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3155 Stanford Avenue
Boulder, Colo. 80303
16 April, 1975

Lou Schneider
Executive Secretary
American Friends Service Committee
160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19102

Dear Lou,

I write from a deep sense of sorrow and concern over the recent policy decision of national AFSC recently implemented at area offices concerning the tragic children of Vietnam. The AFSC public opposition to adoption of Vietnamese orphans to me is both bewildering and appalling. It seems so shallow, so cruel, so political, and so lacking in rationale based on fact. I have read carefully the growing chorus which AFSC has led. I can not comprehend. Permit me a few moments to plead and to reason my own particular perspective.

Let us start from a common acceptance that the lives, the health, and the well-being of infants and children are precious, whatever their race, and are infinitely worth our efforts to save them. Accepting this premise let us move on to review the particular situation of Vietnamese children in the years immediately past when adoption began, in the present, and as we may best project into the future. And let us further look particularly at the AFSC focus as expounded in the April 7th wire to Saigon and in the statement by the expatriate, Mrs. Tran Tuong Nhu, whose views are presently being publicly promoted by AFSC.

As we are all well aware, the fabric of Vietnamese society was devastated by the massive American military intervention in the middle 1960's. The toll in dead and maimed numbs the mind. Refugees were driven from their homes in millions. Families were torn asunder. Young women gave themselves, or were taken, in love, in prostitution, and in rape by American servicemen in countless numbers. Children were born of these encounters, and of these, the most recent estimates I have read suggest that there are yet about 40,000 orphaned or abandoned in the territory still controlled by Saigon. Both mixed and full Vietnamese children have died and are dying by numbers ordered in the thousands in the massive military action and social disruption. At the worst of the holocaust, reports from orphanages with which the FCVN was cooperating indicated that the death rate among young children and particularly babies who reached the sanctuary of the orphanage too weak, too

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ill, or too injured to survive was appalling. At one time and place an estimated 80% loss was reported. The FCVN quotes a woman who devoted her life to the children of Vietnam as follows: "I say we are desperate and I mean it. I dare not think too much of my babies who are dying in the orphanages before their adoption papers are complete. Just last month I lost 12 of them.-----had we room in the nursery in Saigon I don't think one of the dozen would have died." And so the FCVN, the FFAC, the Holt Adoption Agency, The Catholic Relief Service, and the International Social Services, among the principals, labored in love to save these children, to find them homes, and did, in fact, save a multitude who would otherwise have been lost. This situation has prevailed in varying degrees from it's beginning to the chaos of today. American and other foreign adoptive parents have offered a lifetime commitment to the warmth, the caring, and, yes, the heartbreak which characterize the bonds which unite parent and child, whether the bond derives from blood or love. Yet the AFSC states and I quote: "We are opposed to adoption in general" and promotes through another's words the concept that the adoptive parents fine intentions may result in more harm than good. To the members of my local Meeting I would ask; "Would our beautiful Sarah Williams be alive today if we all opposed adoption in general? Perhaps, we don't know. But quite possibly not. Would she be loved and welcomed into the homogeneous Vietnamese society as the daughter of an American serviceman who contributed his measure to the unbelievable misery and devastation that is Vietnam. American society has it's share of prejudice and bigotry, it is no one's utopian dream, but it is multiracial, it is diverse in it's values, and with Faith and Steve's love and the support of the meeting there is a place for Sarah and she will find it. I ask again: "Would Mark Umile be able to bend his stiffened knee, and shout and run (albiet a trifle hampered yet) but for the freely given love and sacrifice of Laurel and Tony?" I pause to think of the words from Philadelphia and I am stunned.

But let's pass from the personal level to examine the possible alternatives in that most unfortunate land. It is said that in the historical Vietnamese culture, children orphaned were accepted and cared for by relatives, informal adoptions, the village, or some other intimate societal structure. I applaud and deeply honor the tradition, but has it been and is it viable in the war torn, shattered society of the recent past and present? The answer is most assuredly no. The private orphanages supported by compassionate people of many nations did not spring up to seduce babies from their extended families and foster homes. They appeared because there were no homes, because parents and relatives were dead or missing, and families were torn asunder; and because disease and starvation were rampant in the land.

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The traditional solution would have required restructure of the system to include massive subsidies and stability for the remnants of families whom it was possible to unite, and yet there would be thousands unaccounted for. Of the countless billions of dollars of American economic aid flowing into Vietnam, an almost imperceptible and certainly inadequate trickle ever reached the children for use in their welfare. The vaults of the Swiss banks may have overflowed, the rice may have been sold to the NLF, but the plight of the children remained and remains the war's greatest tragedy. The situation today is even more chaotic. Do we really expect the children to be given top priority for food, medicine, shelter and love? Can we forget our TV screens as the last aircraft from Danang, which went to evacuate women and children and returned bulging with deserting RVN soldiers and with but one lone woman and two small children aboard? Can we turn from reports of refugees shot by panicked soldiers on the rescue ship off Danang, or the vision of the tiny bodies dead on the barges that reached the ports to the south. No, the extended family, and the foster parent were a beautiful workable system in the pastoral past, and might someday be again, but in the fire which is today's reality they are simply inadequate to the task.

A second possible solution lies in the creation and support of orphanages. Here the attitude of Service Committee seems cool but unclear. The letter of Mrs. Nhu sponsored by the AFSC for the public dissemination presents a distinctly negative tone. Not one of the positive accomplishments of the orphanages is acknowledged. Though it is noted that they are not native institutions, were introduced by the French, and have some difficulties. Yet, I contend in the present breakdown of the traditional structure and the ravages of war, that the orphanages have been of immense humanitarian benefit. Would we thrust from our sustenance and protection the weak, homeless, rejected and abandoned because the cultural attributes of the most viable means of service are not traditional, when the traditions of the society have been proven unable to cope with the immensity of it's tragedy. One can not deny that a notable degree of success accrued to the orphanages of the charitable institutions operating in Vietnam and if they, too, were inadequate to the entire task it was not because of the failure of the system but of the resources for it's operation. Indeed, I have long supported, both morally and financially, orphanages as a preferred realistic way of dealing with the problem of care of full-blooded Vietnamese children who were not impaired. Nevertheless, it was not only the mixed and impaired children who were dying for want of care.

For a pitifully small percentage of the unfortunate foreign

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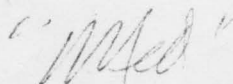
adoption was a third alternative. It has provided succor and love for but hundreds of the thousands in need. All adoptions may not have been for the highest motives, as has been alledged, but most have. All adoptions may not work out for the best, but I think that most will. The adopted children will not find utopia in American society, but most will manage. Certainly they will encounter unpleasantness and prejudice, but they will also find warmth and love. There are now a full three generations of Asiatics who have preceded them and have both survived and progressed in this society.

My plea is that you remove the Service Committee from the game of political football which publicity seekers of whatever motivation are playing with these children of tragedy in the last days of a dying nation. Please don't make those who had given of themselves in everything from money to life itself in order to salvage the little ones from the holocaust to appear as unwitting boobs who have done more harm than good. Such a position is patently false, unworthy of the AFSC tradition, and beyond the limits of Quaker conscience.

With you, I am sure, I deplore the political aspects of Mrs. Tisdale, or the Ambassador who is quoted as saying the passage of the orphans will increase the possibility of increased military aid, or, indeed, of Mr. Ford who seemed strangely out of place with an orphan in his arms after years of support of American intervention. Nor would either of us support the false removal of one child from it's just and adequate family or enviroment. But let us not, in the name of Quaker practice, publicly or privately demean the good works of those who have given so deeply of themselves to the children of Vietnam. If a public attack must be made, then let it be on the malpractice, not on the practice of adoption. Certainly abuses and mistakes will occur in the chaos, but they stand pale beside the greater good.

After ten years of support of the AFSC and participation in a number of it's endeavors, I am deeply shocked. What rationale can you offer? Surely the step was not taken lightly, but as yet I find no convincing evidence in support.

Sincerely,



Nelder Medrud, Jr.

P.S. I feel that I must by way of *postscript* respond to

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certain of the positions presented by Mrs. Nhu and exploited by AFSC.

1. If AFSC is opposed to foreign adoptions and in favor of indigeneous adoptions and foster parents, why has it not been more active in this area? If it believes that day care centers are a critical element why did it abandon it's participation in this concept at Quang Ngai?
2. I can find no basis in fact for the expectation of integration of mixed children into Vietnamese society in a way superior to that of America. We have the experience of Japan and Korea as closed homogeneous societies almost impenetrable for the misfit. This despite the case of Korea in which Americans were welcomed as liberators. In Vietnam one must expect a generation of unmitigated hatred of all that is American.
3. Culture is not a genetic phenomenon. It is learned not inherited. I, therefore, fail to see the loss of culture which orphans coming to this country will suffer in our ~~mutiracial~~ society. The United States was built upon an influx of immigrants from many nations and of many races. Few were sufficiently disillusioned to return. For the mixed child, who is my special concern, heritage is equally that of the American father as of the Vietnamese mother. The French granted sanctuary and citizenship to their children. Can we do less?
4. The proposal that all Vietnamese children (including those of mixed parentage) should stay in Vietnam smacks of racism. However intentioned, it seems to me more appropriate to have been promoted elsewhere than by the AFSC.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE



Special Report

No. 20
August 1975

Bureau of Public Affairs
Office of Media Services

Indochina Refugee Resettlement

The following documentation on the Indochina refugee resettlement program was originally compiled by the Interagency Task Force on Indochina Refugees. The President of the United States, Gerald R. Ford, established the Task Force April 18, 1975.

HISTORY OF THE INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE ON INDOCHINA REFUGEES

On April 18, 1975 President Ford appointed Ambassador L. Dean Brown* as his Special Representative and Director of the Special Interagency Task Force to coordinate all U.S. Government activities concerning evacuation, humanitarian, and refugee problems relating to Indochina. On the same day, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Henry A. Kissinger instructed the various departments and agencies of government to give full support to Ambassador Brown.

Ambassador Brown immediately assembled a small staff of officers from various agencies—Defense, State, U.S. Information Agency, and the Agency for International Development—which has operated since then virtually around the clock from the Operations Center of the State Department.**

*Mrs. Julia Vadala Taft replaced Ambassador Brown as Interagency Task Force Director on May 27.

He also established a much larger group which met daily. This group included senior officers from all departments and agencies which had short- and long-range interests in the execution and management of this operation. These included: Defense, Justice, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Health, Education and Welfare, the Central Intelligence Agency, USIA, the Office of Management and Budget, AID, Transportation, Treasury, Labor, Interior, Housing and Urban Development, and State.

The work of both groups was directed at planning the evacuation of Americans and Vietnamese from Viet-Nam, selecting staging areas in the western Pacific and reception centers in the United States, arranging logistical and personnel support for these facilities, immigration into the United States, permanent resettlement, and solving problems related to financial support for these activities.

As the refugees flowed into the United States, the Interagency Task Force was expanded to improve its ability to expedite its processing at the staging areas and reception centers. The Task Force has three principal sections: a Refugee Resettlement Section, which works with various voluntary agencies in assisting the refugees to leave the camps and find a home and employment; an Operations

**In mid-July the Interagency Task Force moved its headquarters to 1875 Connecticut Avenue in downtown Washington.

Section, with desk officers for each of the reception areas in the United States and staging areas in the western Pacific; and a unit to deal with computer operations designed to permit more orderly management over the large flow of refugees entering the United States.

TASK FORCE REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

JULY 1975

On July 16 the Interagency Task Force had been in operation for 90 days. In the first days after its establishment on April 18, the world was

witness to the collapse of the armed forces of Viet-Nam, a dramatic air and helicopter evacuation from Saigon, the fleeing of tens of thousands of refugees from their homelands, and the installation of new regimes in Viet-Nam and Cambodia. The President assigned to the Task Force the responsibility for the coordination of the evacuation effort and the refugee and resettlement problems relating to the Viet-Nam and Cambodia conflicts.

The activities of the Task Force include:

—the coordination of the evacuation of 86,000 U.S. citizens and South Vietnamese by air and sea in U.S. military or chartered craft;

Statistical summary

As of July 10, the evacuees under the U.S. system of control were located as follows:

Reception Centers	July 10, 1975 Capacity ¹	Number of Refugees at Center	Number of Evacuees Released
Guam, Wake, western Pacific sites	20,386	17,144	N.A.
Pendleton	18,000	17,978	22,646
Chaffee	24,000	23,333	13,083
Travis	N.A.	0	5,750 ²
Eglin	6,000	4,973	4,995
Indiantown Gap	17,000	15,833	2,687
Total		79,261	49,161 ³

¹ Capacity figures in the continental United States reflect surge capacity for period of June 15 to July 15.

An Immigration and Naturalization Service survey of 99,580 refugees who were within the care of the U.S. Government on June 10 showed 19,619 heads of household; 79,929 family members attached to the households; and 32 orphans. A total of 15,134 of the 99,580 refugees have U.S.

citizen or permanent resident relatives or sponsors. (As of that date, the INS listed 1,885 orphans who had entered under "Operation Babylift" and had been placed for adoption.)

² Evacuees at Travis were released directly into the United States.

³ Of the 49,161 total, 4,830 were released to third countries; the remaining 44,331 were released into the United States.

—the establishment, supply, and staffing of staging centers at Guam and Wake for the care and preliminary processing of the refugees and U.S. reception centers for the final processing of the refugees prior to their resettlement in the United States;

—the reception into these camps of 130,884 evacuees as of July 15;

—the organization and coordination of health, social security, and security check procedures to facilitate the departure of refugees from the centers;

—testimony which led to the passage of "the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975" to fund the refugee program which the President signed into law on May 24. This was 19 days after the first of nine appearances by Task Force members before congressional committees and subcommittees;

—the promotion of international resettlement efforts through initiatives to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees and the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration (ICEM) and through direct contact with third countries which had resulted by early July in the departure from U.S. territory of over 4,000 refugees for resettlement in other countries; in addition, several thousand refugees who fled to countries other than the United States have been accepted for resettlement in third countries. In Western Europe and Canada, over 10,000 Vietnamese and Cambodians stranded by the sudden outcome of the wars have been allowed to stay indefinitely;

—the negotiation of contracts with nine voluntary agencies to support their resettlement programs in the United States;

—negotiations with interested State and local governments for special resettlement programs in their communities;

—organizing special programs with private American business organizations to provide jobs and housing, or commodity support for refugees;

—the establishment of guidelines for the States which explained the nature of Federal Government financial support in the fields of health and medical services, education, and welfare services.

Reception Center Processing and Preparation for Initial Resettlement

At the reception centers on Guam and Wake, the refugees receive basic health care and begin processing for entry into the United States, which includes the initiation of the security clearance. Representatives from UNHCR, ICEM, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and some third countries (Canada, Australia, and France) have been present on Guam to assist refugees who wish to go to third countries or return home. The other western Pacific refugee centers—in the Philippines and Thailand—serve as temporary holding areas for refugees awaiting transportation to Guam and Wake. Of special concern at the western Pacific sites has been the possibility of a typhoon on Guam which initially was the largest of the reception centers with a capacity for 50,000 refugees. Tropical typhoons seriously threatened many of the temporary (i.e., tent) shelters. The number of refugees on Guam decreased from 43,939 on June 1 to 8,464 on July 15. Orders were issued on June 13 to reduce the refugee population there to the level capable of being more adequately housed. All tent quarters have been dismantled, and the remaining refugees are being housed in wooden barracks.

The major activities at the four reception centers in the continental United States are:

—the provision of food, shelter, clothing and other necessities;

—processing by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, including interviewing, fingerprinting, photographing, creating of an alien file, security clearance verification, completion of parole document authorization of employment, and granting of parole;

—processing by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, including medical screening, assignment of a social security number, initiating action to reunite split families, explaining voluntary agency and sponsorship roles to the refugees, and determining resources for travel;

—providing employment counseling through the Department of Labor, including identification of skills, analysis of sponsor-related job offers, and information on skill demand and excesses by location;

—language training and cultural orientation which are presently being provided by volunteer agencies, individual volunteers, and State and Federal personnel;

—recreational activities, generally under the aegis of the YMCA and other volunteer organizations;

—arranging sponsorship through the voluntary resettlement organizations in most cases but also directly through State and local governments in some instances.

Clearances. During the middle of May, the principal delay in resettlement resulted from the requirement to complete clearances for all refugees prior to their departure from reception centers. Normal security procedures require clearance for entry into the United States by INS, the CIA, the FBI, and the Department of State. At the request of the House Judiciary Subcommittee, the Task Force also instituted clearance with the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Department of Defense. To expedite the new security clearance process, the records of the individual agencies were assembled in Washington and in several instances computerized, the collection point for the cleared statements was centralized at INS headquarters in Washington where it could be cabled to the respective camp, and the initiating request for the security clearance was begun on Guam rather than waiting for the refugees to arrive in the United States. At the present time, many security clearances are completed in a matter of hours.

Sponsorship. Placing the refugee with an individual or organization willing and able to assume responsibility for assisting in the refugee's integration into the American economy and society on a self-sufficient basis will continue to be the key element in the resettlement of the Indochinese refugees. Offers of sponsorship from the public are being solicited by the voluntary resettlement agencies, public and private organizations, and by the Task Force itself. Each of the voluntary agencies works in its own way to develop sponsorships: religious groups generally through local churches, and nonsectarian organizations through a network of community groups who have supported them in the past. Officials in the State of Washington, the cities of Cincinnati and Honolulu, and other com-

munities around the country have expressed interest in developing local programs for the resettlement of refugees. In response to an outpouring of public interest in providing assistance, the Task Force established a toll-free telephone number on May 5 to receive and record such offers. As of July 10, the Task Force had received more than 25,000 calls in addition to hundreds of letters containing other offers of assistance.

The sponsorship offers received by the Task Force as well as the personal data collected about the refugee upon arrival in the United States have been placed in a central computer bank. Printouts of sponsorship offers are being made available to the voluntary agencies. Computer terminals have been installed at each voluntary agency headquarters and at each of the reception centers to provide instant access to the information which has been stored in the computer. This information is available to supplement the voluntary agencies' normal sources of support.

Verifications of the sponsorship offer from other than those groups which the voluntary agency has had regular contacts with is one of the most important and, at the same time, most difficult elements in the entire resettlement process. Since the Federal Government is not the proper agent to evaluate whether the offering party has the means, good-will, and follow-up ability to provide continuing support for the refugees, the voluntary agencies have agreed to attempt verification of the sponsorship offers which have been generated by the toll-free number.

After the assurance of sponsorship has been obtained and the security check has been completed, the refugee is ready for release from the reception center. Transportation to a point near the sponsor's community is arranged by the center. If it is determined that the refugee or sponsor cannot afford all or part of these transportation costs, transportation is provided under the resettlement program.

Resettlement. The resettlement of the refugee in American society is a cooperative effort involving the sponsor and his community, the voluntary agency, and the Federal Government. Sponsorship involves a moral commitment to provide food, shelter, clothing, pocket money, ordinary medical costs, and assistance in finding employ-

ment to enable the refugee to become self-sufficient. While one family group is usually designated as the sponsor of each refugee family, the voluntary agencies have usually contacted a community group, church or civic organization to provide supplementary assistance in kind and advice to the sponsor and the refugee. Resettlement is a long-term proposition. Family problems may develop, the first job might prove unsatisfactory, or economic conditions may alter the sponsor's ability to be of assistance. Since the resettlement process often involves a difficult cultural adjustment for the refugee family, requiring more assistance than for an American newcomer to the community, the community group designated to support the sponsor plays an essential role in the assimilation process.

