHINGTON (AP) — "I think the failure has been that we failed to get the American public ready for the arrival of these people," he said in an interview on ABC's Issues and Answers program. Democratic National Committee Chairman Robert Strauss blamed the Ford administration Sunday for the conflicting reception Vietnamese refugees have received from Americans as they arrive in the United States.

"I think if there had been a little more notice, a little better planning, more information given to the American people you would have found the American people responding warmly as they always have."

Strauss said public sentiment has already begun to moderate and cited communities in Florida and Arkansas as examples.

"When they (the refugees) finally arrived, they were greeted warmly," he said.

Strauss said he believes both Republicans and Democrats will refrain from making the refugees an issue in the presidential campaign next year. He also said "it will do the nation no good" if Vietnam is made an issue in the campaign.

Strauss said that Los Angeles and New York are the only two cities so far that have been qualified for holding the Democratic convention next year. He said other cities, including New Orleans, Miami and Kansas City, are still being considered, however.

On another subject, Strauss said Secretary of State Henry Kissinger "is certainly not the political plus that he was."

"We found out that he can't be all things to all people and solve all problems. He certainly isn't the plus he was. Whether he has become a minus yet, I don't know."

New Refugee Aid Bill in the Works

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sens. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., and Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., said Saturday they will introduce a bill next week to provide whatever funds are needed to help Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees being resettled in the United States.

The measure will include educational, vocational and language training, refresher professional courses and transportation as well as food, clothing and housing.

Aides said they were unsure what the

funding level of the legislation will be, noting that there have been varying estimates of the amount of money the refugee program will cost, up to \$500 million.

House leaders have also said they plan to initiate new refugee aid legislation next week after a previous \$327 million measure was beaten because of the controversy over its provisions for using U.S. troops in the evacuation from Vietnam. In announcing the new bill, Javits, the son of immigrants himself, said "I deeply regret news reports that some of our citizens have expressed concerns regarding the number of Vietnamese refugees coming to the United States.

"I find that attitude appalling," he said, citing the U.S. record in accepting refugees. He noted the United States had taken in 400,000 displaced persons after World War II, 675,000 from Cuba in the mid-1960s, 32,000 from Hungary in the 1950s and thousands of others who fled from Communist regimes in eastern Europe and China.

Pell, who was vice president of the International Rescue Committee in charge of the resettlement of Hungarian refugees in 1956 and 1957, said that "the one very real debt we owe in the part of the world is to these unfortunate Vietnamese who would suffer so horribly if they had remained in South Vietnam.

"Assistance to those who need help most desperately is in keeping with the long and proud history of compassionate action by our American people," he added.

However, in Lincoln, Neb., Assistant Democratic Leader Robert D. Byrd, D-W. Va., said foreign countries should share in the cost of relocating the refugees.

At a fund-raising dinner, Byrd said, "This is a good time for the administration to call on Brazil and Venezuela and Iran and Indonesia and the Philippines and Japan and France to show a little goodwill and humanitarianism and take the load off the backs of the American taxpayers."

The End—and A Beginning

By WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST Jr.
Editor-In-Chief, The Hearst Newspapers

NEW YORK — What constructive comment, if any, can be made about this week's ignominious end to a generation of United States effort to preserve a non-Communist state in Vietnam?

That is the question reluctantly faced here today in the wake of our country's worst foreign policy disaster — a humiliating tragedy which has gravely damaged the position of the U.S. in world affairs.

The question must not be avoided — by any of us. Never again must the American public wind up watching one of our ambassadors having to flee the enemy in a hectic helicopter evacuation, clutching the nation's folded flag on his knees.

Our rout was as complete and demeaning as the unconditional surrender of the Saigon government. It was a climactic cut-and-run operation, a disgraceful retreat wholly out of character with American traditions.

Only by good luck and a certain judicious forbearance of the conquerors were we able to remove the last 5,000 or so of our citizens in the besieged capital.

It is hard to fully grasp the implications, just as it

(Continued on Page A-5)



(Continued from Page 1)

Is difficult to realize that 30 years of warfare in Vietnam finally have ended. Yet the implications of our failure today are the chief international concern of our allies everywhere. While most of our citizens would like to forget the war and the role played in it by the U.S., our allies cannot.

They realize that a truly historic step in this nation's history has been taken — that for their own welfare and global stability they must reassess the reliability of our status as leader of the Free World.

The American people must do the same. It is in their hearts and minds, collectively, that the ultimate answers will be found.

The outlook right now is admittedly bleak, as detailed here in a number of columns anticipating the final debacle in Saigon. There is no point in raking the bad news all over again, just as there is no point in raking over all the mistakes we made in Vietnam.

What is important is to draw some lessons from this terrible war which cost so much of America's blood and bounty, disrupted its economy, divided and eventually demoralized its people.

The first lesson to be learned and never forgotten again, I think, is to appreciate just how dedicated and diabolically clever the big Communist powers are. They give unlimited money and supplies to forces fighting their cause, but avoid committing their own troops unless they are attacked.

This is a basic rule with them — to fight by proxy. Probably nothing could have delighted the Red super-powers more than the day when an idealistic but naive U.S. committed its armed forces to a debilitating struggle far from its shores and direct personal interests.

They correctly guessed that we would be drained not only of immense resources, but eventually of the will to continue. Unlike our own leaders, theirs anticipated

that our public resolve would collapse once they signed the papers permitting the withdrawal of our troops.

And that's what happened — to our shame. The Communists went on to encourage massive violations of the 1973 Paris Accords. We not only failed to insist on enforcement of the cease-fire provisions but our Congress — reflecting the public mood — tied the hands of the President and progressively began withdrawing aid from Saigon.

The key point to be recognized in this is that our democracy has a built-in psychological and political weakness. Its leaders must respond to public sentiment. Those of the Communist superpowers do not; furthermore their goals are very long-ranged and they have infinite patience.

Americans lack that kind of patience. When they make a decision they want it quickly implemented and disposed of. If it is a nasty matter like a war, it must be finished fast and in no uncertain terms. No matter how important the cause, impatient Americans lose interest in any dragged-out conflict.

This happened in our own Civil War, for example. Because it dragged on for so long many people in the North got fed up and started saying: "Oh, the hell with it. Let them go."

They thus forgot or willingly overlooked the all-important goal kept forever uppermost in his mind by Abraham Lincoln, namely the vital importance of keeping the union together at any cost.

Another matter needing critical self-reappraisal is that Americans seem able to focus attention on only one part of the globe at a time. This is true even in our State Department.

The big Communist powers, by contrast, are like vaudeville jugglers. They have a whole variety of enterprises going on at the same time — all coordinated, disciplined and calculated to one purpose.

Still another flaw in the American character — and it could be fatal — is our tendency to favor maintenance of the international status quo. In that respect we are

like a fire company, sitting in our station house until an alarm sounds and rouses us to action.

We do not really plan ahead, whereas the Communists are like arsonists. They always are the ones who act first; they are the ones always on the offensive.

As a result they have the tactical advantage of surprise and the strategic advantage of choosing the time and place. Detente, furthermore, by and large to them is just another device to help keep us quiet and sleepy.

Our country is engaged in a deadly sort of chess tournament with the Communists — winner take all.

In Vietnam we have lost a major match, but the tournament goes on.

We can still win if we become fully awake and aware of the stakes involved.

We must.

If all this sounds pretty grim, it should. What we have suffered in Vietnam is about as grim as it can get. What we thereby face in our international relations also is far from encouraging, to make an understatement.

This great nation of ours, with its vast resources of human and natural strengths, still is the leader of the Free World. All we have to do is fully restore our credibility.

Withdrawal into the cocoon of isolationism is impossible, no matter how tempting. We live in a dangerous world whose stability is kept in relative balance only by matching forces of terror. Most Americans know this and are willing to make the sacrifices it entails — if they know the honest facts.

There must be no more glossing of truth by our elected officials — something that has occurred far too often both about Vietnam and other matters in the recent past.

The United States, for the safety of the world, must remain as strong as its proven enemies. That is the duty which automatically guarantees our own well-being and our position of leadership.

The United States, in addition, henceforth must make commitments only after the most serious consideration of possible consequences. Americans will back them if the commitments are valid, and honestly explained.

Above all, the American people must realize how tough our enemies are and resolve to match them with equal or superior force and determination.

80,000 Evacuees May Jam Guam

Related stories — Pages A-2, B-1

By Associated Press

The commander of the Guam refugee camps said the island may be jammed with as many as 80,000 evacuees from South Vietnam by Wednesday, 15,000 more than originally expected.

"We cannot house all the people coming in unless we process more of them out than are coming," said Adm. George S. Morrison, commander of the Pacific Fleet in the Mariana Islands.

An airlift is flying evacuees to resettlement camps on the mainland at the rate of 4,000 every 24 hours, Morrison said, and will soon move 6,000 a day to keep pace with the influx.

THREE STATES

Evacuees continued to arrive in the continental United States to go to temporary camps in California, Florida and Arkansas.

Army Maj. Arne Anderson said 84 refugees were expected to leave Ft. Chaffee, a deactivated military post in northwest Arkansas, for other parts of the nation early in the week. He said there is space now for 10,282 evacuees, and the Army is working for more expansion.

There were 1,158 evacuees at the fort by early yester-

day and more than 1,600 were expected by Monday.

"Everything is going very smooth," Anderson said. "Things are very well-coordinated, considering we didn't know anything about this a week ago. It's kind of amazing that everybody's been able to get together like this so well."

"All our hearts are in this country now," said Pham Huu Phuoc as spokesman for 344 Vietnamese evacuees who were welcomed by cheering spectators and a band yesterday at Elgin Air Force Base in Florida.

NEUROSURGEON

Phuoc, a neurosurgeon, brought his wife, 18-year-old son, 16-year-old daughter and 62-year-old mother-in-law with him.

More than 4,400 refugees arrived in Hong Kong yesterday evening aboard a Danish freighter after being rescued from their sinking ship in the South China Sea Friday.

