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June 18, 1975



MEMORANDUM FOR

JULIA TAFT, ACTING DIRECTOR OF INTERAGENCY
TASK FORCE ON VIETNAM

I would appreciate your consideration of this potential
resource.

Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President

Enclosure

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Letter	Gordon King, President of Educational Systems Corp., to Theodore Marris, 1 page (attached to memo from Theodore Marris to Julia Taft, 6/18/1975)	5/14/1975	C

File Location:

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Dr. Theodore Marrs
14 May 1975
Page 2

I might say in closing that should I personally be able to assist the President's efforts in any capacity, please call and I will make whatever time is required available.

Sincerely,


Gordon King



GK:cs

Enclosure: as stated

Dr. Theodore Marrs
Special Assistant to the President
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20500



**A STRATEGY FOR THE INTEGRATION OF INDOCHINESE REFUGEES
INTO AMERICAN SOCIETY**

**Mr. Gordon King, President
Educational Systems Corporation
1302 18th Street, N. W., Suite 603
Washington, D. C. 20036
(202) 293-9160**

A Strategy for the Integration of Indochinese Refugees into American Society

It might well have been predicted that the final bitter episode in America's involvement in Indochina would be an acrimonious debate as to the wisdom of permitting Cambodian and Vietnamese refugees to resettle in this country. The precipitous decline of the South Vietnamese and Cambodian regimes allowed little time for the Federal government or the American public to consider the problem, discuss its merits, develop a consensus or create the mechanisms necessary to facilitate the acceptance and successful incorporation of the refugees. As with discussions of whether United States forces ought to have been committed in Southeast Asia, the question of whether these people ought to be here is best left to be argued at social functions or analyzed in historical dissertations. Our concern is more pragmatic, for they are here.

We believe that the Indochinese refugees offer this country both a challenge and an opportunity. At a time when the scars of dissension over Vietnam have not fully healed and when fears of economic uncertainty continue to grow with families across the country, it is not difficult to comprehend why many Americans view with resentment the allocation of additional resources to the refugees. Indeed, it is conceivable that within some communities, the issue of further aid could spark reversed and potentially destructive social controversy. With adequate planning, however, we believe that the incidence of such reactions will be quite minor.

Yet, the Indochinese immigrants present to us more than a problem, more than a moral burden. They bring to America their good will, their rich cultures and an abundance of energy, skill and talent which will contribute to the vitality and quality of our nation. They also offer to us something perhaps less tangible, but critically important nevertheless. That "something" is the opportunity, during these difficult days of cynicism and mistrust, to renew and actualize our commitment to the American ideal, to rededicate ourselves as a nation, to remain a sanctuary of hope, opportunity and freedom as we approach the Bicentennial. There could be no finer issue around which to unite.

Assimilation into American Society

The process of assimilation, of adaptation and integration into one mainstream of American life, is an exceedingly complex phenomenon. Although we pride ourselves on being a melting-pot, observers of the American scene have increasingly commented on our ability to retain aspects of our heritage as a nation of immigrants. This uniquely American knack for fashioning a coherent national identity, while preserving ethnicity, is a tremendous source of strength, support and creativity for us as individuals and as a people: a resource which has its roots within the American community.

We believe that any successful effort to facilitate the integration of an immigrant group into the social fabric of America must focus on the community level. It is here that friendships are made and resources develop. It is here that children are educated, businesses started, homes moved into, religion practiced and cultures shared. It is at the local level that public opinion is formed, that social problems emerge. It is within towns and neighborhoods across the country, that the assimilation process will proceed.

The quality of this process within a particular locality will be determined by the resources and flexibility of both the refugee sub-group and the host community. Among the factors to be considered in analyzing the "goodness-of-fit" between the community and the immigrant are:

1. numerical influx - the number of immigrants arriving in a community within a finite period of time; community size and social-class makeup;
2. ethnic and racial composition - the degree to which similar ethnic or racial groups are represented in the community; the overall pattern of ethnic diversity within the locality;
3. education and vocational skills - the facility of the immigrant group with the English language, the typology of marketable skills and overall ability to become self-sustaining within a reasonable period of time;
4. cultural differentiation - the degree to which the immigrant culture exhibits variances from community norms;

5. institutional sensitivity - the capability of institutions within the community to respond to immigrant needs (e.g., providing English instruction, etc.);
6. institutional load - utilization patterns of community institutions and resources;
7. labor market conditions - employment, unemployment and under-employment characteristics;
8. community typology - congruence of community life with the patterns of the community formerly inhabited by the immigrant group (i.e., rural or urban; type of transportation, etc.); and
9. housing conditions - purchase, rental of living units as a key emotional issue needing very special handling.

Before presenting a strategy for assisting in the assimilation of the refugees, we would like to briefly highlight some additional factors which, we believe, will substantially affect this process and which should therefore be considered in any Federal planning in this area:

1. Many refugees are relatives of American citizens, and so came to the country with a pre-existing social and economic support network within the community.
2. Many refugees have worked with Americans in Southeast Asia and are familiar with our language, customs and values; it further appears that a substantial segment of the immigrant group are professionals, technicians, scholars or entrepreneurs.
3. The United States has a long-standing tradition of openness to political refugees; the immigrants come to our shores with a positive attitude towards this country and share our democratic values.
4. Americans have always displayed a compassion to help those in need, especially women, children and old people (who make up a large segment of the group).
5. White American attitudes towards Orientals have shown a substantial decrease in prejudice in recent years.

On the negative side, we note:

1. Fear of immigrants as additional competition in a tightening job market.
2. A general human tendency to react with anxiety and suspicion towards any group of strangers who may "suddenly" appear; local resentment at having been selected, by outsiders, as a host community.
3. A tight housing market, with current economic conditions and high interest rates making the issue of where people will live a key point of potential friction.
4. The possibility that individuals' anger or confusion or bitterness about the outcome or conduct of U. S. involvement in Southeast Asia will be directed toward the refugees.

A Community Approach to Refugee Assimilation

In designing our strategy, we were guided by general considerations. Based on our belief that intra-community dynamics will be critical, we believe that every effort should be made to responsibly facilitate the transmission of refugees from the relocation camps into the community. Obviously, this should not be done precipitously, without regard for the well-being of both the immigrant and the community. Yet we believe it is important to avoid creating a two-step assimilation process in which refugees have to adjust first to life in the camp, only to have to face another, more difficult adaptation when they later have to confront the realities of life in an American community. Further, from the point of view of the public, 1,400 immigrants in one's neighborhood may seem far more real and less threatening than 14,000 hidden in a fenced-in tent city, at an old army base fifteen miles outside of town.

We also believe that procedures must be developed to individualize the refugees. There is no single, typical immigrant. There are many who are today all but ready to join their relatives to begin to carve out a place for themselves in American life. Other refugees require far more assistance and support in order to make the difficult transition in their new country. A successful program must ensure that it does not frustrate the person ready to assume independence within the community, while not denying help to those who must proceed at a slower pace.

Of particular concern will be how housing locally is identified and secured. Real estate brokers will not be particularly interested in "community" attitudes; they will want to move houses. We strongly recommend that the housing issue not be left out of the impact planning problem, for this could form insurmountable local problems.

Finally, we would suggest that Federal communications and media efforts on this issue also be aimed at the process of integration within the community, rather than a highlighting of large-scale problems affecting tens of thousands of refugees, or on life in the camps.

Our overall approach to the issue of Federal support for refugee resettlement recognizes the community as the context in which assimilation occurs. We believe that the Federal initiative will be most efficacious and gain the greatest public support if it is directed toward bolstering those local institutions which function to promote the acceptance and integration of the refugees into the community. Our aim would be to encourage the endorsement of the resettlement plan by local leaders and institutions - governmental, political, educational, religious, labor, civic, social service, and professional - and to technically and financially assist these institutions in this process. Local groups would be encouraged to sponsor and facilitate the incorporation of a limited number of refugees, to assist and "run interference" for them within the community structure. In this way the arriving Indochinese would have immediately available, at the local level, a network of advocates and, we would expect, friends who would work to create an atmosphere of public encouragement and to promote the local mobilization of resources on behalf of the new community members.

We would suggest a five-step approach to the resettlement of the refugees, which directs Federal resources towards:

1. in-camp preparation for resettlement;
2. community preparation for the refugees;
3. housing identification;
4. support during period of initial involvement in community life (up to one year); and
5. follow-up support and evaluation.

1. *In-Camp Preparation*

The process of socialization and assimilation should begin within the refugee camps. While there are some refugees whose experience and training permits a rapid incorporation

into the community, many will be experiencing the extreme shock of confronting and having to live within the context of a new and strange cultural and technological milieu. We expect that many immigrants, separated from their homeland with bewildering suddenness, more sure of what they are running from than what they are fleeing to, and facing an unknown country and an uncertain future, will experience a profound mixture of feelings including confusion, fear, guilt, remorse and apathy. The refugee who waits with her family in a tent in a Florida resettlement camp, who worries about the fate of friends and relatives left behind, who is stirred by memories of a home village she will probably never see again, who ponders a new life which she can hardly yet comprehend, needs more than food, shelter and medical care.

Within the camps, an ongoing process of education and counseling must be initiated, to assist the refugees in coping with the transition process and to help prepare them for community life. These programs must be conducted in conjunction with a research and assessment effort which would function to identify the talents, skills, needs and problems of each of the refugees and their families. In this way, help could be provided to guide individuals toward communities which will be most appropriate and receptive to them.

2. *Community Preparation*

Community preparation would initially focus on public education and on financially and technically gearing up local resources - schools, social service agencies, employment settings - to meet this new demand. Successful community preparation and planning would require a close working relationship between local leaders and Federal officials administering the program. An important thrust of this stage would be to identify and develop local groups and individuals, who would agree to sponsor a particular number of new arrivals and thus begin to take over the function of assisting the refugees.

