

Similarly, the funds available for relief and assistance would be inadequate to maintain subsistence and survival for thousands of refugees in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Pakistan, and Latin America. Our African relief efforts would also be affected adversely.

All of us recognize the need to restrain expenditures in the coming years, but our foreign policy interests and humanitarian concern for refugees at home and abroad cannot be carried out if these budget cuts are sustained. The President's FY 1986 request for refugee programs already reflected the need for budget restraint.

#### Conclusion

In the 12 months since I last appeared before this committee we have accom-

plished much on behalf of refugees. The President's initiatives in favor of Asian children and political prisoners in Vietnam remain at the top of our agenda of unfinished business. We will continue to pursue a solution to the other persistent and difficult refugee problems in Southeast Asia. In close consultation with Congress and our allies, we will examine new approaches to dealing with these problems. With the cooperation of the Congress, we will maintain our commitment to those refugees in need of life-sustaining assistance in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. We must not forget that the great majority of refugees today are found in the poorest countries of the world and can only be helped through international efforts. With the support of Congress and the American people, we will keep our doors open to refugees of special concern who suffer

persecution at the hands of tyrannical governments and for whom there are not effective and humane alternatives.

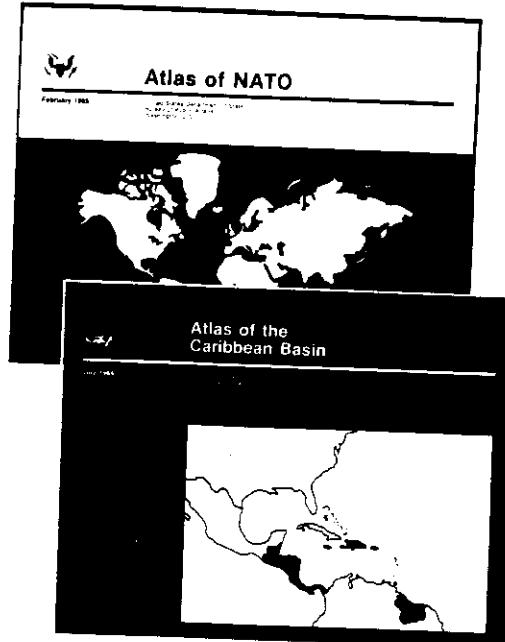
The cost of our refugee programs is small compared to the vast needs that they must address. To those of you on this committee and to your colleagues elsewhere in the Congress who have given your active support to the President's refugee assistance budget request, I express my appreciation. This is truly a nonpartisan program and one that deserves your strong support. ■

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PUBLIC LAW 97-359—OCT. 22, 1982

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT,  
AMENDMENT; CERTAIN CHILDREN OF U.S.  
CITIZENS, ADMISSION

Public Law 97-359  
97th Congress

## An Act

Oct. 22, 1982  
(S. 1698)Immigration and  
Nationality Act.  
amendment:  
certain children  
of U.S. citizens.  
admission.8 USC 1151.  
1153

To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide preferential treatment in the admission of certain children of United States citizens.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 204 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1154) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new subsection:*

"(g)(1) Any alien claiming to be an alien described in paragraph (2)(A) of this subsection (or any person on behalf of such an alien) may file a petition with the Attorney General for classification under section 201(b), 203(a)(1), or 203(a)(4), as appropriate. After an investigation of the facts of each case the Attorney General shall, if the conditions described in paragraph (2) are met, approve the petition and forward one copy to the Secretary of State.

"(2) The Attorney General may approve a petition for an alien under paragraph (1) if—

"(A) he has reason to believe that the alien (i) was born in Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, or Thailand after 1950 and before the date of the enactment of this subsection, and (ii) was fathered by a United States citizen;

"(B) he has received an acceptable guarantee of legal custody and financial responsibility described in paragraph (4); and

"(C) in the case of an alien under eighteen years of age, (i) the alien's placement with a sponsor in the United States has been arranged by an appropriate public, private, or State child welfare agency licensed in the United States and actively involved in the intercountry placement of children and (ii) the alien's mother or guardian has in writing irrevocably released the alien for emigration.

"(3) In considering petitions filed under paragraph (1), the Attorney General shall—

"(A) consult with appropriate governmental officials and officials of private voluntary organizations in the country of the alien's birth in order to make the determinations described in subparagraphs (A) and (C)(i) of paragraph 2; and

"(B) consider the physical appearance of the alien and any evidence provided by the petitioner, including birth and baptismal certificates, local civil records, photographs of, and letters or proof of financial support from, a putative father who is a citizen of the United States, and the testimony of witnesses, to the extent it is relevant or probative.

"(4)(A) A guarantee of legal custody and financial responsibility for an alien described in paragraph (2) must—

"(i) be signed in the presence of an immigration officer or consular officer by an individual (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the 'sponsor') who is twenty-one years of age or older, is of good moral character, and is a citizen of the United States or alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, and

"(ii) provide that the sponsor agrees (I) in the case of an alien under eighteen years of age, to assume legal custody for the alien after the alien's departure to the United States and until the alien becomes eighteen years of age, in accordance with the laws of the State where the alien and the sponsor will reside, and (II) to furnish, during the five-year period beginning on the date of the alien's acquiring the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, or during the period beginning on the date of the alien's acquiring the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence and ending on the date on which the alien becomes twenty-one years of age, whichever period is longer, such financial support as is necessary to maintain the family in the United States of which the alien is a member at a level equal to at least 125 per centum of the current official poverty line (as established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, under section 673(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 and as revised by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 652 of such Act) for a family of the same size as the size of the alien's family.

"(B) A guarantee of legal custody and financial responsibility described in subparagraph (A) may be enforced with respect to an alien against his sponsor in a civil suit brought by the Attorney General in the United States district court for the district in which the sponsor resides, except that a sponsor or his estate shall not be liable under such a guarantee if the sponsor dies or is adjudicated a bankrupt under title 11, United States Code."

Approved October 22, 1982.

95 Stat. 511.  
42 USC 9902.  
95 Stat. 506.  
42 USC 9847.

## LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 1698:

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 128 (1982)

Sept. 29, considered and passed Senate.  
Oct. 1, considered and passed House, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments.

PUBLIC LAW 96-212—MAR. 17, 1980

REFUGEE ACT OF 1980

Public Law 96-212  
96th Congress

An Act

Mar. 17, 1980  
[S. 643]

Refugee Act of  
1980.  
8 USC 1101 note.

8 USC 1521 note.

To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to revise the procedures for the admission of refugees, to amend the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 to establish a more uniform basis for the provision of assistance to refugees, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Refugee Act of 1980".*

**TITLE I—PURPOSE**

**SEC. 101.** (a) The Congress declares that it is the historic policy of the United States to respond to the urgent needs of persons subject to persecution in their homelands, including, where appropriate, humanitarian assistance for their care and maintenance in asylum areas, efforts to promote opportunities for resettlement or voluntary repatriation, aid for necessary transportation and processing, admission to this country of refugees of special humanitarian concern to the United States, and transitional assistance to refugees in the United States. The Congress further declares that it is the policy of the United States to encourage all nations to provide assistance and resettlement opportunities to refugees to the fullest extent possible.

(b) The objectives of this Act are to provide a permanent and systematic procedure for the admission to this country of refugees of special humanitarian concern to the United States, and to provide comprehensive and uniform provisions for the effective resettlement and absorption of those refugees who are admitted.

**TITLE II—ADMISSION OF REFUGEES**

**SEC. 201.** (a) Section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)) is amended by adding after paragraph (41) the following new paragraph:

"(42) The term 'refugee' means (A) any person who is outside any country of such person's nationality or, in the case of a person having no nationality, is outside any country in which such person last habitually resided, and who is unable or unwilling to return to, and is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of, that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, or (B) in such special circumstances as the President after appropriate consultation (as defined in section 207(e) of this Act) may specify, any person who is within the country of such person's nationality or, in the case of a person having no nationality, within the country in which such person is habitually residing, and who is persecuted or who has a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. The term 'refugee' does not include any person who ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person on

"Refugee."

Post, p. 103.

account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion."

(b) Chapter 1 of title II of such Act is amended by adding after section 206 (8 U.S.C. 1156) the following new sections:

**"ANNUAL ADMISSION OF REFUGEES AND ADMISSION OF EMERGENCY SITUATION REFUGEES**

**"SEC. 207.** (a)(1) Except as provided in subsection (b), the number of refugees who may be admitted under this section in fiscal year 1980, 1981, or 1982, may not exceed fifty thousand unless the President determines, before the beginning of the fiscal year and after appropriate consultation (as defined in subsection (e)), that admission of a specific number of refugees in excess of such number is justified by humanitarian concerns or is otherwise in the national interest.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (b), the number of refugees who may be admitted under this section in any fiscal year after fiscal year 1982 shall be such number as the President determines, before the beginning of the fiscal year and after appropriate consultation, is justified by humanitarian concerns or is otherwise in the national interest.

(3) Admissions under this subsection shall be allocated among refugees of special humanitarian concern to the United States in accordance with a determination made by the President after appropriate consultation.

(b) If the President determines, after appropriate consultation, that (1) an unforeseen emergency refugee situation exists, (2) the admission of certain refugees in response to the emergency refugee situation is justified by grave humanitarian concerns or is otherwise in the national interest, and (3) the admission to the United States of these refugees cannot be accomplished under subsection (a), the President may fix a number of refugees to be admitted to the United States during the succeeding period (not to exceed twelve months) in response to the emergency refugee situation and such admissions shall be allocated among refugees of special humanitarian concern to the United States in accordance with a determination made by the President after the appropriate consultation provided under this subsection.

(c)(1) Subject to the numerical limitations established pursuant to subsections (a) and (b), the Attorney General may, in the Attorney General's discretion and pursuant to such regulations as the Attorney General may prescribe, admit any refugee who is not firmly resettled in any foreign country, is determined to be of special humanitarian concern to the United States, and is admissible (except as otherwise provided under paragraph (3)) as an immigrant under this Act.

(2) A spouse or child (as defined in section 101(b)(1)(A), (B), (C), (D), or (E)) of any refugee who qualifies for admission under paragraph (1) shall, if not otherwise entitled to admission under paragraph (1) and if not a person described in the second sentence of section 101(a)(42), be entitled to the same admission status as such refugee if accompanying, or following to join, such refugee and if the spouse or child is admissible (except as otherwise provided under paragraph (3)) as an immigrant under this Act. Upon the spouse's or child's admission to the United States, such admission shall be charged against the numerical limitation established in accordance with the appropriate subsection under which the refugee's admission is charged.

Entry,  
numerical  
limitations.  
8 USC 1157.

Emergency  
conditions.

Attorney  
General's  
authority.

Spouse or child,  
admission  
status.  
8 USC 1101.  
Ante, p. 102.

Waiver.  
8 USC 1182.

Report to  
Congress.

Ante. p. 102.  
Report to  
congressional  
committees.

Consultation,  
publication in  
Congressional  
Record.

Proposed  
determination,  
review hearing.

“Appropriate  
consultation.”

“(3) The provisions of paragraphs (14), (15), (20), (21), (25), and (32) of section 212(a) shall not be applicable to any alien seeking admission to the United States under this subsection, and the Attorney General may waive any other provision of such section (other than paragraph (27), (29), or (33) and other than so much of paragraph (23) as relates to trafficking in narcotics) with respect to such an alien for humanitarian purposes, to assure family unity, or when it is otherwise in the public interest. Any such waiver by the Attorney General shall be in writing and shall be granted only on an individual basis following an investigation. The Attorney General shall provide for the annual reporting to Congress of the number of waivers granted under this paragraph in the previous fiscal year and a summary of the reasons for granting such waivers.

“(4) The refugee status of any alien (and of the spouse or child of the alien) may be terminated by the Attorney General pursuant to such regulations as the Attorney General may prescribe if the Attorney General determines that the alien was not in fact a refugee within the meaning of section 101(a)(42) at the time of the alien's admission.

“(d)(1) Before the start of each fiscal year the President shall report to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate regarding the foreseeable number of refugees who will be in need of resettlement during the fiscal year and the anticipated allocation of refugee admissions during the fiscal year. The President shall provide for periodic discussions between designated representatives of the President and members of such committees regarding changes in the worldwide refugee situation, the progress of refugee admissions, and the possible need for adjustments in the allocation of admissions among refugees.

“(2) As soon as possible after representatives of the President initiate appropriate consultation with respect to the number of refugee admissions under subsection (a) or with respect to the admission of refugees in response to an emergency refugee situation under subsection (b), the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate shall cause to have printed in the Congressional Record the substance of such consultation.

“(3)(A) After the President initiates appropriate consultation prior to making a determination under subsection (a), a hearing to review the proposed determination shall be held unless public disclosure of the details of the proposal would jeopardize the lives or safety of individuals.

“(B) After the President initiates appropriate consultation prior to making a determination, under subsection (b), that the number of refugee admissions should be increased because of an unforeseen emergency refugee situation, to the extent that time and the nature of the emergency refugee situation permit, a hearing to review the proposal to increase refugee admissions shall be held unless public disclosure of the details of the proposal would jeopardize the lives or safety of individuals.

“(e) For purposes of this section, the term ‘appropriate consultation’ means, with respect to the admission of refugees and allocation of refugee admissions, discussions in person by designated Cabinet-level representatives of the President with members of the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and of the House of Representatives to review the refugee situation or emergency refugee situation, to project the extent of possible participation of the United States therein, to discuss the reasons for believing that the proposed admission of refugees is justified by humanitarian concerns or grave

humanitarian concerns or is otherwise in the national interest, and to provide such members with the following information:

“(1) A description of the nature of the refugee situation.

“(2) A description of the number and allocation of the refugees to be admitted and an analysis of conditions within the countries from which they came.

“(3) A description of the proposed plans for their movement and resettlement and the estimated cost of their movement and resettlement.

“(4) An analysis of the anticipated social, economic, and demographic impact of their admission to the United States.

“(5) A description of the extent to which other countries will admit and assist in the resettlement of such refugees.

“(6) An analysis of the impact of the participation of the United States in the resettlement of such refugees on the foreign policy interests of the United States.

“(7) Such additional information as may be appropriate or requested by such members.

To the extent possible, information described in this subsection shall be provided at least two weeks in advance of discussions in person by designated representatives of the President with such members.

#### “ASYLUM PROCEDURE

“SEC. 208. (a) The Attorney General shall establish a procedure for an alien physically present in the United States or at a land border or port of entry, irrespective of such alien's status, to apply for asylum, and the alien may be granted asylum in the discretion of the Attorney General if the Attorney General determines that such alien is a refugee within the meaning of section 101(a)(42)(A).

“(b) Asylum granted under subsection (a) may be terminated if the Attorney General, pursuant to such regulations as the Attorney General may prescribe, determines that the alien is no longer a refugee within the meaning of section 101(a)(42)(A) owing to a change in circumstances in the alien's country of nationality or, in the case of an alien having no nationality, in the country in which the alien last habitually resided.

“(c) A spouse or child (as defined in section 101(b)(1)(A), (B), (C), (D), or (E)) of an alien who is granted asylum under subsection (a) may, if not otherwise eligible for asylum under such subsection, be granted the same status as the alien if accompanying, or following to join, such alien.

#### “ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OF REFUGEES

“SEC. 209. (a)(1) Any alien who has been admitted to the United States under section 207—

“(A) whose admission has not been terminated by the Attorney General pursuant to such regulations as the Attorney General may prescribe,

“(B) who has been physically present in the United States for at least one year, and

“(C) who has not acquired permanent resident status, shall, at the end of such year period, return or be returned to the custody of the Service for inspection and examination for admission to the United States as an immigrant in accordance with the provisions of sections 235, 236, and 237.

8 USC 1158.

Ante. p. 102.  
Termination.

Spouse or child,  
status.  
8 USC 1101.

8 USC 1159.  
Ante. p. 103.

8 USC 1225,  
1226, 1227.

Permanent residence, admission conditions.

*Ante.* p. 103.

Alien's admission record.

8 USC 1182.

8 USC 1101.

*Ante.* p. 105.

“(2) Any alien who is found upon inspection and examination by an immigration officer pursuant to paragraph (1) or after a hearing before a special inquiry officer to be admissible (except as otherwise provided under subsection (c)) as an immigrant under this Act at the time of the alien's inspection and examination shall, notwithstanding any numerical limitation specified in this Act, be regarded as lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of such alien's arrival into the United States.