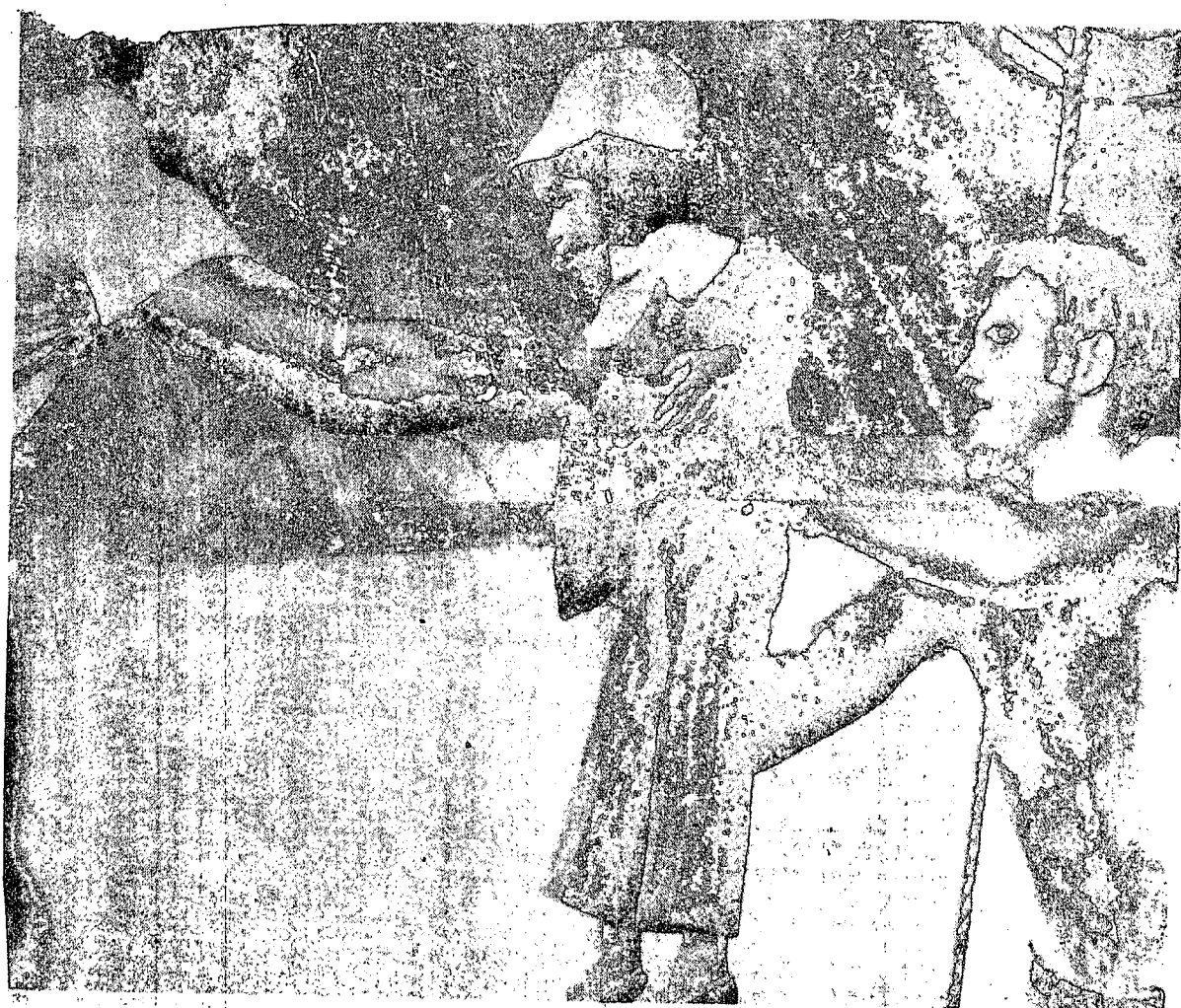
The refugees filled every bit of space aboard the 14,000-ton Clara Maersk.

Meanwhile, only a few military officials had time to appear at Guam International Airport yesterday afternoon when Queen Elizabeth II of England stopped by

SAN DIEGO UNION

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—AP Wirephoto

U.S. Navy men give a Vietnamese boy a lift as they transfer him from the USS Blue Ridge to a merchant

vessel standing off the South Vietnam coast during evacuation operations after Communist takeover.

SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE SECT A, PAGE 1 (CONT) DATE 5 MAY 75

A Place in the Sun for

BY JOHN PASTIER
Times Architecture Critic

As more than 120,000 Vietnamese refugees try to find their places in the United States, the 210 million Americans who preceded them seem puzzled.

Where will they work when so many of us are already out of jobs? Will there be a problem of disease? How will they deal with the barriers of culture and language? Will resettlement costs really reach \$800 million in one year?

To these concerns, I would like to add another—can the Vietnamese influx be an unanticipated vehicle for raising the quality of urban life?

It's far too soon to arrive at an answer, but I feel the issue is worth some detailed speculation.

Almost invariably, our most interesting cities are those with sizable and visible ethnic populations. The tangible clues of foreign cultures—unusual buildings or decora-

tions, signs, exotic bookstores, groceries and restaurants, periodic festivals and parades—add vitality to cities that are for the most part dull and standardized.

America's Chinatowns, barrios, little Italys, Greektowns and dozens of other settlements of foreigners from every continent are among the great humanizers of our 20th-century urban landscape.

In a more general sense, diversity is one of the key ingredients of successful urban design, and any increase in the diversity of a city's population is a good starting point for beneficial physical changes.

What effect the refugees will have on our cities obviously depends upon where they settle and in what numbers. The Los Angeles and San Francisco metropolitan areas, having large populations of Pacific Asians and being the closest big cities to their former homelands, seem likely to get a major share of Vietnamese newcomers.

Refugees

(The Los Angeles area already has about 8,000 Vietnamese—1,000 students and the rest mostly war brides.)

This may not happen immediately, since many refugees have American relatives and will generally settle in those relatives' communities first. But after a time, internal migration may bring a greater degree of concentration in California cities. Svay Villei, president of the Laotian Assn. and member of the Southeast Asian Advisory Council in Los Angeles, believes that California is the best location for Vietnamese immigrants, since the climate is similar to their country's (minus the monsoons) and since traditional food and produce, hard to obtain elsewhere, are readily available here.

Population figures seem to buttress that opinion. Kay Kokuban of the Asian Service Center estimates that there are between 350,000 and 400,000 Pacific Asians in Los An-

Please Turn to Page 4, Col. 1

A Place in the Sun for Refugees

Continued from First Page

geles County, with Southeast Asians making up about 45,000 or 50,000 of that figure. Quite likely, if a postevacuation-free migration were permitted from Vietnam, Los Angeles and San Francisco would become magnets for that new population. The same may be said of any migration from Cambodia.

Looking at recent precedent, such a resettlement could have a noticeable effect on the cityscape. In the post-Castro emigration from Cuba, Miami gained several hundred thousand refugees who tended to settle in a black district having SW 8th St. as its commercial spine. Today that street is one of the most stimulating in the city, filled with pedestrian activity, good restaurants in all price ranges, bilingual store signs, a Bay of Pigs monument and a spectacular religious supply house whose show windows are packed with brightly lighted, full-size Technicolor statuary that puts Forest Lawn to shame.

The numbers of Vietnamese in any one city will never equal those of the Cubans in Miami, so their effects will no doubt be less spectacular. Still it would not be unrealistic

to expect new restaurants, religious institutions, service establishments and perhaps even a few Pop-art pagodas to spring up wherever Vietnamese settle in great numbers. I especially look forward to the store signs and restaurant menus, for East Asian calligraphy is among the most beautiful and fascinating in the world.

Where might the Vietnamese settle? That's possibly the most speculative question of all. I have a strong hunch that in Los Angeles the major commercial enclave could turn out to be in East Hollywood. The city's one Vietnamese restaurant is already there, along with perhaps a dozen Thai competitors. Just southeast of that district, there are visible Japanese and Filipino communities.

The whole area, in fact, is something of a cultural smorgasbord, with a strong concentration of Middle Eastern stores and restaurants and a scattering of Italian and German places as well. If he were still alive, Raymond Chandler would no doubt have a sardonic affection for East Hollywood. Parts of it are seedy, but there's life there and the energy level is high. It's a good place, at least in the business sense, for newcomers low on material resources

and high in ambition. Although it already has more than its share of national diversity, one more ethnic group could only make it better.

Whether or not the new Vietnamese arrivals come to East Hollywood, I hope that they come in great numbers to Los Angeles (why should San Francisco get everything?) and eventually become concentrated enough geographically so that the city will feel their impact. (Concentration would also make it easier to provide special public services such as bilingual teachers and counselors for a population that is bound to have restricted mobility in a city such as ours.)

Accommodating all these newcomers is bound to be difficult at first, but that should not make us forget that they are capable of making many contributions to our society, one being the enrichment of our urban life and its setting.

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PAGE

1 (Cont)

DATE 5 MAY

SOME CALLED UNSAVORY

At Least 30 S. Vietnam
Generals Flee to Safety

BY GEORGE McARTHUR

Times Staff Writer

MANILA—It is almost certain that some are still making their way to freedom but at least 30 of South Vietnam's military generals are already out, official sources here estimated Sunday.

The tally is incomplete because some went to Thailand, some are with South Vietnamese naval vessels evidently en route to Guam, and some came with the American evacuation fleet to the Philippines, then were hustled on by air. Also, a few slipped out of Vietnam on their own in the days preceeding the final April 29-30 American evacuation.

The most notable American guest is the former air marshal, prime minister and vice president, Nguyen Cao Ky, who vowed to fight to the death only a few days before he asked to be brought out. His wife and children had gone out via American aircraft on the same day he was making his last fight-to-the-death speech. He was installed, under guard, aboard a private stateroom of the command ship Blue Ridge, then flown to Guam.

By and large, the generals who will doubtless be largely an American

charge for some time to come are hardly a savory lot.

Only Lt. Gen. Dong Van Huyen, the last army chief of staff, and Lieut. Gen. Ngo Quang Truong, commander of the 1st Corps area, have reputations for honesty—though this judgment may be doing an injustice to a few lesser known generals.

Of the unsavory group, the stand-outs are Lieut. Gen. Dang Van Quang—generally accepted as the "Bag-man" for ex-President Nguyen Van Thieu's clandestine operations, and Lieut. Gen. Nguyen Van Toan, commander of the 3rd Corps area and popularly known as the "cinnamon general" because he turned a very tidy profit in cinnamon two years ago when he commanded the area where the spice is a valued crop. Toan has also been accused of statutory rape but that charge was dismissed after a suitable payment was made to the girl's mother.

An air force one-star general was captured at the same time and both have since been presented on the Viet Cong radio.

The least known of the major figures is Brig. Gen. Nguyen Khac Binh, who was the national police chief—a

job in Vietnam that combined police, intelligence and security functions.

