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AFTER ACTION REPORT:  
JOINT REFUGEE INFORMATION CLEARING OFFICE  
(JRICO)

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Army Element, Joint Refugee Information  
Clearing Office, Washington, D.C.

AFTER ACTION REPORT:  
JOINT REFUGEE INFORMATION CLEARING OFFICE  
(JRICO)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel ✓  
Washington, D.C. 20310

AFTER ACTION REPORT:  
JOINT REFUGEE INFORMATION CLEARING OFFICE  
(JRICO)

March 1976

ACCESSION NO. \_\_\_\_\_ ✓  
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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER <b>9</b>
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) <b>After Action Report: Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office (JRICO)</b>		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED <b>After Action Report, 14 Jun 75 - 31 Jan 76</b>
7. AUTHOR(s) <b>10 Robert A. Silano, <del>Captain (USAR)</del></b>		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER <b>N/A</b>
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS <b>Army Element, Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office [DAPE-PRO]</b>		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) <b>[N/A]</b>
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS <b>Directorate of Plans, Programs and Budget, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel [DAPE-PB]</b>		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS <b>[N/A]</b>
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office) <b>[Same as Item 11]</b>		12. REPORT DATE <b>11 2 Mar 76</b>
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES <b>130</b> <b>12</b>
		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) <b>Unclassified</b> <b>136p.</b>
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE <b>[N/A]</b>
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)  <b>Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.</b>		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)  <b>[Same as Item 16]</b>		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES  <b>[None]</b>		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)  <b>Indochinese refugees and evacuees. Operation NEW ARRIVALS. Viet-Nam. Cambodia. Laos.</b>		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)  <b>This report provides an historical record of the establishment, procedures, functions, and observations of the Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office (JRICO), for the period of 4 June 75 to 31 January 76. The role of JRICO was to expedite the Indochinese refugee sponsorship process for members of the United States military community by facilitating the location of Vietnamese, Cambodian (Khmer), and Laotian nationals who were evacuated and to disseminate sponsorship/resettlement information.</b>		

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I. LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

DAPE-PRO

2 March 1976

SUBJECT: Letter of Transmittal

Brigadier General Hugh J. Bartley  
Director of Plans, Programs and Budget  
Pentagon, Room 2C725  
Washington, DC 20310

1. Pursuant to the Letter of Instruction dated 13 June 1975 which I received in my capacity as Coordinator, Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office (JRICO), and Chief, Army Element, JRICO, the After Action Report of JRICO including a compendium of lessons learned is hereby transmitted as directed.
2. This report, covering the period from 4 June 1975 to 31 January 1976, addresses the coordinated effort of all the Services as they collectively participated in JRICO activities. Secondly, it deals with the operation of the Army Element, JRICO, in support of the resettlement of Indochinese evacuees.
3. The lessons learned and recommendations, despite the uniqueness of US activities in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos and their subsequent impact on this humanitarian effort, make a contribution to our level of expertise on domestic resettlement of refugees involving interagency coordination and support.
4. Finally, it would be inappropriate on the occasion of transmitting this account of JRICO and its activities if the interest, energy and skill of those individuals who were associated with the creation, execution, and coordinated support of JRICO were not formally acknowledged for the vital role they played in this enterprising operation.

Attachment:  
After Action Report  
with Annexes

*Sabe M. Kennedy, Jr.*  
SABE M. KENNEDY, JR.  
Colonel, GS  
Chief, Army Element, JRICO



II. AFTER ACTION REPORT

## Section 1

## SUMMARY

The Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office (JRICO) was established in response to an appeal by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) for support by the Military Services in the effort to sponsor and resettle the over 140,000 Indochinese who fled their homelands beginning in April of 1975 following the fall of the governments of the Republic of Vietnam and the Khmer Republic. This program was expanded later that year, in August, to include assistance to refugees from Laos as well.

The principal role of JRICO was to expedite the refugee sponsorship process for service members by facilitating the location of Indochinese evacuees and to disseminate refugee sponsorship and resettlement information to the military community. Conceived of as a means of assisting U.S. service members who desired to offer sponsorship and other forms of aid to former counterparts and allies from the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam and Khmer Republic, JRICO was responsive to the needs expressed in the inquiries of military and military-related individuals and groups seeking to help the wide spectrum of the Vietnamese, Cambodians, and Laotians in the refugee population.

JRICO was operational from 4 June 1975 to 31 January 1976 and had the specific mission of accomplishing the following:

- Provide information on the requirements and the procedures for becoming a sponsor;
- Provide information on the location and status of specific evacuees from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos;
- Conduct direct liaison with the Interagency Task Force for Indochina (IATF) and maintain access to the IATF computer data files on refugees, as well as coordinating with OSD, refugee resettlement centers, Voluntary Agencies (VOLAGS), and other organizations all refugee affairs deemed appropriate; and

- Respond when required to OSD, Army Staff and other agencies on matters pertaining to refugee location, sponsorship, resettlement, and related affairs in support of Operation NEW ARRIVALS.

Organized and coordinated as a joint activity, JRICO was composed of Army, Marine Corps and Air Force Elements and liaison personnel from the Navy Indochina Clearing Office (NICO). The Army acted as host Service for this operation providing facilities and administrative support as required and negotiating with IATF for on-line computer access to the refugee records in the data base files.

All elements of JRICO, as well as NICO, were staffed by members of the Reserve components of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force and the Air National Guard. In addition to the seven officers and two enlisted Army Reservists, two Regular Army administrative support personnel were assigned to the Army Element, JRICO, on temporary duty. Reservists served with JRICO for anywhere between two weeks to eight months.

JRICO handled thousands of sponsorship and location cases and countless requests for information and assistance. The Army Element of JRICO alone received and processed 1,020 sponsorship or location cases involving queries on over 3,500 refugees, refugee heads of household or family groups. Members of the Army community made almost 500 offers to sponsor refugees including more than 100 general sponsorship offers for 245 refugees. About 10% of the total number of Army location and sponsorship cases involved searches for individuals who were related to service members or reported to be their dependents, accounting for approximately 600 persons. Of the 1,020 sponsorship cases, 123 originated from inquirers stationed outside of CONUS. In many instances service members sought refugees and sponsored evacuees without appealing to JRICO for assistance; accordingly, the figures mentioned above are intended only to present a profile of JRICO activities and not to project the overall impact of the assistance offered by Army personnel in this humanitarian effort to sponsor and resettle Indochinese refugees.

In another area, JRICO provided an original service by consolidating and making available all applicable policy and guidance affecting military sponsors by virtue of their status as service members such as information on refugee benefits and entitlements (e.g., PX, theater, etc.) and dependency status for related refugees.

## Section 2

### PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide an historical record of the establishment, procedures, functions, and observations of the Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office (JRICO) for the period of its activation, 4 June 1975 to 31 January 1976.

Summary accounts of the overall refugee resettlement program are to be found in such sources as the reports to the Congress by the Interagency Task Force for Indochina (IATF) and General Accounting Office (see Bibliography, Annex I). Similarly, there exists diverse documentation on the roles of the Military Departments in the logistical and administrative support of the evacuation and resettlement effort. This report, however, speaks exclusively of the part played by the Military Services corporately, and the Army in particular, in assisting members of the military community in locating, sponsoring, and obtaining information on programs available to refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. Thus, an attempt was made neither to chronicle the myriad of activities that were undertaken by the various Federal agencies involved in the resettlement effort nor to describe the contributions of the Armed Forces in providing support to this humanitarian effort beyond indicating the impact and influence which those actions had on the conduct of JRICO operations.

A second purpose of this report is to provide the Military Services and civilian agencies of the US Government with information which may be useful in reviewing and examining current policy and doctrine relevant to the management of refugee affairs to determine validity and effectiveness. The observations gleaned by JRICO stem from the unique position it occupied within the resettlement process: operationally detached from IATF, in direct communication with resettlement center staffs, conducting liaison with Federal agencies whose programs affected refugees, with access to military agencies tasked with support of the evacuation effort, and in direct contact with refugee resettlement progress and problems through the feed back of the sponsors seeking assistance from JRICO. The range of the institutional knowledge which JRICO acquired



during the eight months of its establishment assisted numerous individuals as well as many staff elements, agencies and activities of the Department of Defense and civilian organizations. In an effort to contribute an appreciation of the experiences of the refugee sponsorship and resettlement effort undertaken by the military community, this report - particularly its lessons learned and recommendations - is presented both for consideration in the revision and development of policy guidance on refugee affairs and for historical reference.

## Section 3

### BACKGROUND

The evacuation of Indochinese peoples which began with the movement of Vietnamese and Cambodian orphans (Operation BABYLIFT) and continued under Operations NEW LIFE/NEW ARRIVALS in the reception and resettlement of the evacuees in the U.S. and other countries caused the Services to become increasingly more involved in the support of this humanitarian enterprise. Because of the long involvement of the U.S. in the countries of Indochina and the close associations which many Americans, particularly members of the military community, had built with persons in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, concern for the safety and welfare of evacuees was raised by many service members as well as civilians. Due to the level of interest and volume of inquiries which the military generated in their attempt to seek assistance on matters pertaining to refugee location and sponsorship, coupled with the desire of Federal agencies involved with the resettlement of the evacuees to enlist the support of individuals and groups in the Services, an effort was undertaken to provide information on location and sponsorship to military and military-related persons. Prompted by the encouragement of the Office of the Secretary of Defense in such an effort, the Navy Indochina Clearing Office (NICO) was established in late May 1975 to respond to questions from Naval personnel in refugee matters and by the activation in the first week of June of the Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office (JRICO) with participation from the Army, Marine Corps, and Air Force. The major activities and milestones of the later office are recorded for the historical record [see Chronology of Events below].

JRICO was composed of members of the Army Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, and Air Force Reserve and the Air National Guard - similarly NICO was made up of Navy Reservists - who were brought on active duty for periods ranging from two weeks to eight months with minimum start-up time and, in all cases, no opportunity for pre-assignment orientation or training in the complexities of activities which they would be required to perform. No specific operating procedures existed prior to establishment and policy guidance, both that from civilian agencies of the U.S.

Government involved in refugee resettlement and from the Services in exercising their prerogatives over military sponsors, was in a state of evolution and refinement when JRICO became operational. The task, then, of responding to the exigencies of this humanitarian effort and simultaneously developing an ongoing operation to deal with it faced JRICO and was shared by other organizations called upon to respond in other sectors to the refugee resettlement program.

While one month elapsed between the time of the fall of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam and the approval of the concept for the establishment of JRICO, it took only one week after that for JRICO to become operational with all Army Reservists reporting for duty within two days to three weeks of notification. All members of the eventual Army Element of JRICO were volunteers selected for their expertise in Southeast Asian studies or international affairs or for their management skill which was required to execute the varied and demanding mission assigned to JRICO. Due to the state of the art on recording data on individual evacuees, and the availability of that information in a usable form, JRICO could not have contributed much beyond the most general sponsorship information prior to the beginning of June even if it had been established earlier. Hence, considering the period when JRICO was activated and the brief amount of time required to bring the staff on duty, the actual operational start-up was markedly apropos and rapid.

Preliminary planning and coordination was accomplished in the case of Army participation in JRICO under the supervision of the Directorate of Plans, Programs and Budget, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Headquarters, Department of the Army. In addition to the Army Element, JRICO, the activities of the Coordinator, JRICO, and the initial administrative and logistical support for the entire office were planned and executed by this agency. Prior to the establishment of JRICO the Directorate of Plans, Programs and Budget had been already exercising responsibility on the Army Staff for a number of refugee related actions, including matters of sponsorship queries and employment from evacuees and the Army community, many in response to correspondence addressed to the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, by the former senior members of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam and Khmer Republic. The continued supervision and assistance rendered by this Directorate contributed significantly to JRICO throughout the eight months of its operation as reflected in the activities which it successfully completed.

## Chronology of Events

[Note: The following list of events covers occurrences of importance to JRICO and includes other general historical milestones which help to place the activities of JRICO within the overall time frame of the Indochinese refugee evacuation and resettlement effort. For more detailed chronological accounts of the happenings surrounding the evacuation itself, legislative actions affecting refugee migration, Interagency Task Force for Indochina (IATF) background, and the administration of the resettlement centers, see the historical sections in the three reports of IATF to Congress cited in the Bibliography, Annex I.]

8 April - A Secretary of Defense message tasks the Director, J-4 (Logistics), Joint Staff, to coordinate all Department of Defense operational matters relating to the movement of refugees in Indochina and the evacuation of orphans.

12 April - The U.S. Mission in Phnom Penh is evacuated by execution of Operation EAGLE PULL which includes an initial exodus of 1,200 Khmer or Cambodian refugees, part of the nearly 4,000 who will have reached the U.S. by autumn.

18 April - The President calls for the establishment of an Interagency Task Force to coordinate the activities of the twelve U.S. Government agencies requested to assist in the efforts to provide for U.S., Vietnamese, and third country nationals who are being evacuated.

29 April - The U.S. Mission in Saigon is closed and thousands of U.S. and Vietnamese airlifted out of the country by Operation FREQUENT WIND. As evacuees converge on PACOM reception camps the first refugee resettlement center in the U.S. becomes operational at Camp Pendleton, California. The eventual capacity of this facility will be 18,500 and it will process and release over 50,000 refugees.

2 May - The resettlement center at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, which will expand to accommodate 25,000 evacuees at the height of its operation, opens to accept refugees.

4 May - Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, becomes the site of the third refugee center with the smallest capacity - 5,000 - and shortest operational life span of the CONUS facilities.

19 May - The White House announces the formation of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees to be chaired by Ambassador John Eisenhower.

23 May - Chief of Staff, U.S. Army (CSA), approves a policy to be followed in responding to requests from former senior members of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam and Khmer Republic seeking assistance in employment matters. [see Annex B]

27 May - The Office of the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Comptroller [OPDASD(C)], releases two messages encouraging the sponsorship of refugees by service members and recommending that the Military Services establish "information centers or clearing houses" collectively or unilaterally to assist the military community in locating and sponsoring Indochinese evacuees. [see Annex C]

28 May - In response to the OPDASD(C) messages, the CSA advises the Director of the Army Staff (DAS) to take action in the matter. The Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (ODCSPER) is asked to (1) prepare an information paper on sponsorship, (2) dispatch a message to major commands to advise them of the policy regarding employment of evacuees, and (3) plan for the development of the Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office (JRICO). [see Annex A]

On the same day the resettlement center at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, becomes operational with the eventual capability of supporting 17,000 Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees.

29 May - Members of the Directorate of Plans, Programs and Budget, ODCSPER, meet with representatives of the Inter-agency Task Force for Indochina (IATF) and an Army Staff working group - representing OTAG, OCLL, OCINFO, OTSG, and DOMS - to formulate plans for JRICO support of the refugee resettlement effort in response to the CSA directive.

The Navy Indochina Clearing Office (NICO) is activated with a dual mission of assisting U.S. Naval personnel seeking to locate and sponsor Vietnamese and Cambodians and, correlatively, of directly aiding former members of the Vietnamese and Khmer navies in finding sponsors and employment.

2 June - Guidance on the handling of Vietnamese and Khmer military trainees and their dependents located in the U.S. at the time of the fall of their countries is outlined in a message from OPDASD(C). [see Annex C]

3 June - A Department of the Army message is released which provides information on the requirements for sponsorship in an effort to encourage the Army community to support this humanitarian program and, simultaneously, announces the establishment of JRICO. [see Annex A]

4 June - Army Element, JRICO, becomes operational at 0800 in facilities at the Pentagon with the first USAR officer and two enlisted support personnel reporting for duty.

6 June - Air Force Element, JRICO, staffed by members of the U.S. Air Force Reserve is established.

9 June - Marine Corps Element, JRICO, becomes operational as one U.S. Marine Corps Reserve NCO reports for duty.

11 June - A meeting between JRICO staff members and representatives of the Voluntary Agencies (VOLAGS) and officials of IATF establishes a working agreement on means to facilitate JRICO sponsorship referrals to resettlement centers via the senior civilian coordinators.

12 June - Colonel Sabe M. Kennedy, USAR, reports for duty as Coordinator, JRICO, and Chief, Army Element, JRICO; on the following day he is issued a Letter of Instruction (LOI) outlining his duties in both capacities.

13 June - A terminal linked to the IATF computer is installed and made operational in JRICO. To date about 45,000 names of refugees have been recorded in the data base with an additional 1,000 to 1,500 names being inputted daily.

16 June - Major General Richard G. Trefry, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, visits JRICO and is briefed on its operations and activities.

19 June - A meeting of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees chaired by Ambassador John Eisenhower is attended by JRICO staff members.

23 June - Coordinator, JRICO, tours the refugee resettlement center at Fort Chaffee to observe evacuee processing.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense announces that an enlistment preference may be given to former Vietnamese and Cambodian military personnel who were trained by the U.S. once their immigration status is changed to that of resident alien and provided that they meet the minimum enlistment standards of the Services. [also see message, Annex C]



25 June - Coordinator, JRICO, meets with Ambassador Eisenhower to discuss JRICO objectives and assistance in the resettlement of former Vietnamese and Cambodian military who are evacuees, then attends a full meeting of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees.

26 June - Lieutenant General Ralph L. Foster, Director of the Army Staff, visits JRICO and is briefed on its objectives and operation.

1 July - Coordinator, JRICO, visits the Fort Indiantown Gap refugee resettlement center to confer with Brigadier General James Cannon, Commander, Task Force NEW ARRIVALS, and observes refugee processing and resettlement efforts.

2 July - A message from Department of the Army establishes the policy to be followed in recruiting Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees who meet the criteria for service in the U.S. Army. [see Annex B]

7 July - Coordinator, JRICO, meets with Major General J. Milnor Roberts, USA-Ret., Executive Director, Reserve Officers Association. The following day, at the invitation of General Roberts, the Coordinator addressed a gathering of service related organizations and associations at ROA Headquarters. One of the immediate results of this meeting was the publicity gained in the journals published by these groups on the refugee resettlement effort and JRICO's role in assisting the military in sponsoring evacuees.

8 July - The computer data base now contains 80,000 records in the Evacuee file and 120,000 records in the Guam file. The accuracy of refugee data is now under review with the process of revision beginning at Fort Indiantown Gap.

15 July - A print-out of 91,000 names listed by FID - Family Identification Number - is forwarded to JRICO. This listing proves of use in doing manual searches for refugee families previously identified by FID. Due to the utilization of the computer system by 41 terminal points much time is lost on the JRICO terminal. The IBM computer capacity will increase in August with the change over to a larger machine at Wheaton.

Major General Charles R. Sniffin, Director of Operations, ODCSOPS, visits JRICO to discuss the prospects for providing information on corporate refugee sponsorship. Subsequently, a package of material on organizational assistance is prepared by JRICO in conjunction with IATF.

16 July - Director, IATF, forwards memorandum to OPDASD(C) requesting that special legislation be prepared to permit refugees to enlist in the Armed Forces.

21 July - Operational responsibility for the resettlement effort under IATF is transferred from the Department of State to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW).

23 July - At a meeting of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees, attended by JRICO staff members, the November phase out of the Committee is announced.

1 August - Wake Island refugee facilities are closed.

14 August - In accordance with an agreement with the Office of Refugee Migration Affairs (ORM), Department of State, JRICO begins to forward directly to the State Department all offers to sponsor Laotians made by U.S. military personnel. A decision by the Attorney General in the latter part of July now permits, under his normal parole authority, refugees from Laos to enter the U.S. provided that they have pre-designated sponsors. Prior to this, sponsorship cases received by JRICO involving Laotians could not be processed for referral but were made a matter of record until such time as they could be acted upon and directly handled.

4 September - A Chief of Staff memorandum announces that the Office of the Chief of Military History (OCMH) will undertake an Indochinese refugee monograph program to elicit information from refugees via a comprehensive oral history project. JRICO supported this program during its seminal stages through assistance in locating many former Republic of Vietnam and Khmer Republic military personnel.

15 September - Eglin Air Force Base resettlement center phases out after processing and releasing 10,000 evacuees in four and one half months of operation.

27 September - The Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a) goes into effect requiring that all Indochinese refugee data be held in accordance with the same provisions governing information on file regarding U.S. citizens. JRICO files that contain information on refugees, having been determined to be an extension of IATF records, through an agreement reached with the Task Force's counsel general, are handled in complete compliance with this Act.

3 October - The Navy Indochina Clearing Office (NICO) closes with most inquiries being referred to JRICO including those requests for assistance on refugee location and information.



6 October - The Office of the Chief of Chaplains initiates the Chapel Indochina Refugee Sponsorship Program to promote assisting resettlement through military congregations.

16 October - A cargo ship with 1,546 Vietnamese repatriates on board, departs Guam for Vietnam. JRICO screened all of its outstanding refugee location requests against the repatriate manifest prior to the sailing.

31 October - Camp Pendleton refugee resettlement center closes having processed and released over 50,000 Vietnamese and Cambodian evacuees from Indochina.

Guam reception facilities close having handled the bulk of Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees in transit to CONUS.

Air Force Element, JRICO, suspends operations after five months support of the voluntary sponsorship program.

Lieutenant General H. G. Moore, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER), visits JRICO and is briefed on its progress to date and anticipated phase out plans.

3 November - The Secretary of the Army is designated the DOD executive agent for Indochina refugee affairs.

15 December - Fort Indiantown Gap resettlement center closes having processed and released over 21,000 refugees.

20 December - Fort Chaffee refugee resettlement center closes having processed and released nearly 49,000 evacuees.

31 December - The Interagency Task Force for Indochina (IATF) terminates its activities.

1 January - The HEW Refugee Task Force is established to function for a period of six months.

13 January - OSD, JRICO and Army Staff representatives meet with officials of the HEW Refugee Task Force to ascertain plans for ongoing sponsorship and locator assistance.

14 January - JRICO's on-line access to the IATF computer is disconnected prior to its transfer to HEW.

31 January - JRICO is disestablished following a case review and notification during the month of January of individuals with unresolved refugee questions indicating points of contact for future reference in all aspects of refugee affairs. [see Annex A]

## Section 4

### GUIDANCE

The types and the sources of guidance which impacted on the conduct of JRICO operations and activities fall into four general categories: (a) refugee sponsorship and resettlement guidelines established by the Department of State and the Interagency Task Force for Indochina (IATF); (b) policy affecting refugees and sponsors which devolved from Federal agencies whose normal purviews came into play; (c) specific matters involving the Department of Defense and the Military Departments in exercising their prerogatives over service members who were sponsors; and (d) instructions issued to the Army, Marine Corps, and Air Force Elements by the respective Service staffs governing the range and scope of the resettlement activities in which they could engage and the operating procedures to be adopted in executing their particular missions within JRICO.

Basically, the corporate import of the bulk of the guidance JRICO received was intended to provide information on all aspects of refugee location, sponsorship, and resettlement. Department of State and IATF criteria on the evacuation of refugees into the United States and the requirements for becoming a sponsor served as the fundamental points of departure for all JRICO activities. The thrust and general content of the abovementioned policy and guidance can be found in the treatment of JRICO activities (Section 6) and in the background information that supplements this report [see IATF Documentation, Annex D].

The directives and interpretations made by U.S. Government departments and agencies regarding existing Federal laws and statutes applicable to Indochinese refugees and their sponsors formed a corpus of resettlement guidelines and information which enabled JRICO to offer assistance in many areas. Furthermore, this category of applied refugee information provided the bases for subsequent clarification and amplification of provisions and entitlements administered by the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare, Justice, and Labor, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Internal Revenue Service, among other Federal organizations.

The policy and guidance of the Department of Defense and the Military Departments as they affected the military sponsor

by virtue of the status imposed by being a service member. This included, but was not restricted to, issues pertaining to the following questions: status of dependent and non-dependent militarily sponsored refugees in CONUS and overseas commands; accompaniment by militarily sponsored refugees of service members outside of CONUS when command sponsorship, status of forces agreements, and other factors were in effect; clarification of the relevant regulations affecting group sponsorship by U.S. military units or other organizations; and the eligibility of militarily sponsored refugees for medical treatment at military facilities, the quartering on-post of refugees with their sponsors, use of exchange and commissary by sponsored refugees living with service members, and other privileges of sponsors and the refugees, dependent and non-dependent, whom they sponsored. An additional area which was of particular interest to the military community and that was addressed in both Department of Defense and Service guidance concerned the criteria for enlistment of Indochinese evacuees in the U.S. Armed Forces and their eligibility for Federal employment by the Department of Defense and other U.S. Government agencies. For policy and information on these issues see Annexes B and C of this report, especially regarding recruitment, in addition to Section 6 which deals in part with the guidance that JRICO disseminated in responding to inquiries on the abovementioned subjects.

The instructions issued to the Coordinator, JRICO, and the Chief, Army Element, JRICO, are contained in the Letter of Instruction [see Annex A]. Additional verbal guidance and incidental policy guidelines are reflected in the tenor of JRICO activities which are discussed below. Each element of JRICO received specific instructions relating to operating procedures, e.g., soliciting sponsors, offering assistance on employment, etc., which gave the operation of the various Service elements a different character while not depreciating the basic mission which JRICO was constituted to accomplish.