3. *Housing Identification*

This will be a key area of community integration and one which can be overlooked as being insignificant. A "real estate" approach to the problem can greatly offend communities that are not involved in the process. We imagine the first steps

will be to look at available Federal housing possibilities. This should be done in cooperation with individuals who are sensitive to the overall dynamics of what is taking place. A push ahead to take housing wherever it exists would be a serious mistake.

4. *Initial Support Within the Community*

Federal support is vital during the initial period of community involvement. Refugees cannot simply be dumped into the laps of the locality. Financial and technical support to local institutions must be provided, and in communities where particular programs or services are generally lacking or inadequate, they must be developed. Consultation by adult education specialists and experienced family service workers, the provision of training materials, and Federal assistance in job training and development as well as guidance in mounting local programs to encourage interaction and cross-cultural exploration within the community would be part of this effort. The Federal effort would also assist local educational and public institutions to raise on the local level the theme of immigration as a vital part of the American tradition, and to make visible our continued existence as a nation which yearly successfully incorporates several hundred thousand new citizens.

5. *Follow-Up*

Although we would expect that major responsibility for assisting former refugees would have shifted to the state and local level within two years, some requirement for on-going Federal aid may be anticipated, especially in services for children or the elderly. We would also strongly endorse a policy of program follow-up and evaluation which would enable Congress, the Executive Branch, local officials and the public to examine and reflect on the strengths and weaknesses of this effort.

Conclusion

We have "roughed out" above a general outline of a strategy for Federal support for the assimilation of refugees, which stresses the importance of local community participation and sponsorship.

Programmatic details and directions must be forged in cooperation with the localities affected.

It is our hope that the resettlement of Indochinese refugees within our communities can serve as a beginning as well as an end. It will be well to put behind us the angers and dissension of the last decade; we have all grown weary of the bitterness and strife. We believe that this Federal effort can offer effective and humane assistance to the refugees and the host communities and provide a visible model of what is best in American life and tradition, as well as reflect positively on the Administration.

June 27, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR

INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE ON REFUGEES
(ATTN: ACTING DIRECTOR)



We have been advised that a sponsor would be available for Nguyen Ahn Cuong -- a former military interpreter if he is among the SEA refugees.

It will be appreciated if you can confirm his status so that a sponsorship application can be made.

Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Nguyen ^{Ahn} ~~And~~ Cuong

former military

INTERPRETER.

Home IN
SAIGON.

Flew missions w/
USAF out of
Pleikyer for Wm. W.
Nicholson

WASHINGTON
THE WHITE HOUSE

April
Nathan Phillips
former William

Intelligence

Home
Saidon

April
Sims
1953

Flew Missions

USAF

Plucker

Nicholson

Nicholson

July 2, 1975



MEMORANDUM FOR

MS. JULIA TAFT, INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE ON VIETNAM

Julia -

We have been advised that a sponsor would be available for Nguyen Ahn Cuong -- a former military interpreter if he is among the SEA refugees.

It will be appreciated if you can confirm his status so that a sponsorship application can be made.

Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Nguyen ^{Ahn} ~~Phu~~ Cuong

former military

INTERPRETER.

Home IN

SAIGON.

Flew missions w/

USAF out of

Pleikya for Wm. W.

Nicholson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON REFUGEES

*Dr. Theodore
C. Mann*

file

June 18, 1975

Dear

I apologize for this impersonal way of communicating; but if I am to convey certain thoughts to all Committee members before our June 25 meeting, I must resort to the copy machine.

As you well know, the Refugee Program, especially the Interagency Task Force, has come under criticism from the Senatorial Subcommittee on Refugees. I have disagreed publicly with this criticism, largely on the basis that I believe the Task Force has done a fine job in the face of unprecedented imponderables.

However, I am in agreement with the Subcommittee report insofar as it recommends that our Presidential Advisory Committee should immediately launch a public information program. Since we are not in the nuts-and-bolts business, it seems obvious that this publicity effort can be identified as our most immediate task. We have a lot of horsepower on this Committee, and I believe that collectively we can exert a great deal of constructive influence in this regard.

Before we can launch a publicity effort, of course, we must first of all be sure of our product. That product is the question of sponsorship: what is required of an individual or group that agrees to sponsor a Vietnamese or Cambodian family?

Writing as one of the seventeen members of the Committee, I am inclined to believe that the current sponsorship requirements are a bit stringent on a family-to-family basis, given the current state of the Economy and the possible lack of a sense of urgency among the public.

Therefore, I propose that the first two substantive items on our agenda for the June 25 meeting be (1) an examination of the current sponsorship requirements, considering a possible split-off of family as opposed to group responsibilities and (2) having decided on the first, how to augment the efforts of the Task Force in promoting public understanding of the sponsorship program - where to go and how much is expected of everyone.

Based on the experience of June 3, this next meeting, scheduled for 10:00 a.m. on June 25, can go on through the afternoon - or the next morning, if necessary.

Sincerely,

John S. D. Eisenhower
Chairman

JSDE/ajh



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
 OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

R-File

JUL 3 - 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
 FROM: DEPUTY DIRECTOR *W O'Neill*
 SUBJECT: Letter to Governors on Indochina
 Refugee Resettlement



Attached is a letter to all Governors prepared for your signature by the Interagency Task Force for Indochina Refugees.

The letter gives information about the refugee resettlement program and asks the States to develop their own resettlement programs with Federal assistance. The model for such a program is the one launched by Governor Dan Evans in Washington State. The Federal Regional Councils will help the Task Force to follow up with the Governors and will aid the States in the establishment of their own resettlement programs.

The States offer a potential source for a large number of new sponsors which are badly needed to supplement those being generated by the voluntary agencies.

A Presidential letter to all the Governors will be a big help in encouraging States to participate in the program. I recommend that you sign it.

Attachment

- cc:
 Official file - DO Records
 Director
 Directors Chron Mr. Oaxaca
 Deputy Director Mr. Puritano
 Mr. Falk Mr. Barri
 Mr. Marrs Mr. Blaydon
 Mr. Eisenhower MD Chron
 Mr. Semerad
 Mr. Cannon

MD/HCA:CCBlaydon:mas:7-3-75

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

Dear Governor

As you know, on May 24, 1975, I signed into law the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 to assist in the resettlement of Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees who are seeking new homes in the United States. Since then, I have established an Interagency Task Force on Refugees to coordinate the resettlement program and to assure that it is accomplished as humanely and expeditiously as possible. In addition, I have appointed a Presidential Advisory Committee to assist in this effort.

I am pleased to report that as of June 30th, more than 41,000 of the 130,258 evacuees have joined their families or sponsors in the United States and are beginning to contribute to their new communities. These refugees have been accorded parole status, making them eligible to remain in the United States indefinitely and to accept employment. All refugees, except those few deemed "self-sufficient", will be assigned sponsors to assist in the resettlement process. Sponsors may be individuals, families, service organizations, churches or other groups. Commitment as a

sponsor, while not a legal one, involves a clear moral obligation to help the refugee to the best of the sponsor's ability.

Many individuals and voluntary agencies are participating in the resettlement program by locating sponsors and facilitating the movement of refugees from the four reception centers to their new homes. These voluntary efforts have been exemplary, but we should not expect that they alone will accomplish this great humanitarian task as quickly as we would all wish.

I am encouraged that a number of States and local governments are developing programs to assist in expediting the resettlement of the refugees into their new communities. You have received information from the Advisory Committee about one of these programs which Governor Dan Evans launched in Washington State. This successful effort has led to placement of more than 500 refugees with sponsors throughout the State.

The Interagency Task Force is now prepared to contract with other States which choose to develop their own resettlement

programs. Funds are available to support State efforts through reimbursement of \$500 for each refugee placed.

In addition, 100 percent federal reimbursement is available to all States for Medicaid, financial assistance, and social services provided to refugees. Administrative costs related to the provision of such services will also be reimbursed. Financial support to help defray emergency costs incurred by school districts, should they enroll large numbers of refugee children, will also be available. These programs are further described in materials being transmitted to your State agencies through existing channels.

I have asked the Federal Regional Councils to assist the Task Force by aiding State and local governments in the development of programs which they wish to undertake. You may expect to hear from a representative of the Federal Regional Council in the near future.

Whether or not you choose to lead a resettlement effort in your State, your leadership in assuring State agency and private organization support of sponsoring families and individuals will provide invaluable assistance to this effort.

The responses of thousands of individuals and the untiring efforts of voluntary agencies have demonstrated again the generosity of Americans toward others seeking to find homes in our country. I hope you will consider ways in which your State may participate in this effort.

Sincerely,

July 3, 1975



MEMORANDUM FOR

MS. JULIA TAFT, INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE ON VIETNAM

If there is any possibility of Task Force action on this matter, please advise Senator Curtis and send me a copy.

Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President

Enclosure

June 24, 1975



Honorable Carl T. Curtis
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Curtis:

Your letter and the letter from Mr. Floyd A. Cropper, Mayor of Lyons, Nebraska, concerning financial assistance for a Vietnamese refugee dentist to practice in Lyons was referred to me by Mr. Theodore C. Marrs, Special Assistant to the President.

At the present time, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is still in the process of identifying and assessing the educational preparation of the refugee dentists, but it is safe to say that all of the dentists coming to this country will require extensive educational preparation in a school in this country. In this respect requirements for licensure of dentists in the United States is more strict than the requirements for licensure of physicians who are graduates of foreign professional schools. The licensing procedure is quite different and the City of Lyons may be undertaking quite a lengthy support program and the true nature of the city's commitment should be explored carefully.

At the present time there is no fund, per se, designed exclusively for the support of refugee professionals. Of course, if the refugee dentist is admitted to a dental school in this country, there are several support programs within the Federal Government that would be available to him and information concerning these programs and counseling service would be available in the dental school where the individual is enrolled.

I sincerely hope that this information is helpful to you in responding to the Mayor.