Binh was virtually a creation of the Central Intelligence Agency. He was a central figure in evacuation planning which was based in good measure on cooperation of the local police. Binh complicated matters much by "bugging out" one day early, thus throwing into doubt some of the American plans which, presumably, were quickly arranged with Binh's successor who was equally close to the CIA.

Probably the wealthiest of the generals, the chairman of the joint staff, Gen. Cao Van Vien, fled to Taipei along with Thieu. For the past several years Vien has been more or less on his good behavior as a consequence of repeated American com-



DEFEATED—From left, Gens. Nguyen Van Toan, Cao Van Vien, Ngo Quang Truong, Dong Van Quang.

AP photos

plaints. Before that, however his wife amassed a fortune in the field—selling favors and promotions and getting the profits from real estate around American bases where bars and whorehouses abounded. Thieu has indicated he does not wish to come to the United States and presumably Vien will also stay in Taipei.

The complete list of 30 generals known to have departed safely from South Vietnam included virtually every well-known general on active duty except Lieut. Gen. Nguyen Vinh Nghi, corps commander captured at Phan Rang in the final week of the war.

Normally the South Vietnamese military forces got along with about 50 active generals and admirals—

which percentagewise is a quantum jump below American practice.

In addition, a force of about 40 retired generals has grown over the years—the best known of these being Duong Van (Big) Minh who served barely two days as South Vietnam's last president.

One general was in jail—the only South Vietnamese general ever treated in such a cavalier fashion by his compatriots—for a particularly senseless murder. Presumably he, too, was captured by the North Vietnamese.

Three other generals were under nominal "house arrest" awaiting trial for dereliction of duty in combat. So far none of these three has cropped up on lists of those who escaped.

Flow of Refugees Swells

U.S. Naval Chief on Guam Warns of Crowding

BY JERRY COHEN •
Times Staff Writer

The steady flow of Vietnamese refugees onto U.S. territory continued Sunday, as a third mainland resettlement center opened and the U.S. naval commander on Guam warned of the situation there:

"We cannot house all the people coming in unless we process more of them out than are coming."

Rear Adm. George S. Morrison's remark was prompted, he said, by his estimate that the island may be jammed with as many as 80,000 refugees by Wednesday—15,000 more than originally expected.

The evacuation airlift from Guam is carrying refugees to mainland camps

at the rate of 4,000 every 24 hours and soon will move 6,000 a day to keep pace with the influx, said Morrison, commander of the Pacific Fleet in the Marianas.

Thus far, Southern California's Camp Pendleton has been the busiest mainland arrival depot.

Another 2,000 arrived there Sunday to hike the number presently "on hand," according to a Marine spokesman, to about 7,800.

To date, a total of nearly 14,500 have reached Pendleton, with about 4,500 having been moved to other sites around the United States.

About 15 miles from the camp Sunday, 5,000 Marines stormed nearby beaches during a mock assault.

However, camp officials said the amphibious exercise was too far away for those who had left war behind them to see. But the refugees were told about it so they would not worry about helicopters or planes that might come into their view.

Meanwhile, marines at Pendleton still awaited the arrival of a batch of Cambodian refugees who Saturday had been expected to arrive imminently.

But, a Marine spokesman said Sunday a hitch had developed.

"There is some delay," he said. "They won't be here today and they won't be here tomorrow."

He also said conflicting estimates of the number of Cambodians scheduled to be processed at Pendleton had been received. He gave no specific figures.

Meanwhile, across the nation, Eglin Air Force Base in Florida, the third mainland center, began accepting refugees.

Ft. Chaffee in Arkansas, like Pendleton, has been processing the newcomers since last week.

Shortly after dawn Sunday, a chartered 747 jetliner from Guam descended on the dusty Eglin tent city in the Florida panhandle bearing about 350 refugees.

From it deplaned a neatly dressed but solemn group of exiles. The group's spokesman, a 46-year-old neurosurgeon who was educated in America, was the first off the aircraft and he proclaimed:

"America spells freedom."

As the refugees streamed off the plane, a high school band played "God Bless America."

Despite some local opposition to establishment of a displaced persons center in an area of high unemployment, about 100 welcomers—plus the band and volunteer workers—turned out on a dark, overcast morning to greet the arrivals.

Most of the refugees were of middle-class background and included lawyers, doctors, Vietnamese military officers, airline employees and businessmen. Many had money, in gold or American dollars bought at 10 times the normal rate of exchange during their hasty escape from Indochina.

Most of 70,000 Vietnamese May Go to Pendleton

BY RICHARD WEST
Times Staff Writer

Most of 70,000 Vietnamese refugees coming to the United States may be processed through Camp Pendleton near Oceanside instead of the approximately 18,000 originally expected, a U.S. State Department official said Wednesday.

Many of the thousands of evacuees destined for Ft. Chaffee in Arkansas and Eglin Air Force Base in Florida "more than likely" will pass through Pendleton first, William C. Wild, chief civil coordinator with the State Department's Agency for International Development, told a press briefing at Pendleton.

This means they will arrive at either El Toro Marine Air Station in Orange County or Norton Air Force Base near San Bernardino and be bused to Pendleton along with the 18,000 to 20,000 refugees Pendleton had been told to expect.

Ft. Chaffee is scheduled to be opened to the evacuees later this week. No date has been set yet for the arrival of refugees at Eglin AFB.

Not until Chaffee and Eglin are ready to receive refugees will the evacuees bypass Pendleton and fly directly to Little Rock, for reception at Chaffee, and into Eglin, Wild said.

Pendleton officials said the big Marine base has accommodations for a maximum of 18,080 refugees at any one time, indicating that the evacuees will have to be moved out quickly after arrival.

The change in processing procedures—confirmed by The Times with government sources in Washington—was announced shortly before Pendleton reported that more than 3,000 evacuees had arrived there from flights that landed at El Toro and Norton.

American servicemen and their Vietnamese dependents and evacuees with sponsors were being allowed to leave Pendleton for other destinations. Refugees without sponsors were not allowed off the base.

Officials also reported that \$40 million was being made available from the U.S. State Department's contingency fund to care for the refugees.

In Washington, State Department officials estimated it would cost at least \$500 million over the next year to care for the refugees. They had indicated earlier that the entire expense would be borne by the federal government.

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Most of 70,000 Vietnamese May Go to Pendleton

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Secretary of State Henry Kissinger added Wednesday that the number of South Vietnamese rescued before the fall of Saigon "couldn't be beyond 60,000 to 70,000" and probably would be about 56,000.

No estimate has been made yet as to the number of Cambodian refugees who will be brought into this country, although the government has indicated the total number of all evacuees from Southeast Asia should not exceed 130,000.

Meanwhile, plane after plane loaded with refugees continued to land at El Toro and Norton AFB. By nightfall Wednesday, 10 transports had arrived at El Toro and 11 at Norton since Tuesday morning.

At El Toro at one time Wednesday, a 747 jumbo jet, a stretch version of the DC-8 and two Air Force C-141 jets were all disgorging their human cargoes.

The refugees deplaned with little baggage—often no more than one suitcase for a family.

Five more planes were scheduled to touch down at the two air bases today with 1,000 or more evacuees.

By the end of the week planes loaded with refugees should be landing in the Southland almost hourly.

Officials at Pendleton said educational, social service and recreation programs were being set up for the refugees who will have to stay a while.

"We'll try to keep them busy," a spokesman said. "They're not going to be let off the base."

A Public Health Service official said that no serious communicable diseases have been detected among refugees who have arrived so far. Only a few colds and one case of asthma were treated at base medical stations.

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In fact, a medical officer pointed out, the only refugee to be admitted to a dispensary so far was a 2½-year-old child with a slight fever.

A processing center for unsponsored refugees was set up in a Marine regimental school on the base Wednesday night.

The unsponsored refugees were given Social Security cards, so they will be able to work, and their names, ages, skills and other pertinent data were being made available to volunteer agencies so homes and jobs can be found for them around the country.

Agencies seeking to aid the refugees are the International Red Cross, International Rescue Committee, Church World Services, Lutheran Refugee Committee, Catholic Migration Conference, Tolstoy Foundation, United Hebrew Immigration Aid Service and American Fund for Czech Relief.

Any person or organization wanting to sponsor a refugee should contact one of these agencies, according to Jack Svahn, deputy administrator for social rehabilitation services for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Svahn emphasized that a sponsor does not have to be an individual or family but can also be a city, a church group, civic or service club or any other organization or group.

The federal government will pay the transportation cost for any refugee to any area in the country where a sponsor will meet him and help him find a place to live and a job, Svahn said.

Screenings also were being conducted to determine if any undesirable refugees—persons with criminal backgrounds—had managed to slip into the country on the evacuation flights.

Many of the refugees who arrived Wednesday appeared to be suffering from air sickness as a result of their long flights across the Pacific.

Others shivered from the sudden exposure to the Southland's nippy morning air—a sharp contrast to the warm, humid climate of their native land.

But they perked up considerably when given warm blankets to drape over their shoulders and, when they got to Pendleton, a meal that always included a big portion of steamed rice.

They ate well on the planes that brought them here, too. A stewardess on a 747 said the refugees cleaned out the plane's larder making particularly quick work of the pork and beef tenderloin main dishes.

For dinner at Pendleton Wednesday night they sat down to a menu of soup, salad, steamed rice, baked chicken, Oriental-style vegetables, French rolls and coffee, tea and soft drinks.

There were no complaints about the food.

On Guam, the jumping-off place for most of the refugees pouring into the Southland since Tuesday, 15,000 evacuees were waiting Wednesday night for places on planes to bring them to the Southland for a new life in the United States.

And somewhere along the evacuation route was said to be waiting a Vietnamese three-star general who was rescued Tuesday as Saigon fell. He reportedly was able to get out with only one suitcase—filled with gold.

More officials of cities near Camp Pendleton expressed concern about the sudden influx of Southeast Asians.

"I feel it is our humanitarian duty to aid these people, but they should be placed in the Orient where they would be in a familiar environment," said Mayor Frank Meyer of Vista.

Mayor Frank Frazee of Carlsbad said he opposes the resettlement of Southeast Asians in this country because of the scarcity of jobs for American citizens.

But David Laurent of the Oceanside Chamber of Commerce called on local citizens "not to jump to their guns" over the presence of the refugees.

He noted that about 4,000 immigrants from the American territory of Samoa have settled in Oceanside with no disruption of the area's economy.