“(b) Not more than five thousand of the refugee admissions authorized under section 207(a) in any fiscal year may be made available by the Attorney General, in the Attorney General's discretion and under such regulations as the Attorney General may prescribe, to adjust to the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence the status of any alien granted asylum who—

“(1) applies for such adjustment,

“(2) has been physically present in the United States for at least one year after being granted asylum,

“(3) continues to be a refugee within the meaning of section 101(a)(42)(A) or a spouse or child of such a refugee,

“(4) is not firmly resettled in any foreign country, and

“(5) is admissible (except as otherwise provided under subsection (c)) as an immigrant under this Act at the time of examination for adjustment of such alien.

Upon approval of an application under this subsection, the Attorney General shall establish a record of the alien's admission for lawful permanent residence as of the date one year before the date of the approval of the application.

“(c) The provisions of paragraphs (14), (15), (20), (21), (25), and (32) of section 212(a) shall not be applicable to any alien seeking adjustment of status under this section, and the Attorney General may waive any other provision of such section (other than paragraph (27), (29), or (33) and other than so much of paragraph (23) as relates to trafficking in narcotics) with respect to such an alien for humanitarian purposes, to assure family unity, or when it is otherwise in the public interest.”.

(c) The table of contents of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 206 the following new items:

“Sec. 207. Annual admission of refugees and admission of emergency situation refugees.

“Sec. 208. Asylum procedure.

“Sec. 209. Adjustment of status of refugees.”.

SEC. 202. Section 211 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1181) is amended—

(1) by inserting “and subsection (c)” in subsection (a) after “Except as provided in subsection (b)”; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(c) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to an alien whom the Attorney General admits to the United States under section 207.”.

SEC. 203. (a) Subsection (a) of section 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) Exclusive of special immigrants defined in section 101(a)(27), immediate relatives specified in subsection (b) of this section, and aliens who are admitted or granted asylum under section 207 or 208, the number of aliens born in any foreign state or dependent area who may be issued immigrant visas or who may otherwise acquire the status of an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, shall not in any of the first three quarters of any fiscal

year exceed a total of seventy-two thousand and shall not in any fiscal year exceed two hundred and seventy thousand.”.

(b) Section 202 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1152) is amended—

(1) by striking out “and the number of conditional entries” in subsection (a);

(2) by striking out “(8)” in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof “(7)”;

(3) by striking out “or conditional entries” and “and conditional entries” in subsection (e);

(4) by striking out “20 per centum” in subsection (e)(2) and inserting in lieu thereof “26 per centum”;

(5) by striking out paragraph (7) of subsection (e);

(6) by striking out “(7)” in paragraph (8) of subsection (e) and inserting in lieu thereof “(6)”; and

(7) by redesignating paragraph (8) of subsection (e) as paragraph (7).

(c) Section 203 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1153) is amended—

(1) by striking out “or their conditional entry authorized, as the case may be,” in subsection (a);

(2) by striking out “20 per centum” in subsection (a)(2) and inserting in lieu thereof “26 per centum”;

(3) by striking out paragraph (7) of subsection (a);

(4) by striking out “and less the number of conditional entries and visas available pursuant to paragraph (7)” in subsection (a)(8);

(5) by striking out “or to conditional entry under paragraphs (1) through (8)” in subsection (a)(9) and inserting in lieu thereof “under paragraphs (1) through (7)”;.

(6) by redesignating paragraphs (8) and (9) of subsection (a) as paragraphs (7) and (8), respectively;

(7) by striking out “(7)” in subsection (d) and inserting in lieu thereof “(6)”; and

(8) by striking out subsections (f), (g), and (h).

(d) Sections 212(a)(14), 212(a)(32), and 244(d) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(14), 1182(a)(32), 1254(d)) are each amended by striking out “section 203(a)(8)” and inserting in lieu thereof “section 203(a)(7)”.  
(e) Subsection (h) of section 243 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1253) is amended to read as follows:

“(h)(1) The Attorney General shall not deport or return any alien (other than an alien described in section 241(a)(19)) to a country if the Attorney General determines that such alien's life or freedom would be threatened in such country on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.

“(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any alien if the Attorney General determines that—

“(A) the alien ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion;

“(B) the alien, having been convicted by a final judgment of a particularly serious crime, constitutes a danger to the community of the United States;

“(C) there are serious reasons for considering that the alien has committed a serious nonpolitical crime outside the United States prior to the arrival of the alien in the United States; or

“(D) there are reasonable grounds for regarding the alien as a danger to the security of the United States.”.

(f) Section 212(d)(5) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5)) is amended—

Deportation.  
8 USC 1251.

Parole into United States.

Ante, p. 103.

8 USC 1153 note.  
8 USC 1101 note.  
8 USC 1153.

Ante, p. 105.

8 USC 1255 note.

Effective date.  
8 USC 1101 note.Ante, p. 103.  
Ante, p. 106.

Ante, p. 105.

8 USC 1151.

8 USC 1153,  
1152.Conditional entrant status.  
Ante, p. 107.

- (1) by inserting "(A)" after "(5);"
- (2) by inserting ", except as provided in subparagraph (B)," after "Attorney General may"; and
- (3) by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(B) The Attorney General may not parole into the United States an alien who is a refugee unless the Attorney General determines that compelling reasons in the public interest with respect to that particular alien require that the alien be paroled into the United States rather than be admitted as a refugee under section 207."

(g) Section 5 of Public Law 95-412 (8 U.S.C. 1182 note) is amended by striking out "September 30, 1980" and inserting in lieu thereof "April 1, 1980".

(h) Any reference in any law (other than the Immigration and Nationality Act or this Act) in effect on April 1, 1980, to section 203(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall be deemed to be a reference to such section as in effect before such date and to sections 207 and 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(i) Section 203(g) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(g)), section 101(a)(3) of Public Law 95-145, and the first section of Public Law 89-732 are each amended by striking out "two years" and inserting in lieu thereof "one year".

Sec. 204. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), this title and the amendments made by this title shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply to fiscal years beginning with the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1979.

(b)(1)(A) Section 207(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as added by section 201(b) of this Act) and the amendments made by subsections (b), (c), and (d) of section 203 of this Act shall take effect on April 1, 1980.

(B) The amendments made by section 203(f) shall apply to aliens paroled into the United States on or after the sixtieth day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(C) The amendments made by section 203(i) shall take effect immediately before April 1, 1980.

(2) Notwithstanding sections 207(a) and 209(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as added by section 201(b) of this Act), the fifty thousand and five thousand numerical limitations specified in such respective sections shall, for fiscal year 1980, be equal to 25,000 and 2,500, respectively.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal year 1980—

- (A) the fiscal year numerical limitation specified in section 201(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall be equal to 280,000, and

(B) for the purpose of determining the number of immigrant visas and adjustments of status which may be made available under sections 203(a)(2) and 202(e)(2) of such Act, the granting of a conditional entry or adjustment of status under section 203(a)(7) or 202(e)(7) of such Act after September 30, 1979, and before April 1, 1980, shall be considered to be the granting of an immigrant visa under section 203(a)(2) or 202(e)(2), respectively, of such Act during such period.

(c)(1) The repeal of subsections (g) and (h) of section 203 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, made by section 203(c)(8) of this title, shall not apply with respect to any individual who before April 1, 1980, was granted a conditional entry under section 203(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (and under section 202(e)(7) of such

Act, if applicable), as in effect immediately before such date, and it shall not apply to any alien paroled into the United States before April 1, 1980, who is eligible for the benefits of section 5 of Public Law 95-412.

(2) An alien who, before April 1, 1980, established a date of registration at an immigration office in a foreign country on the basis of entitlement to a conditional entrant status under section 203(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as in effect before such date), shall be deemed to be entitled to refugee status under section 207 of such Act (as added by section 201(b) of this title) and shall be accorded the date of registration previously established by that alien. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to preclude the acquisition by such an alien of a preference status under section 203(a) of such Act.

(3) The provisions of paragraphs (14), (15), (20), (21), (25), and (32) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall not be applicable to any alien who has entered the United States before April 1, 1980, pursuant to section 203(a)(7) of such Act or who has been paroled as a refugee into the United States under section 212(d)(5) of such Act, and who is seeking adjustment of status, and the Attorney General may waive any other provision of section 212(a) of such Act (other than paragraph (27), (29), or (33) and other than so much of paragraph (23) as relates to trafficking in narcotics) with respect to such an alien for humanitarian purposes, to assure family unity, or when it is otherwise in the public interest.

(d)(1) Notwithstanding section 207(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as added by section 201(b) of this title), the President may make the determination described in the first sentence of such section not later than forty-five days after the date of the enactment of this Act for fiscal year 1980.

(2) The Attorney General shall establish the asylum procedure referred to in section 208(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as added by section 201(b) of this title) not later than June 1, 1980.

(e) Any reference in this Act or in chapter 2 of title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act to the Secretary of Education or the Secretary of Health and Human Services or to the Department of Health and Human Services shall be deemed, before the effective date of the Department of Education Organization Act, to be a reference to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare or to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, respectively.

### TITLE III—UNITED STATES COORDINATOR FOR REFUGEE AFFAIRS AND ASSISTANCE FOR EFFECTIVE RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

#### PART A—UNITED STATES COORDINATOR FOR REFUGEE AFFAIRS

Sec. 301. (a) The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a United States Coordinator for Refugee Affairs (hereinafter in this part referred to as the "Coordinator"). The Coordinator shall have the rank of Ambassador-at-Large.

(b) The Coordinator shall be responsible to the President for—

- (1) the development of overall United States refugee admission and resettlement policy;

- (2) the coordination of all United States domestic and international refugee admission and resettlement programs in a manner that assures that policy objectives are met in a timely fashion;

- (3) the design of an overall budget strategy to provide individual agencies with policy guidance on refugee matters in

8 USC 1182 note.  
Registration date.

8 USC 1153.

Ante, p. 103.

Waiver.  
8 USC 1182.Determination, deadline.  
8 USC 1157 note.Asylum procedure, deadline.  
8 USC 1158 note.  
Ante, p. 105.  
8 USC 1521 note.93 Stat. 668.  
20 USC 3401 note.Presidential appointment.  
8 USC 1525.

the preparation of their budget requests, and to provide the Office of Management and Budget with an overview of all refugee-related budget requests;

(4) the presentation to the Congress of the Administration's overall refugee policy and the relationship of individual agency refugee budgets to that overall policy;

(5) advising the President, Secretary of State, Attorney General, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services on the relationship of overall United States refugee policy to the admission of refugees to, and the resettlement of refugees in, the United States;

(6) under the direction of the Secretary of State, representation and negotiation on behalf of the United States with foreign governments and international organizations in discussions on refugee matters and, when appropriate, submitting refugee issues for inclusion in other international negotiations;

(7) development of an effective and responsive liaison between the Federal Government and voluntary organizations, Governors and mayors, and others involved in refugee relief and resettlement work to reflect overall United States Government policy;

(8) making recommendations to the President and to the Congress with respect to policies for, objectives of, and establishment of priorities for, Federal functions relating to refugee admission and resettlement in the United States; and

(9) reviewing the regulations, guidelines, requirements, criteria, and procedures of Federal departments and agencies applicable to the performance of functions relating to refugee admission and resettlement in the United States.

(c)(1) In the conduct of the Coordinator's duties, the Coordinator shall consult regularly with States, localities, and private nonprofit voluntary agencies concerning the sponsorship process and the intended distribution of refugees.

(2) The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education shall provide the Coordinator with regular reports describing the efforts of their respective departments to increase refugee access to programs within their jurisdiction, and the Coordinator shall include information on such programs in reports submitted under section 413(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

#### PART B—ASSISTANCE FOR EFFECTIVE RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 311. (a) Title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended—

(1) by striking out the title heading and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

#### “TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

##### “CHAPTER 1—MISCELLANEOUS”; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new chapter:

Recommendations to President and Congress.

Consultation.

Reports to coordinator.

Post, p. 115.

#### “CHAPTER 2—REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

##### “OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

“Sec. 411. (a) There is established, within the Department of Health and Human Services, an office to be known as the Office of Refugee Resettlement (hereinafter in this chapter referred to as the ‘Office’). The head of the Office shall be a Director (hereinafter in this chapter referred to as the ‘Director’), to be appointed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services (hereinafter in this chapter referred to as the ‘Secretary’).

(b) The function of the Office and its Director is to fund and administer (directly or through arrangements with other Federal agencies), in consultation with and under the general policy guidance of the United States Coordinator for Refugee Affairs (hereinafter in this chapter referred to as the ‘Coordinator’), programs of the Federal Government under this chapter.

#### “AUTHORIZATION FOR PROGRAMS FOR DOMESTIC RESETTLEMENT OF AND ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

“Sec. 412. (a) CONDITIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS.—(1) In providing assistance under this section, the Director shall, to the extent of available appropriations, (A) make available sufficient resources for employment training and placement in order to achieve economic self-sufficiency among refugees as quickly as possible, (B) provide refugees with the opportunity to acquire sufficient English language training to enable them to become effectively resettled as quickly as possible, (C) insure that cash assistance is made available to refugees in such a manner as not to discourage their economic self-sufficiency, in accordance with subsection (e)(2), and (D) insure that women have the same opportunities as men to participate in training and instruction.

(2) The Director, together with the Coordinator, shall consult regularly with State and local governments and private nonprofit voluntary agencies concerning the sponsorship process and the intended distribution of refugees among the States and localities.

(3) In the provision of domestic assistance under this section, the Director shall make a periodic assessment, based on refugee population and other relevant factors, of the relative needs of refugees for assistance and services under this chapter and the resources available to meet such needs. In allocating resources, the Director shall avoid duplication of services and provide for maximum coordination between agencies providing related services.

(4) No grant or contract may be awarded under this section unless an appropriate proposal and application (including a description of the agency's ability to perform the services specified in the proposal) are submitted to, and approved by, the appropriate administering official. Grants and contracts under this section shall be made to those agencies which the appropriate administering official determines can best perform the services. Payments may be made for activities authorized under this chapter in advance or by way of reimbursement. In carrying out this section, the Director, the Secretary of State, and any such other appropriate administering official are authorized—

“(A) to make loans, and

Establishment.  
8 USC 1521.

Director.

Functions.

8 USC 1522.

Consultation.

Domestic assistance, periodic assessment.

Grants and contracts.

Assistance, conditions.

Report.

Assistance monitoring system, development.

Application information.

"Refugee." Ante, p. 103. Grants and contracts.

"(B) to accept and use money, funds, property, and services of any kind made available by gift, devise, bequest, grant, or otherwise for the purpose of carrying out this section.

"(5) Assistance and services funded under this section shall be provided to refugees without regard to race, religion, nationality, sex, or political opinion.

"(6) As a condition for receiving assistance under this section, a State must—

"(A) submit to the Director a plan which provides—

"(i) a description of how the State intends to encourage effective refugee resettlement and to promote economic self-sufficiency as quickly as possible;

"(ii) a description of how the State will insure that language training and employment services are made available to refugees receiving cash assistance;

"(iii) for the designation of an individual, employed by the State, who will be responsible for insuring coordination of public and private resources in refugee resettlement;

"(iv) for the care and supervision of and legal responsibility for unaccompanied refugee children in the State; and

"(v) for the identification of refugees who at the time of resettlement in the State are determined to have medical conditions requiring, or medical histories indicating a need for, treatment or observation and such monitoring of such treatment or observation as may be necessary;

"(B) meet standards, goals, and priorities, developed by the Director, which assure the effective resettlement of refugees and which promote their economic self-sufficiency as quickly as possible and the efficient provision of services; and

"(C) submit to the Director, within a reasonable period of time after the end of each fiscal year, a report on the uses of funds provided under this chapter which the State is responsible for administering.

"(7) The Secretary, together with the Secretary of State with respect to assistance provided by the Secretary of State under subsection (b), shall develop a system of monitoring the assistance provided under this section. This system shall include—

"(A) evaluations of the effectiveness of the programs funded under this section and the performance of States, grantees, and contractors;

"(B) financial auditing and other appropriate monitoring to detect any fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in the operation of such programs; and

"(C) data collection on the services provided and the results achieved.

"(8) The Attorney General shall provide the Director with information supplied by refugees in conjunction with their applications to the Attorney General for adjustment of status, and the Director shall compile, summarize, and evaluate such information.

"(9) The Secretary and the Secretary of State may issue such regulations as each deems appropriate to carry out this chapter.

"(10) For purposes of this chapter, the term 'refugee' includes any alien described in section 207(c)(2).

