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*Velma
file*

June 16, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JULIA V. TAFT

FROM:

ROGER D. SEMERAD

SUBJECT:

COORDINATION BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT'S
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES AND
THE INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE

Now that we have assembled the staff for the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees, we are in the process of developing a series of projects which will require coordination with the Interagency Task Force (IATF). The Committee staff will of necessity be working closely with the members of the Committee. In particular, they will be scheduling various speaking and television appearances as appropriate for each member. I would appreciate it if you and your principal staff would please keep us informed of any communication you have with the members of the Committee. In this manner, I believe, we can insure that proper coordination is accomplished and that neither the IATF nor the Committee staff are unnecessarily duplicating efforts.

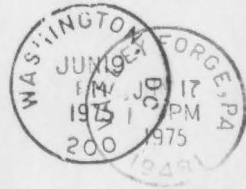
It goes without saying that any requirements asked of the executive departments by us will be coordinated with the Interagency Task Force.

As we continue with the development of our plans and they become more firm, we will communicate them at the earliest.

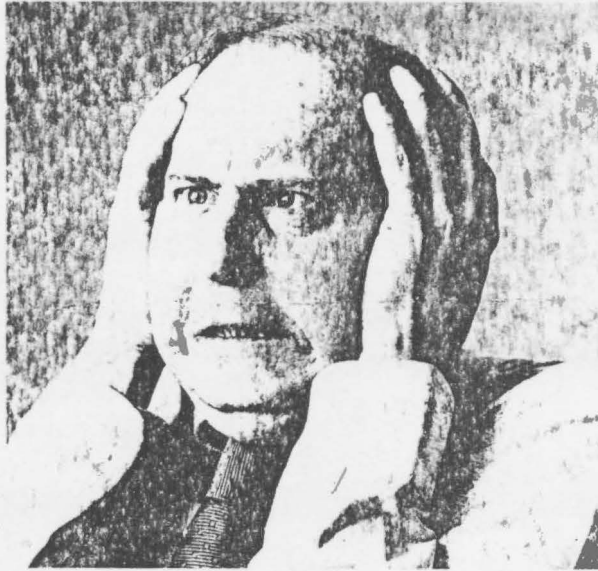
cc: Dr. Marrs



JOHN S. D. EISENHOWER
VALLEY FORGE
PENNSYLVANIA 19481



Dr. Theodore C. Marrs
Room 103
Executive Office Building
The White House
Washington, D. C.



131,000 Refugees!



APS-73

(from J. S. O. E.)

File

J. Eisenhower
(personal)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

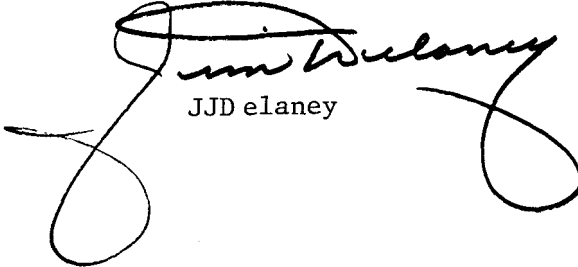
June 18, 1975

TO: Velma Shelton
Room 103
Old Executive Office Building

Velma:

Attached is a list of staff members for the President's
Advisory Committee on Refugees.

Thank you again for your assistance of yesterday in
securing some pictures for our new quarters.


JJD elaney



THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

John S. D. Eisenhower
Chairman

Roger D. Semerad
Executive Director, PACR

James J. Delaney II
Deputy Director, Sponsorship
Voluntary Agency Liaison

Walter V. Kallaur
Deputy Director, Interagency Task Force
Federal Agency Liaison

Noel C. Koch
Special Consultant, Public Relations
Intergovernmental Affairs

Frank W. Daniel
Associate Director, Public Relations
Intergovernmental Affairs

Carolyn F. Akin
Administrative Assistant

Catherine C. Purnell
Committee Management Specialist

D. David Morin
White House Summer Intern

Marie Dene
Secretary

Maude A. Bowie
Secretary

Linda Smith
Secretary



Dr. Theodore
C. Mann
16

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON REFUGEES

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 19, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. ALLAN WOODS
FROM: MR. ROGER SEMERAD 
SUBJECT: MR. FRANK DANIEL

I have been informed that June 30, 1975 is the final day of Mr. Frank Daniel as consultant to the Department of the Treasury, from which he was detailed to the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees. Mr. Daniel is serving as Associate Director of the Committee. I am requesting appropriate action be taken to assure his continued employment and availability to the Advisory Committee.

If there is a problem, please let me know. Your usual cooperation and assistance is appreciated.

cc: ✓ Dr. Ted Marrs



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Ted, *R file* ^{6/9}

Comments?

Tracy

4/5



THE WHITE HOUSE


WASHINGTON

June 12, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

ROGER D. SEMERAD

FROM:

WALTER V. KALLAUR 

Based on my brief exposure to the operation of the IATF, I would like to acquaint you with what I feel to be the major problem areas facing the refugee resettlement effort.

1. There has been no apparent consideration given to any form of contingency planning, should the voluntary agency-private sector approach fail to place the refugees. While there is no need to publicize any planning of such a negative nature, such a planning effort does not necessarily acknowledge the inevitability of failure, but does come to grips with the fundamental proposition that even the best intentioned efforts on occasion fail. Accordingly, the IATF should be considering what actions to be taken in care of:

- a. Collapse of volunteer agency effort
- b. Insufficient numbers of sponsors
- c. Medical emergencies
- d. Long range care of non-placeable refugees

I detect a mind-set in the Task Force management that focuses on daily organizational problems but has not demonstrated any desire or capability of dealing with or anticipating problems in the future. It may be that by ignoring the problems that may be anticipated over the next 30 to 60 to 90 days, the Task Force will be forced into a major restructuring and reorientation in terms of procedures and objectives.

2. The Volunteer Agencies with whom the IATF has established contractual dealings have set and retained as a ceiling the placement of 60-65,000 refugees. That is less than half of the number to be placed. Clearly, the first groups that were resettled were relatives, dependants, etc., and may not be counted against the Volunteer Agencies quotas or goals. Nevertheless, even if the Volunteer Agencies all perform as stated (an unlikely prospect) there will still be a great number that will require placement--some 30-60,000. The IATF has not made plans to meet this shortfall.



3. The offers of sponsorship that have come in through governmental means--toll free number, correspondence, military and public agencies-- have not been screened or verified. In fact, only in the past week have these offers been acknowledged. The volunteer agencies generally rely on their own constituencies for sponsorship support and have not utilized the IATF computer files.

4. In the meeting of the IATF on June 11, part of the discussion addressed the reduction of the daily placement goal from 1,500 to 700. The strategy as best I could understand is that with a 1,500/day goal, a daily placement of 900 represents failure, while an 800/day placement rate with a 700/day goal is a success. This would seem to be a diversion of effort from goal orientation to a public relations orientation.