U.S. DIDN'T KEEP ITS PROMISES—MARTIN

ABOARD THE USS BLUE RIDGE (UPI)—The American ambassador to the fallen government of South Vietnam said Thursday the evacuation of Saigon would not have been necessary if the United States had kept its promises.

In his first news conference since the evacuation of Americans from Saigon, Ambassador Graham Martin said, "If we had done as a nation the things I think we said we should do—if we had kept our commitments—we wouldn't have had to evacuate."

Martin was one of the last to evacuate the embassy, which was besieged by panicky Saigon residents seeking evacuation by U.S. Marine helicopters.

The 61-year-old diplomat, now suffering a slight case of pneumonia, said he slept all day Thursday after arriving aboard the communications ship Blue Ridge in the South China Sea.

Martin said he decided to evacuate immediately after a personal inspection of the Tan Son Nhut Air Base which was damaged by A-37 bombers on April 28 and then subjected to a devastating rocket and artillery barrage.

"There was no reason to have had to leave Vietnam this way, if we had done as a nation, I think, the things we had said we would do and were basically doing for the first year after the Paris agreements," Martin said. "But other things happened with which all of us are familiar."

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Ships Pick Up 18,000 More

Cost of Caring for Refugees May Hit \$500 Million for Year

BY PAUL E. STEIGER
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—U.S. ships in the South China Sea have picked up 18,000 Vietnamese in addition to the 6,000 air lifted out of Saigon Tuesday, Administration officials said Wednesday.

The additional refugees, plucked from boats, barges and helicopters, could swell the total number of Indochinese refugees to 70,000, the officials said.

In this connection, Asst. Secretary of State Philip C. Habib told a congressional hearing that the cost of resettling and caring for the refugees over the next 12 months may reach \$500 million.

Meanwhile, officials of the U.S. Public Health Service moved to spike fears reported by some congressmen among their constituents that disease was rampant among the refugees. The officials said the refugees appeared to be largely in good health.

"These refugees pose no more of a problem to the health of Americans than the thousands of other travelers who enter this country from the Far East every year," said Theodore Cooper, a physician recently designated by President Ford to be assistant secretary for health at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and head of the Public Health Service.

Only a handful have had to be admitted to hospitals—80 to 90—of a total of 34,000 refugees received at Guam and five of 3,500 landed at Wake Island, Cooper said. The hospitalization was primarily for maternity care or treatment of relatively minor complaints such as measles, mild diarrhea or pneumonia. There has been no serious disease, he added.

PHS officials said that none of those received at Camp Pendleton had been sent to the hospitals. The most serious health problem was that of a newsmen who broke his arm, they said.

They said all incoming children aged 1 to 5 are being immunized against measles, rubella, polio, diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus. Most of the vaccinations will be given in the Pacific, but before the refugee children leave reception centers in the United States they will receive all immunizations required of U.S. children, the officials said.

At a hearing before the Senate judiciary subcommittee on refugees, Habib and other Administration officials reflected the continuing government uncertainty about the size and shape of the resettlement problem.

They were unsure of the precise number of refugees and unsure of how many refugees would be accepted by other countries. Canada has indicated willingness to accept Indochinese with Canadian relatives, they said, and varying indications of willingness have been received from Australia, Western Europe, Latin America and some French-speaking countries of Africa.

However, the officials made clear that the United States would be assimilating by far the bulk of the refugees.

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18,000 MORE

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They estimated that during the first six months of the refugee program the cost would be \$55 million for the air and sea lift, \$30 million for setting up and operating the staging areas in the Pacific and in the United States, \$75 million for food, electricity, water and other needs of the refugees while they are in government care, \$2 million for clothing, \$25 million to cover resettlement costs, perhaps \$95 million in federal payments to state and local governments for the extra welfare and social services costs they will incur, and unspecified additional sums for such purposes as resettling some refugees in other countries.

In all, Habib said, the costs would amount to \$300 million to \$350 million for the first six months. He said that thereafter they would be lower. Habib said he would not quarrel with subcommittee Chairman Edward M. Kennedy's (D-Mass.) estimate that the total for 12 months would be \$500 million.

Julia Taft, deputy assistant HEW secretary for human development, told the hearing that for the first six months, the Administration proposes to reimburse state and local governments for 100% of the costs they incur in providing welfare and social services to the refugees, instead of using the normal matching formulas under which the federal government pays only part of the cost.

Thereafter, she said, the Administration expects the refugees to be sufficiently dispersed around the country so that no one community or state will be facing significantly bloated welfare costs. Should the situation be otherwise, the Administration will recommend additional federal payments, she said.

The main responsibility for resettlement—dispersing the refugees in communities around the country where they can find jobs or relatives who can care for them—will rest with volunteer groups.

Contracts already have been signed with some volunteer agencies to provide resettlement services for Cambodian refugees at a cost to the government of about \$500 for each refugee, Habib said. Negotiations are going forward on similar contracts for the Vietnamese, he added.

Conducting the refugee program requires congressional approval of the spending. At present, costs are being met by the Department of Defense from its contingency funds, and it in turn will be reimbursed through funds available to the State Department. But these are only temporary budget manipulations, and the sums required will not be available unless Congress votes them.

Some funds will be authorized if the House goes forward and votes approval of the \$327 million Vietnam evacuation and humanitarian aid bill already approved by the Senate. But additional congressional authorization will be necessary to permit some of the domestic expenditures, and separate appropriations bills also will be needed.

Habib and other U.S. officials hedged on what help, if any, the Administration may seek to provide through international relief agencies for the thousands of South Vietnamese driven from their homes during the final Communist attack, but unable or unwilling to flee the country.

Habib acknowledged that many of these displaced persons are still in need of food and medical care. He said any specific requests for aid from Vietnamese Communists or international organizations would be considered individually. He would not say whether the Administration was inclined to provide such aid.

Habib also said that hundreds of thousands of South

Vietnamese are "potentially threatened" with reprisals from the conquering Communists because of their activities before the Viet Cong takeover.

As far as the government has been able to determine, fewer than 50 U.S. citizens remain in Vietnam, all volun-

tarily, Habib said. Most of these are journalists and medical missionaries, he said. Eight missionaries and one U.S. official who stayed behind to treat Vietnamese at Ban Me Thuot in the Central Highlands have been seized and put in detention camps by the North Vietnamese, Habib said.

More South Vietnam Evacuees Arrive At Pendleton





A Vietnamese woman is assisted from a bus at Camp Pendleton after arriving earlier yesterday at El Toro Marine Corps Air Station. (Story on A-1)

A familiar scene that will be repeated scores of times in the future as newly arrived South Vietnamese

evacuees assembly in family groups and seek out their luggage before going to their quarters.

While their parents pondered their new surroundings and prepared for their final processing to leave the refu-

gee center, these children laughed and played and enjoyed themselves despite a fall or two.

— Staff Photos by John Price

Trident sub base crucial, court told

WASHINGTON (AP) — An admiral testified yesterday that the new Trident submarine base in Washington state is crucial to the most economical and strategic operation of the giant vessels.

All services for the Tridents will be combined at one home port, Vice Adm. Robert Kaufman testified in U.S. District Court. This

will save money and allow more time for the Tridents to stay on Pacific missile patrol, he said.

Kaufman continued his testimony for the government today in the trial brought by environmentalists to block construction of the \$500-million base on Puget Sound.

Kaufman, coordinator until last September of the Trident program in the Pentagon, said several options were considered before settling upon Trident.

More missiles could have been added to surface ships, existing Polaris subs or even nonmissile attack subs, he said. But the new Trident represented the latest technology and the best long-term option for underwater nuclear deterrence.

Environmentalists are contending the Navy made an illegal environmental impact statement and assessment for the base.

In part, the opening environmentalist argument was that the Navy did not consider alternatives to Trident at the base site.

Kaufman said the Navy always had environmental considerations in mind. Such factors as heavy dredging and dense population patterns disqualified many other potential sites, Kaufman said.

Ex-colonel claims Castro death plot

WASHINGTON (AP) — A retired Air Force colonel says the CIA once requested a plane under his command and flew two men into Cuba to kill Fidel Castro.

L. Fletcher Prouty said he came forward now with an account of his involvement in the abortive plot in "late 1959 or early 1960" because of a verbal attack by former CIA Director Richard Helms against CBS newsman Daniel Schorr for reporting possible CIA involvement in assassination schemes.

"It got me a little upset," Prouty said of Helms' denunciation, which was widely reported and televised on news programs.

Prouty, who handled Air Force liaison with the CIA, said in a telephone interview yesterday he was positive Helms knew about the plot to kill Castro. Helms has claimed to have no knowledge of CIA responsibility for any assassinations, but hasn't mentioned the possibility of unsuccessful attempts.

At the time of the Castro assassination attempt, Helms was in almost total control of the CIA's clandestine operations against Cuba, said Prouty. Helms was assistant to Richard Bissel, then-CIA deputy director of plans, the agency's so-called "dirty tricks" department.

Prouty said one of the exiles was named Oscar Spigo and that the plane had been flown by mercenaries on the CIA payroll.

Now an Amtrak official, Prouty was working in the Defense Department's Office of Special Operations at the time of the plot. He retired from the Air Force in 1963 and wrote a book called "The Secret Team," detailing his experiences as Air Force liaison with the CIA.

The incident which triggered Prouty's disclosure followed a 3½-hour appearance by Helms before a closed-door meeting of the Rockefeller Commission, which is investigating CIA domestic activities.

As he emerged from the session, Helms spotted Schorr in the hallway and denounced him with profanities and referred to him as "Killer Schorr" for reporting that the "CIA goes around killing people."

Schorr has reported that President Ford is concerned that an unlimited investigation of CIA activities could uncover agency involvement in foreign assassinations.

Bissel, who left the agency following the Bay of Pigs fiasco, said in a recent interview there had been high-level discussions about killing Castro but the plans were vetoed by former director Allen Dulles.

Prouty said he knew of "one or two" other assassination attempts against Castro following the Bay of Pigs, but said he did not know details of the missions because he was not directly involved in them.

Prouty said he sent a specially equipped Air Force plane at the CIA's request to land two Cuban exiles on a road near Havana.

The would-be assassins were "equipped with a high-powered rifle and telescopic sights" and "knew how to get to a building in Havana which overlooked a building where Castro passed daily," Prouty said.

The five-seat, single-engine plane landed and returned safely to Eglin Air Force Base in Florida, but the two exiles "as far as I know were picked up between where they were left off and town," he said.

