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STATE OF WASHINGTON

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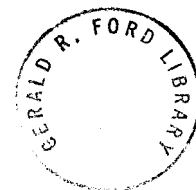
VIETNAMESE

REFUGEE

ASSISTANCE

PROGRAM

DANIEL J. EVANS
GOVERNOR



STATE OF WASHINGTON
VIETNAMESE REFUGEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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STATE OF WASHINGTON
VIETNAMESE REFUGEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

In late April, Governor Daniel Evans was contacted by the United States State Department about the possible relocation and resettlement of Vietnamese refugees in the State of Washington. The refugees were among several thousand being temporarily housed at Camp Pendleton, California. The Governor had previously indicated the state's willingness to participate in the refugee resettlement effort and, at a scheduled news briefing on May 8, 1975, announced his intention to bring 500 Vietnamese refugees into the State of Washington for assistance and permanent placement.

Before making his formal announcement, Governor Evans appointed the director of the Washington State Department of Emergency Services overall coordinator of the state program. Utilizing existing Department of Emergency Services (DES) personnel, the project coordinator began laying the groundwork for the arrival of Washington's "new citizens."

Three Washington State agencies became directly involved in the resettlement of Vietnamese refugees. The Department of Emergency Services assumed the responsibility for maintaining and coordinating the newly created Vietnamese Assistance Program. The Department of Social and Health Services was designated by DES to process refugee families for economic and social needs and coordinate the sponsorship program. The Department of Employment Security was called upon to interview

previously employed refugees for complete employment history evaluation, possible job placement and general career counseling once sponsorship was secured.

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

The chief for the Department of Emergency Services, Disaster Relief Division, was appointed by the overall coordinator to direct the organization and administration of the state Vietnamese Resettlement Program. (See attachment #1.)

L. Dean Brown, director of the President's Indochina Interagency Task Force, informed the Governor by telegram that all costs to the state for resettlement, to include health, income maintenance and social services, would be reimbursed by the federal government.

The director and his immediate staff control all purchases and contracts for the center (e.g., food, supplies, vehicles, etc.).

One of the most important immediate decisions was choosing a suitable site for the assistance center with adjacent housing facilities for the refugees. A National Guard facility at Camp Murray near Tacoma, Washington, was selected for the center, primarily for its central location. Temporary living units were made available to the refugees by refurbishing 13 cottages, designed to house a maximum of 125 persons. The cottages are located approximately 1/2 mile from the center offices in a quiet, wooded setting. The living area is located away from the center to avoid creating the sort of large and unwieldy "holding area" that is found in other refugee camps and to ensure that

closer, more personal attention is given to each refugee. A cafeteria, dispensary, recreation area and clothing bank are also located within the living area.

The living area is supervised by a "camp director" and a small staff to assist the refugee families throughout their temporary stay at Camp Murray. The living area personnel consult with refugees on specific problems of resettlement, work with kitchen personnel to assure Vietnamese input on all meals, handle maintenance of the living area and keep unauthorized persons out of the area.

Clothing is a most important need to most of the refugees entering the state. Shoes and infants' and children's clothing seem to be in greatest demand. The Salvation Army, working in cooperation with other volunteer agencies, established a clothing bank near the living area to meet their most immediate needs.

Meals are another important area of concern. DES personnel work closely with the cooks to check key details (e.g., specific type of rice and seasonings). The Vietnamese women have been very helpful in consulting on the meals that are prepared.

Particular attention has been given to the privacy of Vietnamese entering the State of Washington. The Department of Emergency Services stationed a security officer at the entrance and exit of the living area. Persons without appropriate passes will not be allowed inside the area, including news media personnel (see attachment #2).



Refugees arrive in the state on commercial air flights from California. They are greeted by representatives from the American Red Cross and DES interpreters who direct the refugees to a waiting chartered bus for the 30-minute ride to Camp Murray from Seattle-Tacoma Airport.

The Red Cross coordinates the activities of all the volunteer agencies that are involved in the Vietnamese Assistance Program. Red Cross staff persons also assist the refugees in locating missing relatives and close friends. The YMCA provides recreational activities at the living area and supervises children whose parents are being processed through the center.

Emergency Services personnel work closely with the Red Cross and county health authorities to meet the medical needs of refugees at Camp Murray. In the camp dispensary refugees can get counseling on family planning, well-child examinations, dental hygiene and medical assistance from trained volunteers. A registered nurse was employed by DES to staff the dispensary and coordinate medical dossiers for each refugee. The dossiers are then integrated into the social service delivery process once placement has been attained.

The Washington State Council of Churches established a resettlement network to ensure information sharing among church groups. The WSCC has been most effective in helping to find sponsors for larger refugee families and providing necessary resources (e.g., cooking utensils, furniture) to families that have been placed. DES staff

provide updated information on family placements and specific needs to the council on a regular basis.

Minimizing physical and cultural isolation for the refugees once settled in local communities is one of the program's most important long-term objectives. An Asian-American Information and Counseling Section was established in the Vietnamese Assistance Center to help refugees identify resources within the Asian Community. The Asian-American Section is staffed cooperatively by representatives from several Asian organizations and bilingual DES personnel. Working with Asian-American staff, the refugees can obtain accurate information on classes in English as a second language, sponsors to provide cultural information and counseling for the refugee and his sponsor.

The Asian-American Section, in many respects, can be to the refugee an independent source for needs assessment. Personnel from the section work to keep lines of communication between refugees and center staff open and accessible.

The Asian organizations working in the section intend to assist the refugees in long-term resettlement long after the Vietnamese Assistance Center is closed, although their resources are very limited.

A Vietnamese Service Center was established in Seattle by DES to provide a central meeting place for all Vietnamese citizens living

in the Seattle area. The center has regular English instruction (beginning and intermediate levels), a 24-hour crisis line, a Summer Youth Work Study Program, and some available short-term housing.

Meeting the educational needs of Vietnamese refugees is one of the most important comprehensive goals of the state resettlement effort. Department of Emergency Services staff have identified current educational needs as follows:

1. A pre-school program for children ages 6-14 prior to their entry into the public school system in September;
2. A program for the public school systems during the academic year 1975-76;
3. Preparatory English classes for age group 15-25 for entry into state universities and colleges;
4. Adult English classes for consumer and community education and courses in English as a second language.

Utilizing existing school facilities, a statewide program to provide language skills and preliminary reading for ages 6-14 is scheduled to begin no later than July 7, 1975. Coordination for the effort will be handled by DES working in cooperation with the Washington State Superintendent of Public Instruction office. Initial instruction for the program will be provided by volunteer teachers qualified in English as a second language and bilingual skills. Teachers in the program will be supported by local Asian-American groups.

An agreement has been made with Washington State's Public Broadcasting affiliate, KCTS (Channel 9, Seattle) to produce an orientation video presentation for use by schools throughout the state at the beginning of the fall term. The presentation will emphasize consumer education, cultural needs and the necessity for community support and encouragement for the Vietnamese. An educational television series is also being planned for English as a second language designed for Vietnamese unable to attend regular classes.

A Vietnamese Education Resource and Information Section has been established at Camp Murray to develop a more comprehensive program covering all planned and existing Vietnamese related educational programs in the state. The section is designed to prevent duplication, handle inquiries and deal with problems.

A pilot project has been launched to assist Vietnamese interested in entering colleges and universities in learning English as a second language. The course will be taught over an eight-week period and involve some 30 Vietnamese. Several colleges have expressed an interest in developing similar programs within their geographical areas when funding is available.

A public information officer is important to the overall program development and visibility. An information coordinator was assigned out of the Governor's office to work with news media representatives, to provide accurate information concerning camp procedures, make information available on placements and camp population and act as a spokesman for the resettlement effort.

News representatives in Washington State have been very cooperative in providing coverage to meet the crucial needs of sponsorship recruitment and in defining program objectives.

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Specially assigned caseworkers and other staff persons were stationed at Camp Murray to work with Vietnamese refugee families and potential American sponsors to ensure meaningful placement in the community. The DSHS role in the Washington State Vietnamese Assistance project is to assist in the recruitment of refugees from Camp Pendleton for participation in the state program, recruitment and screening of sponsors to assist the Vietnamese in resettlement, and processing of the Vietnamese at the assistance center to determine specific social and economic needs.