In closing, I do not think the resettlement effort is proceeding as well as the Task Force would have us believe. I have been exploring an approach to sponsorship which I will submit for your review shortly.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHAIRMAN EISENHOWER
FROM: ROGER D. SEMERAD *[Signature]*
SUBJECT: U. S. SAVINGS BOND ADVERTISEMENT

The material the Department of the Treasury currently uses to promote sales of savings bonds is primarily created for the Department by a voluntary service of the Leo Burnett Company, Chicago, Illinois. The business press advertisement is the work of Hutchins/Darcy, Rochester, New York. Both agencies donate their services as part of the Advertising Councils' contribution.

Enclosed is a set of radio announcement scripts sent each month to approximately 4,000 stations, a news print proof of two advertisements offered monthly to all daily news print and some weeklies. Also, a set of television announcement scripts sent each month to all commercial TV stations.

Jim Delaney has contacted Mr. Lewis W. Shollinberger, Vice President of the Advertising Council, to explore ways in which they could assist us. They were most interested in our ideas for a public service advertising campaign which include TV, publications, billboards, car cards, etc. However, I believe that timing mitigates against us moving in this direction. If the Advertising Council began work today they would not have a TV spot announcement or other media completed until sometime in mid or late September. Therefore, an in-government effort would probably prove more productive. With your concurrence we will proceed in this direction.

Enclosures

cc: Dr. Ted Marrs



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 16, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Roger D. Semerad

FROM:

Walter Kallaur *W*

SUBJECT:

Visit to Indiantown Gap
June 15, 1975

Mr. Robert Pooley, AID, arranged for me to meet with a large group of Cambodian refugees and a spokesman for the Vietnamese refugees in an effort to develop some understanding of the resettlement problem from the refugee point of view. There was great consistency on the part of the refugees with whom I spoke in terms of identifying the problem areas. (I have included as an attachment a listing of the requests and problem areas identified.) Some of the requests are clearly impractical at this time, but may be of importance later should there develop a long term refugee population.

Considerable anxiety was expressed that educational opportunities in terms of language training, information on American life and customs, work opportunities and qualifications for housing and medical assistance had not been properly explained.

In regard to the programs in progress at the camps, the refugees felt that these were too superficial to be of help, particularly for the refugees that will have problems in placement because of lack of language skills. It would seem that the orientation booklet which is being prepared by the IATF may offer some relief in this area, but will not of itself be sufficient.

For a significant number of refugees, young males, unmarried or separated from their families, military service may be the only mode to exit the camps. This group has been identified by the Volags as a problem placement group and the Task Force and the Committee may wish to consider what alternatives to sponsorship may need to be developed for this group.



Subsequent to meeting with the refugees, I spoke with Mr. Friedman, Civil Coordinator; Mr. Francis, Deputy Civil Coordinator, and BG Cannon. These gentlemen were unanimous in their rejection of any immediate camp life improvements and were very concerned that the Committee or even the Task Force might be diverted from a placement to a maintenance orientation. While one can be sympathetic to their immediate concerns it is also essential too that planning should commence for possible problem placements and for other contingencies as of September 1 or later.

It had been my intent to select a few current residents of the camp to participate in the Vietnamese/Cambodian Advisory Group. However, Mr. Friedman took vigorous exception to this proposal and stated it had been camp policy not to permit any day trips out of the camp. In view of his objections and since recently placed refugees would be available, I decided not to pursue the question.

In summary, I was very impressed by the realistic attitude displayed by the refugees toward the problems they will face. With the exception of minor complaints about some environmental problems of camp life, the discussions focused on longer term issues, the sort of issues that might be of particular concern to the Advisory Committee.

Attachment



Concerns Expressed by the Vietnamese/Cambodian Refugees
at Indiantown Gap - June 15, 1975

1. Opportunities for service in armed forces--what is the policy?
When will it be announced?
2. Training
 - a. Educational
 - (1) to permit school age children to resume studies at equivalent levels
 - (2) to provide language training to adults
 - (3) technical language training for certain vocational groups
 - b. Vocational
 - (1) assistance in identifying and matching skills of refugees with U.S. equivalent job names/titles
 - (2) Help in identifying potential career fields/training for those without workable skills
3. For individuals who will remain in the camps for an extended period of time, will any provision be made for:
 - a. exit rights for head of household to seek employment off camp while family remains in camp
 - b. referral service of job opportunities on camp or in the vicinity of the camp
 - c. a system that will afford some opportunity to earn some money even though a camp resident
4. Information
 - a. Eligibility on business loans--housing - legal requirements - travel - documentation
 - b. Relations with sponsor/requirements
 - c. American customs/prohibitions



Date: _____

9/19

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO:

W. KALLAUR _____

J. DELANEY _____

F. DANIEL _____

N. KOCH _____

D. MORIN _____

C. AKIN _____

C. PURNELL _____

M. J. DUNN _____

TED MARRES

FROM: ROGER D. SEMERAD

FYI

APPROPRIATE ACTION

COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

SEE ME

STANDARD RESPONSE

SPECIAL RESPONSE

OTHER

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 17, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Roger D. Semerad

FROM:

Walter Kallaur *WK 6/17/75*

SUBJECT:

An Approach at Generating Sponsorships

Proposal

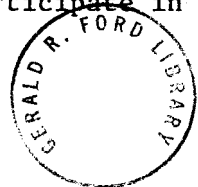
That the Task Force permit direct sponsorship by individuals or groups of individuals without Vol Ag screening or participation, except that provisions be made for financial support of Vol Ag expenditures if the initial placement fails, and the refugee family applies for assistance to that Vol Ag.

Assumptions

1. That the Vol Ags will not expand operations beyond the placement of 60-65 thousand.
2. That the Vol Ags prefer to identify sponsors and other resources through their own constituencies.
3. That the offers of sponsorship that have been received through the toll free number
 - a. have not been verified or utilized, and
 - b. that no organized effort has been established for screening or verifying these offers.

Role of Advisory Committee

The Committee may take a lead role in explaining the need for additional sponsors, emphasizing that not everyone can do all of the things that a sponsor needs to do. However, if an individual wants to participate in any way as a sponsor he or she should:



(1) Attempt to organize a group of friends/business associates etc. in order to collectively offer sponsorship, or

(2) Make his or her individual or specialized offer known to the local Red Cross chapter so that the Red Cross could attempt to assemble the various required items of sponsorship.

NOTE: I have taken the liberty of utilizing the Red Cross in this organizational role. Any reputable organization or group with national membership could serve in this verification/brokerage role.

Role of Red Cross/Verification Agency

In the case of (1) above, the Red Cross would verify:

1. The good character and reputation of the sponsor(s) and
2. Notify Red Cross National Headquarters of the valid sponsorship offer including:
 - a. Size of family
 - b. Characteristics of family
 - c. Employment (specific offer--or employment opportunities in the community).
 - d. Other information as required.