If the sponsor and his community fail to provide the adjustment assistance or personal difficulties develop, the responsibility for a second attempt rests with the voluntary agency. The Task Force has been encouraging each of the voluntary agencies to insure that every refugee under its aegis knows whom to contact if the sponsorship breaks down. The voluntary agency may attempt a second resettlement effort in the same or a nearby community or move the refugee family to a different part of the country. Recently, stories in the press have reported that refugees have gone on welfare shortly after arriving in a community. In most cases, these are refugees who arrived in the United States and left the reception centers before the voluntary agencies were actively involved in resettlement or refugees whose American-resident relatives were unable to provide sufficient assistance.

The responsibilities of the Federal Government are both residual—in cases of total breakdown of sponsorship—and direct—to provide initial support for the refugees through the sponsorship program and to the communities in which the refugees have settled.

The Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS) of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, working through State welfare agencies, is responsible for the provision of financial assistance, medical assistance, and social services to Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees, as the need arises, after their resettlement in communities throughout the nation. Federal funds under the SRS refugee

assistance program will be utilized to reimburse the States 100% for such assistance and services so that a refugee will not become an extra burden on State or local resources if the resettlement plan breaks down. Following are the principal provisions of the program to provide financial assistance, medical assistance, and social services to needy refugees:

- Needy individuals and families will be assisted regardless of family composition.
 - State welfare agencies are required to verify with the sponsors of refugees that the resettlement has broken down before assistance can be granted.
 - Financial assistance to refugees will be based on the same standards of need and the same payment levels as apply in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.
 - Medical assistance will be provided to meet health needs of needy refugees and to help keep sponsorships from breaking down if major medical costs arise.
 - Social services will be provided in accordance with a State's approved plan for service programs so that refugees are eligible for the same range of services as other residents of the communities in which they settle.
- Other Federal programs are designed to assist the refugee become integrated into American society.
- Negotiations are underway to develop language and orientation materials and provide technical assistance to school districts.
 - A grant program to school districts has been developed for districts handling a large proportion of refugee children.
 - Refugees have been declared eligible for HEW's direct student aid programs for post-secondary students.
 - The Department of Labor, in cooperation with State and local employment agency representatives, is presently identifying occupational skills of refugees and providing counseling about employment and training possibilities in areas where they are resettling.

The Interagency Task Force has promulgated two general guidelines in an effort to influence areas of resettlement: (1) to avoid resettlement in areas of high unemployment; and (2) to avoid high concentrations of refugees in any specific community. The Department of Labor's counseling program at each of the camps provides assistance to the refugees and to the voluntary agencies in avoiding areas of high unemployment or areas where the refugee's skills are already in excess. As a matter of fact, the voluntary agencies generally have received fewer offers of assistance, especially job-related, from communities with high unemployment rates. The voluntary agencies have also shown general understanding of the importance of avoiding the concentration of large numbers of refugees in any single community. Refugees are presently resettling in all parts of the country. Since any resident of the United States is free to move and to settle in any location, it is nevertheless possible that clusters of Vietnamese may assemble in selected parts of the country at a future date.

Repatriation. On May 8 the Task Force sent the following message to all U.S. diplomatic posts and to U.S. refugee camps:

1. The following provides official U.S. Government policy for those refugees who wish to return to Indochina, whether they are in third countries or the United States.

2. The United States will not interfere with their effort to return to their country of origin. All cases which come to the attention of the U.S. Government will be promptly referred to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees who will assume responsibility for screening, care, and maintenance if necessary, and onward transportation under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration or through other means if required....

Civil coordinators at the camps were then directed to post notices and circulate information in camp newspapers that persons desiring repatriation were free to do so and should indicate their wishes to specified members of camp staffs.

At the same time, discussions were held with the UNHCR, who agreed that assistance to persons wishing repatriation was within his mandate. The UNHCR then spoke with the Vietnamese authorities who agreed to its proposed role in the organization of repatriation. UNHCR representatives at Guam, Chaffee, Camp Pendleton, Eglin Air Force Base, and Indiantown Gap, as well as UNHCR representatives in other countries, have been interviewing applicants for repatriation, using a questionnaire developed jointly between the UNHCR and the Vietnamese authorities. At the request of the UNHCR, the American Red Cross is assisting the program in the United States. If refugees outside the camps indicate a desire to go home, the UNHCR and the Red Cross are informed and arrangements are made to interview the applicants.

Completed questionnaires are forwarded by the UNHCR representatives to his headquarters in Geneva and from there to the Vietnamese authorities for their consideration.

Repatriation to Cambodia is not yet as well planned as return to Viet-Nam. Arrangements similar to those for Vietnamese repatriation are being worked out by the UNHCR to accommodate those Cambodians who wish to be repatriated. (On May 29 and June 1 about 340 Khmer armed forces personnel returned from Thailand to Cambodia under arrangements between the Thai Supreme Command and the Khmer local authorities at the border without reference to the UNHCR. Reliable reports indicate that about 100 of these soldiers were executed after entering Cambodia. As a result, repatriation for Khmers was, as of early July, at a standstill.)

The U.S. Government will pay the costs of movements back to home countries from the money appropriated for resettlement outside the United States.

As of June 30, more than 2,000 Indochina refugees under U.S. administration had indicated a desire for repatriation.

The speed and form of the Vietnamese repatriation effort now are essentially in the hands of the present authorities in Saigon who will accept or reject the applicants for repatriation.

Third-Country Resettlement

From the beginning, we have made every effort to internationalize Indochina refugee resettlement. On April 10, Department of State officials met with John Thomas, Director of ICEM, who agreed to take up with his Executive Committee the need for the full machinery and expertise of his agency as a matter of urgency. On April 12, before the fall of the Khmer Republic, the State Department instructed its Geneva Mission to request assistance from the UNHCR and ICEM in resettling Khmer refugees throughout the world. A similar instruction pertaining to Vietnamese refugees went out on April 17. Because of our desire to take no action which would precipitate the collapse of the Khmer and Viet-Nam governments, these approaches were made privately but they focused the attention of the international agencies on the problem and stimulated preparations for worldwide resettlement.

At the ICEM Executive Committee meeting, April 28-29, John Thomas formally advised delegates of the 32 member governments that the United States had requested ICEM to assist in the resettlement of Indochina refugees. In the absence of objections, he proposed that ICEM undertake the task.

On May 8 and 9, the UNHCR sent an appeal for resettlement opportunities to some 40 governments and a second appeal went out on May 29. Meanwhile, both ICEM and the UNHCR placed representatives on Guam, strengthened their staffs elsewhere, and began registering refugees for third-country resettlement.

Earlier, on April 27, acting through the State Department, the Task Force had instructed American Ambassadors in most countries around the world to ask the governments to which they were accredited to share the burden of refugee resettlement. The instruction noted that this bilateral appeal paralleled those which ICEM and the UNHCR would soon be making.

There have been many positive responses to the U.S. and international approaches. Canada has agreed to take a generous number of Vietnamese. More than 2,500 refugees have already arrived there. Germany has indicated willingness to accept students who are already there and their families.

The total could reach several thousand. France, which has had close ties with Indochina for over a century, is accepting those with relatives already in the country, students who are in France and others—indicating a willingness to accept a total of 15,000. Other countries in Western Europe, Latin America, and Africa have agreed to take smaller numbers. ICEM is presently selecting refugees with special skills for resettlement in Latin American countries.

By July 2, the number of Indochina refugees released to third countries from U.S. reception centers had reached 3,962. Approximately 4,000 other refugees in U.S. centers have also requested resettlement elsewhere and are now awaiting approval. A number of initial asylum countries have permitted refugees to remain and many thousands more have traveled to resettlement countries from countries of initial asylum.

Estimated Expenses

The Indochina Evacuation and Resettlement Program has a total budget of \$508 million. As of June 30, 1975, total obligations were \$200 million. The largest portions have been obligated as follows: the Department of Defense for facilities and daily maintenance at the reception centers (\$72.1 million), the Department of Defense for the airlift (\$84.4 million), and contracts with the voluntary agencies (\$43.7 million). See page 8 for analysis of funds and their obligations.

Issues for the Future

There are many problems which remain. The principal issue is that of sponsorship. Given time, the traditional voluntary agency system of resettlement should permit the absorption of the Indochinese refugees as it has permitted the resettlement of over 1½ million refugees from Europe and other parts of the world since World War II. While there is little doubt that the legislative program goal of resettling refugees by June 30, 1976, can be met, the Task Force hopes to be able to move more rapidly to prevent unacceptably high human and financial costs. The traditional resettlement systems are not able to adapt easily to processing the desired numbers within the time frame we are imposing.

A second and related issue is the breakdown of the sponsorships. Many of the first refugees to arrive in this country moved directly to the communities of their relatives and friends without the benefit of sponsorship verification through the voluntary resettlement agencies. Inadequate housing and unemployment have forced some of these refugees on welfare. The voluntary agencies that are responsible for assisting the refugees when sponsorship breakdowns occur have in the past been so effective in resettling refugees that few become long-term charges on the welfare system or become impossible to assimilate into American life. At the same time, when considering any broadened system of sponsorship, the valuable role which the resettlement agencies play in preventing breakdown must not be overlooked.

The Task Force is further concerned that all refugees who are cleared for entry into this country find homes in America. Obviously, some refugees and their families—possibly the less educated and unskilled—will require a longer period for assimilation into American society than others. Early identification of such refugees is currently in

progress and intensive language training and orientation is underway. The resettlement organizations are committed to the resettlement of all of these refugees.

In addition, the U.S. Government will have to find homes outside this country for those refugees at western Pacific locations who might be determined as ineligible for entry here. The number is expected to be small. A plan for this group will be formulated as the dimension of the problem becomes more apparent.

The Task Force has undertaken to expand the traditional sponsorship system by seeking the involvement of a broader range of labor, business, civic, and social service organizations. In addition, the Task Force is also expanding initiatives with State and local governments in identifying sponsors and assisting in resettlement.

One of the key problems related to sponsorship has been the effective use of offers which have come forward. The Task Force is contacting those individuals who called on the toll-free number to

Source	Total Available	Total Obligations As of 6/30/75	Amount Available
AID Funded by Presidential Determination	\$2,661,481	\$2,661,481	0
AID Funded by Indochina Postwar Reconstruction Program	98,000,000	98,000,000	0
State Portion of Refugee Act of 1975 (includes DOD & INS portions)*	305,000,000	121,609,705	\$183,390,295
HEW Portion of Refugee Act of 1975	100,000,000	6,070,000	93,930,000
Total	\$505,661,481	\$228,341,186	\$277,320,295

*Represents amount appropriated in PL 94-24. This appropriation does not include the addi-

tional million which was authorized by Congress in PL 94-23.

Excerpts of Statement by Mrs. Julia Taft,
Director of the Interagency Task Force on
Indochina, at the Department of State
Noon Briefing for Correspondents,
June 23, 1975

The Interagency Task Force believes it has accomplished a great deal in a very short time. During the first 7 weeks of our resettlement effort, 30 percent of the 131,399 evacuees have arrived at their new homes and have begun new lives, a larger number than was the case with the Hungarian refugees after 6 months.

The actual resettlement, as you know, is done by the dedicated voluntary agencies and generous members of the public who, in conjunction, provide the necessary sponsorship, lodging, daily maintenance, assistance with jobs, and in many other ways help our new arrivals make the transition from refugee status to self-sufficiency.

Our main objective has been to work with the people temporarily under our care so that their assimilation into American society is harmonious and lasting. We believe that after some inevitable growing pains we, along with the voluntary agencies and many other individuals and organizations, are getting the job done effectively and humanely.

... I believe there is no better way to demonstrate the American spirit as we approach our bicentennial year than by opening our homes and our communities to families from Indochina. The cooperation we have had so far has been extraordinarily encouraging and we continue to urge individuals and families to serve as sponsors. We want states and cities to take the lead in preparing their communities, and our nation, for these new arrivals.

verify their continuing interest in sponsorship and to insure appropriate consideration of each offer by a voluntary agency. In addition a computer system will be used to search for information about the location of Vietnamese who have entered the United States. While attempting to make available all information which will aid resettlement, the Task Force is mindful of the importance of maintaining the confidentiality of the personal history data which might be acquired about the refugees. The Red Cross agreed to establish an international family locator service for Indochina refugees, using the facilities of the Central Tracing Agency of the International Committee in Geneva.

The Task Force has been looking ahead to the time when all of the staging areas in the western Pacific area and the reception centers in the United States can be closed, but definite dates have not yet been established. Some original estimates indicated that all of the centers might be closed in three months. Eglin Air Force Base in Florida will have the shortest use, possibly being phased out by the end of July. With the continual refinement of the processing procedures at the centers, which should speed up the outflow, the Task Force hopes that all but one or two of the centers will be closed by September.

Resettlement of the refugees from Indochina will take time, not only to move the refugees from the reception centers into communities around the country, but also to assist them in the difficult process of adjustment to a new way of life. Many dramatic events have occurred since the initial evacuation. The future will be less dramatic, but much work lies ahead to achieve the successful assimilation of the Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees into American society.

APPENDIX

REFUGEE PROFILE

Demographic Data

This chart reflects the most complete data available. Since the sample is now 117,106 out of a total in the system of 130,810, it is not expected that these percentages will change significantly.

AGE BY SEX DISTRIBUTION

Age	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
0-5	9,243	7.9	8,424	7.2	17,667	15.1
6-11	9,828	8.4	8,775	7.5	18,603	15.9
12-17	9,360	8.0	8,190	7.0	17,550	15.0
18-24	9,945	8.5	9,009	7.7	18,954	16.2
25-34	10,070	8.6	10,044	8.5	20,114	17.1
35-44	6,441	5.5	5,621	4.8	12,062	10.3
45-62	5,134	4.4	4,450	3.8	9,884	8.2
63 & over	1,053	.9	1,521	1.3	2,570	2.2
Total	61,074	52.2	55,926	47.8	117,106	100.0

Educational Level of 20,956 Heads of Household

(Based on sample of 95,138 people)

None	248	1.2%
Elementary	2,904	13.9
Secondary	9,498	45.3
University	4,315	20.6
Postgraduate	1,027	4.9
Data not available	2,964	14.1
Total	20,956	100.0%

Educational Level of 44,973 Evacuees 18 Years of Age and Over

(Based on sample of 95,138)

None	572	1.3%
Elementary	2,259	11.7
Secondary	15,046	33.4
University	6,614	14.7
Postgraduate	1,434	3.2
Data not available	16,048	35.7
Total	41,973	100.0%

Primary Employment Skills of 20,956 Heads of Household

(Based on sample of 95,138 records)

Medical professions	999	4.8%
Professional, technical, managerial	6,224	29.7
Clerical and sales	2,128	10.2
Service	1,297	6.2
Farming, fishing, forestry, etc.	689	3.3
Agricultural processing	42	0.2
Machine trades	821	3.9
Benchwork, assembly, and repair	342	1.6
Structural and construction	648	3.1
Transportation and miscellaneous	3,392	16.2
Did not indicate	4,374	20.8
Total	20,956	100.0%

English Language Skills Of 20,956 Heads of Household

(Based on sample of 95,138 people)

None	6,338	30.3%
Some	6,356	30.3
Good	7,590	36.2
Native	672	3.2
Total	20,956	100.0%

DEPARTMENT OF STATE EVACUATION INSTRUCTIONS

Commencing in late March 1975, the Department of State requested the Embassy in Saigon to provide weekly status reports regarding the total numbers and welfare of Americans and others for whom the United States has emergency evacuation responsibility. Subsequent instructions aimed at obtaining from Saigon information related to the categories and priorities of those Vietnamese to whom the United States had a moral obligation to evacuate and who would be most endangered under a Communist regime—for example, close relatives of American citizens, Vietnamese employees of the United States Government and their families, ranking Government of South Viet-Nam officials and their families, and others the Embassy felt should be included.

By early April the Embassy had been instructed by the Department to begin to reduce the number of Americans in Viet-Nam, arranging for the departure, first, of all dependents of official Americans, all official Americans who had already been evacuated from the northern regions of South Viet-Nam and who no longer had any function to perform in the country, and all dependents of contractor personnel. The Embassy was further instructed to suggest to nonofficial Americans that they consider sending out their dependents, and to urge less essential nonofficial American personnel to depart as well. Twice a week the Embassy was required to provide a complete breakdown of Americans remaining in specific categories such as U.S. Government personnel, U.S. contractors, non-U.S. Government Americans. At the same time a priority listing of categories and totals of evacuees, from highest to lowest responsibility, was requested.

By April 14 the Department had conveyed to the Embassy the limited parole authority which had been obtained in behalf of American citizens' alien relatives physically present in Viet-Nam and of American citizens also present in Viet-Nam. This parole authority was obtained in recognition of the problems of moving American citizens out of Viet-Nam who had non-American citizen relatives they would not consent to leave behind.

By the third week of April the Department had instructed the Embassy to attempt to broaden the categories of Vietnamese citizens who could be exempted from the Vietnamese travel ban. In this regard, the Department had in mind particularly the safety of Vietnamese closely associated with the United States, including U.S. employees and relatives of American citizens and resident aliens.

Early in the fourth week of April the Department authorized the Embassy to plan for the evacuation of certain categories of Vietnamese to include threatened relatives of American citizens; important government, armed forces, and police officials whose cooperation would be needed in the evacuation; individuals with special knowledge of U.S. intelligence procedures; important former Viet Minh and ralliers from the Communist side who would be especially threatened; significant political and intellectual figures whose association with U.S. policies made them particularly vulnerable; and trusted local employees, including those of voluntary agencies and private American companies.

In the final week before the end of the evacuation, the Department instructed the Embassy to accord priority in the evacuation to the families and dependents of American citizens.

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

April 8 - State Department officials consult with
 April 15 House and Senate Committees regarding use of Attorney General's "parole" authority for evacuees from Indochina.
 April 12 U.S. Embassy, Phnom Penh closes. Last Americans and approximately 1,200 Cambodians are evacuated in Operation Eagle Pull.
 April 12 - U.S. Mission, Geneva, is asked to request assistance from UNHCR and
 April 17 ICEM [Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration] in locating third countries willing to accept refugees from Indochina.

April 14 Parole is authorized for dependents of American citizens currently in Viet-Nam.
 April 18 The President asks 12 Federal agencies "to coordinate... all U.S. Government activities concerning evacuation of U.S. citizens, Vietnamese citizens, and third-country nationals from Viet-Nam and refugee and resettlement problems relating to the Viet-Nam conflict" and named Ambassador L. Dean Brown as his Special Representative and Director of the Special Interagency Task Force.
 April 19 Parole is extended to include categories of relatives of American citizens or permanent resident aliens who are petition holders.
 April 22 The Interagency Task Force asks civil and military authorities on Guam to prepare a safe haven estimated to be required for 90 days in order to provide care and maintenance for an estimated 50,000 refugees. The first to pass through the area arrive the following day.
 April 25 The Attorney General authorizes parole for additional categories of relatives, Cambodians in third countries, and up to 50,000 "high-risk" Vietnamese.
 April 27 The Task Force requests all American missions overseas to take up the possible resettlement of refugees as a matter of urgency.
 April 29 U.S. Embassy, Saigon, closes. Operation Frequent Wind removes last Americans and Vietnamese by helicopter from staging sites in Saigon. The sea-lift and self-evacuation continue. Camp Pendleton, California, opens as a refugee center prepared to care for 18,000 refugees.