Recruitment of Refugees

Once the formal announcement of refugee resettlement was made by the Governor, two staff representatives were assigned to Camp Pendleton to assist in the processing of the 500 refugees that would eventually arrive in Washington State. An invitation was issued by the state's representatives to refugees quartered in one of the eight "tent cities" established at Camp Pendleton. Within two hours, well over 1000 refugees had applied for permanent placement in Washington State. An entry form was created for refugee families expressing a desire to participate in the program and relocate in the State of Washington. The form was designed to elicit information for use in processing once the family reached their temporary facilities at

Camp Murray. The entry form requested the following background information:

1. Names of family members and other individuals requesting permanent placement in Washington State;
2. The sex, age and relationship to applicant of each individual listed on the application form;
3. Educational attainment, occupation and vocational skills of each adult, or grade in school or college of each child or young adult;
4. Degree of fluency in English, French and Chinese of each individual listed on the application form;
5. Financial status of each family unit;
6. Health care needs of individuals listed on the form.

The selection of 500 of the 1000 applicants was made at random by state staff personnel assigned to Camp Pendleton. Plans were immediately made to begin transporting the refugees into the state in groups of 100. However, the length of time taken to obtain security clearance from Camp Pendleton for the refugees has prevented the state from bringing in the larger groups.

Recruitment and Evaluation of Sponsorship Offers

Each Vietnamese family receives an American sponsoring family or organization before its departure from Camp Murray. Sponsors for the Vietnamese are being recruited through comprehensive use of the news media, to include public service announcements, and contacts with

churches, service organizations, labor unions and other community interest groups. Sponsors are being recruited for the program to meet specific needs of adjustment for the Vietnamese as they settle permanently in the state. Potential sponsors are asked to apply at local public assistance offices to ensure thorough screening and evaluation. "Home Study Interview" forms were distributed to local public assistance offices throughout the state and local administrators were asked to designate a staff person to process each incoming sponsorship offer.

The "Home Study Interview" is designed to present a clear view to the potential sponsor of his moral responsibility to a refugee family. The caseworker discusses specific needs including transportation, housing, employment and general on-going consultation with the Vietnamese throughout the resettlement period. The caseworker determines the validity of the sponsorship offer and the completed interview form is mailed directly to Camp Murray for sponsor-refugee match.

The types of sponsorships needed are:

1. Those that provide complete support; i.e., subsistence, housing assistance and employment;
2. Moral support -- taking the role of a friend in helping to locate employment, housing and community resources;
3. Contributions of specific goods and/or services.

Individual Washington families as well as community organizations are encouraged to sponsor Vietnamese refugees in resettlement. In many instances a community group can provide more direct assistance to a larger Vietnamese family during the resettlement process. Sponsorship offers are also accepted by DSHS staff stationed at Camp Murray, although the sponsorship inquiry is immediately referred to the nearest local public assistance office for the Home Study Interview.

Assistance Center Processing to Determine Social and Economic Needs

The morning following their arrival in Washington State, refugees are given a complete orientation to the DSHS/Employment Security activities that take place at the Vietnamese Assistance Center. The orientation is conducted by staff persons fluent in Vietnamese to ensure complete understanding by the "new citizens." Several Vietnamese refugees have been employed by the center to serve as interpreters and assist in the interviewing of families. A thorough description of state demographics and the nature of the sponsorship role in resettlement is also discussed. Each refugee family is assigned an interviewing schedule for public assistance, employment counseling and sponsorship at the conclusion of the orientation.

Refugees with insufficient incomes or resources to meet their needs can apply for direct assistance (financial, medical and related social services) at the Vietnamese Assistance Center. According to their schedules, refugee families are interviewed by Social and Health

Services caseworkers and Welfare Eligibility examiners during a one-hour confidential interview. Eligible refugees receive a one-month's income maintenance grant and six months of medical coverage upon departure from the camp with their sponsors. They are also given the address and telephone number of the public assistance office nearest their sponsor's home and advised to make an immediate application for participation in the Food Stamp Program.

Each public assistance office has a designated caseworker to assist the refugee family during its resettlement in the community. Refugees are encouraged to contact the public assistance office if any problem should arise.

Once the evaluation component is completed by DSHS and a one-hour interview held with Employment Security, refugees meet with sponsorship counselors to determine the type of sponsor required to meet their specific needs.

Before the sponsor-refugee matching process begins, sponsorship counselors determine specific needs such as (1) geographic and labor market preference and (2) preference for locating near a particular refugee family or ethnic or religious group.

With the refugee family's preferences outlined, the sponsorship counselor begins examining the index of approved sponsor referrals that correspond to the size of the family in need of placement. Sponsors meeting the appropriate labor market and geographical, ethnic or religious preferences of the refugee family are selected and shown to the refugee and a match is suggested.

If the refugee family finds no objections to the suggested match, the potential sponsor is contacted and the information contained in his dossier (submitted by the local public assistance office) is verified. Arrangements are made with the sponsor to accept the arrival of the refugee family within 48 hours of initial contact, or, at either the refugee's or the sponsor's request, a visitation pending a final decision is arranged. Arrangements are made for the refugee family to receive a public assistance warrant at 4 p.m. on the day of departure or within 24 hours, unless the family is not eligible and can maintain on its own assets.

Transportation is made available to the refugee family from Camp Murray to the sponsor's home. The local public assistance office will be in contact with the refugee family within 48 hours of arrival in the community to ensure a smooth transition. A home visit will be made by the designated caseworker within 7 days.

In all cases it has been made very clear that the sponsor has no legal responsibility for the refugee; however, the sponsor does assume a moral obligation to assist the refugee in resettlement. Sponsors may also designate a time frame during which sponsorship will be assumed.

Throughout the refugee placement period, caseworkers from Camp Murray and staff persons from local public assistance offices have been making in-home visits to refugee families and their sponsors. The follow-up visits have shown that most of the placements thus far

made in the state effort have been viable and without incident. Caseworkers conducting the follow-up interviews utilize a questionnaire designed to bring out problems in communication, housing, employment referral and family service needs.

A significant majority of the refugees currently at the camp and those who are awaiting transfer from Camp Pendleton are skilled administrators, craftsmen, professionals and clerical support personnel. It is not anticipated that they will remain on assistance for an extended period of time.

Visits were made by a Vietnamese interpreter and a social service caseworker to the first 350 refugees and their sponsors to ascertain specific problems in settlement and progress thus far. The compiled results of the interviews are as follows:

Number of families placed (6-12-75)	55
Number of families visited	51 (93% of total)
Number of sponsors	46
Number of refugees in families visited	242
Number of families with one or more members employed	15 (30%)
Number of families presently in independent housing	17 (33%)
Number of families receiving public assistance grants	36 (70%)
Number of families expressing a need for English and vocational education	51 (100%)
Number of families expressing satisfaction with the program	51 (100%)



WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Refugees seeking employment in Washington are being thoroughly interviewed by Employment Security (ES) staff counselors assigned to the Assistance Center during the resettlement effort. ES personnel maintain control over job orders coming into the center, work with employers in establishing on-going employment for refugees, assist in the development of employment training programs for refugees, and assist refugees in preparing job applications and resumés.

Upon completion of processing through the Department of Social and Health Services section, those refugees concerned with employment are interviewed by an employment counselor at the center. During the interview the refugee's educational background, employment interest and employment experience are discussed and evaluated for application in the state.

At the time of the interview, if a specific job does exist that corresponds to the skills of the refugee, arrangements are made to have the refugee meet with the potential employer. However, employers usually ask for several interviews spaced several days apart, and, by arranging employment interviews prior to sponsorship, the refugee could find himself with a potential job in one part of the state and a sponsor in another area. Clear lines of communication between ES personnel and those working on sponsorship are kept open to deal with conflicts as they arise.

A Vietnamese employment application (see attachment #3), with appropriate English translation, is forwarded to the local Employment Security office nearest the sponsor's home when the refugee leaves Camp Murray. The local ES office contacts the refugee once settled and a follow-up form is sent to Camp Murray. The local office also contacts the refugee by telephone and a letter, written in Vietnamese, explaining how to use the ES office is sent as well.

Employment Security staff at the center do not attempt to find immediate employment for the Vietnamese until after placement with a sponsoring family or organization. Local ES offices have assumed the responsibility for job development and on-going placement needs.

Very few individuals can be placed in jobs immediately. However, the skill level of the refugees, combined with demonstrated job stability and eagerness to work, suggests good prospects for employment. The job orders called to the camp during the initial stages were generally inappropriate to the skill level of the refugees. An abundance of domestic and some farm orders were received which have yet to be filled. Many of the orders appeared to be exploitive and were immediately disregarded.

In Seattle, an equal-opportunities center program called "Project Pioneer" was initiated by Employment Security and other related employment organizations to provide employment orientation, training and referral, job development and placement for employable Vietnamese persons.