THE FIRST DAY IN A STRANGE WORLD

Pendleton—New Horizon

for Vietnam refugees

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

"The Communists will get rid of the intelligentsia and replace them with mid-level technicians," said the doctor, an alumnus of the University of Southern California.

Khe, who said he had 30 minutes' notice to board one of the last aircraft from Saigon, said he left behind research papers and books he spent half his life assembling.

Marine officials said they have prepared for an estimated influx of 700 refugees a day.

By June 4, the Marines, working round-the-clock, will have set up tents and health-care facilities for 18,080. A staff of at least 200 U.S. government officials is expected to administer the resettlement program.

The top civilian program chief here admitted flaws exist in the hastily implemented resettlement program.

Some Americans were told early yesterday that they and their Vietnamese relatives might have to spend up to three months at the camp. Instead, Vietnamese with American relatives or sponsors were allowed to leave the base within hours of their arrival.

One was Le Hang Ngoc Elder, a 19-year-old beauty who was reunited with her new husband, Thomas Elder Jr., within five hours.

Le and her husband, a 46-year-old parts inspector for Berteau Corp. in Santa Ana, courted by correspondence after she sought an American husband through a classified advertisement in a West Coast newspaper.

"My friend had an American husband; I wanted one, too," she told an interviewer. "We exchanged pictures and letters and he even called me long-distance two times."

Elder made two trips to Saigon to visit Le, in August 1974 and in January of this year. On the second trip, they were married.

He returned to the United States while she got the necessary papers for her relocation.

"I'm supposed to be very sad, but I'm very happy. I have a different life now," she said.

James Megellas, deputy civilian coordinator for the federal interagency task force team here, said facilities are being established to provide job-skills identification, job placement, vocational training, orientation, English-language study, recreation and education for the young. The team will also help refugees locate friends and relatives.

Megellas said all refugees have up-to-date immunization records and cursory medical examinations showed none with communicable diseases. All evacuees will undergo thor-

ough medical examinations, either at Camp Pendleton or their ultimate destinations, Megellas said.

Megellas said Camp Pendleton has been designated the prime reception center for Southeast Asian refugees and that Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., was placed in a standby position as a backup reception point.

He did not say whether Fort Chaffee, Ark., the third military installation designated for refugee resettlement operations, would also be a backup center.

The resettlement plan will not have a major impact on California, he said, noting that only about 1,000 unsponsored refugees would remain in the state.

"U.S. State Department funds will be utilized for the resettlement," Megellas said. "That money would come primarily from the \$322 million President Ford has asked Congress to appropriate for refugee assistance. The states will not be asked to pay for such support."

The special task force is now working on procedures for sponsorship of refugees who have no friends or relatives in this country.

Megellas said some church and private agencies have been authorized to assist U.S. citizens become sponsors.

Those agencies include the International Rescue Committee, the U.S. Catholic Conference, Church World Service and United Lutheran World Relief.

The estimated number of unsponsored refugees coming to the U.S. is 50,000. Task force officials said some may remain at Camp Pendleton for as long as six months.

Officials said many of the first arrivals were Saigon residents who had some association with the U.S. government.

"We considered them

"priority," said

On Lap Tran, 34, who worked as a clerk-typist in the U.S. Embassy in Saigon.

Miss Tran arrived in the United States with two sisters, one with three young children and several cousins, nephews and nieces.

"People told me the Viet Cong will kill people who worked for the Americans," she said. "So I was happy to get out. But my feeling is very bad, too. My father is still in Saigon with my younger brother."

"My mother is not alive. My father is old, he doesn't want to go. My brother is 18, and he was to go into the military next month."

Some of the American civilians sought in vain to bring out the parents of their Vietnamese brides.

Edward Pace, 28, of Palo Alto, an electronics technician who was assigned to the U.S. Mission, said he sent his wife to the U.S. several weeks ago and

managed to get air passage for her eight brothers and sisters.

"Her father refused to come out, even though he worked in the Saigon government's psychological warfare department. Retribution is almost certain.

"He told me, 'I am a Vietnamese and I will stay in Vietnam.'"

Other American evacuees voiced bitterness over the loss of South Vietnam to the Communists.

Eddie Saulnier, 55, of Boston, a retired Army non-commissioned officer, who worked as a military consultant to the South Vietnamese army since 1960, asked, "Why did all those American boys have to die?"

He brought back two adopted South Vietnamese orphan girls.

"Washington should have known the Communists would not honor the peace treaty they signed. I hope we can go back in some day."

A large number of the first busloads of Vietnamese were able to converse easily in English.

Tran Thi My Nhung Delotel became bilingual following her marriage to an American civilian in Saigon.

After five and one-year years of marriage and two sons (now aged 5 and 4), her husband left her, Tran told a reporter.

"He left in 1974. I haven't seen him since. I write his parents (who live in a town in Indiana). They say I am divorced, but I sign no papers."

She said she will stay with a friend, who is married to an American, while continuing to try to find her husband.

Nguyen Thi My, 29, who arrived here with her mother, five brothers, sister, sister-in-law, nephew and three cousins, said she felt homesick her first day in this country.

"My uncle and aunt are still in Vietnam. I'm worried about them."

Nguyen's family will stay, at least temporarily, at Chico, Calif., home of the husband of one of her cousins.

She already considers the United States her home. "I don't want to live in Vietnam again, because of the Communists. I would like to go back someday to visit only."

The evacuees were wel-

comed as they unloaded from their buses by Marine CWO Ray Prefontaine, who told them in Vietnamese: "Welcome to your new life in your new country."

The Asians were immediately led to huts equipped with bunk beds and lockers, given identification bracelets, settled in and then fed.

The lunch menu included beef noodle soup, steamed rice, creamed chicken, cole slaw, tossed salad, Jello, cookies, hot coffee and tea.

Dinner consisted of roast pork with sweet-and-sour sauce, fried rice, Brussels sprouts, sliced cucumbers, salad, cookies, tea and coffee.

The refugees, freely wandered about Camp Talega, the first of three unfenced sites on the base set aside for the evacuees, but they were not allowed outside the immediate area — "for their own safety, health and welfare," according to Lt. Col. Arthur Brill, the base public affairs officer.

Unarmed sentries guarded the gates and MPs, likewise without arms, patrolled the resettlement area.

One evacuee on yesterday's airlift to El Toro did not have to pass through the Camp Pendleton center.

He is Gen. Cao Van Vien, former head of Saigon's armed forces. El Toro commander Marine Brig. Gen. Robert W. Taylor met Vien at planeside and took him to an undisclosed destination.



TRAVELING LIGHT — A South Vietnamese woman carries her belongings in a plastic bag on her arrival yesterday at Camp Pendleton. As many as 700 refugees a day are expected at the Marine base.

COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS
CODE PA
HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20380

REFUGEE CLIPS
CAMP PENDLETON, Ca.
7 MAY 1975

Refugee Population Grows At Camp Pendleton Center

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif. (UPI) — Last week, the country's largest Marine base was relatively empty. Today it is a bustling, Asiatic city of more than 8,000.

Camp Pendleton, stretching across the coastal hills between Los Angeles and San Diego, is filled with Vietnamese signs and loudspeakers giving instructions in their native tongue.

The Vietnamese who came here to find new homes are encamped in a green valley with a terrain and climate considerably different from their homeland. The refugee camps are nestled in low, brush-covered

mountains and cooled by breezes from the Pacific Ocean less than five miles away.

The late night fog and damp mornings prevalent in Southern California beach communities cause some discomfort to those used to the steamier environment of their homeland.

The children greet the disruption in their lives with smiles and laughter. But the adults, caught up in the red tape and the problems of finding a home, jobs and some security, seem more somber.

They find life more complicated than the children, most of whom seem to enjoy themselves almost as if they were away at a week-long summer camp. The adults, whether they have sponsors or not, must fill out lengthy biographical forms for security checks.

Many of them don't know where they will go or what they will do when they get there.

Many of the youngsters peer shyly from behind tent flaps, gazing at visitors with wondering eyes. Others race merrily through rows of quonset huts in age-old games like follow-the-leader.

Most of the children are enveloped in Marine khaki jackets, much too big for them but some comfort against the chill. Yellow spring flowers picked by the children brighten many of the quonset huts and tents that serve as temporary homes.

chops in his plate, his own also untouched.

Then he looked at the children, smiled, and they all broke out in giggles.

Some refugees got a tantalizing first look at America on the bus ride to the base, whizzing down the eight-lane San Diego Freeway, past orange trees sagging with fruit. They passed a large shopping plaza, a luxurious senior citizens development decorated with flower gardens and water fountains, a lush golf course, a high-rise motor hotel, and several lots of shiny, new cars.

But not all the cultural difference were outside the camp.

Three little girls and a boy sitting with their father in the Marine mess hall were models of decorum. They had eaten all the rice from their paper plates, but stared in bewilderment at the fried pork chops.

Finally, mindful of the need not to waste food, the little boy gravely picked up his chop and placed it on his father's plate. The girls did the same. The father looked at the stack of

Refugees Flow In, Out Of CamPen

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif. (UPI) — Nearly 1,500 Vietnamese refugees, including two United Press International staffers, have been processed from this Marine base to start their new lives in America.

Those in the group gaining an early "release from government control" this weekend included newsman Nguyen Anh Tuyet and photographer Nguyen Ngoc Anh, of the UPI Saigon bureau, and their wives and children.

They were evacuated from South Vietnam on two hours' notice exactly two weeks before their release Sunday.

Tuyet and Anh were able to leave because they were guaranteed employment by UPI, an American company. Thousands of others, including high ranking military officers and politicians, had to wait for permission to leave.

Several major firms had representatives at the camp immigration office to speed the release of their employees.

A short time before his release, Tuyet stood beside another refugee who was arguing vehemently with an immigration official.

"See that man," he confided to a companion, "he was an important

senator, the chairman of the foreign relations committee, a very rich man."

Anh, wandering through the camp a few hours before his release, chanced upon his brother and his family and learned for the first time that they had also made it out. He gave his brother his beds in the quonset hut, favored over the tents because they kept out more of the damp and chilly coastal air.

The camp, which received nearly 3,000 more weary refugees this weekend, now has more than 12,700 exiles, with a little more than 5,200 processed out. Most of those not yet released could expect a stay of at least a week for normal security clearance, and longer if they cannot find sponsors.

By dusk Sunday, 7,540 refugees settled into quonset huts and tents scattered through the green hills a few miles inland from former President Richard Nixon's seaside estate.

