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## 45 S. Vietnamese Orphans Arrive on Two Flights

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The agency isn't expecting any additional children Monday and has no confirmed information on arrivals the rest of the week, executive director Mrs. Cheryl Markson said Monday.

She said the latest arrivals — part of a group that had been hospitalized in the Philippines, Okinawa and Hawaii — were taken to the Continental Care Center in Denver where they will stay until united with their adopted parents.

She said three of the children had to be taken to Denver hospitals to be treated for dehydration.

In a related matter, Mrs. Markson said agency officials will appear in Denver Juvenile Court Monday for a determination on whether the agency can authorize



**ILSE EWALD NURSES ESPERANZA THROUGH THE NIGHT**  
The South Vietnamese baby survived and was adopted by a Denver-area family.

## New Nursing Center Used by Viet Orphans

Continental Care Center, a \$1 million nursing home with facilities for 120 patients in geriatric and youth wings, has opened at E. 22nd Ave. and Downing St. came to Denver as a World War II refugee.

A principal of the new center is Dave Zapiler, owner of Ivy Manor Nursing Home. His partners are Henry Zeligman and Charlie Hayhurst.

Continental Care Center was built by K&H Construction and permanent financing was handled by the Englewood and Castle Rock offices of Megapolitan Mortgage Companies.

First occupants of the new facility are 90 orphans from Vietnam, part of the U.S. "Operation Baby Lift," who will be cared for during their wait for adoption clearance, said Zapiler, who along with Zeligman



# YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED

BY  
THEODORE ISAAC  
RUBIN, M.D.

The decision to adopt a child should never be made lightly. Here, Dr. Rubin, who has experience in adoption, is yours and advice about what is best for the child and for themselves.

The recent outpouring of requests for orphaned Vietnamese children led to a heated political and sociological debate. There was talk of "national guilt," and accusations of White House propaganda. It made me wonder: have we developed a cynicism so malignant that we doubt the simplest, most obvious expressions of human sensitivity to need?

I feel certain that the majority of adoptive parents are responding to that which is most human in all of us. Nearly all of us are the children of people who were adopted by our country. Our parents or their parents or grandparents were refugees, too. And in a very real sense, all children who are available for adoption are refugees.

This is not to ignore the fact that the decision to raise a child—whether biological or adopted—is always a serious matter requiring careful consideration. In the case of foreign children more than a few years old, differences in cultural values and customs may create special problems. Also, children who have had little or no parental love and care in their early years require enormous patience. So-called "street children," who have been left to fend for themselves, invariably suffer from serious emotional problems, and psychiatric counseling will help their adoptive parents to cope with these problems as they arise.

Advance knowledge of what to expect is very helpful in avoiding possible disappointment and helplessness when difficulties occur. The most valuable rule of thumb in adoption—and it applies to foreign, native-born, healthy or sick children—is: *What is good for the child?*

Keeping this in mind, there are some situations of which we ought to be particularly aware. Minimal illusion minimizes future difficulties. It is important to realize that:

- The older the child, the longer the initial period of adjustment for the family and the child will last.
- The various members of the family may compete with the new child for your attention or for her/his exclusive attention. The possibilities for competitive behavior within a family are endless, and include competition between husband and wife. (This is also true for biological

parents with a new baby, of course.)

- You may need to ration your time carefully, especially at the beginning, so that no one feels left out (including the husband). The mother of a newly-adopted child is often so grateful at arrival time that she neglects all other people and areas of her life.

- When you have waited a long time for a child, it is tempting to be over-protective of him. But too much protectiveness is stifling and destructive to the child.

- Relatives may feel resentment and even open hostility at first at the intrusion of a non-"blood member" into the family.

- You will have difficulties rearing this child (we all do). Sometimes you will have doubts about your wisdom in adopting. Don't feel guilty about this. At times we all would like to get rid of our children—whether they are our biological or adoptive children.

- Unrealistic expectations of the child can be very destructive; for example, is my child's I.Q. high enough to achieve academic excellence? . . . Will he be an outstanding athlete? . . . This child will bring us boundless joy, there will always be laughter in the house. Be wary of creating this kind of pressure on yourself and your child.

- Very few people can accept a sudden change with grace or understanding. You may sense hostility from friends or neighbors, especially if the child is older and "foreign" in any way.

- Your child should learn that she is adopted from you and not from a "well-meaning" outsider. Do not delay telling her. Also, she will eventually want to know about her biological parents. It is good to be prepared with a simple statement of the facts, followed by a warm expression of your desire for her in particular to be your very own.

I've briefly touched upon what is good for the child. Now, what about the parents? Why do people have children, adoptive or biological? There are both neurotic and healthy motivations behind the desire to raise a child. In the following common situations, there may be unhealthy motivations:

- Couples who are dissatisfied with

their marriage and believe a baby will bring them closer.

- Women who really desire fulfillment outside the family but retreat to motherhood simply because it seems familiar and less threatening than a job outside the home.

- Parents of an only child who want a companion for that child.

- Families that adopt an older child to serve as a built-in baby-sitter or general house servant.

- The young married couple whose friends are all starting families and feel the pressure of "everyone is doing it."

- Couples who feel that a child will mitigate their boredom, or make them feel powerful and important.

More healthy situations might include:

- Couples who yearn for a child to nurture and love to be part of the process of healthy human growth.

- The human wish for a stake in the future and desire to make a contribution to the continuance of our species.

- A couple who love people—particularly children—and each other.

- A desire to extend and share all human emotions, including both happiness and sadness.

It is crucial to keep in mind that the introduction of a new member into an existing family unit means adjustment, and that this requires time and struggle. There will be failure and success, pain and reward, and a great deal of learning and growing for parents and children alike.

End

As a regular feature, Dr. Rubin answers questions on your personal, marriage, family and emotional problems. The doctor is a well-known psychoanalyst who practices in New York. He is also the author of "Compassion and Self-Hate" (David McKay). If you have questions for Dr. Rubin to answer in his column, please address them to him in care of Ladies' Home Journal, 641 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. We regret that only letters selected for use in the column can be answered.



## **VIET BABY AIRLIFT**

# *Volunteers Tired, but Happy*

## **92 Flown In As 'Babylift' Nears Finish**

An airliner carrying 92 Vietnamese war orphans—the largest number ever to arrive at one time—landed at Stapleton International Airport Sunday night.

And another plane, carrying the second half of the final group of homeless children out of Saigon, is due to arrive at Stapleton Monday night.

When the last child is carried off that airplane, the controversial "Babylift" will be ended.

Sunday night's children, brought here by the Denver-based Friends of Children of Vietnam (FCVN) were unloaded amid tight security.

United Airlines employes and relatives, who had donated time to bring the children from Los Angeles to Denver, turned children they had brought over to military and Red Cross personnel.

The children were taken to the Continental Nursing Home in Denver, where they will remain until they can be processed and medical problems stabilized.

At the center, a team of 13 doctors, mostly faculty and residents from Colorado General Hospital worked through the night examining the children.

A spokesman for FCVN said there is need for volunteers, especially registered nurses. The number to call to volunteer is 825-1712.



**A 5-YEAR-OLD VIETNAMESE ORPHAN RESTS HER HEAD ON CHEST OF A UNITED AIRLINE EMPLOYEE**  
Child was one of 92 orphans who landed at Denver's Stapleton International Airport on flight from Los Angeles.

Denver Post Photo by David Cupp

# Thanh-Long Watches



**THANH-LONG STARES OUT BUS WINDOW**  
He looks over California on trip to the Presidio.

**ORPHANS SLEEP IN BOXES INSIDE PLANE**  
Infants flew from Saigon three to a box.

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# CHIANG DIES AT 87

Compiled From AP and UPI

TAIPEI — President Chiang Kai-shek of Nationalist China, the last of the original Big Four allied leaders of World War II, died of a heart attack Saturday night.

The 87-year-old general called in his last will released two hours after his death for his followers to recapture the mainland from the Communists — a goal he could not achieve in his lifetime.

Doctors said Chiang suffered a heart attack at 10:20 p.m. and died at 11:50 p.m.

Pictures, Pages 12-13; related stories, Pages 4, 11

Chiang, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Josef Stalin were the Big Four leaders of the allies in the war against the axis powers of Germany, Italy and Japan.

Officials said Chiang's American-educated wife and his 65-year-old son, Premier Chiang Ching-kuo, were at the president's bedside.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



NATIONALIST CHINA'S PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK

UPI

## Allied 'Babylift' in Full Swing

(658A)

S. Williams  
2/11/20

### STARS AND STRIPES

AN AUTHORIZED UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATION FOR THE U.S. ARMED FORCES OF THE PACIFIC COMMAND

MAC PASSENGER SERVICE 46715

Vol. 31, No. 96

Monday, April 7, 1975

## Henry Sees Hope for Vietnam; Ford Readies Policy Speech

PALM SPRINGS, Calif. (UPI) — Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said Saturday South Vietnam may yet thwart a Communist victory and President Ford will outline Thursday what the United States can do to help.

"There is a possibility for the South Vietnamese military forces to stabilize the situation," Kissinger said. "The next question is for what length of time and against what level of attack."

He said he "does not anticipate" American bombing to aid Saigon, but told reporters: "The United States has an obligation to the hundreds of thousands (of Vietnamese) who were closely associated with us."

Kissinger said Ford ordered the CIA, the armed forces and the State Department to prepare a list of options for U.S. action in the crisis, and said the President will announce his decision in a scheduled state-of-the-world foreign policy speech

Thursday to a joint session of Congress.

The secretary briefed reporters following an early-morning meeting with Ford and Army Chief of Staff Frederick C. Weyand, who returned late Friday from a presidential fact-finding mission to South Vietnam.

Kissinger said Ford must decide what chance Saigon has of retaining the one-quarter of the country still left in its control. He said Weyand gave Ford details of what Saigon

would need to make a successful stand, and added that the Weyand report may be made public later.

"One of the aspects of our examination is, of course, what the military situation is and what degree of American help can be significant," Kissinger said.

He said the President will make no decisions on the issue while vacationing in Palm Springs. Ford plans a return to Washington Monday night after

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

## Orphans Reach Yokota—Base Responds

By HAL DRAKE  
S&S Staff Writer

TOKYO — "I wished I had a hundred arms," said the 29-year-old Air Force sergeant after walking through a huge jetliner that had become a flying nursery. "I wanted to hold them all."

S. Sgt. Gerald Richards board-

ed the Pan American 747 carrying 327 Vietnamese orphans to San Francisco, as the plane stopped over here early Sunday, because he came to Yokota AB and volunteered his services. He speaks Vietnamese and talked to frightened, bewildered children as he helped Air Force doctors who moved through the aircraft.

Richards, who is married to a Vietnamese and fluent in the difficult southern dialect, told how a 13-year-old blind girl named Thanh grasped at him and asked, "Where am I?"

He told her Japan and she was doubtful and afraid.

"You're going to America," Richards said. "Don't be af-

raid." He told her he was American, but in her sightless world, she could believe only what she heard and replied he was Vietnamese. He spoke English to show her and she was somehow reassured — that America was an ocean away, and she could

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Compiled From AP and UPI

SAIGON — Airliners stocked with diapers, milk and hot dogs Saturday flew Vietnamese orphans in record numbers from the war zone to the United States, Britain, Canada and Australia. Below them lay the smoldering wreckage of Friday's tragic start to Operation Babylift.

Other jets ferried Americans, Canadians, French, West Germans, Belgians, Danes, Dutchmen and Swiss citizens from this increasingly frightened capital.

The United States' Operation Babylift carried almost 900 orphans Saturday, some of them survivors of the crash of a U.S. Air Force C5A Galaxy transport on Friday's inaugural flight. Of the 319 persons aboard, including 243 orphans, nearly 200 were killed.

A Pan American World Airways 747 jet, chartered by the Holt Children's Agency of Eugene, Ore., left with 409 orphans—the biggest mercy flight yet of youngsters

Related stories, pictures, Page 3

out of Vietnam. It was scheduled to arrive in Seattle at 11:10 p.m. EDT.

On board were a doctor, eight nurses, diapers, 1,000 bottles of milk and a plentiful supply of hotdogs.

"None of these children will lack a home," said Wink Guthrie of the Holt Agency.

When the plane made a two-hour stopover at Guam, however, two of the infants, both two months old, were taken to Guam Memorial Hospital. Medical authorities declined to disclose the nature of their illness.

Half the children were bound for adoptive parents in the Chicago and New York areas, and the rest will be housed in Seattle until they are picked up or delivered to new parents on the West Coast.

A few hours later, another Pan Am 747 left with 321 orphans aboard, including some survivors from Friday's crash. The flight, chartered by a Connecticut businessman, was headed for San Francisco, where President Ford

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)



## Saigon Reports Confused

# Anxious Parents Await Orphan Crash List

By United Press International

Officials of Friends for All Children say they will have to wait for a casualty list to learn if any Vietnamese children they had placed in adoptive homes were killed in the fiery crash of a military transport aircraft near the Saigon airport.

"We're just waiting," a tearful Mrs. Doris Besikof said at the organization's headquarters in Boulder, Colo. "We don't know anything for sure yet. Reports out of Saigon are all confused and it's just horrible."

"All of the children who were in the Allambie Nursery in Saigon and had been designated for U.S. families are dead, we're told," a spokesman said. She said her group still had

300 orphans in Southeast Asia and would make every effort to have them evacuated before the Communists captured the capital.

In Boston, actor Yul Brynner and his wife Jacqueline, like many other American couples, were keeping close to the telephone to find out if the infant Vietnamese girl they adopted was among those aboard the plane that crashed Friday just outside of Saigon.

In a telephone interview with UPI, Jacqueline Brynner said, "Yul and I are very concerned about our child. Like thousands of other Americans we are awaiting word of any kind."

"We're keeping our fingers crossed. We are looking for

help—not only for ourselves—but for everybody. Only God can help us all," she said.

Meanwhile, families in many parts of the country pampered the Vietnamese orphans they adopted and who arrived in the United States in mid-week.

In Edison, N.J., 3-year-old Nguyen Thi Thu Cuc spent the day with her new family, the Robert Flanigans.

"It's beautiful," said Flanigan, who has three other children, all adopted. "She's right at home—she was upset at the airport and fell asleep in the car but then she got home. And now she's a different girl."

The third child, 2-1/2 year old Pham Thi Thu Huong, was adopted by Ronnie Starr of

Mahopac Falls, N.Y., a 28-year-old single woman. "I think she's beautiful," said Miss Starr as she carried the child from the airport.

In River Falls, Wis., three South Vietnamese boys spent their first day in the state Friday watching television, playing in the snow and shopping for new clothes.

The boys, Thanh, 12, his brother, Nhan, 9, and Danny Chau, 4, are staying with Ronald and Gloria Johnson in this Milwaukee suburb until their adoptive parents, who are aiding in the Vietnamese orphan airlift, return to the United States.

In other developments: —In New Canaan, Conn.,

businessman Robert Macauley said he had committed himself to pay \$250,000 to charter a Boeing 747 and rush to the United States the survivors of Friday's crash of a plane carrying other Vietnamese orphans. "There was an airplane available and it wasn't going to be donated, so I came up with the \$250,000 to pull it off its commercial run," said Macauley.

—New York's Cardinal Terence Cooke made a plea to President Ford for federal assistance and an immediate waiver of immigration formalities for some 4,000 children in Catholic orphanages in South Vietnam.



A foster mother sobs and clings to the bus taking the baby she had cared for to the airport for a flight to the U.S. (AP)



Volunteer workers carry Vietnamese orphans plane made a stop at Clark before proceeding on from a C141 at Clark AB in the Philippines. The to the United States. (AP)

## Scene of Airlift: Tears & Hesitation

SAIGON (AP) — Vietnamese foster mothers who had cared for the America-bound orphans were heartbroken Saturday. They sobbed into handkerchiefs and towels as the buses loaded with the children pulled away for Tan Son Nhut Airport.

Most of the youngsters were crying too — the big ones because they were being taken away from their foster mothers, the little ones because it was swelteringly hot in the bus.

Many of them were frightened by the commotion, but some slept.

A Boeing 747 chartered by the Holt Children's Services Orphanage in Saigon waited on the runway, with nine apprehensive-looking stewardesses standing by to load their kicking and squealing passengers.

The children had their Vietnamese names on a bracelet around one wrist and the name and address of their new American parents on the other wrist. Each bracelet was color-coded for various sections of the aircraft.

Pan American had put 128 bassinets in the plane, loads of milk, baby food, diapers and, would you believe, hot dogs. The

hot dogs were for the older kids, most of whom had never eaten anything but Vietnamese food.

The children were strapped into the seats, two to a seat belt, given pillows and bottles. The bigger ones got coloring books.

Some of the 60 escorts were men who looked far from comfortable nursing wriggling babies.

Amid the wails and screams, the stewardesses, who had a doctor and nine nurses aboard to help, rushed bottles to yelling infants.

"I never thought I'd get myself into anything like this" said Gunilla Eldh, a 31-year-old stewardess from Stockholm.

"We really didn't want to come after we heard about yesterday's crash," she said, referring to the crash of an Air Force C5A Galaxy near Saigon in which as many as 200 people died, most of them orphans. "We were really scared. We thought it was sabotage. But we were told later it was a mechanical fault."

The pilot of the plane, Capt. Hugh Blanco, 57, looked into the cabin, rolled his eyes and made for the cockpit.

## Couple Awaits Child

# Love Letter About Matt

Editor's note: The following open letter was written from Saigon by United Press International correspondent Charles R. Smith to an American couple who have adopted a Vietnamese child among 409 orphans going to the United States.

Dr. and Mrs. James Steiner  
Rural Route 2  
West Liberty, Ohio

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Steiner:

Your new son, Matthew Ray, is on his way home.

You can tell your other sons, Daniel, Douglas and Jeffrey, that their younger brother, Matt, as he likes to be called, is a very normal boy, a month short of 9 years old.

He doesn't like girls.

He will, though, some day. And the girls will like him, for he is a very handsome young man.

He has big brown eyes and a winning smile. His hair comes down over his ears and the collar of his shirt, about the same length as most of the boys he soon will be meeting in West Liberty probably are wearing theirs.

Matt left Saturday aboard a big Pan American World Airways 747 jumbo jet, along with 408 other mixed-blood children in the largest single movement of orphans ever made out of Vietnam.

I met all the children and all, like Matt, are starved for

affection. He knows he is going to get it soon from you.

"I'm so happy to go to America," he said when I talked with him a few hours before he left. "I want to sleep and live with my mommy and daddy."

Matt's English is halting because of limited practice and shyness in using it. But it is good, and he soon will be speaking it perfectly, because he is a very bright boy indeed.

His teacher, Miss Tran Thi Hoai Nghi, said so—that he was very intelligent, I mean.

It's good that his dreams are getting better all the time. He has had more hardship and heartaches at 9 than most of us endure in a lifetime.

He was born in Vientiane, Laos, the son of an American who returned to the United States when Matt was very young, leaving him behind with his Vietnamese mother.

After his mother returned to Saigon, she lost hope because she was so poor. She took her own life, leaving Matt in the care of his 78-year-old grandmother.

The old lady looked after him for some time, but the burden was too great for her. She sent him to the orphanage on his 8th birthday, May 15, 1974.

Some birthday.

He'll be home for his 9th birthday. But he's not looking for any party or presents. All that's new to him, and he

knows very little about birthday parties.

When I asked Matt if he was sorry to leave, he said yes, because he was leaving Miss Nghi behind.

"She learns me English," he said.

How about a girl friend? Did he have one? I asked him.

"No, no, no!" he said, shaking his head vigorously to emphasize his point.

"I don't like girls. I like boys."

Miss Nghi asked if he would like to send a message to his parents.

"Yes, yes," he said.

"This afternoon I will go America. That, that, then, then," he said, searching for the right words, "there I will see my daddy and mommy."

"I am so happy to see you," he continued, grimacing as he sought the right words and looking pleading at Miss Nghi for help, "at the airport," he finally burst out.

Dr. and Mrs. Steiner, I could tell you much more about Matt. But he'll soon be home and you'll see for yourself that everything I have said is true.

Sincerely,  
Charles R. Smith  
United Press International,  
Saigon

Pacific Stars & Stripes 3  
Monday, April 7, 1975



# See No Change In Taiwan and U.S. Relations

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The death of Nationalist Chinese President Chiang Kai-shek is not expected to cause any immediate change in relations between the U.S. and Taiwan or Peking, according to congressional and administration officials.

They acknowledged, however, that the eventual impact of the passing of Chiang, the last of the major leaders of World War II, could hasten restoration of full relations between Washington and Peking and perhaps help normalize ties between Taiwan and the mainland.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said Chiang was "a strong-willed leader of his people who had earned the respect of millions of Americans. With his death we may see a struggle for power and some basic changes in relations between Taiwan and mainland China."

Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said "the world has lost a great leader. I join the millions that I know are mourning his loss and I share the personal sadness of those who are close to him."

J. William Fulbright, who

was Sparkman's predecessor on the foreign relations committee, said Chiang's death might make a compromise between the two Chinas easier because Chiang was "a symbol of the old regime."

But Fulbright added that this was a matter for the Chinese, and not for the United States, so current U.S. policies probably will not be affected.

Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., another committee member, said Chiang's death would have "little effect on our policy, which now is to extend greater recognition to the People's Republic of China."

State Department officials agreed that Chiang's death would have little immediate impact on relations between the U.S. and Taiwan.

Chiang was only a figurehead president for several years, with actual power vested in his son, Premier Chiang Ching-kuo. Thus Chiang's death will not disrupt official contacts between the U.S. and Taiwan. Chiang Ching-kuo has made intensive efforts recently to improve relations between the Nationalists and Taiwan natives, and the economy has flourished under his regime.

# Chiang Ching-kuo —Miner to Ruler

By United Press International

Nationalist China's Prime Minister Chiang Ching-kuo took the last step Saturday on the journey from a Siberian coal mine to the de facto leadership of one of the most active anti-Communist countries in the world.

Chiang Ching-kuo, 66, eldest son of President Chiang Kai-shek, took over as his father's successor when the 87-year-old Chiang died of a heart attack late Saturday.

Chiang Ching-kuo and Chiang's wife, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, 75, were among those believed to be at Chiang's bedside when he died.

Although the government will nominally be headed by Vice President C.K. Yen, 71, Chiang Ching-kuo was named as his father's successor by Chiang three years ago—a position he earned through a series of jobs in the Nationalist Chinese government.

By the time Chiang Ching-kuo was 19 in 1929, his father was already a national leader after conquering almost all the major warlords on the China mainland.

Chiang Ching-kuo, however, left China to work in a coal mine in Siberia and almost died of illness before he was nursed back to health by a Russian girl. He later married the girl and she took the Chinese name Chiang Fang-liang.

Before leaving Russia Chiang Ching-kuo studied at the Dr. Sun Yat-ser University in Moscow, named after the founder of the Republic of China, and at the Russian military and political



CHIANG CHING-KUO

institute established to train communist cadres from Russia as well as other socialist countries.

It was at the institute that Chiang Ching-kuo was believed to have developed his strong anti-communist feelings.

Chiang Ching-kuo was named Nationalist China's Defense Minister in 1965 and headed the country's million man army, moving into the political limelight for the first time after holding a series of government posts but discreetly steering clear of publicity.

He was named premier by his father in 1972 and tapped as the elder Chiang's successor.

Chiang Ching-kuo is expected to maintain his father's rigid anti-communist stance.

# FBI Raid Fails to Net Patty, But Catches Bomb Suspects

MENLO PARK, Calif. (AP) — An armed raiding party arrested four persons and seized bomb materials in an apartment where fugitive newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst was believed to be hiding, authorities reported Saturday.

Miss Hearst was not in the apartment, the authorities said.

A source close to the investigation said officers found literature from a terrorist group calling itself the Red Guerrilla Family. The group claimed responsibility for the bombing of a Standard Oil Co. building in San Francisco on Friday night while President Ford spoke at a hotel five blocks away. There were no reports of injuries.

The Friday evening raid also netted the makings of bombs, gas masks and night scope cameras in the apartment guarded by two Doberman Pinscher dogs, the source said.

After being tipped that Miss Hearst was there, the FBI, agents from the California Department of Corrections, Menlo Park Police and the Organized

Crime Unit of the San Mateo County Sheriff's office descended on the apartment at 5:45 p.m. The raid was led by Charles Bates, the FBI agent in charge of the search for Miss Hearst.

The 21-year-old daughter of Randolph A. Hearst, president and editor of the San Francisco Examiner, was kidnapped by the Symbionese Liberation Army on Feb. 4, 1974. She later said in taped messages that she had joined her abductors. She is being sought on bank robbery and other criminal charges.

Bates later said the raid had produced nothing to indicate that Miss Hearst ever had been in the apartment. "I guess you could classify it as one of hundreds of sightings we've had," he said.

Miss Hearst is believed traveling with SLA fugitives Emily and William Harris and Wendy Yoshimura, who is sought on 1972 bomb charges. They were reported in hiding at a Pennsylvania farmhouse last summer. Recent news reports have

placed them in the San Francisco Bay area.

Officials said the raid at 1100 Sevier Ave. came after "the FBI developed information that an escaped prisoner wanted for murder in Southern California was to be at the residence along with wanted person Patty Hearst."

Authorities said Benjamin Thomas Sargis, 41, was arrested as he fled out the rear of the apartment, armed with a loaded 9mm automatic pistol. He was booked for investigation of parole violation and illegal possession of firearms and burglary tools.

Albert Brent Franklin, 23, of Menlo Park, and Rebecca Lokken Hansen, 22, were booked for investigation of harboring a fugitive.

# Interior Pick Faces Opposition

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ford's plan to nominate former Wyoming Gov. Stanley K. Hathaway, as secretary of the interior has drawn fire from some environmentalists. But Hathaway predicts the Senate will confirm him.

Opposition to Hathaway was voiced in Washington by Rep. Morris K. Udall, D-Ariz., who called it "incredible that President Ford wants to make this man caretaker of the vast energy resources of this nation."

Udall and environmentalist groups pictured Hathaway, 50, as an advocate of strip mining and oil shale development and an opponent of land-use legislation and of federal protection of golden eagles, coyotes and other predators.

"While the Department of the Interior has wisely imposed a moratorium on the leasing of federal coal, Gov. Hathaway charged forth and leased every ounce of coal owned by the State of Wyoming," Udall asserted.

But Hathaway, who sat in at a luncheon meeting Ford held with nine Western governors, said he looked forward "to the challenge of helping the nation become self-sufficient and at the same time protect our precious resources."

# Other Loans Down

# Rebates Spur Rise In New Auto Debts

WASHINGTON (AP) — A rush to take advantage of the final month of industry-wide automotive price cuts prompted consumers to increase their indebtedness for the first time in four months, the Federal Reserve Board reported Friday.

The board said the increase in the volume of consumer credit outstanding in February totaled \$229 million after adjustment for seasonal factors. The increase came on the heels of a \$1.6 billion drop from November through January.

Consumers' reluctance to assume new debts had been a prime factor in the economic slowdown. Officials have

pegged a revival of consumer confidence and spending to any hopes of a recovery.

Although the February totals showed an increase by the seasonally adjusted standard, the figures provided mixed indications of consumer sentiment.

The overall increase of \$229 million was more than accounted for by the \$251 million increase in borrowing for automobile purchases. February, which was the last month of rebates offered by American auto manufacturers, marked the first increase in automotive debt since September. Consumers had reduced their debt load for car buying by \$1.1 billion.

The surge to take advantage of the rebates raised the question of whether buyers will continue to borrow for auto purchases.

In addition, consumers reduced their debt load on loans taken out on other consumer goods, home improvement and single payment loans.

The volume of personal loans outstanding increased \$105 million and charge accounts edged upward \$6 million.

And consumer borrowing actually dropped \$1.7 billion overall. It was the fact that new borrowing usually drops more steeply in February, which led to the increase after adjustment for seasonal factors.

# '72 Campaign \$ Violators Saved

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The statute of limitations ran out Saturday on prosecution of illegal campaign contributions to Richard M. Nixon before April 7, 1972.

Before the new Federal Election Campaign Act became effective on that date, fundraisers for President Nixon gathered in about \$20 million, much of it in illegal corporate contributions.

Watergate prosecutors eventually got guilty pleas from 17 corporations and 15 corporate officials.

# Reverses Convention Stand

# Come Back, Miami Tells GOP

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Miami Beach, which has hosted the last two Republican National Conventions, says it is eager to have the party back next year.

"It's something like a woman who has gone through the pain of childbirth," said Miami Beach Police Chief Rocky Pomerance. "She may say 'never again,' but there are a lot of second children born."

A delegation from New Orleans and the Democratic mayors of Los Angeles and Kansas City, Mo., accompanied by GOP escorts, also presented their cities' bids for the 1976 Republican convention Friday.

San Francisco and Cleveland also made bids. 3

Miami Beach Mayor Harold Rosen told the Republican site selection committee, his city council had voted unanimously

to seek both political conventions again next year. The Florida resort city hosted the Republican and Democratic conventions in 1972.

Wisconsin National Compteaman Ody Fish reminded Florida group of state made after the 1972 convention, to the effect that Miami Beach wanted no more.

That's when Pomerance spoke up.



Page 181  
 B. Taylor  
 Brook  
 mentions 2  
 Chester

# Chiang Kai-shek Dies: End of Era in China

(Continued From Page 1)

Although the constitution provides for Vice President C. K. Yen to become president, it was believed he would continue to serve mainly as a figurehead. The real power of government was expected to remain with Chiang's son, who has been ruling the country for his ailing father for the past three years. Chiang's political will, dated March 29, 1975, said, "Just at the time when we are getting stronger, my colleagues and my countrymen, you should not forget our sorrow and our hope because of my death. My spirit will be always with my colleagues and my countrymen to fulfill the people's three principles, to recover the mainland, and to restore our national culture."

The three principles are nationalism, democracy and social well-being expounded by the late Sun Yat-sen, leader of the 1911 revolution against China's last imperial dynasty. Chiang's will added, "I have always regarded myself as a disciple of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and also of Jesus Christ." His Christian wife had encouraged Chiang to become a Christian also and he was baptized a Methodist in 1931.

There has been speculation about what might happen to the fierce enmity between the Taipei and Peking governments once the principal figures Chiang and 81-year-old Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung—leave the scene.

No sudden change was expected on Taiwan, with Chiang's son following the same general policies.

Chiang had been ill since 1972 when he suffered pneumonia. A state funeral will be held for Chiang, but no plans were announced immediately.

First reaction on this Nationalist island nation was sketchy because of the late hour. A telephone operator broke down and cried on hearing the news.

Chiang was driven from the mainland by the Chinese Communists in 1949 and had waged a hopeless battle to return ever since.

Chiang, who took the mantle of leadership from the founder of the Republic of China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, after Sun's death in 1925, had not appeared in public since July 18, 1972.

The deterioration of Chiang's health and his disappearance from the frontline of leadership began after an automobile accident in 1969.

In July, 1972, only two months after being sworn in as president for his fifth six-year term, Chiang contracted pneumonia, which was com-

plicated by a heart condition.

Chiang died in the twilight of his career on the island republic of Taiwan, his last stronghold.

His last few years were a somber study in futility. His government had been ousted from the United Nations of which he was a founding member, and then former President Richard M. Nixon visited Communist China in February, 1972, and gave tacit, if not formal, recognition to the government of his arch rival—Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

It was bitter tea, but there was little world sympathy for Chiang, the underdog. Nation after nation broke relations with Taiwan and recognized Peking.

Even his Asian neighbors switched sides. Japan established diplomatic relations with Communist China in September, 1972. Malaysia followed suit in 1974, and now other Southeast Asian nations are taking steps toward setting up ties with Peking.

Chiang is survived by his son and by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, both of whom were reported to

be at the bedside when he died.

Mme. Chiang, the former Soong Mayling, a Wellesley College graduate and the daughter of a prominent Chinese financial family, married Chiang in 1927. Her sister was the widow of Sun Yat Sen.

Chiang's active public life spanned nearly 60 years in the most turbulent period of China's 4,000-year history.

A onetime revolutionary who helped overthrow China's last imperial dynasty, the Generalissimo led the nation against Japan in World War II; and then was driven into exile by

the Communists after one of the century's most titanic civil conflicts.

But even after the Nationalists' most powerful friend, the United States, gave tacit recognition of the People's Republic of China in 1972, Chiang never publicly relinquished his dream of returning to the mainland.

Chiang was engaged in revolution or warfare almost continually for nearly 40 years, from the time of the 1911 revolution that overthrew the Manchu Dynasty to the day he fled the mainland in 1949.

## Four Nations Join in Operation Babylift

(Continued From Page 1)

planned to greet the orphans. A Pan Am spokesman said that charter was scheduled to arrive in San Francisco at 9:30 p.m. PDT.