Project Pioneer objectives supplement the employment goals of local ES offices. Staff persons also provide cultural/social orientation, counseling, and one-year follow up services to Vietnamese families to aid in resettlement efforts, as well as helping the employable family members maintain employment.

Project Pioneer will begin on June 30 to serve at least 100 families over a period of 12 months. Upon enrollment in the program, individuals are assessed as to their job readiness, fluency in English, and their projected ability to adapt to living in this country.

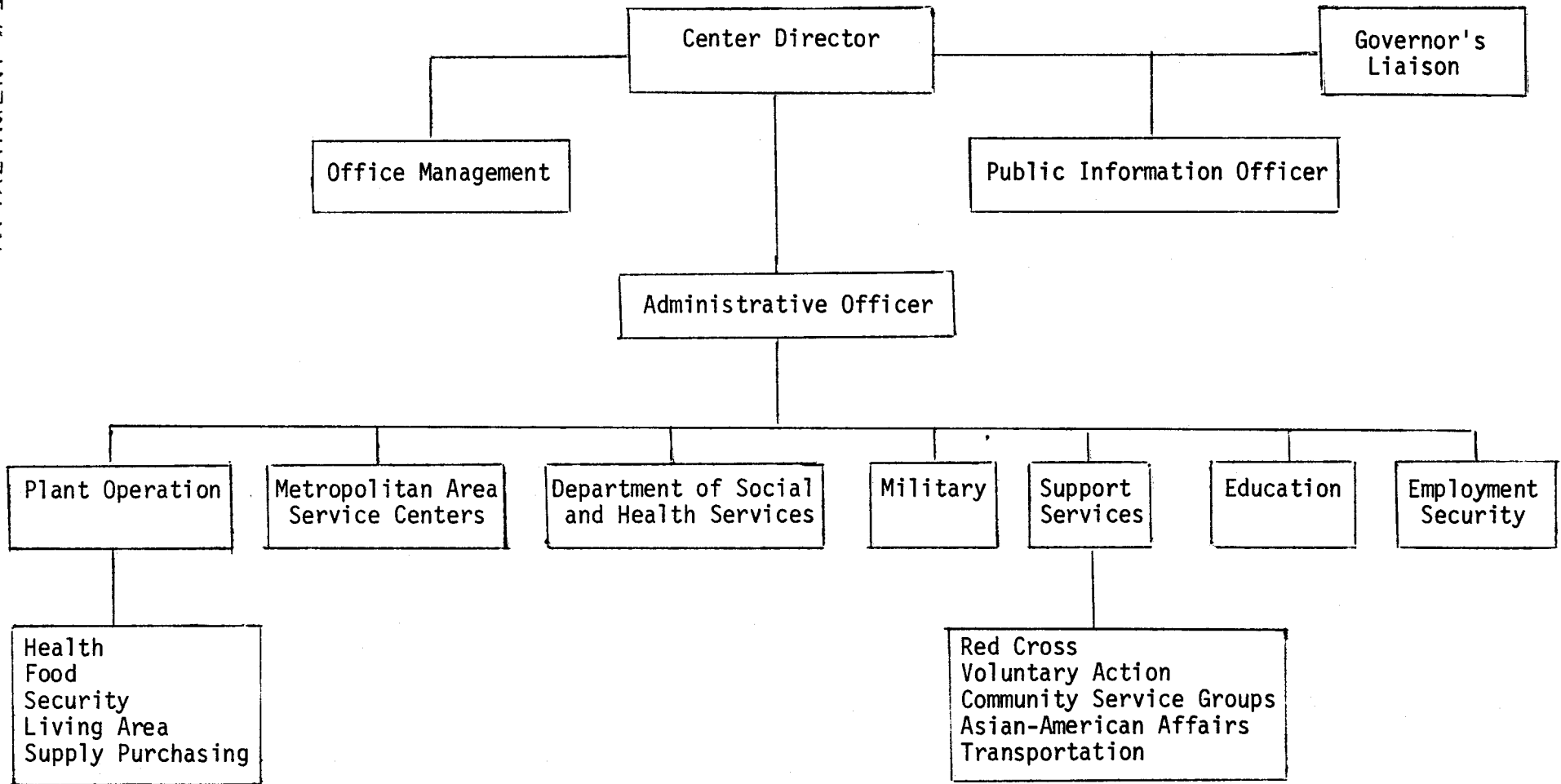
All individuals enrolled in the program will participate in an employment and cultural orientation for at least two weeks. At the beginning of the third week, those individuals who are assessed to be job ready will be involved in (1) more intensive job development, (2) employment interviews, and (3) placement.

For those individuals who are not in the "job-ready" category, the third week is spent in a continuation of the orientation session. At the end of the third week, a determination is made concerning (1) employment placement potential, (2) additional skill training requirements, and/or (3) English training requirements. Project Pioneer staff are prepared to refer Vietnamese clients to appropriate vocational training or English-as-a-second-language classes in the community. At the present time, the majority of the Vietnamese citizens that will be participating in Project Pioneer are already sponsored and living in the Seattle area.

Employment Security section staff have also met with the Puget Sound Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) prime sponsors to determine if CETA programs can be utilized to assist refugees. The prime sponsors reported that funding for their current programs is not adequate at this time unless additional CETA monies for refugees can be made available.

REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM ORGANIZATIONAL FLOW CHART

ATTACHMENT #1



RIGHT OF PRIVACY IF APPROACHED BY PRESS PERSONNEL

1. There is a sincere and legitimate media interest in the processing which is being conducted here at Camp Murray.
2. Many representatives from newspapers, television and radio will want to talk to you and photograph you.
3. Authorities here will make every effort to insure maximum disclosure of procedural information.
4. You are not required to talk to them, nor may they photograph you without your permission; however, you may talk to them and permit them to photograph you if you wish.
5. You have a right to your personal privacy and we will work to insure that privacy as you desire.
6. If you agree to talk to them or be photographed, please so indicate to the escort officer.

QUYỀN LỢI KÍN ĐÁO KHI GIAO THIỆP VỚI ĐẠI DIỆN THÔNG TIN XÃ

1. Đại diện thông tin xã có quyền lợi chánh đáng và thành thật chú ý đến các hoạt động ở Trại Murray.
2. Có nhiều đại diện báo chí, TV và radio muốn chụp hình và thảo luận với quý vị.
3. Nhà cầm quyền đây sẽ hết sức cho thông tin xã biết hết về các tin tức hoạt động Trại.
4. Quý vị không bị bắt buộc nói chuyện với các đại diện này và họ cũng không được chụp hình quý vị nếu quý vị không cho phép; tuy nhiên, quý vị muốn nói chuyện hay chụp hình thì được.
5. Tuy nhiên, quý vị cũng có quyền kín đáo cá nhân và chúng tôi cố gắng bảo đảm kín đáo này theo ý quý vị cho hay.
6. Nếu quý vị bằng lòng nói chuyện hoặc chụp hình, quý vị nên cho sĩ quan thông tin biết.

ĐƠN XIN VIỆC
(Làm ơn viết chữ in)

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LÀM VIỆC THAY PHIÊN:	BẮT CỤ LỤC NAO	38. COST CENTER
39. I.D.#		
I HEREBY REGISTER FOR MANPOWER SERVICES TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 402(A) 19(A) OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AS AMENDED IN 1971, AS A CONDITION OF ELIGIBILITY OF A F D C BENEFITS		
NGƯỜI XIN VIỆC KÝ TÊN _____		
WELFARE CASE NO _____		
42. 1. BẢO HIỂM THẤT NGHIỆP	2. QUYỀN ƯU TIÊN CỦA CỰU CHIẾN SĨ	
3. NHỮNG SỰ HIỂU BIẾT VÀ TÌM HỎI CỦA CỰU CHIẾN BINH:		
4. ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION:		
5. VĂN PHÒNG GIÚP ĐỠ VÀ KHÍCH LỆ		
6. VĂN PHÒNG THĂM VẤN	7. VĂN PHÒNG CAO ĐÀI LÝ KHÁC:	8. LMI
9. HUẤN LUYỆN	10. THỜI GIẢN CÓ HIỆU LỰC:	11. JOB DEVELOPMENT
43. KẾT QUẢ CUỘC TRAC NGHIỆM:	NGAY:	BÀI THI:
44. NHỮNG ĐIỂM ĐẶC BIỆT:		
a) KHÔNG THÍCH ĐANG	b) SỰ GIỚI HẠN	c) Những Hoạt Động Trong lúc Nhân rỗi
45. TÓM LƯỢC NHỮNG KHẢ NĂNG VÀ DỰ TÍNH CHO CÔNG VIỆC:		
TEAM	MEMBER	
46. I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SERVED IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE U.S. DURING THE PERIOD SHOWN AND WAS SEPARATED THEREFROM UNDER OTHER THAN DISHONORABLE CODITIONS. KÝ TÊN _____		



PLEASE PRINT

APPLICATION CARD

ES 511 (EMS 6480)—9-74

Include Below Principal Work Activity; Include Military Service, etc.