## Section 5

### ORGANIZATION

The Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office (JRICO) was comprised of three Service elements with Army, Marine Corps, and Air Force representation and direct liaison with the Navy Indochina Clearing Office (NICO). The Army acted as host Service providing office facilities as well as administrative support whenever required including the initial establishment and maintenance of the on-line computer terminals located in JRICO which afforded access to the Interagency Task Force for Indochina (IATF) data base refugee files. The Coordinator, JRICO, had the responsibility of integrating the activities of the Services participating in JRICO efforts in order to insure both their efficiency and their effectiveness. The Coordinator did not have operational control over the personnel assigned to JRICO, except in the case of the Army staff by virtue of the fact that the Coordinator was concomitantly Chief of the Army Element, and was not authorized to regulate the operating procedures used by each element.

The Service elements of JRICO were under the operational control of staff agencies of their respective Military Departments as indicated below and were manned and functioned during the periods mentioned as follows:

- Army Element, JRICO, operated under the control of the Directorate of Plans, Programs and Budget, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Headquarters, Department of the Army. The Army Element was accorded the status of a division within that Directorate and the Chief, Army Element, the position of a division chief. The Element was staffed at the peak of its activity by seven officers and two enlisted members of the Army Reserve with an additional Regular Army administrative specialist attached on temporary duty [see Annex H, Personnel]. The Army Element of JRICO operated continuously from 4 June 1975 to 31 January 1976.
- Marine Corps Element, JRICO, reported to the Policy Unit of the Manpower Plans, Programs and Budgeting Branch, Manpower Plans and Policy Division, Deputy

Chief of Staff for Manpower, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps. The Marine Corps Element was manned by two officers and two noncommissioned officers of the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve at the height of its operating strength. This Element functioned from 9 June 1975 to 30 January 1976.

- Air Force Element, JRICO, was responsible to the Personnel Readiness Center, Assistant for Joint Activities, Directorate of Personnel Plans, Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel, Headquarters, Department of the Air Force. Operational during the period of 6 June 1975 to 31 October 1975, the Air Force Element was staffed by a maximum of six officers and one noncommissioned officer drawn from the U.S. Air Force Reserve and the Air National Guard.
  
- The Navy Indochina Clearing Office (NICO) was activated on 29 May 1975 and ceased independent operation on 3 October 1975. Established under the supervision of the International Policy and Overseas Development Assistance Branch, Politico Military Policy Division, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Plans, Policy and Operations), Headquarters, Department of the Navy. Two Naval Reserve officers and one enlisted administrative assistant with civilian clerical support operated NICO and maintained continuous liaison with JRICO for purposes of utilizing the computer terminals and other facilities.

In terms of support, every effort was made to operate within the minimum essential requirements necessary to accomplish the mission of JRICO. Due to the nature of the operation which called for development of procedures and capabilities to promptly meet the needs of the resettlement effort, a number of unforeseen support requirements arose which were satisfactorily handled. This was accomplished, together with providing normal staff support for the Army Element as well as leaving no requirement of the Marine Corps and Air Force Elements unfulfilled, by the Directorate of Plans, Programs and Budget. Additionally, a suite of offices with separate facilities for the Coordinator, the Army, Marine Corps and Air Force Elements was provided within the area occupied by the Directorate of Military Support (DOMS) in the Pentagon. Twelve telephone lines were made available to respond to the numerous inquiries received by JRICO from the military community with separate lines for each Service and the computer facilities plus a telephone answering device (Code-a-phone 700) for the joint use of the elements of the office for recording inquiry calls outside of normal duty hours. Adequate message dispatching and distribution,

typing, photocopying, and other forms of administrative support were readily available. In order to avoid any duplication of effort and expedite time sensitive cases involving refugee location and sponsorship, members of all elements of JRICO cooperated formally and informally by pooling their resources in a team approach toward the management and execution of locator actions, for example, conducting searches of the computer files, making telephone inquiries at the resettlement centers, and preparing location and family reunification messages.

## Section 6

### ACTIVITIES

The range of activities which JRICO engaged in throughout the execution of its mission was derived from the stated objectives contained in the Letter of Instruction, from additional requirements generated by staff actions, and from a number of other tasks which arose during the course of operations. The basic objectives that JRICO was established to accomplish consisted of assisting service members and defense community civilians in the location of Indochinese evacuees for the purpose of sponsorship, in the facilitation of offers to sponsor specifically named refugees as well as of general offers of sponsorship, and in the dissemination of information on sponsorship requirements, resettlement programs and other refugee related affairs. Additionally, JRICO was charged with maintaining liaison with various Federal agencies and other organizations involved in the refugee resettlement effort in order to achieve the abovementioned objectives.

The assistance which JRICO provided was intended to reach all members of the military community: active duty, Reserve, and National Guard personnel, retired and prior service members, and civilian employees of the Defense and Military Departments as well as others affiliated with the Services. The nature of the queries and requirements which JRICO received took the form of telephone inquiries, correspondence, visits by individuals seeking assistance or information on location and sponsorship matters, and a variety of official staff and interagency taskings. This latter group of requirements included cases involving service members transferred from the Interagency Task Force (IATF), requests for background information on refugee affairs from agencies of the Department of Defense and Army Staff, and many other actions that involved evacuee location for official purposes (e.g., OCLL, OCMH, ACSI, OTJAG, DIA, etc.) which were routinely referred to JRICO throughout the duration of its establishment.

The Army Element, JRICO, processed and handled over one thousand location and/or sponsorship cases - roughly nine specific location or sponsorship requests for every general



offer of sponsorship - which dealt with more than 3,500 potential refugees, refugee heads of household or family groups being sought from a total of more than 140,000 in the US and the thousands more stranded in third countries. [For a detailed account of the cases handled by the Army Element, JRICO, see Annex G, Statistics.] In support of sponsorship and location requests numerous inquiries for information were received before, during, and after the sponsored refugees had been resettled. These multiple inquiries from many individuals often required original and time consuming research on various aspects of the refugee resettlement processes. Other inquiries, unrelated to specific sponsorship or location cases were received on a routine basis as were actions referred to JRICO from the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of the Army, Chief of Staff, and other departmental offices and staff agencies. The following describes the diversity and complexity of the various activities undertaken by JRICO in the areas of (a) location, (b) sponsorship, (c) information and (d) staff actions in an effort to present a profile of the nature and volume of JRICO functions in relationship to the process of refugee resettlement.

#### A. Location

Efforts to identify and locate Vietnamese, Cambodians, and Laotians sought by members of the military community were directly affected by a number of factors that involved historical happenstance, the adequacy of available information, and problems of linguistic subtleties, among other things. The following considerations acted as constraints on the abilities to expedite and to verify many location requests. Having received a telephone or written location inquiry from an individual seeking to find a relative, friend or former military counterpart in order to offer sponsorship or some other form of assistance - and in many instances simply to learn if those sought were successful in being evacuated or escaping from Indochina - a number of steps were taken by JRICO [see Annex E, Operating Procedures, for examples of the format used in processing inquiries]. Searches of the computerized data base maintained by the Interagency Task Force for Indochina (IATF) were the central activities in processing locator requests. Alternately, when the records of the computer files yielded no results or when the system itself was inoperative, locator messages were dispatched by JRICO or lists of refugee names in the form of computer print-outs were consulted. All of the factors listed below greatly influenced the effectiveness of loca-



tor requests whether they were initiated for sponsorship, evacuation verification, or in aid of staff actions involving potential refugees. The key elements in location processing inquiries were:

- The accuracy and amount of biographical data provided by the person who made the location request had to be sufficient enough (i.e., proper spelling of complete name, date of birth or approximate age, occupation, family size or composition) in order to thoroughly search the records.
- The ultimate evacuation of individuals sought must have been into US hands or else reported to US officials in countries where they may have been interned or stranded (e.g., Thailand) for any record to exist on them or any investigation to be undertaken in third countries by U.S. embassies or consular posts.
- The reliability and completeness of the data base at any given time had to exclusively relied upon since it was the only source of evacuee information available. Consequently, repeated periodic searches of the data base were required when no initial location was verified. Locator messages [see Annex E for examples] rarely yielded positive results and computer print-outs were less complete and always more dated than the data base information itself.
- The fact that some refugees sought had chosen not to identify themselves or their names had not been retained in the data base for purposes of security, personal privacy or other reasons that caused their names to be purged from the files made it difficult to identify many former senior refugees or those associated with them. Also, a few thousand evacuees passed through the refugee pipeline and were released before the data system became operational thereby allowing their location and status to go unrecorded.
- The conclusion that individuals being sought had not been evacuated or escaped from Indochina could not be reached in any case, especially those involving relatives and dependents, simply because their names did not appear in the computerized records unless collateral information became available that the individuals concerned were not evacuated or did not escape which occurred in some cases. Consequently, multiple searches for their names had to be periodically and systematically made until JRICO ceased operation.

-- The problems encountered in establishing contact with individuals who were evacuated to third countries (e.g., Hong Kong) or those who were resettled overseas (e.g., France), whether or not their escape or departure from Indochina had been previously verified, made location or sponsorship cases of this sort particularly complex and time consuming to execute. This state of affairs was further compounded by the complications that arose when the inquirer-cum-potential sponsor was located abroad (such as those service members stationed in Germany or Japan). No organized, official effort was made by the U.S. Government to institute an international refugee locator service and, consequently, only those evacuees who made their presence known to U.S. diplomatic or consular posts in third countries could be eventually identified and contacted in cases of this variety.

The computerized data on evacuees from Vietnam and Cambodia was contained on four disk files and encompassed information related to the individual refugee, the U.S. Government agency handling the case, and the individual or group sponsors (both verified and potential) who stated a desire to sponsor one or more refugees. The three general categories and files of information available to JRICO as a user of this system were the following:

- (1) Information on the individual refugee --
  - (a) An initial record created on Guam (Guam File),
  - (b) Extended information created at one of the four resettlement centers in the United States (Evacuee File);
- (2) Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) security check information (INS File); and
- (3) Sponsorship information -- individual, corporate, organizational and other offers (Sponsor File).

The four files eventually had total record counts by the last day of on-line access (14 January 1976) as shown below:

Guam File ("Guam Refugee Records")	126,294
Evacuee File ("Evacuees from Indo-China")	124,492
INS File ("INS")	67,034
Sponsor File ("Sponsor Identification")	14,520

The four files in one central data base were located in the

Computer Building, 11141 Georgia Avenue, Wheaton, Maryland. Previously the data base had been located at an IBM facility in Bethesda, Maryland, where an orientation course was offered in August, 1975, in order to familiarize users of the system with its operation. Four administrative assistants and officers assigned to JRICO attended a briefing on this subject while another officer from the Army Element of JRICO underwent an intensive one week orientation course on the computer processing system and the refugee data base files. The information contained in the system was available to JRICO via video screen displays on IBM 3277 Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs), two of which were installed in JRICO; the one became operational in mid-June and the other was added in August due to the volume of activity. These terminals were part of a network of over forty terminals that relayed information to and from the refugee resettlement centers and the various U.S. Government agencies involved, in addition to the Interagency Task Force for Indochina (IATF). JRICO like other users of this system also was equipped with an IBM 3286 hardcopy printer on which paper copies of any video screen display could be obtained for reference. A more detailed account of the IATF maintained data processing system is to be found in Annex F of this report.

Granting that some of the information contained in the data base was incomplete or inaccurate - and mindful that the source of most of the critical biographical information required for location and sponsorship actions was self-report responses offered by the evacuees - approximately 13,500 refugees out of 120,000 interviewed indicated that they had some form of prior military or para-military service. This, in terms of their nationalities, represented 12,800 former members of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Viet-Nam (RVNAF) and 700 former members of the Armed Forces of the Khmer Republic (FANK) who were reported in the evacuee population. Lack of specific data on most military refugees made the difficulty of locating former counterparts or allies of members of the U.S. Armed Forces oftentimes a complicated process. Many U.S. service members independently located their Vietnamese and Cambodian friends, having begun their search for them immediately after the fall of Phnom Penh and Saigon. Very frequently, early verifications of the successful evacuation of individuals only provided temporary information on location which was later updated through JRICO inquiries. This means of assisting potential sponsors, by tracking refugees in the pipeline or determining their eventual location in cases where they were sponsored and resettled already, was an extremely time consuming job.

An initial backlog in the processing of location inquiries developed due to the incompleteness of the data records, computer down-time during the first few weeks, and the length of time required to conduct a name check (averaging twenty minutes per name). In fact the data base records continued to be updated and revised through mid-January of 1976; that situation, coupled with periodic requirements to search for the names of unlocated individuals against the evacuee file (particularly dependents and relatives of U.S. service members), absorbed a consistently substantial part of the total JRICO effort throughout its establishment. This was true regardless of levels of newly generated location or sponsorship cases, frequently cited as barometers of JRICO activity on a daily or weekly basis for reporting purposes.

Cases relating to the location and sponsorship of refugees were logged and cross indexed by the names of the persons making the inquiries and the names of the potential evacuees. The Julian date and precedence in which the inquiries were received formed compound case numbers for standard use by the JRICO staff and callers when making subsequent inquiries on the status of particular cases (for example, the case number 218-7 represented the seventh inquiry received on 6 August 1975 and all files, messages, correspondence, etc., relating to that case would bear this unique number).

References contained herein to "refugees sought" pertain to specifically named Vietnamese, Cambodian or Laotian nationals (including ethnic Chinese, montagnards and other minorities) who were inquired about by service members desiring to locate and/or sponsor them if they had been evacuated or escaped from Indochina. Therefore, for the sake of this discussion, these Vietnamese, Khmers and Laotians are to be regarded only as potential evacuees or refugees since their identification and status were often resistant to conclusive verification. Hence there was no precise means of ascertaining exactly how many persons being sought were actually located or sponsored through the auspices of JRICO based on available information in the IATF data files. This was the case for a number of reasons, as discussed above, and in this regard no "head count" or quantitative rendering of JRICO activities should be proffered to demonstrate effectiveness in such matters. Here, as well as in the other diverse areas where JRICO provided assistance in the resettlement process to members of the military community, the principal role of JRICO as a conduit for information must be borne in mind when attempts are made to measure or evaluate its achievements. Steps were consciously and deliberately taken to avoid or minimize any appeal to a "numbers game" by pointing to the relative success of one Service element of JRICO or one particular

sector of the military community, e.g., geographically by installation, as opposed to another.

Refugee location and sponsorship cases were logged as entries in the files and tabulated on the basis of the number of inquiries received and the number of refugees sought as they were reported. In many instances, however, the actual number of refugees being counted and reflected in the statistics, granted that the individuals sought were evacuated or not, must be carefully qualified. No attempt could be made to project the size of families or family groups when only the head of household or father and mother of a family were sought. Nevertheless, it should be noted in examining the number of cases and refugees with which JRICO dealt in the course of location/sponsorship activities [Annex G] that the real number of potential evacuees being referred to was substantially higher than those mentioned. In early June 1975, an IATF survey showed that one in five (20%) of the almost 100,000 refugees interviewed reported themselves as heads of household. Inquiries, therefore, in which only single refugees were sought, e.g., former military counterparts or translators, oftentimes resulted in location or sponsorship cases encompassing large or extended families.

Cases that involved dependents and relatives of U.S. service members or civilians affiliated with the military community were given a high priority in location and sponsorship processing. The verification of the dependency status or the degree of relationship claimed by the service member making the inquiry was beyond the mission and the capabilities of JRICO; therefore, the number of cases involving dependents or relatives is based solely on reports made by individual inquirers. An IATF survey of 15 June 1975 indicated that 15,134 out of 99,580 refugees revealed they had either U.S. citizen or permanent resident alien relatives to serve as their sponsors. Many service members had dependents and relatives among the refugee population who were sponsored and processed prior to the activation of JRICO and a number of members of the military community located refugees who were friends or family members through their own resources as indicated previously. In cases where missing dependents and relatives of U.S. service members were involved who were not located, JRICO offered written guidance and information [see Annex A] and provided to those interested some additional points of contact. While caution as to the effectiveness and propriety of the channel was given, data was also provided on the function of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in both matters pertaining to the repatriation of Indochinese evacuees and those instances concerning

Vietnamese, Cambodians, or Laotians who were not evacuated or successful in escaping from their native countries and may be desirous of leaving in the future with the assistance of U.S. relatives or friends. Such information was presented in a positive manner but without offering encouragement that could be perceived as a guarantee of some immediate or direct result that would allow persons to migrate from Indochina under UNHCR auspices. This advice was coordinated with the Interagency Task Force for Indochina (IATF) and, also, Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs, Department of State.

Following the suspension of locator service via computer terminals, further refugee inquiries were referred by JRICO to the American National Red Cross. Under a contract with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, local chapters of the Red Cross offered assistance in locating refugees resettled in the United States and abroad while also attempting to locate evacuees in third countries and, if possible, establish contact through the ministrations of the International Red Cross with those individuals who had not fled and remained in Indochina. This Red Cross activity initially was planned to operate for six months, January to June 1976, offering the only formal, semi-official means of location.

#### B. Sponsorship

Offers to sponsor fell into one of two categories, either general or specific, and entailed a number of activities in order to be successfully accomplished. General offers were those in which potential sponsors indicated no particular preference in regard to the identity of the refugee(s) or refugee family to be sponsored, although the offer may have been qualified by indicating occupation, family size and/or composition, or other characteristics desired in the refugees. On the other hand, specific sponsorship offers identified named refugees known to the prospective sponsors which involved first locating or verifying the location of the individual refugees sought for sponsorship, if they had been evacuated, and determining their status (e.g., already sponsored, resettled in third countries, etc.).

Both types of sponsorship offer had in common the requirement to disseminate a wide range of information to the sponsor, often over the course of a number of weeks or months, in order to provide practical assistance and guidance prior to the refugees' release as well as during the resettlement phase after the sponsorship had taken place. Usually the potential sponsors had to be apprised of a number of matters



including the following: actions that the potential sponsor had to initiate in order to make the offer formal; the requirements and the nature of the sponsorship offer; steps that would be taken to process the particular case (including follow-up actions); details of the policy guidance and regulations that affected military sponsors by virtue of their status as service members; and the various programs, benefits, entitlements, etc., available to assist in the resettlement of refugees. An account of the range and the variety of the latter type of information will be found in the next part of this section [C. Information].

In the case of both general and specific sponsorship offers, messages had to be prepared and dispatched to the appropriate refugee resettlement authorities, at one of the four refugee centers in the U.S. or one of the refugee reception/staging areas in the Pacific, which included details on the potential sponsors and the refugees which they sought to sponsor. In all JRICO released almost 350 sponsorship or referral messages to the resettlement centers at Camp Pendleton, Eglin Air Force Base, and Forts Chaffee and Indian-town Gap and to U.S. Mission officials in Thailand, Hong Kong, and other Southeast and East Asian countries. These messages were released based on prior coordination with the Interagency Task Force for Indochina (IATF) and Voluntary Agency (VOLAG) representatives as the result of an agreement reached on 13 June 1975 between those agencies and JRICO. Examples of sponsorship referral messages, as well as locator messages (approximately 175 were transmitted), are to be found in Annex E of this report.

Many (specific) offers to sponsor began merely as location requests while others started as information inquiries on sponsorship requirements and resulted in general sponsorship offers; individuals interested in sponsoring (both specific and general) often originated their offers following information requests on, e.g., financial obligations of sponsors - questions that had to be resolved by each and every separate sponsor based on the refugee family size, marketability of the refugees' occupational skills, region of the country where the refugees were to be resettled, etc. - or the legal and the moral ramifications of the sponsorship commitment. Even when potential sponsors indicated that they possessed the necessary means to absorb the expenses posed by sponsorship, the advisability of group or organizational sponsorship - or, at least, group or committee participation in assisting single sponsors - was presented. In most cases, group sponsorship proved to be a more manageable and practical method of addressing the many material and intangible requirements encountered in sponsorship than endeavors made

by individuals acting alone. Group sponsorships occurred occasionally, and were encouraged by JRICO, when a number of former U.S. military counterparts or friends - often unknown to one another - mutually agreed to voluntarily assist by pooling their resources (e.g., housing, subsistence, etc.) in order to sponsor and resettle a Vietnamese, Cambodian or Laotian refugee or refugee family group. Sometimes, in such "ad hoc" group sponsorship efforts, members of the refugee family would be housed, educated, or found employment separately or in units while living with different members of the sponsoring group at various locations until such time as the refugee family became self-sufficient and could be reunited. In the instances of large or extended evacuee families this sort of arrangement proved most workable; the refugee head of household often served as the catalyst by contacting his former American military counterparts and friends upon arriving in the United States. Correspondingly, JRICO frequently received multiple requests for information on the location of particular refugees and refugee families. Once the refugees were identified in the evacuation pipeline or the resettlement centers those interested parties who had made inquiries about their location were notified and, also, informed of the mutual concern of the other service members in order to foster potential group sponsorships.

Because of the constraints placed on the role of the Inter-agency Task Force for Indochina (IATF) under the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975, IATF was empowered only to assist in the resettlement of evacuees from Vietnam and Cambodia. Consequently, location and sponsorship inquiries on refugees from Laos, notwithstanding their ethnic origin (e.g., Laotian, Vietnamese, etc.), could not be forwarded to IATF for action. However, JRICO did respond - once the Attorney General allowed Laotian evacuees to enter the U.S. under normal parole authority - and worked directly in conjunction with the Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs (ORM), Department of State, to help in the resettlement of a number of Laotians on behalf of the military. In instances when offers of sponsorship were no longer being entertained by IATF, as the resettlement centers were phased out and the remaining refugees were already accounted for by waiting sponsors once they could be processed and released, JRICO referred interested potential sponsors to the Department of State, having apprised the inquirers of the need that existed to assist the many Laotian refugees who were located in third countries, for the most part Thailand, and who could not enter the United States unless their sponsorship had been arranged in advance. Similarly, other Indochinese refugees stranded throughout Southeast and East Asia were afforded sponsorship opportunities above and beyond the IATF program.



### C. Information

The information which JRICO provided to the military community, in response to the thousands of requests received during its eight months of operation, in the main corresponded to both the nature and intensity of the refugee resettlement effort as it progressed. Initially, specific location inquiries and sponsorship offers were accepted as numerous general questions on the moral and legal implications of sponsorship, the basics of Federal assistance and benefits available to refugees, etc., were being raised by service members. Later, the emphasis shifted to other types of information which were relevant to the situation facing sponsors as the refugees physically arrived in their homes or were preparing to be relocated. Questions relating to reimbursement for travel, income tax consideration for providing the costly essentials of establishing refugees in their own households, etc., became paramount. For military sponsors matters relating to their status as service members also surfaced, e.g., quartering refugees in installation housing, refugee use of post exchange and other facilities, plus many other issues that impacted on Service policy and guidance. As the post-resettlement phase of the voluntary sponsorship program unfolded in the months which followed the actual placement of the Indochinese evacuees, many critical and intricate questions arose that required expert and expeditious handling by JRICO. These latter questions, while often far fewer in number than those received during the average duty day in the earlier months of operation, usually demanded detailed research and coordination by JRICO with IATF and the other Federal agencies engaged in refugee resettlement. With the termination of the activities of JRICO at the end of January 1976, the need to provide basic information for the referral of military sponsors and other service members who had on-going concerns and queries about Vietnamese, Khmer and Laotian relatives and friends to the appropriate US Government agencies also was identified. In sum, therefore, a comprehensive range of information on the location and sponsorship of refugees was supplied by JRICO. Examples of a number of the subjects and issues which were addressed by JRICO are listed below as illustrations of the scope of information requested by and disseminated to the military community in support of refugee resettlement.

- Questions related to military sponsors affecting their status as service members included refugee eligibility for the following: (1) exchange, commissary and theater privileges; (2) health care and medical facility use; installation housing and other on post quarters; (3) determination of dependency status of related refugees;

(4) reassignment and relocation of sponsors who were accompanied by dependent and non-dependent refugees; and (5) US Armed Forces recruitment and Civil Service Commission employment criteria for Vietnamese, Khmer, and Laotian evacuees.

- Inquiries regarding the academic records and certificates of refugees who had been trained at US service schools or military installations.
- Questions on the present assignment of US military personnel known to evacuees which required contacting Service locators and obtaining permission from those concerned to release their names and addresses to the VOLAG, IATF official, etc. making the requests.
- Many general questions were raised regarding Federal programs and decisions that affected sponsors and the refugees as follow: Internal Revenue Service (INS) guidelines about income tax deductions permitted for sponsors and tax obligations of refugees; Department of Labor (DOL) determination that Indochinese refugees were eligible to meet the definition of a minority for fulfillment of affirmative action employment plans; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare decisions on Medicaid services through state facilities, emergency school grants for districts with refugee children, post secondary education financial assistance (grants and loans programs) open to evacuees, supplementary security income claims, and health care and adjustment of evacuee children; Department of Agriculture, Farmers Home Loan Association's rural credit programs which are available to refugees; and the Small Business Administration (SBA) efforts to promote the commercial potential of the refugee population to mention only a few of the more important actions which attracted interest.
- Requests for printed information on many of the above mentioned programs and, also, materials to assist sponsors in understanding the cultural background of the refugees plus language instruction aids for the refugees themselves were always in demand. To meet these needs JRICO assembled a supply of reference data and materials that could be distributed to those who were interested or abstracted from other sources and reproduced in order to be forwarded to inquirers. Through a combination of fifteen IATF publications, refugee oriented newsletters, and the materials produced by the American National Red Cross and other service groups tailored packets of data could be put together to suit the inquirers' questions.