In addition, five U.S. Air Force C141 Starlifter Transports flew another 141 orphans as well as 112 civilian refugees to Clark Air Base in the Philippines, en route to the United States.

In the New York City metropolitan area, operators of six shopping centers joined the Friends for Children of Vietnam in a two-week fund drive aimed at aiding the orphans.

"It's a terrific thing they're doing and it's bound to be a great help," said Lawrence Anderer, vice president of the Rockville chapter of the children's agency. "The money is desperately needed and for more than just evacuating orphans."

He said additional funds were

needed to provide temporary foster care, transportation from ports of entry, medical expenses and the costs of adoptions.

A British Midlands Airways 707 jet chartered by the London Daily Mail newspaper left London Saturday with five doctors, six nurses and 19 newsmen and cameramen to pick up more orphans.

Another 215 orphans arrived in Sydney, Australia, Saturday on a chartered Qantas Boeing 747 jet that the pilot said was "a children's nursery half the size of a picture theater."

Some of the war orphans needed oxygen and Captain Bert Smithwell said they were in a "pretty bad way" but behaved well during the eight-hour flight from Bangkok, where they were picked up.

Smithwell said the flight had not been his toughest but his saddest.

"Imagine a children's nur-

sery half the size of a picture theater," he said. "That was our plane."

Australian Science Minister Bill Morrison, who was on the flight, said all the children were suffering from dehydration.

Still another 62 orphans from Vietnam and Cambodia landed Saturday in Hong Kong aboard a Canadian Air Force C130 Hercules transport. The children, 40 Vietnamese and 22 Cambodians ranging in age from 4 weeks to 2 years, were flown out by the Montreal-based Family for Children. A spokesman said some would be picked up in Montreal by Americans who had adopted them.

Aboard one of the flights that landed at Clark Field were American civilians, wives and dependents fleeing South Vietnam's capital. Although the U.S. embassy said no evacuation had been ordered, some on

the flight said they believed the fall of Saigon was imminent.

Canadian non-essential embassy personnel were aboard the orphan shuttle flight that landed in Hong Kong. More than 100 French dependents departed Saigon Saturday night aboard a special Air France flight, and a West German-chartered Lufthansa DC10 left Saigon with 52 West Germans, Belgians, Danes, Dutchmen and Swiss citizens aboard.

Other nations flying non-essential embassy personnel, wives and children from the war zone included Japan, Nationalist China and Australia.

The loading of lively infants and children in Saigon contrasted with the grim crash scene 1½ miles away where the U.S. Air Force's first orphan airlift plane crashed Friday. Investigators found three more bodies in the rice paddy field, witnesses said, bringing the crash toll to about 200 and making it the second worst crash in aviation history.

The big C5A Galaxy cargo plane had carried at least 319 persons, including 243 children. The U.S. Embassy's Defense Attache Office refused to release precise casualty figures, pending the results of the investigation and notification of next of kin.

The Embassy said the number aboard now appeared to be more than originally reported.

Meanwhile, U.S. officials said there was no indication of sabotage in the crash of the plane.

"I'm trying to knock down this sabotage story," a U.S. Embassy spokesman said. "We have absolutely no indication of any sabotage whatsoever."

A Pentagon spokesman said every possibility would be looked into, but added, "At this time it is inappropriate to speculate on the cause" of the crash.

South Vietnamese military sources said three militiamen on the ground were killed when the plane plunged into a muddy ricefield in an area partly controlled by the Viet Cong.

## 327 Orphans Reach Yokota

(Continued From Page 1)

not even grasp being in Japan.

Richards, of Canton, Ohio, told of seeing most of the young passengers, about 270 of them less than two years old, in cardboard boxes that served as makeshift cribs and were placed under cushioned seats that were occupied by older children.

Some 60 of them had survived Friday's crash of an Air Force C5A transport after takeoff from Tan Son Nhut on the outskirts of Saigon. The wreckage was still a grisly marker near the airport as this flight left late Saturday.

"All the little children cried," Richards said, "but one baby boy had a look of serenity on his face, as if at peace with the world. . . I felt very sad."

The jetliner, chartered by the Friends of All Children, a charitable organization based in Boulder, Colo., landed here at 1:30 a.m. and took off about 5:40 a.m. following by three days a World Airways plane that stopped here while taking the first young refugees out of threatened Saigon. This latest group is destined for adoptive homes in America and Europe.

Children who peered out of the windows saw only the dim lights of the airport and faces of strangers on a long ramp. Twenty cases of chicken pox were discovered and immigration authorities in Tokyo ordered the aircraft quarantined before takeoff.

The Air Force supported the stopover as part of Operation Babylift, a massive relief effort ordered by President Ford.

Lt. Col. William H. Grant, an Air Force physician, looked weary and strained as he emphasized that it was chicken pox, not small pox that he and his colleague, Maj. William M. Adkins, found. He said the mild-

ly serious childhood disease is highly infectious and that it is possible more of the children will contract it later.

Two children were taken off the plane and sent by ambulance to the U.S. Air Force Hospital at nearby Tachikawa.

Pham Thi Thuy Anh, who Grant said was about 2 and had severe conjunctivitis, and Samantha, a two-month-old girl suffering from malnutrition, dehydration and a dangerous abscess that could spread to the bloodstream. The girls will be treated until well enough to travel Grant said.

He said the children who had survived the crash were uninjured, likely because they were in the upper compartment of the aircraft which was not crushed by the impact. Asked if they were shocked or upset by the experience, Grant said, "I think a lot of things have happened to these children."

As the aircraft neared Yokota, the plane captain, D. W. Salberry, called ahead for 40 orders of fried rice, a request answered by Lt. Col. Bobby Lay, 475th Air Base Wing chief of services, and SM. Sgt. O. Higgenbotham, noncommissioned officer in charge of the Komstore (commissary) at Yokota.

The two got the rice from the

commissary and rushed to a military dining hall to cook it themselves, putting the fried rice into paper cups they had scrounged from the terminal cafeteria.

"We originally assumed," Salberry said, "that most of the children were less than 18 months. But we found that some were considerably older and didn't care for a bottle."

Also put aboard the plane were 100 boxes of Q-Tips, 12 tubes of ointment for diaper rash, five extra-large plastic bags, 40 baby bottle nipples, 30 pounds of sugar, 20 boxes of tea, a case of disposable diapers — and eight cans of air freshener.

S. Sgt. Curtis Eddings, an aerospace audio visual service photographer, raided his 2-year-old son's toy box and brought a shopping bag filled with Disney dolls of the seven dwarfs, plastic figurines of Japanese TV superheroes, and other toys, giving these to Mrs. Ann Coley, selected as one of 10 American Red Cross volunteers who got on the plane to help 30 crewmembers and 10 escorts take care of the children the rest of the way.

Others selected included Gwendolyn V. Graham, Dianna L. Decker, Barbara Johnson, Kathleen Smyers and Francis J. Lydon, all are Air Force wives.

## Hope for Vietnam

(Continued From Page 1)

a stopover to address a meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters in Las Vegas.

Kissinger said an unspent \$175 million in previously appropriated arms aid to Saigon is beginning to enter the pipeline, and further aid depends on what Ford recom-

mends and how Congress reacts.

America welcomes any diplomatic initiative to bring peace to Indochina and aid the plight of the refugees, Kissinger said. Asked about a reported French move to trigger such diplomatic action, the secretary said he had not heard of it but would welcome it if true.

### Temperatures

April 5			
By United Press International			
	H	L	H L
Bangkok	95	76	76 63
Chitose	48	37	37 37
Guam	84	76	76 76
Itozuke	66	54	54 63
Manila	97	68	62 42
	H	L	H L
Albany	30	26	26 35
Albuquerque	73	35	35 57
Amarillo	75	34	34 20
Anchorage	29	14	14 46
Atlanta	57	34	34 45
Billings	41	29	29 30
Birmingham	59	33	33 45
Bismarck	32	14	14 32
Boise	50	32	32 30
Boston	36	33	33 32
Buffalo	24	20	20 32
Chicago	34	23	23 44
Cincinnati	46	25	25 32
Cleveland	34	24	24 34
Denver	57	29	29 32
Des Moines	40	21	21 33
Detroit	34	22	22 33
Duluth	33	29	29 33
Fairbanks	31	5	5 75
Fargo	34	7	7 23
Hong Kong	75	68	68 12
Houston	61	48	48 59
Ind'polis	44	23	23 44
Juneau	44	21	21 44
Kansas City	59	30	30 47
K. Lumpur	91	72	72 6
Los Vegas	70	52	52 33
Little Rock	61	31	31 43
London	47	40	40 63
L.A.	62	48	48 63
Louisville	50	27	27 40
Melbourne	68	61	61 35
Naha	76	63	63 35
Saigon	90	79	79 37
Seoul	55	37	37 20
Taipei	79	63	63 33
Tokyo	62	42	42 33
	H	L	H L
Memphis	61	35	35 30
Miami	73	57	57 30
Millwaukee	44	20	20 33
Moscow	54	46	46 33
N. Orleans	64	45	45 33
NYC	37	30	30 33
N. Platte	68	25	25 33
Okla. City	60	32	32 33
Omaha	53	30	30 33
Paris	45	32	32 33
Phila.	38	32	32 33
Phoenix	82	44	44 33
Pittsburgh	35	22	22 33
Port., O.	50	34	34 33
Raleigh	55	32	32 33
Rapid City	58	25	25 33
Reno	47	33	33 33
Richmond	54	33	33 33
Singapore	88	75	75 33
St. Louis	50	23	23 33
St. Paul	35	12	12 33
Salt Lake	53	39	39 33
S. Antonio	71	44	44 33
San Diego	64	54	54 33
San Fran.	52	47	47 33
S. S. Marie	22	6	6 33
Seattle	43	33	33 33
Shreveport	67	34	34 33
Sydney	84	63	63 33
Tucson	79	40	40 33
Wash.	48	35	35 33

### They Never Sausage an Ad

PITTSBURGH (UPI) — "Try Our Kolbassi — Not Another Polish joke."

When Tambellini Specialty Foods recently tried this advertising gimmick on billboards and buses, it ran into a flood of complaints from Polish Americans contending that their kolbassi sausage was billed as inferior.

So Tambellini pasted the word "Italian" over Polish on its ads.

Sure enough, now the Italians are howling.



# Urgent Refugee Plea to Ford

SAIGON (UPI) — A senior American intelligence official, appalled by bureaucratic inaction within the U.S. establishment here, has pleaded with President Ford for a major program to evacuate Vietnamese refugees fleeing the Communists.

Anthony B. Lawson, director of special studies for the U.S. defense attache's office in the Saigon Embassy, wrote Ford a letter enclosing a detailed program to move hundreds of thousands of frightened refugees to safer territory.

Copies of the letter and report were made available to UPI by other American officials concerned that they might not reach Ford's desk.

"Your mission here has performed poorly," Lawson wrote in an April 3 letter to Ford. "And in spite of glowing reports you may hear, both planning and personal performance have fallen short, with every indication it

will continue to do so.

"The (American) consulate staffs in both Da Nang and Nha Trang panicked and lost control. From all indications Saigon is no better prepared," he added in the covering letter.

"Please do not listen to anyone who says that it is too late to act, nor to anyone who says it is too early to act. Now is the time.

"Mr. President, I am so concerned that either nothing will be done or that if something is done it will be managed by some high ranking fool.

"For 14 years our effort here has been managed by people of high rank who were totally isolated from reality by vast staffs.

"The same thing continues today and our performance continues to be absolutely miserable. I sincerely hope that this, our final act in Vietnam, is not more of the same," Lawson wrote.

Lawson said the Vietnamese people "no longer look to their government for help, as they

have received little in the past and expect nothing now."

"They are looking at the United States and know that if we do nothing at all it is the end for them once and for all. We can do so much and it need not cost billions, if done merely to their standards. Fast, dirty, and maybe a little raggedy, but it can succeed," the letter to Ford said.

Lawson, a veteran of nine years in Vietnam, included with his letter a detailed program for creation of a genuine international effort to collect Vietnamese refugees and move them to areas away from the fighting.

Members of the National Security Council staff who visited Vietnam with Gen. Fred Weyand's party this week studied Lawson's evacuation scenario and said it was the most advanced planning on the subject they had seen so far, sources said.

"It is certain that the vast numbers of people along the coast in enclaves must be evacuated if at all possible. They cannot, in good conscience, be abandoned. It is certain that areas of MR III and MR IV (Military Regions around Saigon and the Mekong Delta) will be affected in the next six months or sooner."

Lawson called for creation of what he called an "international refugee task force" and said that while the U.S. government might be the major contributor it should not be done under the American flag.

His report dismissed the United Nations as non-responsive and "no longer essentially a free world organization."

It called for the United States to rapidly demothball four Hancock class aircraft carriers, strip them of weaponry and send them to Vietnam.

The vast flight and hanger decks of the swift carriers could accommodate many thousands of refugees.

The report called for movement of the 27 LST vessels in the Navy reserve fleet to be shifted to the Vietnam refugee operation, along with any mothballed amphibious cargo ships and transports.

In addition he recommended that the hospital ships, Sanctuary and Repose, be readied for movement to Vietnam along with fleet oilers and tankers to fuel the refugee fleet.

At least 18 amphibian aircraft should also be demothballed for sea rescues of people fleeing in small overcrowded junks and fishing boats.

All the above equipment would come from the United States. The Lawson program also called for loans of amphibious ships and aircraft from Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan and Australia.

"We spent years and millions of dollars supporting U.S. information service and military psy-ops, telling the people of Vietnam to fight the Communists and that communism is bad. The people were very much influenced by our propaganda," the report said.

"We may be able to accept the loss of Vietnam, but we cannot simply ignore the people we pushed into battle for the free world.

"If we can spend \$350 million to raise one sunken Russian submarine which is outdated we should spend something to save living human beings," Lawson concluded.

# Embassy Staffers To Move

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia (AP) — The U.S. Embassy will remove three-fourths of its staff over the next few days to be ready for a rapid evacuation of the remaining staff if it becomes necessary, American sources said Saturday.

The sources said Washington ordered the reduction in its 200-member staff because of concern that anarchy and panic could break out as the Communist-led Khmer Rouge insurgents close in on Phnom Penh. They did not say where the group would be sent, but a smaller group evacuated last week went to other Asian capitals.

All non-Cambodian staff members of two American relief agencies left for Bangkok on Saturday as did the staffs of the Japanese and South Korean Embassies.

Sharp clashes were reported eight miles south of Phnom Penh along the Bassac River. Field reports said insurgents were moving artillery pieces along the banks of the Mekong River, 23 miles southeast of the capital. Military activity slowed on the northwestern front six miles from Phnom Penh.

An estimated 25,000 insurgent troops are reported in the greater Phnom Penh defense zone, facing an equal number of government troops. In addition, military analysts say that as many as 5,000 more insurgents are free to move toward Phnom Penh after capturing the town of Neak Luong several days ago.

Twenty rockets hit the capital's airport Saturday, but the U.S. airlift of food and supplies continued.

Meanwhile, witnesses reported that a group of Cambodian soldiers who had gone four months without pay killed a government paymaster and ate the liver, heart, lungs and other parts of his body when he showed up at their unit empty-handed.

Soldiers from the same unit — which had been under siege at Kompong Seila, 90 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, for one year — said they had been forced by hunger to eat the bodies of Khmer Rouge insurgents killed in battle during that time.

The eating of an opponent's organs, especially the liver, is said to bring prowess in Cambodia.

# Anti-U.S. Talk Grows in Viet

SAIGON (AP) — U.S. Embassy officials voiced concern Saturday about a growing tendency among South Vietnamese to blame catastrophic government losses on U.S. aid cutbacks in the past year.

This "polite anti-Americanism," as one local journalist calls the sentiment, is most evident among government officials and newspapers who have taken their cue from President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Friday, Thieu again blamed U.S. congressional aid cutbacks as a reason for his troops' poor performance in the Communist-led advance, which has gobbled up three-fourths of the country.

U.S. Embassy officials are keeping a close eye on the tone of newspaper editorials and government leaders and are concerned it may turn inflammatory.

# Viet Troops Regroup for Push — Yanks Still Leaving Saigon

SAIGON (UPI) — The South Vietnamese government has re-established radio contact with pockets of troops still holding out along the central coast and may try to retake some of the two-thirds of the country it has lost, military sources said Saturday.

At the same time, more American civilians, wives and dependents fled Saigon in what one said was the beginning of a U.S. exodus from the capital. Hundreds of Vietnamese war orphans left by plane for the United States, but military orders closed the city's gates to virtually all other Vietnamese trying to enter or leave.

In Palm Springs, Calif., Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger met with President Ford in an Indochina strategy session Saturday and said afterward that Ford is making "very careful and prayerful" study of several options aimed at stabilizing the military situation in South Vietnam.

American sources said government forces had restored

radio contact with pockets of defenders in and around the enclaves of Phan Rang, Phan Thiet, Cam Ranh and Nha Trang, 100 to 188 miles northeast of Saigon.

According to reports, the Saigon government may reinforce some of these areas and attempt to re-establish control over coastal cities abandoned when crowds of panicked refugees swept through them earlier this week.

Government sources also said Saturday three top generals had been detained on charges of improper leadership in connection with the debacle that cost South Vietnam 18 of its 44 provinces in lightning succession of Communist strikes.

Only scattered fighting was reported in the countryside Saturday. A Saigon command spokesman said sporadic shooting had broken out around Xuan Loc, about 40 miles east of Saigon, and in the Thuan Nhon district of the Mekong Delta 75 miles southwest of the capital.

A U.S. Navy amphibious warfare vessel, the USS Blue Ridge, said it had picked up about 3,400 refugees off the coast of Phan Rang, 165 miles

northeast of Saigon, Saturday. Other U.S. ships operating off the central coast on President Ford's orders reported refugees were still reaching them in small, overloaded fishing boats.

The ships were ferrying the refugees to Vung Tau, 40 miles east of Saigon.

Government sources said the detained generals included Gen. Pham Van Phu, who commanded the lost central military region; Gen. Pham Quoc Thuan, held responsible for the loss of Nha Trang; and Gen. Du Quoc Dong, former commander of the region around Saigon who was suspected of political machinations against the government.

Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Minh, the Saigon area commander, issued orders banning evacuation of the capital and the entry of war refugees into the city, and threatened house arrest for "those who disseminate false information."

The increasingly uneasy mood of Saigon also was reflected in the long lines of depositors seeking to withdraw their money from locally owned banks and in the stepped-up number of foreign embassies evacuating official dependents from Saigon this weekend.

# Ford Withholding Aid—Glenn

COLUMBUS, Ohio (UPI) — Sen. John Glenn Jr., D-Ohio, accused President Ford Friday of withholding \$175 million in defense aid for South Vietnam and then charging Congress with responsibility for the deteriorating Indochina military situation.

Glenn, who said Defense Department fiscal officers told him \$175 million of "still uncommitted appropriated money" was available as of March 15, said use of the funds would have "turned the trick" in Vietnam.

"I don't know why it was done," Glenn said. "I just am saying that when the President comes out and intimates that the lack of money from the Congress is the reason for this current military disintegration, I don't believe it."

# Reds: Captured Land Back to Normal

TOKYO (AP) — Life is quickly returning to normal in the newly conquered areas of South Vietnam, with singing along Hue's Perfume River, refugees returning home and shops reopening, according to broadcasts from Hanoi.

North Vietnam's news agency monitored in Tokyo has carried a number of items over the last few days giving the official view of life in the new Communist areas. Invariably the picture is of a return to stability with crowds welcoming the victorious Communist troops.

There have been no stories of mass arrests, trials or forced collectivism. Nothing like this is

considered possible for months or even years, the time it has taken for Communist rulers to consolidate their power in past Communist takeovers in Asia.

The Viet Cong's leaders even have renewed instructions to their soldiers. They are commanded to "respect and protect the lives and property of the people, do not encroach upon even a needle and thread of the

people, do not use the people's property without permission."

Hanoi reported that on Friday night the banks of the Perfume River in the old imperial capital of Hue were "bright with the lights of electric bulbs and campfires." It said young people were singing and celebrating the Communist victories in the city where U.S. Marines once fought bloody street battles.



# Yanks' Mood in Saigon Accented With Gloom

By LEON DANIEL

SAIGON (UPI) — There is among Americans here an almost palpable sense of gloom, if not doom.

It is evident now even in the offices and corridors of "Pentagon East," the sprawling building completed in 1968 to serve as U.S. command headquarters in South Vietnam.

Americans, many of whom shed military uniforms for sports shirts but still help prosecute a losing war, work there.

In the canteen there is bitter

talk over cheeseburgers and American beer about 56,400 U.S. dead and a continuing drain on the U.S. treasury that already has totaled \$170 billion.

Pretty Vietnamese girls who work in the barber shop at Pentagon East, where a haircut costs 60 cents, sadly tell the Americans they will hate to see them go.

The Americans prefer to think such concern is based on friendship rather than the threat of unemployment.

Contributing to the gloom at

Pentagon East was the tragic crash Friday of a C5A Galaxy transport plane which killed at least 200 persons, most of them Vietnamese war orphans but some of them Americans who worked at desks in the modern structure.

Capt. Keith Malone, a co-pilot who occupied a jump seat during the crash, stood in a long and virtually empty corridor in the building.

"It's remarkable how many were saved," said the young pilot who wore an olive drab flight

suit. He said no more, having been ordered not to talk about the crash.

Col. Jack Bailey, who served 28 years in the U.S. Air Force before retiring and taking a job with a firm under contract to teach Vietnamese how to maintain American-supplied helicopters, had business at Pentagon East.

Bailey, who lives in Stockton, Calif., already had terminated the contract because of the worsening military situation here. Now he wanted to get his firm's

employees out of the country.

As if that were not difficult enough, he also hopes to evacuate several hundred orphans from an orphanage he founded here when he was commander of Tan Son Nhut AB in the mid 1960s.

Bailey had been told — but still did not know for sure — that 62 of the mostly mixed-blood children at the orphanage were on the plane that crashed.

"I couldn't sleep at all last night," said Bailey, 52, a man who believes Congress was wrong not to supply more aid to South Vietnam.

But Bailey does not agree with the optimists at the U.S. Embassy who believe that a Communist takeover still can be prevented.

"I believe it's all over now," he said sadly.

There are some pretty American secretaries at their desks in Pentagon East who owe their lives to their refusal to board the plane that crashed, killing some of their friends in neighboring offices.

"I just couldn't leave yet," said one woman who spoke movingly of a deep personal involvement in the fate of their nation which has been at war for 30 years.

Wives of some of the sport-shirted strategists and tacticians lined up outside the mail room on the first floor. They were there to ship home personal effects. Some of them said they would be leaving within a few days.

Perhaps few souvenirs are as popular with Americans who have fought and worked here than the bulky and gaudy ceramic elephants that are sold in pairs.

## Aquino's Fast Called Stall Tactic

MANILA (AP) — The military prosecutor in the trial of former Philippine Senator Benigno Aquino Jr., who is being held on six charges of rebellion, murder and illegal possession of firearms, said Saturday Aquino staged a hunger strike Friday to delay the trial.

Lt. Col. Juan S. Sison said if Aquino is allowed "to avoid trial through this strategy, anyone else similarly arrested and detained for acts inimical to society and the government can do likewise and thereby paralyze the whole administration of justice in the land."

Aquino went on a hunger strike to protest against the insistence of the military to try him. He contended a military tribunal has no jurisdiction over his cases. He has petitioned the supreme court to stop the military trial, but the court said it could not act on his petition for lack of a quorum. Aquino also has demanded a civilian court trial.

The military tribunal reopened the Aquino trial last Monday. Friday, one of the witnesses accused Aquino of having supported a Communist rebel movement in central Luzon when the senator was still a provincial governor.

## Foes Say 'Unknown' No Leader

# Thieu Hit on Premier Choice

SAIGON (AP) — President Nguyen Van Thieu's appointment of a political unknown as South Vietnam's new prime minister drew criticism Saturday from moderate and radical politicians.

They predicted the appointment Friday of Nguyen Ba Can, speaker of the government-controlled Lower House of the National Assembly, would do little to quiet growing calls for Thieu's ouster.

Political analysts saw the resignation of Prime Minister Tran Thien Khiem after 12 years of collaboration with Thieu as a confirmation of reports of serious friction between the two over the president's handling of the North Vietnamese offensive.

In announcing Khiem's resignation Friday, Thieu pledged to go on the counteroffensive to capture territory abandoned by government forces.

Thieu's appointment of Can was interpreted by political analysts as an attempt to consolidate his hard-line anti-Communist position in the face of growing calls from a wide range of politicians that he resign. Khiem had failed in an attempt to bring moderate opposition politicians into the cabinet when most of them refused to join.

A wide range of moderate and radical opposition leaders inter-



NGUYEN BA CAN

viewed Saturday expressed serious reservations about Can's ability to form a broad-based cabinet. Some predicted his government would be short-lived in view of the continued pressure for Thieu's ouster.

Political sources said Can met with a group of associates at his Saigon villa Saturday to discuss possible members of the new government.

The appointment of Can as prime minister surprised many politicians and observers in Saigon, who expected a more widely-known figure to replace him. Some said Thieu wanted someone he could control easier than the sometimes independent Khiem.

Can has been speaker of the Lower House since the 1971 election that brought the body more firmly under Thieu's control.

Although affiliated with the Farmer-Worker Party, political sources said, he joined Thieu's Democracy Party as part of political maneuvering before his election as speaker.

"Can is an amiable person but not the man for the situation," said opposition deputy Tran Van Tuyen. "He has no prestige and he is incapable of forming a government of national union. He is not really a politician and is little more than a bureaucrat."

The pro-government Senate split with Thieu earlier this week and called for a broad-based government of national union to replace the Thieu regime. But Thieu has given no indication he intends to step down.

Some political analysts believe Thieu's appointment of Can is an attempt to give the appearance of broadening his government while continuing his crackdown on the opposition.

# VC Outline Policies for Captured Areas

HONG KONG (UPI) — The Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG-Viet Cong) has issued a list of broad rules which will serve as the basic policy in recently captured areas of South Vietnam, the Communist News Agency GPA said Saturday.

The GPA story was broadcast by the New China News Agency (NCNA) and monitored in Hong Kong.

Dated Hanoi, the GPA story said the rules were listed in a statement issued on Tuesday.

The statement called the list a 10-point policy but it did not break down the items separately.

Included on the list were directives to:

- Completely abolish "the regime and administrative machinery, armed forces and all organizations, all regulations and all forms of oppression and coercion of the puppet administration."
- Establish the people's revolutionary administration at all levels.

- Maintain the people's democratic rights for liberty and freedom of belief.
- Oppose imperialist aggression.
- Treat with equality minority nationals.
- Stop acts of sabotage and counter-attack.
- Severely punish those engaged in counter revolutionary activity.

- The statement also said industry would continue to function, shops would be kept open

and transportation and communications facilities would continue in operation, as well as schools and hospitals.

However, it said agencies previously under the administration of the President Nguyen Van Thieu government of the United States would be closed.

"All agencies in service of the reactionary, decadent, enslaving culture of U.S. imperialism and the puppet administration will be banned," GPA said.

# Open Hearts Answer Vet's Plea

By MIKE SILVERMAN

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — An unemployed veteran who said he would sell an eye to get his family out of Vietnam flew to Saigon Saturday, thanks to the generosity of an elderly couple.

"Jeez! I didn't realize there were these kind of Americans still around, as tight as things are now," Randy Carson, 28, said in an interview Thursday.

With Carson, as he waited to board a Pan American World Airways flight to Hong Kong, were Lester and Laurel Fasig, the Laguna Hills, Calif., couple who heard of his plight on television and gave him \$3,500 to pay most of his expenses.

"It's taken just about all our money, but this is so important with the situation over there," said Mrs. Fasig, 60. "We're glad to be able to do something for people, since the Lord's been good to us. Thirty years ago we couldn't even buy an extra toothpick."

Another contributor, Diana Myhrom, 25, who earns \$3 an hour as a supermarket cashier in Rochester, Minn., said she wired Carson \$1,100 she had planned to use on a trip to Australia.

Carson apparently did not learn of the donation before he left Thursday night, and Mrs.

Myhrom did not know of the Fasigs' generosity when she wired the money. But she said, "It's entirely possible he'll need more money."

"I can't really explain why I sent Carson the money. I just know that he wants to get his family out and to do that he needs money to cut through the red tape. Money talks, so that's what he needs."

Mrs. Fasig and her husband, 77, are both retired from the restaurant business. They called Carson at his Watsonville, Calif., home Tuesday after hearing he was worried about his Vietnamese wife,

Rose, their adopted son Kelly, 4, and another son born Sunday night, Mrs. Fasig said.

Last October when he was laid off by Northrop Aircraft, Carson left Rose and Kelly with friends in Saigon, planning to send for them as soon as he had the money. But he was unable to find work back home, and had to live off unemployment insurance and a small disability check for a Vietnam War injury.

Carson came to public attention after he said he was willing to sell his eye for a transplant, saying: "The only thing I've got is myself."

## Saigon Calls Piling Up

NEW YORK (UPI) — American Telephone & Telegraph Long Lines said Friday it can only put through an average of 60 to 80 telephone calls daily to Saigon because of a shortage of operators at the Saigon end.

AT&T stopped booking calls in advance Wednesday, a spokesman said, when the backlog reached 1,200 and an additional 300-500 coming in daily. Calls, the spokesman said, are now accepted on a next available basis and the waiting time is 10 to 15 days.

"We are trying to complete all emergency calls, government and press, and also asking emergency callers to limit their calls to 3 minutes," the spokesman said.

She said all facilities to Saigon require operators at both ends but Saigon "does not have the operator capability to handle additional circuits."

## U.S. Viet Policy Irks Legion Chief

BOSTON (UPI) — James M. Wagoner, national commander of the American Legion, said Friday the United States has failed in its obligation to South Vietnam.

Wagoner, of Lancaster, Ohio, said the United States should have poured massive military materiel assistance to the Saigon government to combat the recent forward thrusts of communist forces.

"We should have provided the military aid, the gasoline, the oil, the ammunition and the materiel for the South Vietnamese to defend themselves," he said.

Pacific Stars & Stripes 7 Monday, April 7, 1975



# End of an Era in China History

By United Press International

Chiang Kai-shek, who died of a heart attack Saturday night, was a onetime revolutionary who helped overthrow China's last imperial dynasty, led the nation against Japan in World War II, and then was driven into exile by the Communists after one of the 20th Century's most titanic civil conflicts.

The austere, authoritarian Nationalist Chinese president and generalissimo spent his last years on the island of Taiwan, his government's world position slowly eroding until he saw it finally ousted from the United Nations of which he was a founding member.

But even after Taiwan's most powerful friend, the United States, gave tacit, if not formal, recognition of the People's Republic of China in 1972, Chiang never publicly relinquished his dream of returning to the mainland.

The last major leader of World War II to pass from the scene, Chiang's active public life spanned nearly 60 years in the most turbulent period of China's 4,000-year history.

A slender, small-limbed man who stood 5 feet 8 inches tall, his strong, high-pitched voice, stubborn jaw and intense black eyes mirrored an inner hardness and dedication that made him the master of China until the Communists finally defeated him in battles in which millions of soldiers fought on both sides.

Chiang was engaged in revolution or warfare almost continually for nearly 40 years, from the time of the 1911 revolution that overthrew the Manchu Dynasty to the day he fled the mainland in 1949.

He was born in Ferghua, Chekiang province, the son of a prosperous farmer, on Oct. 31, 1887, at a time when China still was ruled by the backward Manchu Dynasty. He developed revolutionary ideas early in life, as a protest against the domination of his country by soldiers and foreign business interests.

He decided during high school to follow a military career and cut off his queue as a gesture of defiance toward the government. Nevertheless he was admitted to the Paoting Military Academy in 1906. His brilliant record led to his dispatch for advanced study to Japan, where he spent two years at a Tokyo military school and graduated in 1909. The man who later would lead China in an eight-year war against Japan served two years as an artillery officer in the Japanese army.

In Japan, Chiang met Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who later became the Chinese Republic's first president, and swiftly won his confidence. He joined Sun's Tungmenhui party, the forerunner of the modern Kuomintang.

When the Tungmenhui's revolution against the Manchus started in 1911, Chiang left Japan abruptly—mailing his sword, uniform and letter of resignation back to his Japanese regiment.

The revolt ousted the Manchus, but Sun's rivals quickly removed him from power. He retreated to Canton where he sought American, Japanese or British support for a fresh revolution. The only aid he received was from the Soviet Union, which agreed to train soldiers and revolutionary cadres for him. Sun sent Chiang to Moscow for a year of schooling in red revolutionary tactics.