Sincerely yours,

Edward D. Martin, M.D.
Director
National Health Service Corps

BCHS/NHSC: HILTON/ns/6/24/75

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 18, 1975

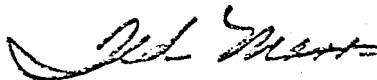
*Howard
Develop
answer
Ed*

Dear Senator Curtis:

This is to advise that I have forwarded the inquiry from Mayor Floyd A. Cropper of Lyons, Nebraska, to Dr. Edward Martin of the Health Services Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Telephone: (202) 443-4434), and to Julia Taft of the Interagency Task Force.

The problems that small towns such as Lyons face in attempting to attract competent medical and dental practitioners are great. The tragic relocation of the Vietnam and Cambodian refugees may offer some help with this problem.

Sincerely,



Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President

Honorable Carl T. Curtis
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

CARL T. CURTIS
NEBRASKA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
FINANCE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE
TAXATION
SELECT COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS AND
CONDUCT
CHAIRMAN OF REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

May 27, 1975

Dr. Theodore Marrs
Special Assistant
to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

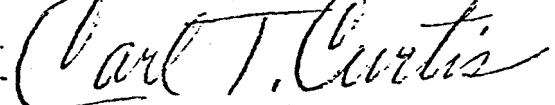
Dear Dr. Marrs:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I have received from Mayor Floyd A. Cropper of Lyons, Nebraska, expressing the interest of his community in obtaining a Vietnamese refugee dentist.

I would appreciate your channeling this letter to the proper sources, and letting me know what action has been taken in this regard.

Thanking you, I am

Sincerely yours,



CARL T. CURTIS, USS

CTC:mf
Enc.

7

Lyons Industrial Development Corp.

LYONS, NEBRASKA 68038

May 20, 1975

Senator Carl Curtis
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Carl:

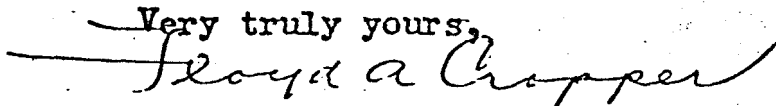
Our community has been searching for a dentist the past three years and our committee wonders if there are any dentists among the many refugees coming in from Southeast ASIA.

We notice that President Ford has appointed a special committee to advise on the future of the refugees and I am asking if you would send this letter or get in touch with the committee concerning our interest in sponsoring a dentist for Lyons. The chairman is John Eisenhower.

Present rules require that a dentist or medical doctor must attend school for a certain length of time and also pass examinations. Our community would need financial assistance from some refugee fund in order to keep a dentist in school for say, two years and then sponsor he and his family until his work in the community is well established. We need a dentist badly and will do most anything to get one.

Can your office help us in some way? Thanks, Carl.

Very truly yours,



Floyd A. Cropper, Lyons Mayor '64-'70
Presnt Pres. Lyons Ind. Dev. Corp.

1312 7000 1000

July 3, 1975



MEMORANDUM FOR

MS. JULIA TAFT, INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE ON VIETNAM

Mr. Nguyen Van Van was offered sponsorship by the American Bible Society through IRC during final week of May.

Is there a security or other hinderance? When can he expect resettlement?

We have received an inquiry from Warner A. Hutchinson of the American Bible Society.

Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President

File

July 14, 1975



The Honorable Julia Taft
Executive Office of the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Taft:

I am writing to you in my capacity as Senior Warden of King's Chapel in Boston to call your attention to a serious problem in information relating to sponsorship of Vietnamese families in the Boston area. As a former Special Consultant to the President, I am aware of the need for feedbacks in measures which seem clear from the White House and therefore feel that I should call the attention of the Executive Office to our problem, because I believe it to be widespread in New England.

Our Vestry has decided in principle to sponsor a Vietnamese family if this could be done without contracting a commitment of indefinite duration. We were assured by a senior officer of the HEW New England Regional Office, who had been spending several weeks processing Vietnamese refugees at one of the camps (and is a member of the Church), that sponsorship involved a moral commitment (concerning housing, school information, job seeking and general hospitality) but not a legally enforceable financial responsibility inasmuch as the adopted family would be eligible for welfare at current state levels and for Medicaid (reimbursable by the Federal government).

The Committee I appointed to follow up in this action (the Chairman, a pediatrician, is a U. S. Army Medical Corps Reserve Colonel who served terms of duty in Vietnam and has just returned from inspecting the camp at Indiantown Gap; an unusually capable lady, former WAVE officer, who is Chairman of our Committee on Charities and Appeals, is in touch with other churches and non-profit organizations; our senior HEW "expert", and a member with special interest in and knowledge of Vietnamese problems) has now been informed -- or developed the impression, general in the Boston area, that sponsorship involves full financial responsibility for at least five years

(the waiting period for citizenship), together with responsibility for medical expenditures. I am assured by Dr. Theodore C. Marrs that they are mistaken. I suspected as much but wanted to call to the attention of the Administration the fact that an unusually qualified committee seemed unable to acquire the necessary information.

I hope that you will therefore treat my request for a clear expression of the policy rules in this point not as an isolated case (though I will, of course, be very grateful for your information), but as an indication of the need for a wide diffusion of up to date information.

With best regards and thanks.

Sincerely,

Jean Mayer
Senior Warden
King's Chapel, Boston

Professor Jean Mayer
Master of Dudley House
Harvard University
53 Dunster Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

cc: Dr. Marrs ✓

Dr. Theodore C. Marrs
The White House



INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE FOR INDOCHINA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

File

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500
July 14, 1975



encl

Dear Mr. President:

RH

Thank you for your interest in the program established to resettle refugees from Indochina.

In accordance with your request for information, we have enclosed material relative to your areas of interest.

We appreciate your concern and your support.

Sincerely,

Julia Vadala Taft

Julia Vadala Taft
Director

Enclosure:
As stated

In coordination with:
THE SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
June 1975

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
ON THE
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR VIETNAMESE AND CAMBODIAN REFUGEES*

- Q. Is medical assistance available for Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees?
- A. In the case of Indochinese refugees with little or no income or resources, medical assistance can be made available through the State or local public welfare agency.
- Q. Is this the same as Medicaid?
- A. No. The financial eligibility requirements -- in terms of need, income levels, and resources -- and the medical services provided are similar to the Medicaid program. However, in the case of the refugees, the Federal Government will reimburse the State 100 percent for such medical assistance. In the regular Medicaid program, the State is required to cover a portion of the costs. Generally, only persons with sufficiently low incomes and resources who are over age 65, blind, disabled, or members of families with children deprived of parental support are eligible for the regular Medicaid program. However, Indochinese refugees seeking medical assistance are not required to be members of these groups; this is to assure that needy refugees do not become a burden on State or local funds for health services.
- Q. Where can a refugee apply for medical assistance?
- A. At the nearest office of the State or local public welfare agency.
- Q. What kind of medical services are provided?
- A. The medical assistance programs vary from State to State. However, all of the medical assistance programs include: Inpatient hospital services; outpatient hospital services; laboratory and x-ray services; skilled nursing home services; early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment for persons under age 21; family planning; physicians' services; and home health services. In addition, where other services might be required -- and where such services would be available to destitute U.S. citizens through public facilities such as county hospitals -- the State agency may authorize such services to be provided under

*Policies relating to medical assistance for the refugees were transmitted to the States as part of Action Transmittal SRS-AT-75-27, June 9, 1975, issued by the Social and Rehabilitation Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

the medical assistance program for refugees. The State or local welfare office can advise on the extent of coverage and the limitations or restrictions which may exist.

Q. Can the refugee medical assistance program pay for services incurred before the refugee applied or before he was accepted?

A. Yes, medical services which were provided up to three months prior to the date the refugee or his sponsor applied for medical assistance can be covered, provided the refugee would have been eligible at the time the service was provided.

Q. When should a sponsor have a refugee apply for medical assistance?

A. Sponsors are expected to cover minor, routine medical expenses as part of the sponsorship. In instances where major medical problems occur, or where the cost is beyond the means of the refugee or the sponsor, medical assistance should be sought from the State or local welfare agency.

Q. What are the day-to-day mechanics of securing medical assistance?

A. Applicants who are found eligible are given medical assistance eligibility cards. As with major credit cards, they are presented in payment for services by medical care providers, who then bill the State. If an eligible refugee or sponsor pays cash to a provider or incurs expenses with a nonparticipating provider, there is no way to reimburse him.

Q. Would a refugee have to qualify for welfare cash assistance in order to qualify for medical assistance?

No. In order to be as helpful as possible to sponsors -- who may not be able to meet a major medical cost but who can continue to assist the refugee by providing shelter and food and by helping the refugee to become self-supporting-- the medical assistance program for refugees specifically provides that a refugee may apply for medical assistance even though welfare cash assistance is not being received.

Q. What if a refugee needs medical assistance but is found ineligible because his available income or resources exceed State eligibility levels?

A. In most (but not all) States, medical assistance is provided to those with incomes and resources which have been reduced to the State eligibility levels by incurred medical bills. This method of establishing eligibility is called the "spend-down." Sponsors should specifically inquire about the "spend-down" if medical assistance is denied because of excess income or resources.

INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE FOR INDOCHINA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, U.S.A.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
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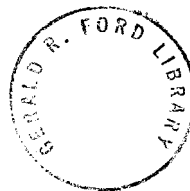
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
STA-501



July 21, 1975



Ms. Julia Taft, Chairperson
Inter-Agency Task Force
1875 Connecticut, N.W.
Universal North Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ms. Taft:

This letter is sent to the Task Force on Indo-Chinese Refugee Resettlement to inform you of the activities of certain voluntary agencies in Houston, Texas, as the result of contact with Mrs. Gaetana Enders of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugee Resettlement. In this letter we will 1. Identify the events surrounding Mrs. Enders' visit to Houston, 2. Inform you of her contact with our agencies, 3. Report our understanding of her contact with us, 4. Report our concerns and outline the problems attending her request, 5. Respond to her request with a proposal, and 6. Request your response to and action on our letter to you.