"(b) **PROGRAM OF INITIAL RESETTLEMENT.**—(1)(A) For—

"(i) fiscal years 1980 and 1981, the Secretary of State is authorized, and

"(ii) fiscal year 1982 and succeeding fiscal years, the Director (except as provided in subparagraph (B)) is authorized,

to make grants to, and contracts with, public or private nonprofit agencies for initial resettlement (including initial reception and placement with sponsors) of refugees in the United States. Grants to, or contracts with, private nonprofit voluntary agencies under this paragraph shall be made consistent with the objectives of this chapter, taking into account the different resettlement approaches and practices of such agencies. Resettlement assistance under this paragraph shall be provided in coordination with the Director's provision of other assistance under this chapter. The Secretary of State and the Director shall jointly monitor the assistance provided during fiscal years 1980 and 1981 under this paragraph.

"(B) The President shall provide for a study of which agency is best able to administer the program under this paragraph and shall report, not later than March 1, 1981, to the Congress on such study. If the President determines after such study that the Director should not administer the program under this paragraph, the authority of the Director under the first sentence of subparagraph (A) shall be exercised by such officer as the President shall from time to time specify.

"(2) The Director is authorized to develop programs for such orientation, instruction in English, and job training for refugees, and such other education and training of refugees, as facilitates their resettlement in the United States. The Director is authorized to implement such programs, in accordance with the provisions of this section, with respect to refugees in the United States. The Secretary of State is authorized to implement such programs with respect to refugees awaiting entry into the United States.

"(3) The Secretary is authorized, in consultation with the Coordinator, to make arrangements (including cooperative arrangements with other Federal agencies) for the temporary care of refugees in the United States in emergency circumstances, including the establishment of processing centers, if necessary, without regard to such provisions of law (other than the Renegotiation Act of 1951 and section 414(b) of this chapter) regulating the making, performance, amendment, or modification of contracts and the expenditure of funds of the United States Government as the Secretary may specify.

"(4) The Secretary, in consultation with the Coordinator, shall—

"(A) assure that an adequate number of trained staff are available at the location at which the refugees enter the United States to assure that all necessary medical records are available and in proper order;

"(B) provide for the identification of refugees who have been determined to have medical conditions affecting the public health and requiring treatment;

"(C) assure that State or local health officials at the resettlement destination within the United States of each refugee are promptly notified of the refugee's arrival and provided with all applicable medical records; and

"(D) provide for such monitoring of refugees identified under subparagraph (B) as will insure that they receive appropriate and timely treatment.

The Secretary shall develop and implement methods for monitoring and assessing the quality of medical screening and related health services provided to refugees awaiting resettlement in the United States.

"(c) **PROJECT GRANTS AND CONTRACTS FOR SERVICES FOR REFUGEES.**—The Director is authorized to make grants to, and enter into

Study, report to Congress.

Orientation, education, and job training programs.

Refugee temporary care.

50 USC app. 1211 note.

Medical screening and care.

contracts with, public or private nonprofit agencies for projects specifically designed—

“(1) to assist refugees in obtaining the skills which are necessary for economic self-sufficiency, including projects for job training, employment services, day care, professional refresher training, and other recertification services;

“(2) to provide training in English where necessary (regardless of whether the refugees are employed or receiving cash or other assistance); and

“(3) to provide where specific needs have been shown and recognized by the Director, health (including mental health) services, social services, educational and other services.

“(d) ASSISTANCE FOR REFUGEE CHILDREN.—(1) The Director is authorized to make grants, and enter into contracts, for payments for projects to provide special educational services (including English language training) to refugee children in elementary and secondary schools where a demonstrated need has been shown.

“(2)(A) The Director is authorized to provide assistance, reimbursement to States, and grants to and contracts with public and private nonprofit agencies, for the provision of child welfare services, including foster care maintenance payments and services and health care, furnished to any refugee child (except as provided in subparagraph (B)) during the thirty-six month period beginning with the first month in which such refugee child is in the United States.

“(B)(i) In the case of a refugee child who is unaccompanied by a parent or other close adult relative (as defined by the Director), the services described in subparagraph (A) may be furnished until the month after the child attains eighteen years of age (or such higher age as the State's child welfare services plan under part B of title IV of the Social Security Act prescribes for the availability of such services to any other child in that State).

“(ii) The Director shall attempt to arrange for the placement under the laws of the States of such unaccompanied refugee children, who have been accepted for admission to the United States, before (or as soon as possible after) their arrival in the United States. During any interim period while such a child is in the United States or in transit to the United States but before the child is so placed, the Director shall assume legal responsibility (including financial responsibility) for the child, if necessary, and is authorized to make necessary decisions to provide for the child's immediate care.

“(iii) In carrying out the Director's responsibilities under clause (ii), the Director is authorized to enter into contracts with appropriate public or private nonprofit agencies under such conditions as the Director determines to be appropriate.

“(iv) The Director shall prepare and maintain a list of (I) all such unaccompanied children who have entered the United States after April 1, 1975, (II) the names and last known residences of their parents (if living) at the time of arrival, and (III) the children's location, status, and progress.

“(e) CASH ASSISTANCE AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES.—(1) The Director is authorized to provide assistance, reimbursement to States, and grants to, and contracts with, public or private nonprofit agencies for up to 100 per centum of the cash assistance and medical assistance provided to any refugee during the thirty-six month period beginning with the first month in which such refugee has entered the United States and for the identifiable and reasonable administrative costs of providing this assistance.

Child welfare services.

42 USC 620.

Legal and financial responsibility, interim period.

List of unaccompanied children.

“(2) Cash assistance provided under this subsection to an employable refugee is conditioned, except for good cause shown—

“(A) on the refugee's registration with an appropriate agency providing employment services described in subsection (c)(1), or, if there is no such agency available, with an appropriate State or local employment service; and

“(B) on the refugee's acceptance of appropriate offers of employment; except that subparagraph (A) does not apply during the first sixty days after the date of the refugee's entry.

“(3) The Director shall develop plans to provide English training and other appropriate services and training to refugees receiving cash assistance.

“(4) If a refugee is eligible for aid or assistance under a State plan approved under part A of title IV or under title XIX of the Social Security Act, or for supplemental security income benefits (including State supplementary payments) under the program established under title XVI of that Act, funds authorized under this subsection shall only be used for the non-Federal share of such aid or assistance, or for such supplementary payments, with respect to cash and medical assistance provided with respect to such refugee under this paragraph.

“(5) The Director is authorized to allow for the provision of medical assistance under paragraph (1) to any refugee, during the one-year period after entry, who does not qualify for assistance under a State plan approved under title XIX of the Social Security Act on account of any resources or income requirement of such plan, but only if the Director determines that—

“(A) this will (i) encourage economic self-sufficiency, or (ii) avoid a significant burden on State and local governments; and

“(B) the refugee meets such alternative financial resources and income requirements as the Director shall establish.

#### “CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS

“Sec. 413. (a)(1) The Secretary, in consultation with the Coordinator, shall submit a report on activities under this chapter to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate not later than the January 31 following the end of each fiscal year, beginning with fiscal year 1980.

“(2) Each such report shall contain—

“(A) an updated profile of the employment and labor force statistics for refugees who have entered under this Act since May 1975, as well as a description of the extent to which refugees received the forms of assistance or services under this chapter during that period;

“(B) a description of the geographic location of refugees;

“(C) a summary of the results of the monitoring and evaluation conducted under section 412(a)(7) during the period for which the report is submitted;

“(D) a description of (i) the activities, expenditures, and policies of the Office under this chapter and of the activities of States, voluntary agencies, and sponsors, and (ii) the Director's plans for improvement of refugee resettlement;

“(E) evaluations of the extent to which (i) the services provided under this chapter are assisting refugees in achieving economic self-sufficiency, achieving ability in English, and achieving employment commensurate with their skills and abilities, and

English training.

Aid under State plan.

42 USC 601, 1396.

42 USC 1381.

Medical assistance provision.

42 USC 1396.

8 USC 1523.

Contents.

Analysis.

(ii) any fraud, abuse, or mismanagement has been reported in the provisions of services or assistance;

“(F) a description of any assistance provided by the Director pursuant to section 412(e)(5);

“(G) a summary of the location and status of unaccompanied refugee children admitted to the United States; and

“(H) a summary of the information compiled and evaluation made under section 412(a)(8).

“(b) The Secretary, in consultation with the Coordinator, shall conduct and report to Congress, not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this chapter, an analysis of—

“(1) resettlement systems used by other countries and the applicability of such systems to the United States;

“(2) the desirability of using a system other than the current welfare system for the provision of cash assistance, medical assistance, or both, to refugees; and

“(3) alternative resettlement strategies.

#### “AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

8 USC 1524.

“SEC. 414. (a)(1) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1980 and for each of the two succeeding fiscal years, such sums as may be necessary for the purpose of providing initial resettlement assistance, cash and medical assistance, and child welfare services under subsections (b)(1), (b)(3), (b)(4), (d)(2), and (e) of section 412.

“(2) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1980 and for each of the two succeeding fiscal years \$200,000,000, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions (other than those described in paragraph (1)) of this chapter.

“(b) The authority to enter into contracts under this chapter shall be effective for any fiscal year only to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts.”

Sec. 312. (a) The table of contents of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended—

(1) by striking out the item relating to title IV and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

#### “TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

##### “CHAPTER 1—MISCELLANEOUS”;

and

(2) by adding at the end the following new items:

##### “CHAPTER 2—REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

“Sec. 411. Office of Refugee Resettlement.

“Sec. 412. Authorization for programs for domestic resettlement of and assistance to refugees.

“Sec. 413. Congressional reports.

“Sec. 414. Authorization of appropriations.”

(b)(1) Subsection (b) of section 2 of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601) is amended by striking out paragraphs (1) through (6) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“(1) for contributions to the activities of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for assistance to refugees under his mandate or persons on behalf of whom he is exercising his good offices, and for contributions to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, the International Commit-

tee of the Red Cross, and to other relevant international organizations; and

“(2) for assistance to or on behalf of refugees who are outside the United States designated by the President (by class, group, or designation of their respective countries of origin or areas of residence) when the President determines that such assistance will contribute to the foreign policy interests of the United States.”

(2) Subsection (c)(2) of such section is amended by striking out “\$25,000,000” and inserting in lieu thereof “\$50,000,000”.

(c) The Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 (Public Law 94-23) is repealed.

Sec. 313. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the amendments made by this part shall apply to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 1979.

(b) Subject to subsection (c), the limitations contained in sections 412(d)(2)(A) and 412(e)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act on the duration of the period for which child welfare services and cash and medical assistance may be provided to particular refugees shall not apply to such services and assistance provided before April 1, 1981.

(c) Notwithstanding section 412(e)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and in lieu of any assistance which may otherwise be provided under such section with respect to Cuban refugees who entered the United States and were receiving assistance under section 2(b) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 before October 1, 1978, the Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement is authorized—

(1) to provide reimbursement—

- (A) in fiscal year 1980, for 75 percent,
- (B) in fiscal year 1981, for 60 percent,
- (C) in fiscal year 1982, for 45 percent, and
- (D) in fiscal year 1983, for 25 percent,

of the non-Federal costs of providing cash and medical assistance (other than assistance described in paragraph (2)) to such refugees, and

(2) to provide reimbursement in any fiscal year for 100 percent of the non-Federal costs associated with such Cuban refugees with respect to whom supplemental security income payments were being paid as of September 30, 1978, under title XVI of the Social Security Act.

(d) The requirements of section 412(a)(6)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall apply to assistance furnished under chapter 2 of title IV of such Act after October 1, 1980, or such earlier date as the Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement may establish.

#### TITLE IV—SOCIAL SERVICES FOR CERTAIN APPLICANTS FOR ASYLUM

8 USC 1522 note.

Sec. 401. (a) The Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement is authorized to use funds appropriated under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 414(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to reimburse State and local public agencies for expenses which those agencies incurred, at any time, in providing aliens described in subsection (c) of this section with social services of the types for which reimbursements were made with respect to refugees under paragraphs (3) through (6) of section 2(b) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance

Ante, p. 116.

Assistance for refugees outside U.S.

Repeal.  
22 USC 2601 note.  
Limitations.  
8 USC 1522 note.

Ante, p. 111.

Cuban refugees.

22 USC 2601.

Non-Federal cost reimbursement.

Ante, p. 111.

22 USC 2601. Act of 1962 (as in effect prior to the enactment of this Act) or under any other Federal law.

Work permit. (b) The Attorney General is authorized to grant to an alien described in subsection (c) of this section permission to engage in employment in the United States and to provide to that alien an "employment authorized" endorsement or other appropriate work permit.

Applicability. (c) This section applies with respect to any alien in the United States (1) who has applied before November 1, 1979, for asylum in the United States, (2) who has not been granted asylum, and (3) with respect to whom a final, nonappealable, and legally enforceable order of deportation or exclusion has not been entered.

Approved March 17, 1980.

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**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:**

**HOUSE REPORTS:** No. 96-608 accompanying H.R. 2816 (Comm. on the Judiciary) and No. 96-781 (Comm. of Conference).

**SENATE REPORTS:** No. 96-256 (Comm. on the Judiciary) and No. 96-590 (Comm. of Conference).

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:**

Vol. 125 (1979): Sept. 6, considered and passed Senate.

Dec. 20, H.R. 2816 considered and passed House; passage vacated and S. 643, amended, passed in lieu.

Vol. 126 (1980): Feb. 26, Senate agreed to conference report.

Mar. 4, House agreed to conference report.

**WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS:**

Vol. 16, No. 12 (1980): Mar. 18, Presidential statement.



## INSTRUCTIONS

### HOW TO FILL OUT THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE YOU FILL OUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE. You should fill out those items you know. Do not worry if you cannot answer all the questions. You do not have to answer any questions if you think those answers might cause problems for you.

Please type or print your answers clearly in English only. If you fill out this form in Vietnamese or Chinese, we will have to seek help to get it translated. This will delay the processing of your case.

If you have already sent us other forms or documents and we have written back to you, or to a relative of yours in the United States, please DO NOT send us the attached Questionnaire until we request it.

Please DO NOT send us documents or forms we do not request. Send only what we request.

Section 1: In this section give us information about yourself.

Be sure to include all names that you have ever used. If you have both a Chinese and a Vietnamese name, print the Vietnamese spelling of your name. Then print the Chinese spelling of your name in English. If possible, also write your name in Chinese characters. Also, include any other names you may have used in the past.

If you already have a Vietnamese exit permit, be sure to write the number where it is listed on the Questionnaire. IMPORTANT: DO NOT SEND THE EXIT PERMIT TO US.

Section 2: You should fill out this section if you have relatives in the United States. If you do, print the name, address and telephone number (if you know it). Provide any other information you may have that is requested.

If your relative has a Chinese name, or both Chinese and Vietnamese names, print the name he or she uses now, and print any other names he or she has used in the past.

Section 3: In this section list All of your family members who will accompany you to the United States. You may include your wife or husband and unmarried sons and daughters, your parents, and grandparents, your unmarried grandchildren, your brothers and sisters, their lawful wife or husband and their unmarried sons or daughters. Other relatives such as aunts, uncles, cousins or parents-in-law, may not accompany you unless they are living in your household, are dependent on you and leaving them behind would cause undue hardship. If this is the case, list them and explain the circumstances in Section 9. In the second column be sure to describe the relationship of each accompanying family member to yourself. If any of your family members are half-brothers, half-sisters, step-brothers, step-sisters, step-children, adopted children, step-parents or adoptive parents, explain the circumstances fully in Section 9.

If any of your accompanying family members have Vietnamese exit permits, be sure to let us know the number for each family member. DO NOT SEND ANY EXIT PERMITS TO US.

If you do not have enough room to list all of your family members in this section, continue on a blank sheet of paper, and attach it to the last page of the questionnaire. Please note the section and item number at the top of the blank page.

Section 4: In this section list ALL of your immediate relatives, both those in Vietnam and those in foreign countries, living or dead, INCLUDING those who are also listed in Section 3. If they are dead, write "dead" in the address column.

If either of your parents have ever been divorced or have been married more than once, or if you have half or step-brothers or sisters or step-children or adopted children, explain in Section 9.

If there is not enough room to list all of your immediate relatives, continue on blank sheets of paper, and attach them to the last page of this questionnaire before you return it to us.

Section 5: You should answer this section if you or any of your accompanying family members worked for the U.S. Government. Answer the questions as well as you can.

Section 6: You should answer this section if you or any of your accompanying family members worked for a U.S. company, a U.S. contractor, a U.S. agency, a U.S. foundation or a U.S. company.

Section 7: You should answer this section if you or any of your accompanying family members worked for the Government of the Republic of Vietnam or were in the military service of the Republic of Vietnam. Answer the questions as well as you can.