Chiang came home to warn Sun that the Soviets planned to use the Kuomintang only as a tool to seize China for themselves. Moscow shortly

afterward sent a famous revolutionary, Michael Borodin, and a team of military advisers to Canton to organize a Kuomintang army. Chiang became superintendent of the party's newly formed Whampoa Military Academy.

He assumed control of the Kuomintang after Sun's death in 1925. Chiang and the Communists became more and more suspicious of each other's intentions, but they remained allies for long enough to stage a successful revolt in 1926-7 against the foreign-dominated republican government in Peking.

Rebellions organized in the countryside by Mao Tse-tung aided the victory. Mao's followers conducted massacres of rural landlords in Hunan province, much to Chiang's disgust.

The Kuomintang leader in 1927 sent his troops to occupy Shanghai, the center for American and European business in China. Then he turned swiftly against the Communists, arresting and executing thousands of their supporters in a reign of terror. Chou En-lai, later to become premier of Communist China, was one of those marked for death, but he escaped Chiang's soldiers en route to his execution.

Chiang's actions against the Communists sent them fleeing under the leadership of Mao to the mountains of Kiangsi Province, where they prepared themselves to fight another day.

Chiang now enjoyed the support of the foreign business community in Shanghai and of wealthy Chinese as well.

He divorced his first wife, and wed the lovely Soong Mayling, a Wellesley College graduate and the daughter of a prominent Chinese financial family. Her sister was the widow of Sun Yat-sen. Chiang became a convert at this time to Protestant Christianity.

These were the years when Chiang maneuvered endlessly to keep China's local warlords impotent and thus unable to challenge him. He imported Prussian staff officers from the German Weimar Republic to train his army. The Germans were eventually recalled by Hitler, in deference to his Japanese allies.

From 1927 to 1932, Chiang's troops time and time again attacked Mao's guerrillas in Kiangsi and dealt them heavy losses, but never were able to knock them out. Finally, in 1933, Mao's men abandoned Kiangsi and staged their famous "long march" to barren Shensi Province in northwest China. There they began in redoubled earnest to build a new base of power.

Chiang's preoccupation with the Communists led him to offer only slight opposition to the Japanese armies which set up the puppet state of Manchukuo in 1931 after seizing Manchuria.

"Japan is a disease of the skin, Communism is a disease of the heart," he told supporters.

The Communists, for their part, skillfully exploited the resentment of the Chinese



President Eisenhower walks with President Far East tour. Lt. Col. John Eisenhower, son of the President, walks behind. (S&S)

people as Japanese aggression increased. Reluctantly, Chiang stiffened his attitude against Japan, although he and his German advisers knew that China was unprepared for a showdown with the up-to-date Japanese army.

Chiang massed half a million men and 200 planes in 1936 for a drive designed to wipe out the Communists. On Dec. 12 of that year he visited the army at Sian where a warlord named Chang Hsueh-liang kidnaped him. Chang wanted Chiang to stop fighting the Communists, and move to expel the Japanese from Manchuria.

Chiang was held for two weeks, during which his captors reportedly arranged for him to talk with Chou En-lai and other Communists. When he was released on Christmas Day, he insisted that he had made no deal with Chang. However, he called off his campaign against the Communists.

The Japanese, alarmed that Chiang and the Communists might unite against them, drove down from Manchuria into north China in July, 1937. The next month an amphibious Japanese force landed near Shanghai and moved up the Yangtze River toward Chiang's capital at Nanking.

A catastrophic war ensued, in which plagues, floods, famines and Japanese-inflicted casualties were said to have cost 60 million Chinese lives. Although Chiang mustered all possible resistance, the Japanese pushed 900 miles up the Yangtze and occupied the richest parts of the country. Then they dug in, and sought—until World War II ended in 1945—to persuade Chiang to compromise with them.

Chiang's forces defied the Japanese, and retreated deep into the interior to Chungking to ride out the storm. The

Nationalist leader got little help from a still somewhat isolationist America until 1941, when the United States organized an international embargo to deny Japan the oil she needed to pursue the war.

General Joseph Stilwell arrived in China, after the start of World War II, to organize American and Chinese troops to fight the Japanese.

The Nationalists and the Communists were confident that the United States could dispose of Japan, so in the years 1941 to 1945 they both husbanded their strength for a post-war showdown.

Japan's surrender signaled a wild scramble between the Nationalists and Communists to fill the resultant power vacuum. Mao's men grabbed large portions of the countryside. The U.S. Army Air Corps flew Chiang's troops to China's large cities, where they assumed power.

Russia took over control of Manchuria in the closing days of the war, under a secret agreement with the United States which had been worked out at Yalta. The Soviets gave the Chinese Communists the arms they confiscated from the Japanese, and Chiang now was confronted with a formidable Communist army.

President Truman sent General George Marshall to China to try to set up a coalition government between Chiang and the Communists. But this attempt failed and the Communists quietly continued their buildup. Heavy fighting erupted by mid-1947, in which the Truman administration refused to get involved.

The Nationalists suffered heavy defeats in the field. Discouragement spread in Chiang's camp, and his officials were accused of corruption and

repression. Washington supplied the Kuomintang leader with weapons and ammunition, but the situation deteriorated rapidly.

Mao's troops drove the Nationalists from Manchuria by the autumn of 1948, and the Communists swept everything before them in 1949. Chiang fled to Taiwan and the United States originally planned to let the Nationalists and the Communists fight it out for Taiwan. But the outbreak of the Korean War changed American policy, and the U.S. Seventh Fleet started patrolling the Formosa Strait to protect the Nationalists.

During the next 20 years, a transfusion of some \$4 billion in American military and economic assistance helped transform Taiwan into a small but prosperous economy. Chiang resumed his old friendship with Japan, and Tokyo rewarded him with substantial amounts of aid.

The year 1972 was a bad one for the old leader. Taiwan's membership in the United Nations was transferred to Mao's regime, and President Nixon visited mainland China and bestowed tacit recognition on the Communist government.

Chiang was especially disturbed by fears that the United States planned eventually to phase out its support of Taiwan.

He kept Taiwan under martial law and on a constant war footing, with more men under arms in proportion to the population than any other country.

He remained aloof from all but a few confidants. His son and designated successor, Chiang Ching-kuo, was his closest confidant.



# Diplomat, Pol



Scenes from the life of President Chiang Kai-shek of Nationalist China, who died Saturday night at 87:

—Left, as a young army officer, Chiang meets with revolutionary Chinese leader Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Canton, southeast China, in 1923.

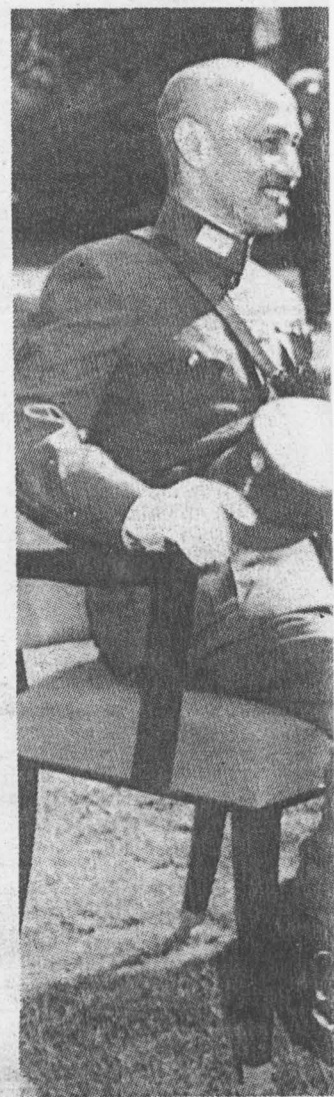
—Right, conferring during one of the two 1943 Cairo conferences are, from left, Chiang, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, England's Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Madame Chiang.

—Far right, in a fiery wartime speech, Chiang tells his troops China will fight against the Japanese to the very end.

—Bottom left, Chiang reviews his troops before he retired from the presidency in 1949 to allow peace talks with the Communists. The talks failed; Chiang went to Taiwan and on March 1, 1950, he reassumed the presidency.

—Bottom right, in a historic photo, Chiang (right) toasts Mao Tse-tung at a welcoming party in Chungking when the two were scrambling for control of China after the Japanese defeat. Heavy fighting broke out between Mao's Communists and Chiang's Nationalists in 1947.

AP, UPI Photos





# ...cian, and World Leader





# Orphan's name is new — not the smile

By BETTY PEACH

Le Thanh Nam, 5, a Vietnamese orphan crippled by polio, embarked on a new life with a new name in San Diego yesterday.

He became Stefan Bean, fourth child and third son in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Bean of 7808 Forrestal Rd.

Bean is a sixth-grade teacher at Hearst Elementary School. He and his wife, Judith, also care for foster children, currently toddler-age twins.

The Beans with their older children, Lauren, 9, Darrin, 7 and Martin, 6, flew to Seattle Saturday to meet the special airlift Pan-American 747 carrying Stefan and 408

other Vietnamese orphans from Saigon.

The plane, which arrived just before midnight, was late, and then there was a long delay in immigration because of confusion over identification.

"We finally got him at 6:30 Sunday morning," Mrs. Bean said.

"He was seated in a chair, because somehow in the shuffle, his braces were lost and he cannot walk without them. But we recognized him because he smiled. We had been told he was a smiling child."

The 409 children, many of them infants, were accompanied by volunteer adult escorts. They were 23 hours en route from Saigon to Seat-

tle, and then detained almost seven hours in immigration.

Mrs. Bean called the scene at Seattle airport a madhouse. Hundreds of parents waited to receive the children. Police and press were all over the place.

Once cleared, the Beans gathered up their new child with the older three and boarded a plane for San Diego.

Their newest son, who spent three years in a Saigon orphanage, speaks no English. Mrs. Bean thinks he understands a little, although he spoke only a few words of Vietnamese as they flew south.

He did, however, communicate. He shook his head in refusing some

foods, smiled in accepting others on the flight.

Tomorrow Mrs. Bean takes Stefan to see a pediatrician. Today he is getting accustomed to his new surroundings. Already he is smiling again, and laughing at television. Commercial delight him most of all, his mother said.

"We are very hopeful he will walk. The records indicate that he contracted polio when he was about 2 years old. Both parents died shortly afterward," Mrs. Bean said.

"His X-rays did not arrive with him, but the prognosis from doctors in Saigon say that with proper treatment and therapy, they believe he

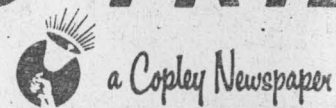
(Cont. on page A-8, col. 1)



AT PEACE NOW — Vietnamese orphan Le Thanh Nam, 5, slumbers in the arms of his new mother, Mrs. Judith Bean, en route home from Lindbergh Field, as new father Gregory Bean carries child's belongings. The Beans renamed the boy Stefan. — Photo by Dennis Huls

## EVENING TRIBUNE

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San Diego Sun Established 1881



San Diego Daily Journal  
Established 1944

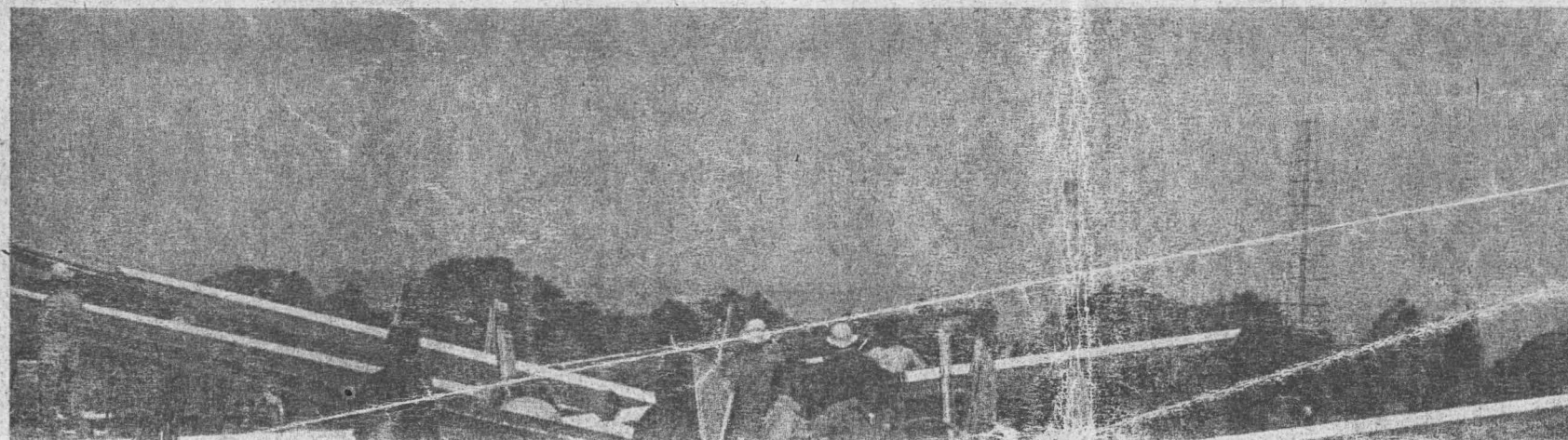
6 PARTS — 70 PAGES

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1975

★ ★

PRICE 10 CENTS

# 'Babylift' — All systems go



SAIGON (UPI) — The Saigon government said today that "Operation Babylift" will go on and Vietnamese orphans will be allowed to fly out of the country to new homes in the United States and other countries.

Deputy Prime Minister Phan Quang Dan announced resumption of the evacuation of orphans only hours after it was halted.

He said the government would make sure all orphans leaving the beleaguered nation would be adopted.

Resumption of President Ford's emergency babylift program came after pressure from officials of the United States, Canada and Australia — the three countries directly involved in the evacuation — was put

## CHIANG KAI-SHEK TO BE BURIED AT FAVORITE RETREAT

TAIPEI (AP) — President Chiang Kai-shek will be buried April 16 in the mountain village of Tsihu, a favorite retreat of the generalissimo of the Republic of China, official sources said today.

The officials said a Christian ceremony would precede the burial. But the state funeral will be postponed indefinitely in the hope that someday it can be held on the mainland Chiang lost in 1949 to Mao Tse-tung's Communists.



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(Cont. on page A-8, col. 1)



**AT PEACE NOW** — Vietnamese orphan Le Thanh Nam, 5, slumbers in the arms of his new mother, Mrs. Judith Bean, en route home from Lindbergh Field, as new father Gregory Bean carries child's belongings. The Beans renamed the boy Stefan. — Photo by Dennis Huls

# ING TRIBUNE



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San Diego Daily Journal  
Established 1944

San Diego, Calif., Monday, April 7, 1975

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PRICE 10 CENTS

# ft' — All systems go



day as 25  
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enjoyed the meet as pilots competed in distance, altitude, duration, "bomb" drop and spot landing events. — Photo by Jerry Windle

## S DAMAGE

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State, 0.75 at Carlsbad, 0.74 at La Mesa and 0.64 at Lake San Marcos.

Montgomery Field received only 0.21 hundreds of an inch, while 0.16 was recorded at El Cajon, 0.22 at Campo and Chula Vista, 0.23 at Coronado and 0.27 at National City.

#### RAIN TABLE

Measured at Lindbergh Field

Storm .....	0.49
Season to date .....	9.11
Normal to date .....	8.71
Excess .....	0.40
This date last year .....	6.56
Normal entire season .....	9.45

Season — July 1 - June 30

Hail was reported in Normal Heights, North Park, Mission Village, San Carlos and Jamul yesterday.

Lightning struck an electrical meter box yesterday at the Crocker Bank in Pacific Beach, 1302 Garnet St., starting a fire which caused \$2,000 in damage. The fire caused some structural damage to the bank, the San Diego Fire Department reported.

(Cont. on next page, col. 6)

### Ford envisions peace despite grim forecasts

PALM SPRINGS (AP) — President Ford, rejecting forecasts of "depression at home and disintegration abroad" said today he sees cooperative growth and development throughout the world.

"My vision is one of peace," Ford said in the text of an address to the National Assn. of Broadcasters' meeting in Las Vegas. The text was made public before the President wound up a nine-day Easter holiday in Palm Springs and headed East.

While acknowledging "it is true that we have suffered setbacks at home and abroad," Ford said:

"America will not give in to self-doubt nor paralysis of will power. Americans will not dismantle the defense of the United States. And we certainly will not adopt such a naive vision of the world that we dismantle our essential intelligence-gathering agencies. I can assure you that other superpowers are increasing — not decreasing — their military and intelligence capacities."

Ford made no direct reference to current inquiries into activities of the Central Intelligence Agency but, by indirection, he has increasingly defended the CIA and other intelligence units in recent public speeches.

(Cont. on page A-4, col. 1)

SAIGON (UPI) — The Saigon government said today that "Operation Babylift" will go on and Vietnamese orphans will be allowed to fly out of the country to new homes in the United States and other countries.

Deputy Prime Minister Phan Quang Dan announced resumption of the evacuation of orphans only hours after it was halted.

He said the government would make sure all orphans leaving the beleaguered nation would be adopted.

Resumption of President Ford's emergency babylift program came after pressure from officials of the United States, Canada and Australia — the three countries directly involved in the evacuation — was put on the Saigon government, U.S. embassy sources said.

The halt in the babylift, in which about 1,400 babies have gone to the United States and about 300 to Australia, Canada and Britain, was disclosed by American refugee workers and Australian Prime Minister E. Gough Whitlam.

Whitlam said the Australian embassy here was told by Dan that the quota of orphans for emergency evacuation from South Vietnam had been filled.

"There was no present intention to agree to additional blanket waivers for bulk emergency evacuations," he said. "The Australian ambassador in Saigon has been given to understand that the government wishes to review its practices following the initial emergency evacuations and is reverting to the normal adoption procedures."

Following an initial flight of 212 orphans to Australia, he said, a second Qantas jetliner sent to Saigon to pick up more orphans had been canceled.

Don Scott, Vietnam director of the U.S. relief organization World Vision, said the "evacuation of orphans is over."

Hours later, Dan announced the airlift would go on, without admitting that it had been halted, and pledged to cut through bureaucratic procedures. He said that several more countries were seeking to join the orphan airlift and offering to find homes for the war children.

"We will need now a minimum of organization and investigation before we can agree to let more children out of the country," Dan told a news conference.

He said there are about 18,000 children who had lost one or both parents, or their families were too poor to look after them.

"We want to avoid tragedy," he said.

"Each adopted child must receive approval by his parents. We don't want any claim later in case the child has not been adopted and cared for.

"I think the arrival of the orphans in other nations showed the cruel war in South Vietnam and made them realize the tragedy which has been going on here."

### CHIANG KAI-SHEK TO BE BURIED AT FAVORITE RETREAT

TAIPEI (AP) — President Chiang Kai-shek will be buried April 16 in the mountain village of Tsihu, a favorite retreat of the generalissimo of the Republic of China, official sources said today.

The officials said a Christian ceremony would precede the burial. But the state funeral will be postponed indefinitely in the hope that someday it can be held on the mainland Chiang lost in 1949 to Mao Tse-tung's Communists.

Guns boomed every half hour today in tribute to the longtime leader, who died of a heart attack Saturday at age 87. Flags flew at half staff.

Friends from Chiang's revolutionary past surrounded the body in the Veterans Hospital where he died. Thousands of other, including U.S. Ambassador Leonard Unger, went to his suburban residence to pay their respects.

Mourning was ordered for Taiwan's 15 million people.

Several governments sent condolences. But most remained silent to preserve good relations with Peking.

President Ford called Chiang a man of "firm integrity, high courage and deep political conviction."

Former president Richard Nixon said he was "one of the giants of the history of our times ... a great wartime ally of the United States and a courageous leader."

Hsinhua, Peking's official news agency, called Chiang "the common enemy of the Chinese people" whose "hands were stained with the blood of the revolutionary people of China."

### Red shells hit key cities in Mekong Delta

SAIGON (AP) — Communist-led forces shelled at least 10 district capitals in the rice-rich Mekong Delta today and also hit the area near South Vietnam's largest fuel depot six miles southeast of here.

The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong engaged government troops in five provinces of the delta, and launched rocket and mortar attacks that wounded about 50 civilians, field reports said.

Sources said 95 Communist-led troops and 14 government soldiers were killed in the fighting. Most of the shelling in the delta, where one-third of South Vietnam's 20-million people live — was centered in Dinh Tuong province about 35 miles south of Saigon.

(Cont. on page A-8, col. 1)

## TODAY'S EVENING TRIBUNE

THE SECTIONS  
A—General News

Crossword..... A-13  
Doonesbury..... A-4

urism plan



Although federal law saved the beaches and 20 meters beyond for the public, the government is actively seeking foreign invest-

ing other industries have been set up in other parts of the country.

Here the concept will be expanded to include fishing, tourism and mining.

under construction. In his parting speech Echeverria promised to return soon to inspect the new highway and some of its problems.

According to the secretary of the environment, Francisco Vizcaino Murray, a series of trash barrels along with a public promotional campaign to stop littering will be implemented soon.

There is some doubt as to how many of the projects will be developed and how soon.

Although the plan is called realistic by local officials, Mexico is running on a national budget deficit of more than \$3 billion. The federal government is increasing its contribution to development here by 10 per cent. But it didn't come through immediately with some of the promises local officials might have hoped for.

Mendoza said earlier that one of his major goals was to stimulate the exploitation of Baja California Sur's fishing resources.

But the extensive dock facilities he called for are still a dream.

Local fishermen also asked the government to set a 200-mile national fishing limit, instead of the 12-mile territorial waters now recognized.

The government responded by saying the matter was still under consideration internationally.

The president's visit here was a major event for La Paz because it represents the beginning of the territory's self-government.

Mendoza appears to have support from local citizens.

The townspeople turned out for every public event here, thousands filling the streets to walk with the president and hopefully, gain a spontaneous audience with him regarding a problem.

The people here seem surprised when asked if they want their charming, quiet town transformed into a vacation spot. They respond that jobs and support for their families are much more important.

Mexicans have a bureau to protect their natural resources and environment but Baja California Sur's mountains, islands and beaches are bound to change within the next 10 to 15 years.

When asked if the state might lose its appealing stark, undeveloped quality, one federal official remarked, "A lot of Americans still think of us as their recreation park."

## Peace envisioned despite forecasts

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

The President, who canvassed the economic scene and threw a few brickbats at Congress as well as discussing the nation's role in the world, said in his text:

"There are some who see nothing but a grim future of depression at home and disintegration abroad. I reject that scenario. My vision is one of growth and of development worldwide through increasing interdependence of nations of the world.

"My vision is one of peace. And my vision of Americans is of a people who will retain their self-respect and self-dependence so that this vision can emerge."

Ford said that so long as he is President, "Americans will neither resign from the world nor abandon hope of peaceful and constructive relationships with all people."

The President referred directly to setbacks in South Vietnam only in discussing federally promoted efforts to fly orphans here from that country.

Ford bore down on Congress for giving him a tax-cut bill that went beyond his request and for threatening to increase the federal deficit through new spending programs.

"The Congress must learn to live within the nation's means" and should fix and observe a budget that would limit to \$60 billion the deficit in the new

fiscal year that begins July 1, he said.

"Adding to the deficit is like gambling," Ford said. He said that overstimulation of the economy can offset all governmental efforts to combat the current recession and lead a quick renewal of runaway inflation.

Saying that Congress is threatening to vote actions that would produce a deficit of \$100 billion, Ford said, "Every time your congressmen and senators add a new spending program or otherwise increase the deficit by a few billion more, the inflationary odds go against us."

The President also complained that Congress added what he sees as ill-considered amendments to the \$24.8-billion tax-cut law and weighted tax relief heavily in favor of the lowest income levels.

Arguing that the tax bill places an increasing burden on middle-income Americans — "the most productive members of our society" — Ford said that those in the middle-income group "cannot continue to carry an ever-increasing share of all governments."

He said:

"The Congress took some six million Americans off the tax rolls. We cannot afford to have this nation divided between taxpayers and non-taxpayers. This is most unfair. It places an increasing burden on the middle-income taxpayers. And there are very real dangers in increasing the number of Americans who pay no taxes and contribute nothing to support the government."

In arguing against a deficit of more than \$60 billion, Ford asserted:

"When the economy is weak and private credit demands are low, the administration's projected deficit could be financed without encouraging inflation. But when the economy turns up, as we anticipate in the second half of the year, any larger deficit will consume money available for the private sector, drive up the interest rates and regenerate more inflation."

### EVENING TRIBUNE

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No. 26,199 Monday, April 7, 1975

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12x12	Nylon Wide-Shag-Gold Tr....
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12x12.6	Velvet Nylon Plush-Wheat.....
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12x10	Carved Nylon - Olympia Green...
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# Ford Sad, Says Airlift Will Continue

BY RUDY ABRAMSON  
Times Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—President Ford Friday he was "deeply saddened" by the crash of the Air Force C-5A headed for the United States with Vietnamese war orphans, but he pledged that the airlift will continue.

"Our mission of mercy will continue," he said. "The survivors will be flown here when they are physically able. Other waiting orphans will make the journey."

Mr. Ford issued the statement aboard Air Force 1 as he flew here from his Palm Springs vacation home to spend a day promoting his energy and economic programs.

Word of the crash reached Palm Springs about two hours after Mr. Ford had ended a midnight meeting on Vietnam with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger but the President was not awakened. He had planned to meet the orphans aboard the plane when it reached Travis Air Force Base.

Shortly after the President left Palm Springs, Gen. Frederick C. Weyand, the Army chief of staff, was scheduled to arrive from South Vietnam and meet with Kissinger in preparation for two sessions with the President today.

White House spokesman said Mr. Ford would confer with Kissinger and Weyand in Palm Springs at 7:15 a.m. today and again in the afternoon.

Kissinger arrived in Palm Springs late Thursday and told reporters that he considers the situation in South Vietnam "serious," but that the United States' "basic foreign policy is intact. It is up to us," he said, "to act as a united people."

Weyand spent more than a week assessing the losses of the South Vietnamese army for the President, and the Administration has been delaying a detailed statement on the military situation until his return.

Weyand was quoted in dispatches from Saigon Friday as saying that the South Vietnamese withdrawal from the northern and central provinces was "a sound strategic action," a statement that appeared in conflict with Mr. Ford's statements in San Diego Thursday.

The President had characterized the pullback as "a unilateral decision, poorly planned and unnecessary." He also said that it had created chaos and appears to have "brought about tremendous disorganization."

Even though the President and Weyand had not met and apparently have not spoken by telephone, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen maintained Friday that there is no disagreement between Weyand and the President over the strategy employed by the South Vietnamese.

Nessen told reporters, "It was a good strategy to go to defensible lines. The President was talking about how it was carried out tactically."

"There's no conflict in these two things," he said of the statements by the Presidents and Weyand. "It was a sound strategic decision but the President thinks that tactically it was improperly carried out."

# Egypt Returns Bodies of 39 Israeli Soldiers

From Times Wire Services

U.N. BUFFER ZONE, Sinai—Egypt returned the bodies of 39 Israeli soldiers killed in the October, 1973, Middle East war Friday, after Israel agreed to meet a number of demands.

The demands included the release of 20 Sinai Bedouin prisoners and the transfer of food supplies to the El Arish area of Sinai, where flash floods recently caused extensive damage.

Speaking at a ceremony at a U.N. checkpoint in Sinai, Defense Minister Shimon Peres said Israel would have agreed to most of the Egyptian requests, even if the bodies were not returned.

Lt. Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo of Finland, the commander of the U.N. emergency force manning the buffer, said the bodies were found in several bunkers of the Israeli fortifications along the Suez Canal, which the Egyptians overran in their first surprise attack in the 1973 war.

# M'GOVERN VIEW

Continued from First Page

Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia he found "recognition of the fact of Israel as an independent Jewish state."

But all his Arab hosts insisted on an Israeli withdrawal to "roughly" the pre-1967 war borders and a solution to the Palestinian question.

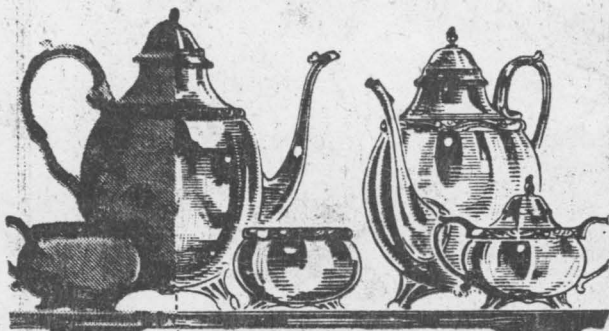
Asked about the PLO's doctrine of a binational Palestinian and Jewish state to replace Israel, McGovern said that Arafat "talks about it as a vision or dream for the years ahead, not to be achieved by violence."

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165SR14	41.00	35.59	34.17
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670-15XC	8	50.98	48.94	3.07
700-15XC	6	59.27	56.90	3.55
700-15XZZ	10	72.62	69.72	4.26
650-16XC	10	53.72	51.57	3.32
700-16XC	10	64.04	61.48	3.90
700-16XZZ	12	76.55	73.49	4.44
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D70-14	33.50	29.27	28.10	25.29	2.32
E70-14	34.00	29.41	28.23	25.41	2.51
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615-13	Temp. out of this size.				
645-13	26.00	22.67	21.76	19.58	1.70
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G78-14	21.00	18.23	17.50	15.75	1.45
H78-14	21.50	18.75	18.00	16.20	1.50
J78-14	Temp. out of this size.				
K78-15	Temp. out of this size.				
L78-15	19.25	16.67	16.00	14.40	1.50
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D78-15	13.75	11.98	11.50	10.35	1.40

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175-14	21.00	18.23	17.50	15.75	1.40
185-14	25.00	21.62	20.75	18.68	1.45
195-14	26.50	22.92	22.00	19.80	1.50
165-15	25.00	21.62	20.75	18.68	1.40
185-15	26.50	22.92	22.00	19.80	1.50
195-15	Temp. out of this size.				





ANGUISH—Women carry Vietnamese babies who survived crash of a C-5A plane to hospital in Saigon. AP Wirephoto

### PLANE CRASH

Continued from First Page  
the doors blew out.

One Defense Department source said, "We can't rule that out just as we can't rule out the possibility that it was hit by fire from the ground. But there's no evidence yet that either happened."

U.S. authorities said the plane carried 243 orphans, 44 escorts, 16 crewmen and 2 flight nurses. They reported that about 100 orphans and 15 to 25 adults were removed alive from the burning wreckage.

Nearby militiamen were preparing their evening meal when "suddenly we heard a big boom," one said. "We looked straight up in front of us and we saw debris flying all over the paddy field. It was a horrible thing to see."

A Vietnamese air force colonel ran through the soggy field to organize rescue efforts. "I think some babies may still be alive," he shouted.

One flight nurse told newsmen, "I felt like I was waiting to die. I knew the cargo door had blown out. We could see it."

She said crewmen handed surviving children up the aisles after the plane

made its crash landing, broke up and began burning.

"We're all so thankful to be out alive and that we got so many kids out," the nurse added.

According to witnesses, the plane appeared to land smoothly in the paddy but then bounced, the wings broke off and flames erupted. The cockpit sailed 100 yards from the fuselage.

The impact flattened the cargo hold where about 50 of the orphans were strapped in.

"Some of us got through a chute from the top of the plane, but the children at the bottom of the plane didn't have a chance," one survivor said.

The inside of the C-5A, that stands as high as a six-story building, was like a nursery before take-off. Children were tied to the floor with cargo harnesses. The women who were escorting them sat along the side of the plane caring for tiny babies. On the upper deck, babies were strapped 10 to a normal three-across seat.

The plane took off at 4:10 p.m. The plane crashed at 4:45 p.m.

The pilot, Capt. Dennis Traynor, who escaped unhurt, said, "The aft pressure-door failed and blew out. In

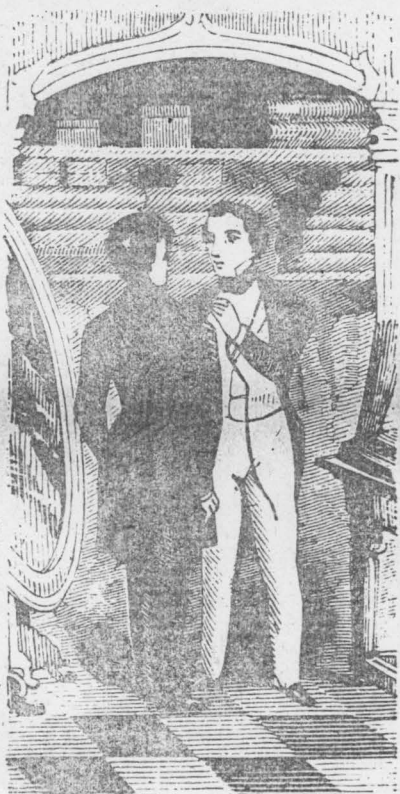
blowing out, the door damaged the elevator and as a result there were problems in controlling the rate of descent of the aircraft. This became critical to the point of almost losing control as the aircraft made its turn into the airport . . ."