1. Mrs. Enders' Visit to Houston:

On Wednesday, July 9, 1975 Mrs. Gaetana Enders of the President's Advisory Committee for Refugee Resettlement contacted the Rev. Mr. David Lintner, Houston Coordinator for Vietnamese Resettlement on behalf of Lutheran Social Services of Texas. Mrs. Enders told Mr. Lintner that she had a plan to resettle all of the Cambodian refugees from Pendleton in the Houston, en masse. Mr. Lintner asked to meet with Mrs. Enders and asked to bring a representative of Catholic Community Services to the meeting. Mrs. Enders agreed and asked Mr. Lintner to invite representative of the American Red Cross and Travelers' Aid as well.

During the time prior to the scheduled meeting, Mrs. Enders was establishing contact with business leaders and representatives of the media. According to Mrs. Enders she solicited support for a project and was able to make some commitments from several businessmen and the media to be involved in her idea for resettlement.

2. Mrs. Enders' Meeting with our Agencies:

Representatives of the following agencies met with Mrs. Enders at 7:30 p.m.: Ms. Georgeann Bassman, the American Red Cross; Mr. Kevin Doyle, Catholic Community Services; Ms. Kay Haas, Travelers' Aid; the Rev. Messrs. David Lintner and Lindell

Smith, Houston and State Coordinators, respectively, for Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service through Lutheran Social Services of Texas. By coincidence, Mr. Louie Welch, President of the Houston Chamber of Commerce and past mayor of the City of Houston, joined the meeting.

During the meeting Mrs. Enders told us she felt Houston would be an ideal city in which to resettle a special group of approximately 1,500 Cambodian refugees from Pendleton. Mrs. Enders told us that these refugees were mostly former employees and their families of the U.S. Embassy in Cambodia. Mrs. Enders said that she was only interested in this specialized group for Houston, and that if the project worked it might serve as an example to other cities in the United States.

Following this meeting the representatives of Red Cross, CCS, Travelers' Aid and LSST met briefly to discuss the meeting and to compare impressions. It was agreed that the representatives should meet again and share their perceptions. Mr. Lintner agreed to serve as convener.

A meeting was convened on July 15th at the Red Cross. Those attending the meeting were: Mss. Bassman, Overbeck, and Will, American Red Cross; Mss. Bhupal, Haas, and McCay, Travelers' Aid; Mr. Kevin Doyle, Catholic Community Services; Ms. Knight, Houston Chamber of Commerce; the Rev. Messrs. Lintner and Smith, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service. Mrs. Judy Stauffer, appointed by Mrs. Enders to perform some ambiguous tasks in Houston, was asked to join the meeting at 2:30 p.m. Five specific tasks were outlined to be accomplished in the meeting: 1. To share individual perceptions of Mrs. Enders' "proposal," 2. To arrive at a common understanding and agreement as to what Mrs. Enders was suggesting to us as our task in relation to her "proposal," 3. To ask ourselves if it were possible to effect Mrs. Enders' "proposal," 4. To define what each agency might contribute to a jointly coordinated project, and 5. To discuss how a cooperative effort might be initiated. In addition, the agencies were confronted with the problem of how to engage Mrs. Stauffer in a meaningful way in a projected cooperative effort. This problem resulted from Mrs. Stauffer's prior contacts with each agency in which she alienated herself and agency representatives by suggesting that she was commissioned directly by Mrs. Enders and through failing to listen to agency representatives' attempts to inform her of the ambiguity of the situation. Mrs. Stauffer had been given the impression by Mrs. Enders that everyone had agreed to cooperate with her. It appeared that Mrs. Stauffer was unwilling to listen to the agency representatives. The situation became potentially sensitive when it was learned that Mrs. Stauffer had direct access to the media: she had been given an office at KPRC TV from which to run her "Program."

3. Common Understanding of Mrs. Enders' Proposal Among Agencies:

- A. Mrs. Enders wishes to resettle approximately 1,500 Cambodian refugees, en masse, in Houston.
- B. This group represents former employees of the U.S. Embassy and their families, to the exclusion of other Cambodian and Vitenameese refugees.

- C. No tasks were assigned to our agencies, no commitment was directly solicited.
- D. Mrs. Enders assumed our agencies would undertake her idea.
- E. Although Mrs. Enders has deep concern and compassion for the plight of refugees she presented no coherent plan of action.
- F. Mrs. Enders indicated that her idea had the direct approval of "the White House."
- G. Mrs. Enders indicated that she could "open any door" for us.

4. Our Concerns:

Our agencies have a number of concerns about Mrs. Enders' activities in the City of Houston:

- A. Although Mrs. Enders has indicated to the President's Advisory Committee that the Houston agencies have agreed to work her proposal, they, in fact, have not.
- B. However well intentioned, Mrs. Enders has initiated activities using the name of the White House among business, private and media sectors of the Houston community without coordination and without consultation.
- C. As a result of Mrs. Enders' television, radio, and newspaper interviews there is public frustration and confusion.
- D. The City of Houston has not agreed to participate in the effort at this time.
- E. The Governor's office for the State of Texas has not been consulted by Mrs. Enders.
- F. Any program for mass resettlement in Houston must have endorsement of local agencies' national organizations.
- G. There exists no inter-agency process to effect a mass resettlement plan.
- H. We do not feel our agencies can be involved in a special interest group of refugees to the exclusion of other refugee groups.
- I. Any attempt to resettle large numbers of refugees cannot be superficially handled but must be well planned and thought through.

5. Our Response:

Although the agencies feel they cannot agree to work on a project to resettle a specific interest group of refugees as suggested by Mrs. Enders, they might well work together in a cooperative effort to resettle an increasing as well as yet-to-be-determined number of refugees on the scale suggested by Mrs. Enders.

However, such a project must have the endorsement of the national organizations under which the concerned local agencies operate and such a project should be initiated at the invitation of the Task Force.

The agencies would agree to undertake such a project under the following conditions:

- A. The local agencies would be responsible for and in charge of the process to be followed, as well as the management of the process. Such a process will be outlined later.
- B. Local, state and national levels of government should be informed of the project and their participation solicited in specific areas.
- C. The local project would be responsible to the Task Force only, with the exception of the local agencies' national judicatories.
- D. Medicaid cards or some written guarantee from the appropriate governmental department should be secured for the refugees.
- E. All public relations activities should be cleared by the local coordinating committee or its designated spokesperson.
- F. The President's Advisory Committee and the Task Force should have a common understanding of the channels of communication and the initiation of activity regarding any local coordinated activity.
- G. Adequate time must be given to the local agencies to initiate the coordination of their efforts without pressure from top level governmental sources.
- H. Most importantly, the national organizations of local agencies must be consulted before any plan of action is initiated.

The process for initiating a large scale resettlement program through the cooperative efforts of local agencies would include three component phases:

A. Phase I: Planning. Local agencies would convene to develop a purpose for cooperation and to develop the concept of cooperation and resettlement. A coordinating group would be established to clarify what questions need to be asked, what additional agencies need to be involved and what plan of action would be needed.

A concept would be developed to divide the City of Houston into logical units, within which clusters of congregations and civic organizations would be identified. These cluster units would provide sponsorships on a group level. Individual offers for sponsorships would be referred to the appropriate cluster.

B. Phase II: Recruitment/clustering/referral. After the planning stage has been accomplished local clusters would be recruited. Information concerning the program, job referrals, housing possibilities etc. would be initiated at this time.

C. Phase III: Initiation of Resettlement. Refugees would be brought to and placed in the care of cluster units. At all times the central coordinating committee would be receiving feedback from cluster units as to the status of the program.

In summary, the process would involve an initial planning stage, in which a time schedule would be established as well as evaluative procedures; a recruitment stage, in which the planning would be realized in the Houston community in terms of the establishment of the resettlement structure; and the initiation and feedback stage, when the actual resettlement would be effected.

Crucial to the development of a program of cooperation would be the development of continuous evaluation and feedback procedures.

6. Request for your Response:

On Friday, July 18, 1975 a conference call among the local agencies was held with the purpose of agreeing on the final draft of this letter. Included in the call were representatives of the American Red Cross, Catholic Community Services, Lutheran Social Services, and Travelers' Aid. In addition, the Chamber of Commerce participated in the call in an advisory capacity.

The four volunteer agencies welcome and await your invitation to us to engage in a cooperative effort to resettle refugees in Houston, Texas.

We request that you respond by letter, directed to David Lintner, Lutheran Social Services of Texas, Southeast Texas Office, 161 West Road, Houston, Texas 77037, by Monday, July 28, 1975.

We request that you inform us of your impressions of our proposal, that you inform us of what support and resources we might expect from the Task Force in the event that we are invited to engage in a cooperative effort.

Your attention to this matter is appreciated.

For the Volunteer Agencies in Houston.