Section 8: You should answer this section if you or any of your accompanying family members had schooling or training outside Vietnam. Answer the questions as well as you can.

Section 9: Use this section for comments, additional information, or explanations. If there is not enough space you may continue on the back of the questionnaire.

Section 10: Sign this form and send it to us. Our address is:

ORDERLY DEPARTURE PROGRAM  
131 SOI TIEN SIANG  
SATHORN TAI ROAD  
BANGKOK 12, THAILAND

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ODP APPLICANTS  
CAU HOI CHO NGUOI NQP DON

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ngày: \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Basic Identification Data**  
Lý Lịch Căn-bản

1. Name  
 Họ, Tên : \_\_\_\_\_
2. Other Names  
 Họ, Tên Khác : \_\_\_\_\_
3. Date/Place of Birth  
 Ngày/Nơi Sinh : \_\_\_\_\_
4. Residence Address  
 Địa-chi' Thuởng-trú : \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mailing Address  
 Địa-chi' Tho-tử : \_\_\_\_\_
6. Current Occupation  
 Nghề-Nghiệp : \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Relatives To Accompany Me**  
Bà Con CÙNG BÌ VỚI TÔI

NOTE: Your spouse and unmarried children are the only relatives eligible to accompany you. List marital status (MS) as follows: Married (M), Divorced (D), Widowed (W), or Single (S).)

Chú-Y: Vợ/chồng và con cái có thể cùng đi với bạn mà thôi. Kê khai tình trạng gia-dinh như sau: Đã lập gia-dinh (M), đã ly dị (D), góa phụ/góa thê (W), hoặc độc thân (S)

Name Họ, Tên	Date of Birth Ngày/Tháng/Năm Sinh	Place of Birth Nơi Sinh	Sex Phái	MS Tình Trạng Gia Dinh	Relationship Liên-Hệ Gia-dinh
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					

NOTE: For the persons listed above, we will need legible copies of birth certificates, marriage certificates (if married), divorce decrees (if divorced) spouse's death certificate (if widowed), identification cards (if available), and photos. If any of the above accompanying relatives is not live with you, please note their addresses in Section I below.)

Chú-Y: Cho mỗi người có tên trên danh sách trên, chúng tôi cần một bản khai-sinh, giấy-thú (nếu lập gia-dinh rồi), giấy ly-hôn (nếu là ly dị), giấy khai-tử của vợ/chồng (nếu góa phụ/góa thê), thê can-cuoc (nếu có), và hình. Nếu bà con sẽ cùng li với bạn chung-ngụ với bạn hiện tại, xin viết địa-chi' của họ trong phần I.

**C. Relatives Outside Vietnam**  
Họ Hàng Cũ Ngoại Quốc

1. Closest Relative In the U.S.  
Bà Con Thân Thuộc Nhât 3 Hoa-Kỳ

- a. Name  
 Họ, Tên : \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Relationship  
 Liên-Hệ Gia-Dinh : \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Address  
 Địa-Chi' : \_\_\_\_\_

2. Closest Relative in Other Foreign Countries/  
Bà Con Thân-Thuộc Nhât ở Các Nước Khác

a. Name

Họ, Tên :

b. Relationship

Liên-Hệ Gia-Dinh :

c. Address

Địa-Chi :

D. Complete Family Listing (Living/Dead)  
Danh Sách Toàn-Thể Gia-Dinh (Sống/Chết)

Name Họ, Tên	Address Địa-Chi
-----------------	--------------------

1. Father

Cha :

2. Mother

Mẹ :

3. Spouse

Vợ/Chồng:

4. Former Spouse (if any)

Vợ/Chồng Trước (nếu có):

5. Children

Con Cái : (1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

(9)

(10)

6. Siblings

Anh Chị Em: (1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

(9)

(10)

E. Employment by U.S. Government Agencies or Other U.S. Organizations of you or your Spouse  
Ban Hoặc Vợ/Chồng Đã Làm Việc cho Công-số của Chính-phủ Mỹ hoặc Hàng Mỹ

1. Name of Person Employed:

Họ Tên Nhân-Viên:

2. Dates:

Ngày, Tháng, Năm

From:

Từ:

To:

Tới:

2

3

4

3. Title of (Last) Positions Held  
Chức-vụ Công-Việc :

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_

4. Agency/Company/Office  
Số/Hàng/Văn-Phòng :

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_

5. Name of (Last) Supervisor  
Tên Họ Người Giám-Thi :

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_

6. Reason for Leaving  
Lý-Do Ra Đì :

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_

7. Training for Job in Vietnam:  
Nghề-Nghiệp Huấn Luyện tại Việt-Nam:

F Service with GVN or RVNAF By You Or Your Spouse  
Bạn Hoặc Vợ/Chồng Đã Công-vụ với Chính-phủ Việt-Nam

1. Name of Person Serving  
Họ Tên Người Tham-Gia :

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Dates:  
Ngày, Tháng, Năm

From: \_\_\_\_\_ To: \_\_\_\_\_  
Từ: \_\_\_\_\_ Đến: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Last Rank  
Cấp-bậc Cuối-CÙng

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Ministry/Office/Military Unit  
Bộ/sở/Đơn-Vị/Binh-Chủng :

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Name of Supervisor/C.O.  
Họ Tên Người Giám-Thi/Sĩ-Quan  
Chi-Huy

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Reason for Leaving  
Lý-Do Ra Đì

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Names of American Advisor(s):  
Họ Tên Cố-Vấn Mỹ

\_\_\_\_\_

8. U.S. Training Courses in Vietnam:  
Chương-Trình Huấn-Luyện Hoa-Kỳ  
Tại Việt-Nam

\_\_\_\_\_

9. U.S. Awards or Certificates :  
Giày Ban-Khen Hoặc chung-thư io Hoa-Kỳ Cấp:

\_\_\_\_\_

(NOTE: Please attach any copies of diplomas, awards or certificates, if available.  
Available? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_)

(CHÚ-Ý: Xin ban Kêm Theo Bát cứ Văn-Bằng, Giày Ban-Khen, hoặc Chung-Thư nếu có.  
Đường sá có không? Có \_\_\_\_\_ Không \_\_\_\_\_)

**G. Training Outside Vietnam of You or Your Spouse**  
**Ban Hoac Vợ/Chồng Đã Huấn Luyện Ở Ngoại Quốc**

1. Name of Student/Trainee:  
Họ Tên Sinh-Viên/Người Được Huấn-Luyện: \_\_\_\_\_
2. School and School Address :  
Trường và Địa-Điểm Nhà Trường : \_\_\_\_\_
3. Dates: From \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_  
Ngày, Tháng, Năm Từ : \_\_\_\_\_ Đến: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Description of Courses :  
Mô-Tả Ngành Học : \_\_\_\_\_
5. Who paid for training? :  
Ai Đài-Tho Chuồng-Trình Huấn-Luyện? : \_\_\_\_\_

(NOTE: Please attach copies of diplomas or orders, if available. Available? Yes        No       .)  
(CHÚ Ý: Xin ban kèm theo văn-bằng, hoặc chỉ-thi nếu có. Ban có hay không? Có        Không       )

H. Re-education of You or Your Spouse  
Bản Hoá Võ/Chồng Đã Học-tập Cải-Tao

1. Name of Person in Reeducation:  
Họ Tên Người Đi Học-Tập Cải-Tạo : \_\_\_\_\_

2. Total time in Reeducation: \_\_\_\_\_ years \_\_\_\_\_ months \_\_\_\_\_ days  
Tổng-Công Thời Gian Học Tập Cải-Tạo: \_\_\_\_\_ Năm \_\_\_\_\_ tháng \_\_\_\_\_ Ngày

3. Still in Reeducation? \* Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
Vẫn Còn Học-Tập Cải-Tạo? \* Có \_\_\_\_\_ Không \_\_\_\_\_

\*(If released, we must have a copy of your release certificate.)  
\*(Nếu được thả, chúng tôi cần một bản sao giấy ra trại.)

I. Any Additional Remarks?  
Cúộc-Chủ Phu Thuộc

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Ký Tên : \_\_\_\_\_ Ngày: \_\_\_\_\_

J. Please List Here All Documents Attached to This Questionnaire  
Xin Nêu Ra Tất Cả Giấy-tờ Kèm Theo với số Câu Hỏi Nay

# SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE CORPORATE STRUCTURE

## THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

LEAPS TALL BUILDINGS IN A SINGLE BOUND  
IS MORE POWERFUL THAN A LOCOMOTIVE  
IS FASTER THAN A SPEEDING BULLET  
WALKS ON WATER  
GIVES POLICY TO GOD

## PRESIDENT

LEAPS SHORT BUILDINGS IN A SINGLE BOUND  
IS MORE POWERFUL THAN A SWITCH ENGINE  
IS JUST AS FAST AS A SPEEDING BULLET  
WALKS ON WATER IF THE SEA IS CALM  
TALKS WITH GOD

## EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

LEAPS SHORT BUILDINGS WITH A RUNNING START AND FAVORABLE WINDS  
IS ALMOST AS POWERFUL AS A SWITCH ENGINE  
IS FASTER THAN A SPEEDING BB  
WALKS ON WATER IN AN INDOOR SWIMMING POOL  
TALKS WITH GOD IF SPECIAL REQUEST IS APPROVED

## VICE-PRESIDENT

BEREELY CLEARS A QUONSET HUT  
LOSES TUG-OF-WAR WITH LOCOMOTIVE  
CAN FIRE A SPEEDING BULLET  
SWIMS WELL  
IS OCCASIONALLY ADDRESSED BY GOD

## GENERAL MANAGER

MAKES HIGH MARKS ON THE WALL WHEN TRYING TO LEAP BUILDINGS  
IS RUN OVER BY LOCOMOTIVE  
CAN SOMETIMES HANDLE A GUN WITHOUT INFILCTING SELF-INJURY  
DOG PADDLES  
TALKS TO ANIMALS

## MANAGER

RUNS INTO BUILDINGS  
RECOGNIZES LOCOMOTIVE TWO OUT OF THREE TIMES  
IS NOT ISSUED AMMUNITION  
CAN'T STAY AFLOAT WITH A LIFE PRESERVER  
TALKS TO WALLS

## TRAINEE

FALLS OVER DOORSTEP WHEN TRYING TO ENTER BUILDINGS  
SAYS "LOOK AT CHOO-CHOO"  
WETS HIMSELF WITH A WATER PISTOL  
PLAYS IN MUD PUDDLES  
MUMBLES TO HIMSELF

## SECRETARY

LIFTS BUILDINGS AND WALKS UNDER THEM  
KICKS LOCOMOTIVES  
CATCHES SPEEDING BULLETS IN HER TEETH AND EATS THEM  
FREEZES WATER AT A GLANCE  
SHE IS GOD

## *A LITTLE STORY*

*This is a story about four people named Everybody, Somebody, Anybody and Nobody. There was an important job to be done and Everybody was sure that Somebody would do it. Anybody could have done it, but Nobody did it. Somebody got angry about that, because it was Everybody's job. Everybody thought Anybody could do it, but Nobody realized that Everybody wouldn't do it. It ended up that Everybody blamed Somebody when Nobody did what Anybody could have done!*

If you aren't  
**CONFUSED** around here.

**YOU'RE NOT TRYING  
HARD ENOUGH !**



THE SAIGON MISSION  
ASSOCIATION

1 Commander Drive  
Hampton, VA 23666

15 Jan 1988

Dear Tho:

I am enclosing latest SMA newsletter.  
I hope you find it interesting.

Have you heard any encouraging news?

Your friend  
Laz Page



THE SAIGON MISSION ASSOCIATION, INC.  
1 Commander Drive  
Hampton, Virginia 23666  
Return Postage Guaranteed

3-87 December 1987

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/DUES RENEWAL

ELIGIBILITY: Open to US citizens and foreign nationals who directly served or supported the US Mission in the Republic of Vietnam. Service may have been in-country, or from without, such as from outside command (PACOM), or a neighboring country (USAHAC); in-country contractors are also eligible.

REGULAR MEMBERSHIP \$10 Per year

LIFE MEMBERSHIP \$100

ASSOCIATE \$5 Per year (Do not meet the eligibility requirements; not eligible to vote; not eligible to hold office.)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

(Please print)

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

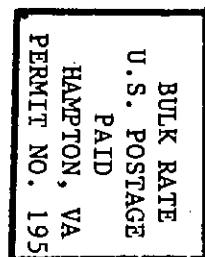
(Required)

Served in Vietnam from 19 \_\_\_\_\_ to 19 \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_

Include my membership with  
the \_\_\_\_\_ Regional Chapter.

CAN WE PUBLISH YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS? YES  
NO

FORWARD TO: SMA Treasurer, 1 Commander Dr.,  
Hampton, VA 23666



The receipt of an LOI may mean a step closer to freedom, but it is only the initial step in a long, drawn out process. Normally after the receipt of an LOI, it takes a minimum of 2 years for the VNG to do their part. To make things worse, I received a letter from Vietnam written in February 1987 indicating that the two offices in HCM City that handle ODP cases had been closed. The cases these offices had on file were forwarded to Hanoi.

I wrote to Joint Voluntary Agencies (JVA) in Indonesia requesting that permission be granted to Ton Thi Huynh Mai and Ton Thai Hoang, who had no family in the US, to enter the US as refugees. This was approved, and they proceeded to Philippine Refugee Processing Center (PRPC) to study English and US culture. Later I wrote to JVA in Indonesia requesting that Ho Ngoc Hung (Mai's boyfriend), be granted permission to enter the US. This was approved, but it required assistance from Mr. Childress as Hung was without family in Vietnam or the US. Hung is now in PRPC as an assistant teacher in English, and will leave for the US and Wexford in July 1987.

I have maintained contact with the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) to obtain current data on the POW/MIA issue and have received copies of their yearly report. In addition, for the third time, I reported information on a MIA. In April 1987 I received a letter from a Vietnamese friend in the US. Included in his letter was information from a Vietnamese still in Vietnam (whose ODP papers I had processed) indicating he had found the body of a USMC captain in the area of Boria (formerly Phuoc Tuy Province) near Vung Tau. He had included photo copies of eight cards on the captain, including his ID, bank cards, American Express card, dog tags, etc. This was reported to DIA and the photo copies forwarded. DIA indicated that the captain's body was still missing.

Have received many letters/articles from friends in Vietnam and France telling of the conditions in Vietnam. In addition, I have received several letters from Sister Susan Carol McDonald, S.L., relating her experiences with the orphans on the C5A. She has also provided a means where Father's of Amerasian Children can locate their child.

Received several letters and phone calls have been received from SMA members indicating that they are working individually to assist the Vietnamese:

Bill Laurie is helping establish a Big Brother Club to help Amerasian Children. He recently reported he had found a home for an Amerasian boy.

Dick Hornbeck and his wife are attempting to establish a Vietnamese Knights of Columbus. In addition, they are trying to locate training materials written in Vietnamese to English to send to a friend in Vietnam, and training materials written in English to Vietnamese for several friends in Hong Kong. They also continually maintain and update information on short wave broadcast to Vietnam.

Received a phone call from John Wakefield. He knows where his Amerasian son is in Vietnam. However, the son lives a distance from Ho Chi Minh City and it is difficult to get money or packages to him. He must take a bus to Ho Chi Minh City to pick up his packages only to find it opened and items missing. Plus, he must pay a tax on what he received. He is seeking assistance on how to get his son out of Vietnam.

As you all know by now, Sue and I are currently sponsoring Mai and Hoang and in July Hung arrived.

I received several letters from Vietnam asking me what the letter after their IV number meant. I wrote ODP to ask them and they stated this meant the individual had been interviewed in Vietnam.

I have written to the Department of Interior to obtain the latest information on procedures used in applying for permission to erect a permanent memorial in the DC area. Information received.

I have written to Representative Mary Rose Oaker (D-Ohio) to obtain the name of the woman's organization that had been granted approval to erect a memorial for women who served with the military forces. Representative Oaker sponsored the bill authorizing the memorial. In her reply she indicated she thought our efforts were commendable, and that it was a worthy cause. She also forwarded a booklet with information on all current/proposed monuments in the DC area.

I wrote to the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia to obtain their handout materials on POW/MIA issues. I obtained the POW/MIA desk flag sets, for resale, from a group in Lima, Ohio.

I have received information on ways to send money to Vietnam from two organizations. Also, I received information from Philippine Air Lines Indochina Consulting Group concerning the tours they are conducting to Vietnam.