This information would be made available to Task Force or the Camp Civil Coordinators in order for the match to be made. Once the match is made notification could be made directly or through the Red Cross/Verification Agency.

In case of (2) above, the local Red Cross chapter could collect offers of assistance until a complete sponsorship offer could be developed. Then the offer would proceed as (1) above.

I believe this approach is administratively viable and will expand the sponsorship base without imposing any obstacles on the current Vol Ag effort.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6/19

Ted,

Observations only.

Please do not transmit
to task force.

Thank you

Boyer





educational systems corp.

Suite 603 • 1302 18th Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • (202) 293-9160

GORDON KING
President

18 June 1975

Dear Roger:

I am attaching an unsolicited proposal for ESC to produce a series of radio and television public service spots for the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees. Our organization represents not only high quality and creativity, but an ability to provide these services almost immediately and in a cost-effective manner as well.

ESC presents a sound understanding of the overall problem being confronted, from the practical issues faced by planners in the camps and communities to the more subtle long-range political issues which could be encountered in the future if resettlement is not accomplished quickly. Current estimates by GAO, now receiving attention in the press and suggesting that resettlement will take considerably longer than anticipated, point to the increased need to move quickly in this direction to stimulate interest and attract sponsors.

I look forward to your reaction.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gordon King', written over a large, stylized circular flourish.

Gordon King

GK:cs

Attachment: as stated

Mr. Roger D. Semerad
Executive Director
President's Advisory Committee
on Refugees
4013 New Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20506



The Refugees and Sharing America

A Proposal

esc

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



There is a pressing and immediate need to bring the Vietnamese refugees -- who are right now waiting anxiously in camps across America -- into the daily ebb and flow of American life. Because a National Public Service Program could be immediately helpful in triggering a national response, ESC proposes here a series of television and radio spots designed to move public thinking quickly in a constructive direction.

For both television and radio, we are proposing a series of one-minute spots, a series of thirty-second spots, and a series of ten-second spots. The spokesman or spokeswoman featured in each spot will be a member of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees. At least seven of the committee members should be invited to appear, and we feel also that the impact and prestige of the entire program would be enhanced if President Ford appeared in a spot. Thus, with eight "performers" appearing in spots of varying length over a period of time, our work will clearly have the repeated impact of a "series." It will reflect a concerted effort to get something done fast. It will allow us to restate our essential plea gracefully in a number of ways. The plea itself is singular: "This is a search for some Americans who are willing to sponsor a Vietnamese person or a Vietnamese family in America."



Regardless of length or medium, the spots will be created and produced with the direct simplicity of a news program. Their message will not be overtheatricalized or oversold. The message carries enough emotional weight so that it can be stated directly, without affectation or panic. The spots must come onto the screen with an entirely different emotional key than the superficial commercials that will surround them.

Television Spots

If the budget will allow, we shall make a strong effort to shoot some of our speakers in their natural setting. Mayor Alioto in San Francisco. Governor Evans at the capital in Olympia. John Denver in the Rockies near Aspen. Elder Theodore Tuttle in Salt Lake City. And the President in the White House. This plan will give a visual variety and a nationwide dimension to the series. Other speakers can be just as effectively presented from a studio. In Washington, D. C., we shall have access to excellent facilities for this form of production.

Our writer will begin by working closely with each speaker in the development of a personal one-minute television script. He will be searching for what it actually is in the life of a speaker that has led him to become a member of the committee, that has led him to speak up on this issue. We want our viewers to act on their own real feelings in responding, so it is appropriate that our speakers reveal their real feelings, too.



Thus, a political person will speak of the constant arrival in government of new and unexpected problems that must be solved quickly. A religious leader can invoke his own feelings of brotherhood that were in existence long before the Vietnam War. John Denver can speak, perhaps even musically, about the humane ideas that thread through his work. Mr. George Meany can remind us of how we are, to a great extent, identified by our ability to work -- that a person floating homeless and workless is nowhere. And President Ford might make the point that though he constantly deals with problems on the national level, this is a problem that in the final analysis can have only a local solution -- indeed a personal solution. No legislation, no funding, no programs can take the place of ordinary human consideration and warmth.

There will be time in our one-minute spots to focus also on the individuality of the refugees. They will not be presented as a faceless, hopeless mass of people. There is, in fact, no "typical" refugee. They cover a wide spectrum of ages and skills. They comprise many different kinds of people. And so there can be no "typical" way of dealing with them. Each person, each family, must find a "good fit" in an American community. And this leads us to the subject of "sponsorship."



Since there will not be sufficient time even in our long spots to explain the details of sponsorship, the task of the spot is to introduce the word itself and to evoke, on the basis of the evident concerns of our speakers, a feeling on the part of the viewer of the rightness of sponsorship. The subtext of this is that we should respond to the Vietnamese refugees not in some exotic way, but simply as we respond to the feelings that carry us through life each day. Thus sponsorship becomes worthwhile. Sponsorship becomes less of a problem than one might believe. Sponsorship can be rewarding to the person sponsored and also to the person who becomes the sponsor. We do not have to generate a final acceptance of all the details of sponsorship. All we must do is get the viewer to pick up the telephone and make a toll-free "800" call to get the complete information.

Each thirty-second television spot will show the speaker in his same location, and the copy will be a "lift" from the copy of the longer spot. This way it will have the value that comes with repetition on television, and the shorter version will be available if the longer time slots cannot be found.

All the ten-second television spots will have the same copy. They will be brief and identical, a direct plea without the supporting material. For this, we shall develop a slogan that can possibly be used also in print media -- a slogan that will come to identify



the whole campaign. For example, the copy of a ten-second spot might be approximately this:

"Hello. I'm John Denver. Is there any possible way that you could help share America with a family from Vietnam? This is the number to call."

All television spots, whether on location or in the studio, will be shot using a direct-to-the-camera teleprompting device.

Radio Spots

The one-minute and thirty-second radio spots will be edited from an audio tape made in an informal interview with each speaker just prior to the television taping. The spots will be edited versions of the unscripted words of the speaker while chatting with the writer or interviewer about the subject at hand. The nature of the plea will be consistent, but these spots will have a different tone and texture than the television spots.

A great deal of flexibility is available here. The speakers can introduce themselves or they can be introduced by an announcer who might say something like this:

"Dr. Malcolm C. Todd, who heads the American Medical Association, is worried that the Vietnam refugees will have to learn twice about America -- first in a refugee camp, and then in a real American town."



On a cross fade, we hear Dr. Todd's developing concern as part of a natural conversation, and then we return to the announcer at the end:

"Is there any possible way that you could help share America with a family from Vietnam? If so, the number to call is 800-000-000."

