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International Children's Fund

Box 4432, Berkeley, California 94704
(415) 843-7518.

Dear Friend,

This letter is a plea for your (non-financial) support in helping to reunite Vietnamese children brought to the United States in the April, 1975 "orphan airlift" with their natural parents. As children arrived during that time of high emotion and panic they told frantic tales to those who would and could listen in Vietnamese of having been separated from their parents. Vietnamese volunteers who reported what the children said to the adoption agencies and governmental officials were told there was nothing that could be done. They then turned to legal assistance, and, on April 29th, lawyers for the Center for Constitutional Rights and co-counsel in California filed the class action lawsuit, Nguyen Da Yen, et al. vs. Henry Kissinger, et al., in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The purpose of the lawsuit was, simply, to seek the reunion of children with their parents.

Eight months later the intended purpose has not been achieved. What has been achieved are findings by the District Court and the higher Court of Appeals that, indeed, some of the children were brought illegally and that, if their families can be located and wish their return, they must be returned immediately. Exactly how many children among the 2,700 "orphans" brought here may have parents who wish their return is not known. Approximately one dozen Vietnamese refugees have so far come forward to claim their children who were in the baby lift - not all with success. Other parents in Vietnam have expressed a desire to have their children returned. A Vietnamese legal expert appointed by the Court as a master has questioned the legality of approximately two thirds of the over 200 children's files he has reviewed at random.

After other wars when the status of children was in question careful efforts were made by responsible international organizations, such as the Red Cross, to check the facts surrounding each such child to determine, as quickly as possible, whether parents or family could be found or whether the child might be adopted. Almost immediately the International Union for Child Welfare, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - all Geneva based - agreed to begin a tracing program in cooperation with the new government in South Vietnam. But the United States Government, which holds the vital information concerning the children, refuses to cooperate - under cover of unsupported "bloodbath" arguments supposedly in the best interest of the parents in Vietnam. In a December 3, 1975 telegram from the US Department of State to the United States Attorney (who represents the US Government defendants in the lawsuit), the US Government stated:

"The record of the Vietnamese authorities' treatment of persons deemed to require 're-education', as described in reports in the Vietnamese and other media indicate that the parents of children who left the country last April could be viewed unfavorably by

the authorities and treated accordingly. ... To ask parents in Viet-Nam of children now in the United States to step forward and identify themselves, to provide the Vietnamese authorities with a list of names, or even to search actively for them through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or the International Committee of the Red Cross, could risk compromising any whose identity thus became known to the authorities -- and the consequences would be irreversible."

Compare the above State Department scare language to the enclosed Washington Post story debunking U.S. Government "bloodbath" predictions - which kept us involved in the war so long. Compare the State Department telegram to the eyewitness reports of Vietnamese speaking Mennonites and American Friends Service Committee doctors and social workers who remained in Vietnam after the war to see panic melt into a sense of relief that the dire predictions largely manufactured by the American Embassy did not occur - and in its place a sympathetic spirit of peace and reconciliation. The war is over, but the tired, discredited State Department policy lives on - and continues to bring grief to the Vietnamese. I hope you will join in helping to prevent the U.S. Government from getting away with this end of the road policy - and make it possible for Vietnam's children, plucked in panic from its shores, to return to their parents' loving arms and a new society finally at peace and ready to rebuild!

How can you help us in this battle to return the children? Not by sending money (although this has proven to be an expensive and drawn out lawsuit and contributions are welcome), but by expressing your concern to those listed below by (1) urging immediate and full tracing of children's families in Vietnam by responsible international agencies; (2) urging the immediate return of children whose families can be located and who wish their return; and (3) expressing dismay at the United States Government's shoddy attempt to prevent tracing, in order to protect its political interests, through unsubstantiated warnings of bloodbath and intrigue.

Express your concern to:

The Hon. Elizabeth Holtzman
Subcommittee on Immigration
Committee on the Judiciary
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20510

W
I
T
H

The Hon. Edward M. Kennedy
Subcommittee on Refugees
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

A

The Hon. G. V. Montgomery
Select Committee on Missing Persons
In Southeast Asia
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20510

C
O.
P
Y
T
O
;

The Hon. Spencer Williams,
United States District Judge
United States District Court
450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102

SAMPLE "ORPHAN AIRLIFT" LETTER

efully you will be able to send copies to all four addresses; if not
e order of priority is Holtzman, Kennedy, Montgomery & williams)

Dear Ms Holtzman, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Montgomery:

I wish to register my deep concern and anguish over the continued delays in reunification with their parents of Vietnamese children wrongfully brought to the United States for adoption in the April "orphan airlift". I am particularly disturbed over the roadblock to effective tracing of families in Vietnam established by the United States Government, which would prohibit a responsible, neutral international tracing agency from utilizing information to make direct efforts to locate children's parents. The U.S. Government's stated reasons for not permitting a full, traditional tracing in Vietnam are based upon unsubstantiated arguments of bloodbath and reprisal which, in the past and now, have been proven inhumane, senseless and false. Contrary to dire State Department predictions, the new government in Vietnam has exhibited sympathy and understanding toward the population.

Vietnamese children have an undisputed right to live with their natural parents, and the United States has no right to take them away because of mistakes made in the fear and panic of the final weeks of the war. The children are, in effect, Vietnam's "M.I.A.'s" - only very much alive. Just as American families deserve to know about their loved ones left behind in Vietnam, so do Vietnamese parents deserve the opportunity to reclaim their babies swept away in panic.

Please give these parents and children a chance, and do whatever you can to make certain the tracing of families and return of children is in the competent and unfettered hands of a responsible international agency, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Respectfully,

cc: The Hon. Spencer Williams, U.S.D.J.
United States District Court
450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102

On-the-spot report from Quaker team in Saigon

Following are cables and excerpts from letters providing eyewitness accounts of the dramatic events in Saigon. They are worth reading because the view conveyed is at some variance with most reports in the mass media. The source of these reports are six members of the staff of the American Friends Service Committee programs in South Vietnam. All speak Vietnamese. Among them they total 16 years experience in Vietnam and they have extensive contact among the people.

They were in Vietnam with the Quaker Rehabilitation Center in Quang Ngai, a project which for the last seven years has provided artificial limbs, physical rehabilitation and other medical treatment to over 50000 patients. Quang Ngai is now in the area administered by the Provisional Revolutionary Government. One member of the team is currently in DaNang, the rest are in Saigon.

We urge you to distribute this material as widely as possible. Excerpt it for flyers and letters to Congress and to newspapers. Show it to reporters and editors. Read it in religious and other gatherings. It is desperately important that a balanced and comprehensive view of this final, tragic phase of the war be widely understood.

March 21, 1975

Sources in Vietnam indicate that the situation in Quang Ngai Province is following the same course as has been observed in the central highlands provinces. Earlier this week, ARVN troops began abandoning their district outposts, such as Tra Bong, in the northwestern part of the province, and Song Ha, in the western part of the province. Route one, leading north and south out of Quang Ngai is cut, and there are no flights in or out on a regular basis. Some people are leaving by boat, while many others are moving back to their traditional homes in the liberated areas. The sources stressed that as of Thursday there was very little bloodshed or violence, although people are apprehensive of possible violence from departing ARVN soldiers as well as repercussions should the province change hands and then temporarily change back, or from bombing by the Saigon air force. There has been a run on the Quang Ngai bank, so that little currency is available.

Reports from Saigon tell of emotionalism and excitement and considerable apprehension among many Vietnamese there. The Quaker team from Quang Ngai is temporarily located in Saigon, while the Rehabilitation Center in Quang Ngai is operating normally under the auspices of a committee composed of Rehab Center staff.

March 25, 1975

Quang Ngai definitely out of contact and lost to the GVN. Expect Quinhon and other nearby places next, and some newspeople feel Danang itself is in danger. Apparently the PRG rocketed Quang Ngai somewhat heavily before taking over, but this is unsure information. It's possible the rockets were carefully aimed. Two friends¹⁾ Earl and Hiro remain Quang Ngai, Paul and Julie in Danang, four Quakers in Saigon. People in Saigon now appear to be getting more anxious by the day. Food and produce prices are rising. Airplane Tickets are outrageous. Checking with various foreign news offices today we heard that the government will begin a strict censorship of outgoing news in a few days. This of course includes our telexes and telegrams. There are

50,000 U.S. per day and ships being used. 747 will hold at least 700 people and if permission received as much as 1500. GVN says plan is to evacuate 9,000 persons a day for a month to Camranh. Everyone knows there are no water or food facilities in Camranh to receive them. Possibly there is housing.

Danang. Many newspeople say it will change hands within a few days. One newsman returned from Danang today saying some soldiers were throwing away their guns and swimming out to boats in the harbor. Planes can no longer refuel in Danang.

Malcolm Brown of NY Times stood on road north of Tamky and spoke with some military men coming out of Quang Ngai area. These men had thrown away their uniforms and put on peasant clothes. The PRG let them leave without difficulty.

March 31, 1975

Julie and Paul returned from Danang Saturday night after a livery boat air trip report follows:

Point 1: The GVN Administration in Danang broke down around Thursday afternoon: the streets began to empty out, people locked themselves in their houses and ARVN troops, rangers and paratroopers as far as we could tell began looting shops and wandering around firing their guns indiscriminately. The police disappeared from the scene when the trouble began.

The refugees who had previously gone to Danang from other provinces, perhaps as many as one million, had been left without rice for ten days, according to report we heard in Danang.

The U.S. embassy was unable to evacuate people from the airport with any order starting Wednesday. We have heard reports which seem quite believable about one thousand people at the airport crowding around incoming planes. All order broke down as the ARVN brass used their weapons to get their families on the first flights. The moment validity of tickets was threatened all hell broke loose. Paul and Julie were swept out of town on USAID coattails in the middle of Thursday night in supposed secrecy. We were ferried by truck to a barge already crawling with almost a thousand refugees, mostly consulate general employees and such. A more terrifying scene of people fighting their way to try and get on the barge before it left. Incredible panic. Later many hours.

Ed to a freighter in very disorderly fashion. The same panic prevailed. People were terrified that the ship would cut the wires and let the barge drift. We were moved to Cam Ranh along with five thousand six hundred refugees. At that point the Americans were separated and sent by plane to Saigon.

The refugees were left in Cam Ranh with four wells and housing for two hundred families. The ministry of social welfare is nowhere in sight. We are seriously opposed to massive transfers of people away from their homes. Their movement is based on panic and not on any real military threat. The remainder of the GVN government has no provision for feeding, housing or relocating these people. At this moment we the team do not see any way of planning a coherent refugee program. Towns and provinces are handed over faster than we can count.

Tom chose to remain with good friends at the central Buddhist Pagoda. They felt his services much needed in setting up a clinic, under the auspices of the Alliance for Reconciliation of the People. Tom was very excited and happy about staying. As before we do not expect word for quite awhile. Paul and Julie were able to find out no concrete news whatsoever about Quang Ngai. Paul and I felt that we had nothing to contribute to the situation in Danang. We could not return to Quang Ngai. Friends in Danang anticipate a lengthy 24 hour curfew lasting as long as three weeks, during the initial period of PRG takeover. Already assisting Quang Ngai college students with rice.

April 1, 1975

1. Cable

A joint statement from team to AFSC and other organizations re: the present condition of GVN (South Vietnam) refugees and the response we consider workable in this very difficult situation.