I wrote to MG (Ret) Homer Smith and asked him what he thought SMA had done, what it should do, and where it has fallen short. His response will be included in the next Newsletter. In general, MG Smith feels we should continue to do everything possible to hold together as long as possible. Holding it all together has been a real effort, and to do so is also a goal to continue to strive for.

Information has been received from individuals in refugee camps in Indonesia who tell of their living conditions and the food they receive. In PRPC all mail is opened before delivery and the quantity of food received to cook is at best the bare minimum. In fact, in one letter it stated that there was not enough food, but added we can't complain--a little is better than nothing. In both Indonesia and PRPC, the refugees are used as assistant teachers to help the Indonesian Philippine teacher, without any reimbursement.

SAIGON MISSION ASSOCIATION  
PRESIDENT'S REPORT  
JULY 1986 - MAY 1987

The following activities are reported:

Continued submissions for SMA Newsletter's President's Report.

Continued submission for the SMA Newsletter's "Caz's Corner."

Submitted articles, letters, and pictures for the SMA Newsletter.

Established the 1986 Goals for SMA.

Establish at least one new regional chapter. OUTCOME: Attempted to establish a chapter in California.

Obtain as a minimum 10 new members. OUTCOME: As of 1 May 1987 we have 50 renewals and 4 lifetime members.

Establish site for 12th Reunion by September 1987. OUTCOME: Accomplished.

Continue effort to locate next of kin of 35 employees killed in C5A crash. OUTCOME: Found 2, no luck on the rest.

Establish and maintain contact with organizations interested in helping Vietnamese. OUTCOME: Received a letter from Families of Political Prisoners Association.

Continue efforts to establish a memorial/scholarship. OUTCOME: Progress reported.

Maintain contact with government agencies. OUTCOME: Contacted NSC, State Department, AID, Orderly Departure Program (ODP), and French Consul (Pittsburgh).

Continue to process ODP cases received from Vietnam. OUTCOME: Processed 30 cases.

Establish ways for SMA to obtain money for memorial/scholarship. OUTCOME: No progress. Some money received.

Established separate savings account for memorial fund. OUTCOME: Accomplished. Account established with 1st American Bank in Hampton, VA (city).

Wrote quarterly memorandums to the Executive Committee, current Regional Chapter Presidents, Committee Chairmen noting progress and offering suggestions.

Wrote 45 letters to SMA members whose membership had expired. Had 21 letters returned. Received 4 life members, 12 new members, 1 honorary member, and 50 renewals.

Obtained Richard Childress, NSC, as our 12th Reunion speaker.

Received a letter from Mrs. Khuc Minh Tho, President of Families of Political Prisoners Association indicating they would provide input to SMA.

Continued activities with ODP. Continually receive letters from individuals in Vietnam asking for review of their case, or verification of training or employment, and forward information to ODP. The number of letters have declined due to an extremely high postage rate to mail a letter to the US. (NOTE: An average letter with all ODP papers will cost between 700 and 900 dong (\$1=30 to 300 dong depending upon rate of exchange and where it is exchanged)).

I have requested that ODP forward directly to me the LOI's for individual cases I am processing and those cases over 3 years old where LOI has not been received. In most cases ODP had forwarded the LOIs direct to the individual, but they never reached them. So far in 1987 have received 6 LOIs from ODP and have forwarded them via third party to the individuals. I have received information that all 6 LOIs have reached the intended individuals.

Through constant follow-up I have been able to get ODP to change a previous decision to assign an IV number to a wife/mother who's husband (a doctor who had trained in the US) who died in a reeducation camp due to harsh treatment. She was listed on her brother-in-law's case, but her name was not included on her brother-in-law's LOI. With the assistance of a SMA member, I was able to obtain verification of her husband's training in the US and in forwarding the information to ODP they have verified my information and issued her an IV number.

I am currently (September 1987) working on a hardship case that may require special approval of the State Department. I am attempting to have the Letter Of Instruction of a former Minister of Justice amended to include his old unmarried sister and his married son. He has received his LOI, but refuses to process his case until his sister and son are able to leave with him, realizing that his sister would have no home, and his son would end up in jail should he depart Vietnam. This individual worked very closely with Ambassador Colby in Vietnam with the CORDS program.

SPECIAL NOTE: The following publications/articles have been forwarded to the Saigon Mission Association for their information and file. Copies of these documents are available upon request. Should you desire a copy of a particular document, indicate the document number, and forward your request, along with \$1 per document (to cover postage and handling), to: Saigon Mission Association, One Commander Drive, Hampton, VA 23666.

DOC NO	SUBJECT	DATE
1.	Newsletter for National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia	October 6, 1987
2.	POW-MIA Fact Book	July 1987
3.	Washington Post article "Unfinished Business" Two veterans of the war return to Vietnam--one to retrieve lost love, the other to lay his memories to rest.	October 18, 1987
4.	Memorandum from Ann Mills Griffiths on Report on Trip to Southeast Asia	August 17, 1987
5.	Newsletter for National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia	July 18, 1987
6.	Gamewardens of Vietnam Association Inc., 1987 Reunion List	July 1987
7.	Information on the Houston Foundation of Vietnam Veterans	August 1, 1987
8.	Article "Where Eagles Soar" by Shanti Khalsa, that appeared in the August 1987 issue of <u>The Retired Officer</u> . Article about a Vietnam Memorial in New Mexico	August 1987
9.	Information on a book <u>"Matter of Survival, The "War" Jane Never Saw"</u> by actress Chris Noel	Undated
10.	Letters received from the Indochina Resource Action Center with information about sending money to refugees in camps. Included is their newsletter "The Bridge."	August 26, 1987
11.	Articles from Southeast Asia & Afghanistan Review telling of the troubles our friends encounter.	September 1987
12.	Washington Post article, Vietnam, The Modern War in Art and Memory	October 4, 1987
13.	The Vietnam Women's Memorial Project, Inc.	October 23, 1987

# TWO OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BOOKS YOU'LL EVER READ ABOUT THE VIETNAM WAR

## A FAMILY WAITS!

By David D. Dimas

Introduction by David Dreier (R-CA)



Gov. Edward G. Gurnier, DIAF, Missing  
In Action over Laos, 2-03-71

After many requests to update his popular book, "MIA/POW - A Report to the American People", David D. Dimas has completed his update. Dimas has written this book with more than 200 pages of cases of missing men, current live sighting reports, photos, and an urgent call to unite together to free these men.

In Chapter 1, you will read how the U.S. government publically acknowledged that Americans were left behind in the hands of the enemy.

In Chapter 2, you will read some of the cases of U.S. Servicemen who were known to be confirmed prisoners of war.

In Chapter 3, you will examine some of the live sighting reports.

In Chapter 4, you will read about the Vietnamese policy of "Humane and Lenient Treatment", and examine how our returned POWs were treated by their captors.

In Chapter 5, you will take a brief history lesson on POW's and MIA's from other wars. Examined in two parts; first, the French-Indochina War with the Vietnamese, then the Korean War, and its POW's and MIA's.

In Chapter 6, the final chapter, you will read why the Vietnamese would continue to hold our U.S. Servicemen, and give some practical suggestions on how you can help in the struggle to bring a greater public awareness before the American people. This book has been called by many "a crash course" on the POW-MIA Issue.

"A Family Waits!" just completed by David D. Dimas is a very personal and indepth look into the lives of six POW-MIA families. These families had their loved ones listed as "missing in action" at the end of the war in Vietnam.

"A Family Waits!" shows the reality and effects of war on the American family. Wives, mothers, fathers, sons, and daughters all share their stories. This book shows the courage of the American family as they fight to account for their men. It is filled with candid answers to very personal questions, painful memories, courage, patriotism, tears, anger, laughter, honesty and hope. This book is hard hitting and these families tell it like it really is.

"A Family Waits!" is also unique in that included in this book is a photograph of each missing man and a "very powerful" drawing of what each man may look like today. This is truly a one of a kind book. History should record what has happened to these families. "A Family Waits!" is a very important book and will stand for generations to come, certainly for American families that are involved in future conflicts. It has an introduction by Congressman David Dreier, Rep-California, and the endorsement of many POW-MIA groups around the country.

**Missing In Action -  
Prisoner of War  
A Report to the American People**  
By David D. Dimas



TO ORDER THESE SOFTBACK BOUND BOOKS; WRITE TO ORION PUBLICATIONS, P.O.BOX 1904, LA MIRADA, CA 90637. THESE BOOKS ARE AVAILABLE FOR \$9.95 EACH + \$1.50 POSTAGE & HANDLING FOR EACH BOOK. CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS INCLUDE 6.5% TAX. (ALLOW 2-3 WEEKS FOR DELIVERY).

\*\*\*\*\*  
PROFITS FROM THIS BOOK WILL GO TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF HARDBOUND BOOKS THAT WILL BE TARGETED AT LIBRARIES AND MAJOR BOOKSTORES.  
\*\*\*\*\*

## Vietnam revisited

By L. D. Schuster\*

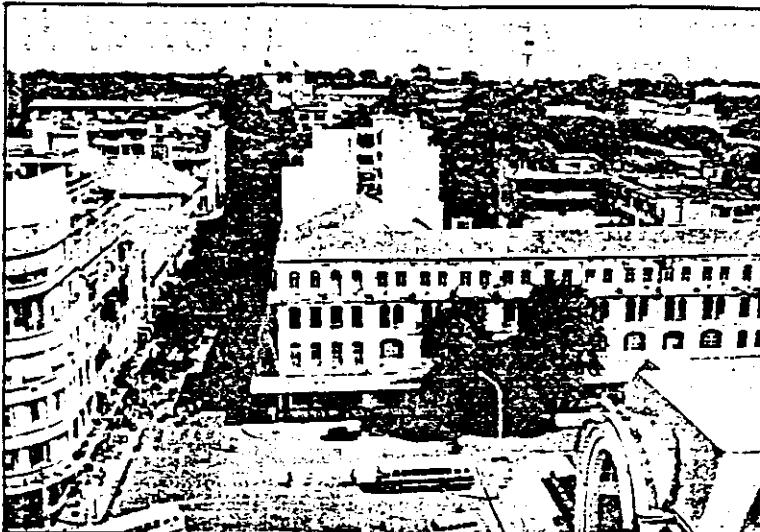
Last month I had the pleasure of returning to Saigon, Vietnam after an absence of 12 years. I was very anxious to see the familiar scenes of Saigon and the changes which had taken place since the communist takeover in 1975. So, on June 8th, I boarded a Philippine Airlines plane for the two-hour flight to Vietnam. It was a very exciting trip into the unknown.

Immigration and customs at Tan Son Nhut Airport proved to be surprisingly quick and efficient and soon our group of 18 tourists was on a modern, air-conditioned Toyota minibus for the trip to the Rex Hotel in downtown Saigon. The tour guide told us that the city is still called Saigon locally; Ho Chi Minh City is the term for the Saigon-Cholon-Gia Dinh metropolitan area. After checking in and exchanging my dollars for their dong, I changed into a Barrio Barretto T-shirt which has American flags on the front and sleeve and proceeded to redeem a promise I made to myself 12 years before in a helicopter: to walk the streets of Saigon one more time.

The reaction of the Vietnamese to an American in 1987 was nothing short of amazing. I had expected perhaps to be ignored or to possibly encounter some hostility. What I didn't expect was the overwhelming friendliness of everyone I met or who saw me. Without exception, people smiled and most greeted me with the "thumbs up" sign which I happily returned. Some people stopped me and asked if I was an American. When I said, "You bet!", they were totally astonished that Americans could now return to Vietnam as tourists. I told them I was too, and that I was glad to be back.

We stayed in Saigon for two days. On the first day, I took several walks. I visited the former U.S. Embassy, now empty and forlorn with knee-high weeds growing in the front courtyard, and the once beautiful Continental Palace Hotel, which was also closed pending renovation. The famous open-air veranda was shuttered; even the sign has been removed. I also walked to the Market Place, still throbbing with as much activity as before, and down Tu Do Street (its name has been changed to Dong Khoi), now bereft of bars but with many new lacquer, jewelry and ceramic shops operated, I understand, by private entrepreneurs – one of the many unusual developments in Saigon after 12 years of communism.

Many of the restaurants I enjoyed before are still in business. The prices were a real surprise: at the Caravelle Hotel, a full breakfast of ham, eggs, French bread (Yes! They still have it!), juice, a pineapple slice and coffee or



View of Continental Palace Hotel, Tu Do Street, Cathedral and the building from which helicopters lifted refugees. (Photo by L. D. Schuster)

tea cost 35 cents. A full-course sirloin steak dinner has a price tag of \$1.50. You can certainly eat well for little cost. At the many sidewalk soup kitchens, a bowl of pho costs 20 cents. No one thinking of traveling to Vietnam will starve on their vacation.

On the second day in Saigon I took a cyclo and rode all over town. Driving in Saigon always was an experience but now it's something else again. There must be three million bicycles in Saigon and it seemed like they were always on the street I was on. The bikes own the streets now and the cars and trucks have to compete for the small space in the middle of the street by straddling the center line. This causes interesting problems when two vehicles meet. The bike riders stubbornly ignore the most violent blasting of horns. Bikes and cycles go every which way.

The streets were crowded – they were always crowded. I can't imagine where everybody was going, but it sure seemed as though at least a quarter of the population was going somewhere at any given time of the day or night.

### American influence

It took me three hours to go through Cholon, Saigon and Gia Dinh. Everywhere I went, ordinary people went out of their way to smile or say hello or to talk to me. It was a pleasant surprise to me to see the friendliness of the people I encountered and to see evidence of continuing American influence in Vietnam. American T-shirts which read: "Miami Vice," "Hawaii - Surf's Up" and "California, 'Here I Come!'" are common. American movies are also popular; the movie at the Rex Theatre was "Kramer vs. Kramer" and there were long lines to see it four times a day. And American pop music was everywhere, even in the remote countryside.

After two days in Saigon, my group of seven who had chosen the one-week tour, plus our Vietnamese tour guide and the driver, left on the Toyota bus for a 450-kilometer, nine-hour trip to Nha Trang, a resort city on the South China Sea. Along the way we traveled through the Vietnamese countryside which looked to me (and to the two Filipinos on the tour) identical to the Philippines – complete to rice paddies, nipa huts, coconut trees, sari-sari

stores and market places in the town. The roads, however, were terrible, with mile after mile of king-size potholes.

In Nha Trang we visited a resort island off the coast, a Nung temple which was over 1,000 years old and we relaxed at night in a beach pavilion where, to my great surprise, Western pop music was being played on the loud speakers. Everywhere we went we attracted crowds.

### Vietnam's Baguio

After two nights and one day in Nha Trang, we left for the six-hour drive to Da Lat, a mountain resort in the highlands. When we got there the two Filipinos and I thought that we had arrived at Baguio instead because the city is identical in every way, including pine trees, winding streets and a lake in the middle of the town. It was delightfully cool in Da Lat and we welcomed the change. In both Nha Trang and Da Lat our group visited the main market place to shop for gifts to bring back to our families and the market vendors were not unlike those in the Philippines – bargaining is expected, even if you have to use sign language.

Throughout the entire trip and while we were in Saigon, we were free to come and go as we pleased the walk or ride around wherever we wanted and talk to people. The officials in charge of the tour and all the hotel and restaurant people treated us with great hospitality. It was a most worthwhile experience.

In closing, though, I must admit that when we walked out of the airport on our departure, it was a good feeling to see the big, red, white and blue Philippine Airlines plane waiting to take us home. Two hours later we were back in the real world – lively, exciting Manila, with the memories of our week in Vietnam still fresh in our minds. A wonderful vacation!

\*L. D. Schuster served as administrative officer in the U.S. Defense Attaché Office in Vietnam for two years. He left Saigon on April 29, 1975.

DOES A FIRST LOVE EVER DIE?

[The following story was written by a reader who has asked to remain anonymous. The Newsletter encourages readers who would like to tell their stories to submit them for possible publication.]

If someone asked me: "What do you think about your first love?" I would say: "As for me, my first love never died." I would not have enough English to express my feelings about him, but I hope you will understand me more after I tell you all of my love story.

When I was 18 years old, I had finished high school and I was looking for a job. I had a friend who lived in Nha-Trang. She wrote a letter and asked me to come there. She said she would get a job for me. After my parents agreed, I went to Nha-Trang.

The next morning, my friend took me to RMK BRJ, a building company, to apply for a job. When I arrived there, I saw 5 ladies in the waiting room waiting to be interviewed. I thought: "Oh, my God! How can I get the job?" They were good looking and were wearing nice clothes, and all of them wore makeup. I looked at myself: I wore a school uniform and no makeup. I felt very nervous.