The ten-second radio spots, like the ten-second TV spots, will have identical brief copy. The speaker will identify himself and make an unadorned plea using the repeated slogan.

Some Basic Themes

Certain underlying themes will be woven through these spots. What follows is not narration, but simply a way of touching on what some of the themes will be.

"Time is short. We are faced with a reality. Whatever our feelings about the rightness or wrongness of the war or their arrival, they are here. We must deal now with a current, living situation."

"The refugees from Vietnam represent a problem, but they can also represent a unique opportunity. Some of them will need much help, but others are ready right today to make a real contribution to American society and American life."



"It's easy enough to forget them. The war is over. They're here in camps that we do not see. But camp life is not American life. It is only a way station...."

"We are asking for your time and your humanity even more than we are asking for your money."

"Though our government can provide financial and technical support to local institutions, in the final analysis, it is only through our warmth and our friendship that the people from Vietnam will make a successful transition into American life."

The Telephone Response

Nothing is more important to the success of the entire program than what happens when the prospective sponsor, having been touched by the spot, calls the "800" toll-free number. This is a critical moment. The viewer has already been "turned on," and the task at this point is to keep his or her interest high while an explanation of "sponsorship" is made, and while he or she is asked to take the next step. This response should be scripted as carefully as the spots themselves. The tone must be right. The information must be specific.

One final note. The one-minute and thirty-second television spots will be structured with an approximate four seconds of silence at the end. The "800" number will remain superimposed over the final action -- or final frozen frame -- and there will be time for an audio addition of any local or state committee that is already at work with the Vietnam refugees.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

CHAIRMAN

JOHN S. D. EISENHOWER

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ROGER D. SEMERAD

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

JAMES J. DELANEY II



LABOR-MANAGEMENT MEETING
ON THE RESETTLEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OF
INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

June 24, 1975

Dr. Theodore Marrs
Special Assistant to the President

Leo Perlis
Director
Department of Community Services
AFL-CIO

Richard L. Breault
General Manager
Program Development
and Implementation
Chamber of Commerce

Thomas P. Walsh
Associate Director
Education and Manpower
Chamber of Commerce

Major General John C. Condon
President
National Alliance of Businessmen

Forest I. Rettgers
Senior Vice President
Policy Program Division
National Association of Manufacturers

Frank E. Fitzsimmons
General President
International Brotherhood
of Teamsters

Walter J. Shea
Administrative Assistant
International Brotherhood of Teamsters



Stephen Schlossberg
General Council
United Auto Workers

John J. McManus
Assistant Director
Department of Community Services
AFL-CIO

Charles Bradford
Executive Director
Human Resources Development
Institute
AFL-CIO

John R. Woodrum
Administrative Assistant
to the President
United Mine Workers

John S. D. Eisenhower
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19481

June 26, 1975

Mr. Jack Walsh
San Diego County Supervisor
NACo Health & Education Committee Chairman
County Administration Center
San Diego, California 92101

Dear Mr. Walsh:

Thank you for your letter of June 23. I appreciate your personal interest in the vital matter of Indo-Chinese refugee resettlement. Your views are remarkably parallel to the thrust of the discussions we held in the Advisory Committee meeting of June 25.

It is becoming obvious that our initial concept of almost complete dependence on the volunteer agencies was not realistic. I am not for a moment criticizing the efforts of the VOLAGS, nor am I suggesting that their role should in any way be diminished. But from the beginning the VOLAGS have promised the Interagency Task Force that they could resettle only some 65,000 refugees; and it is possible that we have been a little slow in realizing that this figure only represents half of the total.

To rectify this situation we are thus far doing three things: (a) going full speed ahead to give maximum publicity to the need for sponsors (b) encouraging the idea of group sponsorship (rather than family) to be monitored by the Red Cross and (c) sending letters to encourage the various State Governors to adopt aggressive plans similar to those devised by Governor Dan Evans of Washington early in the game.

While none of these activities exactly parallel your plan, they are being done in the same spirit of community participation. Therefore, I am sending your letter to the Executive Director of the Committee, Mr. Roger Semerad, for immediate study as to its feasibility. Naturally we will consult with the Task Force, who are the operators (in contrast to the advisors) in this business.

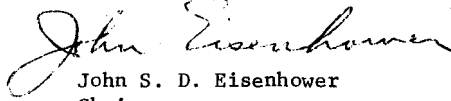


Mr. Jack Walsh

Page 2

Please let me know if you have not received a more definite answer to your proposal within the next couple of weeks.

Sincerely,



John S. D. Eisenhower
Chairman
Presidential Advisory
Committee on Refugees

JSDE/ajh

cc: ✓ Dr. Theodore C. Marrs
Mr. Roger Semerad
Mr. Noel Koch



JackWalsh
supervisor
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

COUNTY ADMINISTRATION CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101 • TELEPHONE 236-2249

June 23, 1975

Mr. John Eisenhower, Chairman
President's Advisory on Refugees
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19481

Dear Mr. Eisenhower:

As an elected official whose county includes one of the largest encampment of Indochina refugees and, as the Southern California Coordinator for local/state/federal cooperation in refugee resettlement, the slowdown in efforts to sponsor and place the refugees is of grave concern to me.

The current federal approach to sponsorship relies largely on generous individuals volunteering to take a small number of refugees into their homes. The overseer and screening agent for these individual sponsors currently are 8 major voluntary agencies like United States Catholic Conference and the Church World Service and so forth.

At the outset, this plan worked well and it appears the federal government, with a few notable exceptions like education costs, is acknowledging its responsibility to state and local government to pick up expenses generated by the influx of the Indochinese.

Now, however, the sponsorships have lessened to a trickle and the refugees are being processed slowly. Family units of four and five are being sent across the country to new and strange homes. Separated in some cases by thousands of miles from any other person with a similar heritage, culture, religion or background. This is a situation which disturbs me. I feel, as years go by and the loneliness for peers increases, when family economics allow, the refugees will relocate to areas where kindred people live, creating a polarization and even, perhaps, new ghettos.

The proposal which is attached is a step in the direction of a solution. It would be entirely in keeping with our heritage for our cities, our counties and our states to accept, on behalf of our citizens, responsibility for sponsoring larger groups of the Indochina refugees. Then working through civic, fraternal, cultural, service and social organizations as well as major local employers and unions within our political subdivisions, specific placements of individual refugees and refugee families could be obtained. The community would gain new ambitious citizens and would preclude some of the absolute cultural and language loneliness.