Marine officials said the total number of refugees housed at the camp would near 9,000 by tonight. They said the makeshift facilities should be near the maximum capacity of 18,000 by then.

Refugee Camp

Life No Picnic

By ANGELA MACK
Staff Writer

CAMP PENDLETON — Vietnamese refugees last saw their homeland as they fled to a new country that promised to be better for them and their families.

For many, the enthusiasm for that new life has been buried in the red tape and seemingly endless green tents of Camp Pendleton's refugee Camp Talega.

Some have found the hours of waiting turning into days, and the search for promised sponsors a near-hopeless task.

Despite the Marine Corps' around-the-clock efforts to do whatever it can for the refugees, life in the camp is hard and not what many of the people have been used to.

The floorless tents, housing 15 or so in each, look like canvas-to-canvas cots piled high with blankets, pillows, suitcases and boxes.

Women share the water faucets spaced throughout the camps, surrounding them with 20-gallon trash barrel lids in which they wash their clothes. The washing is an endless chore, with very few spaces free from dirt or dust kicked up from the dry earth.

Tent guideropes and poles have been turned into clothes lines, with even the smallest garments slowly drying in the semidamp air.

The children seem the happiest, hopping and skipping their way through the camp and cheerfully posing for newspaper and magazine photographers.

Some sit among resting Marines, who attempt to teach them to count in English.

Many of the smaller ones are engulfed in the Marine field jackets they were issued when the refugees, not accustomed to the different climate, complained of being cold.

As of 5 p.m. Saturday, a total of 12,041 refugees had entered the gates of Camp Pendleton. Only 4,173 have since departed, most to families or sponsors in the United States, a few more to other camps. No one is really sure how many will eventually come to this base, which has capacity to house more than 18,000 persons temporarily.

The earliest arrivals were housed more comfortably, but not less crowded, into existing quonset huts. Nearby huts house the mess hall, Red Cross station and camp headquarters and supplies stations.

The loudspeakers bark continuously, first in Vietnamese and then in English, calling out searches for missing children or adults and notifying everyone of the most recent developments in camp.

Even the hardships have not truly stifled the more common events of

everyday life. The first baby, a six-pound girl, was born to Huynh Tai Cvc at the base dispensary Friday morning. Probably one of the luckiest of all those in camp, she automatically becomes a United States citizen without the benefit of red tape or naturalization.

There are some vaguely uncommon sights scattered throughout the camp. A young man walks through the camp, wearing a worn T-shirt that reads, "Virginia is for lovers." Another man's sweatshirt has the name and insignia of West Virginia University. A carload of Vietnamese people ride by, with personalized California license plates bearing the name 'Minh'.

Not all the people, and some reports

will indicate the majority of refugees, are not poor. Stories about their bringing in gold and thousands of dollars in currency have spread rapidly without confirmation. One Marine reported a Vietnamese man tried to give him a \$20 bill, but without an interpreter it was a while before he understood the man had found it on the ground and wanted to turn it in.

A portable bank van has been set up to cash small checks for the refugees, mostly gifts from American friends. Many of them have tried to cash small business-card size strips of gold leaf, the medium of exchange in Vietnam. But until the gold is assayed, it cannot be accepted.

Camp Pendleton's commander, Brig. Gen. Paul G. Graham has made

an all-out effort to make the refugees feel more welcome in their new homes. In addition to the 300,000 pounds of rice put on order, Graham has also sent for 18,000 bowls and sets of chopsticks to make dinner time a bit more enjoyable.

What will be done with the thousands of refugees who do not have sponsors is a question now troubling many city and state officials, especially in areas nearby refugee camps. Some inquiries from Vietnamese evacuees have already been reported at welfare and job placement offices in California.

A meeting is scheduled Monday at Camp Pendleton with the camp commander and representatives of the counties and major cities most likely to be affected by the influx of refugees. Under state law, the Vietnamese evacuees are considered to be residents of the area in which they reside.

As residents of the state, the refugees would be eligible for relief programs such as aid to families with dependent children where the father is absent or unemployed. According to Mario Obledo, state health and welfare secretary, California has facilities to handle up to 65,000 refugees on a short-term basis. Without the help of the federal government, he said, the state will not be able to handle all the refugees with just its resources and those from private individuals or organizations.

Viet Refugee 'Culture Shock'

By SAUL SHAPIRO

Staff Writer

CAMP PENDLETON — A Vietnamese refugee who taught English in Saigon expressed concern over how well his countrymen will adapt to the United States.

Tuan Hong, who learned to speak and teach English in 1972 while at a language institute at Lackland Air Force Base near San Antonio, said "the Vietnamese will have cultural shock here in America."

"Americans," he said, "are very hard workers who never relax. The Vietnamese are not accustomed to that lifestyle."

The cultural shock, he remarked, will come in many forms.

"For instance," he said, "some Vietnamese will not like eating American foods."

Hamburgers probably won't be a Vietnamese favorite.

The problems for the current wave of refugees will not be as great as those difficulties encountered by later arrivals.

"These people belong to the middle class and the upper class. Most of them are very well off," he remarked.

Tuan said he should be able to overcome the difficulties of resettling in a foreign land.

"I'm already adapted. I've been here one year. I have two hands and I'm willing to succeed if I can get a job. I think I will have a hard time, though."

Still, he expressed weariness over the cost of living in the United States.

"The cost of living here is much too high. I worked for the government and moonlighted and made \$100 per

month. But you only need \$50 to live in Saigon and \$30 went for food."

Tuan said that he was aided in his escape from Saigon by American friends.

"My American friends told me I'd be in danger if stayed, so I left. I left everything. I brought nothing here but my life."

That is more than he can say about his brothers, who were in the South Vietnamese Air Force. He doesn't know if they are still alive.

On the way out of South Vietnam, Tuan said he heard rumors among the refugees on Guam that office girls in Saigon would not process forms unless "someone put out some money for them."

He was fortunate, though to be on an embassy list to gain his exit visa.

Tuan has an American friend — a

Predicted

farmer — in Beaumont, Texas and he is willing to take an agriculture job there if necessary. But he hopes to settle in Virginia with a Defense Department attache named Dennis Keefe.

Meanwhile, Tran Van Duong, former scoutmaster and president of the Saigon Rotary Club, and his wife were making plans to be reunited with their seven children in Fresno.

Tran said he had been unable to contact his family since leaving Guam, but that he would be picked up by some friends from San Diego who would take him up to Fresno.

He said that he escaped from Saigon just as Viet Cong rocket fire hit up the city. He and his wife had anticipated leaving much earlier and had put in for visas in March. An artist, this was Tran's second trip to the United States.



PENDLETON PROBLEM — When you're a South Vietnamese refugee and you've just been displaced and moved 10,000 miles to a strange country, the last

problem you need is your pants down around your ankles. But that's what this youngster and Camp Pendleton's refugee camp experienced Friday.

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Graft Toppled Vietnam, Former Official Charges

By SAUL SHAPIRO

Staff Writer

CAMP PENDLETON — Corruption not the Viet Cong — was responsible for the fall of the South Vietnamese government, according to a former Saigon official now a refugee here.

Although he asked that his name not be used, the official described himself as a former Inspector General in the

South Vietnamese government.

His job, which he deemed "frustrating", was to fight corruption. It was losing battle.

"Corruption led to the collapse of my government. It was everywhere — on the top and on the bottom. It involved civilians and military. Everybody knew about it. No one had faith in the government."

The official said the corruption was well organized.

"Every minister got bribes from someone on a lower level. The chief of a district gives bribes to his superior and the chief of a province gives bribes to his superior. And the military leaders got their bribes, too.

"It was kind of a hierarchy, I can't name the whole process."

But he did elaborate on corruption within the South Vietnamese army.

"For example," he said, "a division must have so many men. But half the people on the payroll were not on the battlefield. The pay went to the generals."

only delayed the inevitable downfall of the Thieu regime.

"Thieu would have been able to survive maybe one or two more months," he remarked.

Like most of the refugees, he said that he was bewildered by the swiftness of the Viet Cong's takeover.

"I was not at all surprised that the Thieu government fell, but what

surprised me was the swiftness. I thought I'd have more time to leave the country, but it happened so quickly."

He added that he doesn't anticipate an immediate bloodbath by the Viet Cong conquerors.

"It won't happen right now. The VC will wait many months before the bloodshed."

He said he heard rumors that civilian South Vietnamese officials and Americans were also involved in pirating funds for phony projects.

"There were many projects and programs sponsored by Americans, which, I was told, ended with the Americans and the South Vietnamese sharing the money. I was told that this involved somebody at the American embassy."

The corruption, he contended, was at its worst during the days of the Thieu regime.

"Thieu was the worst. All the administrations before him were corrupt, but things were worse with the Thieu administration. During (former premier) Diem's time there was just some corruption, but it was nothing like Thieu."

If the United States congress had voted President Ford's request for \$722 million in military aid for Saigon, the former official felt it would have

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SECTION

BLADE THIEU



REFUGEE SCENARIO — An old woman, with a child slung on her hip, provides contrast in the torrent of refugees who have flooded Camp Pendleton in the

past few days. Thousands, from newborn infants to the elderly, have been given temporary shelter on the base. (Romero Photo)

Teaching Evacuees



—Staff Photo by Tony Doubek

Lilibet Klenmet, a volunteer worker, conducts a class in English for evacuees at Camp Pendleton. Schools have been set up for youngsters and adults under one of huge tents on the base. (Story, A-1)

Vietnam Evacuees At Pendleton Pick Mayor Of 'Town'

Picture — Page A-3

CAMP PENDLETON -- Vietnamese evacuees have taken the first step toward self-government of their burgeoning town here with the appointment of a "mayor" and organization to handle the day-to-day operations of the five housing areas.

The camp's population had grown to 10,348 by mid-afternoon yesterday, with 15,929 arrivals and 5,581 departures. A total of 3,323 evacuees were expected on 12 flights yesterday.

As local, state and federal officials conferred at base headquarters on the evacuee situation, it was announced that the Vietnamese have set up a self-governing "infrastructure" to handle day-to-day operations in the five evacuee housing areas.

Local officials agreed on a method to channel their concerns and recommendations to the federal government at a meeting with Marlo Obledo, state secretary of health and welfare; Brig. Gen. Paul Graham, Camp Pendleton commander, and Jack Svahn of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Graham reiterated assurances that the bulk of the evacuees will not remain in California. Obledo and other officials have been concerned about potential welfare, housing and employment problems if large numbers of Vietnamese stay in the state.