David F. Lintner
(Lutheran Social Services of Texas)
Convener pro tempore

Copies to:

Dr. Theodore Mars
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Roger D. Semerod, Executive Director
Presidential Advisory Committee on Refugees
New Executive Building
Room 4013
Washington, D.C. 20503

John McDonald
Department of Public Service
Division of Disaster and Emergency Services
P. O. Box 4087
Austin, Texas 78773

Worthington Linnen
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service
Lutheran Council in the U.S.A.
315 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10010

Enso V. Bighinatti
Director of Disaster Services
American National Red Cross
18th and D Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

William M. Taylor
Travelers' Aid International Social Service of America
345 E. 46th Street
New York, New York 10036

John McCarthy
U. S. Catholic Conference
1312 Mass. Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dr. Jan Papanek
American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees
1709 Broadway
N.Y., N.Y. 10019

John Shauer
Church World Service
Immigration and Refugee Program
475 Riverside Drive
N.Y., N.Y. 10027

Ganor Jacobson
United HIAS Service, Inc.
200 Park Ave. South
N.Y., N.Y. 10003

Copies continued

Charles Sternberg
International Rescue Committee
386 Park Avenue South
N.Y., N.Y. 10016

Willis Klein
American Council for Nationalities Service
20 W. 40th St.
N.Y., N.Y. 10018

Hamp Coley
United Way of America
300 N. Lee
Alexandria, VA

Mrs. Tatiana Schaufuss
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.
250 W. 57th St.
N.Y., N.Y. 10019

Ed Weaver
American Public Welfare Association
1660 L St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Chauncy Alexander
National Association of Social Workers
11425 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Theron Van Scoler
American Council of Voluntary Agencies
200 Park Ave., South
N.Y., N.Y. 1003

Walter Kulleur
Presidential Advisory Committee on Refugees
The White House
The New Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Jim Delaney
same address as W. Kulleur

Travelers' Aid, Houston
Catholic Community Services, Houston
Lutheran Social Services, Houston
American Red Cross, Houston
Houston Chamber of Commerce
United Fund, Houston





THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

HOUSTON-HARRIS COUNTY CHAPTER

2006 SMITH STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002



Dr. Theodore Mars
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500





INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE FOR INDOCHINA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520



COPY

July 24, 1975

Mr. Joseph R. Farrell
Bragg Towers
Alexandria, VA 22302

Dear Mr. Farrell:

Please accept my apology for the long delay in responding to your request which was forwarded to us by Dr. Marrs.

I am very happy to tell you that the two refugees you asked about are safely out of Vietnam and are settled with sponsors in the continental United States. The Catholic Conference arranged for their sponsorship while both were in Camp Pendleton, California. They were released in late May.

I hope this information will be useful to you. Again, my apologies for taking so long in responding to your request.

Sincerely,

Julia Vadala Taft
Director

INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE FOR INDOCHINA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, U.S.A.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

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STA-501



Dr. Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

September 5, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: MRS. JULIA TAFT

FROM: TED MARRS



Would you please arrange to see Dick McCormack, discuss his views and let us know the results of your discussion. He will call you.

September 5, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: DICK MCCORMACK

FROM: TED MARRS

I reviewed the interesting thoughts in your note to Don Rumsfeld in regard to refugees. There has been action in most of the areas you referenced and Mrs. Julia Taft, Chairman of the President's Task Force on Refugees is fully conscious of the specific problems.

I do, however, think the solution of these problems could be furthered if you two discussed them. Julia's phone number is 254-3040. She has been sent copies of our correspondence.

cc: Julia Taft

September 1, 1975

Dear Mr. McCormack:

Mr. Rumsfeld has asked me to thank you for your memorandum of August 20th regarding the Vietnam Refugee Settlement Program.

I have forwarded your correspondence to the appropriate persons, and can assure you that it will receive serious consideration.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

**Richard B. Cheney
Deputy Assistant to the President**

**Mr. Dick McCormack
American Enterprise Institute
1150 17th Street, NW.
Washington, D. C. 20036**

✓ bcc: Ted Marrs with incoming for appropriate handling.



AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE
FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH
1150 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
TELEPHONE 202-296-5616

DR HAS SEEN

Handwritten notes: "Died CA. 2/14. Handle" and a circled "K".

T/Y

MEMORANDUM

TO: Donald Rumsfeld
FM: Dick McCormack *Dick*
RE: The Vietnam Refugee Settlement Program

DATE: August 20, 1975



2 refer

I went to Vietnam myself in 1968 originally to work on refugee problems and as a consequence I have followed rather closely the efforts the USG has made following the collapse to resettle those who fled with us.

Although it is impossible to carry out a refugee resettlement effort, even when only involving 120,000 people, without a certain amount of confusion, I believe the handling of this problem requires a different approach than we have thus far been following.

Although about half of the 120,000 refugees have moved out of the camps and into sponsors' homes, there has been virtually no official effort made to organize employment for any significant percentage of these people. They are a heavy and increasing financial burden on sponsors' families, and unless extraordinary measures are taken, sufficient jobs for the refugees will not be forthcoming in the present tight job market.

I have several recommendations:

1. That you appoint a senior industrialist or financier with a national reputation to head up the job hunt program for the refugees. Governor Scranton would be a good choice.
2. That instead of scattering the individual refugees like sand throughout the entire nation, efforts be made to relocate them in small groups and clusters so that organized help can be arranged to deal with common problems such as employment and linguistic difficulties, and so the Vietnamese can have some social contact with each other.
3. That industries in communities which accept groups of Vietnamese be provided with government and defense contracts to ease the local job situation.

The Vietnamese are a highly resourceful people, and if some organized effort is made in Washington to deal with the job situation, these people will quickly blend into the American scene. But it must be run by someone who can deal effectively at the upper levels of American business.

September 22, 1975



MEMORANDUM FOR

MS. JULIA TAFT, DIRECTOR, INTERAGENCY
TASK FORCE FOR INDOCHINA REFUGEES

Julia:

I need a follow-up regarding the attached. The
Chinatown group should be able to help significantly.

Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President

Enclosure

TCM:pft

越南華僑留美互助總會

VIETNAM CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

Tel. (212) 226-3295
969-9428

131 Mott St. New York, N.Y. 10013
U. S. A.

Cable Address:
Robert Chen N.Y.

July 28 1975

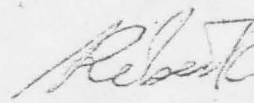
Dr. Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington D.C.

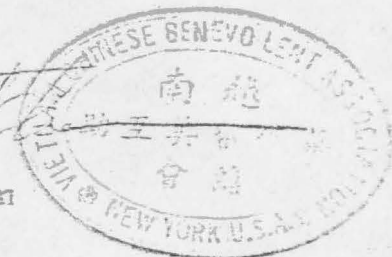
Dear Dr. Marrs:

Thank you for your letter of July 18. We are most appreciative of your concern in our Association and of your generous offer in helping us.

At the present, there are 3,500 Chinese-Vietnamese refugees in New York and it is our duty to help them with employment as well as housing problems. However, most of them have difficulty with English and have requested for a English training class. Our Association has thought of this long before and have seeked help from numerous places, without result. I hope that the Federal Government can see the necessity and the urgency of the training class. It is our sincere wish that we can work something out for the benefit of the refugees.

Sincerely,


Robert Chen
President



August 5, 1975

Dear Ms. Taft:

The attached is self-explanatory.
Can Health, Education, and Welfare
help?

Sincerely,

Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President

Ms. Julia Taft
Director
Interagency Task Force on Resettlement
of Indochina Refugees
c/o State Department -- SA-12
Washington, D.C. 20520

Enclosure: Robert Chen ltr. of July 28, 1975

August 6, 1975

Dear Mr. Chen:

I have asked the Director of the Presidential Task Force on Refugees to evaluate the points in your July 28 letter and to determine what can be done.

My best personal wishes to you and my respectful regards to the Association for its noble efforts.

Sincerely,

Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. Robert Chen
President
Vietnam Chinese Benevolent Association
131 Mott Street
New York, New York 10013

September 27, 1975



MEMORANDUM FOR

MS. JULIA TAFT, DIRECTOR, INTERAGENCY
TASK FORCE FOR INDOCHINA REFUGEES

Julia:

At the right time and for all the right people I
would like to help with Presidential recognition.

Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President

TCM:pft

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 2, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. THEODORE MARRS

FROM: MAJOR BARRETT ~~RB~~

The attached correspondence is self-explanatory. I would appreciate your advice as to whether it is proper to forward Presidential letters to these three persons.

I know Miss Anne Horney from my days at the Army War College. She is the Information Officer at Fort Indiantown Gap, and I feel that this request is valid.

If you agree that letters should be sent, my office will prepare them for signature.

Thank you.

COL Ervin V. Johnson, Commander
Headquarters, US Army Garrison
Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, Pennsylvania 17003

Dear Colonel Johnson:

It is with a great deal of pride that I express the sincere appreciation of the nation to members of the Officers' Wives' Club of Fort Indiantown Gap for their assistance to the Indochinese refugees. These people, who have lost a most treasured possession, identity with their homeland, are in need of all of the love and understanding possible to enable them to become a part of our great nation.

I am especially grateful for the numerous hours which have been devoted by the ladies in establishing and operating the clothing and library centers. The enthusiasm of the club has generated the interest of others from the surrounding communities in donating their time to this worthy cause.

As these refugees become integral parts of our communities, it is my hope that their neighbors will greet them with the same spirit of kindness demonstrated by the Officers' Wives Club of Fort Indiantown Gap.

Sincerely,

DRAFT

Mrs. Robert J. Casto
c/o US Army Garrison
Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, Pennsylvania 17003

Dear Mrs. Casto:

This is to express the gratitude of the nation to you for the many hours which you have devoted to the Indochinese refugees at Fort Indiantown Gap.

Your interest in the welfare of the refugees is an example of your deep concern for their needs as they resettle in our country. The many families you have worked with in the clothing center will, through you, always remember that in the United States there is kindness and understanding.

My sincere appreciation to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Norman H. Wampler
c/o US Army Garrison
Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, Pennsylvania 17003

Dear Mrs. Wampler:

On behalf of the nation, I wish to express appreciation to you for your assistance to the Vietnamese refugees at Fort Indiantown Gap. Your devotion of many hours of your time to establish and operate the clothing center is commendable.

I am grateful for your recognition of the importance of assisting in this important program, which through your efforts and the efforts of others in their volunteer work, will enable us to create a stronger nation by welcoming these people with open arms.

Your kindness, love and understanding to many, who will soon become members of our communities, is heartening to note. My sincere thanks.

Sincerely,



18 August 1975

INFORMATION OFFICE

FROM: Anne H. Horney *Anne H.*

TO: SMSgt Abel Araiza -- Drafts of three letters which we discussed are attached. Ladies of the Fort Indiantown Gap Officers' Wives Club, particularly Mrs. Wampler and Mrs. Casto, have spent many hours doing volunteer work with the refugees, in sorting and distributing thousands of pounds of donated clothing. Others are in the education phase of the program. A library center has been set up and each day the women go to the library and assist refugees in reading, pronunciation, definition and familiarizing them with American customs.