This statement is based on first-hand experience partially reported in Sunday's telex. (March 31 memo) When Paul and Julie first arrived in Da Nang, March 24, the situation was already disastrous with the disintegration of the corrupt and inefficient government. On that day refugees from Hue and Quang Tri, living in official government camps, had not received rice for ten days. Relief work was confined to small ad hoc groups, students, remnants of the Buddhist School of Social Service and International Boy Scouts, who could offer small handouts on limited basis.

As the refugees panicked further, conditions became worse. We observed packed barges in Da Nang harbor. Lives were lost as panicky people shuttled from craft to craft pushing and pulling. The present call on various nations to use large ships in dispersing refugees sounds heroic and wonderful but is devoid of purpose and incapable of improving the situation for any except American consciences. The grossest indignity is that these refugees did not know where they were going and in the case of our ship Pioneer Contender, 5,600 refugees did not know they were going to a place with no water, food or housing.

The official March 27 plan of the Ministry of Social Welfare was to move 40,000 Highlands refugees to Khanh-Hoa (capital Nha Trang), 100,000 Quang Tri refugees to Binh Thuan (capital Phan Rang), 200,000 Quang Nam, Quang Ngai and Quang Tin (Tam Ky) refugees to Binh Thuan (capital Phan Rang), and finally 200,000 Highlands and Thua Thien (Hue) refugees to Tuyen Duc (capital Dalat). Americans are now evacuating Nha Trang and Phan-Thiet. Dalat is entirely surrounded, lost de facto if not yet de jure. Thus the Ministry plan of March 27 is already grossly out of date.

There is more misery in store beyond possible present death by starvation and lack of sanitation. By offering refugees places like Cam Ranh the GVN has moved people away from zones where the fighting has just finished back into places where fighting will soon begin.

The policy seems to be to deny the Communists some population, and not to improve the lot of the refugees at all. The effort to move them is a cynical, immoral program which AFSC should have nothing to do with. Are these people being used as a human buffer zone? The refugees also become a pawn in requests for further foreign aid. This is a very difficult problem, for while this mass movement of people will certainly hasten the end, it is a waste of energy, resources and is disastrous for those involved.

The forces for National Reconciliation of Da Nang took a very firm position:

- (1) They would not leave Da Nang themselves.
- (2) They would use their influence to keep the people from moving.
- (3) At the earliest possible moment, they would assist in the return of people to their homes.

We are in full agreement with the Da Nang National Reconciliation forces and will check further to see what position other branches of this group in Saigon and Nha Trang have taken. In terms of concrete program we could only become involved where feeding was on a very short term basis until people are moved back to their homes. At that time we

might be able to assist in transport or feeding until the first rice harvest.

We want this assessment of the situation to be publicized as widely as possible to bring the issue into the open and to boost the morale of local groups working on the premise that it is best for refugees and people to remain where they now are.

2. Excerpts

a. March 26 letter from Tom Hoskins

"The elusive realities of Vietnam are changing ever faster. Three weeks ago United States Senators and Representatives toured a Vietnam purported to reveal the maturity and stability of the "Made in USA" regime of Nguyen Van Thieu. At that time, whether the domino of Vietnam would fall to the left or the right truly seemed to depend on the whims of the United States Congress.

How absurd is the illusion that United States' power alone can bend the backs of a people determined to be liberated.

Western observers and analysts say that the map of Vietnam is different every day as new areas "change hands", or are "lost" or "liberated". They falsely assume that the areas to be colored red or blue, to be called "communist" or "democratic", are a result of whose army controls which hill and whose munitions can destroy the other's camps.

But there is no change in the map of Vietnam. There is a great change in the expressions of hope and anticipation, and yes fear, for the future of Vietnam. The faces of the people are changing. The faces now reveal the true commitment to building a Vietnam...free of political oppression, free from hunger, ignorance, sickness -- free from war.

And these changes are occurring in Vietnam, and fast. Ban Me Thuot, Pleiku, Kontum, Quantri, Hue, Tamky, and now Quang Ngai are liberated, with little fighting and almost no resistance. The Saigon Post headlines that there is "no contact with Quang Ngai." The Liberation Radio of the Provisional Revolutionary Government reports that the liberation cadres in Quang Ngai call upon policemen and army men to lay down their arms and join the people. And join them they do. Agence France Presse relates that last week in Binh Dinh Province, just south of Quang Ngai, local units of the Saigon army were ordered into battle but refused to comply. They turned and joined the ranks of the advancing liberation fighters.

Malcom Brown of the New York Times stood on the road north of Tamky last Monday the 24th. He spoke with former ARVN army men about the "fighting" experience in Tamky, Binh Son, and Quang Ngai. Fighting? These men had thrown away their Saigon-U.S. Army olive-drabs and donned the grey, black, or blue pajama-like clothes they had worn as farmers before they were conscripted. These former ARVN fighters then walked north on Highway One past the tanks and troops of the Provisional Revolutionary Government. Everyone knew what was happening, but the PRG caused them no trouble. The message was to return home. To return to their own homes and restore the life that Vietnam has known in times past.

From what we can tell here in Saigon, the process of "liberation" or "loss"

follows a typical pattern. There is much fear, some fighting, little resistance, and then liberation. The story of the "fall" of Ban Me Thuot is known throughout Vietnam, and may be the model of what we can expect to see repeated in towns throughout Central Vietnam.

First, local Montagnard fighters who had lived their lives in and around the town moved in at 3 AM and dismantled most of the armaments and police outposts. They were followed by local PRG cadres who suppressed what resistance was left. By the time the North Vietnamese tanks came into town, the streets were quiet.

Second, the Saigon regime responded with massive bombing that killed many and destroyed a third of the city. It is this action which causes panic in the other cities of Vietnam.

Third, the new peoples' government of Ban Me Thuot is becoming active and effective. Life is returning to normal but under higher principles. For example, the doctor who was head of the Ban Me Thuot Public Health Department under the Thieu regime, continues to serve the health needs of the people but now under the aegis of the PRG. A man is judged by his actions and by his capacity to change for the good of the people.

With the news of Ban Me Thuot, panic seizes those people who felt their interests would be threatened if a non-capitalist regime took over. The Landlords and businessmen streamed out of Ban Me Thuot, then Pleiku, Kontum, Dalat, Hue, Quang Ngai, Danang, and now Quinhon and Nha Trang. Thousands jam the highways with private cars, busses, trucks, bicycles, horsecarts, and by foot. Air-Vietnam, that bastion of free enterprise in South Vietnam, doubled, tripled, quadrupled, and eventually accepted ten times the normal price (payable in gold) for tickets out of Pleiku, Kontum, Dalat, and Danang.

People are frightened and are rushing to those places where Saigon promises "security". As many as fifty thousand may have crowded into Danang; and there may be several thousand in Quan Ngai. Yet the only roads really open to them are back to their own homes. But they are trapped. They often cannot return along the roads because of skirmishes between the two sides. People are being killed and wounded, although many more are isolated and starving. The Saigon government is propagating a widely publicized effort to airlift thousands of displaced persons from Danang to the waterless sand dunes of Cam Ranh and along the perimeter of Nhatrang. The planes are rented (big 747's designed to carry a maximum of 700 people are being crammed with 1500 people each trip!), but no shelter, food, clothing, water, latrines, or health services await these exploited people.

Also forced to flee through fear and compulsion are thousands of homeless refugees. These are people who long ago were forced off their land in the mid 60s by the United States Military aggression in Vietnam. James Markham of the New York Times reported that ARVN Rangers went ahead of the forced exodus of the farmers and Montagnards from Pleiku and Kontum. The Rangers blasted howitzers into the forest on both sides of the road. In return, according to a Saigon news report, the PRG turned on the headlights of their tanks to light the way of the road to ease the way out. But more ARVN Rangers followed these landless people, forcing them south of their resettlement camps, burning their homes, and destroying their crops and livestock.

According to ARVN radio reports heard in Saigon, at Sonha, in Quang Ngai, the ARVN airlifted hundreds of families of Montagnards to the "safety" of the perimeter of

Quang Ngai town. Families were forced into helicopters as their stick-houses were burned and their bundles of food and clothing were left behind. Then the cattle of the Montagnards, often their one means of living, were herded into a small enclosure and machine-gunned by ARVN troops until all were slaughtered.

These Montagnards were then left stranded on the outskirts of Quangai-intended to be a human wall against the inevitable advance of the liberation troops.

In Quang Ngai itself, when the Krichtons and Quinn-Judges left last Thursday, the shops were closing, people were rushing for airflights out of town, busses and trucks were packed with families leaving, and bundles were carried by cart and back. Some were leaving because of fear and were heading to the "safe" conclaves of Saigon and Danang. Others were going home.

One Center worker sent his wife and two small children by boat to tranquil Leson Island. From there they are to return to their old home in Binh Duc on the Patangan peninsula--an area liberated months ago.

Over the weekend in Quang Ngai things seemed quiet. True, two important outposts fell with few shots being fired. The fort at Njhia Hanh was turned over after a few mortar rounds were fired in. A second fort, on a hill across the river from the airfield--long the ARVN defense outpost of the Quang Ngai airport--was abandoned after the 100 ARVN defenders sighted tanks to the west.

Other reports, passed on by friends of soldiers who received military radio reports, say the PRG tanks were sighted six kilometers to the north west of Quang Ngai. This news led to the "evaporation" of the ARVN soldiers in Quang Ngai, in the words of Malcom Brown of the Times.

On Sunday, perhaps as many as 100 rockets were fired into Quang Ngai town, directed at forts, police stations, and the Province Chiefs Headquarters. Liberation Radio reports that at ten AM Monday Liberation troops advanced on the Province Chiefs headquarters (who had conveniently left for Chulai airbase), then cut communications from the town. The last remaining ARVN troops moved north out of town or went to the coast to waive down passing boats to take them away.

The Times reports that Quang Ngai is lost. Liberation Radio reports that Quang Ngai has come over to the People."

b. March 27 letter from Keith Brinton

The refugee problem: "Being refugees ourselves now, we have some bonds with the thousands and hundreds of thousands of people who are now leaving areas "liberated" by the PRG and North Vietnamese. We left relatively comfortably and mostly against our adventurous wills; the Vietnamese refugees, on the other hand, have mostly left out of fear and in great discomfort. We all agree that the refugees are genuinely afraid of the PRG and NVA, afraid of communism as a strange new force, afraid of radical change and afraid of the consequences of remaining in areas controlled by the PRG and NVA. These consequences are two-fold: first, liberated areas are usually bombed and shelled to rubble, and civilians are the least adept at saving themselves from destruction; and, second, the GVN is particularly savage in reprisals against people who chose to remain in an area that was definitely going to be controlled by the other side. Thus, if we could assure people positively that the GVN would never come back in, they would feel

a lot better about remaining in their que-huongs (original homes) despite destruction by artillery. But if they know they have to suffer the destruction of their homes and loss of life, and also arrest and torture should the GVN come back in, then they seem to opt for the uncertain fate of the refugee. So in a funny ironic way, it has been easiest for people in liberated areas who suffered temporarily from ARVN incursions and occupation: these people never had to undergo arrest and torture by the PBC after the ARVN were driven out."

April 3, 1975

Point One: Ministry of Health today delivered letter officially terminating AFSC contract and services. They gave us sixty (garbled)

Article 15 of contract. They sincerely thank us for the "relevant assistance we have provided in the Rehab Center, and wish us to convey their thanks to our central office. We will formally acknowledge their decision.