TO PROVIDE DATA

Svahn, deputy administrator of social and rehabilitation services for HEW, agreed to provide daily reports on evacuees arrivals, departures and destinations to Obledo, who will pass that information on to affected cities and counties.

San Diego County Supervisor Jack Walsh was asked to coordinate a meeting of local officials of Southern California counties on the problems posed by arriving evacuees.

Dianne Feinstein, president of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, will call a similar meeting in Northern California. Reports from both sessions will go to Obledo, who said he would use this information for recommending any needed federal programs or legislation.

Round-Clock Operation at Pendleton

Ky Joins Wave of Immigrants

By The Associated Press

The refugee run to the United States continued Monday with former South Vietnamese Premier Nguyen Cao Ky joining the ranks of the immigrants. Ky had announced earlier that he planned to stay

in Guam temporarily to assist in the refugee operation. But he decided to join his wife and family in the United States after his plan met with a cool reception from the State Department and military officials in Guam.

Ky was rushed through immigration and then boarded a flight for the U.S. mainland only hours after arriving on the tiny Pacific island.

He arrived at El Toro Marine Corps Air Station late Monday night.

Refugees have been arriving on Guam at the rate of 6,000 a day under the American-sponsored "Operation New Life." The current refugee population on the island is about 27,000. About 5,000 a day have been leaving for the United States.

Refugees Organize

Special to The Herald-Examiner

CAMP PENDLETON — Southeast Asian refugees at the huge U.S. Marine base here have begun organizing themselves to take care of the public address system, paper work, medical care, sanitation and other administrative functions.

"We feel very embarrassed about the efforts of our American friends, and we at least want to match that," said former South Vietnamese banker Khuong Huu Dieu, who helped start the self-help effort.

So far about 50 volunteers are helping Marines take care

of more than 10,000 refugees now at the base.

"We asked for volunteer doctors on the public address system and a dozen showed up," said Dieu.

A similar response met an appeal for translators, Dieu said, adding, "There's a good spirit here."

More than 3,000 new refugees arrived at the base yesterday, a Marine spokesman said. Only 70 are scheduled to arrive today.

About 16,000 exiles have arrived at the base so far, and 5,000, most of them kin to Americans, already have left to start new lives for

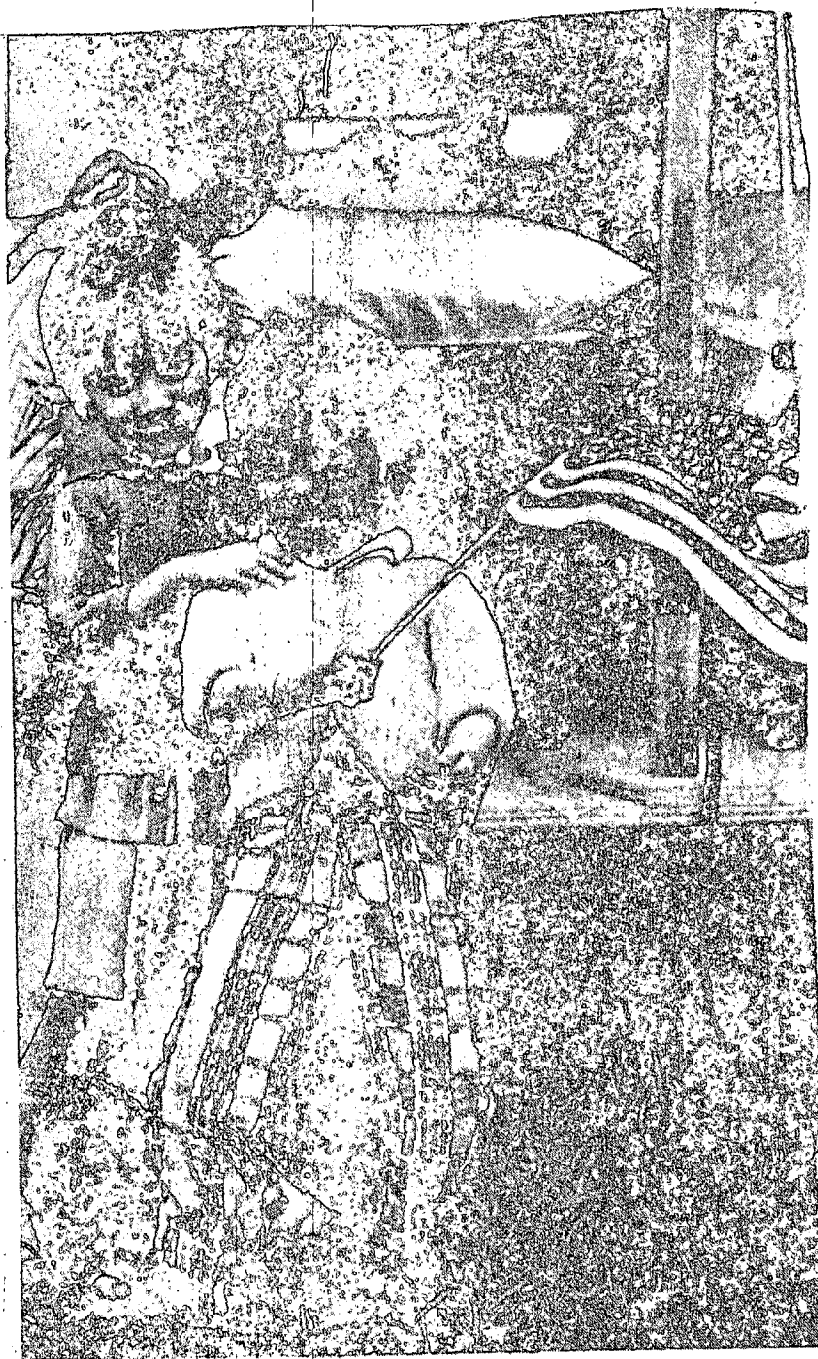
themselves in the

Refugees will X-rays for the beginning today "breathmobile" at Los Angeles County Jail Assn.

A spokesman for the group said the facility was requested by the U.S. Public Health Service and Supervisor Kenneth Hahn to aid physicians attending to the refugees in their battle to detect and confine communicable diseases.

Officials in the United States, meanwhile, continued to process refugees throughout Ft. Chaffee, Ark., Eglin Air Force Base in Florida and at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Marines worked around the clock at Camp Pendleton setting up the last of the "tent cities" for the 14,000 refugees that already have arrived. The camp is equipped to handle 18,000 and about 5,000 already have been processed and released.



FLAG WAVING Vietnamese boys play at Florida refugee center.



FIRSTBORN — Huynh Tai Cvc, a refugee at Camp Pendleton, proudly shows her new daughter, the first refugee baby born in the U.S. The six-pound baby is

automatically an American citizen, and can be considered as Mrs. Cvc's sponsor for immigration.

Last Marine Evacuated

(Editor's note: Maj. Jim Kean, a native of Valencia, Pa., and now a resident of Monterey, Calif., was the last United States Marine —and possibly the last American —out of South Vietnam in the American evacuation April 29.)

By MAJ. JIM KEAN
As told to United Press
International

ABOARD THE USS BLUE RIDGE (UPI) — I had the dubious distinction of being the last United States Marine to leave Vietnam.

But the thing I am most proud of is that we evacuated 2,500 people or more from the American Embassy compound without firing a shot at anybody.

The only shots were fired by me and that was as we were leaving the roof of the embassy on Wednesday

morning. I emptied my .45 (automatic) into the mechanism of a large dish radio antenna on the roof so that it could not be used by anybody.

So, I have a clear conscience, knowing that we left without firing a shot in anger despite the fact that thousands of shots were fired at us and at the helicopters evacuating people from the embassy compound.

We knew the end was near on Monday evening when planes bombed Tan Son Nhut airport and firing broke out downtown, all around the embassy. We went on full alert then.

When police imposed a 24-hour curfew the crowd of Vietnamese dispersed for the night but reappeared shortly after daybreak the next morning (Tuesday). There were several hundred people then and by the late afternoon the number had

grown to at least 10,000 even by the most conservative estimate.

My mission was to hold the compound during the evacuation, to protect the ambassador and to keep people in the embassy if we had to give up the compound.

We were prepared, if necessary, to fight our way up floor by floor to the roof.

At first, after the evacuation order came (around 10 a.m.), we were admitting people through the embassy gates who had American passports, who were third country nationals or Vietnamese with evacuation authorization documents. But the pressures became so great from the mob trying to get inside that we had to lock the gates and amend our orders only to take Americans and third country nationals.

Recalls Final Saigon Hours

By early afternoon the situation outside the embassy had turned into what I could only describe as controlled pandemonium.

The choppers were coming in as fast as we could handle them.

There was some of the most fantastic flying that I have ever seen.

The pilots had to make a vertical descent and ascent of at least 70 feet straight up and down before they were able to begin any lateral movement.

All the time they were drawing heavy fire from snipers and others all around the embassy.

It was all cowboy-type shooting rather than aimed fire. That's what prevented the situation from becoming much worse for us.

We were helping Americans outside get over the walls. My Marines were

standing on each other's shoulders to reach over the wall and pull up any American or anybody who looked like an American.

We pulled them up by the hair, by the arms, by the shirt collar, anyway we could if they could fight their way near enough for us to reach them.

I passed word by word of mouth to all Marines in the compound perimeter to withdraw in a circle formation. They began the withdrawal from the walls, backing in tight formation.

As soon as that began, the gates gave way. There still were at least 10,000 or more people around the embassy. About 75 per cent of my Marines were inside by then. The remaining 25 per cent had to make a forceful entry into the embassy through the mob.

They did it with fisticuffs, pushing, shoving, anything but firing, to get inside.

By then there were 31 of us left.

The crowd was trying to get to the roof, but most of them were looting, taking everything they could take from the embassy.

We waited about an hour before the last chopper came. That was the longest hour we had ever spent. I ordered CS gas (tear gas) fired into the stairwells. The last chopper came at 7:58 a.m. I checked my watch, emptied my .45 into the antenna mechanism and boarded the chopper last.

Just before I got aboard, one of the embassy Marines looked at me and said, "What kind of pizza do you want when we get to Subic?"



THE NORTH COUNTY REFUGEE WELCOMING COMMITTEE

BLADE TRIBUNE

SECTION 1

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10,000 More Refugees Arrive In Philippines

SUBIC BAY, The Philippines (UPI) — Nearly 10,000 Vietnamese, Americans and other refugees arrived at this U. S. naval base Saturday in the vanguard of a wave of 70,000 persons who fled South Vietnam by ship in the dying hours of the war.