May 2 Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, opens as a refugee reception center prepared to care for 24,000 refugees.
 May 4 Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, opens as a refugee reception center prepared to accept 2,500 refugees (a figure later increased to 5,000).
 May 5 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.
 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Defense Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations in connection with the Administration's request for \$507 million to run the refugee program.
 May 7 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Senate Judiciary Committee.
 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the House International Relations Committee.
 May 8 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the House Judiciary Committee.
 May 12 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.
 May 13 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees.
 May 14 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law.
 May 19 The White House announces the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees, with Chairman John Eisenhower heading a distinguished list of members.

May 22 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the House Judiciary Subcommittee.
 A House and Senate conference committee agrees on the language of the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975, appropriating \$405 million for the Administration's refugee program.
 May 24 The Act becomes PL 94-23 as the President signs it into law.
 May 27 Ambassador Brown returns to his post at the Middle East Institute and the President asks Mrs. Julia Vadala Taft, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare for Human Development, to act as Director of the Interagency Task Force until arrangements are completed for organizing the Government's efforts for the longer term.
 May 28 A fourth stateside reception center is opened at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, and receives its first refugees.
 May 29 The UNHCR sends a representative to the reception center at Fort Chaffee to interview individuals who have indicated a desire to return to Viet-Nam and whose names had been furnished earlier. Representatives of the UNHCR have been working similarly on Guam for several weeks, will go to Pendleton and Indiantown Gap the following week and to Eglin thereafter.
 June 6 HEW reports the establishment of a special Task Force with representatives of the American Medical Association, the American Association of Medical Colleges, the Educational Commission on Foreign Medical Graduates, and of a number of programs within HEW that deal with the training and placement of physicians in the U.S.

June 15 131,399 refugees have entered the 7-week old system; of the 36,077 who have been completely processed and released, 3,756 have gone to third countries, and 875 refugees were released from reception sites during the past 24 hours, bringing the week's total to 5,839. An additional 4,000 on Guam have indicated that they would prefer to resettle elsewhere and are awaiting acceptance by the countries of their choice.

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXECUTIVE ORDER ESTABLISHING THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

Since the arrival of the first settlers on our eastern seaboard nearly 400 years ago, America has been a refuge for victims of persecution, intolerance and privation from around the world. Tide after tide of immigrants has settled here and each group has enriched our heritage and added to our well-being as a nation.

For many residents of Southeast Asia who stood by America as an ally and who have lost their homeland in the tragic developments of the past few weeks, America offers a last, best hope upon which they can build new lives. We are a big country and their numbers are proportionately small. We must open our doors and our hearts.

The arrival of thousands of refugees, mostly children, will require many adjustments on their part and considerable assistance on ours. But it is in our best interest as well as theirs to make this transition as gracious and efficient as humanly possible.

I have determined that it would be in the public interest to establish an advisory committee to the President on the resettlement in the United States of refugees from Indochina.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and

statutes of the United States, and as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment of a Presidential Advisory Committee. There is hereby established the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees, hereinafter referred to as the Committee. The Committee shall be composed of such citizens from private life as the President may, from time to time, appoint. The President shall designate one member of the Committee to serve as chairman.

Section 2. Functions of the Advisory Committee. The Committee shall advise the President and the heads of appropriate Federal agencies concerning the expeditious and coordinated resettlement of refugees from Southeast Asia. The Committee shall include in its advice, consideration of the following areas:

- (a) Health and environmental matters related to resettlement;
- (b) the interrelationship of the governmental and volunteer roles in the resettlement;
- (c) educational and cultural adjustments required by these efforts;
- (d) the general well-being of resettled refugees and their families in their new American communities; and
- (e) such other related concerns as the President may, from time to time, specify.

The Committee shall also seek to facilitate the location, solicitation, and channeling of private resources for these resettlement efforts, and to establish lines of communication with all concerned governmental agencies, relevant voluntary agencies, the Vietnamese-American community and the American public at large. The Committee shall conclude its work within one year.

Section 3. Assistance, Cooperation, and Expenses.

- (a) All executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government, to the extent permitted

by law, are directed to cooperate with the Committee and to furnish such information, facilities, funds, and assistance as the Committee may require.

(b) No member of the Committee shall receive compensation from the United States by reason of service on the Committee, but may, to the extent permitted by law, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5703).

Section 4. Federal Advisory Committee Act. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Executive Order, the functions of the President

under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 1), except that of reporting annually to Congress, which are applicable to the advisory committee established by this Order, shall be performed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

GERALD R. FORD

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 19, 1975.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, U.S.A.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NGUYEN DA YEN, NGUYEN DA VUONG, and
NGUYEN DA TUYEN, on their own behalf
and on behalf of all others similarly
situated, by MUOI McCONNELL, as
GUARDIAN AD LITEM,

Plaintiffs,

v.

NO. C-75-0839 SW

JAMES SCHLESINGER, Secretary
of Defense et al.,

Defendants.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

Findings of Fact

1. This action is being brought under the Civil Rights Act and the Immigration and Naturalization laws by Vietnamese children transported to the United States in "Operation Babylift". The plaintiffs seek to compel the Immigration and Naturalization Service to commence thorough investigations as to the children's immigration status, to keep central files on the children and to provide for reunification with their families if the children are illegally here.

2. The plaintiffs Nguyen Da Yen, Nguyen Da Tuyen,

1 and Nguyen Da Vuong bring this action through their duly
2 appointed guardian ad litem, Muoi McConnell, on their
3 own behalf and on behalf of all other Vietnamese children
4 brought to the United States in "Operation Babylift" and
5 who are not orphans and have been and are being illegally
6 held and/or offered for adoption.

7 3. The defendants are Henry Kissinger, Secretary
8 of State; James Schlesinger, Secretary of Defense; Edward
9 Levi, Attorney General; Col. Robert V. Kane, Commanding
10 Officer of the Presidio of San Francisco; Col. Jasper
11 Horn, Director, Plans Training and Security and SPOVO Project
12 Office, "Baby Airlift"; and Mario Obledo, Secretary of
13 Health and Welfare, State of California.

14 4. In April, 1975 the United States government
15 transported, housed and paroled into the United States
16 approximately two thousand (2,000) Vietnamese children
17 between the ages of 4 weeks and 14 years.

18 5. Of the children paroled into the United States,
19 an as of yet undetermined number are not orphans and are
20 not accompanied by written releases from their parents
21 or other legal guardians.

22 6. At least one Vietnamese mother is seeking the
23 return of her six-year old son who she had sent to the
24 United States without a written release for his adoption.

25 7. Some of the Vietnamese children are not members
26 of the plaintiff class because they will be found to have
27 all the documentation that would ordinarily be required
28 for admission into the United States as an immediate
29 relative pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1151(b). These children
30 have documentation verifying their eligibility for
31 admission as an orphan under the definition of 8 U.S.C.
32 § 1101(b)(1)(F).

1 8. There are other children whose documentation is
2 so incomplete as to make their eligibility as an immediate
3 relative under § 1151(b) and § 1101(b)(1)(F) impossible
4 to determine without further inquiry.

5 9. It has been established that young children's
6 memories and previous language abilities fade very quickly.
7 Thus time is of the essence for interviewing those old
8 enough to communicate so as to facilitate a determination
9 of their orphan status.

10 10. It has also been established that the trauma
11 from relocation is least during the first six months
12 of life and any reunification, if appropriate should
13 thus be accomplished with due haste.

14
15 Conclusions of Law

16 1. The jurisdictional basis for this action is 28
17 U.S.C. § 1331, 1343(3) and (4), 42 U.S.C. § 1981 et seq.,
18 8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq. and the Fifth Amendment of the
19 Constitution of the United States.

20 2. This Court has jurisdiction to grant the injunctive
21 relief sought herein. The basis for this jurisdiction
22 is the allegation that the plaintiffs' due process rights
23 have been violated by being paroled into the United States
24 and by being held here against their will and the will
25 of their parents or legal guardians.

26 3. The Attorney General through the Immigration
27 and Naturalization Service has the power to parole any
28 person into the United States in accordance with 8 U.S.C.
29 § 1182(d)(5).

30 4. The exercise of that power, however, is subject
31 to scrutiny of the District Court for abuse of discretion.

32 5. This discretionary power is abused if children

1 are paroled into the United States without regard for the
2 protection of their constitutional rights.

3 6. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has
4 not shown such a disregard for these children's rights
5 as to rise to the level of abuse. However, the Court
6 finds it necessary to order the implementation of the
7 following procedures, some of which have in fact been
8 suggested by defendants, to assure the maximum protection
9 for these plaintiff children's constitutional rights, at
10 least some of whose due process rights are being violated
11 by their continued forced separation from their parents or
12 legal guardians.

13
14 Order

15 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Immigration and
16 Naturalization Service implement the following provisions:

17 1. The Immigration and Naturalization Service plan
18 submitted to the Court June 25, 1975, and incorporated
19 herein by reference (attached as appendix A) shall be
20 commenced forthwith and followed as delineated therein.
21 Any deviations from the plan shall be submitted to the
22 Court for approval.

23 2. All state-side investigations and accumulation
24 of all documents of the Vietnamese children transported
25 in "Operation Babylift" shall be completed by October
26 1, 1975.

27 3. A plan for overseas investigations to determine
28 the existence of living guardians for the children whose
29 orphan, release, or abandonment status is in question,
30 shall be developed and submitted to this Court by July
31 30, 1975.

32 4. A plan to provide for the repatriation of those

1 children who are found to be illegally here and whose
2 families have been located shall be developed and
3 submitted to the Court by July 30, 1975.

4 5. A plan for handling the immigration status of
5 those children whose eligibility for resident alien status
6 under 8 U.S.C. § 1151(b) is not determinable after
7 all reasonable efforts herein required have been made,
8 shall be developed and submitted to the Court by September
9 1, 1975.

10 6. A progress report shall be submitted in writing
11 to this Court and to the plaintiffs by the 15th of
12 July, August, September and October 1, 1975. This report
13 shall include the number of children who have been
14 determined to be eligible as immediate relatives under
15 8 U.S.C. § 1151(b) and 8 U.S.C. § 1101(b)(1)(F), those
16 who have been determined to be not eligible and those about
17 whom there remains some question of eligibility. This
18 report may also include any statements concerning
19 special problems.

20 7. The Immigration and Naturalization Service shall
21 submit to this Court for in camera inspection a copy of
22 every third A-file (chosen at random) opened for these
23 children. These files shall be submitted on an on-going-
24 as-completed basis; for example, if three A-files are
25 completed now, the Court shall receive as soon as possible
26 a copy of one of the three. The file is considered
27 complete for the purposes of this litigation when it
28 contains all the documents available on a child, including
29 conclusions resulting from investigations, interviews
30 and et cetera upon which INS has made a determination
31 of eligibility, a determination of non-eligibility, or
32 a non-determination.

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The Court will make available to the plaintiffs through their attorneys under a protective order, a sampling of the files the Court receives and deems appropriate for review.

8. Regardless of the status of INS's determination, the Court shall have the total number of files under the formula designated in number 7 (that is, 1/3 of all the files) by October 1, 1975. If at that time further investigation is necessary, INS shall so designate per file.

9. If during the process of this investigation it becomes obvious that some children should be returned to their parents in Vietnam, INS is ordered to proceed immediately with that process without regard for the October 1, 1975 completion date.

10. Upon submission of the various plans called for in this order the plaintiffs' may submit objections and suggestions in writing. The Court may in its discretion order hearings concerning these objections if it deems it necessary. INS shall, however, commence implementation of those plans immediately rather than wait either for the October 1, 1975 completion date, or for the submission of plaintiffs' objections.

11. All parties shall appear in this Court October 10, 1975 for a final report on the completion of all requirements of this order and any subsequent order.

12. INS and the plaintiffs shall each submit to the Court by July 7, 1975, the names and qualifications of three people to be considered for appointment as a master herein to aid this Court in the review of the children's files. Those persons recommended should have some experience or familiarity with the requirements of

*INS Laws + procedures
-6- dated June 30 1975*

District Judge

TO : Regional Commissioner (ROOPR): Southeast
Northwest
Southwest

DATE: JUN 19 1975

FROM : James F. Greene
Acting Commissioner

NO. 75-83922 5
Filed 6-25-75

Charles J. [unclear]

By *Charles J. [unclear]*
Director

SUBJECT: Vietnamese Orphans - Investigation Plan

Effective immediately an investigation shall be conducted in the case of each Vietnamese orphan paroled into the United States, notwithstanding the fact that Form I-600 has not been filed. This does not include cases where a previous investigation has already been conducted, and a determination made that the child is an eligible orphan.

Investigations required by this instruction will be accorded the highest priority. As a minimum they must establish the identity of the orphan and determine if such orphan is, in fact, an eligible orphan within the meaning of Section 101(b)(1)(F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The investigation will include, but will not be limited to, an interview of the orphan, if the age will permit, to ascertain: the date and place of birth of the orphan and the last address abroad; names of parents, last address at which orphan resided with his parent (ascertain which one) or parents; the current address of such parent or parents, if they are still alive; and, if a parent or parents are deceased, all known details will be secured. Also obtain all pertinent details concerning any claim of parental disappearance, abandonment, desertion, separation or loss. If there is a sole or surviving parent obtain information concerning ability of such parent to support child and whether parent has in writing irrevocably released child for emigration and adoption. Insofar as is possible, details will also be obtained from each orphan as to the circumstances under which he was placed on board the craft in Vietnam. Photographs and fingerprints (or footprints) of each orphan shall be obtained, and an "A" file opened in each case.

Moreover, the investigation shall also include an interview of all interested parties, including representatives of social agencies involved, with respect to their possession of any information (or documents) set forth above. Copies of pertinent documents not already in the file should be obtained.

Overseas investigations will only be required in cases where issues remain to be resolved after investigation in the United States is completed. Instructions concerning the procedure for requesting an overseas investigation will be furnished at a later date. In cases where Forms I-600 have been filed, the complete investigation required by OI 204.3 shall be conducted.



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6310-119

and you will be receiving data forms within the next few days relating to each Vietnamese orphan residing in your area of jurisdiction.

A consolidated monthly report will be submitted by each region under "Special Matters" in the Investigations Activity Report (OIR-1) beginning with the report for the month of June and thereafter to be cumulative. The reports will be submitted in the following format:

III Special Matters:

Vietnamese Orphan Investigations

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------|
| 1 (a) | Total number pending assignment for investigation | _____ |
| (b) | Total number investigations initiated | _____ |
| (c) | Total number investigations completed | _____ |
| (d) | Total number investigations pending
-(end of current month) | _____ |
| 2 (a) | Total number found to be eligible orphans | _____ |
| (b) | Total number found <u>not</u> to be eligible orphans | _____ |

In addition to the above, a letter containing the text set forth in Attachment A shall be sent as soon as possible to the Attorney General of each state. Also, a letter modeled on Attachment B shall be sent to each foster family with whom each child has been placed, with a copy to the responsible agency. Copies of the letters shall be placed in the child's file.

This memorandum supersedes previous instructions relating to investigations concerning Vietnamese orphans who have been paroled into the United States.

Attachments

CC: District Director, San Francisco, California

Attached three copies for your information and delivery to:

Assistant United States Attorney John F. Cooney, Jr.

Trial Attorney Bernard Hornback

James F. Greene

Washington, D. C. 20536

To Attorney General of each state.

Dear

During April and May, 1975 over 2000 Vietnamese children alleged to be orphans were brought to the United States without visas. They were temporarily placed with foster families by responsible agencies.

Since the children had not been fully screened abroad for eligibility and admission under the orphan provisions of Section 101(b)(1)(F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(b)(1)(F)), their temporary parole into the United States was authorized under Section 212(d)(5) of that Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5)). Parole is not an admission to the United States. The law provides for conditions of parole to be prescribed, and for the return of the paroled person to the custody of this Service when such action is warranted.

The following conditions of parole have been prescribed for each of these children:

1. The child shall not be removed from its foster family without the advice and consent of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.
2. A licensed children's agency or an official state agency shall exercise appropriate supervision to assure that the child is properly cared for by the foster family with whom the child has been temporarily placed.
3. The supervising agency shall make a report on the welfare of the child to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Thereafter, any change regarding the welfare of the child shall be promptly reported.
4. All reports and correspondence concerning the child shall be directed to the District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at the above address.

ATTACHMENT A

and you will be receiving data forms within the next few days relating to each Vietnamese orphan residing in your area of jurisdiction.

A consolidated monthly report will be submitted by each region under "Special Matters" in the Investigations Activity Report (SIIR-1) beginning with the report for the month of June and thereafter to be cumulative. The reports will be submitted in the following format:

III Special Matters:

Vietnamese Orphan Investigations

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------|
| 1 (a) | Total number pending assignment for investigation | _____ |
| (b) | Total number investigations initiated | _____ |
| (c) | Total number investigations completed | _____ |
| (d) | Total number investigations pending
-(end of current month) | _____ |
| 2 (a) | Total number found to be eligible orphans | _____ |
| (b) | Total number found <u>not</u> to be eligible orphans | _____ |

In addition to the above, a letter containing the text set forth in Attachment A shall be sent as soon as possible to the Attorney General of each state. Also, a letter modeled on Attachment B shall be sent to each foster family with whom each child has been placed, with a copy to the responsible agency. Copies of the letters shall be placed in the child's file.

This memorandum supersedes previous instructions relating to investigations concerning Vietnamese orphans who have been paroled into the United States.

Attachments

CC: District Director, San Francisco, California

Attached three copies for your information and delivery to:

Assistant United States Attorney John F. Cooney, Jr.

Trial Attorney Bernard Hornback

James F. Green

The foster parents and the supervising agency have been urged not to take any action to initiate adoption proceedings with regard to any of these children until such time as an investigation has been completed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The purpose of the investigation is to ascertain the identity of the children and their eligibility for adoption. For example, it will be necessary in each case to determine whether the parents have died or disappeared, or have abandoned or deserted the child. In the case of a child who has a sole or surviving parent, it will be necessary to ascertain whether that parent has in writing irrevocably released the child for emigration and adoption. You will be notified when the investigation has been completed.

For the information of those concerned it is requested that a copy of this letter be furnished to each court in your state having jurisdiction over adoptions and to the headquarters of the state adoption agency.

Sincerely,

District Director

To each foster family with copy to each responsible agency.

In re:

Dear

Reference is made to the above Vietnamese child who was recently brought to the United States without a visa and placed with you as the foster family.

Although we sympathize with the plight of the children and recognize the humanitarian motivations of those who have reached out to assist them, it must be kept in mind that these children are aliens and that their presence in this country is therefore strictly governed by the immigration laws. Since the children had not been fully screened abroad for eligibility and admission under the orphan provisions of the law, their temporary parole into the United States was authorized under Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Parole is not an admission to the United States. The law provides for conditions of parole to be prescribed, and for the return of the paroled person to the custody of this Service when such action is warranted.

The following conditions of parole have been prescribed for each of these children:

1. The child shall not be removed from its foster family without the advice and consent of the Immigration and Naturalization Service
2. A licensed children's agency or an official state agency shall exercise appropriate supervision to assure that the child is properly cared for by the foster family with whom the child has been temporarily placed.
3. The supervising agency shall within two weeks of receipt of this letter make a report on the welfare of the child to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Thereafter, any change regarding the welfare of the child shall be promptly reported.

ATTACHMENT B

4. All reports and correspondence concerning the child shall be directed to the District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at the above address.