PRESENT OR LAST EMPLOYER	DATE STARTED	DATE LEFT	PAY
ADDRESS		REASON FOR LEAVING ATTACHMENT #3 (CONTD.)	
NAME YOUR JOB—DESCRIBE WHAT YOU DID—TELL WHAT MACHINES, TOOLS, MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT USED			
EMPLOYER	DATE STARTED	DATE LEFT	PAY
ADDRESS		REASON FOR LEAVING	
NAME YOUR JOB—DESCRIBE WHAT YOU DID—TELL WHAT MACHINES, TOOLS, MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT USED			
EMPLOYER	DATE STARTED	DATE LEFT	PAY
ADDRESS		REASON FOR LEAVING	
NAME YOUR JOB—DESCRIBE WHAT YOU DID—TELL WHAT MACHINES, TOOLS, MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT USED			
SUMMARY OF OTHER WORK EXPERIENCE			

PLEASE PRINT

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER		HCP	COUNS	DVR	VET HCP	VET DIS 30%	VET DIS + 30%	DISAD VAN-TAGED	2.FOOD STAMP 1 Yes 2 No	28. TITLE (D. O. T.)	29. CODE					
3. LAST NAME			FIRST NAME			MIDDLE INITIAL										
4. GIVE COMPLETE ADDRESS					5. TELEPHONE NUMBER											
6. CITY			STATE		7. ZIP		30. SKILLS, KNOWLEDGE, ABILITIES Typing Speed WPM—Electric Manual Shorthand Speed WPM			31. APPL. DATE						
8. U.S. CITIZEN <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			9. APPLICANT TYPE 1 <input type="checkbox"/> REGISTERED 2 <input type="checkbox"/> PARTIAL REGISTERED 3 <input type="checkbox"/> RENEWAL A		10. SUMMER YOUTH 1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO		TC	CC	11. DATE OF BIRTH MO YR		12. SEX 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F					
13. HGT. FT. IN.		14. WGT. WGT		15. INDICATE HIGHEST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED		16. GED <input type="checkbox"/>		17. COUNTY CODE		18. ETHNIC GROUP 1 <input type="checkbox"/> WE 3 <input type="checkbox"/> AI 5 <input type="checkbox"/> OTH 2 <input type="checkbox"/> B 4 <input type="checkbox"/> AS		34. OCCUPATIONAL PREFERENCE				
19. SPANISH SURNAME 1 <input type="checkbox"/> M.A. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER SS 2 <input type="checkbox"/> P.R. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> NON SS 5 <input type="checkbox"/> CHICANO		20-A. WELFARE-WIN 1 <input type="checkbox"/> VOLUNTEER 2 <input type="checkbox"/> VOLUNTEER CERT MANDATORY 3 <input type="checkbox"/> MANDATORY 4 <input type="checkbox"/> MANDATORY CERT 5 <input type="checkbox"/> OTH. WELFARE-NON WIN 6 <input type="checkbox"/> NO WELFARE			21. CLAIMANT 1 <input type="checkbox"/> STATE 2 <input type="checkbox"/> UCFE, UCX-DISASTER 3 <input type="checkbox"/> TEA 4 <input type="checkbox"/> UCX (13 WKS) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NO		22. VETERAN STATUS a. 0 <input type="checkbox"/> NON VETERAN 1 <input type="checkbox"/> REC SEP 2 <input type="checkbox"/> VIETNAM ERA 3 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> DISABLED 2 <input type="checkbox"/> SPEC DISABLED			35. NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			36. LIST SCHOOLS—SPECIAL SCHOOLS—MILITARY SCHOOLS SCHOOL NAME MAJOR COURSES DATES			
23. POOR DISADVANTAGED 1 <input type="checkbox"/> DISADVANTAGED 2 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER POOR 3 <input type="checkbox"/> NO		24. HDCP 0-9		B. PRIORITY CATEGORY 1 <input type="checkbox"/> UNEMP FATHER 2 <input type="checkbox"/> VOLUNTEER MOTHER		3 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER MOTHER 4 <input type="checkbox"/> DEP. MOTHERS 5 <input type="checkbox"/> ALL OTHERS		25-A. CETA 1-5			25-B. MIGRANT 1-3		25-C. AFS		25-D. FUTURE USE	
DO YOU HAVE TOOLS <input type="checkbox"/> AUTO		WA DR LIC CHILD CARE OCCUP LIC		27. UNION OR PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP NAME LOCAL NUMBER STATUS			TYPE OF DISCHARGE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER THAN DISHONORABLE			REGISTRANT'S SIGNATURE		38. COST CENTER				
39. I.D. NUMBER		40. WELFARE CASE NO														

PLEASE PRINT

1. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER		HCP	COUNS	DVR	VET HCP	VET DIS - 30%	VET DIS + 30%	DISAD VAN-TAGED	2. FOOD STAMP	28. TITLE (D. O. T.)	29. CODE			
									1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes					
									2 <input type="checkbox"/> No					
3. LAST NAME			FIRST NAME			MIDDLE INITIAL			ATTACHMENT #3 (CONTD.)					
4. GIVE COMPLETE ADDRESS						5. TELEPHONE NUMBER								
6. CITY				STATE		7. ZIP		30. SKILLS, KNOWLEDGE, ABILITIES			31. APPL. DATE			
								<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Typing Speed WPM—Electric Manual Shorthand Speed WPM						
6. U.S. CITIZEN						9. APPLICANT TYPE			10. SUMMER YOUTH	TC	CC	11. DATE OF BIRTH	12. SEX	
<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO VISA NUMBER						1 <input type="checkbox"/> REGISTERED 2 <input type="checkbox"/> PARTIAL REGISTERED 3 <input type="checkbox"/> RENEWAL A			1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2	50	MO	YR	1 <input type="checkbox"/> M 2 <input type="checkbox"/> F
13. HGT. FT. IN.	14. WGT	15. INDICATE HIGHEST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			16. GED	17. COUNTY CODE		18. ETHNIC GROUP			34. OCCUPATIONAL PREFERENCE			
					<input type="checkbox"/>			1 <input type="checkbox"/> WE 3 <input type="checkbox"/> AI 5 <input type="checkbox"/> OTH 2 <input type="checkbox"/> B 4 <input type="checkbox"/> AS						
19. SPANISH SURNAME		20-A. WELFARE-WIN			21. CLAIMANT			22. VETERAN STATUS			35. NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS			
1 <input type="checkbox"/> M.A. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER SS 2 <input type="checkbox"/> P.R. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> NON SS 5 <input type="checkbox"/> CHICANO		1 <input type="checkbox"/> VOLUNTEER 2 <input type="checkbox"/> VOLUNTEER CERT 3 <input type="checkbox"/> MANDATORY 4 <input type="checkbox"/> MANDATORY CERT 5 <input type="checkbox"/> OTH. WELFARE-NON WIN 6 <input type="checkbox"/> NO WELFARE			1 <input type="checkbox"/> STATE 2 <input type="checkbox"/> UCFE, UCX-DISASTER 3 <input type="checkbox"/> TEA 4 <input type="checkbox"/> UCX (13 WKS) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> NO			a. 0 <input type="checkbox"/> NON VETERAN 1 <input type="checkbox"/> REC SEP 2 <input type="checkbox"/> VIETNAM ERA 3 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> DISABLED 2 <input type="checkbox"/> SPEC DISABLED			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
23. POOR DISADVANTAGED		B. PRIORITY CATEGORY			3. OTHER MOTHER			BRANCH			36. LIST SCHOOLS—SPECIAL SCHOOLS—MILITARY SCHOOLS			
1 <input type="checkbox"/> DISADVANTAGED		1 <input type="checkbox"/> UNEMP FATHER			4. DEP. MOTHERS			FROM			SCHOOL NAME MAJOR COURSES DATES			
2 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER POOR		2 <input type="checkbox"/> VOLUNTEER MOTHER			5. ALL OTHERS			TO			37. SHIFTS WILLING TO WORK:			
3 <input type="checkbox"/> NO											<input type="checkbox"/> DAYS ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> GRAVEYARD <input type="checkbox"/> SPLIT <input type="checkbox"/> SWING <input type="checkbox"/> ROTATING <input type="checkbox"/> ANYTIME			
24. HDPC		25-A. CETA		25-B. MIGRANT		25-C. AFS		25-D. FUTURE USE		I HEREBY REGISTER FOR MANPOWER SERVICES TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 402(A) 19(A) OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AS AMENDED IN 1971, AS A CONDITION OF ELIGIBILITY OF A F D C BENEFITS.				
		1-5		1-3						REGISTRANT'S SIGNATURE				
26. DO YOU HAVE		27. UNION OR PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP NAME				TYPE OF DISCHARGE			38. COST CENTER					
<input type="checkbox"/> TOOLS <input type="checkbox"/> WA DR LIC <input type="checkbox"/> AUTO <input type="checkbox"/> CHILD CARE <input type="checkbox"/> OCCUP LIC		LOCAL NUMBER STATUS				<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER THAN DISHONORABLE			39. I.D. NUMBER					
									40. WELFARE CASE NO					