Point Two: This morning Keith observed two new provinces listed in the Central Post Office as officially "out of touch" (though we know they are really lost): Nha Trang and Phan Rang. On a second visit this afternoon three more were listed: Quinhon, Tuy-Hoa, Dalat. Many post office counters were closed and ___ prevailed among the people on line, as if suddenly things had become very clear to them. Keith also visited banks to see if a rush had begun, but saw only fair-to-middling crowd at Bank of America. Agence France Presse reports total ineffectiveness of leaders in government to form new "Cabinet for Struggle" because of swiftness of collapse and abandonment of posts, this present leadership is a group of ministers who have resigned.

Point Five: We feel there are intense behind-the-scenes activities going on to force Thieu to resign, but it appears that his replacement may be a man of similar attitude and policy, thus no real hope for immediate political settlement.

Point Six: Team consensus is that we all wish at this point to stay. We have received strong urging by responsible friends to do so, and we now feel we can do this without real risk to ourselves. It is possible we may stay in more than one place, if we request sanctuary from reputable friends as advised to do. But then all would be safe and our neighbors have expressed gladness with our decision to day. We are supplied with food and are being careful in our movements, again as advised. We feel when U.S. authorities withdraw Americans from the city the panic will begin but that it will be mindless and not directed at specific people at all. We also await Ford's speech tomorrow, can only suppose he will formally withdraw support.

Point Eight: News from a woman who walked out of Quang Ngai to visit children in Saigon but leaving husband there, two days after changeover. Things are very quiet, no guns. Gas has run out and people are using bikes and pedicabs. Market is open and business usual. Young people are having new papers made up by new authorities. That's all. Team.

QUAKER TEAM IN SAIGON



Paul Quinn-Judge



Sophia Quinn-Judge



Tom Hoskins



Julia Forster



Keith Brinton



Claudia Keith

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memo



Indochina Resource Center, 1322 18th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20036

(202) 785-3111

SUBJECT: The bloodbath issue

April 10, 1975

TO: Members of Congress

FROM: Jim Morrell, Research Associate

The argument that the Communists will carry out a massive bloodbath on taking power has become crucial to the rationale for American military aid to Vietnam and Cambodia, and in his speech tonight the President is expected to resurrect the old myths along with new ones said to be based on recent intelligence data. Members of Congress should be aware of what the available evidence suggests:

1. North Vietnam's land reform, 1955-1956: On April 16, 1971 President Nixon told the American people "a half a million, by conservative estimates...were murdered or otherwise exterminated by the North Vietnamese."

However: The former director of the Saigon psychological warfare service, Nguyen Van Chau, told Diana Johnstone of Dispatch News Service in 1972 that the land reform bloodbath story was totally fabricated by his agency.

However: The sole primary source on the land reform bloodbath is a Vietnamese employed by Saigon's Ministry of Information in 1955 and 1956 and by the USIA in the 1960's, Hoang Van Chi.

However: Chi's account is based on a series of falsehoods, non-existent documents and slanted translations which leave no doubt that his purpose was propaganda rather than accurate history; e.g.

GIAP'S SPEECH ON LAND REFORM ERRORS--Mistranslations of key passages

<u>Vietnamese text*</u>	<u>Accurate translation</u>	<u>Chi's translation</u>
"...xu tri oan nhung nguoi ngay..."	"...the unjust disciplining of innocent people..."	"and executed too many honest people..."
"...dung nhung bien phap tran ap qua dang."	"used excessive repressive measures..."	"...resorted to terror..."
"(h)...tham chi dung phuong phap truy buc..."	"even coercive measures were used"	"...worse still, torture..."

*Nhan Dan, October 31, 1956

(For details, see D. Gareth Porter, "The Myth of the bloodbath: North Vietnam's Land Reform Reconsidered," Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars, 5:2, September, 1973, available from the Indochina Resource Center.)

2. The Hue "massacre"

- No independent source has ever confirmed the number of bodies.
- No independent source has ever confirmed the causes of death.
- No Western journalists were allowed to examine the original gravesites.
- The origin of the story is ARVN's Tenth Political Warfare Battalion whose specific mission is to discredit the Communists without regard to the truth.

(See D. Gareth Porter, "The 1968 'Hue Massacre,'" Cong. Record, Feb. 19, 1975, S2189-94.)

3. Khmer Rouge massacres. The Indochina Resource Center has received a report from our research director, William Goodfellow in Cambodia, to the effect that the "Ang Snuol massacre" of innocent villagers--advertised back in January as diamond-hard evidence of a Khmer Rouge massacre policy--has yet to be verified by a single eyewitness. (Report available from Indochina Resource Center).

In 30 years of war there have been incidents of reprisals on all sides. The kind of large-scale deliberate policy the Administration portrays does not, however, rest on credible or defensible historical evidence.

VVA

Mile High Veteran

Chapter 107

RENDEZVOUS REVIEW

October 1984

CREDIT PAST DUE

The 1st Annual Rendezvous at Crestmoor Park on Saturday, September 22, was a great success. The weather was made to order. Everyone attending made new friends. The chapter gained several new members and associate members. In addition to raising enough donations to send Ann Funck to the "Third National Conference on the Treatment of Post-traumatic Stress Disorder", in Baltimore, Maryland.

We also received television exposure on channel 7, KMGH news.

With all this plus hamburgers and beer, how could it be called anything but a success? To those of you that couldn't make it, we missed you, to those who could, we're glad we met you.

ARE YOU A MEMBER IN GOOD
STANDING?

If you are a chapter member and have not verified that your time in service was during the Vietnam Era, you need to do so in order to have full voting rights.

You may verify your service dates by sending a copy of your DD form 214 to

VIETNAM VETERANS OF AMERICA
Denver Chapter #107
P.O. Box 12031
Denver, CO 80212

Or, stop by our office at 1540 Emerson Street, Suite #6, 2nd floor.

For more information call 832-0VVA

As Vietnam Era Veterans most of us are familiar with the problem of not receiving proper recognition for doing a job that no one else would.

The hard work that Coleen Ford has been doing for the chapter and the newsletter shall not go unrecognized.

In addition to being the wife of Rod Ford, chapter president, Coleen has been doing the graphics and layout for the newsletter. Along with composing many of the articles and doing much of the typing.

I can say without hesitation, that if not for Coleen there would have been no September newsletter.

To Coleen Ford, for dedication and support above and beyond the call, and for a job well done, I can only say THANK YOU.

Rick Hanson
Editor, Mile High
Veteran

VETERANS DAY PARADE

On November 11th a contingent from chapter #107 will be representing the VVA in the Denver Veterans Day Parade. Anyone wishing to participate should stay in touch with the business office as more information becomes available. 832-0VVA

"Help Each Other Help Ourselves"

GRAND OPENING!

Even though the office at 1540 Emerson St., has been open and operating for several weeks, the official grand opening of the Denver VVA Chapter #107 Headquarters will take place on Monday October 29th, from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Members are welcome to stop by and have a look around.

For more information call 832-OVVA

NEWSLETTER DONATIONS

The "Mile High Veteran" is sent to over 200 addresses each month. Of that, only 25% are full members. The remaining 75% are receiving this letter free. The tax deductible donations of non-member readers would go a long way toward covering the cost of publishing our newsletter. If you wish to make a tax deductible donation to the "Mile High Veteran" newsletter, please make your check or money order payable to V.V.A. Chapter #107 and send it to:

V.V.A. Chapter #107
Mile High Veteran
P.O. Box 12031
Denver, CO 80212

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Remember who you are . . .

Since taking over as Chairman of Fund Raising we have worked as support to both Public Relations; and Membership Chairman. The job has ranged from finding a picnic sight, to getting air time on the Woody Page talk show. In between we have talked to Peter Boyles of KNUS radio, Shirley Pearson of KDKO radio and Tim Fox of KPKE radio. We are also attempting to acquire air time on the Shirley Pearson T.V. Show.

We have begun talks on starting our own Thrift Store; and are currently holding talks with Intermountain Productions Inc., who have proposed to help us with our fund raising.

We do need fund raising help and ideas. If you want to help, please call us at our office on 832-0882.

Tony Chesnar
Fund Raising

Calendar of Events

- Oct. 15 - Board of Directors Meeting, 1540 Emerson St., 2nd floor. 7:00 p.m.
- Oct. 24 - General Meeting 1540 Emerson St., 2nd floor 7:30 p.m. Deadlines for Newsletter Articles.
- Oct. 29 - Grand Opening of Denver VVA Chapter #107 Headquarters 1540 Emerson St., 2nd Floor 7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.
- Nov. 11 - Veterans Day Parade Downtown Denver

For more information about upcoming events, call (303) 832-OVVA.



VVA NATIONAL NEWS

AGENT ORANGE

Judge Weinstein, who has been hearing the testimony in the Agent Orange Lawsuit settlement has set back the filing date for claims to January 2, 1985. He has also delayed judgment on the settlement until after reviewing the claims. VVA S Board of Directors recommended this action at the last Board meeting.

CLAIMS SERVICE NAME CHANGE

You are reminded that VVA Claims Service has changed its name to VVA Legal Services.

The U.S. Department of Defense has identified three units directly sprayed with agent orange in Vietnam. They are

- 1). 3rd. Bn, 1st Marines
- 2). 31 Engineer Bn.
- 3). 1st. sq., 9th Cav. (Airmobile)

If you or anyone you know were in these units in Vietnam, you should have an agent orange exam immediately.

VVA VETERAN

The VVA VETERAN is now being sent by second class mail which should speed up delivery time. We feel that our members getting the VETERAN on time is worth the added expense. There was no VETERAN printed in June or July. The size of and information contained in the August issue should make up for the missing two issues.

THRIFT STORES

The Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation has entered into an agreement with a number of Thrift Stores. This agreement will produce funding for many of our Service Projects such as the printing of informational materials for veterans, training of our Service Representatives and outreach to Vietnam Era veterans seeking help and information.

These stores will be soliciting household goods in the name of VVA. In addition to the stores already in operation in Covina, CA and Birmingham, AL, stores will be opening in Trenton, NJ, Camden, NJ, Gladstone, OR, Ft. Lauderdale, FL, North Miami, FL, Hialeah, FL, and Jacksonville, FL, New Orleans, LA, Patterson, NJ, Wilkesburg, PA and two in Pittsburgh, PA.

** CHOPPER PILOTS **

The Vietnam Helicopter Pilots Association is seeking members who flew for the U.S. Armed Forces during the Vietnam War. They hope to obtain a mailing list of pilots for a directory and reunion in the near future.

Write: VHPS
2312 W. Mandalay Lane
Phoenix, Arizona 85023

VVA CHARTER

The future of the VVA charter will be decided within the next few weeks. It is imperative to demonstrate grassroots support and to attract as many additional cosponsors as possible. We now have 52 cosponsors in the Senate. This does not assure passage of our charter. If you have not contacted your Senators do so now and get everyone in your chapter, their families and friends to write. Your contact with Senators and Representatives has gotten us this far but your all-out effort is needed right now. Let your Senators know the work you are doing in your communities and states.

VV MEMORIAL STATUE DEDICATION

The statue of three soldiers will be dedicated at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C. on Sunday, November 11, 1984, at 2 p.m. There will be many reunions and receptions going on that weekend. We will keep you informed of plans for the weekend as they are finalized.