Air Force Sgt. Jim Hadley, a medical technician from Sacramento, who also survived the crash unhurt, said, "You could see the hole in the back of the plane. You could see the sunlight streaming in. Things started flying around. Eyeglasses. Pens. Pieces of insulation tore off the ceiling. The pillows exploded.

"That went off for a little while until the air stopped. By then the oxygen masks had dropped down."

Col. Robert Burke, a Pentagon spokesman, said in Washington that the crash was being investigated, but that "there is no indication whatsoever that this had to do with the wing problem" that has caused the giant planes to be limited in their loads since they began operating nearly five years ago.

The crash drew renewed criticism of the planes from Sen. William Proxmire and Rep. Les Aspin, both Wisconsin Democrats. They called for grounding of all C-5As.



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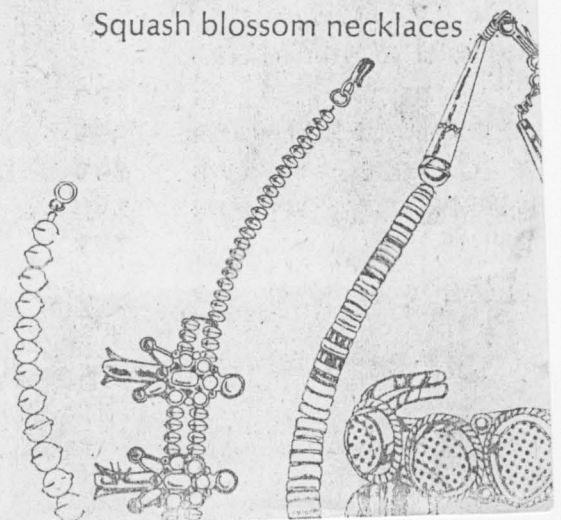


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# Orphans Who Made It Delight New Parents

By The Associated Press  
 "She is everything we ever wanted."  
 That's how Adele Kolinsky of Spring Valley, N.Y., summed up her feelings Friday after meeting Nguyen Thi My Huong the three-year-old Vietnamese girl she had adopted.

The girl, whose new name will be Robyn Lan, arrived at New York's La Guardia Airport early Friday. She was one of more than 50 children who arrived safely in this country on Thursday after a World Airways flight from Saigon.

Friday was a day of joy and laughter for the new parents of these children. It was a day of hugs and shy smiles; a day when the face in a picture came to life.

Friday brought tragically different news to other Americans waiting to learn if the children they had adopted were aboard an Air Force C5A that crashed shortly after takeoff from Saigon early Friday.

The plane carried 243 Vietnamese orphans and 62 adults. More than half the orphans were killed.

"We don't know if he's on the plane or what," said David Shakow of Mechanicville, N.Y., referring to the 13-month-old Vietnamese boy he is trying to adopt.

Shakow, 32, said he and his wife had sent money for the child's air fare "and we're under the assumption they're going to fly him out on a commercial jet."

An air of gloom settled over the Boulder, Colo., offices of



Mr. and Mrs. Robert Flanigan are filled with joy after greeting their adopted 3 1/2-year-old Vietnamese daughter after the tot arrived Friday in LaGuardia Airport, N.Y. The Flanigans, of Edison, N.J., said they will name her Kathleen Marie. (UPI)

Friends for All Children, an organization that has been working to speed evacuation of orphans from Saigon.

"I'm just stunned. Stunned and hopeful that we can evacuate the remaining children in our care," said Deanna Carnie, assistant director of the group.

The group has found American parents for 550 Vietnamese orphans.

Officials at the U.S. Army's Presidio installation in San Francisco, where the children on the World Airways flight had been processed, said Friday morning that all of the or-

phans involved had left the base for their new homes. They declined to say exactly where all the children were going.

Fourteen of the youngsters were aboard an Eastern Air Lines flight that landed in Atlanta, Ga., early Friday. Two of the children got off and the

remainder went to other East Coast points.

One of the two who got off went home with Mrs. Thomas Pope of Calhoun, Ga. "We're going to go home and have some breakfast and see if this little girl will have a nap. We've waited a long time for this. We've been watching her grow for a long time through pictures in the mail.

Some Americans met their new sons and daughters Thursday night.

"She's beautiful. I can't wait to get her home," exclaimed Marilyn Norberg as the 11-month-old girl she and her husband Ralph have named Wendy Carol snuggled in her arms at the Los Angeles airport.

Dean Christy, a Vietnam veteran who waited with the Norbergs, said he and his wife Judy planned to tell their new son — a six-month-old boy they have named Geoffrey William — about the war when he is old enough.

"We're going to be as honest as we can," Christy said. "We really want him to know about the circumstances that made him our son."

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rosenberg of Woodinville, Wash., added Vinh Khiem Nguyen to their family which includes several other adopted children of mixed racial parentage.

Mrs. Rosenberg said she and her husband had been trying to adopt a Vietnamese child since October 1973. She said they requested one of mixed racial parentage "because that's where the greatest need is."

## Could See Hole in Back of Plane: Sgt. Pan Am

By PETER O'LOUGHLIN  
 SAIGON (AP)—The pages of a Donald Duck comic book flipped in the wind.

A baby's bottle, a flight manual, cushions, clothing, and molten pieces of metal were scattered around in the burning grass.

Headless bodies were buried in the mud.

It was the crash site of a U.S. Air Force C5A Galaxy transport that was to have carried 243 Vietnamese orphans to the United States.

It crashed on takeoff from Saigon Friday.

The sudden whoosh of air out of the cabin of the plane, the largest in the world, was the first sign of the imminent tragedy.

Air Force Sgt. Jim Hadley, a Sacramento, Calif., medical technician topping his two weeks of reserve training with what he thought would be just a weekend flight to Saigon, knew right away the plane was in a decompression condition.

"You could see it," he said at Seventh Day Adventist Hospital, where he had been brought, muddled but unhurt after the crash.

"You could see the hole in

the back of the plane, you could see the sunlight streaming in.

"Things started flying around. Eyeglasses. Pens. Pieces of insulation tore off the ceiling. The pillows exploded. They were plastic lined.

"That went off for a little while until the air stopped. By then the oxygen masks had dropped down.

"There weren't enough oxygen masks. We had to keep moving them from kid to kid. We kept on our own because otherwise you get drowsy and then you go out."

An injured flight nurse said from a litter in the hospital cor-

ridor, "I think the kids were quiet because they were getting dozy from an absence of oxygen.

"I don't know how long we were in the air. We were losing altitude. But we had plenty of time. We had to discuss what we were going to do.

"We talked about what doors we were going out of when we impacted. We didn't stand by the doors. We were feeding oxygen to the kids."

"The kids were wonderful," she added, asking that her name not be used.

"My folks didn't know I was on this flight," she said. "The children were beautiful. They were noisy when we took off. They were scared, and they didn't like the straps holding them down.

"They were sitting two to a seat, six seats across, 12 to a row.

"Once the decompression condition hit, the kids didn't say a word. They quieted down right away."

Hadley and the flight nurse were on the second level of the huge plane, sandwiched between the top deck and the cargo hold 65 feet below. All levels held orphans and their mainly American women escorts.

## Pan Am Evacuating 400 Tots

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Pan American World Airways announced plans Friday for a mercy airlift of 400 South Vietnamese orphans and 50 adult attendants out of Saigon Saturday, the biggest single save-the-babies flight yet.

A Pan Am spokesman said the exact arrival and departure times for the big charter jet were being temporarily withheld "for security reasons." He said a U.S. arrival time would be announced after the plane had left Saigon.

The charter was arranged by the Holt International Children's Services of Eugene, Ore. It will fly the children from Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport to Seattle — 9,056 air miles — with refueling stops at Guam and Honolulu, the spokesman said.

The Pan Am flight is scheduled to carry almost twice as many orphans as the Air Force C5 which crashed Friday at Saigon with 243 children and 62 adults, killing at least 178.

## Hanoi: No Evacuation Needed

ROME (AP) — U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said Friday he refrained from calling on all sides in the Vietnamese conflict to help evacuate refugees for fear it would damage humanitarian activities by U.N. agencies in Communist-controlled territories.

He said he had been informed a week ago that the Hanoi government was opposed to any evacuation effort.

"I'm deeply touched by the sufferings of these people," he told newsmen. "But as far as the evacuation problem is concerned I came to the conclusion that such a public appeal would not help solve the problem if the authorities involved are not

ready to cooperate."

He said Hanoi sent him a formal note whose contents he summed up as follows: "Why should people be evacuated? We can take care of them and we have asked for international help."

He said he informed all governments who had shown interest in an appeal for cooperation in evacuating the refugees of Hanoi's stand. He said his March 31 appeal to all nations

for contributions toward relieving the sufferings of the war-stricken Vietnamese has attracted a wide response. He added:

"I cannot go beyond this appeal because it would not serve the purpose and it would go against the interests of the humanitarian activities of our agencies in the area. We did not want to jeopardize these activities."

## Ground C5s, Aspin, Proxmire Demand

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. William Proxmire and Rep. Les Aspin demanded Friday that the Air Force immediately ground all 77 of its giant C5 aircraft until the cause of an orphan airlift crash near Saigon is determined.

The Wisconsin Democrats, frequent critics of the \$56 million plane, said there are too many unresolved questions of

airworthiness. Proxmire called for a congressional investigation of the plane.

"While we do not know the cause of the accident and it is possible there was sabotage, the evidence is piling up that these planes are structurally unsound and unsafe to fly," Proxmire said.

Proxmire said he would ask Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., to

establish a special Senate Armed Services subcommittee

"to investigate the entire C5 program, and to reject the Pentagon's current request for \$900 million to correct the deficiencies in the C5 pending the outcome of such inquiry."

Aspin said "the C5 has never performed up to specifications."

Secretary of Defense

(James) Schlesinger's posture statement for this year indicates that the planes have been developing wing fatigue much faster than expected," Aspin added. "Until we find out whether the wing explosion which caused the crash had anything to do with this problem, the plane should be grounded temporarily."

### STARS AND STRIPES

APO San Francisco 96503  
 Published daily: 15 cents per copy or \$4.50 per month. Second class postage paid at San Francisco, Calif.

2 Pacific Stars & Stripes  
 Sunday, April 6, 1975



## Some Children of Saigon Elite

NYT 4-11-75

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10 (UPI)—Some of the Vietnamese children airlifted to the United States are sons and daughters of political and military officials, an official of a United States adoption agency said today.

How these children got aboard the transports flying refugees from Vietnam is not clear. Maria Eitz, an official of Friends for All Children, which has sponsored most of the flights, said that bribes might have been involved.

More than 800 children have been brought from Saigon to the temporary center at the Presidio of San Francisco Army Base for adoption by United States families. The flights began shortly after the offensive by North Vietnamese and Provisional Revolutionary Government forces in south Vietnam.

Mrs. Eitz said that she had seen several children whose identification papers indicated they had parents and relatives in South Vietnam. She said that their families might have paid bribes to get them aboard.

"There may have been cases where [a South Vietnamese official] said, 'If you take these four children, then you can take these 60 orphans.'" In other cases, she said, orphans "may have been replaced on the planes by children from families that had money."

It was not known how many nonorphans were placed aboard the refugee flights, she said.

Officials of Orphans Airlift, a nonprofit agency established here to receive the children, said that they assumed all the children were orphans and relied on United States adoption agencies based in Saigon to authenticate the children.

Jane Barton, a spokeswoman

for the American Friends Service Committee, who opposes evacuation of the children, said that she had talked to the three children of a South Vietnamese colonel who flew here with their young cousin.

"There are unquestionably children in the airlift who are true orphans," she said. "But I talked to a number of children who said they are not orphans."

Tran Tuong Nhu of the International Children's Fund in Berkeley, which also has attacked the flights, said that she and other Vietnamese-speaking members had talked to several children who arrived on flights.

"We picked 10 children at random at the Presidio on Wednesday," she said. "Not one of them said they were orphans."

Muoi McConnell, a Vietnamese-born volunteer nurse's aide who has worked with the orphans, said, "There are some children here who were in Saigon orphanages for only a couple of days before they were flown here."

### 35 Children Hospitalized

LOS ANGELES, April 13 (UPI)—More than 35 South Vietnamese and Cambodian refugee children, of a group of 329 that arrived yesterday, remained hospitalized with a variety of ailments today, including possible tuberculosis.

One 3-month-old boy died on the flight from Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines. An autopsy showed that the child had died of pneumonia, dehydration and problems brought about by premature birth.

All of the children suffered from malnutrition, dehydration and diarrhea, a health official

said.



4-4-75 Los Angeles



**GIVING THEM UP**—Nguyen Thi Liem in Saigon with children she is turning over for adoption. The youngsters are Nguyen Thi Dan Ha, 9, Nguyen Van Hung or Tommy, 7, Nguyen Thi Diem or Suzy, 6.

AP Wirephoto

## HOPES THEY WILL GO TO U.S.

# Mother Sadly Signs Away 3 Children

SAIGON (AP)—"I don't want my babies to die," Nguyen Thi Liem said Thursday and burst into tears after signing a waiver giving up her three children in hopes they will be taken to the United States for adoption and safety.

"I scared," the 28-year-old mother said in halting English learned in a decade of living with Americans. Two of her children were fathered by Americans.

"Maybe someday, the VC (Viet Cong) be here. My children die. I like stay. But I worry too much with VC here. Maybe rocket. Maybe bomb. Maybe they kill.

"It hard, very hard. I don't know. I never see my babies anymore. I don't know what I do. Maybe someday I die."

The waiver turned custody of the three children over to the Vietnam-American Children's Fund (VACF), an organization backed by an American adoption agency, Welcome House, of Doylestown, Pa. VACF runs two children's homes in Saigon, Hope I and Hope II, where Liem's children and 350 others live. About half of them were fathered by Americans.

Victor Srinivasan, an Indian from Madras but a permanent resident of the United States, directs the two homes. Though VACF is not licensed to process adoptions, the approach of the Communist-led Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces has sent mothers flocking to the homes, ever since news spread of a \$2 million American-sponsored airlift to fly 2,000 orphans to the United States, Srinivasan said.

VACF is not one of the seven adoption agencies recognized by the American and South Vietnamese governments but Liem still has hopes. All three of her children have American sponsors, who contribute \$15 a month or about half the cost for each ward's care, Srinivasan said.

Liem's oldest child, Nguyen Thi Dan Ha, 9, is a full-blooded Vietnamese girl. Liem says she does not know where the girl's father is. She is sponsored by Mrs. John Ware of Westport, Conn.

Sponsors for Nguyen Van Hung or Tommy, 7, are Mr. and Mrs. Christy M. Hensley of Fort Lauderdale, Fla. They wrote a letter March 15 saying they wanted to adopt him.

Sponsors for Nguyen Thi Diem or Suzy, 6, are Mr. and Mrs. K. Stone, of Vancouver, Wash.

The three children live together in Hope II. Liem says she helps serve soup on a Saigon street to earn 8,000 piasters or about \$11 a month and sees her children each Saturday.

Suzy is fair. "Her father," said Liem, "he never let me know where he stay. When he go, I was big with baby. He never see her. I sent him picture of Suzy at nine months, but I never receive letter.

"Tommy's father, he go in 1968 and come back in 1969. I stay with him again for one year. He say he come back before Tommy 5 year old. But he no come back. He left his TV, that's all."

Srinivasan said the chances are slim that Liem's waiver will be accepted and her youngsters will go to the United States.

But she took them aside and, with her arms around them, told them softly in Vietnamese: "You will go to the United States and your father will come for you. You will take care of your brother and sister. You will think of me and maybe someday you will bring me to America."



# SS DEMOCRAT

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CALIF., MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1975

## Santa Rosan: VC would shoot orphans

TRAVIS AFB — Why can't the orphans stay in South Vietnam?

"Because when the Viet Cong come into a village the first thing they do is kill babies that are half-American."

Santa Rosa nurse Creagh Gemmell, just arrived from Saigon with a cargo of 64 war orphans, many of them infants, explained to television reporters the urgency in getting the children out of that country.

Was she certain of the treatment she said the Viet Cong would give mixed-blood children?

"Yep," she said.

Why?

"I don't know. I guess it's because they don't like Americans," she said.

Presidio of San Francisco that has been converted into a giant nursery.

A total of 280 children were at the Presidio. Forty were hospitalized, seriously ill with pneumonia, infection and dehydration.

Doctors said all are expected to recover.

Other orphan flights arrived over the weekend at San Francisco, Seattle, and Vancouver, B.C.

President Ford and his wife Saturday interrupted their Palm Springs vacation and flew to San Francisco to greet a plane with 319 children aboard, some of them survivors of last Friday's plane crash in Saigon.

Ford carried two infants from the plane.

Mrs. Ford: undergoing





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The nurse and missionary worker for World Vision, a Christian relief organization with offices in Saigon, was among several flights over the weekend that brought close to 1,000 babies to the West Coast, part of "Operation Babylift."

Another planeload arrived at Travis. Both groups were taken to an Army Reserve hall at the

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Mrs. Ford, undergoing cancer treatment which broke down her immunological system, was forbidden to get too close to the children because 18 had chicken pox.

Miss Gemmell was bussed to the Presidio along with the children and today is accompanying a group of 40 to Los Angeles where

(Continued on Back Page)



CREAGH GEMMELL WITH A BABY IN EACH ARM  
Santa Rosa An... Orphans on... From War-Tor

—Press Democrat Photo

In 30 people  
The study  
latest edition



WEDNESDAY, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1975

# Santa Rosa: VC would shoot orphans

SANTA ROSA AFB — Why do the orphans stay in Vietnam? Because when the Viet Cong come into a village the thing they do is kill babies that are half-American.

Santa Rosa nurse Creagh said she just arrived from Vietnam with a cargo of 64 orphans, many of them explained to television reporters the urgency of getting the children out of the country.

Is she certain of the danger she said the Viet Cong would give mixed-blood children? "No," she said.

"I don't know. I guess it's because they don't like mixed-bloods," she said.

Creagh is a nurse and missionary for World Vision, a Christian relief organization with offices in Saigon, among several flights the weekend that brought close to 1,000 babies from the West Coast, part of the Operation Babylift.

Her plane load arrived at Travis. Both were taken to an Army Reserve hall at the

Presidio of San Francisco that has been converted into a giant nursery.

A total of 280 children were at the Presidio. Forty were hospitalized, seriously ill with pneumonia, infection and dehydration.

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(Continued on Back Page)





# Orphans

(Continued from Page 1)  
they will meet their adopted parents.

Her mother, Roby Gemmell of Santa Rosa and Family Section editor of The Press Democrat, today said her daughter will return to Northern California and possibly stay on at the Presidio.

Relieved that her daughter was out of South Vietnam, Mrs. Gemmell said she doubted she would return to Saigon.

She said World Vision, criven from its outlying facilities by the advancement of Communist troops, is closing the Saigon headquarters.

The response to Operation Babylift was overwhelming.

Doctors, nurses and civilians volunteered to tend the children at the Presidio center.

Mattresses stretched end to end at the hall.

Several Santa Rosa couples, members of Friends of the Children of Vietnam, worked four hour shifts yesterday.

Tim Sullivan, 5374 Gold Drive, and his wife, Shirley, worked from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

They cared for four chil-

dren, feeding them and changing diapers.

"The kids were fine," Sullivan said.

"Of course, coming from Vietnam, a lot of them have rashes, scabs, some borderline malnutrition," he said.

But generally, he said, most of the children are in pretty good shape.

"Everything you would need to care for a baby was provided," he said.

The spirit of the volunteers, Sullivan said, was a "quiet concern. People were joyful in sharing their ability to care for the children."

Have the Sullivans plans to adopt an orphan?

"We haven't decided," he said.

In Santa Rosa Mrs. Gemmell said her daughter was concerned for the children who might not get out of the country.

"She said she wished if people want children that they would hurry up and make their wants known so these children, thousands who are homeless and abandoned, can get out," Mrs. Gemmell said.

If they haven't been placed in adopted homes, Mrs. Gemmell said, the government won't let them out.



## GLOBE-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

12th at Delmar, 63101. Published Daily, Monday through Friday, and Weekend 342-1212

G. DUNCAN BAUMAN, Publisher

GEORGE A. KILLENBERG, Managing Editor

MARTIN L. DUGGAN, Editorial Page Editor

BEN MAGDOVITZ, Advertising Director

*The Globe-Democrat is an independent newspaper printing the news impartially, supporting what it believes to be right and opposing what it believes to be wrong without regard to party politics.*

## SAVE VIETNAMESE CHILDREN

Americans must consider the rescue of Vietnamese children as a top priority. Saving these most innocent victims of a horrible war is both an opportunity and an obligation.

President Ford has pledged that at least 2000 orphans will be airlifted, and he has indicated the United States will do much more.

In Saigon adoption agencies have appealed for an airlift of jumbo jets. Their wish should be granted without delay.

If the United States can airlift war material around the globe it certainly can mobilize the manpower and equipment necessary to perform the most compelling humane act facing the world today.

☆ ☆ ☆

**VOLUNTEERS IN VIETNAM** are working around the clock to speed exit visas for little children.

The appeal of the children is being heard all over the civilized world. More than 6000 persons in Britain have offered homes and there have been invitations of adoption from Australia and New Zealand.

Adoption of Vietnamese children is a familiar story for certain St. Louisans.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cummings of Kirkwood have pioneered in making homes for Vietnamese orphans. Five years ago they welcomed little Melissa, who is now 8 years old, into their family of two boys, Toby, now 12, and Shawn, 10. Melissa has since been joined by Melani, now 6 years old. Cummings is a Globe-Democrat copy editor.

Mrs. Cummings has made two trips to South Vietnam to escort groups of adoptive children to the United States. She is thrilled because two of the boys who just arrived on the airlift to Oakland, Cal., are headed

for St. Louis. The boys, from the same orphanage in Da Nang, are being adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Buhr and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon A. Frailey, who are neighbors in Arnold.

☆ ☆ ☆

**MR. AND MRS. BUHR** have two other adopted Vietnamese children, a boy and a girl each three years old. "And on top of that I'm pregnant," reports Mrs. Buhr. She has been to Vietnam where she "fell in love" with 9-year-old David, who is on his way to a new home in Arnold.

"I want to express a lot of thanks to the Vietnam government for letting those children out," Mrs. Buhr commented.

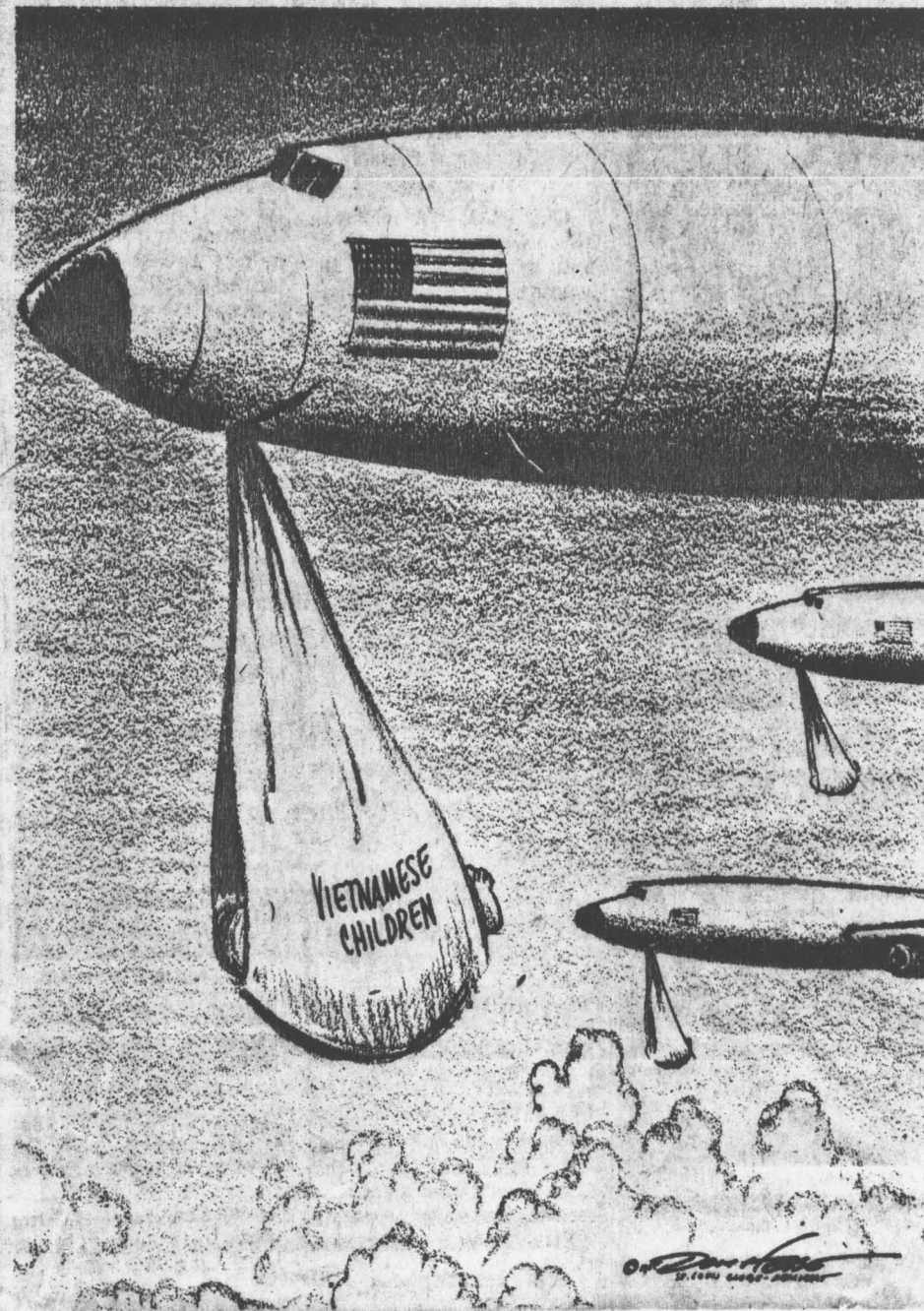
At the Frailey home, 11-year-old Debbie and 8-year-old Vickie are all excited about the anticipated arrival of 6-year-old Michael.

According to Mrs. Cummings, there are about 40 Vietnamese children settled in the St. Louis area. She estimates that 2000 youngsters were given homes across the United States last year through the auspices of Friends of Children of Viet Nam the organization that appealed for jumbo jets yesterday.

Over and above their efforts to rescue children, Mrs. Cummings and her friends are concerned about the need for relief medical supplies for those left behind in Vietnam. There are an estimated 5000 pounds of supplies in a St. Louis warehouse, ready for shipment but lacking air transport.

With the inspiration of great people like Susan Cummings, Americans can be motivated to do their utmost for the appealing little children of Vietnam. There appear to be enough open-hearted American homes waiting to take care of all the children who can be evacuated safely.

## Operation Rebirth





# U.S. Envoy Said to Welcome Airlift Publicity

From News Dispatches

SAIGON, April 6—Opposition politicians made public Sunday a letter from a top South Vietnamese government official saying that U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin had expressed the opinion that the evacuation of orphans will help shift American public opinion to favor the Saigon government.

The politicians, headed by neutralist Tran Ngoc Lieng, called the orphan airlift an "inhumane" propaganda campaign for more U.S. war aid and demanded it be stopped immediately.

The letter, written last week by Dr. Phan Quang Dan, deputy premier for social welfare, refers to a discussion the U.S. ambassador had with Dan.

The letter said that Martin "stressed that this evacuation along with the millions of refugees abandoning Communist-controlled zones, will help create a shift in American public opinion in favor of the Republic of Vietnam."

According to Dan's account of Martin's view, the diplomat felt that "when these children land in the United States, they will be subject to television, radio and press agency coverage and the effect will be tremendous."

A U.S. embassy spokesman, asked for comment on the

letter, said Martin "has had as his overriding concern the welfare of the orphans." The spokesman said Dan and Martin met last week on the orphan airlift and that Dan said the evacuation "might also have some effect on U.S. public opinion."

"The ambassador agreed with Dr. Dan's view," said the embassy spokesman, "but this was not the reason for bringing up the entire matter of the orphans. The ambassador's reason and concern was simply the welfare of the children."

Dan's letter, addressed to

then-Premier Tran Thien Khiem, requested prompt clearance for the evacuation of about 1,400 Vietnamese orphans, most of them to the United States. The clearance was quickly granted and the airlift began late Wednesday.

Dan expressed anger at his letter falling into the hands of politicians. While confirming that it was authentic, he denied quoting the American ambassador directly or indirectly.

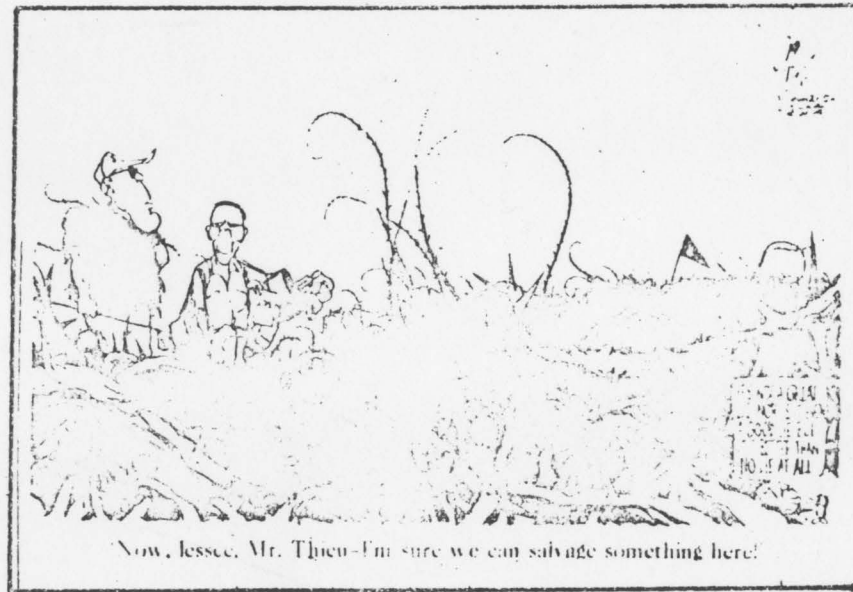
However, an unofficial translation of Dan's letter, clearly refers to the U.S. ambassador and his intervening

"directly" with Dan on behalf of the orphan airlift and his "stress" on the evacuation's effects on American attitudes.

Dan said the letter's comment on creating favorable publicity for the South Vietnamese government "was my own opinion and that of my friends in the United States and Australia."

In Hanoi, North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong charged that the American plan to evacuate thousands of South Vietnamese children from their homeland was a "criminal operation."

Monday, April 7, 1975 THE WASHINGTON POST



Now, lessee, Mr. Thieu—I'm sure we can salvage something here!



# More war orphans flown to the U.S.

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — A World Airways 747 jet jammed with 329 Vietnamese and Cambodian war orphans, one dead and many ill, arrived at Los Angeles International Airport Saturday in the first of several weekend Operation Babylift flights.

Thirty one of the orphans, suffering from illnesses including chicken pox, measles, pneumonia and dehydration, were rushed to eight local hospitals. Six of the more seriously ill youngsters, including three in critical condition, were flown by helicopter to County-USC Medical Center.

Some of the children were transferred to another jet for a flight to Fort Benning, Ga., and another group of 22 awaited a flight to Norway as soon as medical authorities gave them clearance.

A 3-month-old boy died aboard the plane on its 12½ hour flight from Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines.

The orphan's death, attributed to shock, brought to three the number of Vietnamese children who have died since President

Ford's Operation Babylift began.

One child, an orphan airlifted from Saigon earlier this week, died at Clark Thursday afternoon, and another fatality was reported in San Francisco where a 2-month-old baby known only as Dorothea D-18, died from an infection which spread from her ear throughout her body.

Several Babylift flights had been scheduled to arrive at Los Angeles International Airport during the weekend, but an airport spokesman said all others, mostly containing Vietnamese adult refugees, would land at Travis Air Force Base.

A large medical team of U.S. Navy and Los Angeles County doctors and nurses was on hand as the huge red and white jumbo jet opened its doors Saturday morning to release a pathetic little army of war victims.

County emergency personnel in light blue jump suits and reflecting yellow markers strapped 30 of the seriously ill children in bassinets and onto stretchers before ambulances

escorted them off the field.

Others well enough to travel and not aboard the Georgia flight were taken to the Long Beach Naval Support Station which had been turned into a huge nursery.

Thirty of the youngsters were Cambodian orphans, who were airlifted by the U.S. Air Force from Phnom Penh to Clark.