JUNE 23, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO
Congressman Thomas E. Morgan, Chairman,
Committee on International Relations
Congressman John J. Sparkman, Chairman,
Committee on Foreign Relations
Senator John L. McClellan, Chairman,
Committee on Appropriations
Senator James O. Eastland, Chairman,
Congressman George H. Mahon, Chairman,
Committee on Appropriations,
Congressman Peter W. Rodino, Chairman,
Committee on the Judiciary

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 requires that I transmit within thirty days after its enactment a report to six committees of the Congress describing the status of refugees from Cambodia and South Vietnam.

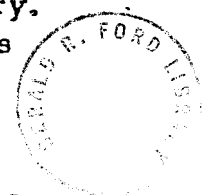
In response to that requirement, I am forwarding a report prepared by the acting director of the interagency task force for Indochina. It sets forth current progress in receiving and resettling the refugees.

Progress to date has been good when considered in the context of the magnitude of the refugee situation -- the large numbers and great distances -- and the short period of time available to deal with it. The cooperation and sacrifices made by private individuals and organizations, by Members of the Congress, by Federal, State and local officials, and by military personnel have been exemplary. I compliment all of them, and I ask that as many more people as possible contribute their efforts toward complete resettlement.

I am also transmitting a report regarding retrieval of assistance funds to Cambodia and South Vietnam by the Department of Defense and the Agency for International Development as required by section 4(b) (3) of the Act.

I anticipate that the subsequent supplementary reports required by the Act will provide the committees additional information on these activities.

Sincerely,



REPORT TO THE CONGRESS
INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE
ON INDOCHINA REFUGEES

ERRATA SHEET

Introduction:

p. 2, line 2: 33,321 should be 32,321

p. 3, line 5: 33,321 should be 32,321

p. 3, last paragraph: The "survey" referred to here is an Immigration and Naturalization Service statistical analysis provided to the Task Force on 10 June 1975. The difference between the 99,580 figure of 10 June and the 94,842 figure listed in the preceding table reflects the number of refugees released between 10 and 15 June.

Annexes:

Refugee Profile:

p. 12: Figures reflect United States and Territories. The entry for Canada should be deleted.

PRESS CONFERENCE STATEMENT BY JULIA VADALA TAFT,
DIRECTOR OF THE PRESIDENT'S INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE,
MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1975

IT IS A PLEASURE FOR ME TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY TO ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS ON THE WORK OF THE INTER-AGENCY TASK FORCE AND ON THE GENERAL PROGRESS OF OUR NATIONAL EFFORT TO RESETTLE THE INDOCHINESE REFUGEES.

YOU HAVE THE REPORT WHICH WAS SENT TO THE CONGRESS THIS MORNING, AND IT WILL PROVIDE THE ANSWERS TO MANY OF YOUR SPECIFIC QUERIES. WHAT A REPORT OF THIS NATURE DOES NOT PROVIDE -- AND WHAT I HOPE YOU WILL KEEP IN MIND AS YOU THINK ABOUT AND WRITE ABOUT THE PROBLEMS OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT -- IS THE HUMAN DIMENSION. IT IS ALL TOO EASY TO FORGET THAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT HUMAN BEINGS AND THE RESOLUTION OF PROBLEMS WHICH AFFECT THEIR LIVES IN THE MOST PROFOUND WAY. IT IS EASY TO BECOME ABSORBED IN STATISTICS, TO PURSUE ALL TOO SINGLE-MINDEDLY THE GOAL OF HIGHER AND HIGHER NUMBERS OF DEPARTURES PER WEEK FROM THE RECEPTION CENTERS, FOR EXAMPLE. IT IS IMPORTANT, OF COURSE, THAT WE MOVE WITH DISPATCH, BUT IT IS EVEN MORE IMPORTANT THAT WE WORK CAREFULLY. WE SHOULD NOT LOOK FOR A PLACEMENT SYSTEM THAT OPERATES IN ASSEMBLY LINE PRECISION, OR A PROCESSING SYSTEM IN WHICH



PEOPLE-RELATED SNAGS AND DELAYS AND FRUSTRATIONS DO NOT OCCUR AS A MATTER OF COURSE.

THE INTER-AGENCY TASK FORCE BELIEVES IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED A GREAT DEAL IN A VERY SHORT TIME. DURING THE FIRST 7 WEEKS OF OUR RESETTLEMENT EFFORT, 30% OF THE 131,000 EVACUEES HAVE ARRIVED AT THEIR NEW HOMES AND HAVE BEGUN NEW LIVES, A LARGER NUMBER THAN WAS THE CASE WITH THE HUNGARIAN REFUGGES AFTER 6 MONTHS. THE ACTUAL RESETTLEMENT, AS YOU KNOW, IS DONE BY THE DEDICATED VOLUNTARY AGENCIES AND GENEROUS MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC WHO, IN CONJUNCTION, PROVIDE THE NECESSARY SPONSORSHIP, LODGING, DAILY MAINTENANCE, ASSISTANCE WITH THE JOB HUNT, AND IN MANY OTHER WAYS HELP OUR NEW ARRIVALS MAKE THE TRANSITION FROM REFUGEE STATUS TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

OUR MAIN OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN TO WORK WITH THE PEOPLE TEMPORARILY UNDER OUR CARE SO THAT THEIR ASSIMILATION INTO AMERICAN SOCIETY IS HARMONIOUS AND LASTING. WE BELIEVE THAT, AFTER SOME INEVITABLE GROWING PAINS, WE -- ALONG WITH THE VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, AND MANY OTHER INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS -- ARE GETTING THE JOB DONE EFFECTIVELY AND HUMANELY.

I WILL BE GLAD TO GO FURTHER INTO DETAIL BY ANSWERING ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE. LET ME SAY IN CLOSING THAT I

BELIEVE THERE IS NO BETTER WAY TO DEMONSTRATE THE AMERICAN SPIRIT AS WE APPROACH OUR BICENTENNIAL YEAR, THAN BY OPENING OUR HOMES AND COMMUNITIES TO FAMILIES FROM INDOCHINA. THE COOPERATION WE HAVE HAD SO FAR HAS BEEN EXTRAORDINARILY ENCOURAGING AND WE CONTINUE TO URGE INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES TO SERVE AS SPONSORS. WE WANT STATES AND CITIES TO TAKE THE LEAD IN PREPARING THEIR COMMUNITIES AND OUR NATION FOR THE NEW ARRIVALS.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Age	Male		Female		Total	
0-5	9,243	7.9%	8,424	7.2%	17,667	15.1%
6-11	9,828	8.4	8,775	7.5	18,603	15.9
12-17	9,360	8.0	8,190	7.0	17,550	15.0
18-24	9,945	8.5	9,009	7.7	18,954	16.2
25-44	16,511	14.1	15,665	13.3	32,176	27.4
45-62	5,134	4.4	4,450	3.8	9,884	8.2
63 & over	1,053	.9	1,521	1.3	2,570	2.2
	61,074	52.2%	55,926	47.8%	117,106	100.0%



EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF 10,039 HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD
(Based on sample of 52,951 records)

Elementary	1,141	11.3%
Secondary	5,367	53.4
University	2,637	26.2
Post-graduate	688	6.8
Did not indicate	<u>206</u>	<u>2.0</u>
	10,039	100.0%

PRIMARY EMPLOYMENT SKILLS OF
10,039 HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD
(Based on sample of 52,951 records)

Professional, technical and managerial	3,113	31.0%
Clerical and sales	1,309	13.0
Service	1,235	12.3
Farming, fishing, forestry and related	1,091	10.9
Agricultural processing	26	.3
Machine trades	126	1.2
Benchwork, assembly and repair	149	1.5
Structural and construction	186	1.8
Transportation and miscellaneous	2,606	26.0
Did not indicate	<u>506</u>	<u>5.0</u>
TOTAL	10,039	100.0%

June 23, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

FACT SHEET

STATUS REPORT: REFUGEES FROM INDOCHINA

The President is today transmitting to the Congress the first report required by Section 4.(b) of the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 (PL 94-23). The report describes the initial activities of the President's Special Inter-Agency Task Force which is charged with coordinating refugee resettlement activities. The report also describes the steps taken to retrieve and deposit in the Treasury amounts authorized and appropriated but not expended for assistance to South Vietnam and Cambodia.