If it is possible to have letters for Colonel Johnson, Mrs. Wampler and Mrs. Casto from the President, I would appreciate if they would be sent to my office. The one for Colonel Johnson would be incorporated in a program which we are planning in conjunction with an International Women's Year observance.

Mrs. Wampler's husband is a lieutenant colonel, our Deputy Commander; Mrs. Casto's husband is a major, in charge of the Plans and Operations Division of the Industrial Operations Office. Both LTC Wampler and MAJ Casto will shortly be leaving the Army and if letters to their ladies are approved, they would be presented during farewell ceremonies.



AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE

FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH

1150 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

TELEPHONE 202: 296-5616

personal/confidential



Mr. Theodore Marrs
The White House
Washington, D.C.

September 29, 1975

Dear Ted;

Although a nasty case of flu prevented me from doing as much as I had hoped, I did have a long conversation with Julia Taft and in the past few days have contacted a considerable number of people involved in the program at various levels.

In order to ensure her cooperation, I promised Julia that I would confine my reports to her and her people.

There is, however, one matter which requires your attention. Because of the almost total emphasis on the part of the Task Force on getting the refugees out of the camps, there will be an enormous amount of follow up necessary after the Task Force goes out of existence on December 31. This follow up will entail the analysis of general problems as well as a vast amount of case work on the problems of individual refugees.

To resolve these matters honorably and well will require the recruitment of an extremely able and dedicated man to spend full time coordinating the follow up at HEW. It will also require considerable budgetary resources and continued White House support. A very selective approach should be adopted in transferring people from the Task Force to the HEW follow-up operation.

Sincerely:

Richard McCormack

P.S. Because of the abundant press criticism, Julia may be feeling a little defensive. A laudatory note from the President or from you would, I think, make her more receptive to subsequent tactical and operational suggestions from you and OMB.

October 1, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH

FROM: TED MARRS



The attached memo from Julia Taft explains the reason for the proposed letter from the President to Bob Sikes.



INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE FOR INDOCHINA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

September 24, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Theodore Marrs,
The White House

FROM: *Taft* Julia Vadala Taft, Director,
Interagency Task Force

SUBJECT: Thank You Letter to Congressman
Sikes

Attached is a draft Presidential Letter to Congressman Bob Sikes of Florida expressing appreciation for the fine support he gave during the time that Eglin Air Force Base served as one of the four reception centers for Indochinese refugees in the United States. As you may recall, at the outset Sikes was adamantly opposed to the program but reversed his public stance when he saw how much money it was funneling into his district and how responsive his constituents were to the refugees.

I would appreciate your review and final preparation for the President's signature if you deem it appropriate.

Attachment:
As stated.

SUGGESTED LETTER

Dear Bob:

During the past five months, I have watched closely the progress and operations of the Eglin Indochina Refugee Reception Center. I have been extremely impressed not only with the dedicated efforts of the thousands of military, civilian and voluntary agency personnel at the center, but also with the warm and generous outpouring of assistance to the refugees offered by you and your constituents.

Now that Eglin has closed, after having processed 10,000 refugees, I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your fine support of this major humanitarian initiative.

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford

Honorable Bob Sikes,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C. 20515

Interagency Task Force for Indochina Refugees

August 6, 1975

Dear Mr. Chen:

I have asked the Director of the Presidential Task Force on Refugees to evaluate the points in your July 28 letter and to determine what can be done.

My best personal wishes to you and my respectful regards to the Association for its noble efforts.

Sincerely,

Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. Robert Chen
President
Vietnam Chinese Benevolent Association
131 Mott Street
New York, New York 10013

August 5, 1975

Dear Ms. Taft:

The attached is self-explanatory.
Can Health, Education, and Welfare
help?

Sincerely,

Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President

Ms. Julia Taft
Director
Interagency Task Force on Resettlement
of Indochina Refugees
c/o State Department -- 2A-12
Washington, D.C. 20520

Enclosure: Robert Chen ltr. of July 28, 1975



INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE FOR INDOCHINA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

File

October 6, 1975



MEMORANDUM FOR: DR. THEODORE MARRS
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

I believe the attached letter from Mr. Robert Chen of the Vietnamese Chinese Benevolent Association which you forwarded to us has already been sent directly to Julia. I requested the HEW Task Force to respond to Mr. Chen and will ask them to forward their response to you for your records.

David A. Ford
Special Assistant to
the Director

Attachments:
As stated.

越南華僑留美互助總會

VIETNAM CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

Tel. (212) 226-3295
969-9428

131 Mott St. New York, N.Y. 10013
U. S. A.

Cable Address:
Robert Chen N.Y.

July 28 1975

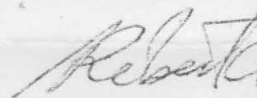
Dr. Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington D.C.

Dear Dr. Marrs:

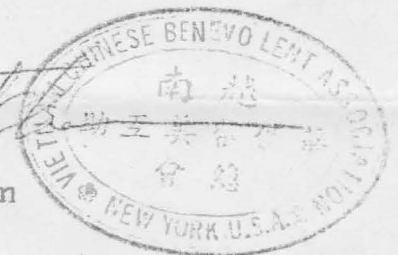
Thank you for your letter of July 18. We are most appreciative of your concern in our Association and of your generous offer in helping us. *

At the present, there are 3,500 Chinese-Vietnamese refugees in New York and it is our duty to help them with employment as well as housing problems. However, most of them have difficulty with English and have requested for a English training class. Our Association has thought of this long before and have seeked help from numerous places, without result. I hope that the Federal Government can see the necessity and the urgency of the training class. It is our sincere wish that we can work something out for the benefit of the refugees.

Sincerely,



Robert Chen
President



* 2821 in NY State

F.Y.E. Ted Marrs



AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE

FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH

1150 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

TELEPHONE 202 296-5616

Carl Fick



Oct. 12, 1975

Julia Taft
Task Force on Indochina
Universal North Building
1875 Connecticut Ave.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Julia;

I enjoyed very much talking with you. Unfortunately, a few hours after our conversation I became very ill and spent most of the next week in bed with the flu. Consequently my contribution to your effort has been considerably less than I had anticipated making.

I did however spend several days contacting people around the country and relayed the results of these conversations to Jerry Duane. He tells me that most of the problems have been addressed.

With the help of James Robinson of OMB I went through the various legal programs relating to affirmative action which might have useful application to the Vietnamese. We found virtually nothing that showed promise of facilitating the rapid employment of the Vietnamese refugees in any of the civil rights legislation. In fact, even the increased hiring of blacks in various government agencies was done under the aegis of the merit system. What happened was that the President simply passed the word to agencies which he felt had not hired sufficient blacks to start doing something about it. But it was all done rather informally. This is what will have to be done with regard to the Vietnamese, sort of an informal quota or preference system.

On the broader problem of getting Vietnamese hired by the private sector, your best bet is to contact Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, and the JCs at the national level and get articles written in their publications dealing with the unfortunate plight of the refugees and their need for sponsors and jobs. This may well have already occurred to you and your staff.

As you probably know, I have also done what I could to facilitate the showing of the excellent film on closing the gap and its sequel. My understanding is that Ted Marrs has a committment from the President of PBS to show both programs. I also understand from Sven Kraemer that other fund raising prospects appear very promising. But I do plan to keep an eye on this.

On the specific exemptions we discussed to facilitate hiring of the Vietnamese by the Pentagon either in the armed services or in sensitive contracting work, we got a very cool response-- even after some very high level contacts. I'm therefore not very optimistic about the viability of that course of action.

The permanent resident status for Vietnamese to enable them to be hired by the Government appears to me to be the most urgent and feasible of the courses of action now open to us. The White House Congressional Liaison Office should be asked to facilitate the progress of the Scott bill. Specifically, you should request them to speed up hearings in the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and to drum up some House sponsors to get simultaneous action on the other side of the Capitol.

Let me know if there are some specific other things you would like done. But given the limited time I have available at this point, having lost that entire week, I'm probably going to be less useful to you than your regular employees.

Very best wishes;



Richard McCormack



AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE

FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH

1150 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

TELEPHONE 202: 296-5616

102



Dr. Theodore Marrs
The White House
Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: December 17, 1975

Time:

FOR ACTION:

cc (for information):

Bill Baroody
Brent Scowcroft



FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Thursday, December 18 Time: 2 P.M.

SUBJECT:

Appreciation Letters regarding handling of Indochina Refugees and to Julia Taft and to Secretary Rumsfeld.

ACTION REQUESTED:

- For Necessary Action
- For Your Recommendations
- Prepare Agenda and Brief
- Draft Reply
- For Your Comments
- Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Concur

J. M. ...

Called in by phone 12-18-75

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

K. R. COLE, JR.
For the President

*LWJB has seen**

E WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Julia:

As you and your colleagues on the Interagency Task Force for Indochina complete your important work, I want to commend you for your outstanding performance in bringing the resettlement of more than 128,000 Indochinese refugees to a successful conclusion.

That difficult and challenging undertaking reflected the American spirit of charity in its finest sense. The success of that effort required the dedication, skill, and cooperation of many men and women of goodwill in both public and private life, to whom our Nation owes its appreciation. Your superb leadership was vital in this extraordinary effort, and I want to extend my own personal and deeply felt thanks to you for a job for which you can take great personal and professional satisfaction.

Please express my gratitude as well to those associated with the Interagency Task Force and the private voluntary organizations who contributed so importantly to the resettlement. I would appreciate it if you would also accord special recognition to those individuals who served with distinction.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Julia Vadala Taft
Director
Interagency Task Force for Indochina
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

E WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Secretary:

As you know, more than 128,000 Indochinese refugees have now been resettled. The extraordinary contributions of United States military personnel were essential to the success of that difficult and challenging undertaking, and I would like to extend my appreciation through you to them for those contributions.