The largest single contingent of orphans, the ones who boarded the 1 p.m. Georgia flight, were the former charges of Dr. Patrick Tisdale and his wife, Betty, who were forced to evacuate their An Loc Orphanage in Saigon.

Tisdale, of Columbus, Ga., is a pediatrician and retired Army colonel who took over the institution originally established by the late Dr. Tom Dooley.

The World Airways jumbo jet was piloted by Capt. Kenneth Healy of Pleasanton, Calif., who made headlines when he took off from Da Nang airport, despite a lack of clearance, to take the first planeload of Vietnamese orphans out of the country.

The week-long airlift has now brought in 846 Vietnamese and Cambodian orphans and almost 800 civilian and military refugees, according to a Clark Airbase spokesman.

At Clark, one Lockheed employe, Robert E. Helmuth, of Marietta, Ga., described the atmosphere at the Saigon end of the airlift as "physically okay but rock-bottom morale."

"What Saigon most needs is a big boost in morale. It's rock bottom right now. If Congress were to decide on more aid, that would shoot morale right up. You know the situation



FIVE CARDBOARD boxes, each containing a critically ill Vietnamese in

April 13, 1975

UPI Facsimile



# 330 Orphans Arrive in L.A.

## Group Includes First Children to Flee Cambodia

BY KATHY BURKE  
and KAE COOPERMAN  
Times Staff Writers

A World Airways jumbo jet carrying 330 Vietnamese and Cambodian orphans, including one infant who died en route from Clark Air Base in the Philippines, arrived at Los Angeles International Airport Saturday morning.

Thirty-nine children aboard the plane were taken to local hospitals with a variety of ailments, including dehydration, pneumonia, measles and

one case of chicken pox.

Their conditions ranged from fair to serious.

An autopsy performed on the dead child, a 3-month-old girl, revealed she died of pneumonia, dehydration and problems of prematurity. One person aboard the plane said the child weighed only about 3 pounds.

The orphans, accompanied on the plane by 154 adults, including eight doctors and 20 nurses, had been flown to Clark by about a dozen military transport flights during the last

week from Saigon and Phnom Penh, according to World Airways pilot Ken Healy.

An Air Force spokesman said the Cambodian children, reportedly numbering about 50, were the first orphans flown out of that country.

The red-and-white 747 was met by a team of doctors and nurses from the county's Medical Alert Center, which coordinated the local agencies meeting the nonstop mercy flight.

Eight Navy doctors assisted in determining which children needed immediate hospitalization.

### Continued from Third Page

Hospitals receiving children included UCLA Medical Center, Daniel Freeman, Martin Luther King, County-USC Medical Center, Harbor General, Little Company of Mary, Childrens, St. John's and St. Mary's.

At least half the children on board, who ranged in age from newborn to about 10 years old, were taken from the planes by volunteers to the United Airlines terminal for a charter flight to Ft. Benning, Ga.

They were part of the group of more than 200 children from the An Lac orphanage in Saigon, started in 1954 by Dr. Tom Dooley.

Mrs. Betty Tisdale of Columbus, Ga., a friend of Dooley, who died in 1961, said all the children from An Lac had already been spoken for.

They will be cared for in Georgia until they are adopted.

The charter flight to Georgia was sponsored by the Pearl Buck Foundation, which also is sending six of the orphans to Hawaii for adoption.

The rest of the children, including 22 Vietnamese children scheduled to fly to Oslo, Norway, for adoption there, were taken by Army bus to the Naval Support Center on Terminal Island.

There, mattresses covered with white sheets were spread across the floor of the gymnasium, with a stuffed animal placed on each of them.

Red Cross volunteers, including student and Navy nurses, bathed and fed the children.

Bottles of a special high-protein, nonmilk formula prepared Friday were waiting for the infants.

A pediatrician at the gymnasium, Navy Comdr. Ted Gross, said the children's conditions were "better than I thought," although he added almost all of them were suffering from diarrhea.

As far as contagious diseases among the children, Gross said the staff at Terminal Island believes that "all of these kids have infections we can treat that can't cause any difficulty."

Eight children were transferred to Long Beach Memorial Hospital later Saturday with dehydration and respiratory problems.

The children were expected to remain at the naval facility for about 48 hours and then be turned over to the various agencies handling the adoptions.

A representative of one of the agencies, World Vision, said she believed all the children were spoken for.

Mayor Tom Bradley and his wife, Ethel, and Supervisor James Hayes, whose district includes the airport, greeted the first children off the plane.

The sick orphans, most of them infants, were brought down the stairway in some of the 160 white cardboard boxes which served as bassinets aboard the plane.

Two of the babies were being fed intravenously.

Three children suffering from extreme dehydration were taken immediately by county Fire Department helicopter to County-USC Medical Center. Three more later were taken by helicopter to Childrens Hospital.

The rest of the sick children taken off the plane were transported to hospitals by a fleet of county and private ambulances.

*Los Angeles*  
*4-13-75*

*✓ P*



# Orphan Dies Here of Infection

massive ear infection the life of a two-year-old Vietnamese orphan girl at Mt. Zion Hospital here yesterday.

Doctors at the Presidio, where the medical screening of the children being flown from Saigon is based, said the child, whose only known name was Dorothea, had been taken to Mt. Zion shortly after her arrival here.

It was the first death recorded among the more than 100 orphans who have arrived in the Bay Area since the airlift began.

Dr. Alex Stalcup, one of the chief organizers of the airlift medical effort, said the little girl was among those aboard the C-54 plane that crashed after takeoff from Tan Son Nhut airport in Vietnam April 4.

The infection, however, had already started before she arrived, he said.

The delay prevented the child from receiving the medical treatment she needed, he said. The infection had spread into bone marrow, and emergency surgery at Mt. Zion was too late.

Stalcup said infection is one of the most dangerous enemies of the orphan airlift. In particular, he said, it is "a miracle" more children have not been lost due to the huge numbers of children aboard some of the airlift flights and the danger of cross-infection.

More than 150 children have been hospitalized at Area facilities during the airlift, "which is just at capacity," Stalcup said.

Stalcup and other doctors at the Presidio have asked

## Babylift operation ends on a sour note

April 14, 1975

"Operation Babylift" is finished at the Presidio—at least for the time being.

### Ailing orphans are improving in Los Angeles

Orphans Airlift officials said the last of 980 Vietnamese and mixed-blood children left Harmon Hall last night for foster homes.

Another 51 children remain in San Francisco hospitals.

Orphans Airlift spokesman Bernie Powell said the program's organizers are ready to resume the processing operation if any more loads of Vietnamese children arrive in the United States.

But he said that, as of last night, no more babylift flights are scheduled.

The big volunteer program ended on a cheerless note, both for the thousands of exhausted workers and for many observers of the airlift.

Deep divisions remain between the airlift workers and critics of the program.

LOS ANGELES — Three South Vietnamese orphans remained in serious condition today. But another 27 children airlifted from Saigon to Los Angeles aboard a World Airways jet were said to be improving at several county hospitals.

One of the 330 children aboard that flight, which arrived Saturday, died enroute from Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines or pneumonia, dehydration and problems resulting from premature birth.

A total of 217 orphans continued to Ft. Benning, Ga. The remaining healthy children were taken to Long Beach Naval Air Support Station at Terminal Island, Calif.

some Vietnamese translators said many of the children moved through the Presidio were not legitimate orphans but rather the children of South Vietnamese officials.

Airlift officials insisted last night that the program was a genuine humanitarian effort to save the lives of children who otherwise would die in the expected fall in Saigon.

Despite their critics, the men and women who cared for the children during the last 12 days firmly believed they were doing the right thing, said one adoption group spokesman.

Most of the donated supplies needed if the big airlift resumes are stored ready for use at the Presidio.

stems from their differing political beliefs.



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More than 150 children have been hospitalized at Bay Area facilities during the airlift, "which is just about capacity," Stalcup said.

Stalcup and other doctors at the Presidio have asked that no more flights be brought to the Bay Area for several days "while we let our volunteers and the hospitals rest a bit."

The most critically needed change, he added, "is to have fewer kids on these planes. It is unmanageable to have a couple hundred sick kids all arrive at the same time. It is not healthy on the plane, and it strains our resources here."

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Dozens of babylift volunteers were shocked or disbelieving yesterday when

some Vietnamese translators said many of the children moved through the Presidio were not legitimate orphans but rather the children of South Vietnamese officials.

Airlift officials insisted last night that the program was a genuine humanitarian effort to save the lives of children who otherwise would die in the expected fall in Saigon.

Despite their critics, the men and women who cared for the children during the last 12 days firmly believed they were doing the right thing, said one adoption group spokesman.

Most of the donated supplies needed if the big airlift resumes are stored ready for use at the Presidio.



## Vietnam Orphan Airlift to Resume

The Immigration and Naturalization Service yesterday announced it is resuming airlifts of Vietnam orphans so that about 300 remaining in Saigon can be brought into this country.

A spokesman said the program will be limited to the original group of about 2000 orphans who have been selected with adoptive parents already lined up in the United States.

Those to be brought in by the resumed airlift are already in the custody of an adoption agency and their cases are already being

processed.

A total of 1633 orphans had been airlifted to this country before the immigration service temporarily suspended the program until it could be sure those remaining fall within the 2000 that the attorney general authorized originally.

The service said it will consider additional applications only if requested to do so by the state department. These applications will have to be approved by the attorney general and congressional committees will have to be consulted, an immigration spokesman said. VC

United Press

4-19-75

San Francisco



## Man Who Agreed to Aid 30 Orphans Getting 180

MT. ANGEL, Ore. (AP)—A retired Army colonel who volunteered to shelter 30 handicapped orphans from South Vietnam has found himself with 180 homeless youngsters.

Harry Lambert, who served in Vietnam before retiring six years ago, had been corresponding with a priest, an old friend who operates a polio center and helps out at several Saigon orphanages.

Lambert told the priest that he could care for 30 handicapped orphans at his farmhouse west of Mt. Angel with help from the Catholic Relief Society of Mt. Angel.

The priest told Lambert that he would send 30 children between the ages of 6 and 12. The priest said he intended to care for and train the children, whose handicaps render them worthless in Vietnamese society, he said.

On Monday, however, Lambert received a cable which said 180 youngsters would arrive in Oakland, Calif., on a World Airways flight and be transported to Mt. Angel via Portland today.

"That changed the picture," said Lambert's wife, Helen. "The whole town of Mt. Angel got in on it. The (Benedictine) sisters are coordinating everything."

Also, the board of the annual Oktoberfest has donated its building, used as a beer garden during the festival, and turned it into a dormitory for the children. Eventually, the orphans presumably would be put up for adoption. ✓G

4-23-75

Los Angeles



Star President 4-4-75

# innocent victims

Photo and story by Jim Rodgers

**(Editor's note: The names used in the following case are fictitious. The incident did not occur at the Presidio but it did occur in a civilian community and is typical of many child abuse cases.)**

Ralph Burton was enraged. His 14-month-old son, Mark, had been screaming for several hours, ignoring the father's repeated shouts to 'shut up!' Eventually, something seemed to snap inside the father and he lashed out at the baby, striking him across the face. Losing control of himself, he struck the infant several more times before the mother was able to intervene. Mark's mother finally got the child to a hospital: he died minutes later of multiple fractures and bruises.

The case does not stand alone in its tragedy. Every week, all across the nation, hundreds of small children are beaten, slashed, choked, scalded and burned; many are scarred or maimed for life. And some, like Mark Burton, die. National statistics indicate that more than 60,000 children every year are severely injured by child abuse. More than 55 children a month are killed by their parents. The statistics represent only the tip of the iceberg, chiefly because many cases go unreported. The number of reported cases of child abuse at the Presidio is extremely low when compared with national statistics. The children involved, however, are more than statistics and for them one case of child abuse is one too many.

Child beating has long been one of the standard tragedies of hospital emergency rooms. One of its greatest tragedies lies in the fact that much of it can be prevented for, in the vast majority of cases, the parent did not want to hurt the child. Child-battering parents are not psychopaths nor criminals but people desperately in need of help.

"One of the finest teams available to help with child abuse problems is located at Letterman Army

Medical Center (LAMC)," said Michael Schwartz, coordinator of the San Francisco Child Abuse Council. "They're accessible, they're understanding and they care about both the child and the parents."

Colonel James L. Stewart, Jr., chief, Department of Pediatrics, is chairman of that team, the Infant and Child Protective Council at LAMC. "One of the main things we want people to understand," Dr. Stewart said, "is that we're not a punishing committee. Our first goal is to provide safety for the child. Our second goal, where there is child abuse, is to help the family solve problems that may have led to child abuse or neglect. Child abuse is often the result

**Every week, hundreds of small children are beaten, slashed, choked, scalded and burned; many are scarred or maimed for life. And some die. . .**

of problems, pressures or frustrations that the parents can't handle. Our doctors and other professional people counsel and work with the family helping them to build the type of home where the child is safe and loved."

Dr. Stewart added that all of the records are confidential, accessible only to the people who are helping the family solve their problems. None of the parents in cases of child abuse that have been handled at LAMC during the past five years have been prosecuted in the courts.

"People don't have to be afraid to come to us for help," the doctor said. "We're not going to attack them or embarrass them. We're here to help."

Such help is often the key to the problem. A profile of child-abusing parents shows them as basically good people with problems. Often they are a young

couple with no close friends and nowhere to turn in time of trouble. When pressures of the job, debts or marital problems build up, an irritable child can be the straw that breaks the camel's back. They can't send Junior off to Grandma's or call in a close friend while they get away for a few hours. Money problems may prevent them from hiring a babysitter while they enjoy a few valuable hours of much needed relaxation. In such a case, the child often becomes the target of their pent-up anger and frustration.

In other cases, abusive parents are young people who grew up in a hostile environment and were abused themselves. The result of this upbringing is often parents who hold themselves in low esteem and continually seek assurance from other people including their children. "They want constant reassurance that the small child loves them and when their emotional needs aren't met, the parents react with violence," Dr. Stewart said.

Other parents have a low tolerance for frustration. These parents must immediately have what they want. A child's prolonged crying can provoke them to abuse. Often they don't understand the child's needs. Perhaps they didn't want the child or they may expect too much of him and when he doesn't behave the way they want him to, they punish him. If this doesn't work, their frustration may result in increasing punishment which gets out of hand and results in injury to the child.

Not all abusive parents, however, fit into neat categories. The problem is too large and deals with too many people to establish cut-and-dried divisions. The problem of child abuse spans all racial and economic groups. The only common ground among abusive parents is their children—the innocent victims.

In some cases, the victims are easy to identify. Certain signs, known as "battered child syndrome",



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# Catholic Agency Opposes Airlift of Viet Orphans

VATICAN CITY (UPI)—An official of Caritas International, the Roman Catholic relief organization, said Friday that both the church and people of South Vietnam oppose the evacuation of thousands of orphans to the United States.

"The church and the people of Vietnam are against this initiative, harmful to the country and to the Vietnamese population," the Rev. Charles Grange, head of Caritas Asian operations, said.

"I know this with certainty from the Catholic hierarchy of Vietnam," he said.

Asked who was primarily responsible for the evacuation, Grange said "on the international plane, perhaps the United States."

The Caritas position was directly opposite that of the Sisters of Divine Providence, a 200-year-old order, which is working to arrange adoptions of Vietnamese orphans in Italy. *F*

## 300 Viet Orphans Flown Out as Airlift Resumes

SAIGON (UPI)—Nearly 300 Vietnamese war orphans were airlifted out of Saigon Friday aboard a series of flights in a resumption of the baby lift operation.

The first group, carrying 22 orphans, left aboard a World Airways DC-8 jet.

The U.S. Force, in turn, flew 267 more orphans out of Saigon aboard two C-141 Starlifter transport planes.

In addition, 158 civilian evacuees flew to Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines aboard other C-141 flights.

The orphans ferried out Friday were the first group of children allowed to leave since the baby lift operation was halted early this week. About 1,400 orphans already in the process of adoption had been flown to the United States on an emergency basis as a result of an order by President Ford.

More than 200 of the orphans were bound for Ft. Benning, Ga., where they will be cared for until they are adopted by American families.

This was the first group of orphans permitted to leave the country without already being in the process of adoption.

A group of Americans, headed by a Columbus, Ga., housewife and social worker, had sought permission to move an entire orphanage, with about 350 children, to the Army base and take four staff members of the orphanage as well.

Vietnamese officials agreed to let all children under the age of 10 leave without having been adopted. But they turned down the request of the social worker, Mrs. Betty Tisdale, of Columbus, movie actress Ina Balin and other Americans to take the older children and some of the staff members of the An Lac Orphanage.

*Los Angeles*

*4-12-75*

*Los Angeles*

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# First Group of Orphans Flies Out of Cambodia

From United Press International

A U.S. Air Force plane Thursday flew the first group of Cambodian war orphans toward eventual adoption in the United States, and South Vietnam unexpectedly agreed to let all 219 children under the age of 10 leave the An Lac orphanage for Ft. Benning, Ga.

An Air Force spokesman at Clark Air Base in the Philippines said a C-141 Starlifter flew the Cambodian orphans to that base 50 miles north of Manila from the U.S. air base in Utapao, Thailand. They ranged in age from 3 months to 12 years.

The spokesman said some of the Cambodian orphans would be put aboard a commercial aircraft leaving today for the United States with refugees and Vietnam war orphans.

American movie actress Ina Balin said in Saigon that 219 children from the An Lac home and another 38 from another Saigon orphanage will be flown aboard Air Force jets today from the South Vietnam capital.

They will be the first Vietnamese children to be flown out of Saigon since the official Operation Babylift of more than 1,400 orphans was completed.

The An Lac orphanage was first set up in Hanoi when it was under French rule, then moved to Haiphong and left that city as the Communists took over North Vietnam.

American missionary Dr. Tom Dooley had a hand in supporting An Lac for several years. Then American soldiers of the 1st Infantry Div. sponsored the orphanage.

Miss Balin said she and Mrs. Betty Moal Tisdale of Pittsburgh, Pa., intended to move the children to the Ft. Benning area.

In Phnom Penh, American free-lance journalists Denis Cameron and Lee Rudakewych were working with the U.S. Embassy and the Cambodian government to airlift more orphans out of the country. They said Cambodia had granted them permission to fly out 350 more orphans, possibly to Australia.

Cameron said the U.S. Embassy had told him it could provide as many as 750 seats per day on American planes which would fly the children to Thailand or the Philippines en route to their destination.

4-11-75

Los Angeles

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# 3 U.S. Groups Plead for More Large Orphan Lifts

SAIGON (AP)—Three American groups associated with orphanages housing 1,600 Vietnamese children tried Wednesday to convince South Vietnam to change its decision that youngsters would no longer be sent abroad in large numbers for adoption.

Betty Tisdale of Columbus, Ga., met Dep. Prime Minister Phan Quang Dan and will confer with him again today in an effort to move virtually all of the 400 children from the An Lac orphanage in midtown Saigon.

She said before the meeting that she expected Saigon to fall to the Viet Cong and she wanted to save the children from growing up in what she called "a godless society." Mrs. Tisdale, wife of a retired Army pediatrician, had raised money for 14 years to support An Lac, set up by the late Dr. Tom Dooley.

Stage and film actress Ina Balin, who accompanied Mrs. Tisdale, said they had got permission to send out nine children but were hoping to get clearance for most of the orphanage's residents.

"Perhaps we can get the impossible accomplished," said Miss Balin, who wanted to adopt a 3-year-old child.

After the weekend airlift of about 1,700 orphans to the United States and other countries, the Vietnamese government said it would permit individuals or small groups of youngsters already assigned to parents to depart for adoption but would restrict large groups.

The International Social Service reported the last children to leave were a group of 13, sent to adoptive parents in Hong Kong and Japan.

Another Georgia woman, Eastern Airlines stewardess Jodie Darragh of Atlanta, arrived Wednesday and said that she had won the release of seven youngsters for adoption in the United States.

She said she also planned to meet the deputy prime minister today in an effort to get more children, mainly those fathered by Americans, out of the Hoi Duc Anh orphanage, which has 635 residents.

"We are interested in getting chil-

dren that will not cause hurt to the Vietnamese people," Mrs. Darragh said, referring to criticism here against permitting children to leave for adoption.

As an example she mentioned three blonde-haired children "who don't even look Vietnamese" at the orphanage.

Mary Graves of Welcome House, an adoption agency at Doylestown, Pa., said that she also had been seeing Dan to secure clearance through the international organization World Vision of some of the 350 children, most of mixed blood, in her agency's care here.

Miss Graves said a Ventura, Calif., writer, David Seltzer, agreed to provide facilities for a temporary reception center near his home for Vietnamese orphans flown to the United States in large numbers.

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Los Angeles

4-10-75



4-10-75

San Francisco



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# Orphan Airlift Figure Corrected

WASHINGTON (UPI)—State Department officials said Wednesday that administrator Daniel Parker of the Agency for International Development erred in leaving an impression this week that 3,000 to 4,000 more South Vietnamese orphans might be brought to the United States soon.

Officials said Parker's figure represents simply "a rough estimate" by one of the credited adoption agencies operating in South Vietnam of the total number of "adoptable" orphans now in orphanages there. It was not intended to represent any specific estimate of how many more will be brought in, they said.

Actually the authority for the current airlift, which brought slightly more than 1,600 orphans to the United States, expires today and apparently will be short of the 2,000 quota approved by the attorney general.

Officials made it clear that if and when it appears a new waiver is needed to accommodate additional orphans it could be arranged.

4-10-75

Los Angeles



# 3,000 to 4,000 More Viet Orphans Exp

BY RICHARD L. LYONS

The Washington Post

WASHINGTON—The number of South Vietnamese orphans to be brought to the United States for adoption probably will not exceed another 3,000 to 4,000, according to Daniel Parker, who coordinated the airlift program for the Agency for International Development.

Parker testified Tuesday before the House immigration subcommittee, here he was criticized for airlifting

more than 1,300 Vietnamese orphans to this country without consulting Congress, and before the Senate refugees subcommittee whose chairman, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), criticized the government for doing too little in the face of "the growing crisis of people in Indochina."

Parker told House members, who said they had been deluged with phone calls asking how to adopt an orphan, that private volunteer agencies who operate the adoption pro-

grams gave him the 3,000-to-4,000 figure as an "informal estimate."

AID has repeatedly announced that all the orphans that have arrived here in the past week and those awaiting flights had already been scheduled for placement in American homes—before the current crisis erupted. This had been done through private adoption and welfare organizations. The agency has also requested that Americans interested in adopting Vietnamese orphans should

## ected in U.S.

contact one of these organizations—not the government.

The government's only role in the orphan evacuation program was to provide air transportation last week when the collapse of much of South Vietnam crowded Saigon orphanages to the point that private agencies felt some children being processed by them for adoption should be taken out immediately.

Parker assured both subcommittees that every effort is being made to

reunite Vietnamese children with relatives or in foster homes in their native land. They are sent to the United States or other countries for adoption only as a "last resort," he said.

Rep. Joshua Eilberg (D-Pa.), subcommittee chairman, said he understood there were 800,000 or more orphans in South Vietnam.

Parker replied that the only figures he had seen were of 17,000 to 20,000 children in orphanages. Some of them have parents who cannot care for them, he said. Parker apologized for not consulting Eilberg's subcommittee, explaining that as head of the

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government's foreign aid program, he has been used to talking with the Foreign Affairs Committee and forgot about the Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on immigration.

Parker replied "absolutely not" to a question about a report that the orphan airlift was intended to drum up public support in this country for more military aid to South Vietnam, which appears to be slipping into Communist control.

4-9-75

Los Angeles



# Last 300 Orphans in Baby Lift Arrive

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Nearly 300 Vietnamese refugee children arrived at the Presidio Tuesday, the last of the major orphan airlifts ordered by President Ford.

A chartered Overseas National Airways DC-10 jetliner landed at Travis Air Force Base, 45 miles away, earlier in the day. A convoy of 14 buses brought the children to the 6th Army Presidio orphan reception center.

Nineteen children were immediately hospitalized, bringing to nearly 100 the number of infants under medical care. Only three or four of the 100 children are acutely ill, said Dr. Alex

Stalcup, the supervising physician at the refugee center.

He said the 19 children who were hospitalized Tuesday had common ailments and none was seriously ill.

Hundreds of volunteers, including doctors, took charge of the children as they left the plane.

About 70 escorts and medical personnel accompanied the children on the day-long flight from Saigon. There were 302 children originally aboard the flight, but some were left in Honolulu for medical treatment.

More than 1,700 children have now been airlifted from war torn South

Vietnam. Many already have been sent to new homes in the United States and other countries. Some have been hospitalized for treatment of various medical disorders and some have been sent to institutions in America, Canada and Britain for further processing.

Meanwhile, an outpouring of public concern over the orphans resulted in a continuing flood of queries to adoption and welfare agencies.

Although no official word has come from Saigon authorities on the number of children who will be permitted to leave in future airlifts, several

American citizens and organizations were continuing plans to evacuate more youngsters.

Most of the children are being allowed to enter the United States under special emergency procedures, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service said.

Saul Isenstein, an immigration service assistant commissioner, said much of the paper work that normally would accompany the entry of Vietnamese into the United States would be completed after the children's arrival.

As Americans accepted youngsters into their homes and made plans to evacuate more orphans, Switzerland's three major humanitarian organizations criticized the operations and said that the Vietnamese considered them "an abduction of children."

4-9-75  
Los Angeles



4-8-75

April 8, 1975

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# Babylift continues

By JOHN M. LEIGHTY  
United Press International

Patrick, 5, and Michael, 6, arrived in Hudson Falls, N.Y., and one quickly asked: "Are there any VC here?"

"I told them you can run and play here and not worry about the Viet Cong," said Nora Collins, who with her husband, Robert, have adopted the boys.

At least 1,200 war orphans from South Vietnam, most of them infants, are in the process of beginning a new life with American parents.

Thousands of other children were waiting in Saigon for flights to the United States and other countries. Their fate was in doubt today because of a 24-hour curfew and the sealing off of Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Airport following the bombing of the presidential palace.

An Overseas National Airways flight of 302 refugee children winged toward a mid-day touchdown at Travis AFB. It had been preceded Monday night by an Air Force jet carrying 65 orphans.

About 20 per cent of the infants who have arrived so far in Northern California needed treatment for dehydration, diarrhea and other minor disorders that resulted from the 26-hour, 10,000-mile flight from their homeland.

"There have been no rare or bizarre or tropical diseases among the orphans," said Dr. S. Alex Stalcup, who was one of the many volunteer doctors working with the arrivals at a converted Army garage in San Francisco's Presidio.

What we have found is the

garden variety of illnesses, nothing different from what you'd find in the family pediatricians' office."

Most of the children were being processed through the Presidio within 24 hours so as to be united with their new families as quickly as possible.

Only one of the 16 hospitalized children who arrived on a weekend Seattle flight was in serious condition Monday, said Dr. Stephen Rice of Children's Orthopedic Hospital.

He said the infant had noninfectious bacterial meningitis. Other babies who were thought to have had chicken pox were found instead to have scabies and at least one child might have syphilis, he said. The children were being held in isolation from other patients.

There was much happiness and some disappointments during the children's arrivals throughout the country.

In Detroit, one woman burst into tears when told the child assigned to her hadn't arrived. At the same airport, Tamara McKay, 6, sang and danced to a bright red station wagon because she had a new brother, Lam Thach Huyuh.

"We got a little boy! We got a little boy!" she said of Lam, who at age 5 was one of the older children airlifted out of Saigon.

Actor Yul Brynner and his wife, Jacqueline, were in their Boston home when word arrived that their adopted Vietnamese girl had landed

(Continued on Back Page)

# THE PRESS

The Redwood Empire

SANTA ROSA, CALIF.

## Babylift

(Continued from Page 1)  
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"I'm going to be a father once again," he said. "We're overjoyed. We're very happy."

In Piedmont, Calif., an 11-year-old blind Vietnamese girl, Thuy, became the 18th child of Robert and Dorothy Debolt.

Mrs. Debolt called their new child a "beautiful, beautiful

little girl," and said the family is now awaiting the arrival of a 19th family member, Lee, 13, a Vietnamese boy suffering from polio.

Virginia Thorsen, Salt Lake City, served as an escort on one of the airlifts and said it was both a happy and sad experience.

"I'll never forget it in my whole life; that's for sure."

## Procedure changing on adopting orphans

Adoption procedures are being modified in an effort to accommodate families considering taking Vietnamese orphans into their homes.

Just how the procedures will evolve and when they'll be announced is still unknown. Marcy Clausen, Sonoma County Chapter, Friends of Children of Vietnam, asked the public to stop calling her for now.

Persons interested in adoption information and applications must contact the California Department of Health, Intercounty Adoption Section, 744 P St., Sacramento, Calif.

Families should realize most of the children arriving from Vietnam have been placed and are headed for their new homes. It isn't known how many additional children will be available for placement in California.

health officials will announce requirements as changed along with a list of all licensed agencies in South Vietnam involved with adoption.

Mrs. Clausen said Friends of Children of Vietnam, Sonoma County Chapter, will be holding open meetings as soon as reliable information is available, perhaps in a week or two.

She asked persons not to call her number because of a necessity to keep her telephone line open for overseas calls.

Meanwhile, there is a continuing need for volunteers to help the orphan airlift at Presidio of San Francisco.

Needed are nurses and other medical personnel, persons to travel on buses in a one-to-one relationship with the children, child care help at the Presidio and persons to help shuttle sup-



and one quickly asked: "Are there any VC here?"

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## Mother in Tearful Search Finds Joy at End of Line

BY DAVE SMITH  
Times Staff Writer

With growing anxiety and eyes that finally began puddling with worry, Donna Mosher peered at each of the tiny faces, looking for the one that would be hers.

She had looked at all 26, she was sure, but maybe she had miscounted? "Should we look again?" she asked her husband, Steve. "He's got to be here."

But she had miscounted, and the last boy was the one she sought—Huy Le Hoeng, 19 months, soon to be known as Shawn Joseph Mosher. The new mother wrapped him in a quilt and cuddled him against the wind.

The child, Mrs. Mosher's first, was one of 26 Vietnamese orphans who arrived Monday in Los Angeles to be placed with American adoptive parents.

The Moshers and five other couples,

all members of Family Ministries, an interdenominational Christian agency, awaited their children with nervous chitchat as first one and then a second delay was announced in the San Francisco-Los Angeles flight.

The flight was chartered via Western Airlines by World Vision International—another interdenominational Christian agency—which operates child care and relief programs in 30 nations.

All 26 children are from its World Vision New Life Baby Home in Saigon. The facility is an intensive care home that takes in severely injured and seriously malnourished children. Some return, after treatment, to other Vietnamese orphanages, while others are kept at the World Vision

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Los Angeles

## Mother's Frantic Search Turns to Joy

Continued from Third Page  
home, as had been all 26 of Monday's arrivals.

Of the 26, seven already were assigned to homes through Family Ministries of Whittier.

The biggest winners of the day, aside from the children, were Barry and Laurie Peek of Whittier, who welcomed twin sons. The 21-month-old brothers will be renamed Joshua James and Matthew Aaron.

Peek, a plumber, said he and his wife prayed about the decision "and we agreed. Then she suggested twins, and I prayed some more, and I said no. Then I saw a picture of the babies, and that was it . . ."

An observer noted, "The power of

prayer sure is strong, huh?"

"Yeah," said Peek. "Lot of good it did me, after that picture."

At the Lake Avenue Congregational Church in Pasadena, where the children were taken for processing, Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Houshin of Panorama City cuddled their adopted son, Mike, 3½, oldest of the arriving youngsters.

"He's a live wire, I'm told," said Mrs. Houshin, 29. "He's been going to preschool and knows some English. He says he wanted to come to the United States."

"It's been a long wait, more than a year," said Houshin, 32, also a plumber. "We wanted a companion for our son."

The son, Jon, 8, looked at his new brother and smiled uncertainly.

Other children were adopted Monday by Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Bankester of Arcadia, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Brown of Placentia and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Reucker of Fullerton.

The children arrived Sunday in San Francisco, accompanied from Saigon by two employes and a volunteer from World Vision. The flight had departed with 28 children, but two became ill in flight and were left in Manila and Honolulu.

The 19 not already assigned to adoptive parents will be placed in temporary homes by Family Ministries and ultimately placed with some-



April 8, 1975

63

# Biggest orphan flight: 302

The largest group of orphans, yet to be brought out of war-torn Vietnam was due here today.

adults caring for the children, some of whom were calm and patient, some frightened.

There were 302 youngsters aboard the chartered Overseas National Airways DC-10, the Air Force said. Of these 190 were under a year old; 112 were between 1 and 10.

When the plane landed at Honolulu it "reeked with dirty diapers," according to Steve Wilson, Associated Press writer who was aboard.

Ninety-three escorts and four medical technicians were with the huge plane-load, which took off this morning from Hawaii for Travis Air Force Base.

