



CARL M. MEASELL
District Superintendent

CENTRAL PACIFIC DISTRICT

THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE

1190 LINCOLN AVENUE, SUITE 2 • SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA 95125 • AREA CODE 408 - 295-5080

April 28, 1975

Dr. L. L. King
Box C
Nyack, New York 10960

Dear Dr. King:

Following is the procedure of operation set up by the Central Pacific District in handling the Vietnamese refugees.

1. The District office will serve as the operational center. Telephone (408) 295-5080 during office hours, 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. After office hours telephone Mrs. Gennie Kelley at (408) 294-9289.
2. Reverend Keith Kayser will coordinate operations in the District. His telephone number is (707) 762-7017. Dr. Bob Greene and Reverend Spencer Sutherland will also be working with the program. The Travises will also be available to assist.
3. The Cathedral at the Crossroads will serve as a receiving depot for incoming refugees. Their five buses will provide transportation.
4. Homes may be needed to temporarily house families. Cathedral families can care for 100 persons. Other District churches in the Bay Area have made housing available for refugees. Notify the District office of families in your church that would be willing to temporarily house Vietnamese refugees.
5. Sponsors will be needed for longer-term care until refugee families have become self-sufficient in the United States. LTC Louis Dechert can give complete details on this procedure. Telephone (707) 869-0225.
6. Funds will be needed to meet many needs. Contributions may be mailed to the District office.

We stand ready to be of any assistance possible.

Cordially in Christ,

Gennie Kelley
Secretary to Mr. Measell

k

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA • NEVADA • UTAH • HAWAII

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FOREIGN DEPARTMENT 2

MAY 1 1975

FILE

714-433-4125

714-433-1339

Keith Kayser
LTC Louis H. Dechert



CARL W. MEASER
District Superintendent
APR 11

DE. L. K. RINE
Box
New York 10060

arrived 4:30 morning PM
get ready to go
called Thompson
Presented with report
from meeting of his district
and meeting
for Xmas or 1 PC
presented to me at 10:00 AM
at 11:00 AM
after I had had
meeting - you got 4 people
checked on subject's letters
started on a letter to them
Gave Johnson - 3rd in command
4th in command - Ruffin
Loring - 1st in command
Reginald had had a
with a 2nd in command
to be - 1st in command
on his

Best Dr. Kine:
Following is the procedure of operation set up by the Central
Pacific District in handling the Vietnamese refugees.

11 A.M. 3rd District
and 6:00 AM
forwarded him the

also 2:50 AM with 2nd in command
2nd in command

by 11 PM all 2nd in command
arrived at airport

4:25 AM left
meeting

654

Bo.

Thompson - 1st in command
in 1st in command
place there

Mr. T. Rine
1st in command
1st in command

1st in command
1st in command
1st in command

1st in command
1st in command
1st in command

1st in command
1st in command
1st in command

Abrahamson
419 756 8244

We stand ready to be of any assistance possible.
6. Funds will be needed to meet many needs. Contributions
may be mailed to the District office.
Details on this procedure. Telephone (707) 869-6225.
Refugee families have become self-sufficient in the
United States. LTC Louis Decker can give complete
5. Sponsors will be needed for longer-term care until
temporarily house Vietnamese refugees.
of families in your church that would be willing to
District churches in the Bay Area have made
Catholic families can care for 100 persons.
Homes may be needed to temporarily house Vietnamese refugees.

Secretary to Dr. Russell

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA • NEVADA • UTAH • HAWAII

JUN 3 1975

FILE _____ June 2, 1975
4:15 p.m.

LLK
Nathan Bailey, President
Divisional Vice Presidents
H. R. Cowles, Editor, The Alliance Witness
District Superintendents
Dial Alliance Missions
Camp Processing Centers

The OPERATION HEARTBEAT ministries of The Christian and Missionary Alliance continue locating and ministering to members of The C&MA National Church of Viet Nam (TIN LANH) at four U. S. processing centers. In addition, Alliance churches and workers in the Montreal area have begun attempting to locate Tin Lanh refugees in that area.