After the ladies were interviewed, it was my turn. The boss smiled and slowly asked me many questions. He was a nice, mature man. (How can I describe him?) Finally, he said: "Would you come here tomorrow to work?" I was so happy! When I went home that night, I couldn't sleep. I thought of the next day and was worried.

The first day was fine and passed quickly. Day after day, I went to work and learned to do my job. I enjoyed working there. My boss was a kind man. He always tried to help me complete my job and I understood that, in his eyes, I was a little girl and that I needed to learn many things. Sometimes, I didn't understand at all because at that time my English was very poor. My boss was very patient and taught me.

Every month, my boss had to go to the main office in Saigon to pick up all of the pay checks. Every time he left, I felt very lonely and I missed him. I never told him about

my feelings toward him. One day, after I had worked there for 9 months, everyone went out for lunch. Some papers needed to be typed, so I stayed in the office to work. My boss came into my office with a lunch bag and he gave it to me. From that day on, every day he went to eat and came back with a lunch bag for me.

Day after day, we understood each other better. One day he came into my office and said: "My mother is very sick and I have to go home to take care of her." After hearing that, I couldn't stop crying in front of him. He said: "I'll be back and will marry you soon." Before that, we had never said anything else about love. I tried to be brave: "I'll wait for you." That was all I could say.

After one month and a half, he came back. How can I explain how beautiful and happy those days together were?! We planned our future, and two months after that we were married with him, life was complete. Love is kind and joyful and brings peace of mind, sharing, and caring. Occasionally, love brings tears, but mostly love brings happiness.

However, "Life isn't all roses". After 9 years of marriage, one day my husband went for a check up. When he came home, he told me: "I have to go back to America for treatment because I have trouble with my stomach." After he left, I prayed for him every day and night. At that time, I was pregnant with our daughter. Three months after he left, I received a telegram from his brother saying, "Jack died of stomach cancer." How unhappy I was at that time!

Now it is many years after that, but I still think of him and all memories. Now my daughter is 12 years old. She looks like him very much. Every time I look at her I think he is still here beside me. People often say: "The beloved is absent but love still remains." I know that is true.

**Vietnam Women's Memorial.** An effort is now under way to have a statue of a female service member added to the three male soldiers who form part of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C., to commemorate women who served the country during that war. The Vietnam Women's Memorial Project Inc., headquartered in Minneapolis, Minn., hopes to have the statue dedicated by Veterans Day 1988.

In addition, members of the project have established a goal of educating the public regarding the contributions of American women who served at home and overseas in and out of the military during the Vietnam era. Project officials estimate some 250,000 women served in a variety of roles during the Vietnam war.

Small-scale models of the proposed statue by artist Roger M. Brodin have been touring the country as part of the project's education and fund-raising campaign. The total cost of the project is estimated at \$1.2 million, which includes research and education, payment to the artist, architectural fees and the cost of landscaping changes in the area of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

To date, more than \$200,000 has been raised for the project. Individuals or organizations wishing to contribute to the project may write to the Vietnam Women's Memorial Project Inc., 511 Eleventh Ave. South, Box 45, Minneapolis, Minn. 55415.

Dr. Stark and Caz Page have been in contact with this group and they indicate they are only interested in women in the military. The article indicates women who served at home and overseas in and out of the service. We will try again.

*Pittsburgh Press Sept 14, 1987*  
**Vietnam release**

BANGKOK, Thailand — Vietnam has announced the release of nearly 7,000 prisoners — including two former South Vietnamese government ministers and nine generals — in an apparent effort to ease Western concerns about political prisoners, diplomats said today.

The Vietnam News Agency, or VNA, said yesterday that the Council of Ministers ordered prisons and "re-education camps" to release 6,685 inmates and reduce the jail terms of 5,320 others in celebration of Vietnam's 42nd National Day on Sept. 2.

VNA said the release included 480 former military and civilian members of the South Vietnamese government held in "re-education camps" since Saigon was captured by North Vietnam Army troops on April 30, 1975.

*Pittsburgh Press Sept 11, 1987*

## **Viet settlement**

BANGKOK, Thailand — U.S. officials have agreed to simplify procedures for resettling thousands of children fathered by Americans in Vietnam during the war, the official Vietnamese radio said yesterday.

The Voice of Vietnam, monitored in Bangkok, reported on results of a meeting in Hanoi Tuesday, the second time the United

States and Vietnam have held direct talks on the Amerasians issue.

Amerasians were previously resettled under a program allowing Vietnamese refugees and migrants to take regular flights to the United States.

The migration ended after Hanoi suspended the program in January of last year. The United States later agreed to hold talks on Vietnam's request to establish a separate resettlement program for Amerasians.

More than 3,500 Amerasians left Vietnam under the program and officials say they have files on at least 8,600 other such children who remain in the country.

## Sponsorship

Mai and Hoang Ton are no longer with Sue and I. They left June 26 to be on their own. Unfortunately, in my opinion, they were not ready, but they wanted to try and there was nothing I could do to stop. Unfortunately, at the PRPC in the Philippines and at the classes where they studied English in the Pittsburgh area, they were given some bad information which they chose to believe rather than what we told them.

In Vietnam they were told that all Americans are rich. In the Philippines they are told that when they get to their sponsors, they will be given a large sum of money and a car. This was confirmed by the case worker at the VOLAG who handled their case, who indicated she had several Vietnamese ask for money and a car. Also, in the Philippines they are told they don't have to get married, that in the US people live together without being married. No explanation that this is true in a small percentages of the cases; that it is the exception rather than the rule.

Upon arrive at our home, we first had to get Mai and Hoang to answer our questions with a positive yes or no. Not their usual smile and a yes indicating I hear you or a yes-no indicating yes I am listening, no I don't want any.

Prior to their arrival we had gotten both of them jobs at a friend's local nursery (about a mile from our house). Our friends have nurseries at three different locations, and are opening a fourth. Since Mai and Hoang would be going to school, it was agreed that they could work 4 to 5 hours a day (2 to 6 or 7), plus 8 hours on Saturday and Sunday. Their teacher was the son of the owner who is a Professor of Agriculture at Ohio State University. At the start they were put on piece work, but this did not satisfy them. They wanted the maximum-minimum scale. They were told they were trainee's on a farm program. They continued to work on piece work for about 3 weeks when Hoang was put on an hourly rate and Mai was kept on piece work. She could not do any type of lifting--both were undernourished. Almost immediately they started reporting late and quitting early. They believed the Americans owed them a living. They wanted to be paid in cash (no checks) and they did not want social security or income tax withheld from their wages. They quit once, were rehired, then around the middle of June they quit saying they had another job. They thought they had another job in a restaurant, but it turns out they only had an appointment for an interview, which they never kept. They were earning over \$100 a week when they quit. They would not open a bank account. They had been told that if they did not have social security or income tax withheld or no bank account there would not be any records, and they would not have to pay federal taxes.

After they moved, they lived in one room with a Vietnamese family they did not know paying \$250 a month, plus part of the electricity, etc. Hoang could not pass his PA driving test because he could not understand the instructor's instructions. They had no job and finally went to welfare for assistance and were turned down because they lied and said they had not worked in the past 60 days. They both had interviews at a Pittsburgh hotel and were turned down--finally Mai was called in a second time and at last report is working the weekends as a housekeeper at \$4.30 an hour with social security, income tax, and union dues withheld.

On 11 Aug 87 Hu Ngoc Hung, Mai's future husband who I believe to be an intelligent man, arrived at our home. He stayed one night and left to be with Mai and Hoang.

This is the story of our experience. Now you can see why I say the system has some weak points that need reinforcing.

## *"As long as we remember--"*

A beautiful and dignified monument of unusual design will be built on the north shore of the Allegheny River near the Three Rivers Stadium.

It will honor those who should never be forgotten--the living and dead who served in Vietnam.

The initiative for this monument is the work of a group of dedicated and understanding residents of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. Their mission is not to make a political statement but to recognize the sacrifice of the Vietnam veterans.

The monument design was selected following a national competition.

Now the committee is moving ahead on the formidable task of fund raising.

The philosophy for the monument is best summarized in the words of T. J. McGarvey, president of the organization, who said:

*"As long as we remember--  
There is still some love left."*



\* Donations can be mailed to: VIETNAM VETERAN'S MONUMENT FUND  
c/o Allegheny County Courthouse, Pittsburgh, Pa 15219

## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE (INS)

On 5 Aug 87 I visited the Pittsburgh INS office to obtain answers to the following:

Q: What are forms 1-130, 1-730, and visas 93?

A: All of these forms and visa 93 are used by Vietnamese relatives in filing to get their relatives out of Vietnam.

Q: How does a Vietnamese refugee become a permanent resident?

A: After 1 year from entry into the US, submit a copy of their 1-94 card, along with a letter requesting that the individual be processed for permanent resident to the INS office in their local area or to the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, DC.

Q: When can a refugee become a US citizen?

A: After being in the US for 5 years and completing the required citizenship indoctrination.

Q: Who can file to have their relatives in Vietnam enter the US?

A: A citizen or lawful permanent resident of the US can file to establish the relationship of certain alien relatives who may wish to immigrate to the US.

Q: Form whom can you file?

A: If you are a citizen, you may file for:  
Your husband, wife, or child under or over 21.  
Married children of any age.  
Brother or sister if you are at least 21.  
Parents if you are at least 21.  
If you are a permanent resident, you may file for:  
Husband or wife.  
Unmarried child.

Q: What form is used to file and is there a fee?

A: Form 1-130, Petition for Alien Relative, is used. A separate form must be filed for each eligible relative. A check or money order for \$35 must accompany each form.

You need to have documents to prove that you are a US citizen or a permanent resident, plus any and all documents to provide family relationship. The filer or someone on his behalf, must sign a statement indicating that they have sufficient funds to care for each of the relatives for which a form was submitted.

This is a costly process, plus there is a long list of people for whom you cannot file.

Check with your INS office for more information.

## POW/MIA Information

A US delegation consisting of the following individuals left Andrews AFB on 28 July for Vietnam: General John Vessey, General Kingston, Mr. Childress, Mr. Lambertson, General Crocker, COL Sauvageot, and Ms. Ann Mills Griffiths. They arrived Noi Bai Airport and were met by Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Du Nien and other Vietnamese officials. Meetings were held August 1-3, 1987. Public remarks were limited to the following joint statement:

US and Vietnamese delegations have held detailed, candid, and constructive talks on humanitarian issues. Both sides agreed that such issues should not be linked to broader political questions such as normalization, or to economic aid. Specific measures were agreed upon to accelerate progress toward accounting for Americans missing in Vietnam, and to address certain urgent humanitarian concerns of Vietnam. In particular, meetings of experts on these issues will take place in the near future; one to discuss next steps to resolve the POW/MIA issue; and one to discuss urgent Vietnamese humanitarian issues. The two sides have undertaken to work methodically and seriously on these humanitarian issues.

General Vessey reported first to the President on August 10 at the White House, after which he answered questions from the media.

A US delegation led by Mr. Childress, Director of Asian Affairs, NSC, consisting of Shepard Lowan, State Department, Director for Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, and Ms. Ann Mills Griffiths of the National League of Families met with LAO officials August 10-12 in Vientiane. During this meeting the LAO government agreed to resume humanitarian cooperation with the US to resolve the fate of Americans still missing and unaccounted for in Lao territory. The US Government acknowledged the humanitarian problems of Lao and agreed to work within its capability to respond to them.



Season's  
GREETINGS

Perch Rolfe wrote that during the summer he visited his sons in Austin, Texas, and Denver, Colorado. He even found time to go fishing in his hometown of Canandaigua, NY. He had excellent luck--brown trout and lake trout were really hitting. In talking about Lou's trip to Vietnam, Perch wondered out loud if the members of the AMC team stationed at the Vietnamese Army Arsenal, Go Vap, would be allowed to visit the Arsenal and observe the growth of the tree that was planted by the team in front of the Small Arms Shop.

In August Caz received a letter from a friend in Vietnam which included two letters for him to forward to Luu Hoang An, former cook at the Officers' Open Mess and Miss Anh Kim Le.

In September Caz received a letter from Kim in Orlando, Florida. She tells that she worked for the US Army's Engineer Command at Tan Son Nhut. She worked with COL William Bohn, last known address was Athens, Ohio, and MAJ Floyd McGurk. Only information she had on him was that he lived in PA, zip code 15419. She would like to contact them. Does anyone know them, or their whereabouts? Kim indicated she escaped November 11, 1985, by boat. She spent 14 months in refugee camps (Songkhla, Sekiew, and Parat Nikhom, all in Thailand). After the 14 months she was accepted by the American Delegation and transferred to PRPC in the Philippines. She came to the US on January 28, 1987 and started work on February 18, 1987. If any former Army Engineers remember Kim, I am sure she would like to hear from you. Her address: Miss Anh Kim Le, 1715 37th Street, Orlando, FL 32809.

We have a new member - Father Robert Crawford, Parish of St. Vincent Depaul, Manila. Since leaving Vietnam he had been isolated on the island of Borneo. He has been in Manila for about 10 months now. He was unaware of SMA and is anxious to find out who paid his dues. He wants to personally thank them. (Father Crawford, Perch Rolfe paid your dues.) Around 20 Aug Father Crawford will go to the Island of Palawan to work in the refugee camp there. He has indicated a willingness to keep us informed of the happenings there and send us any information of interest. His new address:

CADP-VRC-PFAC  
Puerta Princesa  
Palawan, P.O. Box 100  
Philippines

We have written for any information on the refugees.

"Filling Homer's shoes is a big task, but so far everything has worked out beautifully. Have not had time to miss the Army." writes Jim Piner. He is sure that will come some time in the future. The Army was a great way of life for him, and personally and professionally rewarding. "After all, it allowed me the honor and privilege of serving in Vietnam."

In the 2-87 Newsletter, under Caz's Corner paragraph 14, page 13, I mentioned that a 5 member Indochinese-American delegation recently returned from a fact-finding trip to Southeast Asia. One goal of the trip, among others, was to set up a procedure to send money to the refugee camps. We have received information from Mr. Le Xuan Khoa, President of the Indochina Resource Action Center (IRAC). We also received their publication The Bridge. Anyone wishing a copy of this publication, please write to the Saigon Mission Association, One Commander Drive, Hampton, VA 23666. Indicate the publication you are interested in.

Checks for individuals in the refugee camp (according to the information received from Mr. Khoa) can be made out to the Committee for Vietnamese Refugee Relief and sent to IRAC at 1118 Twenty Second Street, NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20037. Contact them at 202-223-8866 if you need more information. The following operating principles apply:

No money shall be distributed directly to refugees in the camps.

Money, when available, will be used to purchase items locally, based on a list to be submitted by the camp refugee representative(s) and approved by the camp administrator;

Only items not available locally, such as Vietnamese language audio-visual materials, will be shipped from the US, through the good offices of the American Embassy's Refugee Office;

The purchase, distribution, or utilization of donated items will be handled by an ad hoc committee for refugee assistance in each camp. Upon receipt of the money and/or in-kind items, the Committee will notify the sender for filing and reporting purposes;

Contributions to refugees will be made quarterly unless special requests are submitted and approved. Newspapers and magazines, however, may be sent on a monthly basis.

Again, their address:

Committee for Vietnamese Refugee Relief  
c/o IRAC  
1118 22d Street, NW, Suite 300  
Washington, DC 20037

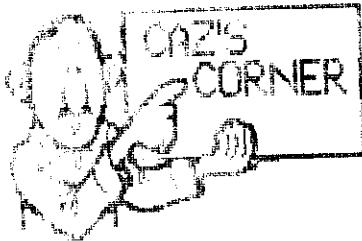
Caz Page received a call from Ed Meeks. He is looking for someone to organize an SMA Chapter on the East Coast (Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey). Anyone interested can contact Ed. at the following address:

350 E. Willowgrove Ave., Apt 218  
Phila, PA 19118

Ed is going back to Korea on personal business and will look into the status of the Far East Chapter.

An update from information received from the State Department. On September 10, 1987, the Vietnamese National Government started processing ODP files they have held for more than 2 years. They will process files that will aid in reuniting families, and those files that contain exit visas, LOIs, and 171 forms first. On September 11, 1987, the Vietnamese National Government released approximately 6,000 political prisoners and civil servants from the reeducation camps. On October 24th, the Vietnamese National Government and US Counselor and Immigration Officers started transferring 400 Amerasian children and close relatives (mother, sister, brother) out of a group of 8800 children and 18,000 relatives.