He said the adult escorts' patience was about exhausted after the nine-hour flight from the Philippines. Wet clothes hung from the overhead racks. Older children scampered about the plane, some babies cried, others slept.

Volunteers at the Presidio in San Francisco, where a

"At least these kids are getting a chance at freedom," said Capt. Tom Patterson, 53. "I'm just glad we can do something to help the Vietnamese children."

"You're all on a guilt trip," said a Vietnamese woman, and spoiled a rally for more babylifts. Page 2.

A new contingent of 65 youngsters arrived last night, were braced for the new arrivals.

Patterson spoke with feeling. His son, a Marine, was killed in Quang Tri Province of South Vietnam before the United States pulled out.

One of the children has pneumonia, according to a medical report from Honolulu.

"If we can do something good by taking these kids home, I'm all for it," added Elsie Beckham of Cincinnati, who held one infant in her arms while trying to look after three others in boxes on the seats.

Others have various minor illnesses, but generally they're in good condition, said Lt. Col. Jack Brattan, Army physician.

It was no picnic for the

"They should have done something about these ba-



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bies earlier," she said. "Neither our government nor Vietnam recognized the problem of these children, especially those of American fathers."

go to American mama. She say Viet Cong come and kill me. My mama Vietnamese, but my daddy he American."

An 8-year-old refugee, Nguyen Thi Kim Ly, said, "My Vietnamese mama say

At the Presidio, where the children are being moved out to adoptive homes over the country as fast as possible, most were responding well to the ministrations of volunteers and physicians.

"Almost all the kids have perked up and are looking pretty good," said Dr. Alex Stalcup. "They looked pretty droopy when they arrived. Many have what we call orphan syndrome. They are withdrawn and depressed, and the short-term loving we can give won't help.

"They need years of loving, and that's why we brought them here and that's what they'll get."

## 'They're all such good eaters'

# Kids come back for more

By K. Connie Kang

Holding yellow paper bowls and spoons, the Vietnamese orphans kept returning for more rice:

"It's been like this all day," said a soldier serving rice to about 25 children at a makeshift playroom at the Presidio last night. "They

were the most delicious meal they had ever had.

"These children have taught me how selfish I've been," said Robin Kane, a student at Catherine Branson High School in Ross, who has been taking care of the youngsters for the past two days.

One girl who appeared to be about eight years old had her first orange last night.

At first she didn't know quite how to eat it. She studied the fruit for a moment, then dug her teeth into it with a big smile on her face.



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rice to about 25 children at a  
makeshift playroom at the  
Presidio last night. "They're  
all such good eaters."

By American standards  
their meal of rice, soy sauce  
and cherry jello seemed  
meager, but the children  
smiled broadly when they  
went up to the table for  
more rice.

And they ate it as if it

were the most delicious  
meal they had ever had.

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taught me how selfish I've  
been," said Robin Kane, a  
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on High School in Ross,  
who has been taking care of  
the youngsters for the past  
two days.

"Look what they've all  
been through," she said, as  
she helped feed a small girl  
her bowl of rice.

Many of the youngsters in  
the room bore the marks of  
the war in their thin faces  
and bodies.

One girl who appeared to  
be about eight years old had  
her first orange last night.

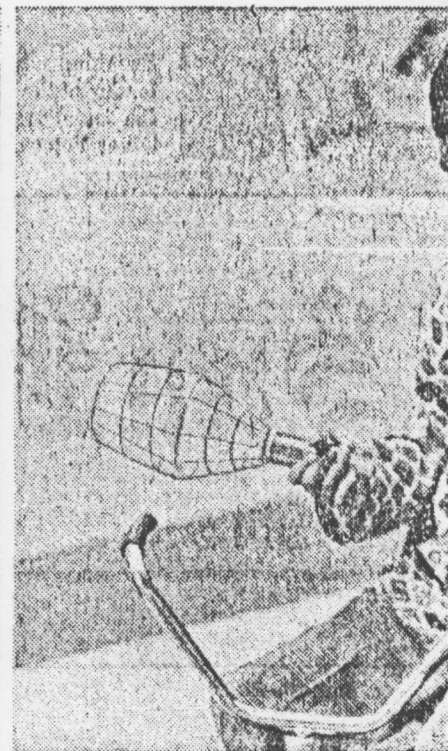
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# ORPHANS

Page 2—S.H. Examiner

☆ Tues., Apr. 8, 1975



Orphans' first concern was eating, many took second and third helpings, then came time



# Last Flight on Its Way in Operation Baby Lift

BY DAVID LAMB  
Times Staff Writer

SAIGON—The last group of a total of more than 1,200 Vietnamese orphans destined for adoption under President Ford's Operation Baby Lift roared away Monday in a U.S. Air Force jet which had arrived hours earlier carrying war supplies for the Saigon government.

Too bewildered to cry and too scared to smile, the 110 children, ranging in age from 2 weeks to 6 years, were carried or led aboard the droop-winged C-141 cargo jet, its four revved-up engines already whining in anticipation of their arrival.

Their departure ended, temporarily at least, an accelerated program marked by drama and tragedy that has brought responses from parents around the world wanting to adopt the innocent victims of Vietnam's endless war.

Dr. Phan Quang Dan, deputy premier for social welfare, said, "The large operation has ended. From now on, the orphans will leave in smaller groups."

"We will need now a minimum of organization and investigation before we can agree to let more children out of the country," Dan told a news conference. "We want to avoid tragedy."

The unofficial airlift began last Wednesday when World Airways Please Turn to p.

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President Ed Daly, who wears a pistol on his right hip and a bowie knife on his left, thundered out of Tan Son Nhut Airport without clearance from the tower. Two days later tragedy struck an Air Force C-5A Galaxy which crashed for undetermined reasons, killing upwards of 150 orphans on board. Forty young survivors of that crash left Saigon safely Saturday on another Air Force plane.

When the French lost their Indochina war in 1954, all Vietnamese children sired by Frenchmen, whether born in or out of wedlock, were entitled to French citizenship. Thousands went to France, where they received free education. The United States has no similar blanket program although the Catholic Relief Service, which coordinated the baby lift program, gave top evacuation priority to American-blooded children for fear of North Vietnamese reprisals against them.

An extensive nationwide survey taken by CRS just before the latest Communist offensive showed there were 17,500 children in South Vietnam's 120 registered orphanages. Of these, about 8,400 were without both parents, 5,000 were only fatherless, 1,800 only motherless and 2,200 had both parents. (The parents had relinquished their children for varying economic and social reasons). The registered orphans included 632 with white American blood and 312 with black American blood.

"We want to get all these babies out," said Sister Kateri as she headed for the orphanage to round up the last of the 1,500. "In Ban Me Thout, we've got first-hand reports that the first night after the Viet Cong came in, all the American-blooded babies were killed and those that were old enough were turned into supply bearers."

By the time Sister Kateri arrived at the two-story villa-styled orphanage near Tan Son Nhut, the scorching afternoon sun had forced the temperature to a breathless 90 degrees and the dozen or so 6-year-olds stood silently in the shade of a stone wall, their faces reflecting that frightened uncertainty of a child headed for his first day of school.

"They're too mixed up to feel anything but confusion," said one of the 13 volunteer Americans who would join a Philippine doctor and three Catholic nurses on the trip to California. Neighbors, shoeless and sweating, peered down from second-story balconies at the milling group in the orphanage courtyard. An elderly woman—the aunt of one of the departing children—wailed loudly, then hunkered in the dirt street outside the courtyard and sobbed into a soiled handkerchief. A bearded Catholic priest, Father John Mergenhen, stood nearby, reading the manifested names.

"Phan Thi Mai Hoa . . . Vo Thi Bach Hoa . . . Phung Vi . . . Nguyen Anh Sang . . ."

As each name was called, the sisters checked the white identification tag—like those used by hospital patients—on the child's right wrist, then brought him to one of the two black and white buses with grenade-proof meshing over the windows, buses that once were used to shuttle GIs around Saigon.

The huge Air Force jet was waiting, the hands of Air Force sergeants reached out to lift each child into the crew door.

"Please may I carry one to the plane?" asked Dr. Dan, the deputy prime minister of South Vietnam. He was given the last and smallest child, a 2-week-old girl—the 1,500th orphan to leave for the United States.

In 15 minutes flat, the jaw-like rear cargo door and the crew door were latched shut and the giant aircraft moved across the taxiway. The pilot, Lt. Col. Lewis Like, coaxed it into full throttle and with a high-pitched scream, the silver jet roared down the runway.

Sister Kateri stood by the bus and followed it with her eyes until it was a tiny speck disappearing in the cloudless sky.

"Well done, God," she finally said quietly.

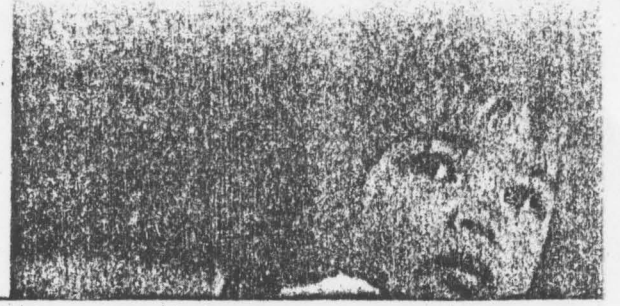
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D, E, G



# ONKITE



Mattresses were used instead of beds so that small children wouldn't roll off.





# Hundreds Offer Laps, Love to Orphans

BY DARYL LEMBKE

Times Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—The arrival of hundreds of Vietnamese orphans in the United States appeared to be bringing out the very best in some Americans Sunday.

Volunteers who went to San Francisco International Airport on buses to carry back infants for temporary tender loving care at the Army Presidio here have already acquired a nickname. They are "the laps."

President Ford himself carried two infants to waiting buses during a rainstorm here Saturday night, then held one child on his own lap while he fed it liquid formula from a bottle.

One doctor, noting that Mr. Ford was himself an orphan, raised by adoptive parents, said he thought he saw tears in the President's eyes.

After the incident, 313 volunteer "laps" carried as many babies into the city.

Forty-seven of the babies, including several in serious condition because of dehydration from diarrhea, were sent by ambulance to various hospitals for intensive treatment by doctors who volunteered their services.

The other orphans were bedded down in Harmon Hall at the Presidio. The children, most of them under six months of age, were gradually being sent out to all parts of the country to meet their adoptive parents.

Meanwhile, the swiftly moving airlift went on. A jetliner landed in Seattle early Sunday with 407 orphans aboard, the largest group thus far. Two planes carrying a total of 136 small children landed at Travis Air Force Base, 50 miles northeast of San Francisco, where the first American prisoners of war returned two years ago. Another flight was reported en route to Vancouver, B.C., and additional flights to Travis were expected to arrive Tuesday.

At the Presidio, Harmon Hall, normally an armory, looked Sunday like the world's largest partitionless nursery. The infants goo-gooed, squawled and gurgled on 120 mattresses, each under the watchful and loving eyes of its own attendant.

Nurses and physicians hustled about and at one end of the auditorium, a mountain of highly unusual supplies for an armory was piled on tables: formula bottles, rubber nipples, talcum powder and disposable diapers.

Some of "the laps" who had gone out to meet the plane 15 hours earlier were still on duty with their charges at noon Sunday.

One of these was Pfc. Judith Ann Bell, 21, who is stationed at the Presidio and is taking nursing training at its Letterman Hospital.

She went aboard the big Pan American 747 Saturday night picked up little Ian, about four months old, and stayed with him all night and most of Sunday. She caught only about a half hour of sleep during that period. Why was she giving up her weekend time before plunging back into her hospital duties at 6 a.m. today?

"It's in my blood," she said. "I love children and I love nursing. Everybody pitched in. All you have to do is holler (at the makeshift nursery) and someone's there."

Wyane Eisenhart, 28, a spokesman for a Santa Rosa group of Vietnam veterans, Flower of the Dragon, which has been donating its services for clerical functions, said he had managed to get seven hours sleep since the airlift began Wednesday.

Asked about criticism that the orphans, even though abandoned in South Vietnam, shouldn't be wrenched loose from their Asian culture and plopped down in another country, Eisenhart replied:

"If they were scooping these kids off the street of Saigon, that would be different. But we're dealing with an immediate crisis in the lives of these children. I don't know what their fate would be if left in Vietnam."

Terry McLaughlin, 28, another member of the Dragon group, has been working long hours on keeping

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Continued

# VIETNAM ORPHANS

**Continued from Third Page:**

the pipeling of supplies for the orphans flowing into the Presidio. Is the airlift unnecessary, he was asked, an overreaction to the advances of the Viet Cong?

"Man, I'm not concerned about that," said McLaughlin. "All I know is there are children here with extremely beautiful eyes, and that's enough."

Army specialist fifth-class Edward Villanueva, 24, who is of Hawaiian and Filipino descent and is a volunteer cook for the orphans, said the

airlift is a good thing. His skin is dark, not unlike many of the orphans. Did he think it wrong to bring an Asian baby to the United States?

"I seem to be doing all right," said Villanueva with a grin.

Six bleary-eyed physicians, exhausted from setting up emergency treatment for the new arrivals, held a press conference Sunday to appeal for the volunteer help of more pediatricians.

They said that although 200 physi-

cians and 200 nurses had already volunteered, the continued arrivals today and through the week would wear everyone out without more help.

Dr. Alex Stalcup of The UC medical center here and director of emergency pediatric services for the orphans coming to the Presidio, painted a bleak picture of the infants' ordeal in flying here aboard cargo planes.

He said that on the flight which President Ford met Saturday night, a shortage of fluids had developed, causing severe dehydration among the infants already suffering from diarrhea. The 313 children aboard that

flight included the 100 who survived a crash of another orphan airlift outside of Saigon Thursday.

Stalcup said some of these survivors were in discomfort when they landed Saturday night because their stitches had become infected. Several others were in serious condition because of head injuries.

In answer to a question, he said that several of the children were near death when lifted into ambulances upon their arrival. He added, however, that all would probably survive.

Stalcup said that even among the 250 taken to the Presidio, about 125

"by American standards should be in hospitals now."

Stalcup said that President Ford seemed "very moved" when he went aboard the plane that brought the orphans.

"He saw an incredible scene of sick infants, an exhausted staff, infants stacked in boxes and children running up and down the aisle," said Stalcup.

He added that although he had misgivings about the political aspects of the President's participation in the arrival, he was impressed with the chief executive's concern for the children.

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Mon., Apr. 7, 1975 - Part I

"The President asked, 'Am I in your way?' Stalcup said. 'I handed him an infant, and he said, 'I don't want to get in the way.'"

Dr. Fred Stark, chief of the infectious disease service at Letterman Hospital, said that the President sat down in a bus with the dehydrated baby to feed it liquid formula.

"I thought the President had tears in his eyes," said Stark. "Because of the fact that he was an orphan himself, I'm sure he identified with these children."

A2



4-6-75

# Hundreds of orphans flown

AIGON (UPI) — Airliners stocked with pers, milk and hot dogs Saturday flew Vietnamese orphans in record numbers from the r zone to the United States, Britain, Canada J Australia. Below them lay the smouldering eckage of Friday's tragic start to Operation bylift.

The second of three West Coast-bound liners carrying homeless Vietnamese ldren, including survivors of a Saigon save-babies plane crash, landed in San ancisco Saturday night with President Ford d his wife on hand to welcome them. It rried 320 children.

ord entered the big Pan American Airways but his wife, Betty, refrained from contact th the children because some of them had

Creagh Gemmell, a registered nurse and daughter of Press Democrat Family Section editor Roby Gemmell, is aboard an orphan transport scheduled to arrive at noon today at Travis Air Force Base. She phoned from the Phillipines enroute today.

chicken pox. The First Lady is under post-cancer chemotherapy which destroys her immunity to such diseases. She watched the arrival from afar.

One of the attending physicians said the President was in no danger from the chicken pox. Dr. William Lukash, the White House physician, would not allow Mrs. Ford close to the children.

A dozen white-coated doctors were the first to enter the plane dubbed "Clipper Rainbow"

Nineteen Army buses and five ambulances were provided to carry the bewildered children to the Army facility to undergo physical examinations and processing for immigration

The first of three West Coastbound jetliners carrying homeless Vietnamese children, including survivors of a crash near Saigon, landed in San Francisco Saturday night with 18 children aboard.

The Pan American Airways 707 landed at 5:50 p.m. PDT. The children had been flown out of South Vietnam Wednesday but were delayed for two days in Guam because their plane developed mechanical trouble. The craft landed in Honolulu, but all the passengers were

transferred to the 707, again because of mechanical problems.

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One of the new parents was Mark Bahti, 24, a Tucson, Ariz., Indian arts and crafts shop owner, who snapped pictures of his daughter, Kim, 19 months as she was carried off the plane.

Kim is the daughter of an American sergeant and Vietnamese woman. Bahti said his wife was waiting at home. He said they have been trying for two years to adopt a Vietnamese child.

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## THE PRESS DEMOCRAT

The Redwood Empire's Leading Newspaper

25 cents

SANTA ROSA, CALIF., SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1975

### Hundreds of orphans

(Continued from Page 1A)

as well as 112 civilian refugees to Clark Air Base in the Phillipines, on route to the United States.

In the New York City metropolitan area, operators of six shopping centers joined the Friends for Children of Vietnam in a two-week fund drive aimed at aiding the orphans.

"Its a terrific thing they're doing and it's bound to be a great help," said Lawrence Anderer, vice president of the Rockville chapter of the childrens agency. "The money is desperately needed and for more than just evacuating orphans."

He said additional funds were needed to

provide temporary foster care, transportation from ports of entry, medical expenses and the costs of adoptions.

A British Midlands Airways 707 jet chartered by the London Daily Mail newspaper left London Saturday with five doctors, six nurses and 19 newsmen and cameramen to pick up more orphans.

Still another 62 orphans from Vietnam and Cambodia landed Saturday in Hong Kong aboard a Canadian Air Force C130 Hercules transport. The children, 40 Vietnamese and 22 Cambodians ranging in age from 4 weeks to 2 years, were flown out the Montreal-based Family for Children.

Aboard one of the flights that landed at Clark Field were American civilians, wives and

Vietnam. It was scheduled to arrive in Seattle at 11:10 p.m. EDT.

On board were a doctor, eight nurses, diapers, 1,000 bottles of milk and a plentiful supply of hotdogs.

"None of these children will lack a home," said Wink Guthrie of the Holt Agency.

Half the children were bound for adoptive parents in the Chicago and New York areas, and the rest will be housed in Seattle until they are picked up or delivered to new parents on the West Coast.

A few hours later, another Pan Am 747 left with 321 orphans.

In addition, five U.S. Air Forces C141 Starlifter Transports flew another 141 orphans

(Continued on Back Page)



# s of orphans flown to U.S.

mmell, a registered nurse of Press Democrat Family Roby Gemmell, is aboard transport scheduled to arrive at Travis Air Force Base on the Phillipines enroute

he First Lady is under post-therapy which destroys her rich diseases. She watched the attending physicians said the in no danger from the chicken am Lukash, the White House d not allow Mrs. Ford close to

A dozen white-coated doctors were the first to enter the plane dubbed "Clipper Rainbow."

Nineteen Army buses and five ambulances were provided to carry the bewildered children to the Army facility to undergo physical examinations and processing for immigration.

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Kim is the daughter of an American sergeant and Vietnamese woman. Bahti said his wife was waiting at home. He said they have been trying for two years to adopt a Vietnamese child.

"We decided to start our family by adopting an orphan," he said.

Other jets ferried Americans, Canadians, French, West Germans, Belgians, Danes, Dutchmen and Swiss citizens from this increasingly frightened capital.

The United States Operation Babylift carried almost 900 orphans Saturday, some of them survivors of the crash of a U.S. Air Force C-5 Galaxy transport on Friday's inaugural flight. Of the 319 persons aboard, including 243 orphans, 178 were killed.

A Pan American World Airways 747 jet, chartered by the Holt Children's Agency of Eugene, Ore., left with 409 orphans—the biggest mercy flight yet of youngsters out of

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Aboard one of the flights that landed at Clark



# 1,000 ORPHANS DUE IN U.S. TODAY

Continued from First Page

Those youngsters arriving Saturday and today were on planes bound for San Francisco, Seattle and possibly Travis Air Force Base near Fairfield, Calif.

Both jumbo jets were chartered from Pan American World Airways. One—carrying 321 children—was to arrive at San Francisco International Airport at 9:30 p.m. Saturday. This is the plane the Fords were scheduled to meet.

The other—carrying 408 orphans—was due to arrive at Seattle International Airport at 12:01 a.m. today.

The third civilian airlift—also on Pan American—carried 18 children aboard a regularly scheduled flight due to arrive in San Francisco at 5:40 p.m. Saturday.

Military spokesmen would not specify where and when the two Air Force jets carrying orphans would arrive. One plane was reportedly carrying 31 Vietnamese infants and was headed for Travis AFB.

The other—the number of its occupants unknown—may have been headed for San Francisco International Airport.

The Seattle-bound plane, which also carried 60 adult escorts, was chartered by Holt Children's Service of Eugene Ore. and was not a part of the orphan evacuation ordered Wednesday night by President Ford.

More than half the children aboard the plane were under 2 years old. The escorts included a doctor and eight nurses. Supplies aboard the flight included bassinets, diapers, 1,000 bottles filled with milk—and a plentiful supply of hot dogs, a spokesman said.

The Pan Am flight to San Francisco carrying 321 orphans was chartered by Robert Macauley of New Caanan, Conn.—with \$251,000 of his own money.

The plane carried 30 physicians and nurses to care for the children aboard, whose adoptions have been arranged by Friends for All Children, an agency with headquarters in Boulder Colo.

Macauley, who is president of the New York-based Shoeshine Boys Foundation, said the agency approached him late Friday and asked if he could raise the money needed for the flight.

He said they told him they needed an answer as soon as possible. Macauley returned 15 minutes later with a quarter of a million dollars out of his own pocket.

"They asked me to help," he told reporters. "When you're dealing with lives of human beings, there is no choice."

The Shoeshine Boys Foundation sponsors 11 orphanages in Saigon. Macauley said he doubted they would ever know what happened to those orphans.

"We've got to raise more money to get kids out of there," he added. "I fear the worst if we don't..."

Meanwhile, California officials have drafted emergency regulations to speed up state adoption procedures in case some of the orphans do not have homes even though federal spokesmen say that will not be a problem.

New regulations that would cut from nine months to one week the waiting period for parents wishing to adopt the Vietnamese children were tentatively approved in Sacramento Friday, according to Mary Sullivan, chief of the state Health Department's adoption services.

"In the event that we need to have more homes than we currently have," she said, "we can turn around and immediately do it. The child's needs are what are going to be the uppermost in our consideration."

In Los Angeles, a spokesman for the county Department of Adoptions said 281 prospective parents have committed themselves to adopting orphans if they are available for adoption.

Thousands of families have called the Los Angeles office

from throughout the nation, the spokesman said, offering their homes to the children.

The department is remaining open during the weekend to handle such requests.

Australia has opened its doors to 212 Vietnamese orphans so far and has offered to take an unlimited number if necessary.

## 'Baby Lift' Bringing 1,000 More Viet Orphans to U.S.

BY AL MARTINEZ and KATHY BURKE

Times Staff Writers

More than 1,000 Vietnamese orphans were to arrive Saturday and today in California and Washington state as part of America's massive "Operation Babylift."

President and Mrs. Ford announced they would fly to San Francisco to meet one of the planes.

The Fords were scheduled to leave Palm Springs, where they are vacationing, aboard Air Force One at 8 p.m. Saturday to welcome the Vietnamese youngsters.

Forty-two of the infants were survivors of the jet cargo plane crash Friday near Saigon that took about 200 lives. All are headed for new homes with new parents in the United States.

Two chartered Boeing 747 jumbo jets and two Air Force C-141s roared skyward from Tan Son Nhut airbase after tearful farewells between the orphans and those who had been caring for them in war-shattered South Vietnam.

Another 18 children were aboard a

fifth plane, a commercial flight, carrying them to the U.S.

Even as the flights left Saigon, investigators were still sifting wreckage and hunting bodies in the rice paddy where a C-5A Galaxy crashed with 243 aboard. It was the second-worst air tragedy in U.S. aviation history.

Adoption agencies across the United States were gearing up to provide homes for all of the youngsters orphaned by the renewed warfare raging across South Vietnam.

The response from potential adoptive parents has been phenomenal, a federal government spokesman said.

The Agency for International Development in Washington, D.C., which is directing the \$2 million airlift ordered by President Ford, said it has been inundated with calls and is now telling inquirers there are no more children available for adoption.

About 2,000 orphans are scheduled to be brought to the United States.

Please Turn to Page 24, Col. 1

4-6-75  
Los Angeles



# Saigon halts, then resumes orphan airlift

4-7-76

66

SAIGON (UPI) — The Saigon government said today that the "Operation Babylift" will go on. Vietnamese orphans will be allowed to fly out of the country to their homes in the United States and other countries. Prime Minister Phan Dan announced the resumption of the evacuation of orphans only hours after it was

American refugee workers and Australian Prime Minister E. Gough Whitlam. Whitlam said the Australian embassy in Saigon was told by Dan that the quota of orphans for emergency evacuation from South Vietnam had been filled. There was no present intention to agree to additional blanket waivers for bulk (Continued on Back Page)

30

said the government would make sure all orphans of the beleaguered nation would be adopted.

The resumption of President Nixon's emergency babylift program after pressure from the United States, Australia and other countries directly involved in the evacuation — was announced by the Saigon government, embassy sources said.

The break in the evacuation of four C141 Starlifter jets carrying 65 Vietnamese orphans from Saigon to Clark Air Base in the Philippines.

The next flight of the planes carrying 65 orphans was scheduled to leave for Travis Air Force Base in California, with a stopover in Honolulu.

The halt in the babylift, in which about 1,400 babies have been evacuated to the United States and 200 to Australia, Canada and Britain, was disclosed by



## Safe at last

Travis Air Force Base was a bee hive of excitement, joy and bewilderment as orphans from war-torn Vietnam disembarked from the airliner which brought them to waiting adoptive parents in the United States. Among those aboard the plane was Creagh Gemmell (see photo and story above) from Santa Rosa. Press Democrat staff photographer Tim Baker





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April 7, 1975



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April 7, 1975



4-7-75

# The 18th child in their family

by K. Connie Kang

Robert and Dorothy deBolt of Piedmont now have their "18th child—a blind 11-year-old Vietnamese girl who survived last week's disastrous plane crash and arrived here Saturday night.

The girl, named Thuy, "is a beautiful, beautiful little girl," said Mrs. DeBolt.

The couple, who formed Aid to Adoption of Special Kids (AASK) after he resigned from his construction business last summer, are awaiting their 18th child, Lee, 13, a Vietnamese girl crippled by polio who also was aboard the ill-fated plane.

DeBolt said Thuy was in the lower part of the plane when it crashed "and she wasn't even scratched."

The DeBolts, who had six children of their own, earlier had adopted five Vietnamese, four Korean, one black and one Caucasian children.

On her first day in America yesterday, Thuy told one of her Vietnamese brothers, "I expected to come to America and be happy, but right now I'm sad."

When she heard the sound of an airplane overhead, she became terrified, unable to forget the airplane crash, said Tich DeBolt, 20-year-old Vietnamese boy whom the DeBolt adopted in 1968.

She loves bread, especially bologna and salami sandwiches," he said.

Thuy also loved her 7-up with her lunch yesterday, Tich said.

"I guess she never had any soft drinks before. She asked me what it was. She said she really liked

Tich said theirs may be a big family, but because everyone works hard at getting along, Thuy will have no trouble fitting in.

"We have so many children, we forget their names," said Tich. "But we don't have any trouble."

"My parents are very kind people. They always take care of disabled kids," Tich said.

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## 'A great baby-snatch'

United Press International

NEW YORK — The leader of a committee going to Paris to confer with representatives of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong said last night that the U.S. orphan airlift from beleaguered Saigon is "a great baby-snatch."

Cora Weiss, a national board member of Clergy and Laity Concerned, made the comment before board-

ing a jet to Paris. She was accompanied by representatives of Women's Strike for Peace, Protestant religious leaders and college teachers.

Asked to comment on the arrival of the orphans, Ms. Weiss said, "It is a great baby-snatch. We should send money to Vietnam so they can raise babies in their own culture. They just do not take babies away from home."

## Alaskans plan an airlift

Associated Press

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — Gov. Jay Hammond and other state leaders have joined an effort to gather pledges for \$130,000 to charter a Jumbo Jet to aid in airlifting Vietnam orphans.

Hammond called on Alaska's 10,000 state workers Saturday night to raise

\$10,000 by today. He also declared that day "Operation Orphan Airlift Day" in Alaska.

Alaska House Speaker Mike Bradner, D-Fairbanks, and State Senate President Chancy Croft, D-Anchorage, said they would "engage the support of other legislators."

## 105 orphans reach London

Associated Press

LONDON — A jetliner chartered by the London newspaper Daily Mail flew into Heathrow Airport last night with 105 Vietnamese orphans.

Dozens of British couples who have applied to adopt the babies were on hand for the arrival of the Boeing 707 with its cargo of children ranging in age from 3 months to 10 years.

Nurse Elizabeth Nam b, one of the medical team that treated the orphans during the 8,500-mile flight from Saigon, told newsmen: "But for this flight, 50 per cent of these children would have been dead in a few weeks. They could not have survived in Vietnam."

Doctors said two babies had pneumonia, all were dehydrated and most were suffering from malnutrition.

## He's happy to have a family

United Press International

CHICAGO — Dr. James Steiner and his family from West Liberty, Ohio, met their newest family member yesterday, a handsome 8-year-old who said he is "very happy to be in the U.S. and to have a family."

Matthew Ray, as he is now known, was one of 76 South

Vietnamese orphans to land in Chicago to meet their new parents. He's studied English, but his response came through an interpreter.

Matt now goes to West Liberty, a community of 1,500 where Steiner practices medicine, to live with the Steiners and their three teen-aged children.



4-6-75

# Ford's greeting for 319 Viet orphans in S.F.

## 500 Vietnam orphans flown here by tonight

—From Page 1  
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Two Air Force C-141 Star-  
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A Pan American official  
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The orphans aboard the  
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through Holt International

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The plane was crammed  
with bassinets, diapers, bot-  
tles and food including hot  
dogs. Many of the escorts  
carried infants in their arms  
for most of the flight.

At the Presidio, Army offi-  
cials said they were ready to  
handle up to 700 children.

On hand are 7,886 bottles  
of formula, at least 10,000  
disposable diapers, 2,440 cot-  
ton tipped swabs and 750  
cotton balls, 1,440 aspirin ta-  
blets, gallons of baby pow-  
der, ointment by the bushel,  
toothpaste and towels.

In Saigon, as the massive  
"Operation Babylift" went  
into high gear early Satur-  
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happy.

Vietnamese foster families  
— many of whom had to  
give up their youngsters to  
American families — wept  
openly as the toddlers were  
loaded aboard

President and Mrs. Ford  
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America last night at San  
Francisco International Air-  
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The President and First  
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the Pan American Airways  
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After the White House  
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It was not known what ef-  
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p.m.

Aboard the chartered jet  
were 319 Vietnamese chil-  
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# 900 Vietnam orphans flown here by tonight

—From Page 1  
Red Cross. About 100 mattresses covered the concrete floor of "orphan central" for the tired flood of young refugees.

Stacks of baby bottles, soybean-based baby formula, fresh fruit, gelatin and rice also awaited the orphans, she said.

The Pan American jet was the second to land last night at San Francisco International with Vietnamese orphans. A twice delayed regularly scheduled Pan Am jet carrying 18 Vietnamese youngsters arrived shortly after 5 p.m.

The plane was grounded in Guam and Hawaii with mechanical troubles. In Hawaii, the 18 orphans and the other passengers spent Friday night in a hotel.

Virtually all the orphans on both planes have already been adopted by American parents, said a spokesman for Friends For All Children, the private volunteer group sponsoring the children.

Meanwhile, a number of prominent San Francisco businessmen have formed a non-profit corporation called Orphans Airlift which will accept donations from around the country to help pay the cost of flying more parentless Vietnamese children to the United States.

San Francisco real estate magnate Walter Shorenstein was named chairman of the group.

The number of Vietnam-

ese orphans reaching California is expected to exceed 900 by tonight with the planned arrival of three more plane loads of refugees at Travis Air Force Base, near Fairfield, this afternoon and evening.

Two Air Force C-141 Starlifters and an Overseas National Airways DC-10, with perhaps 500 orphans, were scheduled to arrive at Travis today.

Another chartered Pan Am jet was scheduled to touch down at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport at midnight last night carrying 409 orphans and 73 nurses, doctors and escorts.

A Pan American official said he believed the passenger load — including many tiny infants — was a record for a 747 jumbo jet.