I also would like you to assure that outstanding service by individual military personnel in the evacuation and resettlement of the refugees be recognized by appropriate awards available to the Secretary of Defense and military departments.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Donald Rumsfeld
Secretary of Defense
Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 23, 1975



MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CONNOR

FROM: BOBBIE GREENE KILBERG

SUBJECT: Presidential Recognition for Personnel from
Indochina Refugee Interagency Task Force

Attached you will find a memorandum from Julia Taft to the President dated November 11 in which she seeks Presidential recognition for personnel who have assisted the Indochinese refugee resettlement program. This memorandum seems to have bounced from pillar to post within the White House, and Julia sent me a copy last week and asked whether I could assist her in getting it moving again. After a number of discussions, she has agreed to alter her recommendations to read as follows:

1. Presidential certificates of appreciation and Presidential letters to be given to approximately 30 individuals, including:
 - Top policy and program personnel at Task Force Headquarters;
 - Those senior Agency representatives to the Interagency Task Force who were instrumental in coordinating their respective agencies' participation;
 - Senior Civilian Coordinators and Senior Military Commanders at the reception centers.
2. Presidential letters to about 200 individuals who served on or with the Task Force with distinction for at least 120 days, including:

- Interagency Staff Members of the Task Force in the reception centers and at Headquarters;
 - Heads of voluntary agencies and key Volag personnel at the reception centers.
3. Military Humanitarian Ribbon for all servicemen who served 30 days or more.
- I have talked to Alan Woods about this and am sending him a copy of Julia's November 11 memorandum. He will discuss the possibility of a ribbon with her.

The revised recommendations are strongly supported by Ted Marrs, Paul O'Neill and Barry Roth. The Refugee Task Force undertook and accomplished an almost impossible job for the Ford Administration, and I believe its workers deserve the highest possible recognition. Ted, Paul and I would be happy to discuss this further with you.

cc: Ted Marrs ✓
Paul O'Neill

File

INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE FOR INDOCHINA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

November 11, 1975



MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: *Julia Vadala Taft* Julia Vadala Taft, Director,
Interagency Task Force for
Indochina Refugees

SUBJECT: Presidential Recognition for
Personnel Who Have Assisted the
Refugee Resettlement Program

As you know, more than 128,000 Indochinese refugees have now been resettled, and we are hopeful that we can complete the mission for which the Task Force was established in the near future.

I have been profoundly impressed with the dedication and fine performance of the members of the Task Force. Not only are they some of the most capable people the Federal agencies could provide, but they have been among the hardest working and least applauded employees in the United States Government. We expect the final contingent of staff members to return to their parent agencies in January. Since this operation could not have succeeded without the combined talents of everyone associated with the program, I believe we ought to make appropriate expressions of our gratitude to all of them. I furthermore believe that some form of Presidential recognition would be appropriate since the Task Force was created at your initiative.

The thousands of military, civilian, and voluntary personnel involved in the program have fulfilled a multitude of roles and levels of responsibility. For this reason, I would recommend a graduated awards system along the following lines:

1. Presidential Citation and Letter:

This award could be given to about 30 people including:

- Top policy and program personnel at Task Force Headquarters;
- Those senior Agency representatives to the Interagency Task Force who were instrumental in coordinating their respective agencies' participation;
- Senior Civilian Coordinators and Senior Military Commanders at the reception centers.

2. Certificate of Commendation Signed by the President in Recognition of Outstanding Service:

This award could be given to about 200 people who served with distinction for at least 120 days including:

- Interagency Staff Members of the Task Force in the reception centers and at Headquarters;
- Heads of voluntary agencies and key Volag personnel at the reception centers.

3. Military Humanitarian Ribbon for All Servicemen Who Served 30 Days or More

I will forward a separate recommendation to you on this proposal for recognition.

In addition to the above, an Interagency Task Force "Certificate of Appreciation" will be given to each person detailed from his or her parent agency who assisted the refugee program for at least 30 days. The certificate will be co-signed by the Director and by the Secretary of the appropriate Department.

In cases of superior individual service, I have asked the appropriate Cabinet official or Agency head to recognize the person through the awards system of the individual's parent agency.

Date: January 22, 1976

Time:

FOR ACTION:

James Lynn
Bill Baroody
 Bob Orben

cc (for information):



FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Friday, January 23

Time: 3 P.M.

SUBJECT:

Memorandum from Julia Vadala Taft to
 James E. Connor -- Letters of Appreciation
 from the President to key Federal personnel
 who contributed to successful completion of
 refugee resettlement program.

ACTION REQUESTED:

 For Necessary Action For Your Recommendations Prepare Agenda and Brief Draft Reply For Your Comments Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

It is hoped that this will be the last time that this subject
 is staffed to you for comments -- We did think you should
 see the final proposal.

Connor
Memo
by phone

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a
 delay in submitting the required material, please
 telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

James E. Connor
 For the President



INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE FOR INDOCHINA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

JAN 21 1976

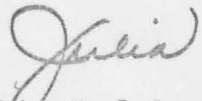
MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE JAMES CONNOR

Thank you for arranging Presidential letters of appreciation for key Federal personnel who contributed in a major way to the successful completion of the refugee resettlement program.

Enclosed are three suggested draft letters with appropriate recipients. These letters cover key personnel (1) who managed activities at various reception centers; (2) who worked with me at Task Force Headquarters; (3) who were principal mobilizers of personnel and resources within their respective agencies in support of the program objectives.

While the listings may appear to be extensive, it is important to point out that over 20,000 Federal employees including military were involved in the program. It is indeed a tribute to the numerous Departments and agencies that they were willing and able to respond so cooperatively and effectively in this massive effort. It dramatically demonstrates what is possible when Presidential leadership and priority is focused on a national objective. It might be a nice gesture for the President to mention his appreciation at the next Cabinet Meeting for the responsiveness and cooperative spirit in which the Federal agencies carried out the assigned tasks.

Thanks so much for your help. If there are any questions, I can be reached in HEW at 245-6461.


Julia Vadala Taft
Director, Interagency Task Force
for Indochina Refugees

Enclosures

LETTER NUMBER 1
(CAMP OPERATIONS)



Dear _____:

I wish you to know of my personal appreciation for the important contribution you have made to the Indochinese refugee resettlement program.

As a result of your efforts more than 130,000 people who had to flee their homelands in Southeast Asia have been helped to make a new beginning in America. The success of that humanitarian effort required the dedication, skill, and cooperation of thousands of men and women of goodwill in both public and private life.

Your role in assisting in this highly successful resettlement program at one of the Refugee Reception Centers merits special recognition and the gratitude of those who managed the program, of the refugees who were helped by it, and the American people in whose name you helped fulfill our responsibility as a Nation.

Please accept my personal thanks for your outstanding and dedicated service in this endeavor.

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTE: Following list of AID personnel will have the same address as provided below:

Agency for International Development
320 21st Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20523

Ms. Anne W. Henshaw	Mr. Paul A. Daly
Mr. Ira T. Carr	Mr. Richard M. Thacher
Mr. Walter Coles, Jr.	Mr. Christopher D. Crowley
Mrs. Evelyn M. Rancher	Mr. Robert D. Judy
Mr. Morris M. McDaniel	Mr. Melvin R. Chatman
Mr. J. D. Hampton	Mr. Richard E. Flaspohler
Mr. Thomas C. Irvin	Mr. William E. Paupe
Mr. Edmund McWilliams	Mr. Jack Faircloth
Mr. Joseph E. Gettier	Mr. Peter S. Flynn
Mr. Averill L. Christian	Mrs. Audrey M. Goodenough
Mr. James A. Schill	Mr. Joseph W. Jacobs
Mr. William B. Erdahl	Mr. William A. Mashburn
Mr. Henry B. Cushing	Mr. Robert B. Metcalf
Mr. Marion L. Kellogg	Mr. Willie C. Saulters
Mr. Lester J. Gottlieb	Miss Margaret M. P. Tierney
Mr. C. Harvey Doughty	Mr. Robert M. Traister
Mr. William C. Luken	Mr. Robert M. Lanigan

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Mr. Donald E. Witteaker
Assistant Regional Director for Financial Management
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
1200 Main Tower Building
Dallas, Texas 75202

Mr. Stuart H. Clarke
Regional Director
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
1200 Main Tower Building
Dallas, Texas 75202

Mr. Ralph Rogers
Supervisory Social Service Program Specialist
Office of the Regional Commissioner, Social and
Rehabilitation Service
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
1200 Main Tower Building
Dallas, Texas 75202

Mr. Frank Derville
Assistant Regional Director
Accounting and Reporting Branch
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
1200 Main Tower Building
Dallas, Texas 75202

Mr. Dan Sprague
Deputy Regional Director
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Federal Office Building
50 Fulton Street
San Francisco, California 94102

Mr. Tom Ortiz
Regional Consultant for Disease Control
Public Health Service
Federal Building, Room 11037
1961 Stout Street
Denver, Colorado 80202

Mr. Richard Telling
Public Affairs Officer
Office of the Regional Commissioner
Social Security Administration
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
50 Seventh Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (Cont.)