Language aids such as Vietnamese-English dictionaries were not always readily available upon request from the sources contracted by IATF. However, when feasible, JRICO sought to obtain suitable basic language booklets or pamphlets for sponsors seeking help on behalf of refugees who were attempting to improve their knowledge of English. Much of the most constructive information which JRICO circulated to inquirers was gleaned from the contacts with organized groups of sponsors in various parts of the country. These groups, which in many cases initially had sought assistance from JRICO in locating or sponsoring evacuees, later shared their experiences and self-generated resources that in turn were passed on to other military and military related organizations active in the resettlement effort. Hence, the American-Indochinese Assistance Center (Washington, DC), Friends of Refugees (Oklahoma City), Arlington Diocesan Resettlement Office (Arlington, VA), State of Washington Vietnam Refugee Program (Eugene, OR), Washington Area Refugee Assistance Committee (Washington, DC), and Savannah Aid for Vietnamese (Savannah, GA), to name only a few groups, provided feedback in the form of refugee resettlement lessons learned, handbooks, guides, etc., which could be disseminated to those more recent sponsors who benefited from the experiences of their predecessors via JRICO.

- Questions related to special problems or difficulties encountered by sponsors were in some instances referred directly to the Federal agency concerned or, in those cases which had specific ramifications attributable to the sponsors' status as service members, to the appropriate Service staff agency for action. Thus, specific information on questions related to educational opportunities, legal advice, help for the handicapped, child care, professional certification, etc., in addition to military guidance on personnel matters, judge advocate affairs, and other concerns could be handled as standard referrals through JRICO directly. Many of the unforeseen and involved circumstances confronting both sponsors and refugees, therefore, could be both competently and expeditiously addressed to experts and staff specialists. In some instances JRICO would be called upon by this latter grouping of Federal and military agencies for assistance in refugee related affairs as described in the concluding part of this section [D. Staff Actions].

In responding to numerous inquiries from individuals in the military community JRICO performed that mission so patently identified with its name - that of an information clearing office. To further reach military audiences in an effort to

promote interest in the voluntary sponsorship program and to apprise those individuals and groups already engaged in refugee sponsorship of current resettlement information, JRICO prepared and coordinated media releases and items in conjunction with the Office, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), and the Office, Chief of Information, DA. This resulted in coverage of many aspects of the humanitarian efforts of the Armed Forces in the evacuation of Indo-chinese refugees as well as subsequent sponsorship and resettlement activities undertaken by many service members. Articles about JRICO and avenues open to members of the military community desiring to participate in the sponsorship program appeared in a number of military publications such as Commanders Digest, Soldiers, Armor, etc., and in service related periodicals and journals, e.g., The Army Times, Retired Officer and ROA magazines. Other special appeals were also coordinated in the attempt to foster the support of the military community in resettlement as, for example, the program initiated by the Office, Chief of Chaplains, to encourage sponsorship by chapel congregations.

#### D. Special Actions

Beyond its principal mission of providing refugee location, sponsorship, and resettlement assistance and information as described above, JRICO also was tasked to accomplish many additional refugee related actions in support of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Office of the Secretary of the Army, Army Staff, and other commands and military organizations as well as various civilian agencies of the Federal government engaged in the Indochinese refugee program.

On behalf of the Chief of Staff, US Army, JRICO researched and prepared a number of responses to former general and flag rank officers of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam and the Khmer Republic. These replies were drafted to answer personal requests from former Vietnamese and Cambodian senior officers who sought information and assistance on matters pertaining to Federal employment, recommendations for civilian positions, and aid in locating former US military counterparts and friends. [An illustration of such a response is found in Annex E of this report.] Similarly, direct replies were prepared by JRICO in response to many inquiries from evacuees and US citizens on refugee related matters. Large numbers of letters were forwarded to JRICO by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments and the Interagency Task Force for Indochina (the latter either from US service members or military refugees

who had written to the President, Secretary of State, etc.).

Congressional actions were also received from US Senators and Representatives soliciting Department of the Army help on behalf of constituents who were sponsoring refugees or in some way aiding in their resettlement. These actions dealt with Army recruitment of refugee physicians, Vietnamese language training materials, civilian employment of specific evacuees, and other areas which were perceived to be of interest to and within the purview of the Department of the Army. Due to the fact that the refugee evacuation and the resettlement effort were in many ways identified with the US Armed Forces, numerous inquiries were directed to the Military Departments by US Government agencies, service members, and the public which did not properly fall within the prerogatives of the Department of Defense or the Services. In all such cases the parties concerned were referred to appropriate organization or agency that could address their question or problem when brought to the attention of JRICO.

JRICO coordinated actions in many areas including the following:

- Refugee claims for compensation for services rendered the US Army in Vietnam.
- Feasibility of refugee self-help work projects at the reception centers located at US Army installations.
- Status of legislation providing for the enlistment by the Services of Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees.
- Support to the Offices of the Judge Advocate General, Chief of Information, The Surgeon General, Chief of Military History, and the US Army Military Personnel Center as well as other Army Staff agencies in the location of individual evacuees and additional actions generated by refugee related affairs.

In addition to the abovementioned types of actions, JRICO also assisted the Interagency Task Force for Indochina (IATF) in accomplishing a number of requirements among which were cross checking the names of the Vietnamese repatriates against the outstanding cases being handled by JRICO and support of public affairs projects undertaken by IATF.

Between mid-June and late November of 1975 JRICO issued twenty five numbers of its Weekly Wrap-Up which highlighted events, activities, and statistical information on refugee resettlement affairs. The Weekly Wrap-Up was distributed to the Director of

the Army Staff, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, the Director of Plans, Programs and Budget, and the Directorate of Military Support plus other interested agencies and individuals. During the initial phase of its operation JRICO released a series of situation reports as messages on a daily and then weekly basis to familiarize all levels of command with the refugee resettlement program and developments relating to military sponsorship of the evacuees. All JRICO activities were periodically summarized in the form of Information Papers for use by the Army Staff in meetings and for other requirements.

Among the senior officers who visited or were briefed on the operation of JRICO, in addition to those mentioned in the chronology of events [Section 3], were the following:

LTG G. E. Schafer	(USAF Surgeon General)
MG K. E. Dohleman	(Director of Human Resources Development)
MG W. Lyon	(Chief, USAF Reserve)
MG H. Mohr	(Chief, US Army Reserve)
MG A. St. John	(Vice Director, Joint Staff)
BG M. C. Bailey	(Director, WAC)
BG J. L. Collins	(Chief of Military History)
BG L. B. Rhode	(MOD BES, USAR)
BG C. J. West	(MOB DES, USAR)



## Section 7

### LESSONS LEARNED

The observations which make up the bases for these lessons learned are divided into three general categories: (a) control and management; (b) coordination and liaison; and (c) concept of operation.

#### A. Control and Management

The following points deal with the relationship which JRICO enjoyed with the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Joint Staff (JCS), and the Military Departments.

- Chain of Command: The absence of direct accountability by JRICO to the Office of the Secretary of Defense or the Joint Staff and, correlatively, the fact that JRICO was not designated as the executive or administrative agent for OSD/JCS in refugee sponsorship and resettlement matters denied JRICO, an actual "joint" entity with the participation of every Service, the authority needed to deal with outside departments and agencies of the U.S. Government in the area of refugee affairs. In more practical terms, a bona fide "joint" status would have afforded JRICO the capabilities needed to release joint messages, staff actions, dispatch Department of Defense coordinated memoranda, etc., without the layering and delays incurred by utilizing Departmental or Service channels in an unilateral fashion. That could have been accomplished without upsetting the implication of operational control of the members of each of the elements of JRICO and without the loss of the close support given by the Army as host Service for this activity.
  
- Combined Operations: While the operational control exercised by each Service over the personnel assigned to its respective JRICO element as well as the corresponding prerogatives represented by each element on behalf of their Service within the context of the activities undertaken by JRICO were most appropriate for the situation, a more thoroughgoing integration on the working or functional level of operation - as opposed to that of control - would have better served the basic mission and



objectives of JRICO. Combining JRICO staff functions, such as administrative duties, monitoring messages, centrally maintaining files, and other requirements, together with additional feedback on refugee resettlement policy, etc. that would have been a result of the process, could have greatly enhanced the overall performance and responsiveness of JRICO in many areas. This is particularly relevant in light of the different life spans of the various components of JRICO. A more integrated approach by the Services to operating procedures in the event could have facilitated the transition which occurred as Air Force and Navy participation drew to a close and the remaining elements of JRICO responded to inquiries from all members of the military community regardless of their branch of Service.

### B. Coordination and Liaison

The capability of JRICO to relate with the officials of the Interagency Task Force for Indochina (IATF) and authorities at the various refugee facilities in the U.S. and overseas was critical to the completion of its mission. The issues discussed below had a pronounced effect on that state of affairs as the resettlement program unfolded.

- DOD Representation at IATF: JRICO required continuing access to and information from IATF on many matters that pertained to refugee sponsorship and resettlement. The arrangement that prevailed whereby DOD representatives to IATF, seconded at the behest of and responsive to OSD primarily on affairs related to DOD administrative and logistical support of Operation NEW LIFE and Operation NEW ARRIVALS facilities, were the delegated point of contact for JRICO requests for information and assistance from IATF resulted in undue complications. In many instances this relationship proved less than responsive to requirements that impacted on the ability of JRICO to accomplish its mission and perform assigned tasks that were conceived of and encouraged by OSD.
- Resettlement Center Channels: In the case of the four refugee facilities in the U.S., and prior to their deactivation those on Guam and Wake Islands, JRICO did not have formally established, responsive points of contact to whom refugee location and sponsorship cases could be confidently referred for appropriate action. Only after many weeks were contacts built up at those centers, and then on an informal basis subject to the

high turnover of personnel and the willingness of the individuals used as points of contact to respond to the inquiries at any given time. This lack of any official channels with the centers, in ways analogous to the situation that existed in the relationship between JRICO and IATF, could have been rectified by the posting of exchange personnel to those locations or by designating official OSD liaison personnel who would have been tasked to execute location/sponsorship cases and other inquiries directly on behalf of JRICO.

### C. Concept of Operation

There were a number of lessons that surfaced during the course of the eight months JRICO was established which bear on the applicability of the concept of operation for the mission which the office was required to execute and, following from that, the methodology that was employed to institute and accomplish the activities of JRICO. A number of the observations reflected in the following discussion were common to the Indochinese refugee resettlement effort as a whole while others pertain to JRICO and its activities exclusively.

- The notion that military refugees formerly members of a particular service would be matched for sponsorship with U.S. military personnel of the similar service by an element of JRICO representing that service (e.g., former members of the Vietnamese Air Force [VNAF] being sponsored by U.S. Air Force service members under the auspices of the Air Force Element, JRICO) was a narrowly conceived and regimented view of the actual requirement. In actuality, many of the evacuees sought and the sponsorship actions handled were unrelated to any particular service, either that of the refugees sought or the U.S. service members, and the organizational alignment of JRICO need not have been oriented and/or compartmentalized by branches of the Armed Services.
- The objective of the Interagency Task Force for Indochina (IATF) was to resettle, as quickly and efficiently as possible, those evacuees who reached U.S. hands and not to address the ramifications of other difficulties that arose from the inquiries and needs of individuals who were seeking information and assistance on those Vietnamese, Khmer, and Laotian nationals who were not among the refugees who could be located in the resettlement centers or identified in third countries.

Aside from questions on those matters that affected military sponsors by virtue of their status as service members, JRICO was able to provide both specialized assistance and continuity in responding to many of the individual requests for location, sponsorship, and information which IATF normally was not capable of rendering. This extra margin of assistance which the resources of JRICO could muster for service members seeking help in refugee affairs also extended into areas where IATF was not chartered to offer assistance. Rather than being referred to a myriad of different agencies or activities of the Federal government in the pursuit of solutions to particular refugee problems, any members of the military community contacting JRICO could depend upon coordinated replies. This was of importance to those members of the military stationed overseas or who lacked the needed facilities to deal with multiple governmental bureaucracies because of the time sensitive nature of their inquiries. JRICO was able to offer assistance beyond the mandate of IATF by addressing refugee matters which concerned the location and sponsorship of evacuees from Laos. While named Laotians could be sought by members of the military community who contacted the Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs, Department of State, as private citizens, JRICO directly assisted in routinely coordinating many Laotian sponsorship offers on behalf of service members. Overall, it was learned that JRICO added a dimension of continuity as well as a broader scope and a more personalized approach than IATF in the effort to provide the individual member of the military community, either service member or civilian, with a competent and responsive reply to Indochinese refugee resettlement questions and problems.

## Section 8

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the observations contained in the previous section (Lessons Learned) plus the cumulative experience which JRICO acquired during the eight months of its operation, the following recommendations are offered. They are intended to conform with the frame of reference outlined in Section 1 of this report, that is, they treat refugee resettlement as opposed to military support of Operation NEW ARRIVALS as a whole and are restricted to the efforts made to encourage and assist the military community in refugee sponsorship as opposed to the overall endeavors of other Federal agencies.

- A single executive or administrative agent should be appointed or identified within the Department of Defense or under the Joint Staff to assume responsibility for the coordination of all refugee matters to include efforts by the Military Services to support the voluntary sponsorship activities.
- Pre-planned questionnaires with accompanying instructions should be developed in order to be available for adaption, translation, testing and administration by trained interviewers to elicit the necessary biographical and background information from refugees requiring sponsorship or resettlement through referral and placement.
- A frequently updated roster of pre-selected volunteer Reservists with the requisite specialities to manage refugee matters including resettlement activities, plus the appropriate foreign area expertise, should be maintained for immediate reference when needed to support humanitarian evacuation/refugee operations.
- Greater emphasis should be given to refugee affairs in appropriate areas of doctrine and training applicable to regular Army and Reserve components based on contemporary contingencies which the Military Departments could be called upon to support in the future exigencies.

- Greater latitude and flexibility should be incorporated into the draft charter of any future refugee assistance or information activity which seeks to coordinate the Services when divergent attitudes exist toward the extent to which they intend to directly intercede to aid evacuees or escapees. Categorical constraints on assisting in some areas, e.g., employment, education, etc., prior to the fact could be a serious and arbitrary limitation on the performance of any such mission. Of particular importance is the fact that encouraging sponsorship, without appealing to the coercion of command influence, can be achieved through direct appeals to individuals as well as groups and organizations. Efforts to generate sponsorships, furthermore, which do not entertain requests by refugees to locate and contact former associates and friends who may themselves be unaware of the evacuees plight, are severely curtailed in maximizing the resettlement potentialities of the situation.
  
- In instances where military sponsorship is encouraged, every effort should be made at the level of the Department of Defense or Military Departments to compile and disseminate all applicable information that pertains to the service members as sponsors in regard to regulations, policy guidance, etc., which affect them by virtue of their status as military personnel. A comprehensive and coherent statement on privileges or benefits which both dependent and non-dependent militarily sponsored refugees are entitled to receive should be issued that includes matters pertaining to dependency status, health care, change of station travel, installation housing, exchanges, commissaries, theaters, and immigration status vis-a-vis military enlistments and Federal employment. Correlatively, all appropriate command and staff elements with prerogatives to exercise in the aforementioned areas (e.g., Judge Advocate General, personnel administration, and Surgeon General) should be sufficiently primed to assist sponsors in these matters on an immediate and continuing basis. In a few respects this still applies to the case at hand, that of the Indochinese refugees and their sponsors who will remain part of the military community for sometime to come. Hence, any changes or developments that might impact on issues listed above should be promptly and thoroughly brought to the full attention of all service members concerned through the appropriate channels.

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III. ANNEXES

ANNEX A

Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office:

Documentation

CONTENTS

1. DCSPER memorandum, dated 3 June 1975, which recommends a plan for refugee sponsorship and participation in JRICO . . . . . 43
2. DA message, dated 3 June 1975, on sponsorship of refugees and the establishment of JRICO . . . 47
3. Directorate of Plans, Programs and Budget guidance, dated 5 June 1975, on JRICO administration, messages, etc. . . . . 50
4. Letter of Instruction, dated 13 June 1975, outlining the responsibilities of the Coordinator, JRICO, and Chief, Army Element, JRICO . . . . . 53
5. DA message, dated 3 February 1976, to the Army community on the disestablishment of JRICO and refugee resettlement . . . . . 56



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

DAPE-PBP

3 June 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHIEF OF STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY

SUBJECT: Sponsorship of Refugees -- DECISION MEMORANDUM

PURPOSE. To establish an Army plan for the sponsorship of Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees.

1. OSD, Mr. Erich F. von Marbod [PDASD(C)] requested support in organizing efforts to encourage sponsorship of Vietnamese (or Khmer) refugees by Army personnel, both military and civilian, commands and social groups. (TAB A)
2. Some 20,000 refugees, mostly those with American relatives or who were financially independent, have been processed out of refugee centers in CONUS. However, approximately 60,000 refugees from Southeast Asia, some still at Pacific bases, remain to be matched with sponsors before they can depart refugee centers in CONUS for resettlement in the US.
3. After completion of security checks, refugees can be released to sponsors through any of nine approved Voluntary Agencies (VOLAGS), each of which has differing capabilities, geographic scopes and operating methods. Sponsors may be individuals or groups who are willing and able to assist refugees by providing shelter, food, clothing and pocket money, assisting in finding employment and school enrollment for children, and covering ordinary medical costs or medical insurance. These requirements are a moral obligation rather than a legal commitment by the sponsor. (Details in State Department message at Inclosure 2 in TAB D.)
4. The Army can expedite sponsorship arrangements by providing information to three categories of potential sponsors:
  - a. Army personnel whose Vietnamese and Cambodian friends or relatives are now in a refugee status.



DAPE-PBP

SUBJECT: Sponsorship of Refugees -- DECISION MEMORANDUM

b. Army personnel who do not have a by-name request but are interested in sponsoring refugees for humanitarian or other cogent reasons.

c. Army commands, organizations, and social and fraternal groups interested in sponsoring refugees.

5. A central information clearing office could be established to provide:

a. Information on requirements and procedures for becoming sponsors.

b. Information on the status and location of specific refugees.

c. Direct liaison with the Interagency Task Force (IATF) and access to their refugee data base, OSD, Refugee Centers, and VOLAGS.

6. The Army has the capability of establishing its own Refugee Information Clearing Office, however, a Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office (JRICO) is more desirable in order to avoid duplication of facilities and personnel and to provide a single point of contact for liaison and coordination with other agencies. One on-line computer terminal for accessing IATF data base at Department of State will be established in the Pentagon at IATF expense within 24 hours of approval of this plan.

7. A Navy clearing office has already been established and could be rapidly expanded to a Joint office with the addition of personnel and support from Army and other services. Coordination with the USAF, USN, OSD, and Joint Staff indicates support for establishment of a JRICO.

8. The JRICO would operate under the Joint Staff with each service providing one O-6 to command its respective elements. Additional service staffing as required would be provided so that each service element would provide answering service for its own telephones. Estimated personnel requirements by service are: Army - 6-7; Navy - Liaison; Air Force - 4-5; Marines - 2-3. Of the total 12-15 personnel, it is estimated

DAPE-PBP

SUBJECT: Sponsorship of Refugees -- DECISION MEMORANDUM

that a maximum of 6-10 would actively be working in the JRICO at any one time. Contacts with individuals and installations in CONUS would occur 0800-1700 and contacts with Pacific bases would occur 1500-2400.

9. The Army's contribution to manning of JRICO would consist of Reserve personnel volunteering for 90-120 days of extended active duty. Col Sabe M. Kennedy, Jr., USAR 452-24-0439, (bio at TAB B) has been identified as being available to serve in this operation. Other Reserve Civil Affairs personnel are expected to be selected from the large number of volunteers submitted to FORSCOM in support of Operation NEW ARRIVALS.

10. COA indicates that incremental and separately identifiable costs will be reimbursed by IATF (State Department) and that there will be no problem in paying for Reserve personnel to be utilized.

11. To support the sponsorship program, OCINFO has developed an information plan. (See TAB C).

12. Care must be taken to insure that sponsor participation is on a voluntary basis. No pressure to participate should be brought to bear on individuals, commands or organizations.

13. Announcement of the program, dissemination of information, and stimulation of participation will be provided by message. (See TAB D)

#### ALTERNATIVE.

Establish a separate Army Refugee Information Clearing Office independent of offices established by other services.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the alternative not be adopted as this would duplicate facilities, increase liaison/coordination problems and fragment the military effort of sponsorship.

2. That the Army effort be part of a JRICO.

3. That volunteer Reserve Civil Affairs personnel be immediately placed on active duty for training to man the Army element of the JRICO.

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SUBJECT: Sponsorship of Refugees -- DECISION MEMORANDUM

4. That sponsorship message at TAB D be approved and returned for dispatch.

FOR THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL:

/s/ James M. Wroth

4 Incl [Withdrawn]

JAMES M. WROTH  
Brigadier General, GS  
Director of Plans, Programs  
and Budget

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\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
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032001Z JUN 75  
FM DA WASHDC//DAPE-PBP//  
TO AIG 7405  
AIG 7406  
INFO SECDEF WASHDC  
SECSTATE WASHDC  
JCS WASHDC  
CDR CAMP PENDLETON CA  
CDR EGLIN AFB FL  
CDR FORT CHAFFEE AR  
CDR FT INDIANTOWN GAP PA  
ARSTAF

SUBJ: SPONSORSHIP OF REFUGEES

REFS

- A. SECDEF MSG 271802Z MAY 75
- B. SECSTATE MSG 180251Z MAY 75
- C. DA WASHDC//DAPE-PBP//MSG 301816Z MAY 75

1. THOUSANDS OF VIETNAMESE MILITARY REFUGEES ARE NOW IN RESETTLEMENT CENTERS IN THE UNITED STATES OR IN THE PROCESS OF BEING MOVED TO THE UNITED STATES FROM OVERSEAS STAGING AREAS. THERE IS A DIRE NEED TO ESTABLISH A VOLUNTEER SPONSORSHIP PROGRAM TO ASSIST THESE REFUGEES IN THEIR RESETTLEMENT INTO OUR SOCIETY.

2. THE PERSONAL EFFORTS OF MANY INDIVIDUALS ARE ALREADY UNDERWAY; HOWEVER, THERE ARE MANY INDIVIDUALS, ORGANIZATIONS AND ACTIVITIES THAT ARE UNAWARE OF THE PROCEDURES FOR SPONSORSHIP. IT IS EVIDENT THAT SOME DO NOT KNOW WHERE THEIR FRIENDS ARE AND IF THEY WERE SUCCESSFUL IN THEIR ESCAPE.

3. SECDEF HAS ENCOURAGED SPONSORSHIP ON THE PART OF INDIVIDUALS, SOCIAL GROUPS SUCH AS WIVES' CLUBS, AND COMMANDS AS REFLECTED IN REFERENCE A. HISTORICALLY THE ARMY FAMILY HAS RESPONDED TO HUMANITARIAN APPEALS OF THIS TYPE. A SPIRITED RESPONSE AT THIS TIME WILL EXPEDITE THE SPONSORSHIP PROGRAM AND HELP GET OUR FRIENDS OUT OF THE REFUGEE CENTERS AND RESETTLED IN THE UNITED STATES. THE ACTIVE DIVISIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, NG, USAR, AUSA, ROA, AND NCOA ARE ONLY A FEW

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\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
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THAT COULD LEND ASSISTANCE.

4. IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT THE SPONSORSHIP PROGRAM, A JOINT REFUGEE INFORMATION CLEARING OFFICE {JRICO} IS BEING ESTABLISHED IN THE PENTAGON. THIS OFFICE WILL BE ABLE TO PROVIDE CURRENT INFORMATION ON THE STATUS AND LOCATION OF ALL REFUGEES AS WELL AS THE PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED TO ENTER THE SPONSOR PROGRAM. WITH SUCH INFORMATION AVAILABLE, SPONSORSHIP WOULD EXPEDITE DEPARTURE FROM REFUGEE CENTERS.

5. THE JRICO IS TASKED TO:

- A. RESPOND TO QUERIES AS TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES AND ASSIST IN ESTABLISHING CONTACT BETWEEN COMMANDS/INDIVIDUALS.
- B. ASSIST THOSE DESIRING TO SPONSOR REFUGEES AND THEIR FAMILIES.
- C. MAINTAIN LIAISON WITH OSD, INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE {IATF}, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE {INS}, REFUGEE CENTERS AND VOLUNTARY AGENCIES {VOLAGS} IN ORDER TO DETERMINE STATUS OF REFUGEES.