The orphans aboard the Seattle-bound aircraft were adopted by families in Washington and Oregon through Holt International

Children's Services, of Eugene, Ore.

The plane was crammed with bassinets, diapers, bottles and food including hot dogs. Many of the escorts carried infants in their arms for most of the flight.

At the Presidio, Army officials said they were ready to handle up to 700 children.

On hand are 7,886 bottles of formula, at least 10,000 disposable diapers, 2,440 cotton tipped swabs and 750 cotton balls, 1,440 aspirin tablets, gallons of baby powder, ointment by the bushel, toothpaste and towels.

In Saigon, as the massive "Operation Babylift" went into high gear early Saturday, the scene was far from happy.

Vietnamese foster families — many of whom had to give up their youngsters to American families — wept openly as the toddlers were loaded aboard

President and Mrs. Ford were scheduled to welcome 319 Vietnamese orphans to America last night at San Francisco International Airport despite 14 cases of "routine" chicken pox among the young refugees.

The President and First Lady were scheduled to fly from Palm Springs to meet the Pan American Airways chartered 747 and spend about 30 minutes here before returning to southern California.

After the White House announced the last-minute presidential visit, word arrived that at least 14 of the Vietnamese children aboard the jet were suffering from chicken pox.

It was not known what effect the news of the chicken pox outbreak would have on the Fords' visit.

"The President and Mrs. Ford are going because they are deeply touched by the plight of the South Vietnamese people and especially by the thousands of innocent orphans," a White House spokesman said late yesterday.

The Fords were to leave Palm Springs airport aboard Air Force One at 8 p.m. and meet the Pan American 747 when it landed in a special area at the airport at 9:30 p.m.

Aboard the chartered jet were 319 Vietnamese children — many of mixed parentage — and 13 adult escorts. Two of the children were survivors of Friday's crash of a C-5a Air Force jet near Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport.

Also meeting the giant aircraft were platoons of Army, Red Cross and private volunteers who initiated an orphan housing program in a converted truck maintenance shop at the Presidio.

"The place is stacked with supplies," said Glenda Ganney, a spokeswoman for the

—Turn to Page 4, Col. 1



# Weary volunteers remain cheerful for their Viet waifs

By Robert Hollis

Despite their near exhaustion, the hundreds of volunteer workers at the Presidio again have opened their hearts to a large group of orphans in what may have been the last big baby lift from Vietnam.

"As far as we know, no more flights are due," said an Flannigan, spokesman for Orphans Airlift yesterday.

Almost 300 Vietnamese children and infants — some only weeks old — arrived late yesterday at the Presidio's "orphan central," where, in spite of a bomb threat, immediate medical and food needs were met.

The 200 volunteer doctors, nurses and aides waiting at Harmon Hall were evacuated about 1:15 p.m. yesterday because of a bomb threat.

Army Maj. Mike Williams told a caller to Stanford University's radio station that a bomb was set to go off in the building at 2:30. The explosive was found.

The building was empty of children at the time. Security forces around the converted truck-repair garage was stepped up, however.

Many of the workers, some of whom have worked only a week with little rest, said the children presented a sad and heart-breaking sight.

"They're mostly little darlings," said one Red Cross volunteer who asked that name not be used.

## Orphans ride big sky-bunny

CHICAGO — Vietnamese orphans, some of them riding on Playboy publisher Hugh Hefner's seven-foot circular bed, were flown to

"They're so in need of a little love and handling that they seem to grab at anyone nearby."

Dr. Alex Stalcup, chief of medical services at the orphan reception center, agreed.

"They are so sad and depressed and they form intense attachments to individuals who casually come by. If a person walks away, they are just destroyed.

"When they are consoled by somebody, they are very tender. They are the most responsive and loving kids in the world. They need to be fondled and held."

Indeed, as the 269 youngsters and babies were carried or walked off 17 buses yesterday, after a charter flight from Saigon to Travis Air Force Base, many clung to the volunteer escorts as they stared wide-eyed at the television cameras and 100 or so bystanders.

Col. James L. Stewart, chief of pediatrics at Letterman Army Hospital, said an initial check of all 269 children who got off the Overseas National Airlines DC-10 yesterday showed them to be "in very good health."

Sixteen orphans were hospitalized during a refueling stop in Honolulu.

Only three of the children had to be hospitalized at Travis. The rest will spend 24 to 36 hours at the Presidio before going on to their new American families.

All the children have been adopted, said Flannigan.

As the mass babylift appeared to be slowing yesterday, Army officials said they were relieved. Many of the volunteers have been working with a flood of children since Saturday.

In Washington, D.C., officials for the Agency for International Development

AID and State Department officials said there was an April 10 deadline for getting orphans under way from Indochina.

That deadline, imposed by the South Vietnam government, could be extended, but has not as yet.

## Babylifts will continue

United Press International  
WASHINGTON — The United States will continue to ferry orphans from South Vietnam for as long as transportation is needed, the administrator of the Agency for International Development told Congress yesterday.

Daniel Parker, whose agency has provided \$2 million so far for the orphan airlift, said another 4,000 orphans may come to the United States, above the number already here.

He did not mention the

April 10 deadline, set by the South Vietnamese government for ending the airlift.

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., asked if precautions were made by AID to be sure no children were being airlifted to the United States without knowledge or permission of parents.

Parker said those orphans were processed by seven adoption agencies licensed by South Vietnam, whose operations were overseen by the South Vietnamese ministry of social welfare.

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4-6-75?



"As far as we know, no more flights are due," said Dan Flannigan, spokesman for Orphans Airlift yesterday.

Almost 300 Vietnamese children and infants — some only weeks old — arrived late yesterday at the Presidio's "orphan central," here, in spite of a bomb threat, immediate medical and food needs were met.

The 200 volunteer doctors, nurses and aides waiting at Harmon Hall were evacuated about 1:15 p.m. yesterday because of a bomb threat.

Army Maj. Mike Williams led a caller to Stanford University's radio station and a bomb was set to go off in the building at 2:30. No explosive was found.

The building was empty of children at the time. Security around the converted truck-repair garage was stepped up, however.

Many of the workers, some of whom have worked nearly a week with little rest, said the children presented a sad and heart-rending sight.

"They're mostly little darlings," said one Red Cross volunteer who asked that her name not be used.

## Orphans ride big sky-bunny

CHICAGO — Vietnamese orphans, some of them riding on Playboy publisher Hugh Hefner's seven-foot circular bed, were flown to new homes today aboard "The Big Bunny."

Hefner's custom DC9 jet picked up 45 orphans in San Francisco, brought them to Chicago for a refueling stop and then on to New York's LaGuardia Field.

Mrs. Yul Brynner asked Playboy to donate the plane to the Friends of Children in Darien, Conn., a spokesman said.

pressed and they form intense attachments to individuals who casually come by. If a person walks away, they are just destroyed.

"When they are consoled by somebody, they are very tender. They are the most responsive and loving kids in the world. They need to be fondled and held."

Indeed, as the 269 youngsters and babies were carried or walked off 17 buses yesterday, after a charter flight from Saigon to Travis Air Force Base, many clung to the volunteer escorts as they stared wide-eyed at the television cameras and 100 or so bystanders.

Col. James L. Stewart, chief of pediatrics at Letterman Army Hospital, said an initial check of all 269 children who got off the Overseas National Airlines DC-10 yesterday showed them to be "in very good health."

Sixteen orphans were hospitalized during a refueling stop in Honolulu.

Only three of the children had to be hospitalized at Travis. The rest will spend 24 to 36 hours at the Presidio before going on to their new American families.

All the children have been adopted, said Flannigan.

As the mass babylift appeared to be slowing yesterday, Army officials said they were relieved. Many of the volunteers have been working with a flood of children since Saturday.

In Washington, D.C., officials for the Agency for International Development said about 1,600 Vietnamese children have been brought to the United States under an emergency provision of the immigration and naturalization act in the past week.

AID officials said the list of approved adoptions in the United States may now be exhausted, at least temporarily. Nevertheless, there appear to be thousands of American families wanting to adopt a Vietnamese child.

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# LOCAL VIETNAMESE

April 9, '75

## 'Babylift is necessary'

By SUSAN SWARTZ  
 A number of Vietnamese who live in Sonoma County and one American who taught in Vietnam support Operation Babylift, but not because they fear the Communists would kill the orphans. They suggest that the children's mixed parentage would brand them as second class citizens, war or no war.

have a better future over here... because of their mixed blood."  
 She added, "I don't think the Communists would kill the babies, but I don't know, it could be they would."  
 She has lived in the United States for six years, but her family is still in Saigon.

She said yesterday that she talked to her mother that morning. "She told me they are okay. But, no, I don't think they will leave. She said no one can get out."  
 "Some argue that the Vietnamese people should not leave the country. I can understand that point of

view," said Mai Cook, who lives in Cloverdale.  
 "But it is best for the children to get adopted over here. There they would be looked down at as mixed kids. Of course, even over here, some will look down at them."  
 (Continued on Back Page)

However, one woman here only five weeks from Saigon, said she believes the Communists would kill the orphans had they not been airlifted out of their path.

Thu Pham, a student at California State College, Sonoma, said "the children

## Orphan controversy

(Continued from Page 1)

"I believe there will be more killing in Vietnam, but I don't think the Communists would have harmed the children.

Mrs. Cook has lived in Sonoma County for eight years. She said her father and several brothers live in Saigon, but she has not heard from them for three weeks.

She suggested that some Vietnamese mothers may have given up their children, fathered by Americans, because they could not support them. "It is not

that they do not love them. It is just too hard for them to make a living to keep them."

Mary Ebright, who works with the Friends of the Children of Vietnam, also spoke of mothers giving their children up for adoption.

She recently talked with some of the children at the Presidio building which has been turned into a nursery for the incoming orphans, and noted, "Some of the big children, eight and 12 years old, talk of returning. They say their mother or a grandmother told them they would some day be able to go back to Vietnam."

Lan Gretti has been in the

United States for only five weeks. She said her husband, an American, works for ITT in Saigon and that when the latest fighting erupted he insisted she leave the country.

"He told me it was better for me to get out while I could. But he is still there and now I worry about him getting out."

Her family is in Vietnam too. "They know about Communism and I know they want to leave. I wish the Americans could help or the Communists will take over. No Vietnamese wants that.

She said, "Yes, the Communists would kill the children."

Sau Wilson agreed the children are in danger and

calls Operation Babylift "a good thing." She said her brother, father and sister were living 100 miles outside Saigon the last she knew. "I worry about them," she said.

Sheraton Peterson left Vietnam in August after six

stay he worked at trying to know the Vietnamese.

He said, "The idea of Viet Cong murdering babies is ridiculous. The guerrillas have to have the support of the people and if they go in and murder babies, they won't have their support.

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But he agrees that those children of mixed blood are better off out of Vietnam.

"If they stayed they would have to accept second class citizenship. They could never get any good jobs, like civil service positions.



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Sheraton Peterson left Vietnam in August after six years of working as a teacher and trainer, both for private companies and the American government.

He protests some Americans' estimation of what is happening in Vietnam. "Just because someone's been in Vietnam doesn't mean they know anything about the country or the people. Most Americans who go to the country enjoy facilities that isolate them from the people.

He said that during his

stay he worked at trying to know the Vietnamese.

He said, "The idea of Viet Cong murdering babies is ridiculous. The guerrillas have to have the support of the people and if they go in and murder babies, they won't have their support. By the people I mean the peasants, the farmers, who are generally not corrupt. They are solid.

"The press is wrong. Those who are fleeing are the soldiers, their dependents, the civil servants who have exploited the people and so forth, the wealthy Chinese and Vietnamese.

"I don't think the people are fleeing the interior. I don't think they care one way or the other. The people have been run over

many times."

But he agrees that those children of mixed blood are better off out of Vietnam. "If they stayed they would have to accept second class citizenship. They could never get any good jobs, like civil service positions.

Peterson, who works for the Santa Rosa City Schools, said he visited several orphanages while in the country. "The children were living under horrible conditions. The Saigon government used the orphans as a commodity and made it difficult for Americans to adopt these kids without paying a lot of money. The children had as much to worry about from the Saigon government as the Viet Cong."



# Americans in S. Vietnam Will Be Protected--Ford

BY RUDY ABRAMSON

Times Staff Writer

SAN DIEGO—President Ford said Thursday that he has the authority to send American troops to South Vietnam if necessary to save the lives of American citizens endangered by advancing North Vietnamese or mutinous South Vietnamese troops.

"The President has certain limited authority (under the War Powers Act) to protect American lives," Mr. Ford said. "And to that extent, I will use the law."

While promising that he will fully abide by laws limiting his power to send troops into hostilities, Mr. Ford said that the Administration had developed "contingency plans to meet all problems involving evacuation."

"At this point," he told a press conference, "I do not believe that I should answer specifically how those contingency plans might be carried out."

About 7,000 American citizens are still in South Vietnam as North Vietnamese troops sweep southward.

Despite the catastrophic setbacks suffered by South Vietnamese forces, Mr. Ford refused to term the country lost and said he will continue pressing Congress to make an emergency appropriation of \$300 million or more in military aid for Saigon as well as increased humanitarian assistance.

For the most part, the questioning of the President was low key, and it elicited little new information on the Administration's thinking or its assessment of the current situation in South Vietnam.

The President was not asked to spell out what U.S. assurances to the Saigon government have kept the Administration working for military assistance in Congress in the face of resistance here and the rapid loss of

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Los Angeles Times ★

## AMERICANS IN SAIGON

Continued from First Page  
two-thirds of South Vietnam.

Speaking publicly for the first time since the extent of Saigon's disaster became obvious, he admitted being personally frustrated at his inability to influence events, but he insisted that the Administration did not miscalculate the willingness of the South Vietnamese army to fight for its own country.

The President attributed the deba-

cle in large measure to the strategy of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

"There were several situations that developed that I think got beyond the control of the Vietnamese people," he said. "The unilateral military decision to withdraw created a chaotic situation in Vietnam that appears to have brought about tremendous disorganization."

At a breakfast meeting with Cali-

fornia news media executives before the press conference, Mr. Ford was even more critical of Thieu's decision to pull his defenses southward.

During the meeting, which was closed to reporters, Mr. Ford was said to have commented on the withdrawal: "It was a unilateral decision, poorly planned and unnecessary."

After an afternoon speech to a White House-sponsored conference on domestic affairs and dinner with recruits at the nearby U.S. Naval Training Center, the President flew back to his Palm Springs vacation retreat for a meeting with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

He said he plans another meeting Saturday with Kissinger and Gen. Frederick C. Weyand, the Army chief of staff, who will be returning from South Vietnam with a firsthand assessment of the military situation there.

At his press conference, the President told reporters he will ask Congress when it returns from Easter vacation to provide more money for humanitarian aid.

The last request for \$125 million was trimmed to \$55 million and the President said: "Obviously, we will ask for more; the precise amount we have not yet determined."

"We will continue to push for the \$300 million that we have asked for ... military assistance, and the possibility exists that we may ask for more."

He said he had directed American officials in Saigon to eliminate the red tape preventing immediate flight of some 2,000 Vietnamese orphans to the United States.

"I have directed that C-5A aircraft and other aircraft especially equipped to care for these orphans be sent to Saigon.

"I expect these flights to begin within the next 36 to 48 hours. These orphans will be flown to Travis Air

Force Base in California, and other bases on the West Coast and cared for in those locations."

The President also said in a brief statement he read at the start of the news conference that he had ordered all available U.S. naval ships to take positions off the coasts of Indochina to assist in refugee evacuation efforts.

In both his press conference and his speech to the White House conference, the President assured U.S. allies that the United States will remain reliable in its commitments.

"I still believe," he said, "that the United States, in this case, and in oth-

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# AMERICAN LIVES

Continued from 10th Page

er cases, is a reliable ally, although I am saddened by the events that we have read about and seen. It is a tragedy unbelievable in its ramifications."

The President said he still believes that the United States had "a sound policy" in Vietnam.

While he said he would not blame Congress, he again mentioned congressional cuts in his military assistance request.

"I think it is a great tragedy, what we are seeing in Vietnam today. I think it could have been avoided. But I am not going to point a finger. The American people will make that judgment."

Mr. Ford said he is frustrated not only by congressional budget cuts but by limits imposed by Congress in 1973 on the President's war-making powers. If he were not limited by the War Powers Act, he said, he would have the "potential" to discourage aggression.

"I have said that there are no plans whatsoever for U.S. military involvement in Vietnam. On the other hand, I think history does prove that if a chief executive has a potential . . . to some extent it is a deterrent against aggressors."

As a member of Congress Mr. Ford voted against the War Powers Act. When Congress overrode Richard Nixon's veto of the bill, Mr. Ford voted to sustain the veto.

While he insisted that "there is an opportunity to salvage the situation in Vietnam," the President was not asked and did not give any reason for optimism.

"I still think there is an opportunity to salvage the situation in Vietnam. And if we salvage it, giving the South Vietnamese an opportunity to fight for their freedom, which I think they are anxious to do, if given an honest opportunity, then there was not a sacrifice that was unappropriate or unwise," he said.

Speaking to the White House conference later in the afternoon, the President reiterated his assurances to allied nations.

"I must say with all the certainty of which I am capable: No adversaries or potential enemies of the United States should imagine that America

can be safely challenged. And no allies or time-tested friends of the United States should worry or fear that our commitments to them will not be honored. The current unfortunate confusion and changing situation in Southeast Asia should not give encouragement to our adversaries or apprehension to our friends. We stand ready to defend ourselves and support our allies as surely as we always have."

In his press conference, the President also said that investigations of the Central Intelligence Agency by the Rockefeller Commission and a Senate Select Committee may look

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into new questions raised about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Mr. Ford, who was a member of the Warren Commission, which found no evidence of a conspiracy, said he had "seen no evidence that would dispute the conclusions to which we came."

The Warren Commission, he added, "was right when it made its determination and it was accurate—at least to this point—I want to reemphasize that—as to the evidence, that we saw."





**ALL QUIET**—A volunteer baby sitter holds an infant and keeps watch on other Vietnamese orphans sleeping on floor of a gymnasium in San Francisco's Presidio, where the arriving youngsters are processed. AP Wirephoto

## Influx of South Vietnamese Waifs Stirs Concern for American Orphans

BY GREG WASKUL  
Times Staff Writer

While plans are being made to bring as many as 25,000 South Vietnamese orphans to the United States for adoption, 50,000 black, Anglo and Mexican-American school-age children are living in orphanages and foster homes across the nation, waiting and hoping for adoption.

Legislation has been introduced in Congress that would allow 25,000 South Vietnamese orphans to become American citizens overnight if adoptive parents can be found for them.

But opponents of the massive airlift program which is bringing a stream of orphans to this country claim that the program is not in the best interests of the orphans involved.

Adoption agencies throughout the nation are being swamped with calls from persons who want South Vietnamese orphans.

However, the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), a Quaker service group, stated that the airlifts violate the cultural traditions of the Vietnamese.

"The Vietnamese practice is for children who have lost one or both parents to be cared for by relatives or close friends," AFSC Executive Secretary Arthur Mack said.

Mack said the war has forced many poor Vietnamese and single mothers to place their children in orphanages to save them from starvation. He said the "orphans" are then airlifted to the United States without the consent of their parents. "Even if parents do consent, it is a tragedy," he said.

"Putting massive funds into feeding these kids and keeping them with their friends and relatives is a better solution than bringing them here," AFSC Indochina Secretary Dot Weller said.

"We think only two types of children should be flown out of South Vietnam—children of a mixed GI heritage, or those who are physically handicapped and have no chance of survival in South Vietnam.

"Our position makes us come across as 'real heavies,' she said. "We're trying to do what is best for the Viet-

the Viet Cong will do to these children, some of whom are obviously of mixed blood," he said. "These children are innocent victims of a tragic war. They are a part of our involvement there and we are partly responsible for them."

Packwood introduced two bills in the Senate Monday that would grant immediate citizenship to Vietnamese orphans upon adoption and allow adoption of all Vietnamese orphans who had one parent who was an American citizen at the time of the child's birth.

The number of "Amerasian" children in South Vietnam has been put at approximately 25,000. All would be eligible for American citizenship under the Packwood bill.

"These orphans are utterly helpless. They have no one to fight for them and no future to speak of," Packwood said.

Besides causing problems for adoption agencies by their sheer number, there is increasing speculation regarding the long-range effects of the massive arrival of South Vietnamese orphans.

"I don't think any adoption agency in the state would like to see families that are available for American children drained off to adopt children from another country. But when they start bringing in these kids, the situation changes," said Marcia Gedanken, state Department of Health Adoption Services Section district supervisor.

"Some people who would normally take California kids have take South Vietnamese children," she said. "One of the reasons is that they can probably adopt a young Vietnamese child," whereas only older children are available in California.

"People are motivated to adopt the Vietnamese children by a sudden surge of emotion or pity. We have to make sure that their real motivation is strong enough to sustain them for the next 20 years," she said. "With all of our intense feelings about Vietnam, some people will rush to adopt a Vietnamese orphan when they real-

ter on," Children's Home Society of America spokeswoman Charlotte De Armand said.

"We try to share with all families the need for adopting American children, but right now most families want a Vietnamese orphan. With most American orphans already of school age, many families shy away in favor of a younger foreign child," she said.

"But many who are responding to the needs of the Vietnamese children are unaware of the problems they may have later on. The best parents for these orphans are those who have parented their own children—people who have had the experience of raising a child," she said.

One reason for the interest in Vietnamese children is that persons must wait between 3 and 5 years to adopt an American infant, but Vietnamese babies are available immediately.

Many experts thought the South Vietnamese adoption rush would have a detrimental effect on the adoption picture for American children, but a spokeswoman for the Los Angeles County Adoptions Department said the airlifts were a positive factor.

"It definitely will help our adoption system in Los Angeles," she said. "I think many people who have only recently begun to think about adoption will seriously consider taking an American child if we cannot accommodate them with the Vietnamese child they want."

But De Armand said another major problem with the South Vietnamese orphans is that they will compete with American children for adoption by the same select group of families.

"These are special families," she said. "They can give openly to a child that has been emotionally neglected and emotionally abused. The only reason a Vietnamese child or older American child is available is that something has gone wrong. He has already been betrayed."

A further complication for older American children is that they have often been through dozens of foster

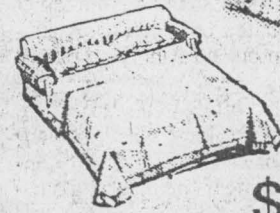
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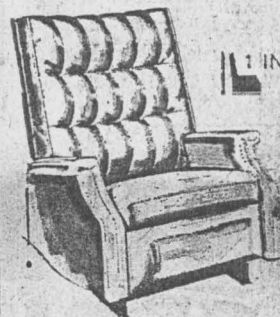
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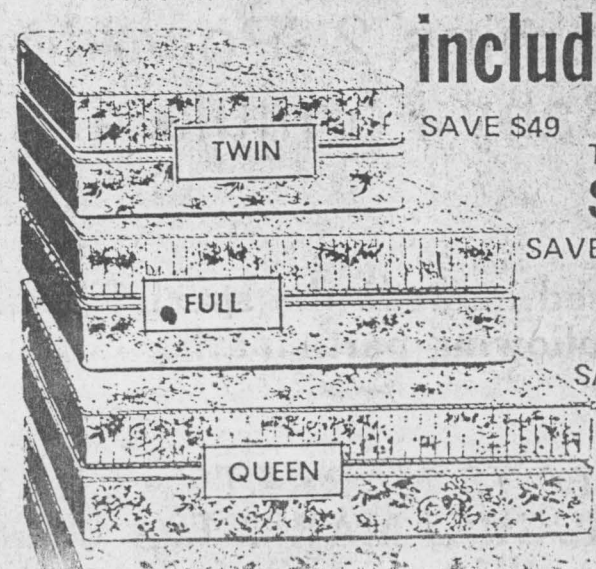


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AN ORPHAN WHO ESCAPED BOTH WAR AND DISASTER  
Nurse Myrna Fisher plays with tiny Than Nga in a Sacramento home

—AP Photo

# Why bring them here?

By Raul Ramirez

In the midst of the excitement over the arrival of 52 Vietnamese orphans at Oakland International Airport Wednesday night, a young Vietnamese student attending school in the Bay area posed a sobering question:

"Why?"

The young man refused to give his name. He said he was not questioning the why of war in his country. "That is a fact," he said.

His question was why the children of Vietnam were being plucked from their homeland and why all the fanfare on their arrival here.

"This is sad. This is sad. Why is everybody laughing? They kill our parents and tear down our homes and then they take our children and put them in this circus, like monkeys," he said.

Earlier, in the student lounge of the University of San Francisco, Dwayne Grant, of Friends for All Children — one of the adoption agencies processing Vietnamese orphans — attempted to deal with the same question.

It was not, he said, that Vietnamese children were being taken away from their homes and shipped at random to this far-away continent.

The children being brought to the United States in growing numbers are those whose parents have died. Or the children have been abandoned in the streets or put in orphanages.

"Some have arrived in the halfway houses recently, but most of them are children 'who have been in the process of adoption, for some time,'" Grant said.

He said Saigon authorities have sought to verify that the children have been aban-

doned and have no one to care for them.

Why, a USF student asked Grant, is the United States government spending millions of dollars to get these children from Vietnam to adoptive parents in the U.S.? Instead, why not donate to support them in their own country?

"Their fate would be that of orphanage existence," Grant said. "Food is in short supply and these children are difficult to place in Vietnam because of the economic situation there."

Back at the Oakland airport, another Vietnamese student, Tran Van Khoai, echoed Grant's words:

"We need the food (in Vietnam) and we need the blood and we can't do anything for them," he said. "They are our compatriots and we are happy to see them here."

Jan Wollett, a flight attendant on the World Airways flight that brought the 52 children from Saigon to Oakland Wednesday, suggested another reason why the orphan airlift should continue:

"Many of them are mixed — have American fathers. They would be associated with the enemy (in a North Vietnamese takeover) because of the way they look. They would suffer."

Grant said the large numbers of children suddenly available for adoption in the United States accumulated over a period of months or even years.

"Many adoptive parents have been waiting for the paper work to be completed for more than six months," he said.

It was not until recently, as the war neared Saigon, that the Vietnamese government began granting adopted children exit permits in large numbers.

In recent years, small numbers of orphans have left Vietnam for adoption in the United States. Several adoption agency sources said the number already in the U.S. is in the thousands.

Because of the worsening war situation, the agencies are anxious to take the children out quickly.

Grant denied that the rush is aimed at keeping the children from living under a Communist government.

"Our effort is for the children, not for any political motivation at all," Grant said.

Across the nation, adoption agencies, church groups and state welfare organizations reported receiving thousands of calls offering cash donations or adoption of the children.

Officials in Saigon said the approach of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces has sent mothers flocking to orphanages trying to get their children accepted for transfer to the United States.

But in the U.S., many of the Americans who ask for Vietnamese children want only particular kinds of youngsters:

"Many want children two years or younger, especially baby girls under two years," Grant said.

This troubles adoption agency workers. For years they've tried unsuccessfully to find parents for children who are older, physically handicapped or who have been retarded because of malnutrition or other war-related afflictions.

And, in part, this is what concerned the student at the Oakland airport the other night:

"They are bringing the best — the ones who might need it the least."

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AN ORPHAN WHO ESCAPED BOTH WAR AND DISASTER  
Nurse Myrna Fisher plays with tiny Than Nga in a Sacramento home

—AP Photo

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# Orphan airlift is on



ONE OF THE ORPHANS WAITING IN VIETNAM  
Mary Fisher holds baby at the Tan Son Nhut Airport

—AP Photo

An airliner carrying 57 Vietnamese orphans out of their war-ravaged homeland left Saigon for Oakland this morning.

The stretch-DC8 of World Airways was due in the East Bay about 11:15 p.m.

Doctors, nurses, translators, the Red Cross, the Army, adoption agencies and others mobilized to insure a safe and happy reception for the motherless and fatherless youngsters.

The flight came amid dramatic circumstances in chaotic Saigon.

Ed Daly, World Airways' flamboyant, pistol-packing president, pulled one of his company's two DC8s off the Cambodia airlift for the "Operation Orphan" flight.

He planned to bring 458 of the children — aged six months to four years — to adoptive parents in this country.

But mixups developed in the imperiled South Vietnam capital.

Officials announced early this morning that the flight was off.

The way the cargo-lift DC8 was fitted out made it unsafe for the babies, they ruled.

Daly was furious. "USAID screwed us up," he said, referring to the U.S. Agency for International Development.

He claimed the turndown

—See Back Page, Col. 1

## • Quotable

"Let there be spaces in your togetherness."

—Kahlil Gibran

## Orphan airlift, Saigon to Bay Area

—From Page 1 Colo., and the Holt Children's Services in Saigon.

was "sheer retaliation" because he flew refugees from Da Nang on Saturday against U.S. Embassy advice.

There were conflicting reports out of Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Airport.

World Airways in Oakland said the flight had been set for 2 a.m. PDT but hours after that there was still no word that it was in the air.

Then suddenly the announcement came: the DC8 took off at 6:30 a.m., Pacific time. World Airways said it carried 120 children and 20 adults, but Associated Press correspondent Peter Arness, who was aboard, set the figure at 57.

World Airways said it would stop at Yokota, Ja-

One Saigon report said the youngsters had been cared for there in orphanages run by the Seventh Day Adventists and a group called World Vision.

A bus shuttle system was being arranged to take the little refugees from Oakland to Harmon Hall at the Presidio of San Francisco upon their arrival tonight.

Mike Howe, University of San Francisco professor of sociology and president of the Bay Area Comprehensive Health Planning Council, was coordinating an effort to round up doctors and nurses to meet the plane.

He said about 40 pediatricians were lined up from throughout the Bay Area

4-2-75





ONE OF THE ORPHANS WAITING IN VIETNAM  
Mary Fisher holds baby at the Tan Son Nhut Airport.

—AP Photo

## Orphan airlift, Saigon to Bay Area

—From Page 1

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World Airways said it would stop at Yokota, Japan, outside of Tokyo, then fly nonstop to Oakland, the company's headquarters.

All the children have been spoken for. Persons asking to adopt them will be turned down.

The adoptions have been arranged by several agencies, including the Friends of All Children, Boulder,

Colo., and the Holt Children's Services in Saigon.

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Mike Howe, University of San Francisco professor of sociology and president of the Bay Area Comprehensive Health Planning Council, was coordinating an effort to round up doctors and nurses to meet the plane.

He said about 40 pediatricians were lined up from throughout the Bay Area.

The Army said it was prepared to house the children for 24 to 48 hours pending their transfers to their new homes.

"They will be given whatever services they need," a spokesman said.

The flight came amid dramatic circumstances in chaotic Saigon.

Ed Daly, World Airways' flamboyant, pistol-packing president, pulled one of his company's two DC8s off the Cambodia airlift for the "Operation Orphan" flight.

He planned to bring 458 of the children — aged six months to four years — to adoptive parents in this country.

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—See Back Page, Col. 1

### • Quotable

"Let there be spaces in your togetherness."

—Kahlil Gibran

April 2, 1975



# Daly Dispenses With Red Tape

WASHINGTON — Breathes there an American, with soul so dead, who hasn't to himself said, "Right on, Edward Daly!"

Daly is an anachronism, a throwback to those earlier Americans of animal spirits who were always trying preposterous things, like digging canals across New York, or building railroads across the Rockies. He may be mad as the Hatter, like Indochina, where his World Airways flies the unfriendly skies.

Recently, Daly and a pilot got a trifle frisky with a handful of red tape. Hrrriiiipppp.

Somehow they got the idea that about 500 Vietnamese orphans should go immediately to the United States, where there is a shortage of adoptable children, rather than remain in Saigon orphanages waiting for the battle of Saigon. So they decided to pack the children into a DC-8 cargo plane and bring them to the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Most of the children already were in the adoption process, and have families anxiously awaiting them in the U.S. and elsewhere. Daly and the perspective parents are all for due process, but they are beginning to suspect that the North Vietnamese army may be moving quicker than the adoption process is moving.

Unfortunately, before the Daly airplane could get airborne civilization asserted itself. U.S. officials in Saigon, and representatives of the orphanages that have custody of the children, examined the plane, which lacked oxygen masks and seats (not to mention seatbelts), and declared it unsafe.

They were, of course, quite right, and humanely motivated. Safety first. But safety is a sometimes thing in Indochina, and one wonders: Daly's plane was unsafe compared to what?

Unsafe compared with the prevailing peace with honor in South Vietnam, a country undergoing what a government semanticist called "territorial redefinition?" Unsafe compared with the pieces of bark that carried millions of early immigrants across the North Atlantic to America in the days before shrimp cocktails were served in steerage?