Mr. Robert Johnson
Director, Office of Manpower
Room 2534
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
400 6th Street, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20201

Mr. Michael A. De Martino
Computer Systems Analyst
Room 2L24, Operations Building
Social Security Administration
Baltimore, Maryland 21235

Mr. Joseph Martini
Program Evaluation Specialist
Office of the Regional Commissioner
Social Security Administration
Room 8370
P.O. Box 13716
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

Miss Clare Wyeth
Clinical Nurse
CDC Processing
Building 116
Fort Indiantown Gap
Andrew, Pennsylvania 17003

Mr. John Stevenson
Assistant District Manager
Social Security Administration
170 North High Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Mr. Charles F. Cain
Deputy Regional Director
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Peachtree 7th Building
50 Seventh Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Lieutenant Colonel Domenick Muffi, USMCR (Ret)
2265 Lone Oak Lane
Vista, California 92085

Lieutenant Colonel Arthur P. Brill, USMC
Company B Marine Corps Base
Camp S. D. Butler
FPO Seattle, Washington, 98773

Colonel George A. Merrill, USMC
Headquarters Marine Corps Base
Camp Pendleton, California 93055

Captain Jean-Jacques Gunning, MC, USN
Director of Clinical Services
U.S. Navy Regional Medical Center
Camp Pendleton, California 92055

Major James M. Grimshaw, USA
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment
1st Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group (ABN)
Fort Bragg, North Carolina 28307

Colonel Bruno Eisen, MC, USA
Commander
Ireland Army Hospital
Fort Knox, Kentucky 40121

Lieutenant Colonel John D. Vickery, USAF
Assistant Director of Operations
96 Bomb Wing
Dyess Air Force Base, Texas 79607

Captain Elisabeth Shattner, USAF
U.S. Air Force Special Operations School
Hurlburt Air Force Base, Florida 32544

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. George H. Goss
7 Archer Lane
Woodstock, New York 12498

Mr. Francis J. Van Damm
6805 Baron Road
McLean, Virginia 22101

Miss Phyllis A. Young
Writer-Editor
Office of Media Services (PA/MS)
Bureau of Public Affairs
Room 4831
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Mr. Gary C. Larson
Pox 10
FPO New York, New York 09527

Mr. George Warren, Jr.
Refugee and Migration Officer
Office of Humanitarian Affairs
Room 7802 NS
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Mr. Brooks Hierstein
Assistant Regional Commissioner for Enforcement
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service
Twin Cities, Minnesota 55111

Mr. Donald C. Day
Associate Regional Commissioner
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service
Federal Building
Burlington, Vermont 05401

Mr. Troy Adams
District Director
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service
New Federal Building
701 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Mr. Donald M. Cameron
Senior Border Patrol Agent
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service
New Federal Building
701 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Mr. Durward E. Powell
Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Inspections
Room 7112
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service
425 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20536

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mr. William B. Cheyne
Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
Office of Program and Technical Support
555 Griffin Square Building
Dallas, Texas 75202

Mr. Lloyd A. Romero
Department of Labor
Office of the Regional Director
3535 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Mr. John Reid
Fellow
Center for International Affairs
Harvard University
6 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Mr. Lawrence B. Flood
Chief, Vietnamese Service
Voice of America
United States Information Agency
Washington, D. C. 20547

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Henry Smith
Housing and Management Officer
Housing Management Division
Philadelphia Regional Office
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Room 922, Curtis Building
6th and Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Ralph M. Wagoner
Personal Property Representative
General Services Administration
Federal Supply Service
Headquarters, USARGO (PROV)
APO San Francisco, California 96248

Ft. SMITH ARKANSAS LOCAL ATTORNEY

Mr. Harold Huffman
2500 North 38th Street
Fort Smith, Arkansas 72901

LETTER NUMBER 2
(INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE)

PRESIDENTIAL LETTER OF APPRECIATION--LETTER NUMBER 2 (Interagency Task Force)

Dear _____:

I wish you to know of my personal appreciation for the important contribution you have made to the Indochinese refugee resettlement program.

As a result of your efforts more than 130,000 people who had to flee their homelands in Southeast Asia have been helped to make a new beginning in America. The success of that humanitarian effort required the dedication, skill, and cooperation of thousands of men and women of goodwill in both public and private life.

Your role as a key staff member of the Interagency Task Force for Indochinese Refugees merits special recognition for a job well done. On behalf of the refugees you assisted and on behalf of the American people in whose name you helped fulfill our responsibility as a Nation, please accept my personal thanks and gratitude for your outstanding and dedicated service.

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. James H. Hall
Economics Course
Foreign Service Institute (SA-3)
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Mr. Dan J. Jordan
Personnel Technician
PER/CDA/FS/EA
Room 2332A
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Mr. Parker Borg
Area Studies
Foreign Service Institute (SA-3)
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Mr. E. Avery Adams
Office of the Deputy Director of
Personnel for Management
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Mr. Walker W. Smith
Office of the Coordinator for
Humanitarian Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Mr. Andrew F. Antippas
Special Assistant
Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Mr. Jere Broh-Kahn
Chief, Lao Refugee Branch
Office of Refugee Migration Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

DEPARTMENT OF STATE (Cont.)

Mr. Robert F. Dorr
Refugee and Migration Officer
Office of Humanitarian Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Mrs. Joanna W. Martin
Deputy Chief, Vietnam/Cambodia Branch
Office of Refugee Migration Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Mrs. Judith J. Chavchavadze
Refugee Migration Officer
Office of the Coordinator
for Humanitarian Affairs (D/HA)
Room 7802
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Mr. James D. Whitten
Program Officer for Pakistan
Bureau of Cultural and Educational
Affairs (CU/NEA)
Room 4419
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Ms. Leigh L. Morse
Foreign Service Institute (SA-3)
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Mr. Michael W. Carr
Bangkok
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTE: Following list of AID personnel will have the same address as provided below:

Agency for International Development
320 21st Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20523

Miss Dorothy M. Paquette

Mr. Peter W. Askin

Mr. Leonard Maynard

Mr. William J. Ackerman

Mr. John A. Wiess

Mr. Norman M. Rosner

Mr. Joseph S. Jenkins

Mr. Steven C. Kinsley

Mrs. Margaret T. Brasile

Mr. Steven C. Shepley



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Mr. David A. Ford
Executive Assistant to the Assistant
Secretary for Legislation
Room 5455, HEW-North Building
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D. C. 20201

Mrs. Virginia M. Banks
Office of the Under Secretary
Room 5262, HEW-North Building
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D. C. 20201

Mr. William Dickson
Director, Division of Planning and Evaluation
Room 1081, HEW-North Building
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D. C. 20201

Mr. George L. Jenkins
Director, Teleprocessing Support Branch
Room 1615, HEW-North Building
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D. C. 20201

Mr. Huly Bray
Special Projects Officer
Building 1, Room 313
National Institutes of Health
9000 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Mr. Bernard E. Kelly
Regional Director
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Arcade Plaza
1321 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98108

Mr. Lawrence L. McDonough
Acting Director
HEW Indochina Task Force
Room 4455, HEW-North Building
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D. C. 20201

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (Cont.)

Miss Robin Pasquarella
Special Assistant to the Under Secretary
Room 5262, HEW-North Building
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D. C. 20201

Miss Nguyen Thi Hue
Problem Referrals Unit
HEW Indochina Task Force
Room 601, SA-12
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Miss Trinh Ngoc Dung
Problem Referrals Unit
HEW Indochina Task Force
Room 601, SA-12
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Miss Tran Thi Kim Dung
Problem Referrals Unit
HEW Indochina Task Force
Room 601, SA-12
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Mr. Dang Van De
c/o Associate Regional Commissioner
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
1114 Commerce Street
Dallas, Texas 75202

Mr. Tran Ngoc Thoi
Problem Referrals Unit
HEW Indochina Task Force
Room 601, SA-12
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Miss Carolyn F. Hellman
4701 Willard Ave., Apt. 535
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (Cont.)

Mrs. Jean H. Faught
Office of News and Publications
HEW Indochina Task Force
Room 601, SA-12
Washington, D. C. 20520

Mrs. Anne G. Pepper
Office of News and Publications
HEW Indochina Task Force
Room 601, SA-12
Washington, D. C. 20520

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Lieutenant Colonel Marvin L. McDonald, Jr., USA
Military Support Division
Operations Directorate
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans
Headquarters, Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C. 20310

Colonel Robert L. Drudik, USA
Readiness Division
Operations Directorate
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans
Headquarters, Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C. 20310

Lieutenant Colonel Harry T. Johnson, USA
The Council of Review Boards
Headquarters, Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C. 20310

Commander James W. Drinnon, Jr., SC, USN
Military Traffic Management Command
5611 Columbia Pike
Falls Church, Virginia 20315

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (Cont.)

Mr. Raymond F. DuBois
Special Assistant to the Secretary
of the Army
Office of the Secretary of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C. 20310

Colonel Gerald S. Rose, USA
Logistics Directorate
Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C. 20310

Mr. Jerry D. Duane
Naval Supply Systems Command
Department of the Navy
Washington, D. C. 20376

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Mr. Paul L. Good
702 7th Street, N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Mr. Peter P. Bielak
5516 Trent Street
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015

Mr. Dion Anderson
1969 Biltmore Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Miss Adrienne W. Redulovic
Office of News and Publications
HEW Indochina Task Force
Room 604, SA-12
Department of State
Washington, D C. 20520

Mr. Nguyen Van Minh
Office of News and Publications
HEW Indochina Task Force
Room 604, SA-12
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Melvin F. Flaherty
6634 Locust Street
Falls Church, Virginia 22046

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Roger C. Adams
Criminal Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Ms. Gwen L. Zuares
Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
Office of Field Operations
601 D Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20210

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Jack Fay
Program Analyst
Office of Publically Assisted Housing
Room 6130
Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20410

LETTER NUMBER 3
(AGENCY MOBILIZER)

Dear _____:

I wish you to know of my personal appreciation for the important contribution you have made to the Indochinese refugee resettlement program.

As a result of your efforts more than 130,000 people who had to flee their homelands in Southeast Asia have been helped to make a new beginning in America. The success of that humanitarian effort required the dedication, skill, and cooperation of thousands of men and women of goodwill in both public and private life.

Your role in mobilizing the resources [of your agency] to assist the resettlement program merits special recognition and the gratitude of those who managed the program, of the refugees who were helped by it, and the American people in whose name you helped fulfill our responsibility as a Nation.

Please accept my personal thanks for your outstanding and dedicated service in this endeavor.

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford



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List	List of Presidential Letter of Appreciation (5 pages)	c. 1975	A

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