GOOD GOVERNMENT DEMANDS THE INTELLIGENT INTEREST OF EVERY CITIZEN

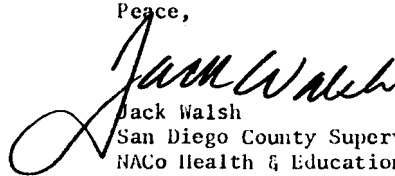


June 23, 1975

In a practical vein, the County, City or State would also gain a handle on the larger Indochinese refugee situation. As you know, the federal government allows \$500 per capita to the sponsoring agency for resettlement costs. If state and local governments became those agencies, they would assure accountability of individual sponsors and could utilize the funds on a pooled basis for the best solution to specific resettlement problems if and as they develop. Since state and local government will have the final responsibility for breakdowns in sponsorship anyway, it would be wise to eliminate the problems before they occur. Collective political sponsorship would also strengthen our hand in dealing with the federal government on refugee financial questions.

But, most important, the involvement of state and local government and of the people of the United States would generate understanding and sympathy and would eradicate fears about the Indochinese. It would provide a means for many citizens to participate in this latest manifestation of our immigrant heritage . . . and, I think, during this, our bicentennial period, that is a positive thing. I urge you as Chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees to seriously consider this proposal.

Peace,



Jack Walsh
San Diego County Supervisor
NACo Health & Education Committee Chairman

Attachment.



GUIDELINES FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT GROUP SPONSORSHIPS
AT CAMP PENDLETON

1. AGREEMENT TO INITIATE GROUP SPONSORSHIP

As a first step, State and local governments interested in undertaking group sponsorship should bring together political, business, union, church and voluntary leadership to decide:

--if group sponsorship is desirable,

--what numbers of refugees can best be absorbed into the area or community (e.g. some considerations are labor market, housing availability, and community services.

--How to organize a task force or appropriate mechanism to coordinate the group sponsorship.

If there is enough leadership consensus to move forward, an initial contact should be made with the Civil Coordinator at Camp Pendleton (714-725-7007 or 725-7019).

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF A REFUGEE TASK FORCE

Having agreed to initiate group sponsorship, and after preliminary discussions with the Civil Coordinator, an operational coordinating body, representative of public and private sector organizations, should be established to set up procedures in the context of a proposal to be discussed in person with the Camp Pendleton Task Force.



3. PROPOSAL DISCUSSION WITH CAMP PENDLETON TASK FORCE

The proposal will be reviewed and discussed with the Chief Civilian Coordinator and his senior staff at Camp Pendleton. If approved by this group, the State or local representative returns to his or her homesite.

4. IDENTIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION OF SPONSORSHIP

The State or local Task Force should set up a system to solicit sponsorships. Such offers need to be checked in order to certify the ability of sponsor volunteers to perform sponsorship responsibilities. Once an adequate number of certified sponsorship offers are in place a Task Force representative will return to Camp Pendleton. The Task Force will further clarify and issue to each potential sponsor a policy and requirements statement in advance.

5. SIGN MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Memorandum between the State or local official and the three Interagency Task Force officials will be signed confirming the terms of the group sponsorship policies and procedures, and outlining the continuing responsibilities of the Interagency Task Force.

6. SELECT REFUGEES AND ASSIST IN TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

With the assistance of the Task Force, the State/local representative will select refugees to participate in the group sponsorship and arrange for transportation. The costs of transportation of refugee families from Camp



Pendleton to the sponsors' locations will be borne by the Federal Government.

7. SUGGESTIONS

- State or local governments may wish to consider formation of a nonprofit organization to administer the resettlement program. The possibility of receiving tax-deductible contributions to defray nonreimbursable administrative expenses might be explored with the Internal Revenue Service.
- In calling for sponsorship offers, the State or local organization should concentrate on identifying actual family sponsors, but should encourage individual offers of housing, employment, clothing, etc. as part of the total sponsorship program. These latter types of offers can be matched with possible requirements of individual family sponsors.
- The Interagency Task Force will provide its full assistance to the sponsors in dealing with all other Federal agencies.
- A clear and substantial financial commitment procedure should be added requiring the sponsor to insure that the appropriate fiscal bonds, escrow funds, trust agreements, are provided before sponsorship is finalized.



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN STATE
OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND INTERAGENCY TASK
FORCE AT CAMP PENDLETON ON GROUP SPONSORSHIPS

This Memorandum of Understanding sets forth the terms between State or local governments and the Interagency Task Force (Department of State, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service) regarding group sponsorship and resettlement of Indochina refugees.

(1) That _____
(State or Locality)
desires to act as the sponsoring agent for (_____)
Refugees

(2) That, consistent with this desire, _____

(Name of Chief Elected Official and Title)
fully understands refugee sponsorship requirements;
has secured and verified individuals and organizations
to be sponsors of refugees within _____;
(State or local jurisdiction)
will coordinate mobilization of community resources
to meet the social, cultural, educational and employ-
ment seeking needs of the refugee group; will find
second sponsorship placement if initial sponsorship
arrangement breaks down; and, fully understands that
public welfare is only a last resort support after all
other sponsorship alternatives have been exhausted and
failed.



(3) That _____
(Name of Chief Elected Official)
will receive from the State Department/Interagency
Task Force, Washington, D.C. up to \$500 per capita
for performing group refugee resettlements in
_____. Other
(Name of State or Locality)
refugees, than those specifically identified by
_____, placed in the
(Name of State or Locality)
community by the voluntary agencies working on camp
sites, will not be the primary responsibility of the
_____, since under
(State or Local Government)
separate agreement the voluntary agency has received
\$500 for this placement and has assumed this obliga-
tion. Efforts should be closely coordinated between
_____, and the volunteer agencies
including the option to share the \$500 per capita
surplus if needed.

(4) That _____ will
(Name of State or Local Official)
register and select its refugee group at the camp
site among all refugees in order to assure a broad
cross-section of education, labor skills and financial
responsibility.

(5) That the Department of State will pay the travel costs
of the refugee group to their sponsor destination.



- (6) The Interagency Task Force agrees to:
- a. Screen and assure all appropriate Federal actions.
 - b. Promptly issue the \$500 per individual.
 - c. Maintain a quarterly follow-up program for a period of two years after each refugee is "sponsored."
 - d. Make available to all sponsors, if needed and documented by the sponsor, Program for Local Services (PLS) money.

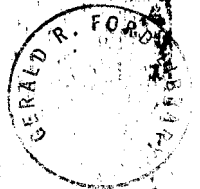
The signatories below agree to the above stated terms and are fully satisfied that they will be met.

Civil Coordinator

Chief Elected State or Local
Official

INS Officer

HEW Coordinator



John S. D. Eisenhower
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19481

June 27, 1975

Mr. Roger Semerad
Room 103
Executive Office Building
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Roger:

I left Washington with considerable glow, a far different atmosphere from that of June 3. Aside from the fact that we allowed enough time, I think the reason for the success is that it may be we are finding out where we are going.

On reflection, I believe that Rumsfeld was correct in having us print up our own stationery. For one thing it makes the Committee more independent - which is good - and further, it protects the sanctity of White House stationery, which should not be spread around too much.