Somehow 57 orphans found themselves aboard the plane. But shortly before takeoff, the Saigon airport closed because a Viet Cong attack was expected.

Pilot Ken Healy, another menace to the social fabric, reached an opposite conclusion: If the Viet Cong are coming, let's fly somewhere.

The control tower said: "Don't take off. You don't have clearance." Healy laconically explained later that, "I just didn't get the message in time."

Some law-and-order headline writer at the Washington Post headlined the story of Healy's flight: "U.S. Bound Jet Breaks Rules." Someone is going to have to tell those 57 new citizens that Healy is not a good role-model.

When Healy and his tumbling cargo arrived in Oakland, Calif., he was asked how the flight went. Healy flew refugees out of mainland China in the late 1940's, and he is not easily fazed. "It was one big playpen. They ran around and we fed them cookies."

Arrest that man! He did not comply with Federal Regulations about dispensing cookies and paper diapers to the underaged jet set. Arrest him, and then enter him in the New Hampshire primary.

George F. Will is a syndicated columnist.

Bethlehem State Univ  
April

Don't write him!!

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# Oakland airlift for 60 Viet orphans Viet orphan

An Oakland airline president's plan to fly some 500 Vietnamese orphans out of Saigon was curtailed sharply today.

A World Airways DC8-stretch jet carrying only 60 of the tiny passengers left the South Vietnam capital this morning, Associated Press reported.

The rest were left behind, according to Associated Press. The circumstances under which the plane was allowed to depart were not immediately clear.

Earlier U.S. and Saigon officials ordered the flight canceled, saying the plane was not equipped to carry passengers.

Ed Daly, World's flamboyant, pistol-packing president, said he was told the flight could not be made.

The furious Daly said "USAID screwed us up," referring to the U.S. Agency for International Development. He claimed the turn-

—See Back Page, Col. 6



These Vietnamese orphans, shown at Honolulu today, are en route to American homes

—AP Photo

April 2, 1975

—From Page 1

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down was "sheer retaliation" because he went against U.S. Embassy advice in flying refugees from Da Nang Saturday.

The takeoff had been scheduled for 2 a.m. today, Pacific time, from Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Airport.

"As late as 4:30 a.m., a World Airways official tele-typed from Saigon that the flight was still planned.

"But we haven't received



# Flight for 60 Viet orphans Viet orphans' mercy flight



—From Page 1  
 down was "sheer retaliation" because he went against U.S. Embassy advice in flying refugees from Da Nang Saturday.

The takeoff had been scheduled for 2 a.m. today, Pacific time, from Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Airport.

As late as 4:30 a.m., a World Airways official teletyped from Saigon that the flight was still planned.

"But we haven't received

an actual 'off' message that the aircraft has left," dispatcher Bob Nelson said at the company's Oakland Airport headquarters.

The children — estimated to number 438 to 550 — range from six months to four years.

All have been adopted by families representing virtually every state in the Union, under arrangements by the Friends for All Children of Boulder, Colo., and

Holt Children's Services in Saigon.

Daly planned their transfer to the Presidio of San Francisco after tonight's arrival.

Military officials were prepared to house them temporarily in Harmon Hall pending their transportation to new homes.

Daly took one of World's two DC-8s off the Cambodia supply airlift.

se orphans, shown at Honolulu today, are en route to American homes —AP Photo

r/L 2, 1975

*9 hrs earlier + preceding day*

2  
 5  
 4 1/2 6:30  
 2:0



# WITHOUT SAIGON CLEARANCE

## Plane With 57 Orphans Makes Dash to Freedom

BY PETER ARNETT  
AP Special Correspondent

YOKOTA AIR BASE, Japan—A plane carrying 57 orphaned Vietnamese babies to new homes in the United States made a dash for freedom from threatened Saigon without official clearance and reached Japan early today on the first stage of the 8,000-mile flight.

It was almost totally dark when we boarded the World Airways DC-8 jet because Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport was on full alert.

The babies, ages 3 months to 3 years and most all spoken for by new parents, were laid out on the blanket-covered cabin floor with a pillow for each. Some were chattering with excitement in Vietnamese. Others lay back with their eyes wide with wonder.

Within a few minutes of the orphans' boarding, a stewardess called from the rear of the cabin. "Any Pampers? It's diaper service time already for this one."

Ed Daly, the feisty, pistol-packing aerial wildcatter who heads the charter airline, went to lend a hand with the diapering—something he said he had not done in 25 years.

As the jet prepared to take off for the 25-hour flight to Oakland via Tokyo, the airport was closed down because of an anticipated Viet Cong at-



BEFORE FLIGHT — Edward J. Daly, World Airways chief, meets newsmen at Tan Son Nhut airport. AP Wirephoto

tack and all nonmilitary people were ordered off the base.

"Don't take off. Don't take off. You have no clearance," pilot Ken Healy said he was told by Tan Son Nhut airport tower.

Healy, who flew refugees out of mainland China in the late 1940s and

Please Turn to Page 7, Col. 4

4-3-75  
Los Angeles

# 57 VIET ORPHANS

Continued from First Page

made the chaotic last flight out of Da Nang last week, put the plane into the air anyway.

"I just didn't get the message in time," he said later with a smile. Healey is from San Leandro, Calif.

The babies rolled on their backs in surprise as the plane took off. About 20 adult passengers, including two physicians, watched over them as the plane rose. Originally, before leaving Saigon, it was announced 60 babies were on board.

There was no crying on the flight to Yokota, a big U.S. air base on Tokyo's western outskirts where the jet was refueled. Most babies slept most of the way. But at Yokota, some scrambled to the windows to look at the bright lights.

It was the first time any had flown. Daly, who said he was paying for the \$70,000 journey with his own money, had loaded milk, soft drinks, baby food and paper diapers aboard the plane.

Among those on the plane was Mary Fisher from Loma Linda, the wife of a Seventh-day Adventist minister, who was carrying six babies, three of them for clients of Hollywood lawyer Durand Cook.

One of the toddlers with Mrs. Fisher was 11-month-old Wendy Carol Norberg, who has been adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Norberg of Los Angeles. Mrs. Fisher said the Norbergs probably were not aware that a way had been found to get their adopted daughter out of Saigon.

Daly had announced Thursday he

Los Angeles Times  
Thurs., Apr. 3, 1975 - Part 1

would fly out nearly 1,500 orphan babies because of the Communist-led troops advancing toward Saigon.

However, the Australian flight was canceled because Daly claimed the government refused to grant him landing rights. Officials in Canberra said they had ordered the evacuation of 200 Vietnamese babies in government planes. The Australian lift was expected to begin today, with 130 orphans going to adoptive parents in Australia and the rest to Europe.

Then Daly scaled down his planned U.S. flight to 600 babies, but that fell apart, and Daly blamed the U.S. Embassy and the Agency for International Development. He said U.S. officials convinced the Friends for All Children—a charitable organization helping Americans adopt orphans—that his planes were not safe.



A small refugee alone at the end of an 8,000 mile flight to freedom.

# FIRST FLIGHT FROM SAIGON

By Jim Rodgers

The grim specter of war stretched its tentacles across the Pacific Ocean to touch the Presidio Wednesday night as 58 Vietnamese orphans passed through its gates for a brief rest on their long journey to freedom.

Innocents suffering from an accident of geography, the children had been carried aboard a civilian DC8 aircraft at Saigon. For a time it appeared the orphans would not get out of Vietnam but the pilot of the plane ignored an order from the control tower not to take off with the children. The pilot was Ken Healy, who flew refugees out of Mainland China during the 1940s and made the last flight out of Da Nang last week. Asked why he ignored the order not to take off, Healy smiled and said, "I just didn't get the order in time."

More than 400 other children had been scheduled for the 8000 mile mercy flight but technicalities prevented them from boarding.

Bay area residents opened their hearts to the orphaned children of war. At the Presidio, phones rang constantly with offers to help. Doctors and nurses from neighboring communities volunteered their services, other people and many organizations volunteered to donate clothing, food, milk and baby-sitting services. Many people called to offer a home for the children.

These arrangements, however, had already been made by the Army at Presidio. At the request of the American Voluntary Agencies arranging for the adoption of Vietnamese orphans

and working through the Agency for International Development, the Army had arranged to receive, feed and house the children at Harmon Hall at the Presidio while more permanent arrangements are being made.

All of the children are already adopted by foster parents in the United States and Canada.

As Saigon, a capital full of rumors, jangled nerves and frightened citizens, teetered on the brink of disaster, a gleam of hope was extended to more Vietnamese children. The State Department's Agency for International Development announced yesterday that a full-scale airlift will get underway within the next two days. According to the report the airlift is scheduled to carry about 2,000 orphans to freedom from the threatened city of Vietnam. It was not possible to confirm this report at press time.

The general public is being asked not to make offers of assistance at this time. All necessary arrangements have been made and it is necessary to keep lines of communication open to help speed the children to their new homes.

The children that have already arrived at the Presidio are between the ages of three months to five years. Most of them are too young to be fully aware of the drama that had unfolded around them or of the tragedy that lies behind in their war ravaged land. But Wednesday night these children, at least, found the beginning of hope.



# THE PRESS DEMOCRAT

*The Redwood Empire's Leading Newspaper*

SANTA ROSA, CALIF., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1975



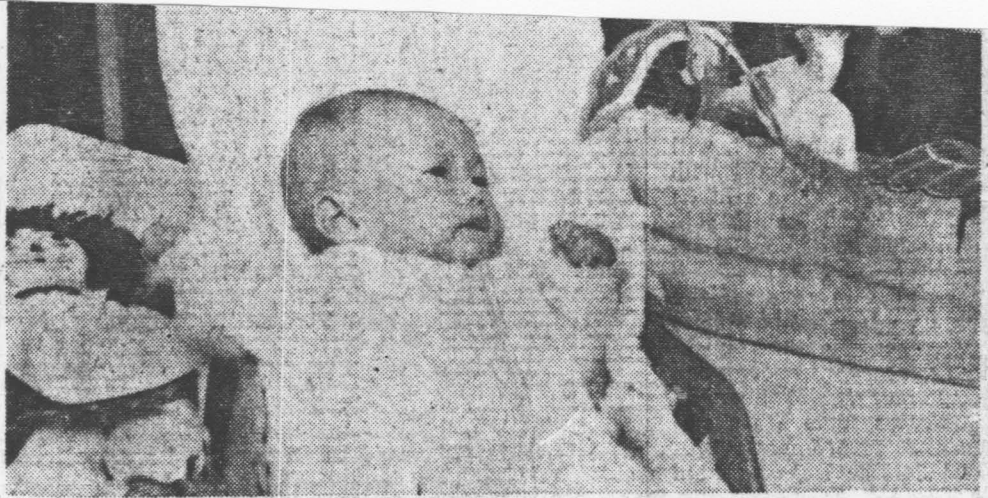
—Staff Photo by Joe Price Jr.

MRS. TOM MERIAM, Santa Rosa, holds her new daughter, Heather Chim, a four-month old Vietnamese baby who was flown from Saigon last week. The child was adopted through the Sonoma County chapter of Friends of the Children of Vietnam, a group working on the adoptions of Vietnam orphans.

## Evacuation delay

4-2-75





—Staff Photo by Joe Price Jr.

**MRS. TOM MERIAM**, Santa Rosa, holds her new daughter, Heather Chim, a four-month old Vietnamese baby who was flown from Saigon last week. The child was adopted through the Sonoma County chapter of Friends of the Children of Vietnam, a group working on the adoptions of Vietnam orphans.

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## Evacuation delay for Viet babies

By **PAUL VOGLE**

**SAIGON (UPI)** — A planned evacuation of 458 South Vietnamese orphans was canceled today on the grounds that the World Airways cargo jet which was to carry them was unsafe. Plans for Australia to take the orphans on a temporary basis collapsed as well.

U.S. and government officials said the cargo jet was not equipped to carry passengers and they would not allow the mercy flight, air-

### Local groups help

In Sonoma County, efforts were being made to aid Vietnamese orphans as the military and political balance in the southeast Asian country hung precariously.

The drive was being led by Friends of the Children of Vietnam, an adoption group, and Flower of the Dragon, a Vietnam veterans organization. Both were collecting donations of money and supplies.

Friends chairman Marcy Clausen said two rep-

(Continued on Back Page)

## Orphans

(Continued from Page 1)

line president Ed Daly said. Daly had pulled the DC8 stretch jet off the rice-ferrying runs to Phnom Penh, saying he wanted to evacuate the 458 Saigon orphans in the face of Communist advances toward the city.

Crews installed safety nets and webbing on the floor of the stretch jet, but inspectors said the make-shift passenger accommodations did not meet required safety specifications.

In Canberra, a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said there had never been any firm plans to bring the orphans to Australia as a staging point en route to their eventual des-

tinations in the United States and Europe.

Instead of taking the 500, he said, a Royal Australian Air Force Hercules transport will bring in about 150 Vietnam orphans for whom adoption had previously been arranged.

The spokesman said Prime Minister Gough Whitlam decided today to cut red tape and to fly out the 150 who were scheduled to come to Australia eventually even though adoption procedures had not been completed.

Whitlam also said the Australian government would give a further contribution of \$1.37 million for refugee relief in Indochina.

## Local aid

(Continued from Page 1)

representatives of her group, Sue Romero and Barbara Wong, met a Saigon-bound plane yesterday in San Francisco, and delivered 12 boxes of medicine, diapers and other supplies plus \$1,740.

The money will be used to buy supplies at the military exchange in Vietnam, Mrs. Clausen said.

She said many many of the children now needing aid have already been placed for adoption and will be brought to the United States when transportation is available.

Addresses of the groups: Friends of the Children of Vietnam, 11012 Old Redwood Highway, Healdsburg, or Flower of the Dragon, 3947 Santa Rosa Ave., Santa Rosa.

Ed Daly  
30

30

30

30





—UPI Facsimile

VIETNAMESE ORPHANS WRAPPED IN BLANKETS ABOARD WORLD AIRWAYS  
The Plane Took Off in Defiance of Saigon Air Controllers

# 58 Viet orphans arrive

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Fifty-eight Vietnamese orphans, flown out of Saigon by a pilot who defied attempts to halt his plane, chattered and played in an Army barracks today, refusing to go to sleep.

(Related story on Page 6)

"Most of them are finally running out of energy," said Dr. Gary Feldman, who was a bit weary himself after examining the children.

Two of the orphans were transferred to a hospital for attention to minor ailments. Army personnel at the San Francisco Presidio tried to get the rest to lie down on the mattresses in the barracks and get to sleep.

The orphans, ranging in age from three months to eight years, arrived at Oakland International Airport during the night aboard a World Airways

cargo jet whose pilot took off from Saigon in defiance of instruction from air controllers. The pilot said he thought it was just another stall which had delayed the orphan flight for many hours.

World Airways had hoped to fly 1,000 or more orphans to the United States but ran into heavy red tape.

Two of the 60 who were aboard the cargo jet when it left Saigon were taken off in Japan because they were sick. All of the children on the flight were orphans sponsored by Friends for the Vietnam Children, a Denver-based agency, which has been taking care of children in Southeast Asia for eight years.

The orphans are all headed for new parents throughout the United States. Some of the families have waited 18 months or more to see their adopted child. Some of the youngsters were crying when they arrived, Dr. Feldman said, but most of them were soon running around in the barracks, shouting to

each other, tossing basketballs and playing games.

They appeared cheerful, wellscrubbed and dressed in neat pajama-style Vietnamese clothing.

"They've been up all night with the excitement," said Feldman. "I think we can get them down for a rest finally."

They were here because Capt. Ken Healy defied orders by Saigon air traffic controllers not to take off in the DC8.

"Just watch me," Healy said he radioed to the controllers just before gunning his craft.

Capt. William Keating, who also made the flight, explained at a news conference in Oakland: "We were instructed to hold our position by ground control. We ignored that. We taxied down the runway and took off."

But some 500 other orphans were not so lucky. They were left behind because of government decisions that the "stretch" DC8 was not safe enough and that the children were not strong enough to make the 6,993-mile trip.

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WITH OR WITHOUT AN OK

# 1,500 Viet Orphans to Be Flown to U.S., Australia

SAIGON (AP)—The charter airline president who got the last refugee plane in and out of the Da Nang said Tuesday he would fly nearly 1,500 orphaned Vietnamese infants to the United States and Australia for adoption with or without government permission.

"We're going to move out tomorrow," said Edward J. Daly, the tough-talking president of World Airways, a U.S. charter outfit that has been flying the rice run to Phnom Penh and refugee flights in Vietnam. "Let 'em stop us."

He said he planned to fly nearly 1,000 infants, most of them under 6 months old, to the United States in a DC-8 he was pulling from the rice airlift to Cambodia. Another batch of between 400 and 500 babies are to go to Australia in a Boeing 727. He said he would pay the cost of the two flights.

Daly, who carries a .38-caliber pistol while he is in Indochina, insisted neither government has given him permission to bring in the children, and that the Vietnamese government has yet to give him permission to take them out of the country.

"Permission!" he said. "Do you think any government in the world would block these planes? I'll take it to the full United Nations General Assembly. I've been invited to the House and the Senate to give a report."

He said the government of South Vietnam had promised to grant the Daly laissez-passer papers but so far had not delivered.

Daly also said he received word late Tuesday that the Australian government had said it would not grant his aircraft landing rights in Sydney. But he plans to be aboard the flight to Sydney, adding, "If Daly

Please Turn to Page 7, Col. 1

Continued from First Page

is aboard, there's no further clearance needed."

Daly, a florid, gravel-voiced man of 52, runs what he claims is the world's largest independent charter company with a swashbuckling flair.

Against U.S. government advice, he ordered a Boeing 727 into Da Nang Saturday and collected almost 400 refugees. But South Vietnamese soldiers trampled women and children to get aboard and then others tried to blow up the plane with fragmentation grenades before it limped away for a flight back to Saigon and a near-crash landing.

He said the babies would be collected from Saigon orphanages by two agencies, Friends for All Children and Holt Children's Services in Vietnam. He said his daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Behrendt of Oakland, the airline's headquarters, has taken an interest in the first group.

"Most of them are spoken for adoption," he said.

He said nurses and doctors would be aboard both flights and an attendant for every 10 infants. He said the DC-8 would have tie-down equipment but no seats.

4-2-75  
Los Angeles

Daly's daughter



# Calls for Thieu's Ouster Intensify

From Times Wire Services

SAIGON—The massive Communist military drive through northern and central South Vietnam came to a near-halt Thursday, but demands for the ouster of President Nguyen Van Thieu continued to intensify.

Saigon police fired shots into the air to disperse Catholic demonstrators demanding that Thieu be removed.

Saigon's Roman Catholic archbishop earlier called for an urgent change of leadership and senior Communist diplomats told newsmen the Viet Cong were prepared to stop fighting and open immediate negotiations if Thieu were removed from office.

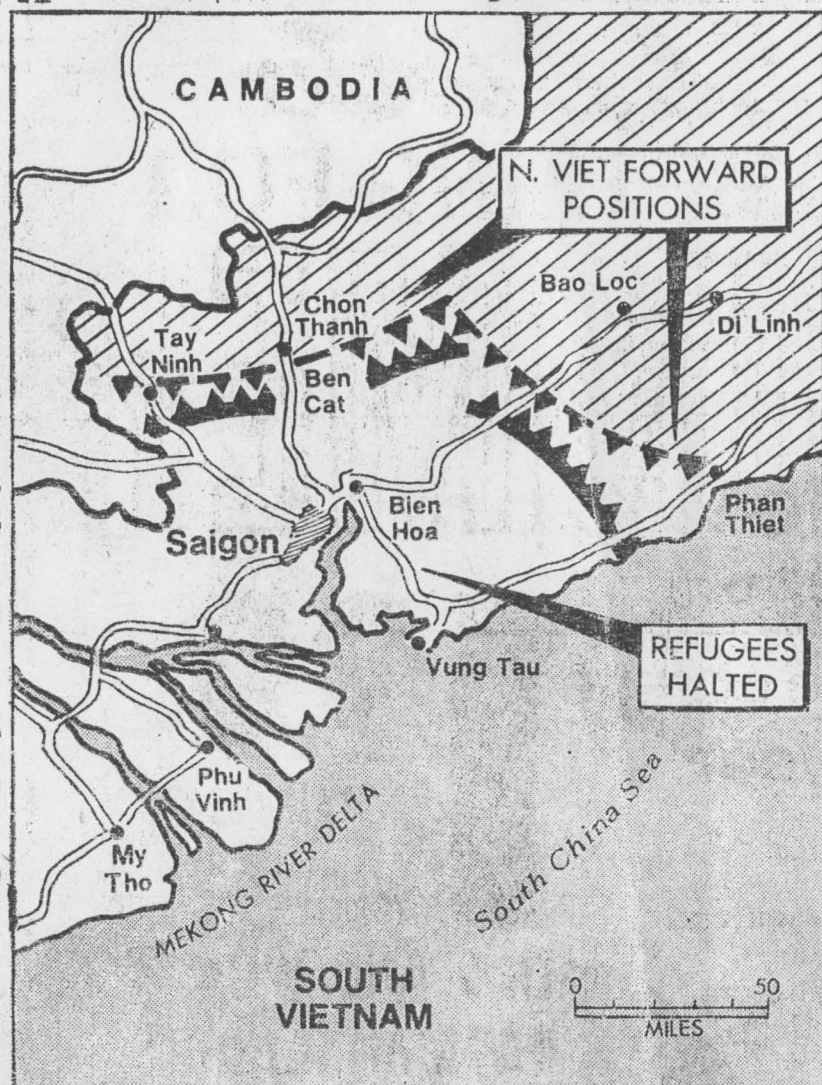
Giving no details, a government spokesman said early today that Thieu had broken up a plot to overthrow him and some unnamed military officers had been arrested. He

Please Turn to Page 12, Col. 1

## --Yes or No?

keep Nguyen Van Thieu supplied with tanks, planes and guns.





**THE THREAT TO SAIGON**—An estimated 50,000 Communist-led troops were reported massed only 45 to 55 miles from the South Vietnamese capital. Refugees were halted by barriers on road to Saigon. Times map by Patrick Lynch

## OUTCRY OVER THIEU

Continued from First Page

added only that an investigation was under way.

Meanwhile, tens of thousands of refugees and disorganized soldiers fleeing the capture of South Vietnam's coastal enclaves piled up behind roadblocks around the capital, creating still more fear in Saigon.

Government sources said tempers flared when roadblocks were put up on the highway leading from Saigon

miles north of Saigon, after weeks of heavy siege, and Hanoi radio said action had been taken to "punish die-hard commanders" in Tuy Hoa, the capital of coastal Phu Yen province that fell Tuesday.

A U.S. Navy task force ordered to Indochina waters by President Ford six days ago began evacuating Vietnamese refugees from the Phan Rang area 160 miles northeast of Saigon late Thursday afternoon, the U.S. Embassy announced. It was the first time uniformed American military

## VIET COMMITMENTS

Continued from First Page

ject at his San Diego news conference were direct and unequivocal.

The policy that led the United States to intervene in Indochina was right, Mr. Ford said, and could still be justified "if the United States had carried it out as we promised to do at the time of the Paris peace accords."

Back in 1973, he said, "we promised with the signing of the Paris peace accords that we would make military hardware available to the South Vietnamese government on a replacement, one-for-one basis. Unfortunately, we did not carry out that promise."

A few moments later, replying to the question of whether the 55,000 Americans died for nothing, Mr. Ford gave the commitment to Thieu a still greater moral burden.

"I don't think they were wasted, providing the United States carried out the solemn commitments that were made in Paris at the time American fighting was stopped in South Vietnam," he said. "If we had carried out the commitments that were made, at that time, the tragic sacrifices that were made by many—those that were killed, those that were wounded—would not have been in vain."

The public record on the question of U.S. commitments to Saigon is more ambiguous than this, however. Only Wednesday, for instance, Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger was unable to say unequivocally that there was no unpublished American commitment to send troops and planes back to Vietnam, if Hanoi's armies violated the Paris accords in a major way.

Kissinger, the main negotiator of the agreement with both Thieu and the North Vietnamese, declined Thursday through his press officer to speak to the point directly. Instead, he directed attention to his public account of the agreement Jan. 24, 1973, and it is there that the public record of the commitment begins.

Asked then how Thieu was brought to accept the agreement, Kissinger made no direct mention of American aid. He explained that the Communists, under provisions of the agreement that they violated almost from

not handle with the forces that we have equipped and trained."

Asked about secret protocols or understandings, Kissinger replied: "The only protocols that exist are the protocols that have been made public. There are no secret understandings."

Asked about the American commitment to South Vietnam, Kissinger said: "The United States... will continue economic aid to South Vietnam. It will continue that military aid which is permitted under the agreement. The United States is prepared to gear that military aid to the actions of other countries and not to treat it as an end in itself."

Asked to explain the clause in the agreement permitting one-for-one replacement of weapons, Kissinger sug-

gested that the American commitment to continue aid was flexible. "Let's separate two things: What is permitted by the agreement and what we shall do," he said.

What the United States would do, he explained then, "depends on the overall situation. If there is no military activity, if other countries do not introduce massive military equipment into Vietnam, we do not consider it an end in itself to give military aid."

More important, perhaps, a movement began to dissociate Congress from any commitment Kissinger may have made, on the grounds that no treaty was ever approved by Congress, and with the argument that a peace settlement should not be a pretext for providing the means for keeping a war going.

Then, last week, Kissinger redefined the commitment. During the

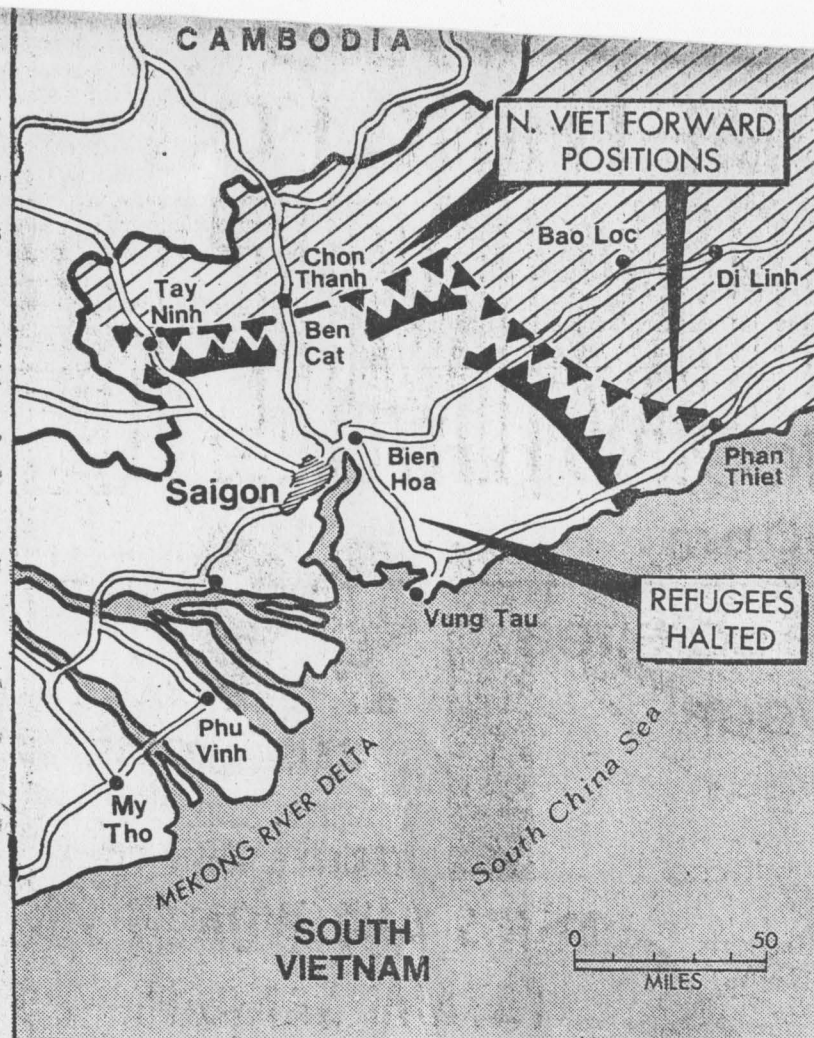
peace negotiations, he told a news conference, Thieu was assured:

"If the South Vietnamese cooperated in permitting us to withdraw our forces and, therefore, to reclaim our prisoners, that in our judgment Congress would then vote the aid that would be necessary to sustain Vietnam economically and militarily."

An Administration official who was close to the negotiations told The Times Thursday that the quid-pro-quo Kissinger described here did not take the form of an American threat to Thieu to accept the accords or lose all hope of aid. But he reinforced Kissinger's description of the deal as a "moral commitment" on the part of the United States.

"We're not talking here of a legal American commitment," Kissinger explained a week ago. "We are talking here of a moral commitment."





**THE THREAT TO SAIGON**—An estimated 50,000 Communist-led troops were reported massed only 45 to 55 miles from the South Vietnamese capital. Refugees were halted by barriers on road to Saigon. Times map by Patrick Lynch

## OUTCRY OVER THIEU

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added only that an investigation was under way.

Meanwhile, tens of thousands of refugees and disorganized soldiers fleeing the capture of South Vietnam's coastal enclaves piled up behind roadblocks around the capital, creating still more fear in Saigon.

Government sources said tempers flared when roadblocks were put up on the highway leading from Saigon to Vung Tau, a onetime seaside resort about 40 miles to the southeast, in an effort to prevent an influx of 7,000 refugees from that area into the capital. Travelers said soldiers disarmed troops coming off boats at Vung Tau and that shots were fired. No casualties were reported.

Officials estimated that 50,000 Communist-led troops massed only 45 to 55 miles away from Saigon.

The Viet Cong said they had taken the district town of Chon Thanh, 45

miles north of Saigon, after weeks of heavy siege, and Hanoi radio said action had been taken to "punish die-hard commanders" in Tuy Hoa, the capital of coastal Phu Yen province that fell Tuesday.

A U.S. Navy task force ordered to Indochina waters by President Ford six days ago began evacuating Vietnamese refugees from the Phan Rang area 160 miles northeast of Saigon late Thursday afternoon, the U.S. Embassy announced. It was the first use of uniformed American military forces in the evacuation. Four other American ships that have been loading refugees off the northern and central coasts for more than a week are chartered by the U.S. government.

Relatively little fighting was reported Thursday in areas still held by government forces, and there was speculation that the Communist command troops were consolidating their swift gains.

were direct and unequivocal.

The policy that led the United States to intervene in Indochina was right, Mr. Ford said, and could still be justified "if the United States had carried it out as we promised to do at the time of the Paris peace accords."

Back in 1973, he said, "we promised with the signing of the Paris peace accords that we would make military hardware available to the South Vietnamese government on a replacement, one-for-one basis. Unfortunately, we did not carry out that promise."

A few moments later, replying to the question of whether the 55,000 Americans died for nothing, Mr. Ford gave the commitment to Thieu a still greater moral burden.

"I don't think they were wasted, providing the United States carried out the solemn commitments that were made in Paris at the time American fighting was stopped in South Vietnam," he said. "If we had carried out the commitments that were made, at that time, the tragic sacrifices that were made by many—those that were killed, those that were wounded—would not have been in vain."

The public record on the question of U.S. commitments to Saigon is more ambiguous than this, however. Only Wednesday, for instance, Secretary of Defense James B. Schlesinger was unable to say unequivocally that there was no unpublished American commitment to send troops and planes back to Vietnam, if Hanoi's armies violated the Paris accords in a major way.

Kissinger, the main negotiator of the agreement with both Thieu and the North Vietnamese, declined Thursday through his press officer to speak to the point directly. Instead, he directed attention to his public account of the agreement Jan. 24, 1973, and it is there that the public record of the commitment begins.

Asked then how Thieu was brought to accept the agreement, Kissinger made no direct mention of American aid. He explained that the Communists, under provisions of the agreement that they violated almost from the start, would be prevented from reinforcing or supplying their troops in a large scale. Then he added:

"President Thieu, after examining the totality of the agreement, came to the conclusion that it achieved the essential objectives of South Vietnam, of permitting his people to bring about self-determination and of not posing a security risk that he could

Asked about secret protocols or understandings, Kissinger replied: "The only protocols that exist are the protocols that have been made public. There are no secret understandings."

Asked about the American commitment to South Vietnam, Kissinger said: "The United States . . . will continue economic aid to South Vietnam. It will continue that military aid which is permitted under the agreement. The United States is prepared to gear that military aid to the actions of other countries and not to treat it as an end in itself."

Asked to explain the clause in the agreement permitting one-for-one replacement of weapons, Kissinger sug-

he explained the overall situation, if only to introduce mass treatment into Vietnam, it is an end in aid."

More important, the agreement began to have any effect, or treaty was even progress, and with peace settlement text for preparing a war

Then, last, the co-

### GREENHOUSES