6. THE ARMY ELEMENT OF JRICO WILL OPERATE FROM PENTAGON ROOM BF762. TELEPHONE NUMBERS ARE: AUTOVON 227-5190/5191/5192/5110, COMMERCIAL {202} 697-5190/5191/5192/5110, AND WILL BE MANNED DURING NORMAL WORK WEEK. IT IS EXPECTED JRICO WILL BE OPERATIONAL FOR ABOUT 120 DAYS.

7. REFERENCE B DISCUSSES EFFORTS BY IATF IN CONJUNCTION WITH VOLAGS IN RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES AND OUTLINES REQUIREMENTS FOR SPONSORSHIP. ALTHOUGH SPONSORSHIP IS NOT A FORMAL, LEGAL COMMITMENT, THERE IS, HOWEVER, A MORAL COMMITMENT TO ASSIST THE REFUGEE TO THE BEST OF THE SPONSOR'S ABILITY. SOME OF THE LESS TANGIBLE ASPECTS OF RESETTLEMENT INCLUDE ADJUSTMENT TO A NEW CULTURE AND AQUAINTING THE REFUGEE WITH US LAWS AND REQUIREMENTS.

8. SPECIFICALLY, A SPONSOR, IN CONJUNCTION WITH ONE OF THE VOLAGS, WILL BE EXPECTED TO:

- A. RECEIVE THE REFUGEE AND HIS FAMILY.
- B. PROVIDE SHELTER AND FOOD, UNTIL THE REFUGEE BECOMES SELF-SUFFICIENT. SHELTER NEED NOT BE IN THE RESIDENCE OF THE SPONSOR, BUT MUST BE ADEQUATE.
- C. PROVIDE CLOTHING AND POCKET MONEY.

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D. PROVIDE ASSISTANCE IN FINDING EMPLOYMENT AND IN SCHOOL ENROLLMENT FOR CHILDREN.

E. COVER ORDINARY MEDICAL COSTS OR MEDICAL INSURANCE.

F. ONCE EMPLOYMENT IS OBTAINED, ASSIST THE REFUGEE TO LOCATE PERMANENT HOUSING, ACQUIRE MINIMAL FURNITURE AND ARRANGE FOR UTILITIES.

9. SPONSORSHIP BY AN INDIVIDUAL COULD BE DIFFICULT WHEN LARGE FAMILIES ARE INVOLVED, HOWEVER, IF ASSUMED ON A BROADER BASE, I.E., ALL PERSONNEL IN A COMMAND, CHURCH GROUP, WIVES' CLUB OR DIVISIONAL ASSOCIATION, THE BURDEN COULD BE EASED. CONCEIVABLY, A LARGER ORGANIZATION COULD SPONSOR MORE THAN ONE FAMILY.

10. SPONSORSHIP REQUIREMENTS FOR RELATIVES OF AMERICAN CITIZENS AND PERMANENT ALIENS ARE MORE SIMPLIFIED. HEALTH EDUCATION AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT (HEW) ASSISTED BY THE RED CROSS, WILL VERIFY WILLINGNESS AND ABILITY OF THE NAMED RELATIVE TO SPONSOR AND RESETTLE REFUGEES. ONCE CONFIRMED, INS WILL RELEASE THOSE REFUGEES WITHOUT ADDITIONAL SPONSORSHIP REQUIREMENTS. IF HEW DECIDES SPONSOR IS UNABLE TO CARE FOR REFUGEES, CASE WILL BE PASSED TO AN ACCREDITED VOLAG FOR PROCESSING. RELATIVES OF US CITIZENS INCLUDE SPOUSE, PARENTS, GRANDPARENTS, CHILDREN, GRANDCHILDREN, UNMARRIED SIBLINGS AND HANDICAPPED DEPENDENTS.

11. REFUGEES WITH INDEPENDENT MEANS ARE THOSE WITH AVERAGE PER CAPITA RESOURCES OF FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSPORTATION. THESE INDIVIDUALS/FAMILIES MAY BE DIRECTED TO RESETTLEMENT LOCATIONS WITH ONLY BRIEF COUNSELING, PROVIDED THAT THE INDIVIDUAL OR AT LEAST ONE ADULT IN A FAMILY HAS A FACILITY IN ENGLISH, VOCATIONAL SKILLS AND A GENERAL IDEA OF RESETTLEMENT LOCATION.

12. THE ARMY FAMILY IS ENCOURAGED TO GET BEHIND THIS HUMANITARIAN EFFORT AND SUPPORT THE SPONSORSHIP PROGRAM. HOWEVER, SPONSORSHIP IS VOLUNTARY AND INDIVIDUALS, COMMANDS OR ORGANIZATIONS WILL NOT BE PRESSURED TO SPONSOR REFUGEES.

13. REQUEST WIDEST DISSEMINATION.

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\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
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# DISPOSITION FORM

For use of this form, see AR 340-15; the proponent agency is The Adjutant General's Office.

REFERENCE OR OFFICE SYMBOL

SUBJECT

DAPE-PBZ-X

Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office (JRICO)

TO

SEE DISTRIBUTION

FROM

DAPE

DATE 5 Jun 75

CMT 1

MAJ Pearson/vge/77397

1. A Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office was established 0800 hours, 4 June 1975. Its mission is to expedite refugee sponsorship by facilitating information interchange in support of DA message DAPE-PBP 032001Z Jun 75.

2. The Army Element of the JRICO is under the control of the Director of Plans, Programs and Budget, ODCSPER. Information about the Army Element:

a. Key Personnel: Chief - COL Sabe Kennedy  
Plans Officers - CPT Robert Silano  
MAJ William Stockton

b. Telephones: OX-75190  
OX-75191  
OX-75192  
OX-75110

c. Location: BF762, Pentagon

d. Office symbol for routing to them: DAPE-PRO

e. Message address: DA WASHDC//DAPE-PRO//

f. Office hours: 0800-1700, Mon-Fri

FOR THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL:

## DISTRIBUTION

DACS DAPC  
DAAG DASG  
DAAR DAPE-ZX  
DACA DAPE-CP  
DACH DAPE-HR  
DAEN DAPE-MP  
DAIG DAPE-PBA  
DAIO DAPE-PBB  
DAJA DAPE-PBM  
DALO DAPE-PBP  
DAMA DAPE-PBR  
DAMI DAPE-PRO  
DAMO Pentagon Telecommunications Center  
NGB DAPE-ZXM

/s/ John E. Pearson, Jr.

JOHN E. PEARSON, JR.  
Major, GS  
Executive, Directorate of Plans,  
Programs and Budget

# DISPOSITION FORM

For use of this form, see AR 340-18; the proponent agency is The Adjutant General's Office.

REFERENCE OR OFFICE SYMBOL	SUBJECT
DAPE-PBZ-X	Administrative Guidance

TO	FROM	DATE	CMT 1
DAPE-PRO/COL Kennedy	DAPE-PB	5 Jun 75	MAJ Pearson/vo/77397

1. This DF provides administrative guidance on certain aspects of the operation of the Army Element, Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office (JRICO).
2. The following file symbol is established for use on correspondence IAW AR 340-9 and AR 340-15: DAPE-PRO.
3. Message address: DA WASHDC//DAPE-PRO//.
4. Signature authority:
  - a. Correspondence should be on DCSPER letterhead. You are authorized to sign "For the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel".
  - b. Signature block: Sabe M. Kennedy, Jr.  
Colonel, GS  
Chief, Army Element, JRICO
  - c. You are authorized to release ROUTINE and PRIORITY messages.
5. Officer Evaluation Reports:
  - a. You are the rating officer for all personnel assigned to the Army Element, JRICO.
  - b. The Deputy Director of Plans, Programs and Budget, ODCSPER, is your rating officer. The Director of Plans, Programs and Budget is your indorsing officer.
6. Functional files will be established IAW AR 340-18-1. Upon the disestablishment of your office, all files will be transferred to the Chief, Plans and Systems Division, ODCSPER for retention until such time as they should be destroyed or retired to the Federal Records Center.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

/s/ John E. Pearson, Jr.

CF:  
DAPE-PBP  
DAPE-ZXM

JOHN E. PEARSON, JR.  
Major, GS  
Executive, Directorate of  
Plans, Programs and Budget

# DISPOSITION FORM

For use of this form, see AR 340-18; the proponent agency is The Adjutant General's Office.

REFERENCE OR OFFICE SYMBOL

SUBJECT

DAPE-PBZ-X

Messages for JRICO

TO CDR, PTC

FROM DAPE

DATE 5 Jun 75 CMT 1  
MAJ Pearson/vge/77397

1. Reference DF, DAPE-PBZ-X, Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office, dated 5 Jun 75, copy attached.

2. The JRICO has special interest in all messages from SECSTATE, SECDEF, JCS, all services and all commands regarding SEA evacuees/refugees. Request they be added to the PTC distribution of all such messages. This requirement is in addition to the normal DAPE distribution. Request this additional distribution be shown with their own symbol, DAPE-PRO, to expedite delivery.

FOR THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL:

/s/ John E. Pearson, Jr.

1Incl  
as

JOHN E. PEARSON, JR.  
Major, GS  
Executive, Directorate of  
Plans, Programs and Budget

CF:  
DAPE-ZXM  
DAPE-PBP  
DAPE-PRO



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

DAPE-PBP

13 Jun 1975

SUBJECT: Letter of Instruction (LOI)

Colonel Sabe M. Kennedy, Jr.  
Coordinator  
Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office  
Pentagon, Room BF 762  
Washington, DC 20310

Dear Colonel Kennedy:

1. You are designated as both Coordinator, Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office (JRICO) and Chief, Army Element, JRICO. This LOI outlines your responsibilities in both positions.
2. The role of the JRICO is to expedite refugee sponsorship by facilitating information interchange. The JRICO will not take over or preempt any civilian agency functions but will assist as required. Operating procedures will be developed carefully as experience is gained in this new area of operations. The activities of the JRICO will be open to public scrutiny and should always be conducted so as to bring credit to the military service, and the government of the United States.
3. As Coordinator, JRICO you are expected to coordinate the efforts of the Army, Air Force and Marine Corps elements provided for their respective services. As such, you have authority to establish policy and procedure that will insure a coordinated, responsive effort with minimum duplication/waste. You do not, however, exercise OPCON over the personnel of the other service elements, nor should you attempt to prescribe administrative procedures on internal operations for other service elements. Areas of common interest that you should coordinate include:



DAPE-PBP  
SUBJECT: Letter of Instruction (LOI)

13 Jun 1975

- a. Respond to queries as to the status of refugees.
- b. Assist in establishing contact between individuals, command and organization with refugee(s).
- c. Maintain liaison with OSD, Interagency Task Force (IATF), Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Refugee Centers, Voluntary Agencies (VOLAGS) and other agencies as deemed appropriate.
- d. Act as an information office to answer questions related to sponsorship procedures and commitment.
- e. Provide information relative to VOLAGS name and address.
- f. Provide, when requested, which VOLAG is located at each resettlement center.
- g. Refer sponsorship inquiries to the resettlement center VOLAGS for processing, as appropriate.
- h. Insure on-line computer down-time is reported immediately for corrective action.
- i. Establish security procedures and appoint custodian for classified material. Utilize approved forms.
- j. Establish a procedure to assist "walk-in" cases - individuals from Pentagon/Washington area.
- k. Provide a daily status report, use format similar to R/E status report used by DOMS.
  1. Establish a refugee policy file.
4. As Chief, Army Element, JRICO, you are responsible for all aspects of participation in the JRICO. Specific guidance:
  - a. Maintain current status of inquiries, actions taken, and recorded on a responsive format and filed.
  - b. Maintain current files on sponsorship.



DAPE-PBP  
SUBJECT: Letter of Instruction (LOI)

13 Jun 1975

c. Establish security procedures and appoint custodian for classified material. Utilize approved forms.

d. Establish a (system) plan that will lead to the development of a lesson learned document to be included within a complete after action report.

e. Maintain expense documents that can be used to submit to OASD(C) for reimbursable expenditures.

5. Specific areas not to be addressed by the JRICO:

a. Do not offer employment information.

b. Do not offer housing information.

c. Do not offer education information.

d. Do not refer direct request from refugees to a known sponsor - VOLAGS must be contacted for this type situation.

e. Do not respond directly or affirmatively to a refugee's question relative to or about sponsor availability.

6. The Army is the host service for the JRICO. Any administrative support required for any of the service elements in the JRICO can be obtained by contacting the Chief, Management Support Office, ODCSPER (Mr. Pyle, OX 7-3084).

FOR THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL:

/s/ James M. Wroth

JAMES M. WROTH  
Brigadier General, GS  
Director of Plans, Programs  
and Budget

CF:  
USAF JRICO ELEMENT  
USMC JRICO ELEMENT  
USN JRICO ELEMENT

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032112Z FEB 76  
FM DA WASHDC//DAPE-PRO//  
TO AIG 7405  
AIG 7406  
INFO SECDEF WASHDC  
SECSTATE WASHDC  
JCS WASHDC  
CNO WASHDC  
CSAF WASHDC  
CMC WASHDC  
ARSTAF

SUBJECT: RESETTLEMENT OF INDOCHINESE REFUGEES - JRICO

REFS

- A. SECDEF MSG 271802Z MAY 75
- B. SECSTATE MSG 180251Z MAY 75
- C. DA WASHDC//DAPE-PBP//MSG 301816Z MAY 75
- D. DA WASHDC//DAPE-PBP//MSG 032001Z JUN 75

1. DUE TO THE TERMINATION OF THE JOINT REFUGEE INFORMATION CLEARING OFFICE {JRICO} ON 31 JAN 76, THE FOLLOWING IS BEING SUPPLIED TO ASSIST IN HANDLING QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS ARISING CONCERNING REFUGEES.

2. LOCAL AMERICAN RED CROSS {ARC} CHAPTERS CAN BE CONTACTED FOR ASSISTANCE IN LOCATING INDOCHINESE REFUGEES IN THE US AND ABROAD. THIS SERVICE MAY BE EXTENDED IN SOME CASES TO REACH MISSING FAMILY MEMBERS AND OTHERS WHO WERE NOT EVACUATED FROM INDOCHINA IF COMMUNICATION CAN BE ESTABLISHED THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL FACILITIES OF THE RED CROSS.

3. THE OFFICE OF REFUGEE AND MIGRATION AFFAIRS {ORM}, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, HANDLES SPONSORSHIP AND MOVEMENT OF INDOCHINESE REFUGEES LOCATED CURRENTLY IN THIRD COUNTRIES ONLY ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS. ONLY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE CAN ASSIST IN SPONSORING AND EVACUATING REFUGEES LOCATED ABROAD TO THE UNITED STATES. AS EACH CASE IS JUDGED ON ITS OWN PARTICULAR MERITS AND THOSE WHICH INVOLVE FAMILY REUNIFICATION TAKE PRECEDENCE, ALL CASES IN WHICH DEPENDENTS,

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FAMILY OR OTHERS RELATED TO US CITIZENS OR REFUGEES ALREADY RESETTLED IN THE UNITED STATES SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF ORM AS FOLLOWS:

A. FOR ASSISTANCE IN CASES REGARDING VIETNAMESE AND CAMBODIANS:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ATTN: D/HA/ORM {MR. H. CUSHING}  
ROOM 1115, NEW STATE  
2201 C STREET, NW  
WASHINGTON, DC. 20520  
TELEPHONE: {202} 632-2600/3611

B. FOR ASSISTANCE IN CASES REGARDING LAOTIANS:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ATTN: D/HA/ORM {MR. J. BROH-KAHN}  
ROOM 1317, NEW STATE  
2201 C STREET, NW  
WASHINGTON, DC. 20520  
TELEPHONE: {202} 632-8102/8103/8104

4. INDIVIDUALS WHO CURRENTLY ARE SPONSORING INDOCHINESE REFUGEES AND WHO HAVE QUESTIONS OR DIFFICULTIES SHOULD FIRST CONTACT THE VOLUNTARY AGENCY {VOLAG} WHICH ASSISTED IN ARRANGING THE SPONSORSHIP. VOLAGS ARE THE BASIC INTERMEDIARY FOR RESETTLEMENT PROBLEMS AND ARE UNDER CONTRACT TO AID SPONSORS AND REFUGEES. THE NAME AND THE ADDRESSES OF VOLAG POINTS OF CONTACT FOLLOW:

A. U.S. CATHOLIC CONFERENCE  
MIGRATION AND REFUGEE SERVICES  
ATTN: MR. J. MCCARTHY {DIRECTOR}  
1312 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW  
WASHINGTON, DC 20005  
TELEPHONE: {202} 659-6631/6705

B. AMERICAN FUND FOR CZECHOSLOVAK REFUGEES

ATTN: DR. PAPANEK {PRESIDENT}  
ROOM 513  
1790 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK, NY 10019  
TELEPHONE: {212} 265-1919/1869

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C. CHURCH WORLD SERVICE  
IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE PROGRAM  
ATTN: MR. J. W. SCHAUER {DIRECTOR}  
475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE  
NEW YORK, NY 10027  
TELEPHONE: {212} 870-2163/2164

D. LUTHERAN IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE SERVICE  
ATTN: MR. D. ANDREWS {DIRECTOR}  
315 PARK AVENUE, SOUTH  
NEW YORK, NY 10010  
TELEPHONE: {212} 673-5923

E. UNITED HIAS SERVICE, INC.  
ATTN: MR. G. JACOBSON {EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT}  
200 PARK AVENUE, SOUTH  
NEW YORK, NY 10003  
TELEPHONE: {212} 674-6800

F. TOLSTOY FOUNDATION, INC.  
ATTN: MRS. IVASK  
250 WEST 57TH STREET  
NEW YORK, NY 10019  
TELEPHONE: {212} 247-2922 {EXT 40}

G. INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE  
ATTN: MR. DUVECHI  
386 PARK AVENUE, SOUTH  
NEW YORK, NY 10016  
TELEPHONE: {212} 679-0010

H. AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR NATIONALITIES SERVICE  
ATTN: MR. W. C. KLEIN {DIRECTOR}  
20 WEST 40TH STREET  
NEW YORK, NY 10018  
TELEPHONE: {212} 279-2715

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I. TRAVELERS AID  
INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICES  
ATTN: MR. W. HINRICHES {EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR}  
345 EAST 46TH STREET  
NEW YORK, NY 10017  
TELEPHONE: {212} 687-8478/8479

J. AMERICAN COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES FOR FOREIGN  
SERVICES, INC.  
ATTN: MR. VAN SCOOTER/MRS. SPENCER {DIRECTORS}  
200 PARK AVENUE, SOUTH  
NEW YORK, NY 10003  
TELEPHONE: {212} 777-8211

5. IN THE EVENT OF DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN VOLAGS AND SPONSORS  
OR REFUGEES, THE REGIONAL FIELD OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE {HEW} SHOULD BE CONTACTED.  
HEW REGIONAL FIELD OFFICES EACH HAVE SPECIALLY DESIGNATED  
REFUGEE ASSISTANCE COORDINATORS {RAC} WHO HELP IN RECONCILING  
VOLAG PROBLEMS AND MATTERS RELATING TO THE STATE AND LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION  
PROGRAMS AVAILABLE FOR REFUGEES. THE REFUGEE ASSISTANCE  
COORDINATOR, AND OTHER HEW OFFICIALS IN EACH FEDERAL REGION,  
CAN PROVIDE VALUABLE INFORMATION ON MANY REFUGEE PROGRAMS  
FOR WHICH THE INDOCHINESE REFUGEES WHO HAVE BEEN RESETTLED  
ARE ELIGIBLE. THE REGIONAL POINTS OF CONTACT FOR THE HEW  
REFUGEE ASSISTANCE COORDINATORS {RAC} ARE AS FOLLOWS:

A. REGION I {MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, RHODE ISLAND,  
CONNECTICUT, AND MASSACHUSETTS}  
JOHN F. KENNEDY FEDERAL BUILDING  
ATTN: MR. GILSON {RAC}  
GOVERNMENT CENTER  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02203  
TELEPHONE: {617} 223-6810

B. REGION II {NEW JERSEY, VIRGIN ISLANDS, PUERTO RICO, AND  
NEW YORK}  
FEDERAL BUILDING  
ATTN: MR. CHATMAN {RAC}

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26 FEDERAL PLAZA  
NEW YORK, NY 10007  
TELEPHONE: (212) 264-3628

C. REGION III {DELAWARE, MARYLAND, WEST VIRGINIA, VIRGINIA,  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND PENNSYLVANIA}  
ATTN: MR. SPRAGUE {RAC}  
3535 MARKET STREET  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19101  
TELEPHONE: (215) 596-6496

D. REGION IV {KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH  
CAROLINA, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, FLORIDA, AND GEORGIA}  
ATTN: MR. MARKER {RAC}/MR. LABOMBARD {RAC}  
50 SEVENTH STREET, NE  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323  
TELEPHONE: (404) 526-5345

E. REGION V {MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, OHIO, INDIANA,  
AND ILLINOIS}  
ATTN: MR. LANIGAN {RAC}/MR. CROWLEY {RAC}  
300 SOUTH WACKER DRIVE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60606  
TELEPHONE: (312) 353-7800

F. REGION VI {NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA,  
AND TEXAS}  
ATTN: MR. WHITEAKER {REGIONAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE}  
1200 MAIN TOWER BUILDING  
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202  
TELEPHONE: (214) 655-3258

G. REGION VII {NEBRASKA, IOWA, KANSAS, AND MISSOURI}  
ATTN: MR. NELL {RAC}  
601 EAST 12TH STREET  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64106  
TELEPHONE: (816) 374-3436

H. REGION VIII {MONTANA, WYOMING, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH  
DAKOTA, UTAH, AND COLORADO}

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ATTN: MR. EWING {RAC}  
191 STOUT STREET  
DENVER, COLORADO 80202  
TELEPHONE: {303} 837-2831

I. REGION IX {CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, ARIZONA, HAWAII, AMERICAN  
SAMOA, AND TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS}  
FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING  
ATTN: MR. WENDELL {RAC}  
50 FULTON STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102  
TELEPHONE: {415} 556-8582

J. REGION X {WASHINGTON, OREGON, IDAHO, AND ALASKA}  
ATTN: MR. LANGLOIS {RAC}  
ARCADE PLAZA  
1321 SECOND AVENUE  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101  
TELEPHONE: {206} 442-1290

6. MANY REFUGEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS SUCH AS LEGAL AID,  
EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS, PROFESSIONAL ACCREDITATION, ETC.  
HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED BY FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERN-  
MENTS AND BY PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS, INSTITUTIONS, AND AD HOC  
GROUPS. ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING INFORMATION ABOUT THESE  
PROGRAMS AND BENEFITS CAN BE SOUGHT FROM THE VOLAGS AND  
FROM THE HEW REFUGEE ASSISTANCE COORDINATORS.

7. MILITARY CAN SEEK ASSISTANCE FROM SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS,  
SUCH AS ARMY COMMUNITY SERVICE, FOR HELP IN REFUGEE RESETTLE-  
MENT.

8. IF MILITARY SPONSORS HAVE PROBLEMS WHICH AFFECT THEIR  
STATUS AS SERVICE MEMBERS, FOR EXAMPLE, REASSIGNMENT WHILE  
SPONSORING REFUGEES, REFUGEE ELIGIBILITY FOR DEPENDENCY  
STATUS, ETC., THEY SHOULD CONTACT APPROPRIATE LOCAL PER-  
SONNEL ELEMENTS OR STAFFS.

ACTION ADRESSEE  
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INFORMATION ADDRESSEE  
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ANNEX B

Department of the Army:  
Documentation

CONTENTS

1. DCSPER memorandum, dated 21 May 1975, recommending a policy on the employment of former senior Vietnamese and Cambodian military personnel . . . . 63
2. DA message, dated 30 May 1975, outlining employment policy for former senior military personnel of the Khmer Republic and Republic of Vietnam . . . 66
3. Adjutant General Center message, dated 13 June 1975, regarding exchange and theater privileges for militarily sponsored evacuees . . . . . 68
4. Chief of Staff memorandum, dated 23 June 1975, assigning DA Staff responsibilities in support of Southeast Asian refugees . . . . . 70
5. DA message, dated 21 July 1975, establishing DA policies to be followed in recruiting Vietnamese and Cambodian evacuees . . . . . 72



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

DAPE-PBP

21 May 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHIEF OF STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY

SUBJECT: Employment of Former Senior Military Personnel  
of GVN/Cambodia -- DECISION MEMORANDUM

PURPOSE. To provide to CSA a policy recommendation for providing employment to former GVN or Cambodian senior military personnel.

DISCUSSION.

1. .... in a message to CSA plans to sponsor ....., GVN, and wishes to have him employed by the Army as a writer of history and concurrently as a consultant and advisor to ....(TAB A).
2. In a letter to CSA, ....., former .... and now living in .... has requested assistance for employment (TAB B).
3. Additional inquiries have been received informally by other Army staff agencies pertaining to special use of selected individuals.
4. The principal issue in employment is whether or not the individual has resident alien status. Laws and regulations prohibit competitive Civil Service employment of aliens in the US and its territories in any Federal agency when a US citizen is qualified and available. Excepted service status permits employment in certain positions where their unique background and expertise are essential; however, they must compete with both native and naturalized citizens. In either case, however, resident alien status is required. (TABS C and D)
5. According to Mr. von Marbod, OSD(C), the Presidential Commission appointed on 19 May under the direction of Ambassador John Eisenhower will, in all likelihood, recommend that Congress grant resident alien status to refugees. This was the case with Hungarian and Cuban refugees.