Noel Koch called me a little while ago with regards to the fifty letters - or forty-nine - that I am to sign tomorrow. I told him that I am not inclined to write a letter to Secretary Schlesinger, instead I would prefer to include the Committee's insipid recommendation (that the Department of Defense look into the Vietnamese as a source of recruits) along with the other recommendations that are forwarded to the President through Ted Marrs.

Incidentally, I suggested to Noel that the final recommendations emanating from these meetings be summarized by the staff and sent forward in the form of a memo, probably from you to Ted. If you think the form should be a monthly memo from me to the President, then I am perfectly willing, although it seems like a lot of trouble with me located so far away.

I was truly sorry to hear that Julia Taft is developing a state of heartburn. It seems inevitable that when you have people with the desired degree of aggressiveness badly organized - as is this effort - then they are going to wind up stepping on each others toes in areas where both bodies feel they have hegemony. And in a humanitarian effort like this it is particularly regrettable if cooperation breaks down, particularly if it affects anyone's performance.



On the other hand, I am inclined to think that Julia is out of her tree when she says the Committee should not be writing to the Governors. If we cannot perform the "public" function, then we have no reason to exist. I see no reason to change our course.

I will be arriving at the Twin Bridges Marriott at something like 5:30 p.m. Monday. If you want anything signed, I can be reached there. I will probably be calling you, however, before this letter arrives.

Best,



JSDE/ajh

✓ cc: Dr. Theodore C. Marrs

P.S. The quicker you can get the arrangements made for The Mike Douglas Show and the Today Show the better. The summer schedule is beginning to clutter up. JSDE.



THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20506

July 1, 1975

AMBASSADOR JOHN EISENHOWER
CHAIRMAN

MR. ROGER D. SEMERAD
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
(202) 456-7034

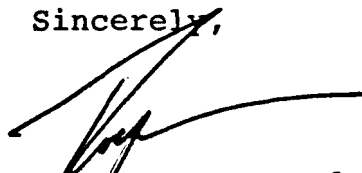
MAYOR JOSEPH ALIOTO
ARCHBISHOP JOSEPH BERNARDIN
MR. ASHBY BOYLE
DR. W. STERLING CARY
MR. JOHN DENVER
MRS. GAETANA ENDERS
GOVERNOR DANIEL EVANS
MAYOR MAURICE FERRE
MR. MINOR GEORGE
MR. EDGAR KAISER
MR. PHILIP KLUTZNICK
MR. WILLIAM J. KUHFUSS
MR. GEORGE MEANY
MR. CLARKE REED
DR. MALCOLM TODD
ELDER A. THEODORE TUTTLE

Dear Don:

Ted Marrs asked me to thank you for your letter of June 4 regarding the President's Advisory Committee on Refugee's visit to Ft. Chaffee on May 20. Certainly the hospitality and briefings extended the Committee and White House Staff were excellent and most appreciated. As you know, in most instances this was our first exposure to the problem and what the Federal Government was actively undertaking. Since that time we have become a bit wiser and hopefully are in a better position to be of assistance.

At some point in time it is our intention to recognize and commend those individuals and organizations who have contributed to the refugee resettlement program. We thank you for the information and the suggestions. On behalf of Ted Marrs and members of the Committee, may I extend our best wishes to you.

Sincerely,



Roger D. Semerad
Executive Director
President's Advisory Committee
on Refugees

Mr. Donald G. MacDonald
Senior Civil Coordinator
"New Arrivals"
State Department Task Force
Fort Chaffee, Arkansas 72901

cc: Ted Marrs



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 6/16

TO: Rogue General

FROM: DR. THEODORE C. MARRS
tm/mw

For your signature _____

For your coordination _____

For your information _____

Per our conversation _____

Other: *Pope: Halo for later action -
i.e. commendation etc.*

*a thank you note should be
sent.*

Thanks,





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

"NEW ARRIVALS" - TASK FORCE
FT. CHAFFEE, ARKANSAS 72901

June 4, 1975

Dr. Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President
for Human Resources
Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Doctor Marrs:

The visit of the President's Advisory Committee on Indo-China Refugees on May 20 gave us all a lift. We thank you.

You asked that I send you names of individuals in the civilian, Army and Vietnamese elements who have performed in an outstandingly exemplary manner in our combined effort here. That's not easy. Virtually everyone has done that.

On the Army side, great credit must go to Brigadier General James W. Cannon, who arrived at Fort Chaffee Tuesday, April 29 and in two days readied Fort Chaffee to receive the first Vietnamese on May 2. Also especially noteworthy were his Chief of Staff, Colonel Thomas E. Mullins; Colonel Robert Travis, Deputy to General Cannon; the Chief Medical Officer, Colonel Bruno Eisen; the Provost Marshal, Lt. Colonel George L. Nipper; the 96th Civil Affairs Battalion, Lt. Colonel Robert M. Weekly, whose civil affairs unit was integrated into Mr. James Haley's civilian administered New Arrivals Operation Center; and to chief of the Army's In-Processing Center, Major Rowland P. Brown.

On the civilian side, I would cite my deputy, Francis J. Van Damm; Regional Director, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Stuart Clarke; Regional Comptroller, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Donald Whitteaker; my Special Assistant for Volunteer Agencies Operation, Mr. George H. Goss; Officer-in-Charge of the New Arrivals Operation Center, Mr. James Haley, and my Executive Officer, Mr. John J. Garney.

Countless numbers of Vietnamese have stepped forward to volunteer support services to the civilian operations. They man the several messenger systems throughout the Vietnamese community, and between



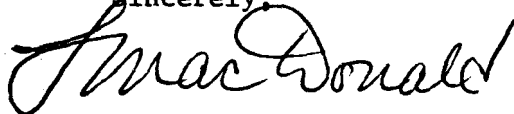
and among U. S. and volunteer agency offices; they teach school; help run child day-care centers, etc., etc. As I informed you, the Vietnamese have organized themselves. Mr. Nguyen Duc Hoa is their leader, referred to as the "Mayor". A council of elected representatives of each barracks works with him as do the chairmen of its subcommittees, that is, health and sanitation, food, education, etc., etc. I simply could not do justice to the many Vietnamese by naming only a few who have contributed in an outstanding way. I would suggest that consideration be given instead to a single letter to Mr. Nguyen Duc Hoa commending the Vietnamese as a group.

This leads me to a similar recommendation with regard to the civilian and military personnel. I have had the opportunity, over the years, to be involved in some pretty challenging assignments and to experience that marvelous process through which a lot of human beings rise together to do the impossible, but my experience here during the first few weeks has been unique. I can count on the fingers of less than one hand those who did not join in doing the impossible. It is my strong belief that this is one of the rare situations in which a unit citation or commendation is in order. If you think well of this idea, there are, I think, alternative ways. There might be a separate unit citation to the Army personnel, addressed to the present Commander, Brigadier General Jack V. Mackmull -- making special mention of Brigadier General James W. Cannon who is now responsible for Army support of the Indiantown Gap Relocation Center -- and a similar one addressed to the Senior Civil Coordinator.