It is strongly urged that no action be initiated to adopt any of these children until such time as an investigation of the children has been completed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service; if such action is initiated, this office should be notified immediately. The purpose of the investigation is to ascertain the identity of the children and their eligibility for adoption. For example, it will be necessary in each case to determine whether the parents have died or disappeared, or have abandoned or deserted the child. In the case of a child who has a sole or surviving parent, it will be necessary to ascertain whether that parent has in writing irrevocably released the child for emigration and adoption. You will be informed when the investigation has been completed.

Your understanding and cooperation with regard to the foregoing will be in the best interest of the children. The agency which has responsibility for the child has been furnished a copy of this letter.

Sincerely,

District Director

cc: Responsible agency

Memorandum

To: Richard J. Lamm, ^{Kentherp} Milt Hansen, and Margaret
Brammer

From: Richard J. Wedgale

In this memorandum I have outlined the various complaints ~~which~~ the Governor's ombudsman office has received in regards to the Friends of the Children of Viet Nam. ~~Under each~~ ~~copy~~ In a meeting with Cheryl Markson and Carol Westlake of the FCUN, I asked them to comment on each of the complaints. Their remarks are ~~presented~~ prefaced with a C.F. for comment.

~~A copy of this memo will be~~

I have asked the people who made the various complaints to submit written confidential affidavits to the Department of Social Services substantiating their complaint.

With all these facts before them ^{the Department of Social Service} I am confident ~~Ms. Pa~~ and ~~Mr. Pa~~ will be able to make a fair decision on whether or not the FCUN adoption agency should have their license renewed.

I Case of Children at Continental Center

A Babies

1. Same bedding used for several babies

c: Each child had a bed of its own. ~~They~~ had washers and dryers in the basement, we were constantly washing linen and changing the sheets.

2. Formulas not refrigerated

c: A lot of formulas were not refrigerated because they were ^{pre}prepared formulas. Someone was on duty in the formula room round the clock. Some formulas were prepared when needed ~~and then~~ they did not hold over bottles, then made formulas right there.

3. Harelip, cleft palate baby not fed for 18 hours.

c: There were times kids were not fed because they had diarrhea. These kids were taken off solids. Some viral diseases had to be starved out.

4. Bottles not scrubbed before sterilizing, they were just rinsed

c: ~~Denied it~~ ^{Mrs. Mackson} denied this. She said these children lived in a more sterile atmosphere than they ever had before.

5. Occasionally had as many as 5 infants for one volunteer.

c: This may have happened one in a while, but the most ^{children} busy volunteer ever had was four.

6. Bottles were exchanged between babies.

c: This would have been the volunteers fault.

7. Medications were mixed up

c: They did not know how volunteers would know this since only nurses gave out medicine all

medication ~~was~~ had name ~~and~~ number.

~~Medication was~~

8) Less desirable babies were left unattended
c: volunteers were assigned 2 or 3 children
and it was their duty to attend to these
kids.

9) No bathing facilities for ~~the~~ babies. used sinks

c: we used baby baths.

B Toddler and older children

1. Kids drank kool-aid from community pot
with the same community cup.

c: Each kid was given a disposable cup
and the kool aid was ladled out.

2. Kids had to stand in line for meals for
15 min to 1 hour.

c: It sometimes took 1 hour to
get every ~~the~~ ^{child} served.

3. Medication not kept out of reach of
the children

c: All medication was locked up.

4. Children not permitted any privacy at
bath time same sex bathed together.
Some older children upset by this.

c: The kids loved their baths

5) Children were yelled at and hit by
volunteers.

c: This is the volunteers fault

I asked them
~~How did~~ they controlled their volunteers

c: We had 3 coordinators who supervised
volunteers.

6) Very few planned activities for older children
limited number of toys/games, limited outdoor
play area. ~~not~~ always working

c: We had field trips volunteers took kids
out to dinner. ~~later~~ ~~the~~ brought in two nutrition
teachers from Detroit. They had

a Field book with all this recorded.
D) children with Corporalitis not separated from other children

E. We isolated every kid the doctors told us to. We isolated some kids who were about to go to hands so they would be clean and ready to go.

II Separation of Siblings

1. 5 + 6 yr. sister + brother separated - girl became hysterical + was vomiting after her brother was taken from the center

2. girl 6-7 with 2 yr. old brother - girl became very dis-oriented + upset after brother was sent to St. Louis - (children came in the night, 92 came in + red cross workers said they were siblings - "reunited by volunteer")

3. 12 yr. boy who asked to go visit his sister + brother at center after he was at home with his adoptive family - one sister to Nebraska? - aches??

C. Staff from Vietnam gave FCVN information about ~~which ones~~ ^{which ones were} siblings. All siblings were placed together, one family ~~even~~ took four kids just not to break up siblings. 50-60 children were sent to Viet Families here in America.

III Medical - Custody Problems

1. infant - taken seriously ill - child hospitalized - baby put in custody of hospital because mother found out she did not have custody - had to go to court to get temporary custody of child

C: The FCVN would send telegrams or letters to people or organizations (such as hospitals) saying that their agency had released custody. During the baby lift the FCVN's main concern was to get babies placed. They did not ~~take time to process~~ ^{receive the legal documents until the} releases ~~at that time~~ ^{and during that} as they are now taking care of the releases and ~~are~~ ^{they are sending all} the other legal documents to the adoptive parents.

2. The families complained that they were not well enough informed of what was happening. No one at FCVN took time to explain ~~things to them~~ the release process to them, or the delay in processing the legal papers.

C: we did everything we could to explain what was going on to the families.

31. ~~the~~ baby with cleft palate, hair lip (is ^{approx} 18 mo. old) scheduled for corrective surgery - could not get surgery done because they had "no papers" FCVN said boy's records were lost -

C: FCVN was told this was not a life or death situation. Since the release had not arrived from Vietnam they decided to wait for the ~~papers~~ ^{papers} to come.

936
6791

IV Placement of Children

1. Children placed in homes without a home study done or in home where up-dated study was not done

A. Examples

1. Mr. + Mrs. Flanagan

C: they had a home study

2. The West Lakes

C: We were taking care of the Clark's children in the Clark's family organization in Vietnam

3. Sherrill Carke - #11th child

4. The Fitts - absolutely had updated

5. Jan Woods - known child home study

6. Gloria Johnson - Wisconsin

7. Sheila Anderson - T.A.

8. Roger Person

9. The Marshsons

C: Took care of some of the Clark's children before they came to the Clark's care in home in Vietnam

2. Children offered to people who were not planning necessarily another child
to adopt

3. People waiting for children with completed home studies since last fall - did not get children

A lady in Honolulu - got child few wks ago, after 5 mo. wait - others got children issued. without friends, board members, the "picked children" + took them home

C: The difference in time was due to the type of child the parents want. The family in Honolulu wanted a girl ~~which~~ is the hardest type of child to get.

4. Westlakes - have 12-15 children in their home

5. Sherrie Clarke has 21 eleven children

6. The Marshalls - have 10-11 children

C: The Westlakes, Marshalls, took care of some of the Clark's children before the Clark's returned to the U.S.

7. Family had inquired about the availability of adopting a 10 yr. old girl - was led to believe there was a good chance & even child probably was available - ~~JM~~ a local county agency said home study could be expedited, if FCVN ^{located} indicated child was available to this family - given run-around by FCVN - child spent night at home of this family - both family & child expressed the desire for child to remain with this family - was unable to locate child after returning her to the center - no record of child there few days later - then told no child by that "number" ever at center - "many conflicting stories regarding her placement were told - - where she is ????"

8. Records of children

A birth certificates & other records often missing

C: The records came late, in fact we are ~~not~~ ^{presently} processing

13.1 placements not working out

A. child from St. Louis returned
other child also ret'd - possibly

3-4 others returned

C. should adoption fail before completion of O.S. adoption the FCUN
takes responsibility

14. Children in foster care

A. approximately 28 are supposed

B. 2 retarded children are supposed
to be in Ridge Home - (state)

C. we are trying to place these 2
retarded children with private
families, and we think we may have
accomplished this

15. Question of "other children" come under assume
names - making adoption illegal

V. Conditions at Continental Care Center

A. Filthy

A. contaminated "dressings" not
properly disposed of - put in open
trash cans, etc -

B. toilets - seat, edges of toilet & walls
had splatters of B.M. -

C. bed linens not changed daily &
were contaminated - several
babies or children shared beds

D. floors of showers, halls, ^{bed-}rooms, &
bathrooms, formula room, play
areas, treatment room, lunch area
(2nd floor) were washed by
volunteers with clear water only -
later volunteers brought disinfectant
& did the floors -

E. volunteers were not instructed
on cleaning procedures - FCUN had
one mop & one bucket there.

C: ~~FCUN~~ FCUN hired a janitorial service to come in every night one group was not performing up to par, so they had to ~~fire them~~ ^{fire them}.

6. Laundry was done by volunteers "exclusively" - none was sent out!! laundry room had regular soap - no ~~special~~ disinfectant available - all clothes were put together - no ~~separate~~ separation of contaminated clothes

C: There was a laundry room in the basement of the center. They claimed they did so much wash ~~for~~ people at continental center asked them why they have so much wash.

7. ~~same~~ same wash clothes used to wash children with diseases (conjunctivitis for example) were used again on other children.

C: we isolated any children the doctors told us to isolate.

8. Volunteers were not given any instructions ~~on~~ ^{on} how to care for themselves w the children to prevention of possible communicable diseases, such as "Hepatitis" scabies, impetigo, conjunctivitis, etc

C: There were signs all giving instructions and warning volunteer to keep clear because of so many ~~contagious~~ contagious diseases floating around the place. There was phisobex in every room.

~~200 m~~ ~~others~~ had varying numbers

C: The most any volunteer ever got was three or four kids. The only time this could have happened was when volunteers did not ~~show~~ ^{show} up for their shift.

~~P~~ Volunteers often turned away, ^{by FCUP} although center had inadequate number of people working at given time - one night only 8 volunteers approximately were there - (to care for 45-60 children).

C: The only volunteers ever turned away were teenagers unless they had written permission from their parents. Mrs. Markson remembered one night a lot of volunteers did not show up when 8 volunteers could have been in charge of a large number of kids.

~~E~~ All records on children were available for public viewing. ^{The doors of the children's rooms} ~~Records~~ ^{Records were in filing cabinet at Nurses Station. Feeding charts were on} Security was poor - anyone could sign in + out the first couple weeks - some volunteers did not even sign in or out. LATER - a list was prepared of people that could not enter the center - children were taken out of center by various people + not questioned downsta- by security guard as to reasons children were being removed from premises.

C: People were asked to show IDs, identification. Mrs. Markson claimed that they always kept a list and that they tried their damndest to keep security.

~~Handwritten scribbles and notes on the left margin.~~

VII The Money

1. Billing - bills were presented to family for \$800. The ~~bill~~ was not itemized nor was it very personal.

C. Carol Westlake said that she did make a big mistake on billing people. She claimed that ~~it~~ was an oversight on their part. The baby lift they charged for three things 1) to cover expenses ^{and staff} 2) plane fare and 3) processing and other bills and expenses they had here. They said they were going to send itemized statement to parents. They also informed us that most babies were prepaid for. However they also claimed that through out our meeting that the baby lift happened so fast they were not prepaid for it. Yet they still had collected ~~prepaid~~ fees from some 275 parents. They said that they have 125 billed adoption fees that have not been paid. This money would go for their operation cost ~~these~~ ^{this} next year.

C. Carol Markson said they had some huge bills. Last month she claimed they had some \$4000 worth of phone bills.

* I think it worth checking out some of their bills and expenses the last ~~two months~~ six weeks.

... worker also spoke about great cost in Viet Nam. He estimated \$10,000 a month was sent to Viet Nam for their cost. ~~...~~

VI Misappropriation of funds

1. Money for foster orphage plan (\$10) to be given to orphages of choice were instead diverted to Sherrie Clark in Vietnam
2. Check sent to Ross Meeder + letter explaining where money (\$803^{approx}) was to go never reached Ross Meeder, although cancelled check was signed + returned (Kitty Lamb - former FCUN board member who resigned in Oct. has copy of cancelled check) C. Foster orphage money takes 2-3 weeks to clear. Ross had signed check & gave to US. He forgot to sign the check. She spoke about wives crossing where the check came from
3. \$1400 of FCUN money used by Carol Westlake for airline ticket to Viet Nam for purpose of "picking out child for himself" - other members were against her making the trip, the original reason being to discuss review of Saigon license, which was never discussed
4. Children were cared for + fed very poorly in orphages in Viet Nam - constant disputes over money being sent to the orphanages + how to use it
5. Children were used as "pawns" for the personal benefit (power + money) for Sheryl Markson + Carol Westlake -
6. there are a number of other "stories" + facts that the former FCUN members have to discuss several member of the board registered in October of 1974. This was due to a conflict between members having them
7. The \$800 adoption bills presented to families who may not in reality be able to adopt the child + have no recourse to get their money back since it is classified a "donation" C. Foster was to make FCUN would attempt to

NOTE:
This information was given to me by several former FCUN members, who discuss their things to & others at length with people at Soc's services

~~Adopters~~
~~...~~
~~...~~
~~...~~

~~...~~
~~...~~
~~...~~

Handwritten note on right margin: *Handwritten note*

return the money. FCUN keeps donations separate from adoption fees for tax purposes and other purposes.

8. allegation by former FCUN members that FCUN account has \$120,000 in it + all bills are paid

9. blank checks written for large sums of money were given to Cheryl + Carol without knowledge of ~~sub~~ where the money was going

10. numerous large checks sent to

Sherie Clarke - reason??

C: operation cost ~~is~~ money to pay staff in Viet Nam.

11. Checks made out to people (such as "Mrs" at Vietnamese orphanage) who claimed never to have received the

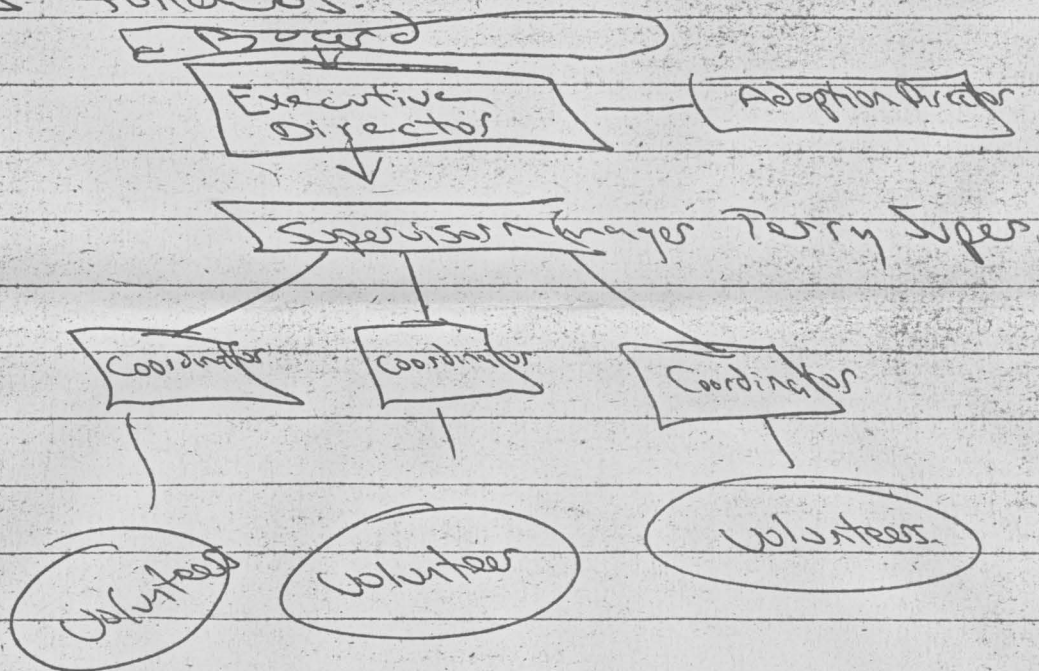
check + check came back enclosed + paid ~~to them~~ before that ~~they~~ ~~had~~ ~~received~~ ~~the~~ ~~check~~

C: the kids use to send thank you notes when they received money after awhile they had been signing receipts when they received the checks

Over all families and volunteers complained about the incompetency of the FCUN, the unprofessionalism of the organization, the bad attitudes of the leaders, the unorganization, and lack of control over volunteers. Many were also upset about the ^{impersonal,} ~~un~~ ^{unintentional} bills they received. Besides ~~the~~ specific complaints mentioned in this memo there were ~~some~~ more detailed complaints from families. ~~Some~~ ^{Some of these} ~~to~~ were given to ~~some~~ people from the Social Services department last Thursday May 22, 1975.

Cheryl Markson claimed that each volunteer was given an orientation sheet. This sheet ^{supposedly} informed them what they should do in case of an emergency. ~~She~~ also claimed that a nurse was on duty at all times. These were times when volunteer nurses had to be held over until paid nurse came on.

Mrs Markson and Mrs Westlake described their organizational chart as follows.



From a meeting
 In the past occasions Roseanne
 Richards or ~~another~~ had to stop
 Mrs Markson and Mrs Westlake
 and say look if so many people
 are ~~saying~~ accusing the
 organization of a certain action
 how could they tell us different

Tourists, Children, Circuses: Hanoi Comes Alive

The writer of the following article is coordinator of the Indochina Mobile Education Project, based in Washington. An agricultural economist who has spent most of the past 14 years in Viet Nam, Don Luce is best known for his role in bringing the infamous South Vietnamese "tiger cages" to the attention of the U.S. Congress. He has recently returned from a three-week visit to North Viet Nam and the areas of South Viet Nam controlled by the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

by Don Luce

As our plane arrived at Gia Lam Airport in Hanoi, I thought of my friends—Lam, Lu, Tung and Toan. Just one year ago we had listened to Henry Kissinger's "Peace is at hand" speech in the tiny hamlet of Dan Phuong. I was hopeful then that the war might soon be over. Now, as I prepared to leave the plane, I remembered my friends who had been less optimistic than I. I wondered if they were safe and well.

"Yes, we are all fine!" Lu told me as we met at the terminal. "No, Dan Phuong hamlet was not bombed." That evening we gathered for dinner. Toan had spent the day meeting an East German delegation, Lam had met the two Indian agricultural technicians who arrived on the plane with us, and Tung was filming some development projects.

Hanoi's market place is full of people and the streets are crowded with bicycles. There are many foreigners in the city—the Japanese are looking for lacquer, oil and scrap metal. Cubans have started a model dairy and are building a hospital in Dong Hoi. They also plan to build a 400-room hotel in Hanoi. We met a spice dealer from

England, a poet from France, the daughter of a Nobel laureate from London who is teaching English and a representative of East Germany's Aerflug airline which has opened service between Berlin and Hanoi.

A year ago there were no children in Hanoi. Toan and Lam rode their bicycles 30 miles each weekend to visit their children who had been evacuated to a tiny hamlet northwest of the city. Now, the children have returned. The parks are filled with their laughter as they play hop-scotch and soccer. The zoo and the circus have been opened again and a special musical performance for children is presented in the Botanical Gardens on Sunday nights.

It took us three days to drive from Hanoi to Quang Tri Province. A year ago it took three weeks. Many of the bridges that were bombed out have been replaced by man-made fords. A stone bed is placed across the

river; the water flows through and over them. The stones form a flat roadway and our jeep rode easily through the six inches of water.

There is a pioneer atmosphere in the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) area. The cities and hamlets share the excitement and hardships of a frontier town. Resources are scarce and everything is used. I was reminded of my proud and frugal neighbors in Vermont and their philosophy of "make it do, use it up, wear it out." Pieces of string, too short to use, are tied together and saved. Mortar casings serve as vases, scraps of downed aircraft are fashioned into farm tools, dishes and combs.