Rev. Keith Kayser and Dr. Bob Greene are ministering at Camp Pendleton, California. Three hundred sixty-two of our Tin Lanh have been located at Pendleton since May 3. Two hundred seventy were sponsored by HEARTBEAT and over one-half have departed. The Spirit-directed response of our Pacific districts welcomed these brethren and an additional 20 sponsors await new Christian refugee arrivals! Just this week 27 new believers followed the Lord in Christian baptism at Camp Pendleton -- fruit of the ministry of the Vietnamese pastors who have brought scores to the Lord there in three weeks. As the refugee pastors depart this week, Rev. Pham xuan Hien will remain as the refugee camp Protestant Chaplain employed by the U. S. Government for the duration of Camp Pendleton refugee operations. He will be assisted by Rev. Pham van Nam, sponsored by the El Cajon Alliance Church.

At Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, Rev. Richard Drummond reports an average of six conversions per day. Rev. Nguyen anh Pai, released earlier from Camp Pendleton, has been employed as Protestant Chaplain by the U. S. Government. Four hundred fifty Tin Lanh refugees have been located among the 28,000 at Chaffee. The C&MA refugees at Chaffee represent 103 family groups requiring sponsors. Twenty-seven family groups have thus far been sponsored.

At Eglin AFB, Florida, George and Harriet Irwin and daughter Marilyn have located 104 Tin Lanh refugees (18 family groups). Thirteen sponsors are still required. Rev. Roy Josephsen has been ministering as Protestant Chaplain at Eglin. Over one hundred conversions have been reported. A young student pastor who barely escaped, successfully, Danang, Nhatrang, Cam Ranh, Saigon and Bung Tau -- Mr. Hong -- was a recent arrival and is assisting in the Eglin ministry.

Jack and Evelyn Revelle left Camp Pendleton May 24 and began ministry at Indiantown Gap on May 28. They were assisted by Rev. Charles Long until May 31. Over ninety C&MA refugees have been located. Two sponsors have been obtained -- one from the Western Pennsylvania District arrived before the first refugees! Twenty more sponsors are presently required.

In Montreal, former Viet Nam missionaries, John and Esther Fitzstevens, have conducted HEARTBEAT ministries in addition to moving to a new Canadian pastorate from Florida. Eleven Cambodians have been contacted (two were Christians and one accepted the Lord at Pastor Fitzstevens' services at the Fairview Church on June 1) -- the first Cambodian refugees reached in North America.

Colonel Dechert, North America Coordinator, praises the Lord for the Spirit's direction of churches, individuals and hearts. All the HEART-BEAT workers ask that our North American churches join in thanksgiving and pray that the remaining sponsors will be quickly located. Two hundred more sponsors may be required before all of the Tin Lanh refugees are sponsored since many single surviving family members are now appearing. Additionally, let us pray that the Lord will provide Christian sponsors for the increasing numbers of new believers. The Lord is even now creating the Vietnamese specialized ministry for North America. Let us act to carry out His intentions.

LD/dc

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FOREIGN DEPARTMENT 1

JUN 3 1975

FILE



The Christian and Missionary Alliance

NYACK, NEW YORK 10960 • CABLE ADDRESS "PAROUSIA" • PHONE (914) 353-0750

June 3, 1975

TO ALL DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS

Dear Brethren:

The time to establish churches for the Vietnamese refugees is imminent. In a conference with Colonel Dechert, our national coordinator of this program, the following procedure was set up:

- (1) The national coordinator shall advise the Division of North American Ministries when there is need for a church.
- (2) The division office shall contact the district superintendent and advise him of the pastor who has been assigned to the project.
- (3) The district superintendent and his committee shall locate a house or apartment for the pastor and his family. They shall also arrange for the use of a local Alliance church for the services of the Vietnamese church.
- (4) The Director of Specialized Ministries shall visit the area and meet with the local group to explain the organization and the financial commitment of the Division of North American Ministries toward the establishment of the church.
- (5) The Division of North American Ministries shall provide a minimum monthly salary of \$500 per month plus a housing allowance of up to \$200 per month. The salary will be negotiated by the division in accordance with the size of the pastor's family.
- (6) The pastor shall appoint upon his arrival a secretary-treasurer and a deacon and an elder if possible from among the members. Those who are Tin Lanh members in good standing will be considered charter members of the new church forming. New believers will be prepared by proper instruction for baptism and church membership.