DAPE-PBP

SUBJECT: Employment of Former Senior Military Personnel of  
GVN/Cambodia -- DECISION MEMORANDUM

6. Under existing conditions, sponsorship has no impact on granting of resident alien status. The Immigration and Naturalization Service is bound by law on the number of persons permitted to immigrate. However, an Executive Order or legislation could preempt the present law.

7. There are positions within the Army where persons with the specialized qualifications of these senior military personnel might be useful. Examples of these positions are as language instructors, intelligence specialists and possibly selected military analysts to write special papers addressing certain aspects within their areas of expertise. These individuals could be considered for employment on a best qualified civilian hire basis along with US citizens, if they are granted resident alien status. Some of the former GVN and Cambodian senior military personnel are extremely knowledgeable and can offer bona fide contributions.

8. The individuals selected can be gainfully employed by the US Army; however, the Army should endeavor not to create "make-work" projects just to provide employment unless national policy dictates otherwise.

9. Currently by law, appointment as an officer in the RA (10 USC 3285) is limited to citizens of the United States. There is statutory authority (10 USC 3444), however, to give appointment as officers to any person during time of war or national emergency in the AUS without component. This statute does not impose a citizenship or residency requirement. In view of the fact that a state of national emergency currently exists (by virtue of President Truman's proclamation of 16 December 1950, which to date has not been terminated), it would be legally permissible to appoint the subject individuals as AUS officers. However, a Bill (HR 3884) to terminate National Emergency Authority was forwarded to the House Judiciary Committee on 15 April 1975. To date, no action has been taken on this Bill. Enlistments of non-resident aliens in the AUS are presently not authorized.

10. Concerning the legality of subject sponsorship, the Judge Advocate advises that there are no restrictions, Army-wide, concerning house guests although there may be local restrictions imposed by the commanders concerned, i.e., maximum of thirty days. Regarding the use of VIP quarters, occupancy of these quarters has been restricted to the extent that permanent party personnel are precluded from reserving them for their own use, or that of their guests for prolonged periods of time, and

DAPE-PBP

SUBJECT: Employment of Former Senior Military Personnel of  
GVN/Cambodia -- DECISION MEMORANDUM

occupancy must be on a reimbursable basis. All of the above information is contained in AR 210-16, modified by DA message DTG 081641Z May 75.

ALTERNATIVE. To refrain from hiring any former military personnel regardless of their area and degree of expertise.

RECOMMENDATION.

1. That the alternative is not in the best interest of the Army and should not be adopted as the Army's position.

2. That the Army policy should be to employ IAW Civil Service Regulations on a case-by-case basis, only best qualified and experienced senior military personnel who are capable of fulfilling a valid requirement that exists for a unique or specialized skill.

3. That policy regarding integration into the US Army not be changed.

...

/s/ H. I. Hayward

[Inclosures Withdrawn]

H. I. HAYWARD  
Major General, GS  
Assistant Deputy Chief of  
Staff for Personnel

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301816Z MAY 75  
FM DA WASHDC//DAPE-PBP//  
TO AIG 7405  
AIG 7406  
INFO CDR CAMP PENDLETON, CA  
CDR FT CHAFFEE, AR  
CDR EGLIN AFB, FL  
CDR FT. INDIANTOWN GAP, PA  
CDR USAREC, FT SHERIDAN, IL  
ARSTAF

SUBJECT: EMPLOYMENT POLICY FOR FORMER SENIOR MILITARY  
PERSONNEL OF GVN/CAMBODIA

1. INQUIRIES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT OF FORMER SENIOR MILITARY PERSONNEL OF GVN/CAMBODIA AS ARMY CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES; OTHER INQUIRIES HAVE CONCERNED ENLISTMENT OR APPOINTMENT INTO THE ARMY.
2. THE ARMY POLICY IS IAW CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS AND ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS TO FILL VALID POSITIONS.
3. ARMY CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: CURRENTLY, THE PRINCIPAL ISSUE IN ARMY CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IS WHETHER OR NOT THE INDIVIDUAL HAS RESIDENT ALIEN STATUS. WITHOUT RESIDENT ALIEN STATUS, THERE CAN BE NO EMPLOYMENT AT ALL. IF RESIDENT ALIEN STATUS IS OBTAINED, REGULATIONS PROHIBIT COMPETITIVE CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS IN THE US AND ITS TERRITORIES IN ANY FEDERAL AGENCY WHEN A US CITIZEN IS QUALIFIED AND AVAILABLE.
4. INTEGRATION INTO THE ARMY:
  - A. ENLISTMENT: STATUTES GOVERNING USAR AND RA ENLISTMENTS DO NOT GRANT AUTHORITY TO ENLIST REFUGEES WHO ARE IN A PAROLEE STATUS. THE STATUTES CONTAIN A REQUIREMENT THAT THE APPLICANT MUST BE A CITIZEN OF THE US OR HAVE BEEN LAWFULLY ADMITTED TO THE US FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE.
  - B. APPOINTMENT AS USAR OFFICER: WITH RESPECT TO USAR OFFICER APPOINTMENTS, THE STATUTES CONTAIN THE SAME RESTRICTIONS WHICH PERTAIN TO ENLISTMENT.
  - C. APPOINTMENT AS RA OFFICER: APPOINTMENT AS AN OFFICER IN THE RA IS LIMITED TO CITIZENS OF THE US.

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5. WITH THE OFFICER STRENGTH BEING REDUCED, THERE IS, AT THE PRESENT TIME, NO POSSIBILITY OF INTEGRATING FORMER OFFICERS INTO THE US ARMY.

6. IN ALL LIKELIHOOD, THE RECENTLY APPOINTED PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION WILL ADDRESS GRANTING OF RESIDENT ALIEN STATUS IN THE NEAR FUTURE. UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS, SPONSORSHIP HAS NO IMPACT ON GRANTING OF RESIDENT ALIEN STATUS. IF RESIDENT ALIEN STATUS IS GRANTED BY CONGRESS, REFUGEES WILL BE ELIGIBLE TO COMPETE FOR ENLISTMENT OR CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYMENT IAW APPLICABLE REGULATIONS.

7. MILITARY PERSONNEL WHO RECEIVE INQUIRIES FROM REFUGEES/ EVACUEES SHOULD ADVISE THEM TO CONTACT STATE DEPARTMENT LIAISON PERSONNEL AT THE RECEPTION STATION UPON ARRIVAL IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE LATEST EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION.

8. REQUEST WIDE DISSEMINATION OF MESSAGE.

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131404Z JUN 75  
FM CDR TAGCEN WASHDC//DAAG-NFF//  
TO AIG 7406  
INFO DA WASHDC//DACA DAPE DALO DAMO DAIO SACLL//  
DAF RANDOLPH AFB TX  
CDR AAFES DALLAS TX  
CDR TAGCEN WASHDC//DAAG-ZX//

SUBJ: EXCHANGE AND THEATER PRIVILEGES FOR MILITARILY  
SPONSORED EVACUEES.

1. CERTAIN MILITARY PERSONNEL HAVE INDICATED A DESIRE TO SPONSOR SOUTHEAST ASIA EVACUEES IN SUPPORT OF THE US GOVERNMENT'S EARLY RESETTLEMENT EFFORTS. THE QUESTION OF CONTINUED ELIGIBILITY OF EVACUEES FOR EXCHANGE AND THEATER PRIVILEGES HAS ARISEN IN CONNECTION WITH SUCH ASSUMPTION OF SPONSORSHIP.

2. REFUGEES WHO ARE SPONSORED CAN NOT BE GRANTED EXCHANGE PRIVILEGES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT SINCE THEY DO NOT CONSTITUTE AN AUTHORIZED PATRON CATEGORY UNDER AR 60-20. HOWEVER, THE FOLLOWING ALTERNATIVES ARE AUTHORIZED:

A. INSTALLATION COMMANDERS MAY ISSUE LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION TO PERMIT EVACUEES TO ENTER EXCHANGE FACILITIES WHEN ACCOMPANYING THEIR SPONSOR.

B. A SPONSOR CAN PURCHASE ITEMS FOR SUCH NEEDS AS MAY ARISE FROM HIS SPONSORSHIP.

C. ANY AUTHORIZED PATRON CAN PURCHASE ITEMS TO GIVE AS BONA FIDE GIFTS TO EVACUEES.

D. IN THE CASE OF A UNIT OR ORGANIZATION WHICH IS AUTHORIZED TO PURCHASE FROM THE EXCHANGE, LETTERS OF AUTHORIZATION MAY BE ISSUED FOR USE BY EVACUEES WHEN ACCOMPANIED BY THE COMMANDER OR DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNIT OR ORGANIZATION (MILITARY OR DEPENDENT).

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3. REFUGEES SPONSORED BY DOD CIVILIANS ARE NOT ELIGIBLE TO RECIEVE LETTERS OF AUTHORIZATION UNLESS THE SPONSOR IS OTHERWISE AUTHORIZED EXCHANGE PRIVILEGES AS FOR EXAMPLE IN THE CASE OF RETIRED MILITARY PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY DOD.

4. IN ALL INSTANCES, LETTERS OF AUTHORIZATION WILL BE WITHDRAWN COINCIDENT WITH TERMINATION OF SPONSORSHIP.

5. EVACUEES MAY ATTEND INSTALLATION MOVIE THEATERS AS GUESTS OF SPONSORS AUTHORIZED THEATER PRIVILEGES.

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[The following is extracted from Chief of Staff Memorandum, CSM 75-500-42, dated 23 June 1975, outlining DA Staff responsibilities for Indochinese refugee support including sponsorship assistance provided by JRICO under DCSPER auspices to the Army community.]

Chief of Staff  
M E M O R A N D U M  
U.S. Army

SUBJECT: DA Staff Responsibilities in Support of SE Asia  
Refugees

MEMORANDUM FOR: HEADS OF ARMY STAFF AGENCIES

1. PURPOSE. This memorandum provides guidance and assigns responsibilities within the Army Staff for all actions pertaining to Army Support of SE Asia Refugee Operations within CONUS and PACOM.
2. GENERAL. The United States Government has elected to permit immigration of refugees from Southeast Asia into the United States in parole status. Department of State was assigned primary responsibility for overseeing and managing this operation at national level. All other Federal agencies were directed to support the State Department as required on a reimbursable basis. Within the Department of Defense, Mr. von Marbod, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Comptroller, was appointed DOD Coordinator for Support of Refugee Operations. J-4, within OJCS, has primary responsibility for all matters pertaining to military support of Refugee Operations. DA was tasked to activate, organize, and support, on a reimbursable basis, designated SE Asia Refugee Centers in CONUS and PACOM with billets, food service, medical support and administration; and as required, to support other Services similarly engaged.
3. RESPONSIBILITIES.
  - a. DCSOPS is assigned overall coordinating responsibility for DA support of SE Asia Refugee Operations and will--
    - (1) Maintain liaison with and respond to tasking as appropriate of Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Comptroller; J-4; OJCS and other Services.

(2) Serve as DA single point of contact for all major commands and Army Staff agencies on all matters pertaining to support of SE Asia Refugee Operations.

(3) Monitor and coordinate all DA actions pertaining to SE Asia Refugee Operations.

(4) Task major Army commands as required for support of SE Asia Refugee Operations.

(5) Keep the CSA, VCSA, and DAS informed of all significant activities pertaining to Army support of SE Asia Refugees.

b. DCSPER will--

(1) Exercise single management responsibilities to include direct coordination with State Department, OSD and the Services on all matters pertaining to DA support of Army personnel seeking sponsorship of SE Asia Refugees and the operation of Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office (JRICO).

(2) Keep CSA, VCSA, DAS and DCSOPS informed of all significant activities pertaining to the operation of JRICO.

(3) Conduct normal staff functions in support of SE Asia Refugee Operations and coordinate with DCSOPS.

c. COA will--

(1) In direct coordination with OSD, maintain, manage and seek reimbursment for all costs incurred by the Army in support of SE Asia Refugees.

(2) Coordinate all matters pertaining to costing in support of SE Asia Refugees with DCSOPS.

d. DCSLOG, ACSI, COE, TSG, TJAG, CCH, CNGB, CINFO and CAR, will conduct normal staff functions as required in support of SE Asia Refugee Operations and coordinate with DCSOPS.

e. All Staff agencies will be prepared to respond on a 24-hour basis. Names of agency POCs to be provided to ODCSOPS (LTC Anderson, 695-4110) NLT 25 June 1975.

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021955Z JUL 75  
FM DA WASHDC//DAPE-MPR-P//  
TO CDR USAREC FT SHERIDAN IL  
CDR MILPERCEN ALEX VA  
CDR TRADOC FT MONROE VA//ATTNG-AT-A//ATTNG-SC//  
AIG 7406  
AIG 7446  
INFO HQDA WASHDC//DAPE-MPR-P//

SUBJECT: ENLISTMENT ELIGIBILITY OF CAMBODIAN AND VIETNAMESE  
VOLUNTEERS

1. THE INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE HAS ESTIMATED THAT THERE ARE 6,000 TO 8,000 CAMBODIAN AND VIETNAMESE EVACUEES OF ENLISTMENT AGE THAT ARE POTENTIALLY QUALIFIED FOR ENLISTMENT IN THE MILITARY. FURTHERMORE, THE TASK FORCE ADVISES THAT THE MAJORITY OF THE EVACUEES DO NOT CURRENTLY POSSESS THE LEGAL STATUS AS AN ALIEN ADMITTED FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE.
2. THIS MSG ESTABLISHES DA POLICIES TO BE FOLLOWED IN RECRUITING CAMBODIAN AND VIETNAMESE EVACUEES WHO MEET THE CRITERIA FOR SERVICE IN THE US ARMY.
3. ENLISTMENT IN THE ARMY IS LIMITED TO US CITIZENS OR ALIENS WHO HAVE BEEN LAWFULLY ADMITTED FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE. ALIENS THAT APPLY FOR ENLISTMENT MUST PRESENT THEIR ALIEN REGISTRATION CARD (IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION FORM I-151) OR DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE ISSUED BY THE US IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE ATTESTING THAT THE INDIVIDUAL HAS BEEN ADMITTED TO THE US FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE.
4. EVACUEES WHO MEET THE CITIZENSHIP REQUIREMENTS MAY APPLY FOR ENLISTMENT THROUGH THE LOCAL ARMY RECRUITING SERVICE. APPLICANTS MUST MEET PROCUREMENT STANDARDS. QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS WILL BE ENLISTED AS NON-PRIOR SERVICE PERSONNEL, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF APPROPRIATE ARMY REGULATIONS.
5. QUALIFIED EVACUEES WHO DESIRE ENLISTMENT AND HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY TRAINED BY THE US ARMED FORCES, OR WHO ARE STILL IN TRAINING, WILL ENLIST IN THE SKILL FOR WHICH THEY WERE TRAINED, PROVIDED THE SKILL IS OPEN FOR NPS PROCUREMENT. SUCH INDIVIDUALS

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MUST HAVE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED AN MOS PRODUCING COURSE OF INSTRUCTION. APPLICATIONS FROM APPLICANTS IN THIS CATEGORY WILL TAKE PREFERENCE OVER OTHER APPLICANTS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN PREVIOUSLY TRAINED BY THE US ARMED FORCES. IF THE APPLICANT DOES NOT HAVE ANY DOCUMENTATION TO VERIFY THE TRAINING OR AWARD OF THE MOS, IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR THE RECRUITING SERVICE TO VERIFY THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF AN MOS PRODUCING COURSE WITH THE COMMANDANT OF THE SERVICE SCHOOL WHERE THE TRAINING WAS CONDUCTED. VERIFICATION MAY BE OBTAINED BY TELEPHONE. APPLICANTS ENLISTED UNDER THIS PROVISION WILL UNDERGO THE "MINUTEMAN PROGRAM" (REFRESHER BCT) AND THEN BE ASSIGNED TO A UNIT FOR UTILIZATION IN THE SKILL.

6. RECRUITERS WILL NOT PREPROCESS FOR ENLISTMENT ANY APPLICANT (I.E., GIVE THE MENTAL AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION) UNTIL IT IS DETERMINED THAT THE INDIVIDUAL MEETS THE CITIZENSHIP REQUIREMENT FOR ENLISTMENT.

7. USAREC WILL MAINTAIN DATA REGARDING EVACUEE APPLICANTS AS FOLLOWS FOR SUBSEQUENT REPORTS:

- A. NUMBER OF APPLICANTS WHO APPLY FOR ENLISTMENT.
- B. NUMBER OF APPLICANTS WHO ARE EXAMINED.
- C. NUMBER OF APPLICANTS WHO FAIL TO MEET PHYSICAL, MENTAL AND MORAL STANDARDS BY RESPECTIVE CATEGORY.
- D. NUMBER WHO QUALIFY FOR ENLISTMENT.
- E. NUMBER WHO ENLISTED.
- F. NUMBER WHO HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN TRAINED OR CURRENTLY IN TRAINING BY US ARMED FORCES HAD PRIOR TRAINING WITH AND NUMBER WHO HAVE NOT HAD SUCH TRAINING.

8. RESERVE OFFICER APPOINTMENTS CAN BE GRANTED ONLY TO APPLICANTS WHO ARE CITIZENS OR WHO HAVE BEEN LAWFULLY ADMITTED TO THE US FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE. REGULAR ARMY OFFICER APPOINTMENTS ARE LIMITED TO US CITIZENS. COMMISSIONED OFFICER DIRECT APPOINTMENTS ARE CURRENTLY LIMITED TO DOCTORS, LAWYERS, CHAPLAINS, WACS, AND TECHNICALLY QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS REQUIRED BY THE ACTIVE ARMY WHO ARE NOT AVAILABLE THROUGH OTHER OFFICER PRODUCING PROGRAMS. ENLISTMENT FOR THE WARRANT OFFICER FLIGHT TRAINING PROGRAM ARE LIMITED TO APPROXIMATELY 35 PER MONTH, AND THE US ARMY RECRUITING COMMAND HAS THE REQUIREMENT FOR PROCUREMENT. DIRECT APPOINTMENT OF NON-AVIATOR WARRANT OFFICERS

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IS GENERALLY LIMITED TO PROCUREMENT OF IN-SERVICE APPLICANTS WHO HAVE A HIGH DEGREE OF SPECIALIZED, TECHNICAL SKILL. POTENTIALLY QUALIFIED EVACUEES SEEKING A COMMISSIONED OR WARRANT OFFICER APPOINTMENT WILL SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF AR 135-100.

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ANNEX C

Department of Defense:

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271802Z MAY 75  
FM SECDEF WASHDC  
TO CJCS WASHDC  
CSA WASHDC  
CNO WASHDC  
CSAF WASHDC  
CMC WASHDC  
INFO SECRETARY OF THE ARMY WASHDC  
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WASHDC  
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE WASHDC

FROM PDASD{COMP}  
SUBJ: SPONSORSHIP OF VIETNAMESE REFUGEES

1. THOUSANDS OF VIETNAMESE MILITARY REFUGEES ARE NOW IN REFUGEE CENTERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN TRANSIT/PROCESS TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES FROM OVERSEAS. MANY CONTACTS HAVE BEEN MADE THROUGH THE INTER-AGENCY TASK FORCE BY INDIVIDUAL MILITARY PERSONNEL TO SPONSOR THESE INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES. IN FACT, THE RESPONSE OF THE MILITARY COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE TO THE NEEDS OF THESE LONG TIME FRIENDS HAS BEEN MOST HEARTENING.
2. WITHOUT IMPOSING ANY REQUIREMENTS ON THE VOLUNTARY NATURE OF THIS PROGRAM, IT WOULD BE HELPFUL FOR THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS TO STIMULATE AND ENCOURAGE, ON A COORDINATED BASIS, SPONSORSHIP ON THE PART OF INDIVIDUALS, SOCIAL GROUPS SUCH AS WIVES CLUBS, AND COMMANDS.
3. REQUEST ANY EFFORTS THAT MAY BE UNDERTAKEN BE COORDINATED WITH THE OFFICE OF MR. VON MARBOD, PDASD{C}, DIRECTOR, DOD TASK FORCE ON VIETNAMESE REFUGEES.
4. YOUR EARLY SUPPORT OF THIS ASSISTANCE FOR VIETNAMESE FRIENDS IS REQUESTED.

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272223Z MAY 75  
FM SECDEF WASHDC  
TO CSA WASHDC  
CNO WASHDC  
CSAF WASHDC  
CMC WASHDC  
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY WASHDC  
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WASHDC  
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE WASHDC  
CJCS WASHDC

PERSONAL FOR GENERAL FRED WEYAND, CSA  
ADMIRAL JAMES L. HOLLOWAY, III, CNO  
GENERAL DAVID JONES, CSAF  
GENERAL ROBERT E. CUSHMAN, JR., CMC  
INFO PERSONAL FOR SECRETARIES CALLAWAY, MIDDENDORF, MCLUCAS,  
AND GENERAL BROWN

FROM ERICH F. VON MARBOD, PDASD-ICJ  
SUBJ: SPONSORSHIP OF VIETNAMESE REFUGEES

REF SECDEF {3057} 271802Z MAY 75

1. I WISH TO ENLIST YOUR PERSONAL SUPPORT IN ORGANIZING AN EFFORT TO ENCOURAGE SPONSORSHIP OF VIETNAMESE {OR KHMER} FAMILIES ON THE PART OF OUR MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, INCLUDING COMMANDS AND SOCIAL GROUPS {E.G., WIVES' CLUBS}. THE NAVY IS, I KNOW, ALREADY UNDERWAY WITH WHAT APPEARS TO BE A FINE PROGRAM. I WOULD LIKE TO UNDERSCORE THAT EFFORT AND OBTAIN A SIMILARLY COORDINATED EFFORT FROM ARMY, AIR FORCE AND MARINES.

2. I AM PROUDLY AWARE OF THE MANY PERSONAL EFFORTS BEING MADE BY INDIVIDUALS IN THE SERVICES. BUT MANY MORE, WHO MAY EVEN HAVE VIETNAMESE FRIENDS, MAY SIMPLY BE UNAWARE OF WHETHER THIER FRIENDS ESCAPED, WHERE THEY MIGHT BE, WHAT SPONSORSHIP ENTAILS, AND HOW TO GO ABOUT BEING A SPONSOR. FOR THESE PEOPLE AND GROUPS, I RECOMMEND ESTABLISHMENT EITHER COLLECTIVELY FOR SEVERAL OR ALL SERVICES, OR INDIVIDUALLY, REFUGEE INFORMATION CENTERS OR CLEARING OFFICES.

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THROUGH THESE CLEARING OFFICES INTERESTED MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL COULD INDICATE INTEREST, AND INITIATE SPONSORSHIP REQUESTS THROUGH THE INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE DATA SYSTEMS, INTERESTED PERSONNEL COULD ALSO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON THE LOCATION AND STATUS OF FRIENDS AND COMRADES IN ARMS. MOREOVER, THESE CENTERS COULD COORDINATE MAXIMUM INTERNAL INFORMATION COVERAGE.

3. I HOPE YOU SEE FIT TO ASSIST THIS HUMANITARIAN VOLUNTEER EFFORT. PLEASE HAVE YOUR POINT OF CONTACT, WHO WILL WORK CLOSELY WITH MY STAFF AND WITH THE INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE FOR VIETNAMESE REFUGEE RELIEF, CONTACT MY OFFICE 697-7673 OR 695-4845, TO ENSURE COORDINATION.

4. WARM REGARDS. ERIC

ACTION ADDRESSEE  
DACS {GEN WEYAND}  
INFORMATION ADDRESSEE  
SASA {MR CALLAWAY}

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TO CSA WASHDC  
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JCS WASHDC  
CINCPAC HONOLULU HI  
COMUSMACTHAI BANGKOK THAILAND  
SECSTATE WASHDC  
DIR INS

FROM PDASD{COMPTRROLLER}  
FOR SECSTATE/IATF

SUBJ: VIETNAMESE AND CAMBODIAN MILITARY TRAINEES AND  
DEPENDENTS IN CONUS

REF: SECSTATE 115936/180251Z MAY 75

1. REF MSG OUTLINED PROCEDURES FOR PROCESSING INDOCHINA  
REFUGEES AND ESTABLISHED SPONSORSHIP AND RELEASE CRITERIA.

2. THE FOLLOWING GUIDANCE PERTAINS TO THE DISPOSITION OF  
VIETNAMESE AND CAMBODIAN MILITARY TRAINEES AND DEPENDENTS  
IN CONUS.