In the marketplace we saw piles of baskets and handbags made with multicolored telecommunications wire salvaged from McNamara's electronic line!

Sandbags are now used to store rice, and the fabric from parachutes is used to make scarves. We saw a new school that had been built using ammunition boxes and bomb crates. One farmer proudly showed us his new home which was built of Elberta peach boxes from Tallahassee, Fla.

There is evidence of tremendous progress since the ceasefire formally took effect 10 months ago. Unlike many other PRG areas, the region we visited had not been bombed since the ceasefire and for the first time in seven years, farmers were able to harvest a full crop of rice. A 150-bed hospital that has been operating in the jungle since the years of resistance against the French, has been moved into the city of Dong Ha. Adult education classes in disease prevention, child care and literacy are being given at the village level. The PRG does not want to



Top left: A child is entertained by his grandfather.

Top right: The circus is open again.

Bottom: The parks are filled with the laughter of children.

Photographs: Don Luce

lose these accomplishments through an intensification of the military conflict.

More importantly, the PRG believes that it can win a political struggle. They are not plagued with the corruption, ostentatious living and self-interest that has become the symbol of the Saigon regime.

An example of PRG leadership can be found in 65-year-old Tran Thi Hoang, Deputy Province Chief of Quang Tri. As we were leaving Quang Tri in the torrential rains of their 14th typhoon this year, we met Mrs. Hoang walking home.

We stopped and thanked her for the dinner she had prepared for us the night before. She smiled, thanked us and wished us a safe journey home. She had spent the day with farm families in the area, giving

instruction in health care. We drove on, and looked back to see Mrs. Hoang's thin silhouette disappear in the rain, one hand carrying her rubber tire sandals and the other holding up her black trousers.

Most of Viet Nam, however, has not enjoyed the relative peace of the area we visited. More than 50,000 Vietnamese have been killed since the "Peace" agreement was signed in Paris. Villages are still being bombed and the PRG has lost nearly 5 per cent of the territory it held at the time of the signing of the agreements in January, 1973.

The PRG believes that Saigon is trying to provoke increased military activity because Thieu feels that massive U.S. military support will only come for another year or two. The continued military pressure on

PRG territory poses a very serious threat to the security which has been achieved in the country. It was clear to me that a continuation of the United States policy of unlimited military supply to Thieu can only mean more war.

The bombs that have destroyed houses and the chemicals that have ruined crops are "made in U.S.A." Despite this, there is a warm feeling toward the American people—a desire for our countries to be friends again.

I was given a grade school reading book before I left. Lesson 17, written for 10-year-old children in the liberated areas of Quang Tri, is entitled, "The American People also Oppose American Imperialism." It reads: "Speaking of the American aggression into our country, progressive American

people are still our friends. American imperialism has also caused them many hardships. Therefore, they too hate American imperialism. They stand on the side of the Vietnamese people to oppose the war. Many American youth refused to go to war to die in Viet Nam. There are even people who have sacrificed their own lives to oppose the war."

Traveling with Don Luce

by Cora Weiss

Traveling through Viet Nam with Don Luce has many advantages. Besides his easy going manner and pleasant companionship, he speaks fluent Vietnamese and has an intimate understanding of Vietnamese culture. This frequently brought us much closer to villagers than in my experiences on previous trips where I was most often dependent on an interpreter.

One day we were crossing a river en route to Dong Hoi. The ferry was jammed with trucks, jeeps, soldiers and women carrying baskets laden with vegetables for the market. Don enjoyed wandering off alone; he talked easily to old women about the price of their wares, to little boys about their school work, to brigades of road workers about the families they left behind while they're out repairing bombed and flooded highways.

Don started a conversation with six young men sitting in the back of a truck. They offered him a cigarette. Each related the number of children he had, and Don was ribbed for having neither wife nor children.

He was constantly teased about finding a Vietnamese wife and the experiences provided unique opportunities to learn about the courtship practices of the Vietnamese.

One day we took a break from a long jeep ride along the road to Ha Tinh Province. With diplomatic aplomb, a roadworker from a small village held our hosts (DRV officials), the three American visitors and her fellow workers in animated suspense as she went through a ritual of exchange common to courtship practices in Viet Nam.

The ritual goes like this: If a young man meets a young woman on the road and starts a relationship, she may give him her hat or scarf. Upon returning home, according to a song that recounts the ceremony, her mother will ask what happened to her hat or scarf. "I was walking on the road and the wind blew it away" or "I passed over a bridge on the river and a fish snatched my scarf."

The young woman roadworker began talking to Don. She asked for a souvenir. Only if you give me one, he said. Oif came the shirt on his back and the hat from her head. With much laughter, they tried on their gifts. At the end of the 10-minute exchange, however, the young novice diplomat had managed with dignity to benefit from trading her "goods" and yet to keep them in the end. She stood with her hat on her head as we drove off in our jeep—Don with his shirt back on and a glow on his face.



Cora Weiss



Top: A Vietnamese roadworker and Don Luce "exchange" gifts.

Bottom: The cities and hamlets of PRG areas share the excitement and hardships of a frontier town.

Don Luce

Judy Danielson

CONTACT: _____

TELEPHONE: (303) 388-5896



news

FROM THE
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
Colorado Area Office
2801 E. Colfax, #304, Denver, Colorado 80206

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 2, 1975

A doctor on the Quaker Service team at the Quang Ngai Rehabilitation Center in South Vietnam has chosen to remain in Da Nang, helping set up a clinic. He is Dr. Thomas R. Hoskins, a physician from Morristown, N.J.

Hoskins was asked by friends at the Central Buddhist Pagoda in Da Nang to stay. The second largest city in South Vietnam was abandoned by the Thieu government late last week.

The 31-year-old doctor and five other western staff members of the AFSC were in Saigon last week, having met there to discuss continuation of the Rehabilitation Center, operated by the American Friends Service Committee in Quang Ngai city since 1966.

Hoskins and two other AFSC staff persons later returned to Da Nang to see what they could do and to assure the continued functioning of the Quang Ngai Center and its staff of 55 Vietnamese, since Quang Ngai city came under control of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) last week.

The other two staff members, Julia Forsythe, Medford, N.J., and Paul Quinn-Judge, Exeter, England, both 26, left Da Nang Saturday night on a hair-raising boat and air trip to Saigon via Cam Ranh. Hoskins decided to stay.

-more-

The staff members who returned to Saigon from Da Nang cabled that, having seen the refugee situation first-hand, they are seriously opposed to the massive transfers of people away from their home. "Their movement is based on panic," the cable said, "and not on any real military threat." Staff reports also noted that refugees are fleeing the battle areas not only southward but also into territory held by the PRG.

"Tom chose to remain with good friends at the Central Buddhist Pagoda," said a cabled message from the AFSC staff in Saigon. "They felt his services were much needed in setting up a clinic, under the auspices of the Alliance for Reconciliation of the People, a 'Third Force' group seeking a political settlement of the Vietnam conflict.

"Tom was very excited and happy about staying," said the cable. Under present conditions, further word is not expected for some time. A 24-hour curfew was expected in Da Nang, lasting as long as three weeks during the initial period of the PRG takeover.

Two AFSC staff members, Executive Secretary Louis W. Schneider and Martin Teitel, Asia Programs Director in the International Service Division, were hopeful after talks with PRG representatives in Paris last week that the Quaker organization will continue its rehabilitation work in Quang Ngai.

The AFSC has worked since its founding in 1917 to help the victims of all sides of wars.

None of the AFSC's staff late last week was able to determine concrete details about the actual situation in Quang Ngai. They were temporarily unable to return there from Da Nang or Saigon.

The other AFSC staff members in Saigon are:

- Sophia Quinn-Judge, 26, Darling, Pa. (wife of Paul Quinn-Judge).
- Claudia Krich, 26, and Keith Brinton, 32, husband and wife from Ludlow, Vt.

The Quinn-Judges had been working in Saigon previously; the others had worked at the Quang Ngai Center.

The AFSC cable from Saigon, received Sunday in Philadelphia, said the Thieu administration in Da Nang broke down last Thursday afternoon.

"The streets began to empty out, people locked themselves in their houses and ARVN (Army of the Republic of Vietnam) troops, rangers and paratroopers as far as we could tell, began looting shops and wandering around firing their guns indiscriminately. The police disappeared from the scene when the trouble began.

"The refugees who had previously gone to Da Nang from other provinces, perhaps as many as one million, had been left without rice for 10 days, according to a report we heard in Da Nang."

Paul Quinn-Judge and Julia Forsythe were ferried out of Da Nang by truck Thursday night to a barge already crawling with almost a thousand refugees and U.S. Consulate General employes.

Quinn-Judge and Forsythe reported a "terrifying scene of people fighting their way to try to get on the barge before it left." They were moved to Cam Ranh along with 5,600 refugees; then the Americans were separated and sent by plane to Saigon.

"The refugees were left in Cam Ranh with four wells and housing for 200 families," the AFSC cable from Saigon said. The Ministry of Social Welfare is nowhere in sight."

The Quaker Saigon staff said the Thieu government has no provision for feeding, housing or relocating these people.

"At this moment we (the Quaker team) do not see any way of planning a coherent refugee program. Towns and provinces are handed over faster than we can count."

The AFSC team remained in Saigon last week as observers and to provide any possible assistance to refugees there. They already were assisting college students from Quang Ngai, in Saigon, with emergency rice.

Schneider said in a statement Sunday that "The refugee situation is, of course, a disaster brought on by the persistent refusal of the Thieu government to seek a political settlement--a refusal which now has led to the military debacle in Vietnam.

"For the sake of the refugees and everyone else, Thieu should make way for a government willing to negotiate peace so as to end the nightmare of Vietnam.

"We intend to continue our medical center in Quang Ngai. We have never subjected our patients to political quizzes. We know that suffering and wounded civilians need help and a change of administrations does not reduce that human need."

Schneider said the AFSC would determine how it could help refugees when it gets further, direct, reliable word on needs.

The AFSC has some 100 projects in a dozen countries plus the United States. The Committee was a co-recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1947.

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APR 7 1975

WARREN WITTE
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, DUPLICATE
4211 GRAND AVE
DES MOINES IA 50312

COPY OF TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT FORD

URGE THAT YOU NEITHER ORDER NOR ALLOW U.S. MILITARY TO ENGAGE IN ANY BOMBING, SHELLING, OR OTHER MILITARY ACTIONS IN INDOCHINA. URGE THAT YOU IMMEDIATELY HALT ALL WAR AID TO SAIGON GOVERNMENT UNTIL COALITION GOVERNMENT IS ESTABLISHED AS CALLED FOR BY PARIS PEACE AGREEMENT. URGE THAT YOU IMMEDIATELY COMMIT MASSIVE RELEASE AND RECONSTRUCTION AID FOR ALL PEOPLES OF VIETNAM AND CAMBODIA THROUGH U.N. AND VOLUNTARY AGENCIES. URGE THAT YOU ENGAGE IN GENUINE MUCH NEEDED HUMANITARIAN ACT BY PROVIDING SHIPS FOR DISPATCH TO CON SON ISLAND SOUTH VIETNAM TO REMOVE POLITICAL PRISONERS IN TIGER CAGES AND OTHER PRISON CELLS BEFORE THEY ARE ABANDONED OR SLAUGHTERED BY SAIGON GOVERNMENT.

WALLACE COLLETT CHAIRMAN
160 NORTH 15 ST
PHILADELPHIA PA 19102

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NGUYEN DA YEN, NGUYEN DA VUONG, and
NGUYEN DA TUYEN, on their own behalf
and on behalf of all others similarly
situated, by MUOI McCONNELL, as
GUARDIAN AD LITEM,

Plaintiffs,

v.

JAMES SCHLESINGER, Secretary
of Defense et al.,

Defendants.

NO. C-75-0839 SW

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

Findings of Fact

1. This action is being brought under the Civil Rights Act and the Immigration and Naturalization laws by Vietnamese children transported to the United States in "Operation Babylift". The plaintiffs seek to compel the Immigration and Naturalization Service to commence thorough investigations as to the children's immigration status, to keep central files on the children and to provide for reunification with their families if the children are illegally here.

2. The plaintiffs Nguyen Da Yen, Nguyen Da Tuyen,

1 and Nguyen Da Vuong bring this action through their duly
2 appointed guardian ad litem, Muoi McConnell, on their
3 own behalf and on behalf of all other Vietnamese children
4 brought to the United States in "Operation Babylift" and
5 who are not orphans and have been and are being illegally
6 held and/or offered for adoption.

7 3. The defendants are Henry Kissinger, Secretary
8 of State; James Schlesinger, Secretary of Defense; Edward
9 Levi, Attorney General; Col. Robert V. Kane, Commanding
10 Officer of the Presidio of San Francisco; Col. Jasper
11 Horn, Director, Plans Training and Security and SPOVO Project
12 Office, "Baby Airlift"; and Mario Obledo, Secretary of
13 Health and Welfare, State of California.

14 4. In April, 1975 the United States government
15 transported, housed and paroled into the United States
16 approximately two thousand (2,000) Vietnamese children
17 between the ages of 4 weeks and 14 years.

18 5. Of the children paroled into the United States,
19 an as of yet undetermined number are not orphans and are
20 not accompanied by written releases from their parents
21 or other legal guardians.

22 6. At least one Vietnamese mother is seeking the
23 return of her six-year old son who she had sent to the
24 United States without a written release for his adoption.

25 7. Some of the Vietnamese children are not members
26 of the plaintiff class because they will be found to have
27 all the documentation that would ordinarily be required
28 for admission into the United States as an immediate
29 relative pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1151(b). These children
30 have documentation verifying their eligibility for
31 admission as an orphan under the definition of 8 U.S.C.
32 § 1101(b)(1)(F).

1 8. There are other children whose documentation is
2 so incomplete as to make their eligibility as an immediate
3 relative under § 1151(b) and § 1101(b)(1)(F) impossible
4 to determine without further inquiry.

5 9. It has been established that young children's
6 memories and previous language abilities fade very quickly.
7 Thus time is of the essence for interviewing those old
8 enough to communicate so as to facilitate a determination
9 of their orphan status.

10 10. It has also been established that the trauma
11 from relocation is least during the first six months
12 of life and any reunification, if appropriate should
13 thus be accomplished with due haste.

14
15 Conclusions of Law

16 1. The jurisdictional basis for this action is 28
17 U.S.C. § 1331, 1343(3) and (4), 42 U.S.C. § 1981 et seq.,
18 8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq. and the Fifth Amendment of the
19 Constitution of the United States.

20 2. This Court has jurisdiction to grant the injunctive
21 relief sought herein. The basis for this jurisdiction
22 is the allegation that the plaintiffs' due process rights
23 have been violated by being paroled into the United States
24 and by being held here against their will and the will
25 of their parents or legal guardians.

26 3. The Attorney General through the Immigration
27 and Naturalization Service has the power to parole any
28 person into the United States in accordance with 8 U.S.C.
29 § 1182(d)(5).

30 4. The exercise of that power, however, is subject
31 to scrutiny of the District Court for abuse of discretion.

32 5. This discretionary power is abused if children

1 are paroled into the United States without regard for the
2 protection of their constitutional rights.

3 6. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has
4 not shown such a disregard for these children's rights
5 as to rise to the level of abuse. However, the Court
6 finds it necessary to order the implementation of the
7 following procedures, some of which have in fact been
8 suggested by defendants, to assure the maximum protection
9 for these plaintiff children's constitutional rights, at
10 least some of whose due process rights are being violated
11 by their continued forced separation from their parents or
12 legal guardians.

13
14 Order

15 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Immigration and
16 Naturalization Service implement the following provisions:

17 1. The Immigration and Naturalization Service plan
18 submitted to the Court June 25, 1975, and incorporated
19 herein by reference (attached as appendix A) shall be
20 commenced forthwith and followed as delineated therein.
21 Any deviations from the plan shall be submitted to the
22 Court for approval.

23 2. All state-side investigations and accumulation
24 of all documents of the Vietnamese children transported
25 in "Operation Babylift" shall be completed by October
26 1, 1975.

27 3. A plan for overseas investigations to determine
28 the existence of living guardians for the children whose
29 orphan, release, or abandonment status is in question,
30 shall be developed and submitted to this Court by July
31 30, 1975.

32 4. A plan to provide for the repatriation of those

1 children who are found to be illegally here and whose
2 families have been located shall be developed and
3 submitted to the Court by July 30, 1975.

4 5. A plan for handling the immigration status of
5 those children whose eligibility for resident alien status
6 under 8 U.S.C. § 1151(b) is not determinable after
7 all reasonable efforts herein required have been made,
8 shall be developed and submitted to the Court by September
9 1, 1975.

10 6. A progress report shall be submitted in writing
11 to this Court and to the plaintiffs by the 15th of
12 July, August, September and October 1, 1975. This report
13 shall include the number of children who have been
14 determined to be eligible as immediate relatives under
15 8 U.S.C. § 1151(b) and 8 U.S.C. § 1101(b)(1)(F), those
16 who have been determined to be not eligible and those about
17 whom there remains some question of eligibility. This
18 report may also include any statements concerning
19 special problems.

20 7. The Immigration and Naturalization Service shall
21 submit to this Court for in camera inspection a copy of
22 every third A-file (chosen at random) opened for these
23 children. These files shall be submitted on an on-going-
24 as-completed basis; for example, if three A-files are
25 completed now, the Court shall receive as soon as possible
26 a copy of one of the three. The file is considered
27 complete for the purposes of this litigation when it
28 contains all the documents available on a child, including
29 conclusions resulting from investigations, interviews
30 and et cetera upon which INS has made a determination
31 of eligibility, a determination of non-eligibility, or
32 a non-determination.

1 The Court will make available to the plaintiffs
2 through their attorneys under a protective order, a
3 sampling of the files the Court receives and deems appro-
4 priate for review.

5 8. Regardless of the status of INS's determination,
6 the Court shall have the total number of files under the
7 formula designated in number 7 (that is, 1/3 of all the
8 files) by October 1, 1975. If at that time further
9 investigation is necessary, INS shall so designate per
10 file.

11 9. If during the process of this investigation it
12 becomes obvious that some children should be returned
13 to their parents in Vietnam, INS is ordered to proceed
14 immediately with that process without regard for the
15 October 1, 1975 completion date.

16 10. Upon submission of the various plans called for
17 in this order the plaintiffs' may submit objections and
18 suggestions in writing. The Court may in its discretion
19 order hearings concerning these objections if it deems
20 it necessary. INS shall, however, commence implementation
21 of those plans immediately rather than wait either for the
22 October 1, 1975 completion date, or for the submission of
23 plaintiffs' objections.

24 11. All parties shall appear in this Court October
25 10, 1975 for a final report on the completion of all
26 requirements of this order and any subsequent order.

27 12. INS and the plaintiffs shall each submit to the
28 Court by July 7, 1975, the names and qualifications of
29 three people to be considered for appointment as a master
30 herein to aid this Court in the review of the children's
31 files. Those persons recommended should have some
32 experience or familiarity with the requirements of

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Immigration and Naturalization laws and procedures.

DATED:

June 30, 1975

[Signature]
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Memorandum

Northeast
Southeast
Northwest
Southwest

CO 807-P

TO : Regional Commissioner (ROOPR):

DATE: JUN 19 1975

FROM : James F. Greene
Acting Commissioner

NO. 75-83922 5
Filed 6-25-75
Charles J. [unclear]

SUBJECT: Vietnamese Orphans - Investigation Plan

By *Joseph Redman*
Director

Effective immediately an investigation shall be conducted in the case of each Vietnamese orphan paroled into the United States, notwithstanding the fact that Form I-600 has not been filed. This does not include cases where a previous investigation has already been conducted, and a determination made that the child is an eligible orphan.