The Vietnamese churches in North America will be administered under Specialized Ministries, but the extent of this project will require

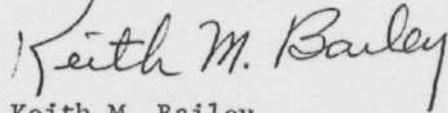
To all District Superintendents

2.

June 3, 1975

much help from the district level. As many as ten churches could be started in the next six months. Please make this a special matter of prayer.

Yours in Christ,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Keith M. Bailey". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

Keith M. Bailey

Vice President/North American Ministries

KMB:dc

Dr L. L. King

Retired { 1. Ms Le Van Thai } + SS
2. Ms. Phan Van Hieu }

Cac MacSu dang hau viec Chua

hoac du hoc tai Hoa Ky
Teacher in college & Pastor
not TEE (Support)
or missionary

? 3. Ms Nguyen Van Nhung

1. Ms Vo Ngoc Thien An

4. Ms. Nguyen Liem An no responsibility

2. Ms. Nguyen Chau Chanh

5. TD Phan Tran Binh ? responsibility

3. Ms Nguyen Xuan Duc

6. TDS Doan Trung Chanh ? scholarship?

4. Ms. Truong Phan Hi

66 MS Van Dai support until employed (MCC)

5. Ms. Nguyen Thanh Liem

7. Ms. Tran Dao. C.C. responsibility
good for ministerial church.

6. Ms. Nguyen Hau Luong

8. Ms. Nguyen Van Do WRC? possibly CCM

7. Ms. Le Vinh Thach

88 MS Nguyen Hoa Dai Chap. Ind. T.C.

9. Ms. Nguyen Van Hai District studies
TEE work in W.M. officially so Baptist

10. Ms. Nguyen Nam Hai Interested Film

11. Ms. Phan Xuan Hien Chap. Chaplain Camp Pendleton

Support needed 12. Ms. Hai Dong Hien needs English language study

Support needed 13. TDS Dang Ngoc Hong needs English language study

Support 14. TDS Truong Thanh Khoet scholarship should be offered in missions

Support needed 15. Ms. Nguyen Linh 10 children could be Chaplain at Eglin

Support 16. TD Nguyen Xuan Mai mother in chapel, scholarship needed (28 yrs)

Support 17. TD Nguyen Van May (27-28 yrs) scholarship needed (single)

Support 18. Ms. Phan Van Nam To France (boys)

28. Ms. Nguyen Anh Tai Chap. at chapel
Ms. Phan Minh Tan Postnote support

Support 19. TDS Nguyen Xuan Nam English scholarship

29. Ms. Luong Bao Thai to New Zealand
with mother & group

Support 20. Ms. Nguyen Huu Ninh (boys) English

30. TD Dang Thi Thanh Chap. - children - school
teacher - could teach in ministerial college

Support + employment 21. Ms. Nguyen Van Phan (40-45 yrs) English needed
from member

31. Ms. Nguyen Thi FEBC - Pastor
318 NS Vo Thanh Thoi - needs support

(22) Ms. Le Hoang Phu

32. Ms. Nguyen Quang Thuan; Korea

23. Ms. Le Dinh Phuoc would like to

33. TD Nguyen Xuan Tin in France
was in gospel school - Vaux

24. Ms. Tran Xuan Quang Missions Dept.
good English, Eastern ministerial Board

34. Ms. Truong Van Tot - in France

25. Ms. Truong Van Sang Postnote, English

35. Ms. Nguyen Huu Tuoi (Chaplain) Postnote
358 TDS Nguyen Tai Truc - needs scholarship

26. TDS Nguyen Xuan Son on scholarship
not in a support

36. TD Nguyen Van Van B.A. Bible & Bible

Retired? 27. Ms. Nguyen Thien Sy SS

37. TD Ha Minh Vinh Recommended
by church & some for scholarship
needs support - not minister
could be Postnote Pastor



SOUTH PACIFIC DISTRICT

The Christian and Missionary AllianceDISTRICT HEADQUARTERS: 614 S. EUCLID ST., FULLERTON, CALIF. 92632 - TEL. 526-5555
OPERATION VIETNAM HEARTBEATREV. WARREN J. THOMPSON
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT

Date

International Rescue Committee
Mr. Halleck Rose
Camp Pendleton Branch
California

Gentlemen:

The Christian and Missionary Alliance office at Camp Pendleton has investigated the sponsor named below and has found the sponsor to be both capable and willing to accept full financial responsibility for the refugees they are assigned. The Christian and Missionary Alliance will assume financial responsibility for these refugees if it becomes necessary.

The sponsor is:

name
address

phone

who is sponsoring:

name Alien #
of dependents

Sincerely,

Rev. Keith Kayser
Representative,
Christian and Missionary Alliance

May 30, 1975

OPERATION VIETNAM HEARTBEAT

REFUGEE DEPARTURES FROM CAMP PENDLETON AND DESTINATIONS

	<u>Refugee family head</u>	<u>Number in family</u>	<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>District</u>
1.	Tranh Hoang Hoang	1	Canada	Canada
2.	Nguyen van My	9	"	"
3.	Le Nghia Linh	5	"	"
4.	Mr. Le van Thai Mr. & Mrs. Sy & family Mrs. Chanh and family	24	"	"
5.	Vo thi Thu Van	7	Mr. Marion Steelman Fort Jones, Calif. 96032 Berean Church (Indep.) 916-468-2474	Central Pacific (C & MA)
6.	Truong Cong Tri	2	Mr. Robert C. Reece Little Lake Baptist Church 12003 Summer Norwalk, CA 90650 863-8031	South Pacific (Southern Baptist)
7.	Rev. Nguyen Huu Tuoi	9	Rev. H. T. Hohnson A. B. Simpson Memorial 4190 Mustang St. San Diego, CA 92111 714-278-4974	South Pacific (C & MA)
8.	Nguyen van Ban	9	Hawthorne Alliance Church 12711 Menlo Hawthorne, CA 90250 213-644-2323	South Pacific (C & MA)
9.	Huynh Quang Thoai	1	Mr. and Mrs. Harry Patton Hawthorne Alliance Church 22325 S. Main #161 Carson, CA 90745	South Pacific (C & MA)
10.	Nguyen thi ngoc Lan	4	Mr. Gordon Dodds Pasadena Alliance 9551 E. Olive St. Temple City, CA 91780	South Pacific (C & MA)
11.	Pham Quang Sang	6	William G. Horn San Clemente Presbyterian Ch. 202 W. San Antonio San Clemente, CA 92672 492-6151	South Pacific (Presbyterian)

STATISTICAL REPORT
OPERATION VIETNAM HEARTBEAT
CAMP PENDLETON

	<u>May 24</u>	<u>May 30</u>
a. Cumulative number of CMA refugees identified.	362	362
b. Number of CMA refugees still in camp (Sponsored by CMA - departures of those selecting other sponsors not recorded.)	270	109
c. Number of family groups still in camp.	49	27
d. Current sponsor status (No. of item c who have been sponsored and are awaiting departure.)	46	27
e. Cumulative numbers of general refugees population assisted as VOLAG	0	0

~~Overseas Origin of Vietnamese Refugees processed through Camp Pendleton~~
Press Briefing, Camp Pendleton, May 30, 1975

Guam	16,475
Wake	7,000
Clark A.F.B.	3,300
Subic Bay, P.I.	650
Thailand	600
Hickham A.F.B., Ha.	45