BACKGROUND

On April 18, 1975, the President established a Special Inter-Agency Task Force "to coordinate...all U.S. Government activities concerning the evacuation of U.S. citizens, Vietnamese citizens, and third country nationals from Vietnam and refugee and resettlement problems relating to the Vietnam conflict." Twelve Federal agencies are represented on the Task Force; The Departments of: State, Health, Education, and Welfare, Treasury, Defense, Justice, Interior, Labor, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Agency for International Development, Office of Management and Budget and Central Intelligence Agency. Responding to the President's request for legislative action, the Congress passed the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 which the President signed into law on May 24, 1975. Pursuant to that law, today's report includes sections on the status of the refugees from Cambodia and Vietnam, plans for their resettlement, and a separate section prepared by the Department of Defense and the Agency for International Development regarding non-expended funds.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT

- As of June 15, 131,399 evacuees had entered the U.S. system of control; 32,321 had already joined their families or sponsors in the U.S.; 3,756 had been resettled in other countries.
- The security clearance procedures which had been a principal cause of a slowdown in processing in mid-May have been centralized and automated and no longer pose the major time problem they once did.
- The four reception centers in the continental U.S. (Camp Pendleton, California; Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania; Eglin Air Force Base, Florida) are now providing employment counselling through the Department of Labor, English-language training and cultural orientation classes through volunteers and Government personnel as well as continued screening and processing by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

more

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~Attended~~

When the George
is not "damned
mad" it makes
news

Driving her in
by US soldiers
There is a war
zone

Resisting from
refugees

Mil enlist
~~Other Gov~~

~~DETA is being~~
looked

What is clearance
status

Why remaining
at camp after
sponsored!

What about visit King
dictionary



- Make deposit -
- Accept Congressional - invitation
- Apply for mil status
- Sched program -
share status with
judicial court

Q -
Genius of Wash
Inventorship is
exceeded

RESETTLING VIETNAMESE REFUGEES

Question: "If these South Vietnamese are evacuated, should they be permitted to live in the U.S. or not?"

✓
April 18 - 21, 1975

	<u>Should</u>	<u>Should Not</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>
NATIONAL	36%	52%	12%
SEX			
Male	36	55	9
Female	37	49	14
RACE			
White	36	53	11
Non-White	39	43	18
EDUCATION			
College	46	45	9
High School	35	55	10
Grade School	28	52	20
REGION			
East	41	46	13
Midwest	32	56	12
South	35	50	15
West	39	55	6
AGE			
Total Under 30	56	36	8
18 - 24 years	57	35	8
25 - 29 years	56	36	8
30 - 49 years	34	53	13
50 & older	25	61	14
INCOME			
\$20,000 & over	37	52	11
\$15,000 - \$19,999	39	53	8
\$10,000 - \$14,999	38	51	11
\$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999	43	45	12
\$ 5,000 - \$ 6,999	30	58	12
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,999	33	50	17
Under \$3,000	31	52	17
POLITICS			
Republican	34	54	12
Democrat	35	53	12
So. Democrat	32	53	15
Other Democrat	36	54	10
Independent	41	49	10
RELIGION			
Protestant	33	55	12
Catholic	39	49	12
OCCUPATION			
Professional & Business	44	45	11
Clerical & Sales	46	46	8
Manual Workers	36	52	12
Non-Labor Force	24	62	14
CITY SIZE			
1,000,000 & over	33	53	14
500,000 - 999,999	37	53	10
50,000 - 499,999	40	49	11
2,500 - 49,999	37	55	8
Under 2,500, Rural	35	51	14
Favored humanitarian aid	46	43	11
Opposed humanitarian aid	25	65	10

From Gallup Opinion Index

Note: Majority opinion of virtually all segments of our society oppose resettlement of Vietnamese refugees in the United States.



"Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses, yearning to
breath free."

These words, written by a young Jewish girl are inscribed on a statue
given by the French to stand in a harbor which had for so long been the gateway
to new hope, and a new life for hundreds of thousands of foreigners. The
Statue of Liberty and the words of Emma Lazarus do not mark an event. They
mark a tradition. It is not so much the tradition of a people, but of the land
itself -- a part of the mythic dimensions of America.

Perhaps you hadn't thought of it recently, but when the first immigrants
came to this land in 1620, they were met and helped by other men and women
already here. We read that had it not been for Massasoit and his friends the
Pilgrims, by their own account, would not have survived the difficulties of their
new life in a new land.



Now, three and one half centuries later, America is much changed.

Nevertheless, man's condition, in some respects, has changed relatively little.

For there are still those who want freedom and still those who would deny it.

There are still places where men and women fear for their lives, and there

are still those who are hungry. We are a great and blessed people, and we do

what we can to help others. The days of the great waves of immigration are past.

But still, sometimes, there are events and occasions which leave no choice but

that we open the Golden Door of Emma Lazarus' poem and take in others as our own.

The fall of Vietnam and Cambodia is such an occasion. I will not talk to

you today of the war in Indochina, and if it was just or right, and if it was well

fought, and if some prospered while others died. Let the politicians and the

statesmen and strategists sort it out. Let the voters sort it out when it is time

to vote. Let us think deeply upon it all, for these questions involve a future that

we and our children must live in -- hopefully more wisely, and more safely.

But let us not find in the events of the past a cause for vindictiveness.

Let us not find in the refugees of Indochina an occasion for malice. I believe you will not. I believe most Americans will not.

Rather, let us see in the refugees of Indochina an opportunity to reaffirm the vitality of that unique American tradition which has brought each of us in this room together, that has made us a nation composed of nations, a united people composed of disparate peoples. Let us bring the refugees of Vietnam, of Cambodia into our national life by bringing them into our neighborhoods and into our homes. If you will not do it, who will?

Today, we have a little more than 131,000 refugees either in resettlement camps here or on their way here. Most of those are children. In terms of families, there are roughly 35,000. The number is so small. Consider how many churches and synagogues we have in America. How many service organizations do we have? How many families of sufficient means and sufficient concern for

their fellow man do we have? Add them up. You will see that 35,000 is a small number. It is so small that there may be a temptation to assume that the job will be done easily -- that others will do it. We know better than that though, don't we?

It has always puzzled me how greatly we uphold the belief that each single person matters. Our system is not geared to masses -- we are not collectivists, seeking the good of an abstraction called "the people", while acting without regard for the person. We know, instead, that by upholding the worth of the individual, the welfare of the people is served best. And yet, in spite of this, in spite of the fact that we would defend the view that each person matters and that this is what America is all about -- in spite of it, there are those who will always conclude that somebody else will do the work that must be done. As if they themselves, the contribution they can make, the work they can do, the vote they might cast, do not matter. It is a strange contradiction in a democratic society. It is one we cannot afford. It is certainly one which will defeat the efforts that our government is undertaking to meet our moral obligation toward the victims of the Indochina War.

You can help to meet this obligation. What we need most desperately are sponsors -- people who can give help to people who need help. What must a sponsor do ?

They must receive the refugee family they will sponsor.

They must provide adequate shelter and food for them.

They must provide adequate clothing and pocket money for them.

They must arrange for any children to enter schools.

They must assist the breadwinner in the family to find a job.

They must cover the cost of medical expenses for them.

They must do all this until the refugee family is self-sufficient.

These are not overwhelmingly difficult responsibilities. They are,

in my view, opportunities to remind ourselves that America is still America.

Because I do not believe that any single sponsor would not find those among

his neighbors, among his community to assist in this compassionate endeavor.



If a sponsor hasn't enough room in his house, surely he can find a neighbor to lend a hand and provide some space. Surely there are those who would help share the cost of an apartment.

There are those who would share the cost of food. It really does not cost much to feed a Vietnamese family. They are not accustomed to extravagant diets.

Surely there are those who have clothes they are finished with, clothes that would be more than sufficient for a child, dresses and men's clothing that will do nicely.

Your local businesses prosper on good will. They will help. The druggist will help. Your doctors will help. The members of your church or your synagogue will help.

A sponsor really needs only to invite others to share with him in his good work. Few will pass by on the other side of the road. That isn't how we do things in America. That isn't the attitude that made us a great nation.