A. STUDENTS WITH SPONSORS:

VIETNAMESE AND CAMBODIAN TRAINEES AND DEPENDENTS  
WITH SPONSORS OR WHO ARE ABLE TO MEET OTHER CRITERIA OUT-  
LINED IN REF MAY BE PROCESSED FOR RELEASE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE  
AT THE TRAINING STATION. TRAINEES WILL BE PROVIDED THE  
FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS PRIOR TO RELEASE:

DOCUMENT	SOURCE
SOCIAL SECURITY CARD	LOCAL SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE
WORK PERMIT	NEAREST DPT OF LABOR OFFICE
FORM I-94 {PAROLE CERTIFICATE}	LOCAL INS OFFICE

TRAINING ACTIVITY COMMANDERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDIN-  
ATING WITH THE ABOVE AGENCIES FOR THE NECESSARY DOCUMENTS  
AND MAY RELEASE THE TRAINEES TO SPONSORS IMMEDIATELY UPON  
COMPLETION. INITIAL REPORTS LISTING NAMES OF TRAINEES  
ELIGIBLE FOR RELEASE UNDER THIS CATEGORY SHOULD BE PROVIDED

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TO SECDEF/OPDASD{COMPTROLLER}, MR. VON MARBOD, AS SOON AS AVAILABLE WITH SUBSEQUENT REPORTS WHEN TRAINEES ARE RELEASED.

B. STUDENTS WITHOUT SPONSORS:

{1} VIETNAMESE AND CAMBODIAN MILITARY TRAINEES AND ACCOMPANYING DEPENDENTS WITHOUT SPONSORS AT CONUS TRAINING STATIONS, SHOULD REMAIN AT THEIR PRESENT STATIONS PENDING ESTABLISHMENT OF A SYSTEM TO REPORT NAMES OF STUDENTS AND ACCOMPANYING DEPENDENTS TO A DESIGNATED RECEPTION CENTER.

{2} THOSE STUDENTS WISHING RESETTLEMENT FOR THEMSELVES AND/OR FAMILY MEMBERS WHICH ENTER THE UNITED STATES THROUGH THE REFUGEE FLOW SHOULD BE PUT IN TOUCH WITH POST CHAPLAINS FOR REFERRAL TO SECTARIAN VOLUNTARY AGENCIES OR ASSISTED IN MAKING DIRECT CONTACT WITH NON-SECTARIAN AGENCIES. ....

3. ONCE SPONSORSHIP ARRANGEMENTS ARE COMPLETED BY ONE OF THE VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, STUDENTS WILL BE RELEASED TO JOIN SPONSORS OR, SENT TO JOIN DEPENDENTS AT RECEPTION CENTERS WHERE DEPENDENTS ARE CURRENTLY KNOWN TO BE LOCATED.

4. TRAINEES WITHOUT DEPENDENTS WHO HAVE NOT COMPLETED SPONSORSHIP ARRANGEMENTS BY 30 JUNE 1975 SHOULD BE SENT TO THE NEAREST RECEPTION CENTER {EGLIN, CHAFFEE, INDIANTOWN GAP, OR PENDLETON}. IF MEMBERS OF THE TRAINEES FAMILY ARE IN A REFUGEE STATUS AND THE TRAINEE DOES NOT KNOW THEIR PRESENT LOCATION, NAMES OF FAMILY MEMBERS SHOULD BE SENT TO MR. VON MARBOD IN WASHINGTON.

5. REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE CURRENT FUNDED TRAINING COURSE IS COMPLETED, ALL TRAINEES WHO HAVE NOT OTHERWISE BEEN RESETTLED WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO AN ASSIGNED REFUGEE RECEPTION CENTER BY 30 JUNE 75.

6. TRAINING SHOULD BE TERMINATED FOR TRAINEES WHO WISH TO GO TO A THIRD COUNTRY AND HAVE OBTAINED DOCUMENTATION FOR EXIT FROM U.S. AND ENTRY INTO A THIRD COUNTRY. ALL SUCH TRAINEES WILL BE PLACED IN A HOLD STATUS UNTIL NLT 30 JUNE 75. THESE CASES WILL BE REFERRED BY THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS TO OASD {COMPTROLLER}, ATTN: MR. VON MARBOD, FOR REPORT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND AN APPROPRIATE INTERNATIONAL RECEPTION AGENCY FOR REFUGEES PRIOR TO RELEASE FOR ONWARD TRAVEL TO THIRD COUNTRY.

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7. TRAINING WILL BE IMMEDIATELY TERMINATED FOR TRAINEES WHO ELECT TO RETURN TO HOME COUNTRIES. THESE STUDENTS WILL BE PLACED IN A HOLD STATUS UNTIL NLT 30 JUNE 75 OR UNTIL FINAL MOVEMENT TO HOME COUNTRY CAN BE MADE, WHICHEVER IS EARLIER. ORDERS FOR MOVEMENT WILL BE PROVIDED WHEN A POINT IS DETERMINED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENT TO HOME COUNTRIES. THE OASD{COMPT}, ATTN: MR. VON MARBOD, WILL FORWARD THIS INFORMATION TO THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS. STUDENTS WHO HAVE NOT DEPARTED FOR HOME COUNTRY BY 30 JUNE 75 WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO AN ASSIGNED RECEPTION CENTER.

8. DOD SPONSORSHIP WILL TERMINATE WHEN TRAINEE IS {1} RELEASED TO SPONSOR, {2} DEPARTED TRAINING STATION FOR HOME OR THIRD COUNTRY, OR {3} UPON TRANSFER TO RECEPTION CENTER. TRANSPORTATION AND LIVING ALLOWANCE FUND SETTLEMENT WILL BE MADE BY THE CURRENT TRAINING STATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH ESTABLISHED DAV/MAP/MASF PROCEDURES.

9. THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS ARE REQUESTED TO PROVIDE ANY SPECIAL PROBLEMS OR CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH ARE NOT COVERED BY THE FOREGOING INSTRUCTIONS.

10. ACTION ADDRESSEES ARE ALSO REQUESTED TO REPORT PROMPTLY TO OASD{COMPTROLLER}, ATTN: MR. VON MARBOD, THE NAME, COUNTRY, DISPOSITION, AND DATA OF ALL TRAINEES DEPENDENTS TRANSFERRED FROM DOD SPONSORSHIP.

11. DEPARTMENT OF STATE CONCURS.

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TO CINCPAC HONOLULU HI  
INFO SECDEF WASHDC  
CSA WASHDC  
CNO WASHDC  
CSAF WASHDC  
CMC WASHDC  
AMEMB BANGKOK

J-1 SENDS  
SUBJ: US ARMED FORCES RECRUITMENT OF CAMBODIAN AND VIETNAMESE  
EVACUEES

1. IN RESPONSE TO YOUR REQUEST, THE AMEMB BANGKOK INQUIRY AS TO ELIGIBILITY OF EVACUEES FOR ENLISTMENT IN THE US ARMED FORCES WAS REFERRED TO OSD FOR DETERMINATION.
2. ASD(MRA) HAS PROVIDED A COPY OF THE MEMORANDUM OF 20 JUN 75 TO THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS WHICH ESTABLISHED THE POLICIES TO BE FOLLOWED IN RECRUITING BOTH CAMBODIAN AND VIETNAMESE REFUGEES INTO THE MILITARY SERVICE. A COPY HAS BEEN FORWARDED FOR YOUR INFORMATION.
3. BRIEFLY, ENLISTMENT ELIGIBILITY IS LIMITED TO US CITIZENS AND ALIENS ADMITTED FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCY. EVACUEES MUST OBTAIN PERMANENT RESIDENCY STATUS AS REFUGEES OR THROUGH PRESCRIBED IMMIGRATION PROCEDURES. THE SERVICES ARE AUTHORIZED TO SCREEN THOSE EVACUEES WHO HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY TRAINED BY OUR ARMED FORCES AS WELL AS THOSE IN TRAINING IN THE UNITED STATES WHEN THEIR GOVERNMENTS FELL. THOSE MILITARILY QUALIFIED (MENTAL, PHYSICAL, AND MORAL STANDARDS AS WELL AS SECURITY) AND ALSO QUALIFIED AS RESIDENT ALIENS WILL BE GIVEN ENLISTMENT PREFERENCE OVER NON-PRIOR SERVICE UNITED STATES CITIZEN APPLICANTS. ALL OTHER EVACUEES WITHOUT PRIOR US MILITARY TRAINING WHO ATTAIN PERMANENT RESIDENCY STATUS WILL COMPETE WITH RESIDENT UNITED STATES APPLICANTS FOR ENLISTMENT.
4. REFUGEE QUOTAS FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCY ARE VERY LIMITED AND REQUIRE A TWO YEAR WAITING PERIOD. REGULAR IMMIGRATION PROCEDURES FOR OBTAINING PERMANENT RESIDENCY REQUIRE THE CANDIDATE HAVE AN OFFER OF EMPLOYMENT WHICH WILL NOT DISPLACE A US CITIZEN.

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ANNEX D

Interagency Task Force for Indochina:  
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3. Interagency Task Force memorandum, dated 8 June  
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4. Department of State message, dated 3 November  
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180251Z MAY 75  
FM SECSTATE WASHDC  
TO SECDEF  
JCS  
DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION  
DEPT OF JUSTICE  
CIA  
TREASURY  
INS  
USIA  
CG CAMP PENDLETON CA  
CG FORT CHAFFEE AR  
CG EGLIN AFB FL  
INFO CINCPACREP GUAM

SUBJECT: PROCESSING OF INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

PURPOSE:

THIS MESSAGE ESTABLISHES GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES FOR PROCESSING INDOCHINESE REFUGEES QUICKLY THROUGH THE RECEPTION AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES WHILE STILL INSURING THAT THE REFUGEES ARE PROPERLY RESETTLED AND THAT THE SPONSORSHIP CAN TAKE THE FORM OF AN OFFER OF SUPPORT, EMPLOYMENT OR BOTH. HOWEVER, THE SPONSOR MUST ALSO BE READY TO HELP THE REFUGEE WITH SOME OF THE LESS TANGIBLE ASPECTS OF RESETTLEMENT SUCH AS ADJUSTMENT TO A NEW CULTURE, ACQUANTING THE REFUGEE WITH AMERICAN LAW AND REQUIREMENTS. SPONSORSHIP IS NOT A FORMAL, LEGAL COMMITMENT. HOWEVER, THE SPONSOR UNDERTAKES A CLEAR MORAL COMMITMENT TO HELP THE REFUGEE TO THE BEST OF HIS ABILITY.

SPONSORSHIP REQUIREMENTS:

A SPONSOR, IN CONJUNCTION WITH AN APPROPRIATE VOLAG, WILL BE EXPECTED TO:

1. RECEIVE THE REFUGEE AND HIS FAMILY;
2. PROVIDE SHELTER AND FOOD, UNTIL THE REFUGEE BECOMES SELF-SUFFICIENT. SHELTER NEED NOT BE IN THE RESIDENCE OF THE SPONSOR BUT MUST BE ADEQUATE;
3. PROVIDE CLOTHING AND POCKET MONEY;
4. PROVIDE ASSISTANCE IN FINDING EMPLOYMENT AND IN SCHOOL ENROLLMENT FOR CHILDREN;
5. COVER ORDINARY MEDICAL COSTS OR MEDICAL INSURANCE.

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ONCE EMPLOYMENT IS OBTAINED, THE SPONSOR WILL ASSIST THE REFUGEE TO LOCATE PERMANENT HOUSING, ACQUIRE MINIMAL FURNITURE AND ARRANGE FOR UTILITIES.

PROCESSING OF REFUGEES BY CATEGORY:

THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES WILL APPLY FOR THE PROCESSING OF VARIOUS REFUGEE CATEGORIES.

1. REFUGEES WITHOUT SPONSORS.

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES WILL PLAY THE MAJOR ROLE IN RESETTLING REFUGEES BY MATCHING THEM WITH SPECIFIC SPONSORS BY OBTAINING THE PLEDGES OF INDIVIDUALS, CHURCHES OR COMMUNITY GROUPS TO RESETTLE THE REFUGEES AND BY MATCHING OTHER OFFERS OF SPONSORSHIP THAT ARE NOT SPECIFIC AS TO PERSONS OR FAMILY. {ANNEX A} THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE HAS RECEIVED A NUMBER OF OFFERS FOR SPONSORSHIP, EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING AND MATERIAL ASSISTANCE. THESE OFFERS WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE VOLAGS FOR VERIFICATION AND FOLLOW-UP. SIMILAR OFFERS RECEIVED AT THE RECEPTION CENTERS SHOULD BE REFERRED TO VOLUNTARY AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES AT THE CENTERS.

2. REFUGEES SPECIFICALLY NAMED BY A SPONSOR.

OFFERS TO SPONSOR A NAMED INDIVIDUAL OR FAMILY WHICH CAN BE MATCHED WITH REFUGEES OF THE SAME NAME AT THE CAMPS SHOULD BE REFERRED TO A VOLAG FOR VERIFICATION. BECAUSE OF THE SIMILARITY OF VIETNAMESE NAMES, THE VOLAG SHOULD FIRST VERIFY THAT THE CORRECT REFUGEES HAVE BEEN LOCATED. IN CASES WHERE A SPONSOR HAS NAMED A SPECIFIC FAMILY OR THE REFUGEE HAS NAMED A PROPOSED SPONSOR, THE VOLAG WILL MAKE APPROPRIATE INQUIRIES OF THE SPONSOR TO CONFIRM HIS WILLINGNESS TO HELP THE REFUGEE AND TO VERIFY THE PLANS FOR RESETTLING THE REFUGEE. THE RESPONSIBILITIES THE SPONSOR IS ASSUMING WILL BE EXPLAINED TO THE SPONSOR. AS REQUIRED, THE VOLAG WILL ARRANGE FOR A LOCAL CHECK TO DETERMINE INSOFAR AS POSSIBLE WHETHER THE SPONSOR HAS THE MEANS NEEDED FOR SPONSORSHIP.

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PROSPECTIVE SPONSORS SHOULD BE REQUESTED TO SEND A STATEMENT OR TELEGRAM TO THE INDIVIDUAL REFUGEE IN CARE OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS AT THE LOCAL CAMP OR TO CERTIFY TO THE VOLAG REPRESENTATIVE IN THE SPONSOR'S LOCALITY THAT HE UNDERSTANDS THE OBLIGATIONS OF SPONSORSHIP AND WILL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO PROVIDE OR ASSIST THE NAMED REFUGEES IN OBTAINING HOUSING, EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER ASSISTANCE WHICH WILL LEAD TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY. STATEMENT SHOULD BE SIGNED AND CONTAIN ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF SPONSOR. WE ARE ASKING THE VOLAGS TO PUBLICIZE THE AVAILABILITY OF THEIR DIRECT-NAME SPONSORSHIP SERVICE. {ANNEX B}

IF THE SPONSOR IS DETERMINED TO BE RESPONSIBLE BY THE VOLAG, INS WILL AUTHORIZE THE RELEASE OF THE REFUGEE FROM CAMP. THOSE CASES CONSIDERED DOUBTFUL BY THE VOLAG WILL BE REJECTED AND THE REFUGEE WILL BE RESETTLED BY OTHER VOLUNTARY AGENCY EFFORTS.

### 3. REFUGEES WITH INDEPENDENT MEANS.

CERTAIN REFUGEES MAY HAVE ACCESS TO PERSONAL RESOURCES WHICH WILL ENABLE THEM TO BE SELF-SUSTAINING. THESE REFUGEES MAY REQUIRE ONLY BRIEF COUNSELLING TO DIRECT THEM TO A RESETTLEMENT LOCATION. A SINGLE ADULT OR FAMILY WITH AT LEAST ONE ADULT WITH FACILITY IN ENGLISH, VOCATIONAL SKILLS AND A GENERAL IDEA OF A RESETTLEMENT LOCATION CAN MEET THE SELF-SUSTAINING TEST IF THE FAMILY HAS AVERAGE RESOURCE OF DOLS 4000 PER CAPITA, EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSPORTATION. A BOARD AT EACH CAMP COMPRISED OF OFFICIALS OF STATE, INS AND HEW WILL MAKE THE DETERMINATION OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND AUTHORIZE RELEASE FROM CAMP. REFUGEES DETERMINED TO HAVE ADEQUATE PERSONAL FUNDS SHOULD NOT BE MAINTAINED AT CAMPS AT USG EXPENCE ONCE SECURITY CHECKS ARE COMPLETED.

THE BOARD WILL INTERVIEW THE REFUGEE AND DETERMINE WHETHER HE CAN ADEQUATELY MEET THE ABOVE TEST OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY. IF HE DOES, HE WILL BE CERTIFIED FOR DEPARTURE FROM CAMP WITHOUT REFERRAL TO A VOLUNTARY AGENCY AND WITHOUT THE REQUIREMENT FOR SPONSORSHIP.

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\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
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4. RELATIVES OF AMERICAN CITIZENS AND PERMANENT ALIENS.

HEW, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE RED CROSS, WILL VERIFY THE WILLINGNESS AND ABILITY OF THE NAMED RELATIVE TO QUOTE SPONSOR UNQUOTE AND RESETTLE THE REFUGEES. ONCE CONFIRMED, INS WILL RELEASE THOSE REFUGEES WITHOUT AN ADDITIONAL SPONSORSHIP REQUIREMENT. IF HEW DECIDES THE SPONSOR IS UNABLE TO CARE FOR THE REFUGEES, THE CASE WILL BE PASSED TO AN ACCREDITED VOLUNTARY AGENCY FOR PROCESSING. QUOTE RELATIVES UNQUOTE OF U.S. CITIZENS INCLUDES SPOUSE, PARENTS, GRANDPARENTS, CHILDREN, GRANDCHILDREN, UNMARRIED SIBLINGS AND HANDICAPPED DEPENDENTS.

5. OFFERS BY FORMER EMPLOYERS.

IF SPONSORSHIP IS OFFERED BY A FORMER EMPLOYER, THE OFFER WILL BE REVIEWED BY THE BOARD ESTABLISHED UNDER SECTION 3 AND IF THE FORMER EMPLOYER IS DEEMED TO BE RESPONSIBLE - A MAJOR CORPORATION, CHARITABLE GROUP OR USG - THE REFUGEE WILL BE RELEASED TO THE EMPLOYER WITHOUT VOLUNTARY AGENCY ASSISTANCE. IF THE EMPLOYER CAN NOT OFFER THE FULL RANGE OF SPONSOR SERVICES, HE SHOULD BE PUT IN TOUCH WITH AN APPROVED RESETTLEMENT VOLUNTARY AGENCY.

IF AN EMPLOYER PROPOSESES TO SEND THE REFUGEE OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES TO WORK, THE REFUGEE SHOULD CONSULT WITH INS TO ENSURE THAT APPROPRIATE TRAVEL AND RE-ENTRY DOCUMENTS ARE ISSUED.

6. TRAVEL.

THE REFUGEE MAY TRAVEL AT HIS OWN EXPENCE, THE EXPENCE OF HIS SPONSOR, OR GOVERNMENT EXPENCE. GOVERNMENT-PAID TRAVEL SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON AND AT A MINIMUM, PARTIAL PAYMENT BY THE SPONSOR OR REFUGEE SHOULD BE ATTEMPTED. HOWEVER, GOVERNMENT PAID TRAVEL IS PREFERRED OVER JEOPARDIZING SPONSORSHIP OR DEPRIVING THE REFUGEE OF ESSENTIAL FUNDS REQUIRED FOR RESETTLEMENT. IN ORDER TO DETERMINE ELIGIBILITY FOR GOVERNMENT TRAVEL EXPENSES, THE ASSETS OF THE REFUGEE OR SPONSOR SHOULD BE VERIFIED BY HEW BEFORE TRAVEL IS AUTHORIZED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE.

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\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
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\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
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CLEARANCES:

THIS MESSAGE HAS BEEN CLEARED WITH APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND HAS BEEN DISCUSSED WITH THE VOLUNTARY AGENCIES.

ANNEX A:

VOLAG STATEMENT

DATE:

TO: DIRECTOR, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE  
CAMP

RE:

NAMES

A NUMBER

THE ABOVE NAMED REFUGEES ARE APPROVED TO BE MOVED FOR  
RESETTLEMENT TO

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

SINCERELY YOURS,

CC: HEW

{NAME AND TITLE OF DESIGNATING  
VOLAG REPRESENTATIVE}

ANNEX B:

NAME SELECTED SPONSORS  
SEND TELEGRAM STATING

I WILL MAKE EVERY REASONABLE EFFORT TO PROVIDE OR ASSIST  
IN OBTAINING HOUSING, EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER ASSISTANCE  
WHICH WILL LEAD TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY FOR THE FOLLOWING  
INDIVIDUALS:

SIGNED:

ADDRESS:  
TELEPHONE:

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\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
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\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
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REQUEST TOLL -

RED CROSS  
VOLAGS

SEND IT TO REFUGEE C/O RED CROSS

ANNEX C:

SAMPLE OF GOVERNMENT TRAVEL REQUEST STATEMENT

QUOTE AS INDICATED BY MY SIGNATURE BELOW I DO HERE BY CERTIFY  
THAT I DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO FUNDS NECESSARY TO PURCHASE  
TRANSPORTATION TO MY DESTINATION. FURTHER, I UNDERSTAND THAT  
MY FAILURE TO SO DECLARE SUCH FUNDS AS AVAILABLE MAY MAKE ME  
LIABLE FOR REPAYMENT AT A LATER DATE UNQUOTE

POINTS: THIS STATEMENT MAY BE ON A COMBINED MANIFEST OR  
INDIVIDUAL STATEMENTS MAY BE SIGNED.

KISSINGER

ACTION ADDRESSEE  
DAMO

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\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
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\*\*\*\*\*  
\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
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052013Z JUN 75  
FM SECSTATE WASHDC  
TO DEPT ARMY  
DEPT TREASURY  
DEPT JUSTICE  
DEPT INTERIOR  
DEPT LABOR  
DEPT HEALTH EDUCATION AND WELFARE  
DEPT HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
DEPT TRANSPORTATION

SUBJECT: SPONSORSHIP OF REFUGEES

REF: DA 032001Z JUN 75

FROM JULIA VADALA TAFT, DIRECTOR, INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE

TREASURY FOR FOSTER COLLINS  
JUSTICE FOR MARK WOLF  
INTERIOR FOR EMMETT RICE  
LABOR FOR MAURICE HILL  
HEW FOR DON WORTMAN  
HUD FOR ABNER SILBERMAN  
TRANSPORTATION FOR GEN. DAVIS

1. IATF WISHES TO EXPRESS ITS APPRECIATION TO DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AND DEPT. OF THE NAVY FOR THE INITIATIVES TAKEN IN REFTL WHICH WILL ASSIST IN THE RESETTLEMENT OF INDOCHINA REFUGEES.
2. YOUR CONTINUED SUPPORT TO THE PROGRAM AND INITIATIVES SUCH AS WERE TAKEN BY OSD, AS WELL AS THOSE WHICH WE UNDERSTAND ARE BEING FORMULATED BY OTHER DA ELEMENTS, SHOULD SERVE AS MODELS FOR OTHER AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.
3. PLEASE PASS MY PERSONAL THANKS TO THOSE INVOLVED. KISSINGER

ACTION ADDRESSEE  
DAMO

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Washington, D.C. 20520

June 8, 1975

MEMORANDUM

TO: SEE DISTRIBUTION

FROM: Julia Vadala Taft, Director  
Inter-Agency Task Force

SUBJECT: IATF Guidance on Sponsorship and Resettlement

The attached material provides general information and guidance on sponsorship and resettlement activities. The following information is contained in this package:

1. Health, Education, Welfare and Medical Assistance Guidelines;
2. Individual Sponsorship Guidance;
3. State and Local Sponsorship Guidance;
4. Local Organization Sponsorship Guidance;
5. Updated Q & A's. [Withdrawn]

Please utilize this material to respond to inquiries concerning settlement and sponsorship.

Attachments: A/S

DISTRIBUTION:  
IATF  
Fort Chaffee  
Eglin AFB  
Camp Pendleton  
Indiantown Gap  
Guam

## EDUCATION

### 1. Language Training at the Reception Centers

Language training is presently being provided by personnel of the voluntary agencies at the centers, other volunteers, and by Federal and State education personnel. In instances where a State does not have the capability of mounting a complete program or where it is otherwise inappropriate for the State to do so, the Department will provide language training directly through a private contractor.

### 2. Other Education and Training Activities at the Reception Centers

The Department of Labor in cooperation with State and local manpower/employment agencies is presently providing job counseling to all heads of households desiring such assistance. The counselors advise on needed retraining or updating of job credentials. This service also includes information on employment possibilities in the areas to which they will be moving, using the Department of Labor's Job Bank which lists job openings nationwide categorized by geographical [sic] skill and type of job.

### 3. School Districts enrolling Large Numbers of Refugee Children

In order to provide transitional assistance to school districts enrolling high concentrations of refugees, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is developing procedures to help defray special costs which may be incurred, particularly for English language instruction. These procedures will be developed in the very near future, in time to assist local school districts in their planning for the coming school year.

### 4. Services for School Districts

A national clearinghouse for information on special teaching resources and materials is now being established. It will disseminate information to States and school districts describing materials and resources which are particularly appropriate for the language instruction and cultural orientation of the refugee children. In instances

where teaching materials have been designed especially to meet the needs of these children, the clearinghouse will distribute these materials directly to the States and school districts.