# Happy Holidays



I have received several telephone calls from Dr. Stark. He has made several contacts with various individuals and organizations regarding a memorial for our friends who died in the CSA crash 4 Apr 75. Dr. Stark indicated in his last call that he has submitted an application to see if he will be approved to take one of the tours to Vietnam.

Received a letter from Jack Lyon dated 6 Aug 87 relating some of his ideas regarding a speaker for our next reunion in San Francisco. In his letter Jack indicates that Ernie Hey may not be able to attend our reunion! Seems that Ernie is planning a very long trip in his ketch--a year or more. Nothing final on this--will keep you informed.

Received a letter from C.P. Sandlin of Daleville, AL. Says he worked for DAO from 1973-1975 as Special Service Officer and Red Cross Coordinator. He retired recently after spending 7 years in Japan. CP said if we have any task or chores where assistance is required, he is available. I wrote to CP and suggested he start contacting his friends about joining SMA. I sent him a list of inactive members and a sample letter he could use.

I received 6 letters in August that needed to be forwarded to ODP. I also received 4 birthday cards from friends in Vietnam. It amazes me that after 12 years they still remember. Some of the cards were hand drawn.

Received information from my friend "Sam." She and her family live in Tay Ninh. She makes rice rolls (banhtrang) and sells some fruit (mangos, guavas, and Vietnamese peaches (dao lonhot)). Apparently the peaches are very expensive because the seeds are exported abroad (2 lb = \$1 = 408 VN\$). Plus she has 3 pigs to feed. Her husband, Nghiem, and one of the boys, Hung, get up around 2am to go fishing in a stream about 4 miles from their house. Four of her children are married, the youngest boy is 9 and her youngest girl is 16.

Another friend, Duyen, wrote that she finally has a house for her family, but the thatch roof needs fixing. One of her girls is studying accounting, and embroiders some clothes for a tailor. Another boy is weaving, one is a mason, and another girl is a hairdresser. Her two youngest children started school 1 Sep 87. She also indicated that the VNG had started processing ODP cases. Since she has her LOI she is excited in hoping that they can leave Vietnam.

In a letter from Nghi in France (I sent her an article about the new policy in Vietnam), she wrote that Vietnamese people (nationalist or communist) are great dreamers. They want too much from the French and American people. She feels that since Russia has all the strategic areas under their control they might be easing up on the Vietnamese. She indicated that she only receives a letter from her sister in Vietnam once every other month or so.

Received a letter from Nghi's sister DAT. If you remember she is the lady who has been having trouble with the VNG who was trying to take over the lower floor of her house (see Newsletter 2-87). In a previous letter DAT had used some words that I did not understand, so I wrote and asked her to explain. Dat wrote that after two years of fighting with the housing office, she finally lost the battle. They came again June 25th, she tried to not let them in, but they broke the door lock and barged in. They took over two rooms on the first floor which includes the kitchen and toilet facilities. These were the two rooms previously rented. "As I was so strongly against them, now they dare not touch the kitchen and toilet facilities. The 'Canbo's' household who moved in are now building their own kitchen and toilet facilities in the area of about 50 square meters they occupy." (Dat's sister Nghi said that Dat was so shaken by this that she attempted suicide. Fortunately, her nephew, who shared the house, found her in time.)

Dat then explained some of the terms she had been using:

Government Officials are designated by the terms Canbo and Cong Nhan Vien.

Canbo's are the party's followers and some are members of the party.

Cong Nhan Vien are those who lived under the former regime, but now have to work for the present government. Canbo's have more privileges and are treated better than the Cong Nhan Vien. They have the right to request housing whereas the Cong Nhan Vien do not. Electricity and running water are limited, but the Canbo's are allowed to use a higher amount. Most of the Canbo's are from the North. Saigon is paradise.

The People's Committee is the translated term from the Vietnamese word Uy Ban Nhan Dan that Bangkok uses under this regime. The administrative authorities are divided into 3 levels: the Municipal People's Committee, the District People's Committee, and the Local People's Committee. The Municipal People's Committee is the highest and takes care of the administration of the city. Each district is divided into several localities or phuong. For any papers to be certified, you have to go first to the Local People's Committee certify you are a resident in that area. To be a permanent resident in a locality is very important. Along with these People's Committees are the public security forces which are divided into 3 levels. They take care of the security of the residences. If you move, you have to get permission to reside in the area, whether temporary or permanently, from the local security office.

Dat indicated that the only English papers in Vietnam are published by the Soviet Union. She also said that Nguyen Van Linh, the Party's General Secretary, is launching a campaign against corruption, which is welcomed by the people. Daily and weekly newspapers are full of articles denouncing corruption in the government offices and enterprises. Corruption is worse now than it was during the former regime.

Dat worked for AID and IRC. She has her LOI and hopes to leave Vietnam soon.

In Lou's article on his visit to Vietnam, he said he had a full breakfast for 35¢ and a full course sirloin steak dinner for \$1.50. I am sure we would all like to be able to get a steak dinner for \$1.50, but in Vietnam this is equal to a month's salary for the Vietnamese!

## GOSSIP

BILL PIPKIN has retired as of 31 Jul. Hopefully he will be able to make it to our reunion in San Francisco next spring. Bill's address: W. E. Pipkin III, 1510 Manor Blvd., Charleston, SC 29407.

One of Arlington, VA's newspapers is so popular that every one of its 4000 copies are gone within 2 hours after it hits the streets. Why is it so popular? It's Vietnamese. It is a free newspaper titled The Vietnamese Washington Post. For more information contact The Washington Post.

PERSHING and JOSEPHINE ROLFE have renewed their dues, and are sponsoring Father Robert Crawford who is now in Manila. (Thank you both for your kind words about the Newsletter and Caz, YES, he is one dedicated individual.) Perch stated in his note that Caz is our most dedicated member, in addition to sponsoring a Vietnamese family for the second time.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL (RETIRED) BENJAMIN F. REGISTER, JR. has accepted an invitation to join the Society of Logistics Engineers' Board of Advisors.

CHARLES JURGENS has a new address, and he has also become a life member of SMA. Chuck's new address: 19 Chadwell Court, Neptune, NJ 07753. He expects to retire in about a year. He hopes to get in touch with ED MEEKS at Fort Monmouth when he returns to the US. (Thanks for your compliments about the Newsletter.)

We have one member who confirmed he is going to the 1988 Reunion--BROCK TOWNSEND! Says he will "be there." Brock was visiting in Raleigh, NC, this past summer and visited the new Vietnam Veteran's Memorial Statue on the capital grounds and said it is superior to the one in DC. Might want to visit this one.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

CAZ PAGE turned 75 on 29 September 1987! Happy Birthday, Caz.

COLONEL (RETIRED) JOHN HILGENBERG has written to us for the first time in a long, long time. He is living in Florida now. For those who need his new address: 16509 Forest Lake Drive, Tampa 33624.

TAM THI HA (Tammy or Tommy Ha) writes with her membership application that she will be attending the Reunion in San Francisco also. Chau and Miller will be there also. Tammy is sponsoring her mother, sister, and brother to come to the US. We wish you luck Tammy. Let us know if anyone can be of assistance to you.

Tammy's address: 8735 Independence Ave, #33, Canoga Park, CA 91304

BOB KEPLER writes that he has a new zip code: 34668-2436. Bob has been traveling all around and on December 14 will depart for a month's trip to Korea, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Taipei, and Tokyo. Says he plans to attend the 1988 Reunion also. Bob, regarding your suggestions on the labels, sorry but our program is not set up to handle anything but numbers. Your suggestion is well taken, but we can't do anything other than what we are already doing. (Bob had suggested we use LIFE for members who show a 00-00-00, or SUSPENDED for those who have not renewed their dues.)



... unable to visit the Vietnam Veteran's Monument in Washington, Caz was glad to read that the Pittsburgh-Allegheny County Vietnam Veterans Association had made arrangements to have a 250 ft model of the black granite wall made. The model is sponsored by a group in San Diego. The group sponsoring the model pays a fee of \$2500 plus transportation from its current location to its new location, plus accommodations for the truck driver. There are currently two models, one of plastic, one of masonite. The individual panels are coated jet black with the names inscribed in white. While not the real thing, it was impressive. Visitors left many flowers and other gifts/mementos at the foot of the replica.

The Pittsburgh group is erecting its own memorial to be constructed outside of Three Rivers Stadium (see picture). It will cost \$740,000, and they are about \$150,000 short as of August. One of Pittsburgh's larger department stores, Joseph Horne, Co., and KDKA radio gave \$12,500 by selling 2500 flag kits for \$10 each. Five dollars from each sale went to the fund. The Pittsburgh Brewing Company has developed a new beer "American" and gives 10¢ from each case sold to the fund.

Season's  
GREETINGS



### Orderly Departure Program (ODP)

Four letters have been received from Vietnam indicating that the Vietnam National Government has agreed to start processing ODP cases, but they were not sure when interviewing would start. This has been confirmed by reports that state: "As a result of the fifth round of technical talks on the Orderly Departure Program held in Hanoi on July 13-14, 1987, the Vietnamese Government signed a bi-lateral agreement allowing the resumption of ODP which has been in limbo since January 1986."



NATIONAL POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY  
September 18, 1987  
The Pentagon

The ceremony was held outdoors directly opposite the Riverside entrance to the Pentagon. Both the US flag and the POW/MIA flags were flying with five artillery pieces nearby.

Organizations, families, and individuals who received invitations from the Secretary of Defense were seated to the right and left of the podium. Other civilian and military personnel lined the area to the rear of the seats and the steps to the Pentagon.

The military was represented by the U.S. Air Force Band and groups from the Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Navy, and Marines, along with a color guard and drill team. Behind these groups were military personnel from all the services carrying the American flag and the flags of all the states and territories.

On the podium were: Air Force General Robert Herres, Vice Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff; Honorable Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of Defense; Mr. Thomas Turnage, Administrator of Veteran Affairs.

Prior to the opening remarks, the band played various songs, and a 21 gun salute was fired in honor of the POW/MIAs, after which GEN Herres, Mr. Weinberger, and Mr. Turnage inspected the troops.

The Secretary of Defense welcomed those present to the National POW/MIA Recognition Day and indicated that this day was in recognition of POW/MIAs of all wars and not just the Vietnam war. He indicated that the US is still attempting to locate MIAs from World War II. He acknowledged the assistance provided by the various veterans groups and the National League of Families of American POW/MIAs in Southeast Asia. He related several cases of the hardships endured by POWs and continually emphasized that the US Government is committed to do everything in its power to obtain the fullest possible accounting of those still missing, to repatriate all recoverable American remains, and to relieve the suffering of the families involved.

Secretary Weinberger made a plea to those individuals and groups who are going it along, to join the US in accounting for POW/MIAs, pointing out that these individual efforts are hindering the effort of the US Government to resolve the issue.

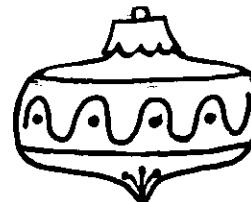
Secretary Weinberger repeated the phrase Duty-Honor-Country, and indicated in future conflicts the military will never be forgotten. GEN Herres indicated that the Vietnamese government, in early 1986, stopped processing cases for the Orderly Departure Program, but in July 1987, Vietnam and the US signed an agreement whereby Vietnam would start interviewing Vietnamese under the Orderly Departure Program. He said the US remains hopeful that the Vietnamese government will live up to this agreement realizing it is in their best interest.

In closing, the Secretary again indicated the unwavering commitment of the US government to fulfill its solemn obligation to the POW/MIAs and their families.

Upon completion of the Secretary's remarks, the Benediction was given by Chaplain (BG) McDonough, after which the Air Force Band played the National Anthem and America the Beautiful. Upon completion of the songs, a flyover was conducted by four groups of three planes representing the various services.

"Poor is the nation that has no heroes, shameful is the one that having them, forgets." Origin Unknown

## Merry Christmas



### Memorial/Scholarship

On August 5, 1987, Caz visited the office of Senator John Heinz (R-PA), to obtain information regarding the H.J. Heinz Foundation. Senator Heinz was out of the office, but the assistant indicated that the Foundation dealt primarily with the arts. However, I was given the telephone number of the Pittsburgh Foundation. Caz contacted this Foundation and discussed the SMA scholarship project and the fact that SMA was a non-profit organization with worldwide membership. The Pittsburgh Foundation is one of the oldest foundations in the US that administers nearly 50 scholarship funds and some 250 funds from which to work. The following information will give you some idea of how the Foundation operations and how a fund is established.

**Scholarship Fund** You set up your fund for scholarships. You may identify the area of study, specify the school, college, or university, and establish the criteria to be applied in the selection of scholarship winners.



## PRESIDENT'S CORNER

The vacation season is over and it is time that we start --

Thinking and talking about SMA to prospective new members

Writing letters to inactive members encouraging them to rejoin SMA and join in its activities

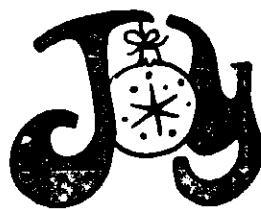
Planning to attend our 13th Reunion in San Francisco

Sending in your suggestions, news articles, and ideas to help SMA achieve its goals.

Our efforts to establish a scholarship fund in memory of our friends who lost their lives in the CSA crash (OPERATION BABYLIFT) on 4 April 1975 has slowed down. We have not indicated a willingness to come up with the money required to establish the fund. The question to be asked of all SMA members is--DO WE REALLY WANT TO ESTABLISH A SCHOLARSHIP? If yes, let's move out. Send in your contributions. If no, let's drop the issue and move on to a new project. Send in your ideas/suggestions/comments. WHAT DO WE DO?

SMA received an invitation from the Secretary of Defense to attend a ceremony commemorating the National POW/MIA Recognition Day, Friday, 18 Sep 87, at 10 o'clock, at the Pentagon, River Entrance. Your President attended.

SMA, as an organization, is receiving more recognition and should become an important element in helping the Vietnamese Refugees. They need help. The existing program has some weak points, let's help improve the system. Let's get out of slow and into overdrive.



### SHIPPING OF PACKAGES

Are you trying to ship packages to Vietnam? This company may be able to assist you in some way:

#### CREAT

Western areas: 213-219-3093

Southern areas: 405-634-1655

We need more information from our members in this department. Please call or write if you have information to share.



6934 Willow Oak Drive  
San Antonio, TX 78249-1514

10 September 1987

Dear Friends,

Just a note to update you on my new address which is shown above.

My family and I departed Brussels on 19 July and arrived here in San Antonio the same day -- but quite a bit later in hours. Two days later we began painting the interior of the house and apartment which we bought in anticipation of the imminent arrival of our household goods (HHG). Those finally arrived on 3 August and since then we have been trying to get everything unpacked, identified and stowed away someplace where things can again be found. We had too much stuff -- two container loads -- but everything is under control now and we are in to the 'fix it up' phase which includes hanging curtains, etc. We are quite pleased with our new home and hope that it will be the one where we can remain for the rest of whatever life the Lord intends for us.

I left Jim Piner running the logistics business for NATO. I expect that he will be there for eight or so years. I will admit that I hated to leave the job but I also readily admit that I am delighted to be back in my home state of TEXAS.

The August edition of our periodic publication was forwarded to me from Brussels and arrived yesterday, hence my motivation to give you my new address. Hope this finds all well and happy.

Most sincerely,

HOMER D. SMITH, JR.  
Major General, USA (Ret)

Tel (512) 558-6865

# \* \* RUSH! \*

1988  
SAIGON MISSION ASSOCIATION  
REUNION APPLICATION

Please reserve \_\_\_\_\_ tickets to the 1988  
Saigon Mission Association Region in  
the name of \_\_\_\_\_.

Names as they should appear on the  
ticket:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

TICKETS: \_\_\_\_\_ at \$25 each = \_\_\_\_\_

Dues Renewal (self) \$10 = \_\_\_\_\_

(other) \$10 = \_\_\_\_\_

Memorial Scholarship Fund = \_\_\_\_\_

Donation to SMA General  
Fund = \_\_\_\_\_

Other = \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Forward to: Ed Rudzinski, Treasurer  
Saigon Mission Association  
One Commander Drive  
Hampton, VA 23666

# URGENT

★ ★ ★ ★  
★ REUNION DATE CHANGED

★ ★  
★

Please notice that the reunion dates are  
April 29, not April 30. We have a leap  
year next year that threw everyone off.

★ See you on April 29th in San Francisco. ★

★ ★  
★ ★



## INACTIVE MEMBERS

The following list of individuals are currently on  
the inactive list, and in addition, their newsletters  
have been returned. If you know their new address,  
please forward it to SMA.