Investigations required by this instruction will be accorded the highest priority. As a minimum they must establish the identity of the orphan and determine if such orphan is, in fact, an eligible orphan within the meaning of Section 101(b)(1)(F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The investigation will include, but will not be limited to, an interview of the orphan, if the age will permit, to ascertain: the date and place of birth of the orphan and the last address abroad; names of parents, last address at which orphan resided with his parent (ascertain which one) or parents; the current address of such parent or parents, if they are still alive; and, if a parent or parents are deceased, all known details will be secured. Also obtain all pertinent details concerning any claim of parental disappearance, abandonment, desertion, separation or loss. If there is a sole or surviving parent obtain information concerning ability of such parent to support child and whether parent has in writing irrevocably released child for emigration and adoption. Insofar as is possible, details will also be obtained from each orphan as to the circumstances under which he was placed on board the craft in Vietnam. Photographs and fingerprints (or footprints) of each orphan shall be obtained, and an "A" file opened in each case.

Moreover, the investigation shall also include an interview of all interested parties, including representatives of social agencies involved, with respect to their possession of any information (or documents) set forth above. Copies of pertinent documents not already in the file should be obtained.

Overseas investigations will only be required in cases where issues remain to be resolved after investigation in the United States is completed. Instructions concerning the procedure for requesting an overseas investigation will be furnished at a later date. In cases where Forms I-600 have been filed, the complete investigation required by OI 204.3 shall be conducted.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

A centralized record of these cases is maintained in the Central Office and you will be receiving data forms within the next few days relating to each Vietnamese orphan residing in your area of jurisdiction.

A consolidated monthly report will be submitted by each region under "Special Matters" in the Investigations Activity Report (OIA-1) beginning with the report for the month of June and thereafter to be cumulative. The reports will be submitted in the following format:

III Special Matters:

Vietnamese Orphan Investigations

- 1 (a) Total number pending assignment for investigation _____
- (b) Total number investigations initiated _____
- (c) Total number investigations completed _____
- (d) Total number investigations pending
-(end of current month) _____
- 2 (a) Total number found to be eligible orphans _____
- (b) Total number found not to be eligible orphans _____

In addition to the above, a letter containing the text set forth in Attachment A shall be sent as soon as possible to the Attorney General of each state. Also, a letter modeled on Attachment B shall be sent to each foster family with whom each child has been placed, with a copy to the responsible agency. Copies of the letters shall be placed in the child's file.

This memorandum supersedes previous instructions relating to investigations concerning Vietnamese orphans who have been paroled into the United States.

Attachments

CC: District Director, San Francisco, California

Attached three copies for your information and delivery to:
Assistant United States Attorney John F. Cooney, Jr.
Trial Attorney Bernard Hornback

James G. Green

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
1025 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20536

To Attorney General of each state.

Dear

During April and May, 1975 over 2000 Vietnamese children alleged to be orphans were brought to the United States without visas. They were temporarily placed with foster families by responsible agencies.

Since the children had not been fully screened abroad for eligibility and admission under the orphan provisions of Section 101(b)(1)(F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(b)(1)(F)), their temporary parole into the United States was authorized under Section 212(d)(5) of that Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5)). Parole is not an admission to the United States. The law provides for conditions of parole to be prescribed, and for the return of the paroled person to the custody of this Service when such action is warranted.

The following conditions of parole have been prescribed for each of these children:

1. The child shall not be removed from its foster family without the advice and consent of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.
2. A licensed children's agency or an official state agency shall exercise appropriate supervision to assure that the child is properly cared for by the foster family with whom the child has been temporarily placed.
3. The supervising agency shall make a report on the welfare of the child to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Thereafter, any change regarding the welfare of the child shall be promptly reported.
4. All reports and correspondence concerning the child shall be directed to the District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at the above address.

ATTACHMENT A

The foster parents and the supervising agency have been urged not to take any action to initiate adoption proceedings with regard to any of these children until such time as an investigation has been completed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The purpose of the investigation is to ascertain the identity of the children and their eligibility for adoption. For example, it will be necessary in each case to determine whether the parents have died or disappeared, or have abandoned or deserted the child. In the case of a child who has a sole or surviving parent, it will be necessary to ascertain whether that parent has in writing irrevocably released the child for emigration and adoption. You will be notified when the investigation has been completed.

For the information of those concerned it is requested that a copy of this letter be furnished to each court in your state having jurisdiction over adoptions and to the headquarters of the state adoption agency.

Sincerely,

District Director

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
1025 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20536

1-10-68

To each foster family with copy to each responsible agency.

In re:

Dear

Reference is made to the above Vietnamese child who was recently brought to the United States without a visa and placed with you as the foster family.

Although we sympathize with the plight of the children and recognize the humanitarian motivations of those who have reached out to assist them, it must be kept in mind that these children are aliens and that their presence in this country is therefore strictly governed by the immigration laws. Since the children had not been fully screened abroad for eligibility and admission under the orphan provisions of the law, their temporary parole into the United States was authorized under Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Parole is not an admission to the United States. The law provides for conditions of parole to be prescribed, and for the return of the paroled person to the custody of this Service when such action is warranted.

The following conditions of parole have been prescribed for each of these children:

1. The child shall not be removed from its foster family without the advice and consent of the Immigration and Naturalization Service
2. A licensed children's agency or an official state agency shall exercise appropriate supervision to assure that the child is properly cared for by the foster family with whom the child has been temporarily placed.
3. The supervising agency shall within two weeks of receipt of this letter make a report on the welfare of the child to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Thereafter, any change regarding the welfare of the child shall be promptly reported.

ATTACHMENT B

4. All reports and correspondence concerning the child shall be directed to the District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at the above address.

It is strongly urged that no action be initiated to adopt any of these children until such time as an investigation of the children has been completed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service; if such action is initiated, this office should be notified immediately. The purpose of the investigation is to ascertain the identity of the children and their eligibility for adoption. For example, it will be necessary in each case to determine whether the parents have died or disappeared, or have abandoned or deserted the child. In the case of a child who has a sole or surviving parent, it will be necessary to ascertain whether that parent has in writing irrevocably released the child for emigration and adoption. You will be informed when the investigation has been completed.

Your understanding and cooperation with regard to the foregoing will be in the best interest of the children. The agency which has responsibility for the child has been furnished a copy of this letter.

Sincerely,

District Director

cc: Responsible agency

Vivian Rothstein or Judy Danielson
CONTACT: _____
TELEPHONE: (303) 388-5896



news

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FROM THE
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
Colorado Area Office
2801 E. Colfax, #304, Denver, Colorado 80206

The American Friends Service Committee expressed a deep sense of relief today that the Vietnamese war has ended, at the same time calling for massive humanitarian aid and for a fundamental re-examination of U.S. policies that got this country into Vietnam in the first place.

Americans were asked to be watchful that U.S. leaders not take the nation into such tragedies in the future.

"Now is the time for reconstruction and reconciliation along with food, medicines and other help to the suffering peoples of all parts of Vietnam," Louis Schneider, AFSC Executive Secretary, said.

"Now for the first time in almost a century," he declared, "the Vietnamese people are crossing the threshold to peace and freedom from foreign occupation and interference.

"We hope that Vietnamese society can now be rebuilt in order to support a coherent political framework so that people there can get on with the awesome task of reconstructing and rebuilding their land which has been torn apart by war for some 30 years."

Schneider challenged the Administration idea that the U.S. should be shoring up governments similar to the Thieu regime, such as Thailand, the Philippines and South Korea, rather than making fundamental changes in American foreign policy.

"There must be a dramatic change from the U.S. reliance on military power as our main instrument of foreign policy," Schneider charged. "There must be a reduction in the proposed military budget and our overseas commitments of U.S. troops in countries throughout the world."

- MORE -

April 30, 1975

He urged that the U.S. government take immediate steps to help the people of Vietnam and that it seek reconciliation with the new regime in the south as well as with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam).

The Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) in the South and North Vietnam have consistently said they want to normalize relations with the U.S. "And we encourage the Administration to do this," Schneider said. "We also encourage a people-to-people cultural exchange."

"But the most immediate need seems to be the relief and reconstruction of that war-torn society. Emergency aid is needed. Our team of six Westerners is remaining in South Vietnam to help as it can.

"Dr. Thomas R. Hoskins of our staff is still in Da Nang where he is well and working hard in a clinic. Our center is operating in Quang Ngai with a staff of Vietnamese. Our other staff members, in Saigon, are exploring other ways they too can help.

"AFSC has received a list of emergency relief needs from the PRG. AFSC staff is planning the details of shipping these food and medical supplies."

The AFSC, while it extends itself for emergency humanitarian assistance, also is mindful of the need to alert people to the futility of war. Schneider pointed out that the Committee issued its first public statement against the Vietnam war in 1954. "We are convinced that nothing but disaster lies down this road," the statement said, in part.

The AFSC, founded in 1917, is a Quaker organization that works to prevent wars from occurring and which has helped the victims of war in many different countries. The Committee has projects in this country as well as overseas.

Members of the Colo. Area Executive Comm. <sup>(sent to those whose addresses
I could locate in the
phone book)</sup>

I had first thought to provide copies of my protestation of the AFSC effort in opposition to the work of those involved in the adoption of Vietnamese orphans to those few Executive Committee members who may be personally concerned. It became apparent in last night's AFSC review that the publicity campaign sponsored by the national AFSC staff (which involves, as all advocacy positions must, the presentation of selected, biased aspects of a complex problem) and further promoted by the local staff in the Colorado area in response to AFSC Philadelphia has had a measure of success in influencing opinion.

Saigon has fallen. No more orphans will depart that country to any of the other ^{countries} which participated in the program, among which were Germany, the U.S., Norway and Australia. The legacy of the AFSC program of opposition and the problems it raised do remain with us, however. Among these is the re-surfacing of anti-oriental prejudice which the AFSC propaganda effort aimed at the orphans has helped to sanctify, and which is now extended by the general populace to the entrance of Vietnamese refugees as a whole. I have only to quote the California congressman who noted publicly a couple days ago that his district already had too many orientals. I have yet to hear the AFSC position in regard to the major influx of refugees.

The second problem, and perhaps the most important one is "who makes policy for AFSC?" My experience is that on matters such as this

policy comes by edict from the national office. I recall particularly that during my tenure on the Colorado board our draft counselling office was closed at the height of its effectiveness by directive from Philadelphia without so much as a yes, no, or boo, on the part of our local committee. We simply assembled one Saturday and were informed of its closing. I have always been under the impression that consensus played a singular role in decision-making in Quaker sponsored decisions. To assume consensus in relation to either the draft counselling or orphans issue strains credulity. It seems to me that some time might be properly spent in ascertaining what exactly are the theoretical and practical roles of policy making in AFSC.

Med Medrud

I REGRET THAT IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO SEND EACH member of the committee a copy this morning & that I cannot locate a copy of the AFSC Philadelphia wire to Saigon for each of you

3155 Stanford Avenue
Boulder, Colo. 80303
16 April, 1975

Lou Schneider
Executive Secretary
American Friends Service Committee
150 North 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19102

Dear Lou,

I write from a deep sense of sorrow and concern over the recent policy decision of national AFSC recently implemented at area offices concerning the tragic children of Vietnam. The AFSC public opposition to adoption of Vietnamese orphans to me is both bewildering and appalling. It seems so shallow, so cruel, so political, and so lacking in rationale based on fact. I have read carefully the growing chorus which AFSC has led. I can not comprehend. Permit me a few moments to plead and to reason my own particular perspective.

Let us start from a common acceptance that the lives, the health, and the well-being of infants and children are precious, whatever their race, and are infinitely worth our efforts to save them. Accepting this premise let us move on to review the particular situation of Vietnamese children in the years immediately past when adoption began, in the present, and as we may best project into the future. And let us further look particularly at the AFSC focus as expounded in the April 7th wire to Saigon and in the statement by the expatriate, Mrs. Tran Tuong Nhu, whose views are presently being publicly promoted by AFSC.

As we are all well aware, the fabric of Vietnamese society was devastated by the massive American military intervention in the middle 1960's. The toll in dead and maimed numbs the mind. Refugees were driven from their homes in millions. Families were torn asunder. Young women gave themselves, or were taken, in love, in prostitution, and in rape by American servicemen in countless numbers. Children were born of these encounters, and of these, the most recent estimates I have read suggest that there are yet about 40,000 orphaned or abandoned in the territory still controlled by Saigon. Both mixed and full Vietnamese children have died and are dying by numbers ordered in the thousands in the massive military action and social disruption. At the worst of the holocaust, reports from orphanages with which the FCVN was cooperating indicated that the death rate among young children and particularly babies who reached the sanctuary of the orphanage too weak, too

ill, or too injured to survive was appalling. At one time and place an estimated 80% loss was reported. The FCVN quotes a woman who devoted her life to the children of Vietnam as follows: "I say we are desperate and I mean it. I dare not think too much of my babies who are dying in the orphanages before their adoption papers are complete. Just last month I lost 12 of them.-----had we room in the nursery in Saigon I don't think one of the dozen would have died." And so the FCVN, the FFAC, the Holt Adoption Agency, The Catholic Relief Service, and the International Social Services, among the principles, labored in love to save these children, to find them homes, and did, in fact, save a multitude who would otherwise have been lost. This situation has prevailed in varying degrees from it's beginning to the chaos of today. American and other foreign adoptive parents have offered a lifetime commitment to the warmth, the caring, and, yes, the heartbreak which characterize the bonds which unite parent and child, whether the bond derives from blood or love. Yet the AFSC states and I quote: "We are opposed to adoption in general" and promotes through another's words the concept that the adoptive parents fine intentions may result in more harm than good. To the members of my local Meeting I would ask; "Would our beautiful Sarah Williams be alive today if we all opposed adoption in general? Perhaps, we don't know. But quite possibly not. Would she be loved and welcomed into the homogeneous Vietnamese society as the daughter of an American serviceman who contributed his measure to the unbelievable misery and devastation that is Vietnam. American society has it's share of prejudice and bigotry, it is no one's utopian dream, but it is multiracial, it is diverse in it's values, and with Faith and Steve's love and the support of the meeting there is a place for Sarah and she will find it. I ask again: "Would Mark Umile be able to bend his stiffened knee, and shout and run (albiet a trifle hampered yet) but for the freely given love and sacrifice of Laurel and Tony?" I pause to think of the words from Philadelphia and I am stunned.

But let's pass from the personal level to examine the possible alternatives in that most unfortunate land. It is said that in the historical Vietnamese culture, children orphaned were accepted and cared for by relatives, informal adoptions, the village, or some other intimate societal structure. I applaud and deeply honor the tradition, but has it been and is it viable in the war torn, shattered society of the recent past and present? The answer is most assuredly no. The private orphanages supported by compassionate people of many nations did not spring up to seduce babies from their extended families and foster homes. They appeared because there were no homes, because parents and relatives were dead or missing, and families were torn asunder; and because disease and starvation were rampant in the land.

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16 April, 1975

The traditional solution would have required restructure of the system to include massive subsidies and stability for the remnants of families whom it was possible to unite, and yet there would be thousands unaccounted for. Of the countless billions of dollars of American economic aid flowing into Vietnam, an almost imperceptible and certainly inadequate trickle ever reached the children for use in their welfare. The vaults of the Swiss banks may have overflowed, the rice may have been sold to the NLF, but the plight of the children remained and remains the war's greatest tragedy. The situation today is even more chaotic. Do we really expect the children to be given top priority for food, medicine, shelter and love? Can we forget our TV screens as the last aircraft from Danang, which went to evacuate women and children and returned bulging with deserting RVN soldiers and with but one lone woman and two small children aboard? Can we turn from reports of refugees shot by panicked soldiers on the rescue ship off Danang, or the vision of the tiny bodies dead on the barges that reached the ports to the south. No, the extended family, and the foster parent were a beautiful workable system in the pastoral past, and might someday be again, but in the fire which is today's reality they are simply inadequate to the task.

A second possible solution lies in the creation and support of orphanages. Here the attitude of Service Committee seems cool but unclear. The letter of Mrs. Nhu sponsored by the AFSC for the public dissemination presents a distinctly negative tone. Not one of the positive accomplishments of the orphanages is acknowledged. Though it is noted that they are not native institutions, were introduced by the French, and have some difficulties. Yet, I contend in the present breakdown of the traditional structure and the ravages of war, that the orphanages have been of immense humanitarian benefit. Would we thrust from our sustenance and protection the weak, homeless, rejected and abandoned because the cultural attributes of the most viable means of service are not traditional, when the traditions of the society have been proven unable to cope with the immensity of it's tragedy. One can not deny that a notable degree of success accrued to the orphanages of the charitable institutions operating in Vietnam and if they, too, were inadequate to the entire task it was not because of the failure of the system but of the resources for it's operation. Indeed, I have long supported, both morally and financially, orphanages as a preferred realistic way of dealing with the problem of care of full-blooded Vietnamese children who were not impaired. Nevertheless, it was not only the mixed and impaired children who were dying for want of care.

For a pitifully small percentage of the unfortunate foreign

page four
16 April, 1975

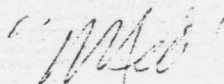
adoption was a third alternative. It has provided succor and love for but hundreds of the thousands in need. All adoptions may not have been for the highest motives, as has been alledged, but most have. All adoptions may not work out for the best, but I think that most will. The adopted children will not find utopia in American society, but most will manage. Certainly they will encounter unpleasantness and prejudice, but they will also find warmth and love. There are now a full three generations of Asiatics who have preceded them and have both survived and progressed in this society.

My plea is that you remove the Service Committee from the game of political football which publicity seekers of whatever motivation are playing with these children of tragedy in the last days of a dying nation. Please don't make those who had given of themselves in everything from money to life itself in order to salvage the little ones from the holocaust to appear as unwitting boobs who have done more harm than good. Such a position is patently false, unworthy of the AFSC tradition, and beyond the limits of Quaker conscience.

With you, I am sure, I deplore the political aspects of Mrs. Tisdale, or the Ambassador who is quoted as saying the passage of the orphans will increase the possibility of increased military aid, or, indeed, of Mr. Ford who seemed strangely out of place with an orphan in his arms after years of support of American intervention. Nor would either of us support the false removal of one child from it's just and adequate family or environment. But let us not, in the name of Quaker practice, publicly or privately demean the good works of those who have given so deeply of themselves to the children of Vietnam. If a public attack must be made, then let it be on the malpractice, not on the practice of adoption. Certainly abuses and mistakes will occur in the chaos, but they stand pale beside the greater good.

After ten years of support of the AFSC and participation in a number of it's endeavors, I am deeply shocked. What rationale can you offer? Surely the step was not taken lightly, but as yet I find no convincing evidence in support.

Sincerely,



Nelder Medrud, Jr.

P.S. I feel that I must by way of postscript respond to

certain of the positions presented by Mrs. Nhu and exploited by AFSC.