5. Student Assistance to Refugees Wishing to Pursue Postsecondary Education

The Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG) program and the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program, which provide direct financial assistance to college, university, and postsecondary vocational students pursuing their studies at accredited institutions, will be available to refugees who meet the requirements of the programs. These funding opportunities will also be available for Vietnamese and Cambodian students who were studying in this country at the time of the fall of their respective governments and who wish to remain here.

HEALTH

Health problems which exceed the capabilities of on-site medical resources are the responsibility of the Public Health Service. Public Health Service Hospitals and Clinics have been designated to provide or arrange and pay for necessary off-site health care, and specific Public Health Services Hospitals at San Francisco, New Orleans, and Baltimore have been designated as the referral units for the reception centers. When required services are not available in Public Health Service facilities or when other considerations, such as separation of a family unit is involved, care may be authorized by Public Health Service contract or in other community facilities.

Upon release from the reception centers and resettlement in communities, direct responsibility for medical services to the Indochinese refugees by the Department of Defense and Public Health Services terminates, and health care must be obtained through community resources and facilities.

In those cases where the refugees with help of their sponsors are unable to obtain health insurance, State Medical Assistance is available to cover medical

services. Sponsors can assist the refugee in registering for medical assistance at local agencies where existing State eligibility criteria regarding the income and assets of the refugee will be applied.

#### WELFARE AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare encourages maximum coordination between State agencies, private organizations, and sponsors in the resettlement effort. In this way, coordinated efforts can be developed and maximum utilization made of private and voluntary efforts to help the refugees become self-supporting residents of the State. However, in order to meet the emergency needs of refugees if sponsorship arrangements do not work out, and to avoid a burden on State or local resources, welfare and medical assistance will be made available to refugees with little or no income or resources regardless of the composition of the family.

Under the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975, the Social and Rehabilitation Service of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare will provide States with 100 percent reimbursement for welfare and medical assistance to needy Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees. Full reimbursement will also be provided for administrative costs incurred by State welfare agencies in the provision of such assistance. In addition, within limitations to be defined, 100 percent reimbursement will be provided for social services which are intended to enable refugees to become self-supporting.

To avoid complete breakdowns in the sponsorship of refugees, medical assistance will be made available to needy refugees even though they do not receive financial assistance. This will enable a sponsor who may not be able to meet major medical needs which occur to continue to provide food, maintenance, shelter, and help in securing employment for a refugee family.

In general, the eligibility of refugees for welfare and medical assistance will be based on the same standards of need as apply to other residents of the State, and the amount of assistance provided will be based on the levels

of payment made under the State's program of aid to families with dependent children (AFDC).

Full guidelines on welfare and medical assistance will be provided to the States early next week.

## SPONSORSHIP

With certain exceptions, refugees require sponsors to assist in ensuring that the refugees do not become public charges and to help each refugee make the transition from refugee to a self-sufficient member of his community.

Sponsorship can take the form of an offer of support, employment or both. However, the sponsor must also be ready to help the refugee with some of the less tangible aspects of resettlement such as adjustment to a new culture and a new way of life. Sponsorship is not a formal, legal commitment. However, the sponsor undertakes a clear moral commitment to help the refugee to the best of his ability.

A sponsor, working through an appropriate voluntary agency, State or local government unit will be expected to:

1. Receive the refugee and his family;
2. Provide shelter and food, until the refugee becomes self-sufficient. Shelter need not be in the residence of the sponsor but must be adequate;
3. Provide clothing and pocket money;
4. Provide assistance in finding employment and in school enrollment for children;
5. Cover ordinary medical costs or medical insurance. In order to meet emergency needs, refugee families who are eligible may obtain medical assistance through State Medicaid programs. This assistance, however, in no way abrogates a sponsor's moral obligation to provide normal health assistance for refugee families.

Once employment is obtained, the sponsor will assist the refugee to locate permanent housing, acquire minimal furniture and arrange for other necessities.



## MODEL FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT GROUP SPONSORSHIPS

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### 1. AGREEMENT TO INITIATE GROUP SPONSORSHIP

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

- if group sponsorship is desirable,
- what numbers of refugees can best be absorbed into the area or community (e.g. some considerations are labor market, housing availability, and community services),
- how to organize a task force or appropriate mechanism to coordinate the group sponsorship.

If there is enough leadership consensus to move forward, an initial contact should be made with the President's Interagency Task Force (202-632-3172).

### 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF A REFUGEE TASK FORCE

Having agreed to initiate group sponsorship, and after preliminary discussions with the Task Force, an operational coordinating body, representative of public and private sector organizations, should be established to set up procedures in the context of a proposal to be discussed in person with the civil coordinator of the resettlement center nearest you.

### 3. PROPOSAL DISCUSSION WITH TASK FORCE

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

### 4. IDENTIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION OF SPONSORSHIP

The State or local Task Force should set up a system to solicit sponsorships. Such offers need to be checked in order to certify the ability of sponsor volunteers to perform sponsorship responsibilities. Once an adequate number of certified sponsorship offers are certified a Task Force representative should return to the Resettlement Center.

## 5. SIGN MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

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

## 6. SELECT REFUGEES AND ASSIST IN TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

With the assistance of the Civil Coordinator Staff, the State/local representative will select refugees to participate in the group sponsorship and arrange for transportation. The costs of transportation of refugee families from the Resettlement Center to the sponsor's locations will be borne by the Federal Government.

## 7. SUGGESTIONS

- State or local governments may wish to consider formation of a non-profit organization to administer the resettlement program. The possibility of receiving tax-deductible contributions to defray non-reimbursable administrative expenses might be explored with the Internal Revenue Service.
- In calling for sponsorship offers, the State or local organization should concentrate on identifying actual family sponsors, but should encourage individual offers of housing, employment, clothing, etc. as part of the total sponsorship program. These latter types of offers can be matched with possible requirements of individual family sponsors.

## MODEL FOR LOCAL ORGANIZATION SPONSORSHIP

-----

Organizations who wish to sponsor a number of refugees may wish to use the following procedure and checklist in preparing a program.

A. Undertake a survey to determine the number and kinds of jobs available in the community for the refugees.

B. Determine the approximate number of families who will undertake the temporary housing and feeding of the newly arrived families. This may also be done on a community basis where two or three families living in adjacent houses could handle a large family by splitting the housing and support burden. Another plan could utilize public and private facilities such as unused college housing and messing facilities or other centrally located buildings for group support maintenance.

C. Sub-committees should be formed to handle on the single-point of contact basis the following logistics.

1. Contact with the local voluntary agency being asked to process the families. Liaison with the relocation center providing the refugees. Meeting refugees at airports or bus stations and providing transport to sponsoring family.

2. General orientation to refugee families such as the "welcome wagon" concept. Collection of clothing and other life support items donated by the community.

3. Central point of contact for refugees seeking employment. Telephone assistance for appointments, etc.

4. Briefings and assistance regarding taxes - deductions - medical insurance, etc. Obtaining driving permits - enrollment of children in schools.

5. Permanent housing assistance. When employment is secured by the refugee and he begins to have an income, the securing of permanent housing is a major step on his road to self-sufficiency. HUD projects, FHA support, and/or community-supported loans or rentals may be considered.

When your organization has familiarized itself with the above requirements soon to be needed by the refugee it is then time to contact one or more of the volunteer organizations. Your local chapter of a voluntary organization is the place to start. Discuss with this local office the type

of individuals, skills and quantity of refugees your organization is capable of handling. We suggest your organization picks out a planning figure based on your survey. If say, 100 families are possible to resettle in your area, start with 10 families until you gain experience. You can always go back for more.

Major objectives of your efforts must be to assist the refugee to become self-sufficient and prevent him from becoming a public charge.

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\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
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03223Z NOV 75  
FM SECSTATE WASHDC  
TO ALL DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR POSTS PRIORITY

SUBJECT: PAROLE OF INDOCHINESE REFUGEES AFTER OCTOBER 31

1. FROM NOV 1 ON, NO CAMBODIAN OR VIETNAMESE REFUGEE SHOULD BE MOVED TO US WITHOUT SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION FROM ORM. THIS INCLUDES REFUGEES FOR WHOM MOVEMENT PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED BUT WHO WERE UNABLE TO TRAVEL BEFORE OCTOBER 31. WE SEE REMAINING VIETNAMESE AND CAMBODIAN REFUGEE CASES AS FALLING IN THREE CATEGORIES: A) THOSE IN PROCESS AND FOR WHOM MOVEMENT HAS ALREADY BEEN AUTHORIZED WHO ALREADY HAVE SPONSORS; B) THOSE IN PROCESS AND FOR WHOM MOVEMENT HAS ALREADY BEEN AUTHORIZED WHO DO NOT HAVE SPONSORS; AND C) THOSE OUTSIDE CURRENT QUOTAS BUT WHOM POSTS DESIRE TO RAISE TO DEPARTMENT'S ATTENTION. THE LAST CATEGORY WILL BE DEALT WITH IN SEPTEL. FOR THOSE VIETNAMESE AND KHMER REFUGEES FALLING UNDER A) AND B) ABOVE, ENTIRE AUTHORIZATION PROCESS WILL WORK AS FOLLOWS:

2. IF POST HAS NOT ALREADY DONE SO, VISA FALCON MESSAGE SHOULD BE SUBMITTED ON ALL SUCH REFUGEES. ORM WILL INFORM POST WHEN VISA FALCON CLEARANCE COMPLETED. THIS WILL NOT RPT NOT, HOWEVER, BE AUTHORIZATION FOR MOVEMENT. POSTS SHOULD NOTIFY ORM OF VISA FALCON MESSAGES STILL PENDING ON THESE CASES.

3. IN CASE OF REFUGEE WITH SPONSOR, POST SHOULD INFORM ORM OF SPONSORSHIP DATA AND CASE WILL BE ASSIGNED TO VOLAG FOR VERIFICATION OF SPONSORSHIP. WHILE WE WILL NOT DELAY THESE CASES UNTIL BIO MESSAGES ARE SUBMITTED, BIO INFORMATION IS OFTEN NECESSARY BEFORE SPONSOR VERIFICATION CAN BE COMPLETED AND SHOULD BE SUBMITTED AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE BY POST. WHEN SPONSOR VERIFICATION IS COMPLETE, ORM WILL NOTIFY POST AND AUTHORIZE ISSUANCE OF LETTER OF PAROLE. POST MAY THEN ARRANGE TRAVEL OF REFUGEE DIRECT TO SPONSOR THROUGH ICEM UNLESS IT IS DETERMINED THAT REFUGEE FAMILY WOULD HAVE ASSETS IN EXCESS OF DOLS 4,000 PER FAMILY MEMBER UPON ARRIVAL IN UNITED STATES. IN LATTER CASE, TRAVEL COSTS MUST BE BORN BY REFUGEE PERSONALLY.

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\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
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4. IN THE CASE OF REFUGEES WITHOUT SPONSORS FOR WHOM MOVEMENT HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED, A BIO MESSAGE WILL BE REQUIRED BEFORE THE CASE IS ASSIGNED TO A VOLAG. BIO DATA SHOULD INCLUDE NAME, DPOB, RELIGION, STATE OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, SPECIAL SKILLS AND QUALIFICATIONS, LANGUAGES, OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY AND CONNECTIONS IN US, INCLUDING EDUCATION, RELATIVES OR FRIENDS. ORM WILL PASS BIO DATA TO A VOLAG. AFTER VOLAG INFORMS ORM THAT SPONSOR HAS BEEN LOCATED, ORM WILL REQUEST POST TO ASK REFUGEE WHETHER SPONSOR ACCEPTABLE TO HIM. WHEN POST INFORMS ORM THAT REFUGEE ACCEPTS SPONSOR, ORM WILL ASK VOLAG TO VERIFY SPONSOR FORMALLY. AFTER VOLAG INFORMS ORM THAT SPONSOR HAS BEEN FORMALLY VERIFIED, ORM WILL AUTHORIZE POST TO ISSUE LETTER OF PAROLE. POST CAN THEN ARRANGE TRAVEL THROUGH ICEM EXCEPT, AS INDICATED ABOVE, IN CASE OF REFUGEES WITH INDEPENDENT MEANS.

5. POST SHOULD INFORM BOTH ICEM AND REFUGEE OF NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER OF BOTH VOLAG AND SPONSOR. POST SHOULD ALSO SEND CABLE INFORMING ORM AND INS AT PORT OF ENTRY OF TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS. THIS MESSAGE SHOULD NOT BE SENT UNTIL SUCH ARRANGEMENTS FIRM AND FINAL AUTHORIZATION RECEIVED FROM ORM. POST CABLE SHOULD SPECIFY NAME, ADDRESS, AND PHONE NUMBER OF SPONSOR.

6. POSTS SHOULD NOTE THAT OCTOBER 31 DEADLINE DID NOT APPLY TO LAOTIAN REFUGEES FOR WHOM ABOVE PROCEDURES ARE ALREADY IN FORCE. KISSINGER

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\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
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ANNEX E

Operating Procedures

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UNITED STATES ARMY  
THE CHIEF OF STAFF

Dear General .... :

I was certainly pleased to receive your letter of ... and to learn that you and your family are adapting so well to your new life in .... .

I wish I had something more encouraging to write regarding employment. First of all, I find that you must obtain legal resident alien status in the United States in order to be considered for employment by any Federal agency. Granting of such status to newly arrived Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees is a matter which must be addressed in legislation by the United States Congress. Initial indications are that it will probably be some time before this question is resolved. For this reason, your most promising chances of finding a meaningful, rewarding position that utilizes your experience and skills appear to be much better in the private sector than with the Government at present.

I am deeply sorry that there is no way in which I can be of assistance to you personally, but I do wish you every success in all your endeavors.

Sincerely,

FRED C. WEYAND  
General, United States Army  
Chief of Staff

Lieutenant General ....  
Street Address  
City, State or Country



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

DAPE-PRO

MAJ & Mrs. ....  
Street Address  
City and State

Dear Major and Mrs. .... :

Sometime ago the Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office (JRICO) was notified of your interest in determining whether or not certain individuals were among the Indochinese evacuees who came to the U.S. as part of the refugee resettlement program known as Operation NEW ARRIVALS.

After routine checks of the computerized data maintained on the Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees by the Interagency Task Force for Indochina (IATF), JRICO has been unable to identify any records on the name(s) which you forwarded. We regret that we were unable to assist you in locating the person(s) you were seeking. Since this office will terminate activities on 31 January 1976, there is no further action which we can take on your behalf in this matter. However, if you desire to make your continuing interest known or should you have additional questions regarding the refugee resettlement effort, an information paper and attached list of Federal agencies and Voluntary Agencies are inclosed for your reference.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Sabe M. Kennedy

SABE M. KENNEDY, JR.  
Colonel, GS  
Chief, Army Element, JRICO

- 3 Incl [Withdrawn]  
1. Information Paper  
2. U.S. Government  
Points of Contact  
3. List of Voluntary  
Agencies



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\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
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FM DA WASHDC//DAPE-PRO//  
TO CDR FT CHAFFEE AR//SNR CIV COORD//  
CDR FT INDIANTOWN GAP PA//SNR CIV COORD//  
CDR CP PENDLETON CA//SNR CIV COORD//  
CDR EGLIN AFB FL//SNR CIV COORD//  
INFO SECSTATE WASHDC//IATF//

SUBJECT: JRICO SPONSORSHIP REFERRAL MSG NO ... {ARMY}

1. IN AGREEMENT WITH THE INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE {IATF},  
JRICO IS SUBMITTING THE NAME OF THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUAL  
WHO HAS INDICATED AN INTEREST IN BECOMING A SPONSOR:

NAME: ....

ADDRESS: .....

TELEPHONE: .... {HOME}  
                  .... {BUSINESS}

SSAN: ....

REMARKS: .....

2. DESIRED REFUGEE CHARACTERISTICS: .....

3. REQUEST THAT YOU PROVIDE THE ABOVE INFORMATION TO AN  
APPROPRIATE VOLUNTARY AGENCY {VOLAG} FOR EARL SPONSOR-  
SHIP ACTION.

4. REQUEST THAT THIS OFFICE BE PROVIDED WITH THE NAME  
OF THE VOLAG DESIGNATED TO ASSIST IN THIS SPONSORSHIP/  
RESETTLEMENT ACTION.

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\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
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\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
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FM DA WASHDC//DAPE-PRO//  
TO CDR FT CHAFFEE AR//SNR CIV COORD//  
CDR FT INDIANTOWN GAP PA//SNR CIV COORD//  
CDR CP PENDLETON CA//SNR CIV COORD//  
CDR EGLIN AFB FL//SNR CIV COORD//  
INFO SECSTATE WASHDC//IATF//

SUBJECT: JRICO SPONSORSHIP REFERRAL MSG NO ... {ARMY}

1. IN AGREEMENT WITH THE INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE {IATF},  
JRICO IS SUBMITTING THE NAME OF THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUAL

NAME: ....

ADDRESS: .....

TELEPHONE: .... {HOME}  
                  .... {BUSINESS}

SSAN: ....

WHO HAS INDICATED THE DESIRE TO SPONSOR THE REFUGEE{S}/  
REFUGEE FAMILY LISTED BELOW:

2. REQUEST THAT YOU PROVIDE THE ABOVE INFORMATION TO AN  
APPROPRIATE VOLUNTARY AGENCY {VOLAG} FOR EARLY SPONSOR-  
SHIP ACTION.

3. REQUEST THAT THIS OFFICE BE PROVIDED WITH THE NAME  
OF THE VOLAG DESIGNATED TO ASSIST IN THIS SPONSORSHIP/  
RESETTLEMENT ACTION.

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\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
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\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
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FM DA WASHDC//DAPE-PRO//  
TO CDR FT CHAFFEE AR//SNR CIV COORD//  
CDR FT INDIANTOWN GAP PA//SNR CIV COORD//  
CDR CP PENDLETON CA//SNR CIV COORD//  
CDR EGLIN AFB FL//SNR CIV COORD//  
CINCPACREP GUAM MARIANAS IS//SNR CIV COORD//  
CINCPACREP WAKE IS//SNR CIV COORD//  
CDR NAVBASE SUBIC BAY RP//N-1//  
INFO SECSTATE WASHDC//IATF//

SUBJECT: JRICO REFUGEE LOCATOR MSG NO ... {ARMY}

1. THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL HAS BEEN CHECKED  
AGAINST IATF REFUGEE DATA BASE COMPUTER RECORDS WITHOUT  
SUCCESS:

NAME: ....

RANK: ....

BRANCH OF SERVICE: ...

SEX: ...

FORMER CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE OF

DOB: ...

FOLLOWING USG AGENCY: ....

POB: ...

SPOUSE: ....

OTHER REMARKS: .....

2. IF ABOVEMENTIONED INDIVIDUAL IS PRESENT AT YOUR  
FACILITY OR WHEREABOUTS CAN BE CONFIRMED PLEASE NOTIFY  
JRICO, REFERENCE CASE NO ..., TELEPHONICALLY {AUTOVON:  
227-5190/COMMERCIAL: 202 697-5190} OR BY MESSAGE TO  
EXPEDITE VERIFICATION OF EVACUATION AND STATUS PENDING  
SPONSORSHIP ACTION.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

FM DA WASHDC//DAFE-PRO//  
TO AMEMBASSY BANGKOK//REFUGEE COORD//  
AMEMBASSY KUALA LUMPUR//REFUGEE COORD//  
AMEMBASSY JAKARTA//REFUGEE COORD//  
AMEMBASSY SINGAPORE//REFUGEE COORD//  
AMEMBASSY MANILA//REFUGEE COORD//  
AMEMBASSY TAIPEI//REFUGEE COORD//  
AMEMBASSY SEOUL//REFUGEE COORD//  
AMEMBASSY TOKYO//REFUGEE COORD//  
USCONSULGEN HONG KONG//REFUGEE COORD//  
INFO SECSTATE WASHDC//IATF//

SUBJECT: JRICO REFUGEE LOCATOR MSG NO ... {ARMY}

1. THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL HAS BEEN CHECKED AGAINST IATF REFUGEE DATA BASE COMPUTER RECORDS WITHOUT SUCCESS.

NAME: ....

RANK: ....

BRANCH OF SERVICE: ...

SEX: ...

FORMER CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE OF

DOB: ...

FOLLOWING USG AGENCY: ....

POB: ...

SPOUSE: ....

OTHER REMARKS: .....

2. IF ABOVEMENTIONED INDIVIDUAL IS KNOWN AT YOUR DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR POST OR PRESENT LOCATION CAN BE CONFIRMED IN LOCAL REFUGEE CAMPS OR CENTERS PLEASE NOTIFY JRICO, REFERENCE CASE NO ..., BY MESSAGE TO EXPEDITE VERIFICATION OF EVACUATION AND STATUS FOR PENDING SPONSORSHIP ACTION.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* UNCLASSIFIED \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

Reference  
Number:

JOINT REFUGEE INFORMATION CLEARING OFFICE

- Record of Telephone or Verbal Inquiry -

PERSON CALLING: \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

Office - \_\_\_\_\_

Home - \_\_\_\_\_

[Include military rank, unit or organization, SSAN, etc.]

TYPE OF INQUIRY:

- (1)  Request for information on location of named refugee(s).\*
- (2)  Request for information on sponsorship requirements, assistance or support for refugees and related matters.
- (3)  Offer to sponsor named refugee(s).\*
- (4)  Offer to sponsor refugee(s). [List details of the offer, e.g., family size or number, VOLAG preference, etc.]
- (5)  Offer of assistance to refugee(s). [Indicate the kind of support or aid offered, e.g., housing, clothing, etc.]
- (6)  Other. [Specify the nature of the inquiry under remarks.]

\*[Use reverse side of form to list all pertinent data on refugee(s).]

REMARKS:

CALL RECEIVED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

ACTION COMPLETED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE/TIME: \_\_\_\_\_ [110]

DATE/TIME: \_\_\_\_\_



INFORMATION ON NAMED REFUGEE(S):

	NAME	DOB/AGE	SEX	RELATIONSHIP	ID NUMBER	FAMILY ID	OTHER*
(1)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(2)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(3)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(4)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(5)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(6)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(7)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(8)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(9)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(10)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

[111]

\*[Indicate military or civilian rank; also list below all known information on place of birth, occupation of head of household, last reported location, etc.]

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

## ANNEX F

### Data Processing System

-- Comments --

[The following information has been extracted from "IATF Data Processing System: Summary Document" prepared by Kent T. Anderson, pp. 4-7, 9-12, 14 and 15. For the complete citation on this work see Bibliography, Annex I.]

#### Background

... One of the first actions which had been taken by State Department personnel was a review of the 1956 Hungarian Refugee program files. From this review, they discovered IBM had provided support to that program. A State Department official then contacted IBM Corporate Management to determine if they would again provide assistance.

On May 2, 1975, IBM contacted the Task Force and volunteered to make hardware, software, and services available to the IATF, at no cost to the government. In addition, IBM volunteered the use of a generalized software package which could be used immediately to store and retrieve needed information on refugees. Ordinarily, the lead time to acquire hardware and develop the software needed for such a system would take six to eighteen months. The IATF immediately saw the benefits of an automated system and requested IBM to proceed with implementation.

By May 9, 1975, IBM had implemented an operational IATF data processing system. The system, which included an IBM 370/145 computer totally dedicated to the IATF, was located in the IBM facility at Bethesda, Maryland. IBM upgraded the system in August, 1975, to a 370/158 computer which was installed in the Computer Building at Wheaton, Maryland. In addition to hardware, software, and services, IBM also assisted with the operation of the system for more than one month.

Although the time required to implement the system at Bethesda was phenomenally short, the system was handicapped to some extent due to the late start-up. By the time the IATF assumed control of the system, more than 80,000 refugees had already entered the country.

Nevertheless, the system was a valuable tool and once it became operational, the IATF recognized its potential value in other areas. While the system was needed for tracking and reporting the progress of refugee movement through the program, it was soon expanded to include information about sponsors and the status of refugee clearance checks being performed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

IBM's generalized software package, consisting of three major components (CICS, IQRP, and DMS), became the nucleus of the Data Processing System. However, programmers assigned to the IATF wrote numerous reporting programs to satisfy special information needs as they occurred.

The data processing system established included video display terminals and printers installed at IATF offices at Wheaton, Maryland, and at the Universal North Building in Washington, D.C. Similar hardware was also installed at various locations across the country to support the thirteen Voluntary Agencies (VOLAGS), the Refugee Camps, and [other Federal agencies]...

The video terminals and printers enabled the users to access information in the four basic files and obtain hard copy printouts of both refugee data and related statistics.

In addition to the hardware mentioned above, Remote Job Entry (RJE) card readers and high speed printers (300 lines per minute, LPM) were installed at each of the refugee camps. That equipment was used for transmitting updates to the files and for printing voluminous reports.