If any of you are planning to go, reservations should be made no later than October 15. VVA (national) has requested a block of rooms for members at the Hotel Washington. Ann Funck is attending and arrangements can be coordinated through her. Or, you can contact Washington by calling 1-800-424-9540 (toll free) for individual or small groups. Large groups should contact Libby Dyer at 1-202-638-5900. A list of hotels is available through our board.

Be sure to ask for the VVA block, and ask for the veterans discount.



Open Forum

Many Vietnam Veterans have put their hearts on paper in the form of poetry since coming home.

If you have written poetry, and if you're ready to share it, the MILE HIGH VETERAN would be proud to be the first to print it.

SEND YOUR POEMS TO:

VIETNAM VETERANS OF AMERICA
Denver Chapter #107
P.O. Box 12031
Denver, Co. 80212

IDEAS AND INPUT

Got any brainstorms for projects and events for the VVA to pursue? WE NEED IDEAS AND INPUT. Express your thoughts to Ann Funck, Office Manager at 832-OVA. Ann will refer you to the officer in charge of that particular department.



"Goodnight Saigon"

We met as soul mates on Paris Island,
We left as inmates from that Asylum,
And we were sharp
As sharp as knives
And we were so gung ho to lay down our lives.

We came in spastic, like tameless horses,
We left in plastic, as numbered corpses,
We learn fast to travel light
Our arms were heavy but our bellies were tight.

We had no home front,
We had no soft soap,
They sent us Playboy
They gave us Bob Hope

We dug in deep and shot on sight,
And prayed to Jesus Christ with all our might,
We had no cameras to shoot the landscape
We passed the hash pipe and played our Doors
tape, And it was dark so dark at night.

And we held on to each other, like brother to
brother, And promised our mothers we would write
And we would all go down together
And we all said we would go down together
And we all said we would all go down together

Remember Charley, Remember Baker,
They left their childhood on every acre
And who was wrong
And who was right
It didn't matter in the thick of the fight
We held the day in the palm of our hands
They ruled the night.

And the night seemed to last as long as six
weeks on Paris Island, We held the coastline
They held the highland
And they were sharp, as sharp as knives
They heard the hum of the motors
They counted the rotors
And waited for us to arrive

And we will go down together
And we will all come home together
We said we would all come home together

words by: Billy Joel



Vietnam Veterans of America, Inc
2001 S St. NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20009-1125
(202) 332-2700



TO: VVA CHAPTERS
FROM: LILY ADAMS, SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON WOMEN VETERANS
SUBJECT: SUPPORT FOR WOMEN VETERANS RECOGNITION

The week beginning November 11, 1984 has been designated as Women Veterans Recognition Week. Many of you will want to plan some special recognition for the women veterans who are members of your chapter. We are expecting a large number of women to attend the dedication of the statue at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington D.C. on November 11th and are asking for your assistance in providing a designated place where women veterans and civilians who served in adjunctive organizations can meet. If each VVA Chapter could contribute a minimum of \$10.00 we can provide a Hospitality Room sponsored by VVA Chapters and the Special Committee on Women Veterans that will be open during Salute II week-end.

Those of us who attended the National Salute in 1982 had a difficult time finding other women veterans. You often ask us how we can get women to join your chapters. This Hospitality Room which will be at the Hotel Washington will serve both to let women know that VVA not only appreciates their service but welcomes them as members of our organization.

Contributions for this project should be made out to:

The Special Committee on Women Veterans
and sent to the National Office (ATTN: Mary Stout). We also ask that you include a letter from the Chapter congratulating the Women Veterans on their Special Recognition. These letters will be placed in a book and will be available in the Hospitality Room.

We appreciate your consideration of this project and hope to hear from you soon. Any moneys not used for this Special Project will be used by the Special Committee on Women Veterans for continued outreach programs.

Thank you



NATIONAL LEAGUE OF FAMILIES
OF AMERICAN PRISONERS AND MISSING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

1608 K STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006 (202) 223-6846

March 1, 1984

U.S. GOVERNMENT POSITION ON LIVE SIGHTINGS

The following data has been provided by the Defense Intelligence Agency:

"Since the fall of Saigon in 1975, the United States Government has acquired more than 2,372 reports bearing on the POW/MIA problem. Of the total reported, over 598 are firsthand live sighting reports with 435 or 73% resolved through a determination that they correlate with individuals since accounted for. Additionally, eighty-eight (15%) are known or suspected to be fabrications by the source. Over 163 or 27% of the sighting reports of Americans held against their will remain unverified and are under continuing investigation in an attempt to confirm the information. The remaining reports pertain to hearsay sightings and to crash site and grave site information."

The official U.S. government position statement goes on to say, "Given the above circumstances, it would be irresponsible to rule out the possibility that live Americans are being held. Thus, the U.S. government's current position is: "Although we have thus far been unable to prove that Americans are still detained against their will, the information available to us precludes ruling out that possibility. Actions to investigate live-sighting reports receive and will continue to receive necessary priority and resources based on the assumption that at least some Americans are still held captive. Should any report prove true, we will take appropriate action to ensure the return of those involved."



Tani
Photogrammetric Service

(303) 466-2252

KEN TANI
Photogrammetrist

1320 Bellaire St.
Broomfield, Colo. 80020

GET PICKLED!

Here is the pickle recipe that so many of you enjoyed at our picnic recently:

HOT REFRIDGERATOR PICKLES

2½ pounds of 4 inch fresh cucumbers
(quarter them)
6 fresh Dill Heads
8 Jalepeno Peppers(halved)
8 Cloves of Garlic, peeled and quartered

Pack the above ingredients into a clean 1 gallon jar. Make the following Brind:

2 quarts water
1½ cups of vinegar
1/3 cup pickleing salt

Heat Brine - Pour hot Brine over the cucumbers to cover. Cool, stick in the refridgerator. Ready to eat in 2 to 3 days, but they are better after 2 weeks.

By
Joy Ingram

MILE HIGH VETERAN STAFF

Editor Rick Hanson
Transcribing Cindy Hanson
Graphic and
Layout - Tim Ward
Circulation Bob Funck

The Mile High Veteran Newsletter exists to inform chapter members, associate members and Vietnam Veterans at large, of information and events, affecting or pertaining to the Vietnam Era Veteran.

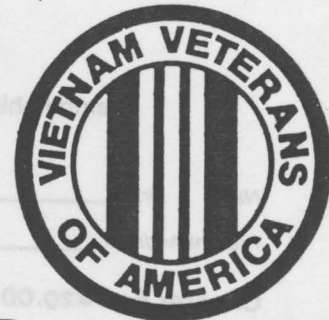
If you have an article or a poem, a letter to the Editor or important information about an up-coming event, please send it to:

VIETNAM VETERANS OF AMERICA
Denver Chapter #107
NEWSLETTER
P.O. Box 12031
Denver, CO 80212

Your input is more than welcome.

The deadline for Newsletter articles is the 4th Wednesday of each month. If your attending the general meeting you may turn them in then.

JOIN VVA!!!



In Service to America

We need your support!

We wish to correct the phone number that was given on our Public Service spots, now that we have an office and a telephone. The number to use is 832-0VVA. Pass it on . . .

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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(832-4435)

This newsletter is a publication of the Vietnam Veterans of America. If you served in the U.S. military during the Vietnam era, we need you. Associate memberships are available for family members and members of the public at large



VIETNAM VETERANS OF AMERICA

Membership in Vietnam Veterans of America, Inc. is open to Vietnam Era Veterans
Associate Membership to the Public at Large

Name First _____ Middle _____ Last _____

Present Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Chapter Fee \$20.00

Home Phone _____

Return this form to

For Other Information

• VVA Chapter 107 •

• VIETNAM VETERANS OF AMERICA •
(303) 422-3603

P.O. Box 12031 • Denver, Colo. 80212 • (303) 832-4435

- I am a Vietnam era veteran and would like to be a Member.
- I am not a Vietnam era veteran, but would like to be an Associate Member.

Your Local Chapter No. 167

I want to give more. Enclosed is my check for \$20, \$50, \$ _____ New Member or Renewal

Membership Card No. _____

(All contributions are tax deductible.)

VIETNAM VETERANS OF AMERICA
DENVER CHAPTER #107
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*Newsletter
Article
200-300 words
Tim Ward*



In Service to America

CURRENT UPDATE ON INDOCHINA FROM INDOCHINA PROGRAM NEWSLETTER DATED 4/11/75

President Ford's April 19th deadline is designed to rush Congress into inadequately considered action. It has the effect of making it much harder for us to mobilize popular sentiment in the usual ways. A major theme of our message to Congress must be to STOP AND THINK!

The Coalition to Stop Funding the War believes that Ford's billion dollar package was not designed with any realistic hope of passage. Instead, he hopes to reduce the margin of defeat on the Supplemental (which may be voted on as early as Wed., April 16). Moderates would be pressured towards supporting a compromise between \$0 and \$722 million. (The \$722 million is \$422 million more than the original Supplemental request for \$300 million in military aid.)

While it is unlikely that Ford can win on any compromise figure, if he minimizes his defeat, that will check the momentum towards zero military aid in Fiscal Yr. '76 only 2½ months away. The monsoon hits South Vietnam in about a month, severely restricting military action around Saigon and the Delta, so from the Administration's view, by holding things together just a bit longer, it gets a 6 mo. breather to maneuver politically in Washington and Saigon.

Our point of view is that political settlement along the lines called for by the Paris Agreement is possible now. Crucial to this settlement is the cessation of U.S. war aid to Saigon so that a government of reconciliation might come to power which would negotiate the settlement. A political settlement is the only real way to guarantee the safety of withdrawing Americans and Vietnamese emigres whose lives might be endangered under a new government.

OF GREATEST IMMEDIATE DANGER is Ford's attempt to reintroduce U.S. troops. Astonishingly, the media reports he has broad Congressional support for this. The following information should help you confront this new issue effectively:

Case-Church Amendment (adopted initially June 1973, and twice thereafter)

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, on or after Aug. 15, 1973, no funds herein or heretofore appropriated may be obligated or expended to finance directly or indirectly combat activities by United States military forces in or over or from off the shore of North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia."

THE War Powers Resolution (passed over Nixon's veto in November 1973)

"Section 4. (a) In the absence of a declaration of war, in any case in which United States Armed Forces are introduced--into the territory, airspace or waters of a foreign nation, while equipped for combat...the President shall submit within 48 hours to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President pro tempore of the Senate a report, in writing, setting forth--(a) the circumstances necessitating the introduction of United States Armed Forces; (b) the constitutional and legislative authority under which such introduction took place; and (c) the estimated scope and duration of the hostilities or involvement."

WHAT IS FORD TRYING TO DO? On April 10th, the President asked Congress to "clarify" its restrictions on the use of American forces in Southeast Asia thus enabling him to send in combat troops to aid in the evacuation of Americans and endangered Vietnamese. He made no reference to Case-Church. His strategy apparently is to define the issue as only one of clarifying the admittedly vague War Powers Act rather than as repealing the definitive Case-Church prohibition. Such a clarification would be less controversial and probably be legally interpreted as overriding Case-Church.

HISTORY Tonkin Gulf, Aug. '64. Pres. Johnson uses an alleged attack on U.S. destroyers Maddox and Turner Joy to extract from Congress permission for retaliatory air strikes. The "retaliation" continued for about 8 years.

“

I'm still involved in this ongoing process of trying to find out what I was doing over there . . .