Now, who can become a sponsor? You can. A family can. A church can. A service organization can. A synagogue can. Those who want to help can. If there are those among you who want to help, I will take your names here tonight and see that you are contacted.

Next year we will celebrate the 200th anniversary of our founding. We were here long before 1776, however. We came, some as refugees, some as immigrants. We built the land. We became a single people, a nation in fact before the fact was formalized. What we understand most clearly as we prepare to pay homage to our history is how great an obligation we have to be worthy of history, to bear our heritage with honor. And we will do it in words. You may be sure we will do it in storms of words over the coming year.

I do not scoff at words, for they inform, and they guide, and they inspire men and women. The words of Washington and Jefferson, Paine and Madison, Lincoln and Roosevelt are deeply graven in our past. Not because those words were eloquent, though often they were, but because they charted a course of action. Because they called forth deeds, which deeds we now prepare to celebrate with pride.

It is my hope that we will, and my conviction that we must, reaffirm the validity of our words of pride in our present, and praise for our past, by taking those actions, and doing those deeds to which our history as a nation of refugees of immigrants call us, and that we will do this in part by bringing the refugees of Indochina into our national life.

Thank you.

It is ironic and it is fitting that we, as a nation of immigrants and refugees about to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of our founding, are faced with the opportunity of accepting a new generation of refugees into America. We have some 133 thousand people from Cambodia and Vietnam coming here to seek a new life. They come, just as many of our own ancestors came, to find freedom from oppression, to find new opportunity, to find security in a land at peace.

As many of our ancestors might have told us, it is not an easy matter to uproot a family and leave one's homeland to start again. Even in the face of great danger, such as many of those people faced, such a move is an act of faith. It remains for us in America now to redeem their faith.

We can no longer do as we did in the early days of the great migrations -- open the gates and let people flow in, without guidance or help, leaving them to find their own way, to survive and prosper if they could, and to fail if they could not.



Today, in order for the Indochina refugees to be released from the resettlement centers, they must have sponsors. A sponsor can be a single individual, a family, a church, synagogue, a civic group, a service organization, or any combination of these.

The sponsor makes a moral, not a legal commitment, to meet certain obligations toward the refugee, or the refugee family sponsored.

These obligations are the sort that many people can help with -- your neighbors, your friends and relatives, the places where you do business, your doctors and dentists.

A sponsor agrees to provide adequate shelter for a refugee family.

They agree to provide food, clothing and pocket money.

They agree to provide adequate medical and other health care.

They agree to help with getting the children into schools, and the breadwinners to find a job.

These obligations may sound onerous, but they are not. Forty thousand refugees have already found sponsors, and are now beginning the journey toward a place in our national life.

Their sponsors, in so many cases, have recognized how relatively easy and vastly rewarding such an effort can be. The clothes we give to Goodwill, the food we often waste, the spare room that isn't used anymore, the willingness of others to help. These are what make sponsorship a thing that most of us can undertake. These, and one other thing, that most households have in abundance -- love.

If you can help, if you will help, I will be pleased to tell you how to begin and where. I will see that you are contacted and that you receive all the guidance and assistance you will need. I think it's a good way to celebrate the American Bicentennial. I think each of us have the opportunity to remind ourselves and to remind the world that we are as we began -- the land of the outstretched hand,

a land of hope and of plenty, where each man and woman can live in dignity and decency, where each have their golden opportunity and their secret dream -- if not for themselves, then for their children; where each person has a chance, and where their fellowman will help to give them that chance. Bernard Baruch said it better, in a tribute to the Boy Scouts in 1955.

"This land is your heritage," he said. "It offers you freedom, opportunity, well-being. Always the haven of the oppressed, the island of hope in the sea of fear, it is today the last fortress of freedom in the whole world."

America is our heritage. But from the beginning, it has been the heritage of all who love freedom, who seek a haven from oppression, and a new chance. It is our land. But it is ours to share. We cannot close the door to the last fortress of freedom. But we cannot say the door is fully open, unless we also open our neighborhoods, our homes, and our hearts to those who need us.

I hope you can find a way to help.

Thank you.



I want to thank you for this opportunity to be with you today.

In the opening months of this year, the freedom of the people of South Vietnam, which we had struggled so long and sacrificed so much to preserve, was finally crushed by the forces of Hanoi. As it became obvious that the South could no longer defend itself, the United States went in to evacuate those South Vietnamese who wanted to leave, and particularly those who had worked with our people during the American involvement there. Because of their association with us, and their loyalty to us, it was felt that their lives would be in particularly great danger under the Communists.

The Congress appropriated nearly \$5 million to resettle the refugees from Vietnam, as well as a number from Cambodia. President Ford established an Intergovernmental Task Force to accommodate them, to provide temporary housing, clothing and food, to provide temporary medical services, and to take care of other procedural matters relating to bringing the refugees in. And on May 19,



the President established an Advisory Committee to assist him in getting the refugees out of the resettlement camps, and into the mainstream of American life.

This process has been very successful thus far. More than 40 thousand people have been resettled at this time, out of about 133 thousand. But far more remains to be done. The refugees cannot leave the resettlement camps until they have people to sponsor them. The government cannot do that. Only you and thousands of other concerned Americans can do that.

Now, this is a job that will be done. It will be done because we are a generous people. It will be done because we do not turn our backs on people in need. It will be done because the heart of America is good.

But it would be foolish for any of us to ignore the fact that there are questions in some people's minds about this matter. We did, after all, sacrifice thousands of lives and billions in treasure in Southeast Asia. And there are many who wonder

what we have to show for it. I am not a politician, and I am not a global strategist. I am just a citizen like you. And, like Peterkin's haunting question from Southey's "Battle of Blenheim", we are often moved to ask, "What good came of it at last?"

The good, if I may suggest one answer, was that America honored its commitment to freedom. In the end, we did the very best we could to give a gallant people the best possible opportunity to defend their own freedom.

Perhaps some will argue whether it was worth it. Each of us has to answer that in our own heart the best way we can. But the other question is whether we can know any bitterness toward the South Vietnamese. I think we can not and I believe we must not. Other good and gallant people in the past have fallen before superior force. Defeat does not make a people bad, or deserving of opprobrium.

I know something else, as well. I know that we have seen Nazism and Facism and other isms come and declare themselves the wave of the future, crushing freedom under their feet. But each has passed, and freedom, sure as spring, pushes up through the ruins to reaffirm the essential dignity of man.

So perhaps it is worth the risk and the sacrifice required to stand for what we believe in, knowing that when history makes the final judgment, as only history can, we will be found where we have always professed ourselves to be -- on the side of human decency, human dignity, and human freedom.

But there are others, and we have read it in the newspapers, who say, well, I'm not bitter toward anybody, but just look at the numbers. How can we accommodate such a wave of people? Over 130 thousand people.

Since 1965, we have taken in almost 147 thousand Chinese. Since 1965, six or seven years after Cuba fell, we have taken in almost 285 thousand Cubans. After the revolt in Hungary, we took tens of thousands of Hungarians. After the revolt in Czechoslovakia, we took in tens of thousands of Czechoslovakians.

Today these people are all a part of America. They haven't corrupted any neighborhoods. They haven't destroyed the job market -- good workers don't destroy jobs, they create them. They haven't made America into something other than what she was. Instead they have reaffirmed that we are what we always have been -- the Mother of Exiles. God help us, if we ever try to rationalize our way out of that. God help us if we ever feel the need to apologize for it. God help us if we ever find ourselves ashamed of the invitation graven at the bottom of the Statue of Liberty.

No. We have room for 135 thousand more people. We could fit them all into any of our big city stadiums and have room left over.

They need us, because right now, we're all most of them have got. But I think we need them, too, because they remind us of what America is all about, why we are a great nation, and how we got this way.

I know, when people consider sponsoring refugees, they sometimes have this intimidating notion that they are undertaking a life-long obligation, like adopting somebody. The only life-long obligation you have is the one most of us learn at our mother's knee -- to love others, and treat them the way we want to be treated. The other obligations are terminal. They amount to helping people get started in a new life, and doing a little more than you would normally do anyway, say, for a new family moving in next door.

The first thing is that you have to provide an adequate place to live. That can be in your own home, but it doesn't have to be.

You have to provide them with food and clothing. Nothing extravagant, and not necessarily new clothes. Hand me downs were good enough for most of us at some time in our lives. They'll be satisfied with the same.



You have to provide them with whatever medical care they might need.

From the reports we have received, this will not be a major consideration.

But they will catch colds and get stomach upsets just like the rest of us.

You have to help get their kids into school.