1. If AFSC is opposed to foreign adoptions and in favor of indigeneous adoptions and foster parents, why has it not been more active in this area? If it believes that day care centers are a critical element why did it abandon it's participation in this concept at Quang Ngai?
2. I can find no basis in fact for the expectation of integration of mixed children into Vietnamese society in a way superior to that of America. We have the experience of Japan and Korea as closed homogeneous societies almost impenetrable for the misfit. This despite the case of Korea in which Americans were welcomed as liberators. In Vietnam one must expect a generation of unmitigated hatred of all that is American.
3. Culture is not a genetic phenomenon. It is learned not inherited. I, therefore, fail to see the loss of culture which orphans coming to this country will suffer in our ~~multiracial~~ society. The United States was built upon an influx of immigrants from many nations and of many races. Few were sufficiently disillusioned to return. For the mixed child, who is my special concern, heritage is equally that of the American father as of the Vietnamese mother. The French granted sanctuary and citizenship to their children. Can we do less?
4. The proposal that all Vietnamese children (including those of mixed parentage) should stay in Vietnam smacks of racism. However intentioned, it seems to me more appropriate to have been promoted elsewhere than by the AFSC.

Editor's note: As thousands of Americans have become interested in adopting Vietnamese children as a way of alleviating the suffering in that country, opposition politicians in Saigon, headed by neutralist Tran Ngoc Lieng, are calling the orphan airlift "an inhumane propaganda campaign for more U.S. aid."

Many people, including Mrs. Tran Tuong Nhu, a young Vietnamese woman currently living in the United States, feel that American efforts would be better put to working on a political settlement of the war.

By MRS. TRAN TUONG NHU

Interest in the plight of Vietnamese orphans grows rapidly in the United States, but is this another example of well-intentioned Americans rushing into another Vietnamese miasma?

For the most part, Americans who want to adopt a Vietnamese orphan are genuinely concerned over the lack of care and love from which these wretched innocents suffer. They feel that they can provide a suitable home, love and care that all little children deserve.

These are fine intentions but may result in more harm than good to the orphans themselves and Vietnamese society.

People have been led to believe that racially mixed children will suffer in Vietnam because they have been told that Vietnamese are racist. While racism exists, it is more for political reasons than cultural ones. The child with foreign blood serves as a constant reminder of the bitter experience of foreign intervention which still exists, but this will most certainly decline when the war is ended, as it did after the French left.

Black-fathered children are said to suffer the most. This is true, but in my research work in Vietnam, I have seen a number of instances where Vietnamese families have successfully adopted such children, and even cases where Vietnamese men take care of the half-black children their wives had borne.

Adoption is common in Vietnam by the Vietnamese, but it is done largely outside the archaic colonial-created legal barriers to adoption that are now applied discriminatingly to foreigners. Children who lost their parents have traditionally been taken in by relatives, and if there are no nearby relatives then the neighbors look after them. It has been a common practice for childless couples to adopt a niece or nephew. All of this

has been done without resorting to going to court or establishing orphanages, which were established by the French. The war has, of course, broken down the traditional system, but Vietnamese people still help each other and should be encouraged to continue to do so.

In contrast to the ease with which Vietnamese adopt, frustrating bureaucratic difficulties have arisen, on both the Vietnamese and American sides, as a result of pressure for inter-country adoption. Paperwork is very slow in Vietnam. Civil servants are underpaid, tend to be venal and find it not worthwhile to be efficient, particularly when pressured.

Further complications have arisen when the Vietnamese Ministry of Social Welfare set up a Child Welfare Bureau which has the task of overseeing each adoption, treating each application individually — an agonizingly slow task. The head of this bureau is especially interested in placing handicapped children with families. She does not wish to give preferential treatment to American children which represent a small minority of the orphans.

Another complication is the matter of orphanage policy. Catholic orphanages are reluctant to allow non-Catholics to adopt, and Buddhist orphanages do not allow adoptions at all.

The main obstacle to inter-country adoption is that two-thirds of the children described as "orphans" have living relatives, and 50 per cent have one living parent. These children have been placed in orphanages because their parents and relatives cannot afford to care for them. Obviously they cannot be adopted without the consent of the parents or kin. In some cases the relatives do not visit the children, nor do they ever return for them, but the orphanages cannot, legally, give the children away.

Because of the great foreign interest in adoption, some of the less scrupulous orphanages, and this is quite prevalent, exact payments for orphans. A baby market has already been created, and it is a lucrative business for some. It is astounding for Vietnamese to learn of the exorbitant prices that foreigners will pay for a child, when they can adopt one themselves for nothing.

The power of the dollar amid the poverty and insecurity of Vietnam has the same destructive effect on Vietnamese society with respect to the baby business that it has had in other areas throughout the war. The same problem was created in Korea — and continues today —

due to well-intentioned American largesse.

Most of the children waiting for adoption in Saigon have been "voluntarily" relinquished by their mothers to the only foreign agency licensed for inter-country adoption. This is most reprehensible — in a country where hundreds of thousands of children are languishing for lack of attention, the agency should dissuade mothers from giving up their children.

Furthermore, while this agency places children in Vietnamese foster homes while waiting for adoption instead of allowing them to die a slow death in orphanages, this often results in the family, having nursed the child back to health, not wanting to give the child up. And why should they? But for the foreign adoption pressure, perhaps this agency and others might support the wiser practice of finding homes for children in Vietnam. Rather than allowing mothers to give up their children, new programs should be initiated to counsel and assist mothers to keep their children. Such programs have been started at three maternity hospitals in Saigon.

As mentioned earlier, most of the children in orphanages have a parent or relative. The obvious solution is to reunite the parent with the child, instead of bringing the child half-way around the world. This could be effected through day care centers which would allow the parent or relative to work and keep the child. In 1972 there were 250 such centers in South Vietnam, but that is not nearly enough to handle the overwhelming

number of "orphans."

If more attention were focused on this area it would greatly alleviate the burden on orphanages which could be completely dismantled with a program to place remaining children without relatives in foster homes. In addition, there are thousands of runaway and abandoned children roaming throughout Vietnam who could receive homes and attention in this way.

In the Provisional Revolutionary Government areas of South Vietnam and in North Vietnam, parentless children have been totally reabsorbed into the society without any foreign adoption or placement in institutions for other than short periods of time.

There are certainly some children, the handicapped, the black children who might well benefit from inter-country adoption, but the vast majority of Vietnamese orphans should, for their own sake, and for the sake of Vietnam, re-

main in their own country. Vietnam needs its children. It is not up to the foreigners, especially Americans, to intervene at this time to deplete Vietnam of its children.

If Americans wish to help, they should consider the alternatives of supporting day care centers or foster homes so that the children need not suffer the loss of their country

to gratify well-meaning people. Beyond this, one should not forget that the worst obstacle to helping the children is the war itself, which daily adds to the endless stream of orphans and continues to destroy Vietnamese society.

Lastly, and most importantly, it is hard to convey to Americans how deeply Vietnamese are attached to their country. Granted that little children can adapt to a new culture, but as they grow up in a foreign country, as I have, they discover an undeniable affinity for their motherland, and it is a long journey back. The American way of life is so seductive that the poor material quality of Vietnamese life pales beside it. Yet there are so many other aspects of Vietnamese life which are so rich and meaningful that it is unfair to deprive a Vietnamese of these rights.

It is not for Americans to decide for Vietnamese children what sort of life they should live. If they want to help, help them find a life in their own context, in their own country, where they mean something not only to others around them, but to themselves. It is not time to rescue the Vietnamese from other Vietnamese, but to enable them to live together in peace.

This article was provided by the American Friends Service Committee, 2801 East Colfax Avenue, #304 in Denver.

APP 1975

MEMORANDUM AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102

To: Regional and Area Offices, Peace Committee, Indochina Task Force, United Campaign Date: April 7, 1975
From: Indochina Program
Subject: Cable from Saigon (received April 5)

Here is the response to the orphan cable and termination of contract and telex sending information.

Point One: Orphans already claimed by American families will be processed quickly for immediate adoption stateside. GVN law remains the same. Adoptions take over a year to process. We are totally opposed to illegal expatriation of orphans, which is now taking place. U.S. law says a child with one parent who has no means of support is an orphan, GVN law says only a child whose both parents are dead is an orphan. Ed Daly of World Airlines is ignoring a variety of laws while he illegally exports children. We are also opposed to adoption in general. As with the refugee issue, orphans can be used by well-meaning people to create more problems than already exist. We see the orphan issue as replacement for POW or MIA for many Americans. If people insist on the adoption option refer them to certified adoption agencies such as Holt, World Vision or Friends for All Children. It should be noted that their foreign personnel are in the process of leaving.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
1428 Lafayette Street
Denver, Colorado 80218
832-1676

Fur further information contact:

Judy Danielson
Vivian Rothstein

September 10, 1975

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WASHINGTON -- Board Chairman Wallace Collett of the American Friends Service Committee called today for the United States to lift its embargo against Vietnam and to start direct contacts with representatives of the governments there in order to normalize relations.

The Cincinnati businessman testified before the House International Trade Subcommittee against the Administration's refusal to allow the Quaker group to send fishing nets and agricultural equipment and to help equip hospital and handicapped workshops in Vietnam.

The U.S. government issued licenses this summer for the AFSC to send food and medicine to South Vietnam. The Quaker organization announced in July that it would proceed without the Treasury Department's approval, if necessary, to send the unlicensed articles.

"How is it that woodworking machines are non-humanitarian when requested for repairing hospital equipment, and are humanitarian when being provided to a high school?" Collett asked. "How is it that plows and fishnets, which were humanitarian in June, 1973, have ceased to be humanitarian in July, 1975?"

The Chairman said he and Louis W. Schneider, AFSC Executive Secretary, have asked to meet with President Ford, and with other

-more-

appropriate officials to raise these questions. They also want to discuss the apparent reversal of the traditional response of the American government and people to the needs of victims of war. "We hope these discussions will bear fruit," Collett said.

The AFSC had asked for licenses to provide:

---for school equipment for the newly rebuilt Xa Dan high school near the Kham Thien Street area in Hanoi.

---for medical supplies, food, agricultural equipment, tent canvas, fish nets, and nylon cord for fish nets, for South Vietnam.

---for a workshop to repair hospital equipment and instruments in South Vietnam.

---for equipment for establishing small cooperative workshops operated by handicapped persons in the Kham Thien Street areas, consisting of machines to make wood screws, berets, metal button blanks, and other similar machines. The Kham Thien Street areas were carpet-bombed at Christmas time, 1972, leaving over 500 dead and injured.

Specifically denied by the Treasury Department were licenses for the Kham Thien Street workshops, for the hospital equipment and instruments workshop, and for the fishing nets and agricultural equipment. Yet in 1973, the AFSC applied for and received licenses to send fishing nets and agricultural equipment to Vietnam while the war was still raging. About \$100,000 worth of supplies were shipped to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam under that license.

The United States "should provide relief and reconstruction aid through international agencies and thus reassert its traditions of humanitarian concern for people in need, and for reconciliation among nations," Collett charged. "And it should abandon any efforts to prevent their representation in the United Nations."

The AFSC Board Chairman declared that the U.S. government gives the public impression it is fully open to humanitarian aid to Vietnam. "However, current policy is clearly the reverse and is in fact less open than during the war."

He said "Now that the war is over, the United States has a profound moral obligation to aid in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Vietnam. We of the American Friends Service Committee are especially concerned that after the unprecedented destruction in Indochina, for which the United States bears particular responsibility, the American government and people need to take every opportunity available to them to meet humanitarian needs in Vietnam."

Collett pointed out that the AFSC since it began its work in Vietnam in 1966 made it clear that it was attempting to help people on the basis of need, not political affiliation.

"We would work in all parts of Vietnam to which we could gain access, including North Vietnam, and not question those who came to us for help as to their association with the NLF (National Liberation Front) or the Saigon government."

"When we explained this to the South Vietnamese ambassador in Washington, he not only understood our position, but strongly endorsed such actions on our part."

Collett said AFSC staff has been continually resident in South Vietnam since 1966. There have been nine visits to North Vietnam and three before the end of the war to areas under control of the PRG.

AFSC staff has been in Saigon continuously since the change of government. Staff members have seen first hand what it means in human terms for a nation to suffer the destruction of 14 million tons of explosives.

"They have seen what it means to have half the population driven from their homes as refugees," Collett said. "They have observed the effect of herbicides, millions of gallons of which were spread over forests and half a million acres of cropland."

"They have tried to replace some of the 80,000 or more arms and legs blown and torn off by the war (treatment was at the AFSC Rehabilitation Center in Quang Ngai City). "They have seen the levelled province towns of North Vietnam, and walked through the semi-barren landscape of the demilitarized zone.

"And they have felt keenly the responsibility that they, as Americans, share for this destruction, and the overwhelming moral obligation to help repair the damage and rehabilitate the countryside."

The AFSC speaker said that "Yet the Administration's attitude towards Vietnam, despite this destruction, is totally different from its attitude towards Germany and Japan at the end of World War II. Far from imposing an embargo, the United States launched the Marshall plan, in a massive program of aid and reconstruction."

"In imposing a trade embargo on Vietnam and Cambodia, the United States is departing from its own tradition of aiding in the reconstruction of war-damaged countries, and of reconciliation with past foes."

Collett, a native of Wilmington, Ohio, has been AFSC Board Chairman since 1971. He is vice-president of Servomation Corporation, the nation's third-largest food vending company, which he helped found.

The AFSC and the Friends Service Council (Britain) were co-recipients in 1947 of the Nobel Peace Prize for their humanitarian work in war-ravaged Europe. The AFSC has programs throughout the world to alleviate suffering, to promote justice and to seek reconciliation and understanding.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
1428 Lafayette Street
Denver, Colorado 80218

November 6, 1975

832-1676

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Executive Committee members and supporters of the Colorado Area American Friends Service Committee are sending humanitarian aid to North and South Vietnam despite a ban by the U.S. government which makes the Committee's action illegal.

At 11:00 a.m. on Monday, November 10, copies of checks and donor forms will be presented to Mr. James Treece, U.S. Attorney, at the Federal Building, 1969 Stout Street, to signify the numerous donations made across the state.

Disapproval of licenses by the U.S. government makes the AFSC's action illegal, subjecting the Committee and its officers to possible imprisonment of up to ten years and fines up to \$10,000.

At the same time in some 30 cities across the nation similar actions will take place, including Los Angeles, San Francisco, Providence, R.I., Miami, Florida, Atlanta, Cincinnati, and Washington, D.C.

Specifically at issue is the Treasury Department's denial of AFSC license applications to send fishnets and agricultural implements, including rototillers, to South Vietnam, in addition to yarn for children's sweaters and wood screw-making machines for use by war-handicapped persons in a cooperative workshop located in an area that was carpet bombed in Hanoi, North Vietnam. Rototillers, representing the equipment requested by the Vietnamese, will be parked in front of the Federal Building.

Following the 11:00 a.m. meeting, AFSC supporters will gather on Stout Street and then proceed to a 1:00 p.m. meeting with the staffs of Representative William Armstrong and Senator Gary Hart, to make clear the relationship between official recognition of the two Vietnamese governments and the ability of the U.S. to account for MIAs missing in Vietnam, as well as other Indochina issues. The entire Colorado Congressional delegation is being made aware of this action.

Participants in each city, including Washington, D.C., are submitting copies of forms, through which they join the AFSC's determination to send the unlicensed humanitarian aid to North and South Vietnam--by making a donation for purchase of the items. The fishnets, agricultural implements and screw-making machines will be sent as soon as purchases are completed and shipping arrangements made final.

"Now, after the hostilities are over, 'humanitarian' seems to have a narrower meaning than during the war. . . It simply cannot be humanitarian to feed people for a short time, and not humanitarian to enable them to eat for a longer time," AFSC Board Chairman Wallace Collett said in Congressional testimony in September.

The Treasury Department approved licenses for shipment of food and medicine to South Vietnam this year. About 220 U.S. tons of powdered milk are ready for shipment by AFSC from Singapore to Saigon under that approval.

Regarding the other items, AFSC Executive Secretary Louis Schneider declared that "The arbitrary license denial by the Administration symbolizes the whole of U.S. postwar attitudes to Indochina. Instead of following the long American tradition of aiding in the reconstruction of war-damaged countries, and of reconciliation with past foes, this Administration has taken another course."

He said that, for example, the Administration has:

--Twice vetoed Vietnamese membership in the United Nations, despite nearly total support in the General Assembly and the Security Council.

--Barred normal commerce (and some humanitarian aid) by employing the Trading with the Enemy Act, although all hostilities have ceased.

--Rebuffed offers from both Vietnamese governments to establish normal diplomatic relations, forestalling negotiation of unresolved issues such as refugee repatriation, reconstruction and verification of American military personnel missing in action.

--Disparaged any legal or moral responsibility for reconstruction, after the U.S. spent over \$150 billion to conduct the Indochina war.

The AFSC has given over \$2 million to civilian victims of the Vietnamese war for various projects since 1966. The Quaker group's action on Monday is labeled an "Act for Friendship with Vietnam."

The AFSC, founded in 1917, was a co-recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1947 for its humanitarian work in helping people in war-damaged Europe.



AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
1433 LAFAYETTE ST.
DENVER, COLORADO 80202

Quaker Winter



The AFSC has given over \$2 million to civilian victims of the Vietnamese war for various projects since 1966. The Gasker group's action on Monday is labeled an "Act for Friendship with Vietnam."

The AFSC, founded in 1917, was a co-recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1947 for its humanitarian work in helping people in war-damaged Europe.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
1428 LAFAYETTE ST.
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Lee Sanne Buchanan
716 Steele St.
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MINNESOTA AREA NEWSLETTER

American Friends Service Committee



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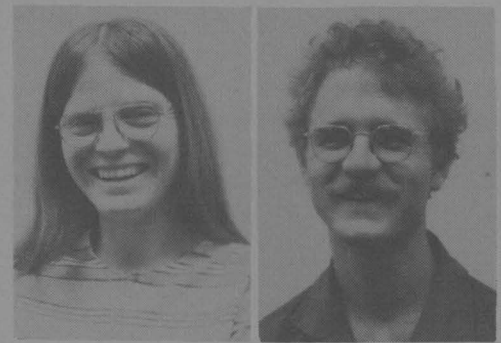
OCTOBER 1975

Speakers to discuss Vietnam, South Africa, Chile by Marita Heller

A number of AFSC speakers from around the world will be visiting Minnesota this fall to help us deepen our understanding of the role of the U.S. in global problems.

On November 1-4 Bill Sutherland, who has been relating to liberation movements in Southern Africa, will speak on the struggle for freedom in Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe and Namibia. Sutherland will also address South Africa's economic influence and the role of the U.S.

KRICH AND BRINTON--VIETNAM



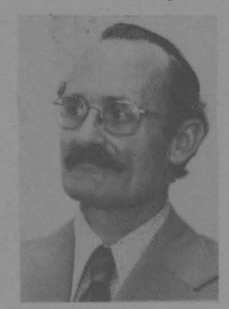
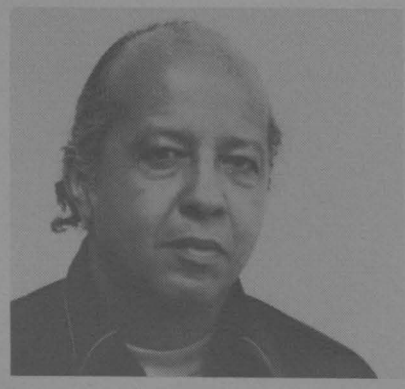
Claudia Krich and Keith Brinton, former co-directors of the AFSC Rehabilitation Center in Quang Ngai, have just returned from Vietnam and will speak here in Minnesota October 12-14. Claudia and Keith were in Saigon during the last days of the Thieu regime and during the transformation that took place in the first months of control by the liberation forces.