Even at this late date there doesn't seem to have been any logical reason. I think studying about Vietnam is a form of therapy.

It keeps me from going around the bend.

”



GAMMA-LIAISON

VIETNAM

A Television History

By Frank Sugano

The instructor opened the first class meeting with his usual outline of the material that lay ahead. It would follow the course of U.S. foreign policy up to the fall of Saigon. It would not, he noted, recount what Company A did on Hill X on such and such a day. At that, the instructor explains, a Vietnam veteran "stood and pointed at me. He was really angry, and noted that one of the major reasons for the collapse of the Vietnam war was people like me, who had never cared about so and so on Hill X."

"That set the tone for the rest of the evening," the instructor recalls, "which was three hours long."

Dr. Tim Maga, a 31-year-old with a Ph.D. in American Diplomatic History had just begun teaching the University College telecourse "Vietnam: A Television History." Recalling that night, Maga says his outline was not meant to casually dismiss what Company A had done on Hill X. It was merely an "administrative note" as to what the course would be about. "But it was interpreted in a very different fashion."

Interpretation seems to be a key to understanding the motivations and reactions of students and academicians who studied and taught the 13-hour telecourse. Co-produced by Boston public television station WGBH and distributed for broadcast and instruction by the Public Broadcasting Service's Adult Learning Service, the series has been both acclaimed and criticized.

The *New York Times* called it "one of the most ambitious projects in the history of public television." It appears that the instructional effort was also ambitious, although perhaps unintentionally so, in presenting a subject so laden with personal meaning. University College's Asian Division happened to be seeking an appropriate course to offer

This article is based on one written by Frank Sugano, Feature Editor of Pacific Stars and Stripes. Permission to use the material is gratefully acknowledged.

War comes to the classroom

over the local military television networks, FEN and AFKN, when the series began running on U.S. PBS stations. After negotiations confirmed that the course would be offered, schedules were set—and quickly expanded (see story next page). Enrollments went off the scale.

As Maga puts it, "Vietnam veterans tend to feel this is *their* course."

Stateside academicians have been critical of the course because it tends to attract Vietnam veterans who otherwise might not be students, that they sometimes polarize and paralyze class members when they express their opinions all too often rather forcefully. (Indeed, Asian Division staff say that anywhere from 25 to 50 percent of the enrollees were new students, depending on the course site.)

Maga found two different groups of veterans in his class at the Naval Air Facility in Atsugi, Japan. One was the veterans who had divorced themselves from Vietnam—"it was a bad experience and let's

move ahead." The others, he said, "came to class to be nostalgic about a great moment in their life. They hope(d) to reminisce with me, although I'd never been there."

He recalls the first class, when—after that initial challenge—the discussion turned to rice, and one vet offered that paddies were needed in such mountainous terrain. Not so, another shot back, it's some of the flattest land this side of Iowa. No, replied the first, mountains. Pretty soon they were screaming, one younger class member recalls. Although Maga spent much of the night refereeing similar debates among veterans, "probably the saddest moment of the evening was seeing the traditional students sitting almost cornered, not knowing what to do."

After that first night, student Len Churilla expressed relief that the course was an independent study and would only have a few more class meetings. "I didn't want to go through that again," he said.

Another of Maga's students was Master Sgt. Michael Koessick. He spent three tours in Vietnam as an interrogator, and calls his interest in the course "ambulance chasing."

"I'm still involved in this ongoing process of trying to find out what I was doing over there, and, by extension, what our country was doing over there," Koessick says. "Even at this late date there doesn't seem to have been any logical reason."

He says he has nightmares from time to time, and worries about post-traumatic stress syndrome. "I think studying about Vietnam is a form of therapy. It keeps me from going around the bend."

Capt. James Busbin, another student, who spent five years in Vietnam as an enlisted man assigned to intelligence, says veterans who take courses on the war are searching for justification and peace of mind. "Maybe they can see what they did wasn't as bad as they thought it was," he says, "or maybe the time they spent there wasn't such a waste."

A staunch supporter of the war and still bitter that the United States pulled out, Busbin says he went

into the course needing neither justification nor a cleansing of the mind and soul. He was just curious, he says, about what "the local academic community was going to say about Vietnam."

The irony cannot be escaped: that a war marked and perhaps ended as much by student protest as by military struggle would find its way into college classrooms in the Far East. And even in those classrooms, the old controversies linger.

Maga and many others express some reservations about the TV material, and strove in their classes against what many see as an anti-war bias in the tapes. Maga feels that series and text author Stanley Karnow, who covered the war for *Time* magazine, "had a particular axe to grind. In many respects, his book is Vietnam according to Time-Life, which does annoy some professional historians."

Maga says that the tapes "definitely are a bit negative" toward American policy. Historians have called the commentary trite and have deplored the shocking images designed, they feel, to hold the attention of the viewers. "Those who love such films as 'Halloween II' find the series to their liking," Maga says.

But others disagree. Among them is Dr. David Garretson, another University College lecturer, who taught sessions at Pusan and Kunsan in Korea. Garretson would know if the tapes were biased. He was vice counsel of the U.S. embassy in Saigon during 1968-69. "They really do convey what it was like," he says. "I don't feel the tapes say we made a big mistake."



GAMMA-LIAISON

Garretson suspects that those who see bias are practicing "selective perception," seeing what they want to see. He is aware that in academic circles the materials used in the course are not considered first-class history, but defends Karnow's book as "one of the best on Vietnam" and the tapes as providing a wealth of information. "Academics," he surmises, "are being nit-picky because they didn't do it."

Instructor Bill Harlowe—who also taught for University College in Vietnam in 1970-71—finds fault not with the intent, but with the approach. As television history, the series "is reasoning backwards and saying the United States lost the war and this is why. I'm not sure that's good history; sometimes it perhaps distorts it."

Most veterans and instructors seriously question whether a good history of Vietnam can be written or presented only 10 years after the fighting ended. It's taken 30 years, they say, to come up with academically sound books on World War II, in part because it has taken that long for crucial classified material to be released.

But student James Busbin says that even if such a history were available, sentiment would overwhelm objectivity. "There's a tendency to look at what America did in a very negative way overall," he says. "I think that's a mistake."

The television series is 13 hours long. The book runs an even 750 pages. Instructional material and faculty guides produced by University College contributed dozens of additional pages. Other readings were assigned. Media research, led by Maryland Professor Lawrence Lichty, produced miles of footage and hundreds of still photos. Much of this is first-ever releases from North Vietnamese media archives. There were 15 hours of discussion in classes, and countless more in hallways and lobbies and over coffee.

Yet the course, mirroring the war it studies, produced more questions than answers. Beginning with French rule and a young Ho Chi Minh in "The Roots of War," the series travels through aid, advisors, troops, bombing, protests, "Vietnamization" and withdrawal. Each segment is focused and powerful, but perhaps the most compelling hour is the thirteenth, "Legacies." It examines the American people's skepticism and cynicism. It explores our attitudes.

It raises the unanswerable questions.

Instructor Maga: "The problem with Vietnam was an attempt to legislate and prosecute—violently—anti-communist morality. Senator Everett Dirksen could go in front of the cameras in the early '60s, and with deep persuasion convince all that were listening that if the line weren't held against Ho Chi Minh, the communists would be in Toledo tomorrow. The heart of the matter was rhetoric, rhetoric that had gotten out of hand, the rhetoric of commitment, of the moral crusade."

Student Koessick: "As far back as World War II, Ho Chi Minh told anyone who would listen that they would fight forever, if necessary, to gain their freedom from colonialism. If we had been listening, we would have stayed out of Vietnam."

Student Churilla: Before Vietnam, we felt that "we're the righteous ones in the world, and that what we do is okay. But you find out later that not everything the U.S. does is okay . . . I equate the United States with Rome or Babylon; (the Vietnam tragedy) was meant to happen because of the morality of the United States."

Instructor Garretson: The United States learned that there are limits to its power. "If it didn't happen in Vietnam, it would have happened somewhere else. The Russians are having a similar experience in Afghanistan. It won't rip their country apart, as Vietnam did to the United States, but the Russians are realizing that world power has limits."

Instructor Harlowe: (I wonder) if the younger people in these classes "have absorbed the legacy of Vietnam. They don't expect the government to be able to solve all the problems anymore, so they are not surprised that the United States failed. So the very consequence of Vietnam is that change in the attitude about Vietnam."

Student Koessick: "It'll be a long time before we know."

"The Response Was Fantastic"

All educators, especially those specializing in serving adult learners, seek to develop courses that will meet both the personal and practical needs of their students. But by any standard, the telecourse "Vietnam: A Television History" exceeded even the highest hopes for student interest.

"The response was fantastic," said Lois Mohr, Assistant to the Chancellor for Overseas Programs, who was Okinawa Area Director when the course was planned. "As an elective, it was far more popular than anything else we had offered." The more than 400 students who watched the Far East Network (FEN) broadcasts and attended accompanying seminars were among more than 5,000 students who enrolled through 179 American colleges for the course during 1983-84 alone.

Ginny Goldstein, Director of the Adult Learning Service of the Public Broadcasting Service, says that the series continues to be broadcast. During the past academic year alone, 174 U.S. public television stations carried the series as a course and still more broadcast it without college participation. Goldstein expects interest to remain high. "Without doubt, it's been one of the most successful courses we've offered. It may be because it started out right from the beginning as a course, not just a documentary series," Goldstein explained. The series and accompanying book were written by noted journalist Stanley Karnow, with media research by University of Maryland Professor Lawrence Lichty. Richard Ellison produced the series for WGBH-TV in Boston.

The initial airing of the 13-hour series coincided with a search by University College's Asian Division for a course that could be offered by television. An agreement in principle to offer such a course had been reached with FEN, and when the Division learned that the Vietnam series was packaged and ready for distribution, final plans were made.

Area faculty had been planning to teach a special topics course on Vietnam, but the availability of the telecourse, with its rare pre-war and actual war footage, made it a far more desirable approach than a standard lecture course. "The course really was a cooperative effort with the

networks," said Asian Division Director Julian Jones. "It wasn't relevant only to University College's mission to serve military students, but actually to their military missions as well." Many of the enrollees were in Asian Studies programs, although the majority took the course simply as an elective.

While University College previously had offered telecourses by cassette at some Asian Division facilities, the logistics of such a popular broadcast proved challenging. As registrations rose and demand for materials grew, hundreds of books had to be shipped to the many Asian Division sites where the course was offered. Seven sets of videotapes circulated among the broadcasting stations, sometimes on tight schedules.

The course created phenomenal space demands as well, with enrollments for the single offering in some locations exceeding normal totals for all courses. "We talked about auditorium space for the first time in some places," Mohr recalled, "although we just increased the number of sections where we could. At one base, the previous high enrollment—for all classes—had been 16. This course drew 50. Other students drove a half hour to get to a site where the seminars were being held."

While the 13 hour-long broadcasts were the core of the course, readings and discussions provided for the thoughtful and emotional responses that emerged during the class meetings. "Most students could have audited the course," said Mohr, "but they signed up for the three credits. The book was thick, and there were essays and papers. But they *wanted* the reading, paper-writing, and the testing along with the television component. That's education on a broader level."

With many students and faculty having served in Southeast Asia during the war years, the personal involvement ran high. Mohr estimated that anywhere from 25 to 50 percent were students who had never before taken a Maryland course, and coupled with the overflow classes and extra sections, it's clear that the course struck a chord. "We'd definitely offer it again," Mohr said.