You have to help them find jobs. They will persevere in this. They don't want to be a burden.

Most of what you have to do is just to teach them how to get along here.

Help them get social security numbers. Teach them the bus routes, so they can get around. When it is time to get an apartment or a house, go along and help them.

And don't keep all these good works for yourself. Share the opportunity to help. Ask your neighbors to lend a hand and to contribute. Ask your family doctor to help. Ask the supermarket manager where you shop, and your druggist, and the rest. It is not our way in America to cross over to the other side of the road when someone needs help.

It is not necessary for single families alone to be sponsors. A church or a church group, or a synogogue can do it. A service organization can do it. A civic club can do it. There is no great difficulty in any of this. It is really a very simple process. You make a decision to help, and then you execute that decision.

For those of you who would like to be sponsors, or to assist someone to help to sponsor a family, or would like to organize a sponsorship, if you will come and talk to me here, I will take your names and you will receive the guidance you need to begin.

What we are as a people is something we take for granted in this country. That is not to be wondered at. You can only spend just so much of your time marvelling at what a noble soul you are. For this reason, perhaps, it happens that others often know us better than we know ourselves. James Bryce was a British diplomat and member of Parliament during the latter part of the last

century and the early part of this one. In 1888 he wrote about us, saying that

"Democracy has not only taught the Americans how to use liberty without abusing it, and how to secure equality, it has also taught them fraternity... There is still in the United States a sort of kindness, a sense of human fellowship, a recognition of the duty of mutual help owed by man to man...."

I would hope that if Bryce were to write of the Americans today, he would again say "There is still in the United States a recognition of the duty of mutual help owed by man to man." I believe he would. I believe he would be justified in doing so. I know that President Ford shares this belief. Upon it is founded his confidence that 133 thousand victims of the war in Indochina will have a chance to begin a new life in freedom here in America.

But the President alone cannot assure this. Government alone cannot do the job.



I remember the story of a student in ancient Greece whose teacher had all the knowledge and wisdom of the world. The student devised a means to defeat the old teachers' wisdom. He captured a small bird, and held it cupped in his hands. His plan was to go to the teacher with the bird secreted in his hands, and ask the teacher what it was that he was holding. And if the teacher guessed that it was a bird, the student would ask if the bird was alive or dead. If the teacher said that it was dead, the boy would open his hands and let the bird fly away, free and alive. But if he guessed that the bird was alive, then the boy would crush out the life of the bird and open his hands to reveal it dead.

The plan went as the boy had foreseen. The old teacher guessed that his student held a bird in his hands. Then the boy asked his fateful question: "Is it dead or alive?"

And the old teacher replied: "My son, the answer to that question is in your hands."

We will do all that we can do at the Federal level to meet this nation's obligation toward the refugees of Indochina. But the answer to their future, the answer to whether they will find peace and opportunity and a new life in liberty -- the answer to that question is in your hands, and the hands of thousands of other Americans who understand as you do that what we are as a people, how we are judged as a people, depends upon how we act as a people to fulfill "the duty of mutual help owed by man to man."

Thank you.

Franklin Roosevelt had a family history that dated back to the earliest days of our nation. With that patrician background, he once addressed a convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, beginning with these words:

"Fellow immigrants...."

Roosevelt, in spite of his heritage -- indeed, perhaps, because of it -- never lost sight of the meaning of America. We are the world's oldest republic, and still one of its youngest nations. Other nations have emerged in recent years, sometimes by virtue of name changes, sometimes by restoration of independence through the end of colonialism, but what began here was new. It remains as new as the hopes and dreams of each new wave of refugees and immigrants who come to our shores to reaffirm once more the meaning of America.



For, as events around the world continually alter and reshape the course of other people's lives, we are continually reminded that the words of another President, Abraham Lincoln, speak to us through time down to this day as truly as when they were first uttered, telling us that America is the last best hope of mankind. We began that way. Whether we shall continue that way depends now on us.

Today, we represent special hope for the refugees of Vietnam and Cambodia who have seen their land overrun, who have lost their homes and most of their possessions, who have lost loved ones and been separated from others.

They come to us with little more than hope -- but that they have in abundance. They have it because we invite it; we provide it. And if we should forsake those to whom we stand as a symbol of hope, if we should turn away from those who need us, then we would not merely betray them, but we would also betray our own history and foresake our own heritage.

It is because I believe this so completely, that I have welcomed this opportunity to serve the President by assisting with the resettlement of the refugees of Indochina. It is because I believe this that I am here with you now.

I hope you share my conviction that we have a duty to ourselves and our heritage to assist the President in this matter.

What we need are people to sponsor a refugee or a refugee family.

If you cannot sponsor a family by yourself, you can help someone else do it. You can organize to do it. A church can do it, or a service club. There is no magic involved. There is some love involved, but you'll get that back. There is some compassion involved, but we've never had a shortage of that here in this country.

The purpose of sponsorship is to give the refugee the best possible opportunity to make a new life and the best possible chance to stay off the public assistance rolls. These people don't want to be a burden, they want to be an asset

to America. They are men and women of ability and ambition -- but, more importantly, they are men and women of enormous dignity and self-respect. They will make their way nicely; they just need a helping hand. That is what sponsorship means.

A sponsor makes a moral, not a legal commitment. The sponsor agrees to provide adequate shelter for a refugee family. It doesn't have to be luxurious, it doesn't require a 14 room house; it need not even be in your own house. It has to be adequate.

The sponsor agrees to provide food and clothing for the refugees. This is something that neighbors can help with; it is something that your local market can help with; it is something relatives can help with.

The sponsor agrees to provide adequate medical care. All of the refugees have been given physical examinations. They are receiving the necessary inoculations and vaccinations. They are already receiving health care in the resettlement centers. You are not going to inherit large medical problems. Don't worry



about that. Whatever medical care you may have to provide, I believe your family doctor would help with. I believe your druggist would help. Don't be put off by this requirement.

You have to help get the children into appropriate schools.

You have to help with finding jobs. Your state employment agencies will help you. You don't have to find high-level executive positions. You just have to help an individual find a way to support himself and his family.

I know we have unemployment in America. I also know that I can pick up any newspaper and find want ads running on for two and three pages. I hear people worry and complain that the refugees will take jobs away. That is foolish and it won't hold water. The last time an influx of immigrants hurt labor in this country seriously was in the 1850's, when we had a population of 23 million people and an influx of immigrants amounting to more than 2 million people. We have a labor force of nearly 92 million people, and we have to fold about 35 thousand people into it.

I think we can do it without hardship for anybody. I would just add to that the fact that the President of the AFL-CIO is a member of the President's Advisory Committee, and nobody has ever successfully accused him of being disloyal to labor.

No one should approach the question of sponsorship with the fear that they will incur a long-term obligation. I think rather it should be viewed as welcoming new neighbors, and giving them, for a little while, a bit more help than you would normally extend to new neighbors. In a larger sense, you might also think of it as being an integral part of an historical continuum that goes all the way back to 1620, when the first immigrants to this country got off a boat at Plymouth Rock and were helped by native Americans. A sponsor engages in a humanitarian endeavor. But sponsors also involve themselves in one of the most noble and formative parts of the American experience.

Now, just let me say that if there are those among you who can sponsor a family or who want to help sponsor a family, you let me have your names and I'll see that you are contacted. And if you have questions or just want to chat about it, I'll be here and I'll be happy to talk to you.

We are in a time of great celebration now. On the fourth of July we will celebrate our national birthday, and in the coming year we will celebrate the 200th anniversary of our founding. You may be certain that much of the world will celebrate with us, because we matter to the world. We matter not only for our wealth, though we have shared it more generously than any other nation; not only for our strength, though we have used it in defense of freedom, wherever freedom was threatened; not only for our concern for others, though we have demonstrated it with as great compassion as any people. America is important for all these reasons. But we are important too as a symbol of what men and women of good will can accomplish in their own interest, by acknowledging the interests and seeking the well being of others. This is the touchstone of our democracy. We are an open society

in the truest sense -- open to new ideas, to new opportunities and to new blood.

We love the land our ancestors gave us, and we should. We speak of how we hold it in trust for future generations of Americans, and we do hold it in trust. But we hold it also as a haven of hope for those who have little more than hope to sustain them. We cannot consecrate the past by denying the demands it levies upon the present, and we will not.

We do have a moral obligation to the refugees of Indochina. We will not forget what we sacrificed for freedom there. But we should not ignore what they sacrificed for freedom, either.

We do have an historical obligation to the refugees of Indochina. They come to us in the same tradition as your forebears and my own. They come to us as "Fellow immigrants..."

Thank you.