Among the vessels making their way toward the Philippines was the USS Blue Ridge, carrying Graham Martin, the last U. S. ambassador to Saigon, and South Vietnamese Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, who called for a last-ditch "Stalingrad" defense of the country before he himself fled.

Ky's arrival threatened to touch off a diplomatic incident. The Philippines government has made it clear it does not want Ky, who once said he wanted to take a fighter-bomber north and bomb Hanoi, passing through its country.

The Blue Ridge was the command ship for "Operation Frequent Wind," the helicopter evacuation that plucked the last 1,000 official Americans plus some 5,000 Vietnamese from Saigon barely hours

before the city fell to the Viet Cong Wednesday.

Thousands of other Vietnamese fled in their own ships or aboard aircraft which they ditched into the sea. They were rescued by U. S. vessels.

There were about 40,000 refugees aboard American ships and 30,000 on Vietnamese vessels heading east. Their eventual destination was the United States.

Authorities at Subic Bay said at least two other U. S. merchant ships under navy charter and carrying 10,500 evacuees were diverted Saturday to what Navy spokesmen called "points east" — presumably Guam.

Four U. S. 7th Fleet ships, one merchant vessel and a Vietnamese navy ship docked Saturday at Subic, and the U. S. Navy said 21 others — including the Blue Ridge and the carrier Okinawa, with 84 newsmen aboard — were due later Saturday or Sunday.

Saigon Bloodbath Is Forecast By Ky

HONOLULU (AP) — Former Premier Nguyen Cao Ky said yesterday he has heard reports of a bloodbath in Cambodia and predicted, "in Saigon it will be worse than in Cambodia."

Ky talked with newsmen here during a layover at Hickam Air Force Base. He was aboard a U.S. Air Force C-141 carrying South Vietnamese refugees from Guam to El Toro Marine Corps Air Station in Southern California.

"I wish that I had been brave enough to overthrow the Thieu government," Ky said, repeating earlier criticisms of the leadership of former South Vietnam President Nguyen Van Thieu.

On Guam, Ky had denounced Thieu, blaming him for the country's defeat.

BIG CRIMINAL

"I feel a shame as a Vietnamese to have had such a president as Mr. Thieu. All that has happened to us is Thieu's fault and only Thieu's fault," said Ky.

Ky labeled Thieu "a big criminal" and said if he met him on the street now, he would physically attack him. "He's a rich man now. All

he cares for himself is his own pocket."

Ky also said he believes North Vietnam will take over in Saigon from the provisional revolutionary government of the Viet Cong. He said the guerrilla war against Communists will continue.

Before leaving Guam, Ky told newsmen he was very poor. "I am going to find some job, maybe an aircraft driver, a taxi driver or farmer. I had one year experience planting corn and soybeans."

SAFETY FEARED

The former air marshal, who also had served as vice president, was rushed off Guam — apparently for his own safety — 24 hours after he arrived from the Philippines.

Several South Vietnamese said Ky would not be welcomed by refugees on the island because he had denounced those who fled Saigon as cowards.

Asked about that statement in light of his own departure, Ky said "until the last minute, I was in the air directing strikes against the enemy. I was the last member of the general staff to leave."

Relocation Cost of Refugees May Hit \$605 Million

BY PAUL HOUSTON

Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—The Ford Administration said Monday that the cost of relocating up to 150,000 Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees could total \$605 million.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said \$98 million from an existing fund for the postwar reconstruction of Vietnam will be spent on refugee operations within about a week.

When that runs out, he said, there will be no more money to continue the program unless Congress acts.

Administration-drafted legislation was introduced in Congress asking for "such sums as may be necessary"

Life with refugees at Camp Pendleton; Southland officials discuss resettlement problems. Part 1, Page 3.

in new funds. An Administration fact sheet estimated that total at \$507 million.

Nessen said President Ford's mail was running 4,465 to 2,936 in favor of assistance for the refugees. He had no count on reaction to their resettlement in the United States but said opposition to resettlement here does not represent the thinking of a majority of Americans.

On Capitol Hill, Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) said he thought the American mood in ac-

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RELOCATION COSTS

Continued from First Page

cepting refugees "is changing from the first outbursts of fear and selfishness to the broader concepts of what America stands for and means." L. Dean Brown, director of the refugee program, told the House judiciary subcommittee on immigration, citizenship and international law that as of 5 a.m. Monday about 124,000 refugees had arrived or were headed for the United States.

He said not many more are expected but that the Administration is asking for standby legal authority and funds to admit up to 150,000, because of additional thousands who might turn up on Vietnamese boats or be forced from countries that do not want them.

Brown broke down the \$605 million cost estimate as follows: \$132 million for the refugee airlift, \$30 million for the sealoft, \$35 million for setting up processing centers in the Pacific and the United States, \$185 million for food and medical care at the centers, \$78 million for volunteer agencies to place refugees in communities across the nation, \$125 million to reimburse state and local governments 100% for welfare, medical care and social services; and \$20 million for transporting an estimated 20,000 refugees to homes in other countries.

Rep. Joshua Eilberg (D-Pa.) subcommittee chairman, said the subcommittee may act within a week but predicted that it will not approve the full \$507 million request.

Eilberg said he favors approving funds for a limited period, perhaps

three to six months, and then more when the Administration has precise figures on what is needed to care for a definite number of refugees.

Brown told the subcommittee the government was working closely with nine voluntary agencies that specialize in refugee relocation.

"Together we agree that new arrivals should be dispersed as evenly as possible throughout the United States, avoiding in particular areas of economic distress," he said.

But Brown suggested that refugees should have been more evenly dispersed on American shores.

He said that in the refugee program, the government has a large number of people who have been trained in the United States, and that they are now being sent to other countries to help them.

He also said that the government has a large number of people who have been trained in the United States, and that they are now being sent to other countries to help them.

Brown also said that the government has a large number of people who have been trained in the United States, and that they are now being sent to other countries to help them.

Moreover, he said, church groups are coming forward with "tens of thousands of offers of homes and jobs."

Brown also said the AFL-CIO had been "very helpful" in seeking jobs for refugees, and that President George Meany was expected to give a strongly supportive speech in a day or two.

The Guam survey disclosed that about 70% of the refugees speak good or fair English, Brown said. Moreover, many have assets: \$200 in gold has been exchanged for money in Guam.

"I think the great majority will be able to fit into American society very easily," Brown testified, "and in a short time they will be productive and contributing to the tax base."

Brown also mentioned that the Guam survey had shown he based his optimism in part on the fact that most of the refugees were mostly Vietnamese whom the United States had ticketed for evacuation in advance. The survey did not include more than 50,000 refugees who fled in Vietnamese boats and are still at sea on American vessels that picked them up. Brown said that group may not be as well-off as those who were airlifted out of Saigon.

He criticized the U.N. high commissioner for refugees, Sadruddin Khan, an Iranian, for moving slowly in helping to find homes for the refugees outside the United States. And he said he was "very disappointed" in the response of Western European countries that have been asked to accept refugees.

"All I can do is pound on them," Brown told Eilberg. He said 10% of those in the Guam survey wanted to settle in countries outside the United States.

Julia Vadala Taft, a Department of State spokeswoman, said: "Please Turn to Page 17, Col. 1"

VIETNAM REFUGEES

Continued from 10th Page

Health, Education and Welfare official, testified that "no serious health problems whatever" have been found among the refugees.

"They are healthier than any American cluster of 40,000 or so," she said, but added that the government was concerned about crowded conditions in the tent cities at various receiving centers.

Subcommittee members Elizabeth Holtzman, (D-N.Y.) and William S. Cohen (R-Me.) called on the government to press for reimbursement of evacuation expenses from well-heeled refugees as well as from American firms whose Vietnamese employees were brought out.

Rep. Holtzman also insisted that

what she called war profiteers, operators of "tiger cages" for political prisoners and Vietnamese engaged in police torture activities be barred from settling in the United States.

However, Leonard F. Chapman Jr., commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, said that even if something adverse turned up in American files on the refugee, the United States was barred from compelling the individual to return to Vietnam under the Geneva Convention on refugees.

Cohen suggested that if, after a "short period," it was apparent that the Vietnamese Communists did not intend to kill large numbers of South Vietnamese, the government might want to compel the return of many of the refugees to their homeland.

"If the people felt they were no longer menaced, we'd probably see a large outflow back to Vietnam," Brown said, but added that such a decision would be up to the refugees, not the U.S. government.

Meanwhile, Press Secretary Nessen said at a White House briefing that \$500 million to \$750 million worth of American-supplied military goods, mostly aircraft and ships, had been retrieved from Vietnam.

Two More for Bangor

Jilted Refugee To Stay On

BANGOR, Maine (AP) — A 24-year-old Vietnamese refugee who found her long-separated American husband married to another woman plans to remain here in his home city, Dist. Atty. David Cox said Monday.

"We're looking for a place for her to live and work," said Cox.

Vu Thi Lan, arrived in Maine over the weekend with her 5-year-old daughter, Lisa Marie, and a nephew, David.

She said she had no idea until the Saturday night airport meeting in Bangor that Michael Green, 27, the GI she had married in Da Nang on Oct. 8, 1969 had subsequently remarried.

She added that when she met Green and his American wife, he just shook his head and said he was sorry.

In a copyright article, the Bangor Daily News quoted Vu

Thi Lan as saying she became angry when her husband suggested that she return to California and he would contact her in a couple of days.

"I tell him no way I go back to California," she was quoted as saying. "I tell him I not stupid. I not 17 anymore. I 24 now and I know things."

Cox said Green, a former cook with the 199th Light Infantry Brigade, married again in 1970. The prosecutor said any legal action in the case would be delayed until the Vietnamese family finds a place to live.

He reported that Bangor citizens raised \$200 for the woman, a church volunteered to pay her rent for two months and a downtown restaurant offered her a job.

Green declined to comment on the situation, and when contacted by telephone at their home in Bangor, his American wife said: "He has no com-

ment and I have no comment. As far as I'm concerned, he's my husband."

Vu Thi Lan, who was staying temporarily at a private home in Bangor, said she had been in contact with Green by mail throughout the six years of their separation.

Cox said the woman was a long-time employee of the U.S. government in Vietnam. She said she does not want to return to her native land because she fears reprisals.

She and the two children were evacuated from Saigon a week ago and arrived in Bangor after stops in the Philippines, Guam, Honolulu and San Francisco.