... the Computer Center had been operating "around the clock", seven days a week, twenty-four hours a day. The RJE Units and the high speed printers were operational twenty-four hours a day, however, the camps were not allowed to print at night while the files were being updated. The information contained in the files was available to video terminal users from 9:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M., Monday through Saturday and 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. on Sundays. Batch updating of the files occurred nightly during the hours when the files were not available to the video terminal users.

## Data Collection Process

The first data to be collected on the Indochinese refugees occurred at Guam, which was the staging area for transporting refugees to camps in the United States. Although some refugees were received at other staging areas; i.e., Wake, and Subic Bay, the general procedure was to move those people to Guam for processing. No data was captured at any staging area other than Guam.

Since there were no standards and procedures available when the first refugees were processed, the data collected at Guam was not uniform. Essentially, the only useful information captured was:

- 1) Refugee's arrival date at Guam
- 2) Refugee's name
- 3) Age
- 4) Sex
- 5) Date of departure from Guam
- 6) Departure flight number

The Guam file created from this data was never used to any large extent due to its limitations.

Also, the camps collected much more extensive information on each refugee when they arrived from Guam. The data collected at the camps was accomplished using an eleven card computer input form. The Evacuee File created from that data was widely used throughout the program. It contained such information on each refugee as:

- 1) personal and family related data
- 2) education
- 3) language proficiency
- 4) skills
- 5) financial condition
- 6) medical status
- 7) etc.

The data in the Evacuee File was designed to provide current information about each refugee throughout the relocation process. Since a refugee's status could frequently change, i.e., moving from one billet to another, etc., data was collected until the refugee had obtained a sponsor and completed final out processing.

Two other kinds of data were also collected and maintained by the IATF. They were:

- 1) Immigration and Naturalization Service data, and
- 2) Sponsorship data

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) had the responsibility of clearing all refugees accepted for relocation within the United States.

Initially, the INS had intended to assign each refugee an INS Alien Number at the camp. At the same time, they also intended to collect the information needed to initiate the clearance process. However, new legislation was passed by the United States Congress prohibiting refugees from being released without a sponsor. The INS had been operating under the assumption that the clearance process could be completed after the refugee had been relocated. The INS decided to move their operation to Guam in an attempt to initiate the review process at the earliest possible time. The INS did not want the clearance process to impede the release of refugees from the camps. However, several thousand refugees had already passed through Guam before the INS team was established at that location. The new legislation also expanded the number of agencies to be included in the clearance process.

A clearance could only be granted if there were no derogatory comments from any of the agencies involved in the clearance procedure. The INS was faced with a difficult situation since they were required to provide data and collect responses from six agencies for more than 63,000 refugees. An INS clearance was not required for those refugees fourteen years of age or younger, except in the case of the Drug Enforcement Administration, which performed a check on every refugee.

Those agencies involved in the clearance procedures were:

- 1) The Department of Defense (DOD)
- 2) The State Department
- 3) The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
- 4) The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)
- 5) The Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)
- 6) The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

The FBI performed security checks on those refugees over fourteen years of age who had previously been in the United States.

Once the INS had received responses from all the involved agencies, they would update their Central Index File, indicating the refugee was cleared. They would also ensure the clearance was indicated in the refugee's folder which was normally kept at some decentralized location near the refugee. Essentially, the only data in the INS File was the refugee's name, date of birth, country of birth, "A Number", and the code for the INS office conducting the clearance check. The presence of an INS record on the INS File indicated a refugee was cleared. The information in the record was needed primarily to identify the refugee and to serve as a cross reference to other information about the refugee contained in the Evacuee and Sponsor Files.

When the INS procedure had been completed and a refugee was cleared, the INS would send a machine generated card to the IATF DP staff at the Computer Center in Wheaton, Maryland. The staff at the Data Center would then create an INS record for each cleared refugee. There were no INS records on the INS File for refugees who were not cleared.

The last type of data collected and maintained by the IATF related to sponsors and potential sponsors. The Sponsor File originated because most refugees could not be released from the camps without a sponsor. Early in the Refugee Relocation Program, the IATF established a policy that each refugee must have a sponsor to be released unless he fell into an exceptional category, i.e., had friends, money, or other means of ensuring he could immediately become a productive member of a community.

The Task Force took various initiatives throughout the program to obtain sponsors. Early in the program they solicited sponsors through radio and television announcements. When a potential sponsor inquired, the Task Force would collect certain essential information about him, usually by telephone. This information was recorded on a form entitled "Sponsorship Information Format". This data was prepared for input to the computer and became the basis for the Sponsor File. The job of preparing the data for input to the computer became a sizeable task, therefore, the IATF contracted support to accomplish this function from [Systems, Analysis, Instrumentation, Development (SAID), inc.].

The sponsorship follow-up tasks, i.e., obtaining additional information on potential sponsors and matching acceptable sponsors with compatible refugees also required substantial resources. The IATF contracted with thirteen Voluntary Agencies (VOLAGS) to obtain additional assistance in this area.

As an incentive, the VOLAGS were guaranteed \$500.00 for each refugee they could place with an acceptable sponsor.

The search for acceptable sponsors was [continued] ... and whenever a new sponsor was identified, he was added to the Sponsor File.

... One major problem throughout the program was the accuracy and consistency of the data collected. The IATF spent considerable time and effort upgrading some of the data collected initially.

Many problems could have been avoided if every refugee had been assigned a standard INS number as a first step in the processing cycle. The INS number could have served as the refugee's identification number throughout the relocation process. This was particularly true since it had to be maintained for later use in the processing cycle. The Guam I.D. numbers and the camp I.D. numbers assigned were not consistent and therefore not properly maintained. When refugees were moved from one camp to another to be reunited with their families, new identification numbers were assigned. The lack of standardization relative to assignment and use of the identification number resulted in duplication and erroneous information being added to the files early in the program.



ANNEX G

Statistics

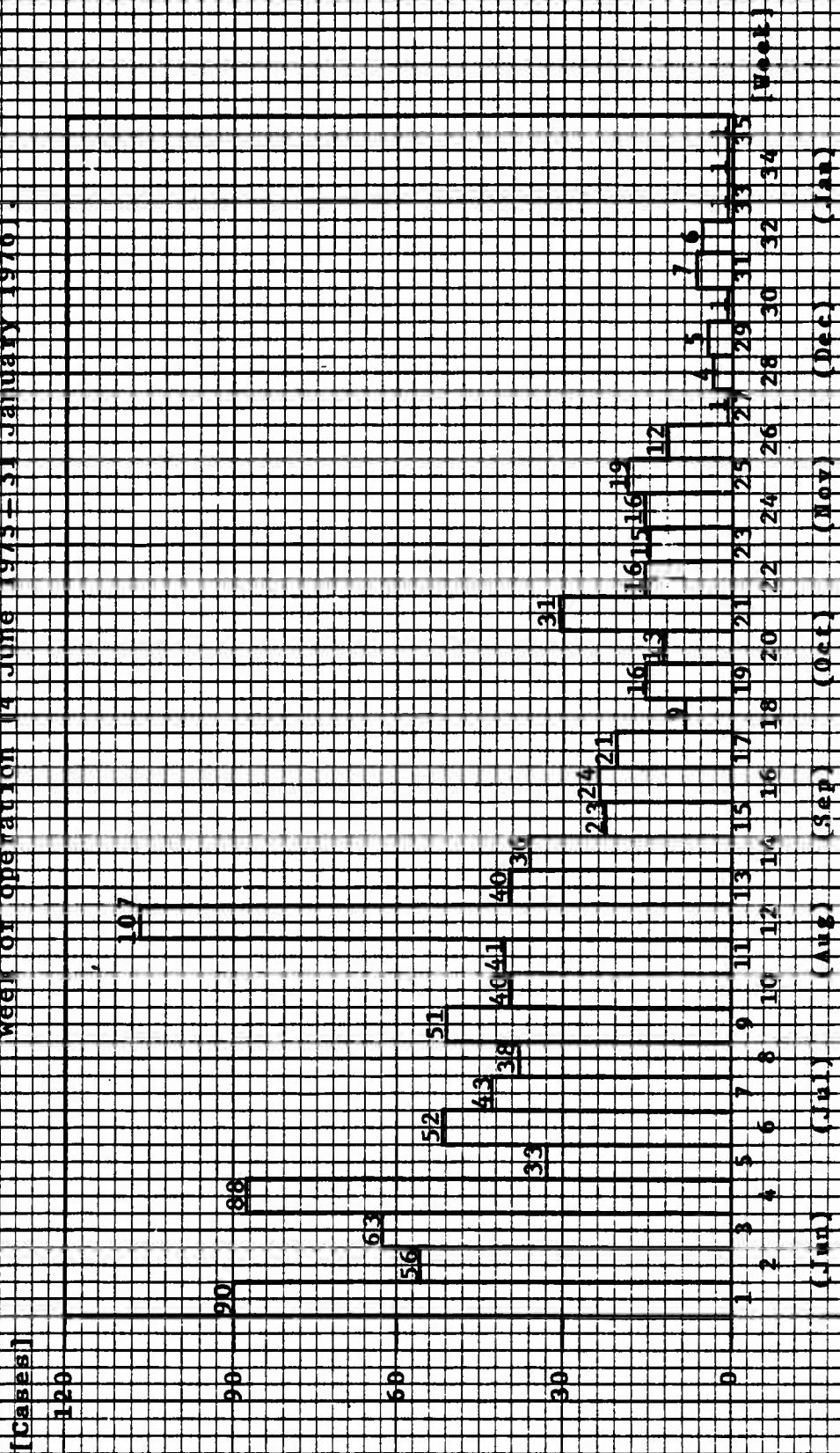
CONTENTS

[Note: The statistical data reflected in the diagrams and tables contained in this section represent only the cases and inquiries received by the Army Element, JRICO. The other Services maintained separate files and used different reporting formats to tabulate their volume of activities.]

Figure 1.	Number of sponsorship/location cases received by week of operation (4 June 1975 - 31 January 1976) . . . . .	119
Figure 2.	Number of refugees or refugee families sought by week of operation (4 June 1975 - 31 January 1976) . . . . .	120
Figure 3.	Number of cases received and refugees sought by military status of inquirer and their relationship . . . . .	121
Figure 4.	Number of cases received and refugees sought by military status and geographical location of inquirer . . . . .	122



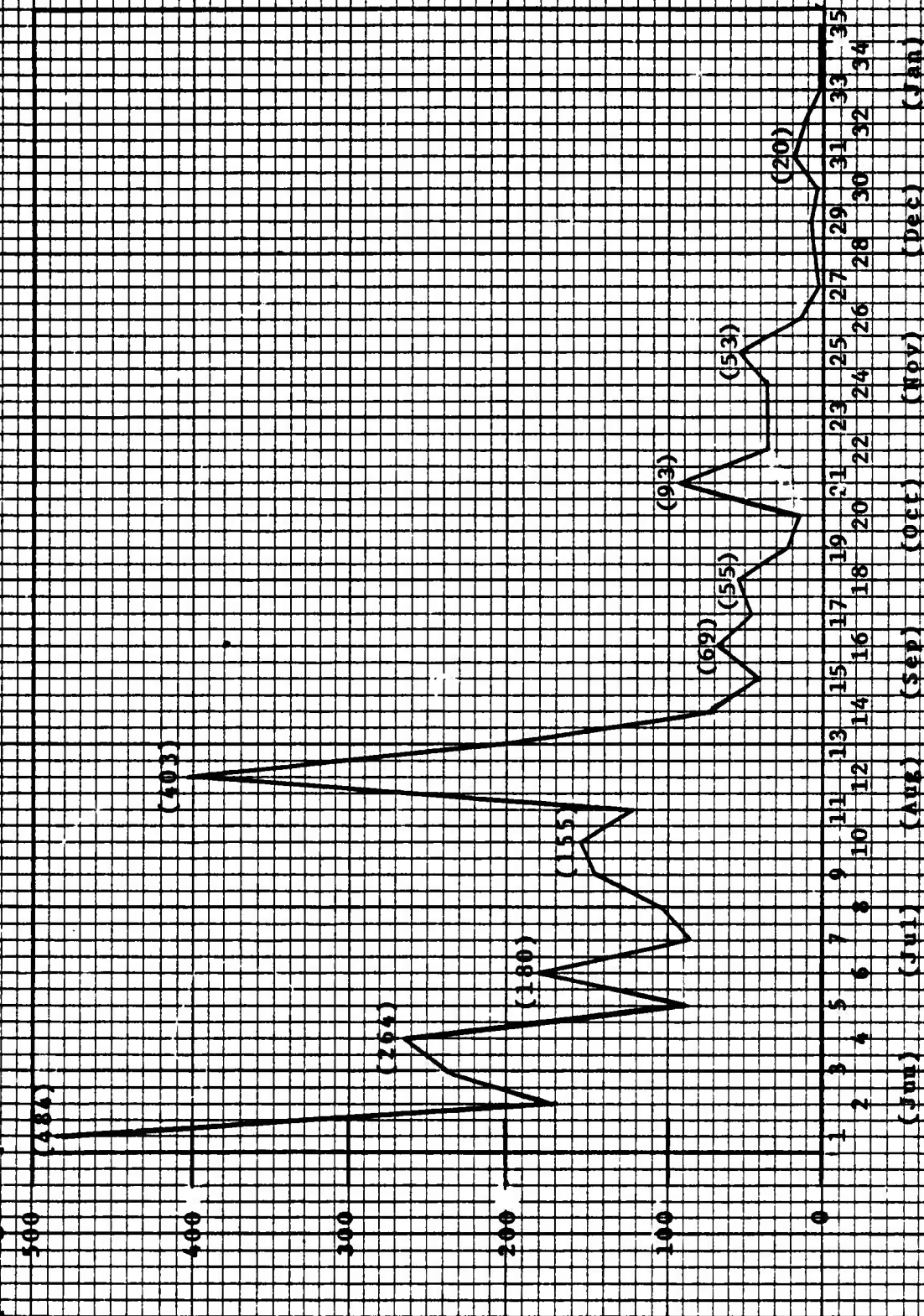
Figure 1. Number of sponsorship/location cases received by week of operation (4 June 1975 - 31 January 1976).



(Jan) (Feb) (Mar) (Apr) (May) (Jun) (Jul) (Aug) (Sep) (Oct) (Nov) (Dec) (Jan)

(Note: Cases reflected represent each individual sponsorship/location inquiry received and processed which may have entailed a search for anywhere between one person, a group of unrelated people, a family of any size and even a number of families or family groupings.)

Figure 2. Number of refugees or refugee families sought by week of operation (4 June 1975 - 31 January 1976).



\* [Refers to individual refugees, refugee heads of household, or refugee family groups.]

Figure 3. Number of cases received and refugees sought by military status of inquirer and their relationship.

[Note: The table below indicates the number of cases received followed by the number of refugees sought in brackets ( ) for each of the categories represented.]

Inquirers' Status	Dependents/ Relatives	All Other Individuals [1]	Cases/Refugees TOTALS
Officers	20 (102)	403 (1,496)	423 (1,598)
Enlisted	53 (277)	119 (556)	172 (833)
Civilians [2]	12 (80)	92 (203)	104 (283)
Unknown/ Others [3]	39 (142)	174 (443)	213 (585)
Totals	124 (601)	788 (2,698)	912 (3,299)

- [1] Includes all refugees specifically sought by name but not reported to be dependents or relatives.
- [2] Department of Defense and Department of the Army civilian employees and other military-related individuals, e.g., defense contractors.
- [3] Inquirers whose military status was not stated or recorded including Reservists, retired and prior service members, etc.

Figure 4. Number of cases received and refugees sought by military status and geographical location of inquirer.

[Note: The table below indicates the number of cases received followed by the number of refugees sought in brackets ( ) for each of the categories represented.]

Inquirers' Status	CONUS Inquirers	Non-CONUS Inquirers [1]	Cases/Refugees TOTALS
Officers	377 (1,333)	46 (265)	423 (1,598)
Enlisted	114 (507)	58 (326)	172 (833)
Civilians [2]	98 (252)	6 (31)	104 (283)
Unknown/ Others [3]	200 (538)	13 (47)	213 (585)
Totals	789 (2,630)	123 (669)	912 (3,299)

[1] Includes location and sponsorship cases involving specifically named refugees received from service members and others located in areas other than CONUS including Japan, Korea, Thailand, the Philippines, Germany, and other countries.

[2] Department of Defense and Department of the Army civilians and other military-related individuals such as defense contractors.

[3] Inquirers whose military status was not stated or determined.

## ANNEX H

### Personnel

The following list contains the names, military biographical data, and positions held by each of the members of the Army Element, JRICO. An accompanying diagram indicates the manning level of the Army Element together with the dates of the tours of duty performed by officer and enlisted personnel. Those individuals who served were:

- COL Sabe M. Kennedy, CA. USAR Control Group (Mob Des). Coordinator, JRICO, and Chief, Army Element, JRICO. [PMOS: 8104; assigned as Assistant Deputy Director, Operations Directorate, ODCSOPS, HQDA.]
- LTC Philip D. Coleman, CA. 352d Civil Affairs Command. Plans Officer, Army Element, JRICO. [PMOS: 2162; assigned as Public Affairs Officer, 352d Civil Affairs Command.]
- LTC Martin E. Pierce, MI. USAR Control Group (Mob Des). Plans Officer, Army Element, JRICO. [PMOS: 9300; assigned as Intelligence Officer to the Foreign Science and Technology Center.]
- MAJ William Stockton, Jr., MI. USAR Control Group (Mob Des). Plans Officer, Army Element, JRICO. [PMOS: 9300; assigned as Psychological Operations Staff Officer, Operations Directorate, ODCSOPS, HQDA.]
- MAJ Peggy E. Ready, AG. USAR Control Group (Mob Des). Plans Officer, Army Element, JRICO. [PMOS: 2260; assigned as Personnel Staff Officer, Office of the Director of the Women's Army Corps, ODCSPER, HQDA.]
- CPT William L. Yarborough, IN. USAR Control Group (Reinf). Plans Officer, Army Element, JRICO. [PMOS: 1542.]
- CPT Robert A. Silano, IN. USAR Control Group (Mob Des). Plans Officer, Army Element, JRICO. [PMOS: 9305; assigned as Psychological Operations Staff Officer, Operations Directorate, ODCSOPS, HQDA.]

SP5 William A. Still, USAR. 352d Civil Affairs Command.  
Administrative Assistant, Army Element, JRICO.

SP5 Dennis Partain, RA. HQ Student Company/DASAP, Suit-  
land Station, Maryland. Administrative Assistant,  
Army Element, JRICO. [On 114 days TDY to JRICO and  
permanently assigned to the Personnel Actions and  
Records Directorate, U.S. Army Military Personnel  
Center.]

SP4 Leigh A. MacKerchar, USAR. 300th Civil Affairs Group.  
Administrative Assistant, Army Element, JRICO.

SP4 Linda F. McLean, RA. HQ Company WAC, Fort Myer.  
Administrative Assistant, Army Element, JRICO.  
[On 100 days TDY to JRICO and permanently assigned to  
the Personnel Information Systems Directorate, U.S.  
Army Military Personnel Center.]



JRICO (Army Element) Staffing:

[4 June 1975 - 31 January 1976]

COL Kennedy [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX] [XX] [XX] [XX] [XX] [XX]  
 (12 Jun - 31 Aug) (21-27 Sep) (19-25 Oct) (16-22 Nov) (14-20 Dec) (11-17 Jan)

LTC Coleman [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX]  
 (9 Jun - 16 Aug)

LTC Pierce [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX]  
 (11 Jun - 2 Nov)

MAJ Stockton [XXX]  
 (5 Jun - 30 Jan)

MAJ Ready [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX] [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX]<sup>3</sup>  
 (16 Jun - 1 Sep) (16 Nov - 31 Jan)

CPT Yarborough [XXX] X X X X X X X X X X X X  
 (23 Jun - 14 Nov)

CPT Silano [XXX]  
 (4 Jun - 29 Jan)

SP5 Still [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX]  
 (30 Jun - 28 Aug)

SP5 Partain<sup>1</sup> [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX]  
 (4 Jun - 25 Sep)

SP4 MacKerchar<sup>2</sup> [XXX]  
 (4 Jun - 31 Jan)

SP4 McLean<sup>1</sup> [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX]  
 (23 Oct - 30 Jan)

- Notes: (1) Active duty enlisted support personnel on loan from MILPERCEN for approximately 120 days each.  
 (2) Active duty service member separated on 14 July and assigned to JRICO as member of the Army Reserve effective 15 July.  
 (3) Duty with JRICO broken by assignment with Interagency Task Force for Indochina (IATF).  
 (4) One day ADT performed on 17 and 24 November; 1, 8, 15, 22 and 29 December; and 5, 12, 19, and 26 January.

ANNEX I

Bibliography

Anderson, Kent T. "IATF Data Processing System: Summary Document." Washington, D.C.: Interagency Task Force for Indochina, December 22, 1975. [51 p.]

[In addition to the "Summary Document" seventeen packages of supporting information covering the data collection process, program software, computer operations, and computer system hardware and software are attached to this report prepared by the IATF computer facility which operated at Wheaton, Maryland. Of particular interest are the critiques of the use made of the system by each of the refugee resettlement centers and the recommendations for future data processing systems utilized to support refugee management.]

Brady, J. P. "Interagency Task Force for the Relocation of Indo-Chinese Evacuees: Terminal Users Guide." Gaithersburg, Maryland: International Business Machines Corporation, Federal Systems Division, August 15, 1975. [61 p.]

[A manual in layman's terms for those not familiar with data processing for use with the records contained in the computerized IATF files.]

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[Background and policy analysis of Indochina evacuation and immigration legislation with an annotated bibliography of hearings, reports, and Congressional documents on the subject prepared by the Education and Public Welfare Division of the Congressional Research Service.]

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[This report with a preface by the Subcommittee Chairman, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, contains remarks that are in part highly critical of initial civilian planning of the refugee resettlement activities while commenting favorably on the role of the Services in support of the effort. It presents only one of the many views to be found in reports produced during the hearings on the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975.]

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---

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---

. "Operation NEW ARRIVALS: Phase III - The Phasedown, 29 June 1975 - 19 September 1975." Eglin Air Force Base, Florida: Headquarters, 3201st Air Base Group, Office of History, October 10, 1975. [233 p. including 13 annexes with photographs and diagrams.]

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. "Operation NEW ARRIVALS: Fort Indiantown Gap, 20 May 1975 - 25 November 1975." Volume 2, Section 1. Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Headquarters, 46th Support Group, n.d. [approximately 250 p. including 4 annexes.]

---

. "Operation NEW ARRIVALS: Fort Indiantown Gap, 20 May 1975 - 25 November 1975." Volume 2, Section 2. Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Headquarters, 46th Support Group, n.d. [approximately 130 p. including 19 annexes.]

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[Operations BABYLIFT, NEW LIFE and NEW ARRIVALS.]

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---

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---

. "Report to Congress: June 15, 1975." Washington, D.C.: Department of State, June 18, 1975. [66 p.]

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U.S. General Accounting Office. "U.S. Provides Safe Haven for Indochinese Refugees: Department of State and other agencies." Report to Congress by the Comptroller General of the United States. Washington, D.C.: General Accounting Office, June 16, 1975. [59 p.]

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[Established guidelines for Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) activities in transporting refugees and the format for Voluntary Agency (VOLAG) contractual agreements for resettlement of evacuees are contained in these standard operating procedures for refugee programs.]

U.S. Small Business Administration. "SBA Indochinese Refugee Assistance Project." Report prepared for the U.S. Small Business Administration by Tran Kiem Luu. Washington, D.C.: September 8, 1975. [133 p.]

[Provides technical and management assistance to Indochinese refugees and makes recommendations for development of a program of assistance under sections 7(i) and 7(j) of the Small Business Act, as amended.]

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\*U.S. Department of the Army. Headquarters, Task Force NEW ARRIVALS, Fort Chaffee. "After Action Report (Interim): 28 April 75 - 20 December 75." 5 Volumes. Fort Chaffee, Arkansas: Task Force NEW ARRIVALS, n.d.

[This preliminary report is divided into five volumes as follows: (I) General; (II) Phase I - Preparation and Establishment Phase (29 April - 20 May 1975); (III) Phase II - Establishment of a Throughput Phase (20 May - 28 June 1975); (IV) Phase III - Sustaining Phase (28 June - 1 November 1975); and (V) Phase IV - Termination and Restoration (1 November - 20 December 1975).]

\*[Addendum.]

\*U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. HEW Task Force for Indochina Refugees. "Report to Congress: March 15, 1976." Washington, D.C.: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, March 15, 1976. [129 p.]

[Contains an updated version of post-resettlement feedback on refugees including second wave report data on the number of sponsored evacuees in the labor force and the number employed with income levels, households receiving various kinds of Federal support, etc., based on a study of 1424 refugee families containing 7500 Indochinese living in the U.S.]

\*[Addendum.]

ANNEX J

Distribution

- (2) Office of the Secretary of Defense,  
ATTN: OASD(ISA/IEA)
- (1) Office of the Secretary of the Army,  
ATTN: OASA(M&RA)
- (1) HQDA, ATTN: DACS-ZD
- (1) HQDA, ATTN: DAPE-ZA
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