I can provide you any specific data you wish in the preparation of a unit commendation statement.

The alternative would be a single commendation addressed to the Senior Civil Coordinator on behalf of all personnel, civilian, military, and private organizations who have undertaken this integrated effort. Whichever alternative is chosen, a separate letter to the Vietnamese, addressed to Mr. Hoa would be in order.

Sincerely,



D. G. MacDonald
Senior Civil Coordinator



July 2, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR

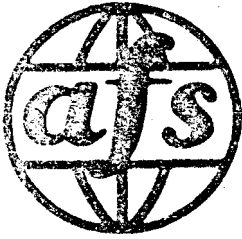
ROGER SEMERAD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, PRESIDENT'S
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

Please advise this lady as to new sponsorship definitions.
The "Blue Book" definition she references has been
modified. This could be an active and effective support
group.

Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President

Enclosure





INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS

313 E. 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10017 Tel. (212) 689-1780 Cable: Amerifield, N.Y.

Stephen H. Rhinesmith
President
William P. Orrick
Vice-President
Eric F. L. Backer
Treasurer
Robert Applewhite
Secretary

11 June, 1975 **JUN 13 1975**

Dr. Theodore Marrs
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Dr. Marrs,

It was a great pleasure to share luncheon with you yesterday and to learn first-hand of the deep and very personal Presidential interest in the Bicentennial celebration. I was so sorry that we did not have a chance to talk at greater length but unfortunately I had a meeting at 3 o'clock some distance from the State Department.

Dr. Rhinesmith, president of the American Field Service, attended the meeting on the 19th of May at which the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees was announced and returned with that large and very helpful blue book which you provided. From that we excerpted the attached definition of sponsorship which, hopefully, is the one to which you referred yesterday. Please let me know if my assumption is incorrect.

Because I felt you did not have a sufficient number of papers under your (my) chair and because you may have by now dealt with the problem of the tail-less squirrel on the White House lawn, I have enclosed some additional reading material for your leisure time. Once you have committed it to memory, you are free to shred it! It will give you a greater idea of the various programs sponsored by AFS and the extent to which we are stretching young people at that magical age we discussed.

Please give our best to Pam Powell.

With kindest regards,

Karin Eisele

Karin F. Eisele (Mrs. Paul H.)
Associate Director/Development



SPONSORSHIP

Sponsorship is not a formal legal commitment. However, the sponsor undertakes a clear moral commitment to help the refugee to the best of his ability.

A sponsor will be expected to:

1. Receive the refugee;
2. Provide shelter and food, until the refugee becomes self sufficient. Shelter need not be in the residence of the sponsor but must be adequate;
3. Provide clothing and pocket money;
4. Provide assistance in finding employment and in school enrollment for children;
5. Cover ordinary medical costs or medical insurance.

The above was excerpted from "The Presidents's Advisory Committee on Refugees"

Background Paper



THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20506

July 3, 1975

MR. ROGER D. SEMERAD
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
(202) 456-7034

AMBASSADOR JOHN EISENHOWER
CHAIRMAN

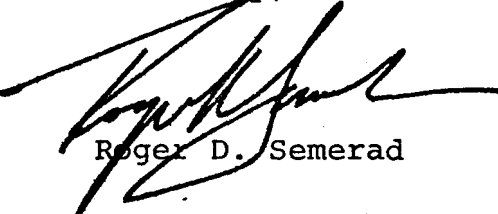
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MAYOR MAURICE FERRE
MR. MINOR GEORGE
MR. EDGAR KAISER
MR. PHILIP KLUTZNICK
MR. WILLIAM J. KUHFUSS
MR. GEORGE MEANY
MR. CLARKE REED
DR. MALCOLM TODD
ELDER A. THEODORE TUTTLE

Dear Mr. Campbell:

Ted Marrs has asked me to respond to your letter of June 19 expressing frustration over the lack of a refugee skills inventory which would be extremely useful in the selection of refugees by sponsors having specific manpower needs. The President's Advisory Committee has been advised by the Interagency Task Force that this information, which is now commutered, will be available shortly. I have taken the liberty of forwarding your request to Mrs. Julia Taft, Director, Interagency Task Force, so that she might send to you the occupational breakdown as soon as it is available for dissemination.

Your interest in this program is most appreciated and we hope to be able to provide you with the information you require in the near future.

Sincerely,

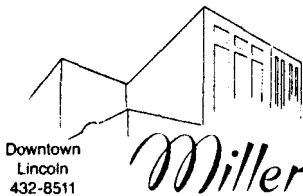


Roger D. Semerad

Mr. John M. Campbell
President
Miller & Paine
Lincoln, Nebraska 68501

cc: Ted Marrs





Miller & Paine

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA 68501



Conestoga Mall, Grand Island
384-5200



Gateway, Lincoln - 464-7451

JOHN M. CAMPBELL
PRESIDENT

19 June 1975

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

Dear Ted:

You were right when in your letter of June 16th you suggest that I am supportive of the resettlement of Southeast Asia refugees. Supportive, yes, but also frustrated.

Following your suggestion, we contacted the Ambassador's office for help in securing a substantial list of specific skills from among the refugees with a firm job offer to those who could demonstrate the skills needed. We were told that such questions should be referred to a list of private social agencies, only one of which had a remote connection in the Lincoln area. The local representative knew nothing about the situation but promised to get information to us.

When the information we sought arrived, it primarily consisted of a long list of "sponsor" responsibilities most of which dealt with the provision of travel expense, education, community assimilation and other functions which are normally handled by the social agencies themselves. Not a word about the specific job skills that we were seeking. Also, not a word about the possibility as suggested in the material you enclosed that a sponsor could be either for employment or for community assimilation. We had made it clear that our participation was limited to the field in which we were able to help the refugees.

If I am frustrated, I can imagine what the Vietnamese refugee who has a skill to offer but has to go through all of the red tape imposed by first our government, and then a group of well meaning social organizations before he can even be put into contact with a potential employer.

Many people, including myself, will find it hard to understand why the government in allocating the refugee funds appropriated by Congress, did not undertake to pay the cost of transportation and initial relocation expenses of refugees who had secured employment. It is totally unreasonable at this point of recession, high taxes, low



Miller & Paine

Mr. Theodore C. Marrs
19 June 1975
Page Two

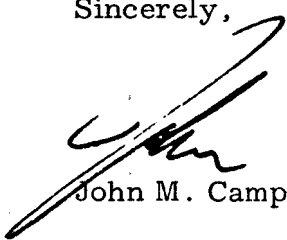
profits to expect the pool of eligible Vietnamese to be absorbed by the civilian economy if too many road blocks are put in the way.