"The students really didn't hold back," she added. "There were some very emotional moments."

—Larry Ropeik

JEAN FINK

"It's like a fairy tale, isn't it?"

By Larry Ropeik

The stereotype of the elderly English teacher is one of the dearest in American education. She's a simple, hometown kind of woman, a kind of American Gothic in the classroom.

Well, she may be an 84-year-old lecturer in literature, and is most definitely loved by all who know her, but that's as close as Jean Fink has ever gotten to a stereotype. She's been a businesswoman, worked in wartime intelligence, run an overseas school system, been a trade affairs specialist, amassed a museum-quality collection of Oriental artifacts, and more.

She's also an English teacher.

Legend

The laughter is deep and frequent, and her eyes often flash as they shine. She is in the midst of a long and fascinating life, one rich with a love of language, of the Orient, and of people. A resident of Okinawa since 1950, she has worked there in government, private business and education—often all three at once—ever since. She taught her first course for University College in the early 50's, and was the first administrator of The University of Maryland's graduate offerings on the island. She has a devoted following of students and close friends all over Okinawa.

"She is," as former Okinawa Area Director Lois Mohr puts it, "a legend on the island."

When you get to know Jean Fink, you realize just how appropriate that label is. She was in town for one of her bi-annual visits to University College's Center of Adult Education, and I had the good fortune to spend two hours in truly pleasant conversation with a truly remarkable woman. We spoke of education, her years in China, her lifelong ties to the Marine Corps, and the value of the written word. She suggested that we meet in the restaurant at her hotel.

"You know what the Chinese say," she told me. "Enemies are not made at the dining table."

On Education

With a lifetime in teaching and educational administration, Fink has the strong feelings of a devoted academician. In teaching "Elements of English" to new students, for example, she shuns students' pragmatic interests when broader lessons are needed.

"Take business majors, for an example; they're almost vocational. Students come into my class, and they're much more interested in how to write a business letter than in how to write well." Also, they think much of this can be relegated to computerization, rather than personal achievement. They think that because it's called 'word processing,' it's a substitute for spelling."

So what did this lover of language do when confronted—affronted—by technology? She sat down at a terminal to learn it herself. Having written her master's thesis in 1922, when fountain pens still had

Larry Ropeik is the Editor of University College World.



fountains, Jean Fink recently completed four days of complimentary training from a major Japanese word processing manufacturer.

"It's self-defense," she shrugged. "If I can jump the gun, figure it out before it becomes a problem, that's self-defense." At the end of the four days I was quite reassured that one has to know how to spell. Oh, there are some aspects of word processing that are very good . . . but not in the field of knowledge." "Think about that name—word processing. It doesn't mean anything. You can't *process words*."

An American in the Orient

Except for the war-torn 1940's, Jean Fink has lived in China or Japan since 1925, just after she finished graduate school. She moved to China with her husband, a businessman; they divorced in 1935. Fink immediately began teaching in the American schools in Tientsin and Peking, and eventually became Principal of both. Her only daughter, Beverly, was born in Tientsin during the civil war that brought Chiang Kai-shek to power. Marines provided security during the 1926-28 conflict—but more on the Marines later.

Although the Japanese occupied Manchuria and North China in September of 1938, Americans lived there as neutral nationals with the military support of Marines from the U.S. Embassy. In the spring of 1941, Jean Fink and her 14-year-old left China, stating that they were taking a holiday in Tokyo. They secretly boarded an American ship and docked in San Francisco just six months before Pearl Harbor.

She taught in New York City high schools until 1944, when a position in the State Department opened up. "I was recruited," she says matter-of-factly, "because there were so few Americans with such extensive knowledge of the area and language." She worked in economic analysis; it was intelligence work.

After the war these same area experts were asked to work as civil servants for McArthur's military administration. While Okinawa remained under U.S. control after Japan's 1952 return to independence, the job of running the military's schools remained with Jean Fink.

"These were all civilian jobs," she said. "I never was a lady soldier."

"Until recently."

The Marine Connection

When the question of her being a soldier came up, Jean Fink laughed. "I'm an honorary Marine," she said, "and you stop laughing, I look it? Yes, don't you like my uniform?" She warned that it was a long story. "But it's a humorous thing. And it's real."

Tientsin, 1927: "The Japanese were fixing to invade—there was a civil war going on in China—so the U.S. sent 5,000 Marines to Tientsin to protect our interests. We'd identify ourselves as Americans, and they could use our water, and so forth. They were under the command of a Captain Smedley D. Butler; at the time I was pregnant with my daughter, and

Smedley Butler offered his assistance and the services of their nearby hospital ship. I never needed their kindness, but during the unrest, we all got to know the Captain fairly well. Then the Marines were sent home and that was that."

Okinawa, 1975: "The Marines expanded their operations on the island, and everything came under a big camp called Smedley D. Butler. Well, nobody knew that I had this background but after the camp was named, I saw the Commanding Officer at a social function, and said, 'Well, a nice how-do-you-do! I *knew* Smedley Butler and nobody even invited me to the dedication.'" Jean Fink was laughing heartily now, teasingly recalling the officer's surprise and confusion. "He probably thought, 'The old lady's crazy,'" she said. "But that was that."

California, 1983: At this point daughter Beverly picks up the story. "In December, my husband passed out while driving near Camp Pendleton (in California). The car did a one-and-a-half and landed upside down in four feet of water. The long and short of it," she explained with what was now some inevitability, "is that the Marines saved my husband's life."

"We wrote letters to their commanding officers explaining the rescue and thanking the men, and sent copies to my mother, so she could read about what happened."

"So as a tribute to the Marine Corps," Jean Fink continued, "I handed Beverly's letters to General Phillips, the commanding General on Okinawa—Camp Smedley Butler and all. It was just my way of thanking them for their bravery."

Okinawa, July, 1984: "But four days before I left to come home here, I got called to General Phillips' office. I think, 'Now what? Four days, and I'm going to go no matter what happens.' I get to his office, and there is a proclamation by which I am made an Honorary Marine. And the General says, 'Now you say yessir to me and no-sir, understand?'"

The honor, of course, was as much as anything for Fink's years of service to the Marines and other students on Okinawa. There was a cake, and attending dignitaries included the Consul General. "It's really like a fairy tale, isn't it?" she said.

"But tell her what else you said," Beverly urged, "about what you didn't have to do."

"Well, the best of all," said the newly inducted 84-year-old, "is that I didn't have to go to boot camp. That's what all of them hate."

The Long Biography

As the interview ended, she confirmed that I had asked all of my questions. "See that? And you didn't learn a thing about my love affairs, either." Jean Fink's witty laughter and many earnest opinions reveal the depth of her personality. She is, in all that she says and does, a caring and committed woman.

Her devotion to Oriental people and culture is clear; her home is filled with carefully collected art and artifacts. For University College she created several new courses on Chinese and Japanese literature, now catalog standards. "You can study economics or history or politics," she explained, "but only through literature can you experience the emotional life of the people."

All of her classes run close to double the average enrollments; she teaches two during each eight-week term, every year. She attends faculty colloquia and staff seminars, even those on basic topics that she's attended in the past. She consults on community relations with numerous American groups and still has time for the occasional TV interview. In short, she says, "I plan to die with my shoes on."

When handing me a two-page biographical listing of dates and places, she told me, "Don't go into too much of this—I'm old, and it's too long." Well, the age simply doesn't seem to matter. And as for the list, her friends joyfully agree, it just keeps getting longer and longer. ○

Then and Now

By T. Benjamin Massey
Chancellor, University College

Over our 37 years, University College has had many accomplishments, and we're proud of every one. But one thing we haven't done very well is keep in touch with you, let you know how much we appreciate you, our alumni. We're working hard to change that, because we want you to know about the many ways in which we're continuing to work on behalf of adult students worldwide.

Most institutions of higher learning, of course, view their students and programs as "special." But University College and its students and alumni are special. Because our mission is to provide *continuing* education, we serve a unique population, adult and part-time learners. As our students, you have always had clearer goals, more demanding requirements. You have always challenged us to create responsive, innovative programs.



Many of you have taken courses over a period of years (sometimes decades). We recognize that part-time study—especially for a degree—is a lengthy, demanding process. We've always respected that perseverance and your commitment to self-improvement. We're also proud to have been responsive to your diverse needs and goals, and hope that in turn you feel pride in the institution that has helped you meet them.

We really don't find a distinction between you, our past and present students, and the institution called "University College." We are one community, a family of students, faculty and staff working together for the purpose of helping people improve themselves and the world around them. Education doesn't occur in a vacuum, especially not at University College. You've taken courses or degrees with us to enrich your lives, to further your careers, to increase your ability to contribute to society. We know that your studies have been just a starting point, a base from which to grow and achieve. So our pride and interest in you don't end with your last class (although in continuing education, we don't think you should ever have a "last" class).

That pride and interest are also reflected in our constant efforts to respond to your interests. We are continuously developing new courses and new ways for you to take them. Our schedules and services are constantly expanding to provide for your career and personal needs. Here are examples:

- We've recently spent \$1.5 million on an extensive student computer lab.
- With grants and additional funds, we've obtained 70 advanced microcomputers to provide state-of-the-art instructional computer facilities.
- We're widely recognized as a national leader in interactive videodisc systems for education and training.
- In the past two years, we've designed new course series and programs in computer and information systems.

The concept of "night school" seems distant now, as University College has become a truly worldwide campus, an international leader in developing and providing new programs and approaches to teaching and learning in continuing education. Like you, our students, many of our programs are non-traditional. But whether a classroom, a television, or a computer terminal, it's all University College.

1983-84 Annual Fund Campaign

You probably think that University College gets lots of state tax money and that your gifts don't make a big difference. But while most public institutions of higher education simply add private support to long-term state funding, University College must provide its own financial foundation. We're the only campus of The University of Maryland that is fiscally self-sustaining. We receive no direct support from the State of Maryland.

Thus private giving from alumni and friends is particularly important if University College is to maintain the growth and leadership it has provided in the field of adult education. We know that some of you are nearby and others are living around the world, and that your ties have developed over our 37 years of service to part-time students. But we need all of the support you can give us so that we may sustain—and further expand—our programs and preeminence in the field of continuing education and instructional development.

During last year's Annual Giving Campaign (which covered the period from July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984), more than 950 University College graduates made contributions totalling \$45,237. In many instances, companies matched employees' contributions one to one and, in some cases, two to one. Inquire about whether your employer participates in this growing program which literally allows you to "double your dollar."

Your contributions will be used to extend the resources of University College to part-time students across the State and around the world. Your donations are used to meet myriad needs—scholarships, instructional computer equipment, and the development of

additional programs to serve the special needs of adult learners.

We want to encourage you to continue and enlarge your generous support. Four giving categories for University College donors have been established: *The Chancellor's Council* for gifts of \$1,000 or more; *University College Associates* (\$500-999); *Friends of University College* (\$250-499); and the *University College Century Club* (\$100-249).

In addition, any members of The Chancellor's Council who make an extended commitment to contribute a minimum of \$10,000 are also eligible for membership in a University-wide organization, *The Presidents Club*. It is with great pleasure that we acknowledge leadership gifts at this level from John L. Milton, '68 and Reino O. Oksa, '69.