Claud Griffith	Kenneth Lennon
Nguyet Hildreth	Arthur Mayhew
Le Ngoc Linh	Harry O'Grady
George Denham	Leslie Peverall
Charles Emberger	Floyd Rozewski
Ralph Ganaden	Frank Toner
Robert Hawthorne	Susan Trajano
COL Al & Judy Hodges	Pauline Mitchell
Harrison Lamb	

Also, does anyone know where Sam McKinney is located?

John Fierro just renewed his membership, but his  
membership card was returned. Forwarding order  
expired. Anyone have any information on him?

If you move, please forward your new address to SMA!

## CFC CONTRIBUTIONS

Don't forget that your CFC contributions  
can now be placed with the Saigon Mission  
Association. We received one check for  
\$676 (!) from CFC toward SMA. You can do  
the same, and it's all tax deductible.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

<u>PRESIDENT</u>	<u>VICE PRESIDENT</u>
Caz Page	John G. (Jack) Lyon
P.O. Box 181	7012 Willow Ridge Court
Wexford, PA 15090	Fair Oaks, CA 95628
(412) 935-1697 (H)	(916) 962-1715 (H)

OPERATIONS OFFICER      TREASURER  
F.M. Van Ausdal      Ed Rudzinski  
2832 St. Ives Rd.      1 Commander Drive  
Columbia, SC 29206      Hampton, VA 23666  
(803) 788-7338 (H)      (804) 838-4860 (H)  
(803) 751-5373/5813 (O)

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER  
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Longmont, CO 80501  
(303) 497-6396 (W)

MEMBER MEMBER  
Col W.W. Watkins, Ret Jack Goldberg  
8823 Queen Elizabeth 2355 El Cid Dr.  
Blvd. Dayton, OH 45431  
Annandale, VA 22003 (513) 426-5131  
(703) 978-0184

MEMBER  
Ken Bowerman  
144 Waterford Drive  
Centerville, OH 45459  
(513) 434-4746  
\* \* \* \* \*

BOARD OF ADVISORS

<u>CHAIRMAN</u>	<u>MEMBER</u>
Col Ed Pelosky, Ret 201 Carter Ave Denton, MD 21629	MG H.D. Smith, Ret 6934 Willow Oak Dr San Antonio, TX 78249

MEMBER  
Col W.W. Watkins, Ret  
8823 Queen Elizabeth Blvd  
Annandale, VA 22003  
(703) 978-0184  
\* \* \* \* \*

## REGIONAL CHAPTERS

**OHIO VALLEY - Ohio**  
**FAR EAST - Korea, Philippines, Japan, etc.**

The Editor and SMA Board are not responsible for, nor do they necessarily agree with the opinions expressed. The Editor reserves the right to edit all copy.

DATE OF ISSUE: 1 Jan, 1 Apr, 1 Jul, & 1 Oct  
CLOSING DATE FOR ARTICLES: 30 days preceding date of issue  
CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Notices are to be sent to the Treasurer

GOALS OF THE SAIGON MISSION  
ASSOCIATION

Promote friendship and cooperation between Americans who served in Vietnam and Vietnamese who worked for contractors, members of the Vietnamese Armed Forces, and their dependents.

Preserve personal friendships and memories among those who served in Vietnam and provide a source for news of these people. Meet annually and publish newsletters to foster this fellowship.

Pool knowledge concerning communications and support of those still in Vietnam via telephone, telegraph, mail, and freight.

Establish a volunteer sponsorship program to support Vietnamese families and individuals remaining in Vietnam and living in refugee camps.

Coordinate with other organizations throughout the world, especially in the U.S. in promoting the above articles.

**PUBLICATION ITEMS:** Specially written articles (as contributions) are encouraged, as well as suitable photos. No articles or photos will be returned unless accompanied by return postage.



**BOARD OF ADVISORS**

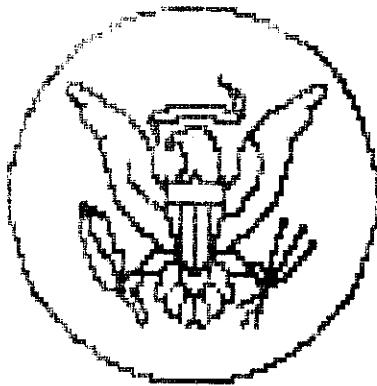
As the name indicates, this group is to provide new ideas, suggestions and results of studies to the officers of SMA that will help SMA to continue growing.

In the past this has been mostly an honorary group based upon their association with DAO and SMA.

It is time that this group use their collective expertise to provide the officers with a means of improving SMA.

With this in mind and to provide new blood to this group, effective July 1, 1987, I, as President of SMA, am appointing Col. Wm. Watkins (Ret) to be a member of the Board of Advisors. With his knowledge of our problems as a past president and member of SMA, he should be a valuable asset.

It is suggested that future presidents consider, from time to time, the addition of a prominent member to the Board of Advisors. But it is suggested that at no time should this board exceed five (5) members.



# the SAIGON MISSION ASSOCIATION

INC.

3-87      DECEMBER 1987



## 1988 SAIGON MISSION ASSOCIATION REUNION San Francisco, CA

**29 April - 1 May 1988**

**BE THERE!**

The "City By The Bay" has more tourist attractions than we can list in this publication:

Fisherman's Wharf  
The Trolley Car  
Chinatown  
Redwood Forest (Muir Woods)  
Golden Gate Bridge  
Big league sports at both SFO Candlestick Park and Oakland Coliseum  
Numerous other theater, museum and park attractions

Plans for the weekend include:

**Hotel California in S.F.**

Friday, 29 April: Everyone arrive  
50 rooms reserved for SMA

Call direct for room reservations:  
415-885-2500 OR

800-227-3346 (outside CA)  
800-622-0961 (inside CA)

\$45 Single

\$50 Double/twin

\$50 twin (\$15 rollaway)

11% Room tax

Give them your exact dates of stay (in the event you want to stay longer than the reunion dates) Porterage (1 block from Airport Bus Terminal) can be arranged if over 10 people. You will be traveling to the Taylor Street Airporter Terminal. Need to give estimated time of arrival.

Saturday, 30 April:

6:30pm No host cocktails served  
in Dudley's Bar

7pm Dinner (Sit down)  
Menu: Prime Rib, salad, vegetable  
Special dietary needs should be  
provided to  
Peg DeGraff 1-800-346-5784.

The food on the town is probably one of the best cosmopolitan fares in America. Dining rates run the gamut from down and dirty to the most exquisite.

Bring a sweater or jacket. It can be cool anytime of the year. Good walking shoes are highly recommended for the hills on the nob, Chinatown, and the general shopping zone. To the center of the Golden Gate from the park bus stop is, in itself, a good walk. It is indeed, a high and windy hill town, full of theater (legit stage is tops) and some of the best street musicians you'll ever hear--plus probably the most avant garde social cross-section in America. It is a real fun town and you should allow yourself a few extra days there either side of the SMA meeting days--or both. You and Tony Bennett will have something in common after SMA '88 (the Lucky 13th Reunion).

CONFUSED: Call Jack Lyon: W: 916-722-4545  
H: 916-962-1715





THE SAIGON MISSION  
ASSOCIATION

1 Commander Drive  
Hampton, VA 23666

18 Apr 88

Dear THO:

Here is copy of SMA latest  
News letter. Hope you enjoy it.

Good luck on your up coming  
reception. Keep me up to date

Your friend

Dear Tho:

20 Nov 87

I received a letter from VN in late Oct that indicated the VNC had released 6000 political & civilian prisoners from its prisons (re-ed camps) and that prior to their release each prisoner was allowed to complete papers for ODP and were placed on a special Joint Working List (JWL)

As I was reading the July-Sept 87 IndoChina Chronology I came across the enclosed article.

I sincerely hope that all is well in your family and that you have a happy Thanksgiving.

Your friend  
Caz Page

Shinji Sakai leaves Vietnam after a five day visit during which agreement is reached on establishing a permanent Kyodo news bureau in Hanoi. Chief of the bureau is Hiroshi Oshima. While in Hanoi Sakai is received by CPV Gen. Sec. Nguyen Van Linh. (VNA July 24).

July 27 - The new SRV ambassador to China, Nguyen Minh Phuong, presents his credentials to Chinese VP Ulanhu in the Great Hall, Beijing. (Xinhua July 24; VNA July 25).

July 27 - Western press reports from Hanoi describe the newest national passion, a clandestine lottery called Xo De which works off the official state lottery (called Xo So). In the State lottery a 25 cent ticket wins about US\$15,000; in the blackmarket lottery the gambler can make bets from 10 cents to \$6,000 and win 80 times his stake (winner is the last two numbers of the state lottery). The game, reportedly run by a group of rich Hanoi families, is illegal and denounced by officials as a "curse" leading offenders "down the road of corruption." (AFP July 27, JPRS-SEA 87-102).

Aug. 1 - U.S. Presidential envoy Gen. John Vessey and party arrive in Hanoi for a three day stay (hosted by SRV dep. FM Nguyen Dy Hien) and for what apparently becomes the first serious discussions between the two sides on certain issues standing between them. Chief enunciated U.S. concern is the Vietnam War resolution of casualties issue. The chief Vietnamese interest is vaguely described as "certain humanitarian concerns" which the Vietnamese privately indicate means such matters as Amerasian orphans; Vietnamese war injured in need of prosthetic treatment not available in Vietnam; and medical care for victims of chemical agents (chiefly defoliants). Thus a linked parity of interest is staked out. Both sides agree discussion of these two matters will not be linked to other broader issues such as diplomatic relations or U.S. economic aid for Vietnam. Future technical level meetings are scheduled. Some members of the Hanoi diplomatic community tell journalists the session is a great victory for Hanoi; ASEAN (particularly Thai) press reaction tends to be negative, one Bangkok editorial terming the visit "an ill considered action;" neither of these judgements seems justified. Hanoi professes to want better relations with the U.S. However, there is virtually no hard evidence of this — for instance no forthright statement from Nguyen Van Linh. While it seems probable that Linh has committed his new government to some level of improved relations with the U.S., the still turbulent Hanoi political scene with its residual ideological resistance means at best progress at glacial speed. Beyond this the obvious chief impediment is the high level of distrust and suspicion of

motive existing on both sides. (Sources: FBIS YB July 10,17,24,27; Aug. 3,5,7, 12; New York Times Aug. 2,3,6,22 [Barbara Crossette reporting from Vietnam] and Sept. 9 [Neil Lewis from Washington]; AFP Aug. 1,2,3 [Gilles Campion]; Los Angeles Times Aug. 4; Bangkok Post Aug. 5, FBIS YB Aug. 6; Asiaweek Aug. 16; FEER Aug. 20, Oct. 8 [Nayan Chanda]. See also the commentary by Al Santoli [author], "Vietnam: Are We Setting the Stage for Another Betrayal?" in The Washington Times Sept. 22.)

Aug. 4 - Vietnam and China trade prisoners at Friendship Gate border crossing (Lang Son/Guangxi Zhauang). Eighteen Chinese are exchanged for 12 Vietnamese with heavy press coverage by the mass media from both sides. (Xinhua Aug. 4, FBIS GB Aug. 5; VNA Aug. 4; Radio Moscow Aug. 7).

Aug. 10 - Thai officials announce that one Thai soldier was killed and four wounded by Vietnamese artillery fire earlier in August at the Chong Bok pass, Ubon Ratchthani province. The area is the scene of repeated fighting between Vietnamese and Thai forces. (The Nation Aug. 11).

Aug. 11 - To mark the 42nd National Day (Sept. 2) the SRV CM promulgates amnesty for Vietnamese in re-education camps, labor reform camps and prisons. While amnesty during national holiday time is traditional in Vietnam the numbers involved far exceed past years: 2,474 released from re-education camps and 4,211 from labor reform camps and prisons; in addition time of incarceration is reduced for an additional 5,320. Those released from re-education camps include 374 ARVN officers (9 general officers, 248 field grade, 117 company grade) and 106 former GVN officials (including 2 cabinet ministers and 18 province chiefs). The generals are Lt. Gen. Nguyễn Hữu Cố; Lt. Gen. Dương Văn Đức; Maj. Gen. Nguyễn Chan A; Maj. Gen. Huỳnh Văn Cao; Maj. Gen. Nguyễn Xuân Trang; Brig. Gen. Vu Văn Giai; Brig. Gen. Nguyễn Thành Xang and Brig. Gen. Phan Đình Thu. The ministers are Ngô Khắc Tinh (Min. of Culture and Education) and Ngô Khắc Tinh (Senator and Minister of Justice). Hanoi officials tell western newsmen that about 7,000 persons remain in their re-education camps, a figure most outside observers consider low. The amnesty move is seen as an effort to reduce external criticism of Vietnam's notorious re-education camp system. (Sources: Text of amnesty order, Radio Hanoi Aug. 17, FBIS YB Aug. 20; VNA Aug. 11,13,17, 18; comment by released Lt. Gen. Co, VNA Sept. 19; see also AP Aug. 14; New York Times Sept. 13; Asiaweek Aug. 27; FEER Oct. 8 and Nguoi Viet Sept. 20.)

Aug. 12 - The vice foreign ministers of the

--

Dear Tho:

12 July 86

I hope this finds you and your family in the best of health. Things are getting back to normal around here several weeks ago my son Mac fell and broke his right leg below the knee and partially shattered his knee cap. Spent one week in hospital, had surgery, home now walking on crutches.

I just finished writing a follow-up letter to the Pearl S. Buck Foundation in an effort to locate a Mr Ray Conway the father of two Amerasian girl's. Tell G101 I hasn't forgot I just have been busy with yard, garden & sickness I am trying to write some letters today.

Last April I rec'd a letter from a good friend in VN TON VAN Minh, he was in charge of the Artillery Shop at the Vietnamese Army Arsenal, Go Vap VN where I was stationed. He said I am sending you a gift. You should get in 6 to 8 weeks. On 7 June

I received a letter from Minh's brother-in-law in France (we have been writing for several years). Chi said Minh's oldest daughter (31) and his fifth child a boy (19) left VN by boat on 18 Apr. They finally landed in Galang At. Indonesia. On 9 June I rec'd a letter from the daughter said after 4 days, they had engine trouble - got lost - and after a day spotted a light out & started in that direction. They left VN with 25 people

in the boat. Minh's daughter was the only women. Minh's daughter boy friend escaped with her. They were finally picked up by a boat - KURNIA - I don't know the country it is from. They were taken to the island of KUKU. Picked up some additional refugees total now 23

On May 7 at 10pm they arrived at Galang.

Minh wants me to sponsor them and in his words be their father - But I don't have the room or money. I am trying to get Ton Thi Huynh Mai Minh's daughter

Ton Thai Hoang      Minh's Son

Ho Ngoc Hung - Mai's boy friend

Hung's mother worked for USAID for 22 yrs. They had 1st interview, physical, etc but ODP requested a second physical since it had been over 2 yrs since they had the original.

In the meantime Hung's mother died. I tried to get ODP to allow Hung to come to U.S. on his mother paper - They refused - so he escaped by boat. His father left his mother before he was born.

I have sent both MAI + the U.S. delegation who interviewed the 3 birth cert. Minh Marriage cert. I.D. pictures & certificates of Minh's training in the U.S. - We shall see what happens.

I am sending you copies of SMA's Newsletter of Mar & July 86. I am now Pres. of SMA for next year (Jul 86 to Jul 87). I want to maintain contact with org. like yours and exchange ideas, news etc. Will this be OK with you.

Do you happen to know the U.S. address of a Contractor in Vietnam by the name of RMK. He worked with VN Navy doing construction work.

Let me hear from you & G101

Tom Friend  
Cazwell J. Page

Cazwell J. Page  
Singing Oaks  
P. O. Box 181  
Wexford, PA 15090

Đang Giỏi? Xem

Thuc Minh Tho  
7813 Martha's Lane  
Falls Church, VA 22043

5 Jun 87

Dear Tho:

I am enclosing copy of SMA's newsletter with info on our 18th reunion. I hope you and Giao can attend and hear Dick Chidress of the National Security Council

I received an article in French from a friend in France, it indicates that Russia is telling the NVG to improve its relationship with Cambodia & China.

I will be sponsoring the children of my friend Mai Ton Van Minh (see article in newsletter) Mai 1530 & Hoang 1519 they will finish study's in the Philippines 15 Mar 87 should be here around 1 Apr. Hope to be able to bring them to the reunion depending upon my resources and ability to get them adequate clothing.

Keep in Touch

Your Friend  
Amy Page