It also is surprising to me that with the very experienced aptitude testing and job assistance facilities of the military service, particularly the United States Army, that this function was not delegated to those already in the business with the know-how to be helpful. The development of a skills list should have been one of the top priority items on the relocation program. The agencies selected by the government are the least likely ones to be able to accomplish this task.

It is also inconceivable to me that the federally chartered American Red Cross was not the prime vehicle for handling the social problems involved in relocation. This organization has local chapters throughout the United States and an adequate national organization to have been able to accomplish far more than the list of private agencies that was utilized.

As I said at the start of the letter, I am frustrated. We have had no reply to our request for specific employment skills. The contacts we have had with the private agencies involved have been totally unsatisfactory. I believe new leadership is urgently needed to bring order out of what appears to be total, unplanned chaos.

Sincerely,



John M. Campbell

JMC:blc



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 3, 1975

FYI
JEM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

FROM: BARRY ROTH *BR*

After Ted Marrs brought to my attention that HEW had allocated \$300,000 to the Advisory Committee for television spots regarding refugees, I spoke with Don Wortman, Deputy Assistant Secretary of HEW, who is handling refugee matters. I indicated to him that I only wanted to be sure that HEW had complied with the appropriate procurement procedures in the award of this contract. He explained they had and indicated that was fine.

Ted Marrs has indicated that Julia Taft will also maintain some oversight on the use of this money and the contents of the advertisements.



John S. D. Eisenhower
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19481

July 3, 1975

Mr. Roger D. Semerad
Room 103
Executive Office Building
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Roger:

In the wake of the turmoil over the funds for the television spots I have a few other random thoughts.

(1) The Committee should never again get in the position where we have to ask any favors by way of support from the Task Force. Such a condition can only lead to exacerbating friction.

(2) On the other hand, it is up to us to use a lot of imagination in exploring unofficial avenues for sponsor support. For example, the enclosed letter may lead to nothing, but I will probably follow up with Mr. Alin any way.

(3) I have mentioned the idea of regularizing our methods of reporting to the President. Ted Marrs is in agreement. Any scheme that you and he agree on is OK by me so long as it is done regularly.

(4) Possibly at the next meeting I should ask for volunteers to make another sweep of the stateside refugee camps. In order to avoid running up expenses for which we would need reimbursement, we can doubtless find Committee members who live close to one of the camps. For example, between the July and August meetings I can take another glance at Indiantown Gap and maybe Dr. Todd can take another look at Pendleton. We may have to send someone on special trips to Chaffee and Eglin. I don't think we should neglect our inspection functions completely.

(5) I would be most appreciative if you would send me a report every week on how the resettlement program is progressing. The last figure I have is as of June 25, and I would like to keep the latest numbers at my fingertips.



Mr. Roger D. Semerad

Page 2

(6) Assuming that the money is forthcoming for the television spots, there is no reason to delay planning. First and foremost we should decide on the names of the speakers. At least four are obvious: President and Mrs. Ford, John Denver, and George Meaney. (Maybe we should not limit ourselves to members of the Committee.) Contrary to what I said to Ted Marrs over the phone yesterday, I think it desirable that neither Julia Taft nor I participate in these spots. The idea is to get well-known figures and not to prove how important Julia and I are - or think we are. She and I can do our parts on things like the Mike Douglas Show.

End of random thoughts. Let's keep in touch.

Sincerely,

John

JSDE/ajh

cc: ✓ Dr. Theodore C. Marrs
Mr. Noel Koch



THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20506

R File

MR. ROGER D. SEMERAD
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
(202) 456-7034

AMBASSADOR JOHN EISENHOWER
CHAIRMAN

MAYOR JOSEPH ALIOTO
ARCHBISHOP JOSEPH BERNARDIN
MR. ASHBY BOYLE
DR. W. STERLING CARY
MR. JOHN DENVER
MRS. GAETANA ENDERS
GOVERNOR DANIEL EVANS
MAYOR MAURICE FERRE
MR. MINOR GEORGE
MR. EDGAR KAISER
MR. PHILIP KLUTZNICK
MR. WILLIAM J. KUHFUSS
MR. GEORGE MEANY
MR. CLARKE REED
DR. MALCOLM TODD
ELDER A. THEODORE TUTTLE

July 7, 1975

Mr. Roger D. Semerad
Room 103
Executive Office Building
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Roger:

Many thanks for your letter of July 3. I appreciate your taking the time and trouble to pull things together just before the weekend, after all the furor over television money.

I do get frustrated over not being able to keep things at my fingertips. Nevertheless I don't feel for a moment that it is anybody's fault; it is simply built into this situation. We have an unfortunate circumstance of my being an unpaid volunteer, trying to write books one-hundred and fifty miles away from the action - but nevertheless held responsible in the minds of a certain percentage of the public. Admitting that I am unusually prone to run a tight ship, I believe that almost anyone would feel a bit apprehensive in this situation.

Ted Marrs talked about the possibility of some joint meeting between the Task Force and the Advisory Committee. Such might be a useful thing; but I advised Ted that I was not about to make a special trip, involving a couple of days just to come to Washington and listen to Julia Taft complain. He understood.

On the other hand, I think that Julia and I are open to legitimate criticism if we don't get together and talk some time. At the AFL-CIO dinner I offered to see her on July 22, but she said she wanted to get together earlier. She offered to come to Phoenixville. I don't know whether the offer was serious, or whether she remembers it.

At any rate, if you all have a meeting down there in the next few days, you might remind her of her offer to come up here.

All in all, if we can make a successful publicity program, then I believe that the "action" portion of our Committee's work will be about complete. From that point on it seems to



THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20506

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me that we should make periodic inspections of the various camps, listen to the gripes of the Vietnamese and Cambodians (largely through our monthly meetings) observe the performance of the Task Force, and report to the President whatever merits his attention.

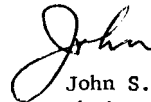
Toward the end of the year, when we would expect ~~that~~ the remaining refugees to be concentrated in perhaps one relocation center, we should probably address the long-term problem of how to handle what few hard-core non-releasables remain. This will be an extremely tough question, but we cannot avoid facing it.

Without trying to prejudge the issue, I am afraid that we will have some non-releasables in a relocation center for a long time, springing a few periodically as they get educated, and hopefully - if we ever establish relations with South Vietnam - returning the really hard-core cases home. Though this position sounds defeatist, I cannot imagine any third country taking the people that even the United States considers undesirable.

All this is simply by way of outlining the direction I think we should plan to follow. As the Committee pulls away from operations, confining itself to the publicity and information aspects, I would presume that the causes of friction between ourselves and the Task Force would diminish.

With best regards,

Sincerely,



John S. D. Eisenhower
Chairman

JSDE/ajh

cc: ✓ Dr. Theodore C. Marrs
Mr. Noel Koch