Along with donations from individuals, there are three other targeted giving programs. *Corporate and Foundation Sponsors* provide major grants to support research, program development, and activities. *Scholarship Contributions* are gifts specifically made for student financial aid. The *Maryland Artists' Collection*, on exhibit at the Center of Adult Education, has been established to provide a permanent forum for recognition of the vitality of artists in the State.

Contributions should be payable to The University of Maryland Foundation and designated for University College. Any questions, and inquiries about other tax-deductible ways of giving, should be directed to: Barbara B. Wiesel, Director of Institutional Advancement, The University of Maryland University College, University Boulevard at Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland 20742. Our phone number is 301-985-7077.

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European Division Wins Major Air Force Contract

University College's European Division has received four annual contracts from the United States Air Forces Europe (USAFE) to provide all but vocational undergraduate program offerings in USAFE as well as a master's degree program. The awards, based on qualitative criteria, are another milestone in University College's role in overseas education for the U.S. military.

Both the European and Asian Divisions have long conducted programs at Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine bases around the world, but until 1983 all contracts with the services were negotiated annually. In 1983 the Asian Division won a similar, competitively bid five-year contract with the Pacific Command (PACOM) for all undergraduate, non-vocational programs.

The competitive bidding—with an emphasis on qualitative rather than cost

criteria—and multi-year nature of the awards recognize the success University College has had in providing higher education to U.S. service personnel. Those aspects of the award also pose new challenges. "We're tremendously pleased at the vote of confidence these contracts represent," said European Division Director Joe Arden, "and we also look forward to meeting the demands they create for new and expanded programs."

Along with undergraduate curricula in business and management, computer studies and liberal arts, the European Division will offer a Master of General Administration degree at USAFE bases. This is University College's first contract for its own graduate program in Europe. The addition of master's courses and the expanded relationship with USAFE have already begun to produce

changes. Enrollments at Air Force installations are higher than they ever were before.

New Sites Served

The provisions of the contract also allow University College to conduct courses at small and remote sites, many previously unserved. Such locations, known as Geographically Separated Units (GSUs), include radar and missile installations, listening posts, and other bases too distant and sparsely staffed to support courses and programs.

"The contract enables the European Division to provide a variety of courses at GSUs," Arden said. "We have done some videodisc and computer instruction for non-degree work at remote sites, but we will now be able to offer credit courses at many locations which had been too isolated or which had too

few students to support quality instructional programming."

University College has been serving the postsecondary education needs of U.S. military communities abroad since 1949 in Europe and 1956 in Asia. While the strength and scope of this relationship are firmly established, competition for education contracts continues to foster improvements in both instruction and administration of the many programs. "Collectively, the USAFE and PACOM awards represent a reaffirmation of the quality of University College's overseas programs," noted University College Chancellor T. Benjamin Massey. "We look forward to further meeting the educational needs of service people worldwide and to increasing the breadth of our programs."

Welcome to World

This first issue of *University College World* inaugurates a new direction in our efforts to inform and enlighten our global community. Designed to stimulate as well as inform, *World* will present features, opinions, news and other items of note. It will be published for the thousands of alumni, supporters, friends and staff of The University of Maryland University College.

While each publication has a unique character, this one is related to the *Marylander*; for years our way of staying in touch. But *World* is new, and as such we invite your comments, ideas, or even stories. Although we expect *World* to grow and change, in addition to feature articles we will have a number of items and sections appearing in almost every issue: *COMMENTARY*, from members of the University College community; *GIVING*, acknowledging the generosity of our alumni and friends; *UPDATE*, news from every corner of our worldwide campus; *NUMBERS*, presented solely for your interest and entertainment; and *PRO-FILES*, examining the success of our alumni in their chosen professions.

We hope, in working to serve our readers, that *University College World* will be as successful and dynamic as our many alumni and friends. That would be quite something.

Digital Grants \$591,455 for CIDE Computer-Based Course Research

A grant of \$591,455 in hardware and software from Digital Equipment Corporation will enable University College's Center for Instructional Development and Evaluation (CIDE) to design, develop and evaluate integrated computer-based instructional software.

With the grant, CIDE will create computer-based instruction modules which will allow students to explore new uses of applications software. More important, the applications software will itself help students to better understand their particular subject matter, by allowing faculty and instructional designers to create highly responsive explanations of complex concepts. Faculty will have the dynamic demonstration modules, students will have new opportunities in computer-based instruction, and University College will have new means of improving teaching and learning in almost all subject areas.

This unique approach—using computers to enable students to think more creatively about their field of study—will be demonstrated in five initial modules to be produced: computer applications courses in Small Business Record-Keeping, Technical Organizations, Social Sciences, and Training and Education, and a course in Advanced Legal Research.

The grant provides a Digital VAX mainframe system for use in authoring the course modules, and 50 Digital Rainbow-100 microcomputers with applications software (including Lotus-1-2-3 and Dbase II), which will be used in a new microcomputer laboratory.

One of the project's goals is to encourage open-ended experimentation. "We want to help students explore learning options using the tools of technology to solve problems," explains University College Dean Stephen E. Forrer. "We're committed to using technology to improve the quality of instruction, just as it can improve the quality of the workplace."

"The conventional design of instructional software was too similar to that for print-based material," says CIDE Director Kerry Johnson. "We want to develop instructional systems that will take the concrete and use it to teach the abstract. Our plan is to take standard software, the tools that exist—and our knowledge about those tools and learning theory—to teach the content we're addressing. So instead of learning how to fill in a spreadsheet, for instance, the software functions will serve as the basis for lessons on the principles of accounting."

With more and more businesses and organizations using networks of microcomputers, managers and executives need to be able to apply subject knowledge to the particular applications and systems they are using. These professionals are the core of University College's student market, so the project was

quite natural. "Digital was already well advanced in computer-based training for their technical and engineering systems," explains Johnson. "They had already made some great leaps in computer-based authoring tools, and our instructional design orientation will further take advantage of the computer as a learning medium. Just as important, we can continue CIDE's service to the increasingly significant adult education market."

Such new approaches to computer-based instruction are the focus of Digital's three-year program of Special Investment Grants for Instructional Productivity. "We're trying to support the development of computer-based education and foster it throughout the educational community," said Robert F. Trocchi, Educational Computer Systems Product Group Manager. "CIDE is doing things that are solving learning problems today. We recognize University College as a foremost developer in the country within this field. They have tremendous experience and their work is always well received."

A primary goal of the project is to produce complete packages of instructional material for many of the specific software products on the market. "Many

colleges and universities today are working to develop high quality software and courseware," Trocchi added. "We want to help make this material available to the education community at large. The Special Investment Grant Program, under which CIDE received this grant, is just one example of Digital's ongoing commitment to support computing in academic communities."

In addition to software development, CIDE hopes to install some of the Rainbow-100 systems at University College's Shady Grove, Maryland center, as well as at some Asian Division sites. "We plan to start exploring more carefully how we're going to deal with distance learning," Johnson says. He also hopes to see CIDE expand the subjects and applications covered by courseware, using this project as a model.

Paralegal Studies Now a Degree Program

The fall semester marked another milestone for the University College Paralegal Studies Program, as it became available as a degree concentration.

The only such degree program in the area and one of the largest in the nation, the program can now be taken as a first or second bachelor's degree as well as for a Document in Paralegal Studies.

The approval by Statewide Undergraduate Programs was natural, says Hannah Kaufman, Program Director. "Paralegal Studies started as non-credit courses in the Conferences and Institutes Program, but the substance of the courses was such that the Academic Council granted credit status." Course offerings grew and were restructured this fall to provide a full degree concentration.

"The program has a fine local reputation," says Kaufman. "The legal community, government agencies and private organizations are aware of it and always let us know when they have openings. They look for our students."

One reason for the growth of the program may be the unique nature of the faculty. "Because we are the only Paralegal Studies program in the University of Maryland system," Kaufman points out, "there are no permanent faculty to draw on, which allows us to use all adjunct faculty. That means we have Circuit Court Judges, and the State's Attorneys from local counties. William R. Robie, Chairman of the Paralegal Advisory Board and also one of our Instructors, was recently named to be Chief Immigration Judge, Executive Office for Immigration Review, Department of Justice."

The Program offers free seminars prior to each semester to provide an overview of the paralegal profession and the Program's offerings. More than 170 persons attended the most recent seminar, and fall enrollments grew to almost 750.



A GIFT OF ART: A sculpture was one of the newest donations to the Maryland Artists' Collection in University College's Center of Adult Education. The terrapin (foreground), official mascot of The University of Maryland athletic teams, was created by Mrs. Artemis Housewright, shown here with Chancellor T. Benjamin Massey. The terrapin will be a permanent feature of the garden adjacent to the Center's Garden Restaurant.

Tenth Annual IUT Conference Held at College Park Center

By Deidre Nerreau

The tenth annual International Conference on Improving University Teaching (IUT) was hosted this summer by the institution that founded and sponsors it, University College. The 172 participants, representing 34 countries, assembled at the Center of Adult Education for four days of formal and informal meetings specifically devoted to finding better ways of teaching.

Co-developed by University College Chancellor T. Benjamin Massey and W.J. McKeachie, Director of the Center for Research on Learning and Teaching at the University of Michigan, the yearly conferences give academicians from around the world an opportunity to gather for discussions of the process and outcomes of instruction. "The conference tries to keep higher education aware that pedagogy has to be excellent, too," said Julie Porosky, Director of University Relations and Special Projects. "It's not just research that faculty are judged on—classroom performance counts, too."

The first such event held in the United States gave University College the chance to return the hospitality shown by previous host institutions in Ireland, Britain, West Germany, Japan and Switzerland. "The tenth anniversary was an appropriate time to hold the

Deidre Nerreau is the Editor of Teaching, a quarterly newsletter published by The Office of Undergraduate Studies at The University of Maryland at College Park.

conference here," said Porosky, who helped to organize and run the conference with Chancellor Massey and Vida Bandis, Director of Administration and Finance.

Conference participants and some spouses travelled from as far as Korea, Bangkok, and New Zealand. Foreign participation was given a special boost by the conference's first Exxon Education Foundation grant, a \$25,000 donation made specifically to support travel of invited presenters and encourage people from developing countries to attend.

This year's gathering, as in 1982 and 1983, placed computers and technology high on the list of themes. Other topics included the impact of social and demographic change and the unique problems of "academic stress and burnout."

"These are exceptional conferences," said Edward F. Ansello, Associate Director of the Center on Aging of The University of Maryland at College Park. Ansello, who has attended IUT conferences in London and Lausanne, explained that "since participants have read the material beforehand, there is a

fairly high level of interaction . . . on the implications and relevance of a topic. We're not grasping for basic ideas."

In all, the conference featured 10 major addresses and symposia, 18 contributed paper panels, and 14 workshops. Among major presenters were Barbara Newell, Chancellor of the State University System of Florida, Lennart Levin of the Swedish National Board of Universities and Colleges and Morris Keeton, President of the Council for the Advancement of Experiential Learning. Keeton's presentation examined higher

education's adaptation to changes in demography, social expectations and resources. He detailed a widening gap between the better and the poorly educated in the United States, citing that the most commonly taken courses at community colleges are remedial studies in reading, math, and writing.

The Eleventh International Conference on Improving University Teaching, to be held in July of next year, will be hosted by the University of Utrecht, Netherlands.

Baltimore Career Center Features "Job Club"

A unique program that combines the reference resources of Baltimore's Enoch Pratt Free Library with the career counseling expertise of University College is making job-hunting and career development aid available to students and the public. Under grants from the Maryland State Department of Education, the Job and Career Information Center provides resources, workshops, counseling and a "Job Club" to those seeking employment or career change assistance.