WARNERS--CHILE

In mid-November Natalie and Art Warner will be in Minnesota. The Warners were AFSC representatives in Chile from July, 1973 through August, 1975. Art Warner originally worked with programs of preventive and community medicine and public health with the National University of Chile and with the National Health Service. After the military coup in September 1973, these programs were severely curtailed, and the Warners helped provide assistance to refugees and to individual Chileans in need because they had lost their jobs, their right to work or study, or their freedom. While the need for services to individuals continued, Arthur and Natalie Warner were able, in the final 15 months of their service, to work with community groups and parish workers to develop programs of nutrition and health education and service for a shanty-town community on the outskirts of Santiago.



SUTHERLAND--LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA



PINE RIDGE Summer Violence Mounts during Land Give-away

Page 2

On June 26, 1975 two FBI agents and one native American were killed on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota. On the same day, one-eighth of the reservation--133,000 acres--was handed over to the U.S. Parks and Recreation Department, according to Senator James Abourezk's (D-S.D.) office and residents of the White Clay District of the reservation, in an exchange which was apparently illegal.

The first event was well publicized and drew the response of the FBI which sent in between 150 and 200 agents--something the Bureau had never done in response to the murders and beatings of Indians which have taken place since the 1973 Wounded Knee incident. (The FBI is allowed on the reservation under the Major Crimes Act but not by treaty.)

But respond now they did. On the day after the shootings, Wallace Little, a 74-year old man who lives in the White Clay District near where the shootings occurred, looked up to find 50 FBI agents surrounding his house and property with pointed M-16 rifles. Stories and documentation of FBI harassment abound. According to the Oglala Legal Office on the reservation, many--including children--were threatened by aimed guns, homes were broken into without search warrants, several people were offered money for information while still others were illegally subpoenaed to appear before a grand jury by FBI agents who filled out the subpoena forms on the spot.

Much is unknown about what happened near the little town of Oglala on that day in June. However, there are wide discrepancies between official versions on the one hand and fact and reasoned opinion on the other. The most obvious example is the talk of the killings of the two agents in terms of "riddled bodies" and "execution-style slayings" on the part of Clarence Kelley of the FBI and Governor Richard Kneip of South Dakota. In fact, one agent had been hit by two bullets and the other by three.

People with whom I talked in the White

Clay District believe that there is little or no evidence to hold the few people who have been booked for murder since, all of whom are Indian. They feel that the FBI is simply fishing around, hoping something will break; that the agents really don't know who or what they are looking for and in fact are afraid to be on the reservation as evidenced by the moving of the 20-year old FBI office in the town of Pine Ridge to towns off the reservation.

The other event of June 26, the transaction surrounding approximately 133,000 acres of land, was not well publicized. It was scarcely mentioned in the media, wasn't mentioned at all to most tribal members--not even to Frank Starr who is a member of the reservation's tribal council--and was not made known to Senator James Abourezk who is on the Interior Committee until he found out subsequently from a report. Tribal members with whom I talked said that not only is the land deal illegal by treaty, requiring ratification by 3/4 of the adult males, it is also illegal according to the present tribal constitution since Tribal Chairman Wilson didn't follow its provisions in this regard. They say that the land, which is on the western edge of the reservation, was exchanged for other land parcels owned by the federal government, for approximately \$200,000 per year to be gained from camping fees on the new recreation area and for monies from leases still current on the area.

Some on the reservation feel that there was preknowledge of the June 26 event or an event which was to have been similar in nature. They point to the land giveaway the same day; to the fact that a helicopter was seen in the area days prior to the incident; to the beefing up of FBI presence just before the 26th; to the fact that special agents were called in to the reservation before the shootings and left soon thereafter; to the fact that Tribal Chairman Wilson's "goon squad" was active prior to the incident and, finally, to the fact that someone was warned the morning of the 26th to remove their children from the local school since there was going to be

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trouble that day. Whether this is true or not, law enforcement officials have certainly used the 26th as an excuse to raid not only the Pine Ridge Reservation but the Rosebud Reservation, which adjoins it, as well.

In addition to the land gain, some feel that the June 26th incident was another step in an effort to get the reservation so violence-filled that it will be necessary to declare some sort of martial law with federal marshals coming in to keep order. Citizen pressure, some predict, would then be brought to bear to get the reservation under state jurisdiction for law enforcement purposes. This would give local people off the reservation a wedge through which they could gain more reservation land.

A few suggest that the FBI, a federal agency, is involved to the extent it is, not only because of the land the government gained on the 26th and 27th, but also because of the minerals and other resources which may lie under the reservation. The Bureau also has some motivation in the fact that it was given a good trouncing during the Wounded Knee trials which exposed the deception and illegal acts of several of its members including its relationship with the illegal military presence at Wounded Knee.

Whatever the motivation, traditional people and AIM supporters are again being tied up in the courts. This time, however, overt FBI harassment is uniting many reservation residents like no other issue or event in the recent past.

For out of all this has come the decision by the traditional chiefs and headmen of the reservation to withdraw from Dick Wilson's government and create an independent Oglala Lakota Nation. At the time of this writing they are in Washington seeking to meet with the President in an effort to redress all those grievances which these many years have built up.

A second outcome of the tensions has been

the creation of the Oglala Legal Office in the White Clay District. Its purpose is to counter FBI and other harassment by educating people as to their rights, to document the cases of harassment which have occurred, to train local people to be tribal attorneys and to handle a wide variety of legal tasks both in and out of tribal court.

AFSC is providing support for both efforts and other responses are being studied for the near future.

As we consider all of this, it must be remembered that the bottom line is the 1868 Treaty. Everything which the traditional people and AIM people have tried to do in recent times has been because of this agreement which has been broken so many times up to the present day.

If it had been honored, their land base would still be intact: the leasing program and the land exchanges/giveaways could never happen without a vote of the adult males.

A new start is again being made to get the treaty honored: an old struggle which in the recent past saw the Oglala Civil Rights Organization unable to find any system to work through to gain rights for traditionals under Dick Wilson's government; which as a result witnessed Wounded Knee and, finally, which saw federal judge Warren Urbom rule against the treaty because the body of law which had been built up over these many years, he felt, pointed in a different direction.

The stakes are high. Jimmy Little, an older son of Wallace Little, was beaten to death since I returned from Pine Ridge and three others have been jailed for not testifying to a grand jury set up after the shootings. Other reservations around the country today see Pine Ridge as an indication of what is likely to happen to them. It is in that context that the Service Committee as well as many other individuals and organizations should be willing in the times ahead to provide the kind of support which a national issue of this magnitude demands.

The above article is based on a trip to Pine Ridge this summer by Minnesota AFSC staff person, Nick Meinhardt.

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Peace Center Opens

by Marita Heller

AFSC staff, peace education task force and executive committee have spent one year struggling with defining and delineating the goals and methods of educating for peace. That process bears fruit this month in the opening of the Peace Education Center at 3401 South 16th Street, Minneapolis. There will be open house from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. Saturday, October 25. The Peace Education Project is a joint effort of AFSC and the Education Exploration Center (EEC).

EEC has worked with teachers interested in alternatives in education in and around the Twin Cities area for five years in an attempt to create a more human, stimulating and creative environment and process of education. EEC has decided that while its work has been very effective and rewarding, it needs now to deal more directly with the content of the curriculum as it relates to world peace and justice.

AFSC, because of its work for peace and understanding as well as its work with minority groups and the poor, has always been a resource for concerned teachers. But AFSC has never before been able to make a concerted long-term effort to work with teachers as a particular constituency.

AFSC and EEC have, from different experiences, both come to the same conclusion: that long-term work with individual teachers by an adequate and effective staff with good resources is one important way to prepare students to cope with the global problems that face them in the next half-century.

By peace education we mean helping children to view the world from a global perspective so a student does not think only how a solution affects his or her school, neighborhood, city or country, but how that solution balances the best survival interests of all the diverse peoples in the world. Obviously, this presents extremely complex problems, and children of all ages must deal with these questions on different levels. Peace education also deals with questions

of conflict and our attitudes toward it, helping children recognize and deal constructively with conflict in their immediate environment.

All the disciplines--history, political science, economics, literature, natural science, etc.--constitute peace education as teachers attempt to help children develop an appreciation of the diversity, validity, and interdependence of the various and sometimes conflicting cultures in our shrinking world.

Finally, peace education emphasizes the need for action to facilitate changing the existing conditions which cause wars--fear, injustice, poverty, maldistribution of resources, imperialism, authoritarianism, etc. The program will provide opportunities and avenues for teachers and students to learn through direct personal participation in local action. Project staff will maintain contact with local social-change groups to acquaint them with our programs and to get their suggestions for resources, projects, and actions necessary to challenge existing injustices and create alternatives.

Workers in the project include two EEC staff, two AFSC staff and volunteers. Linda Hutchinson, who has worked for EEC since 1970, has served as a consultant for organizing workshops and conferences for such organizations as the American Montessori Society, the Minnesota Education Association, the National Consortium for Options in Public Education, the Education Student Assembly of the College of Education, University of Minnesota. Over the past year, Linda has been on a sabbatical from EEC in order to co-author an anthology titled A Sampler for Social Change: Tools for De-Alienating School to be published in early 1976.

Sara Stedman, on the staff of EEC since fall of 1973, will work half-time in the project. Sara's main responsibility has been for the publications of EEC, but she has also been involved in planning conferences, coordinating resources, and maintaining the EEC office.

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PEACE CENTER, continued

From the AFSC staff, Marita Heller, peace education secretary, and Doug Neilson (see article on Personnel Changes) will each put major time and energy into this project. A joint board made up of representatives of AFSC and EEC and teachers and parents and, hopefully, students, will have direct oversight of the project.

During its first year the education for peace project will hold workshops for teachers, build up the resource center, and keep teachers and students informed about opportunities for action for social change. It will give elementary and secondary teachers support, stimulus, resources and opportunities.

People who would like to be put on the project's mailing list or who would like more information, should write to Marita Heller.

NEW COMMITTEE MEMBERS SELECTED

The Minnesota Executive Committee of AFSC has added several new members, all from varying backgrounds but many who have had previous experience with AFSC.

LYNNE WILLIAMS, who will take over as chairperson for a one-year term, has supported AFSC work for several years and is a member of the Minneapolis Friends Meeting. Lynne is the mother of a new son named Kelson, and she and her husband, Monty Williams, will be sharing the parenting. Lynne is a social worker for the Domestic Relations Court of Henn. County.

BETTY IRISH has been connected with AFSC for 25 years and has worked with several AFSC work camps in Tennessee, North Carolina, Mexico and in Washington State. She has been involved with nutrition education and is a past member of the Human Rights Commission of Falcon Heights.

Another new committee member having a long-time association with AFSC is FRANK WOOD who, along with Raquel Wood, taught at a Seminole Reservation in Florida in the early 1950's and led an AFSC summer work camp in Mandaree, North Dakota in 1961. Frank is a member of the Twin Cities Friends Meeting and is on the Special Education faculty at the University of Minnesota.

As a volunteer draft counselor for the Chicago office of AFSC, TOM DEWAR became familiar with the work of the Service Committee. Tom is an Assistant Professor in the School of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota.

HERB CROCKER has also been an active supporter of AFSC, belongs to the Minneapolis Friends Meeting and was involved in Civilian Public Service during World War II, acting as a parachute "smoke jumper" for the forestry service in a Mennonite Central Committee work camp. Herb is a carpenter engaged in heavy commercial and industrial work.

Another new committee member, YVONNE PEARSON, has been actively working with the Minnesota AFSC office on the Education for Peace Project. Yvonne has worked on various political campaigns, was employed with the Washington Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law and acted as a stringer for Dispatch News Service International in Bologna, Italy.

Executive Committee members who are new to AFSC, but not to the work of the Service Committee, are Rachael Tilsen, Brother Martin Klietz and Fred Smith.

RACHAEL TILSEN has been active in organizing and continuing the efforts of the Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee and is currently organizing the Native American Solidarity Committee, a non-Indian coalition of support groups, on a national level.

Other new committee members are BROTHER MARTIN KLIENTZ who works with the Catholic Education Center and is Social Justice Coordinator for the Archdiocese of St. Paul, and FRED SMITH who was in the Yale Divinity School and for the past eight years has been Director of Administration for the Center for Urban Encounter.

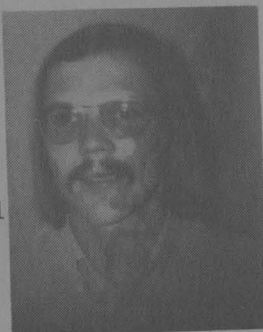
A member of the executive committee for the past few years who has assumed new responsibilities for AFSC, is GRACE GIBAS who has agreed to be this area's representative to the North Central Regional Board for a three-year term. Grace belongs to the Minneapolis Friends Meeting and is co-editor and co-publisher of the Circulating Pines newspaper.

Personnel Changes

Nhat Hong has given one year to AFSC working on military recruitment information, giving support to the United Farm Workers and doing research on coal companies involved in strip-mining on Indian lands on the Northern Plains. During 1975-1976 Nhat will be going to school to learn printing and will continue working for AFSC half-time, focusing his energy on the strip-mining issue.

Nancy Johnson, who has been working on the Indochina Program since last fall, left the staff in mid-July when special funding for her program ran out. Nancy had just begun raising reconstruction aid for Vietnam from groups here in Minnesota. Nancy will be going to school, and she and Steve are awaiting the birth of their first child. We wish to thank Nancy for giving so much of her time and energy to AFSC.

Doug Neilson, a third-year seminarian at United Theological, will be fulfilling his midler year internship at AFSC, specifically in the Education for Peace Project. Doug's particular concern is with liberation--both personal and societal. He sees his work for AFSC as an opportunity to focus his energies and religious reflections into the Education for Peace Project which integrates efforts at personal and societal liberation for a particular constituency.



DOUG NIELSEN

Yvonne Pearson, who is already serving on the board of the Education for Peace Project and beginning a term on the executive committee, will also be taking major responsibility for our speakers' program this year. Yvonne was formerly on the staff of Dispatch News and has worked for Washington Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights



YVONNE PEARSON

Under Law, in political campaigns and a variety of other educational and secretarial jobs. Yvonne is currently donating her time and services to AFSC.

A student intern who has been working with us over the summer is Ron Anderson. Ron is from the Urban Studies Department at the University of Minnesota. He has spent his time with us doing research on the Burlington-Northern Railroad which is scheduled for completion by October 1. We would like to thank him ahead of time for his efforts.

NOTES

Keith Brinton and Claudia Krich (see article on speakers) will speak on their experiences in Vietnam at 7:00 p.m. at Clergy and Laity's tenth anniversary celebration, October 12, at Grace University Lutheran Church (Harvard and Delaware Streets on the University of Minnesota campus). You are welcome to attend the talk or the entire celebration which goes from 4:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m., including a potluck dinner. If you wish to attend the entire celebration, reservations with Clergy and Laity, (612) 871-8033, are expected.

Dom Helder Camara, bishop of Olinda and Recife, Brazil, will give the main address--"The Third World, A Problem of Justice"--of the Upper Midwest Catholic Education Congress on Friday, October 17 at 8:00 p.m. at the Minneapolis Auditorium. Dom Helder has been twice nominated by AFSC to receive the Nobel Peace Prize and received the Peoples' Peace Prize last year.

On September 19, a benefit concert for the Minnesota Office of AFSC was given by Barbara Gibas who performed works of Haydn, Chopin and Beethoven, as well as works of her own composition. A native of the Twin Cities, Barbara is a pianist and composer living in London.

Varied Program Offered at 1975 People Camp

by Frank Wood

From August 17 through August 23, 100 people, infants, toddlers, gray hairs, new movement people, old movement people, activists, contemplatives, volleyballers, swing sitters--gathered at Camp Hiawatha on Deer Lake in Northern Minnesota for the 1975 Minnesota Area People Camp. We found ourselves gathered together into a community.

On paper, the full schedule of activities looks more crowded than it felt: Dr. Chung-tai and Chi Lu, Richard Kagan, Gail Pressburg of the Philadelphia AFSC office, Marita Heller, Nhat Hong and Nancy Johnson of the Minnesota Area Office brought out to us the implications, past and present, of U.S. involvement in Chile, the Philippines, and China. Nick Meinhardt arranged for several native American leaders, Frank Starr from Pine Ridge, and Mary Strong and Phyllis Boshey from Minnesota's Lake Vermilion community, to come and bring depth to our discussion of AFSC efforts to support local native American people's efforts to work out their own solutions to problems. Nhat Hong and Ron Anderson talked about their research on AMAX, Inc. and Burlington-Northern, two companies with strip-mining leases on Northern Cheyenne land. Connie Sabie, with the assistance of Ken Olsen, helped men's and women's groups sensitize themselves to the limited stereotypic attitudes and behavior that encrust the fact of sex differences so as to limit both women and men. Don Irish shared from his rich experience with people's responses to death as perceived and as experienced. Dave and Marti Runyon helped us think and feel through the meaning of these challenging discussions for our personal lives. The total impact of the scheduled sessions was simultaneously shaking and strengthening.

This sense of renewed strength and vigor with which we ended the week could not have developed without the context of activities in which the discussions took place. The camp itself is beautifully situated on Deer Lake so that the waterfront activities directed by George Crocker provided a focus for many of us

with the high point being the across-the-lake marathon swim in which eight took part while "thousands" cheered. Nature walks with Robin Fox were sometimes combined with poetry-writing sessions with Marisha Chamberlain. Don Olson not only helped potters create various objects d'art but fascinated us by building a sawdust-filled kiln and firing them on the spot. Nancy Johnson had planned other craft activities for all who wished to participate. Paul Bartoo spent hours teaching us various folk dances, mountain dances, waltzes and polkas. Dorothy Kidder coordinated the care of the younger children in a way that made it a pleasure to have them with the rest of the group for the rest of the time.

We campers moved ahead on stomachs well-filled with wholesome food, often from Diet for a Small Planet-style recipes, which we were able to prepare only because Debby Pullin, Cyndi Bartoo, Bob Spottswood and Wally Peterson had planned so well and instructed us so patiently, intervening directly at critical moments.

Beneath all this activity, Don and Betty Irish provided a sound foundation. The area office staff and the planning committee brought together the ingredients, but Betty and Don helped bind us all together with countless little acts of love.



Picture by Ken Olsen

GIVE A SWEATER to a Vietnamese child; SEND A LETTER to your Representative.

Lou Schneider, AFSC Executive Secretary, returned last month from a visit to Vietnam with this message from the Vietnamese: "Our children need sweaters for this winter."

Vietnamese children need 300,000 sweaters immediately. We hope to provide 500,000 by Christmas.

Do you have a high-quality child's sweater (up to size 12) which you can give? Or you may prefer to give money for yarn. About \$.80 is needed for yarn to make one sweater in the only sweater factory in North Vietnam. Of course you may buy a new sweater to send. You may also knit one for sending later, but remember that the need is immediate.

Moths abound in Vietnam, so wool is not useful. Better use will be made of 100% acrylic sweaters.

SEND THE SWEATER TO US: SEND A LETTER TO CONGRESS

Telephone us (870-1501) for the address to send your sweater, and for more information. We ask also that as you provide a sweater for a Vietnamese child you write a letter to Congress on behalf of all Vietnamese. Tell what you have done and urge that the American government live up to its moral and legal responsibility for reconstruction and for acts which will heal the wounds of war. The war-caused destruction is massive, and so are the needs for reconstruction.

Ask your church or club to join in this Sweater/Letter campaign. You will help keep Vietnamese children warm this winter, and by your actions encourage our government to heed its responsibility.

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