The current cooperative venture received additional grant funds and began programming in November 1983; Patricia Dougherty, Career Information Librarian, manages the Center's many resources and programs, and Becky Strang is the University College Career Counselor assigned full-time to the downtown Baltimore site, providing counseling services and leading workshops and the Job Club, an activity-oriented approach to developing job-hunting skills. The two-week sessions (four days each week) have from six to twelve registrants who meet for two hours each morning. After a short orientation, they use a "buddy system" to gain experience in and actually perform the trying tasks of locating a job.

"It's a structured, behavioral approach," says Strang. "We want them to walk away with something tangible, so they practice and learn specific techniques they can apply on their own." Those techniques include videotaped role-playing of mock interviews and actual calls to employers. The room is furnished with phones, work space and materials, references, and, above all, an emphasis on action. As Anne Kirchgessner, Career Development Coordinator at University College, puts it, "they go about the job of finding a job."

"We've had janitorial types, recent graduates, construction workers and even a chemist and an architect," Strang explains. "They need the structure and techniques, but for most, there's an immediacy to finding work. I've seen a real camaraderie build up in some of the groups."

But just as important as the Job Club, workshops and counseling, Strang notes, are the vast resources of Baltimore's central library. "We have hundreds of circulating copies of key books, like *The Perfect Resume*, to which we refer people during our sessions."

Since opening in 1981, the Center has served more than 40,000 area residents. The Job and Career Information Center is open from 8:30 to 4:30 every weekday, with additional advisors two evenings a week.

On-Site Courses for Westinghouse, G.E.

University College has established a cooperative agreement to provide courses in Technical Management and related areas to employees at four sites of the Westinghouse Electric and General Electric Corporations. The courses are identical to those offered at other University College locations, but are available at the four "closed sites" only to employees.

Gary Coleman, Director of Statewide Undergraduate Programs, explains that the first three courses were held at the Westinghouse facility at Baltimore-Washington International Airport, home to more than 5,000 employees. This fall, more than 100 students are enrolled in six courses at the BWI location. The other Westinghouse facilities in Hunt Valley and Columbia, plus G.E.'s Columbia plant, bring the fall schedule to 11 courses with 170 students.

The Technical Management and related courses may soon be available at more sites, both "closed" and "open," partially as a result of the Westinghouse and G.E. agreements.

First Student Union for Munich Campus

University College's first student union is under construction at the Munich Campus. After more than six years of negotiating, planning and fundraising (still underway), the nearly 700 students will have a place to gather and socialize. This is the third consecutive year that the Munich Campus

has been at capacity enrollment.

Established in 1950, Munich offers full-time associate degree programs for family members of military and government personnel in Europe. It is University College's only residential campus.

The student union, located in what is now a retail store in McGraw Kaserne, will have a lounge, dance floor, snack bar, and rooms for meetings and social functions. While the need for such a facility was recognized several years ago, the availability of the former military furniture outlet really got the project moving.

Although a January opening is hoped for, funding continues to be a problem. Costs were estimated at \$100,000 but even with community and University support, as well as \$40,000 collected from such groups as wives' clubs, the USAREUR Morale Support Office, and the U.S. Army Warrant Officers' Association, the University needs another \$40,000 to complete the construction financing.

A student "walk-a-thon" in November is expected to raise more funds, and additional donations are being accepted. "The student union . . . is going to make a real difference in the lives of our students," said Dean William E. McMahon. "It's really the last little bit we need to make the Munich Campus a first-class educational experience."

To make a personal donation to help complete the student union construction, contact either the Office of Institutional Advancement here at College Park; the University College Munich Campus, APO New York, 09407; or Col. Jack T. Willard, Munich Deputy Community Commander, at Munich military phone number (2521)6244.

NUMBERS

While they don't necessarily amount to anything important, numbers always tell us something. In this information age, we've all become fact-addicts. Opinion polls, earning power, batting averages—our lives are full of numbers large and small, trivial and crucial. In each issue of *University College World*, we'll offer up some of our own numbers, statistics, facts and figures, and let our readers decide how they add up.

Total stateside course enrollments, 1947-48:	5,346
#	
Total stateside enrollments, 1983-84:	48,649
#	
Europe enrollments, 1983-84:	81,434
#	
Asia enrollments, 1983-84:	29,707
#	
Munich Campus enrollments, 1983-84:	7,293
#	
Total 1983-84 enrollments:	167,083
#	
Total centers:	220
#	
Total countries:	22
#	
Total degrees awarded, 1948-1984 (includes 12,380 A.A.):	44,068
#	
Stateside graduates:	22,193
#	
Overseas graduates:	21,875
#	
Listed current alumni addresses:	13,066
#	
Listed alumni phone numbers:	8,078
#	
Total fiscal 1984 donors:	974
#	
Fiscal 1984 gifts, \$100-plus:	150
#	

Marketing on the Move With Concentrated Campaign

It seems to be everywhere: newspapers, magazines, radios, even Washington area Metrobuses. It's University College's newest marketing campaign for Statewide Programs, and the message is "We put you first!" The theme grew out of research and a series of brainstorming sessions (one humorous suggestion was "Me and my UC"), and reflects the central fact that University College's many activities really are designed to meet the unique needs of its adult and part-time students.

The coordinated campaign, the first major effort of the new Office of Marketing, concentrated on the weeks before and during registration. The scope and timing, says Director of Marketing Judith Markoe, are unique. "We're probably the only school in the country with such a broad media mix running over so short a time." Early figures indicate an in-



We put you first!

The University of Maryland University College
454-5825

crease in new inquiries prompted by the campaign.

With responsibilities for reaching all of University College's diverse demographic and geographic markets, the campaign employed a unified "look," the "you first" tag line, and varied media. Along with print ads, three different radio spots were produced, and

"busbacks" (shown here) appeared on many Metrobus routes.

Look for the campaign to reappear as winter registration approaches.

DON THAMERIAN

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED:

Alumni relations have but one purpose, to maintain the same level of service to you, our graduates, that we offered while you were enrolled in classes. It's simple: You're the people we're all about, and that means we need two things to be able to serve you well. We need to know where you are, and we need your suggestions and help in making our efforts to serve you as effective as they can be.

An intensive search is underway to find "lost" alumni. Since 1947, more than 44,000 people have graduated from University College, roughly split between our stateside and overseas divisions. But of this group, we have current addresses for only 13,000! Please help by letting us know of any of your fellow alumni who did not receive this issue of *University College World*, and be sure to let us know when you change your address or phone. Our listings are particularly scanty for European and Asian Division alumni.

We want your addresses so we can keep you informed—about all of our programs and activities. We want your participation in our growing alumni efforts. We welcome any and all ideas, suggestions, contributions to *World* (stories or pictures), and we especially welcome any time you can spare. You can counsel current students about your career area, volunteer with our small professional staff to work on updating mail and phone lists, actually develop and organize alumni events, and perhaps help with phone calls to other alumni.

Why should you bother? Pride. Reaching out to a ready-made network of professional and social contacts. A chance to shape the alumni program, for you and others. (Remember, you're also eligible to join the University of Maryland Alumni Association International. Dues for new graduates are just \$5.00 for three years and benefits include a discount program and many special events.) So lend a hand. You'll be helping us, which means you'll be helping yourself. For further information, or to volunteer, call (301) 985-7077.

PUBLIC NOTICES:

We'd like you to take note: University College is still here to serve you! We offer graduate, undergraduate, and non-credit courses; career and academic advisors; conferences, seminars and institutes—and the expertise to help plan and run them; a full-service meeting and banquet facility; and many more services and programs. Notice these numbers (area code 301):

General Information (8-8, M-F)	985-7000
Graduate School (all inquiries)	985-7155
Undergraduate Admissions	985-7265
Academic Advising	
Daytime Information	985-7288
Evening Appointments	985-7498
Career Planning Services	985-7275
Academic Support Center	
(writing, math, computers, etc.)	985-7276
Financial Aid	985-7231
Transcripts	985-7236
Conferences and Institutes Program	
(non-credit and short courses)	985-7157
Center of Adult Education	
(rooms, catering, events)	985-7306
Office of Institutional Advancement	
(alumni affairs; Annual Fund)	985-7077
Univ. of Md. Alumni Assn. Intl.	853-3703

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

WORLD

Volume 1, Number 1

Fall 1984

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Design and Production

Ropeik & Associates Arlington, VA

University College World is published for the alumni and friends of University College, by The Office of Institutional Advancement, The University of Maryland University College, University Blvd. at Adelphi Rd. College Park, MD 20742. Copyright 1984. Reproduction with permission only.

University College World
The University of Maryland University College
University Blvd. at Adelphi Rd.
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FACT SHEET

HISTORY

French Involvement:

1. Since 1928, part French children may claim French nationality
2. In 1954, when the French withdrew from Indo-China, they took out 3000 part French children and cared for them in France. The Ministry of Social Affairs continues to support these children at the cost of a million dollars per year.
3. The French have found a high rate of success in adjustment of these children into French life and many were adopted.

PRESENT SITUATION

1. About 500 children have been adopted in the past 5 years. This have been done privately through proxy and placed in several countries.
- 2/ Official estimates of the amount of homeless children in Vietnam is set at 258,000 of which 15,000 are half-American. (War Victims Directorate CORDS, 1970)
- 3/ Present Vietnam law makes it difficult to adopt children and bring them out of the country. Example: If you are not married over 10 years, childless or one partner over 30, President Thieu must sign the final release papers allowing a child to be adopted by American parents. Although the South Vietnamese government does not discourage inter-country adoption and has made the procedure easier, they have decreed against any mass evacuation of children.
4. Most adoptive groups are interested in the problem of getting the children out. Welcome House, Holt Adoption Program and Lutheran Social Services are all sending representatives to Vietnam in January to assess the situation for inter-country adoption.
5. There are approximately 160 orphanages both Buddhist and Catholic. Most of the orphanages are supported privately. Those registered by the Vietnam Ministry of Social Welfare receive about \$2.00 per month per child. Even the best institutions have minimal medical care and education is non-existent. The children die at the alarming rate of 80%. They die of such illnesses as dysentery, diarrhea, measles, polio, worms, etc. The conditions in the institutions are frightful. Overcrowding causes neglect and many children die of apathy.
6. A reception center must be established to keep the children alive. The American dollar can go a long way. Example: \$5.00 feeds a baby for 15 days. \$25.00 provides diapers for 50 children for 3 days. \$35.00 supports one orphanage worker for a month. The situation is more acute now that the Americans are withdrawing. Money for medical care is being reduced by our government.

LEGISLATIONS

1. Bill #S3841 would allow single parent inter-country adoption. It was introduced by Senator Javits of New York.
2. Bill # 2071 introduced by Senator Moss of Utah asks the U.S. government to do what the French did in terms of evacuating part American children from Vietnam and caring for them totally.
3. Bill #S2497 introduced by Senator Williams of New Jersey would authorize the President through the temporary Vietnam Children's Care Agency to enter into arrangements with the South Vietnamese Government to provide assistance in improving the welfare of children and to facilitate the adoption of orphaned or abandoned Vietnamese children, particularly children of U.S. fathers.

THE COMMITTEE OF RESPONSIBILITY, INC.
To Save War-Burned and War-Injured Vietnamese Children
Denver Branch

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