Refugee Departures Continued

	<u>Refugee family head</u>	<u>Number in family</u>	<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>District</u>
12.	Do van Thuc	6	Mrs. Betty Kimble North Clairemont United Methodist 4345 Governor Dr. San Diego, CA 92122	South Pacific (United Methodist)
13.	Tran Quang Hung Tran Quang Khang	4 3	Mr. Walter L. Pearson First Baptist Church 1601 Placita Malaga Tucson, Ariz. 85704 294-3418	South Pacific (Baptist)
14.	Pham Quang Tam	4	Mr. & Mrs. Roger Osborn King Road Alliance Ch. 1914 Patricia Lane Ashland, Ohio 44805 419-289-3001	Central District (C & MA)

TOTALS: 17 families
94 individuals



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MAY 29 1975

FILE

The Christian and Missionary Alliance

NYACK, NEW YORK 10960 • CABLE ADDRESS "PAROUSIA" • PHONE (914) 353-0750

OPERATION VIETNAM HEARTBEAT

May 25, 1975
Guerneville, CA

MEMO FOR:

Field Office Directors
Camp Pendleton, CA
Fort Chaffee, AR
Eglin AFB, FL
Indiantown Gap, PA

INFORMATION FOR:

Dr. Nathan Bailey, President
Dr. K. M. Bailey, Vice President
Dr. B. S. King, Vice President
Dr. L. L. King, Vice President
Rev. G. M. Cathey, Vice President
Dr. R. W. Battles, Secretary
Rev. H. R. Cowles, Alliance Witness
Superintendents, North America

SUBJECT: Weekly Updated Information

1. CUMULATIVE REPORT THROUGH MAY 24.	PDL	CHAF	EGL	IG
a. Cumulative number of CMA personnel identified	362	407	42	0 = 811
b. Number of CMA personnel still in camp(Sponsored by CMA - departures of those selecting other sponsors not recorded)	270	405	35	= 710
c. Number of family groups still in camp	49	118	10	= 177
d. Current sponsor status(Nr. of item c who have been sponsored and are awaiting departure)	46	0	349	
e. Cumulative numbers of general refugee population assisted as VOLAG	0	370	0	

See other words, we are presently short 128 sponsors. JH

2. EVANGELISTIC RESULTS THROUGH MAY 24.

a. Camp Pendleton: Daily meetings in eight separate camps. Pastor Hien, refugee pastor from TIN LANH has been hired by US Government to be the Protestant chaplain until camp closes. Pastor

on May 28 28 was baptized at Pendleton

has been sponsored by the Neighborhood Church, Petaluma, California, Central Pacific District. Pastor Nam, another refugee pastor, has been conducting discipline classes for converts. He will be supported by Headquarters and continue this ministry, after his release from Camp Pendleton, in conjunction with Pastor Hien. In addition, Pastor Tot has been conducting evangelistic and prayer services. Scores have believed on the Lord under these ministries.

b. Fort Chaffee: Reverend Drummond has continued his support of the overall spiritual ministry in addition to his duties to Operation Vietnam Heartbeat. Pastor Tai, released from Camp Pendleton, will arrive on May 24, under US Government support, to be the chaplain, the same status as Pastor Hien at Pendleton. This will relieve Reverend Drummond of the near overwhelming load of responsibilities. An average of seven refugees per day have come to the Lord under his program. Thirty-five responded to Reverend Drummond's message of May 17th.

c. Eglin AFB: Reverend Josephson was hired by the US Government as Protestant chaplain. Over 100 conversions have been reported.

d. Indiantown Gap: Vietnamese refugees will begin arriving on May 28th, five hundred per day. Reverend and Mrs. Jack Revelle will direct Operation Vietnam Heartbeat activities at this base. Pastor Tot has been called to conduct the spiritual ministry under Headquarters support until the Indiantown center is closed.

e. Sponsors: The CMA is raising sponsors for TIN LANH personnel from Vietnam. Provision must be made for these individuals as a first priority. However, CMA and other evangelical sponsors are needed for the hundreds of new Christians. Please pray and work for this great need to be met.

3. OPERATIONS AND PERSONNEL.

a. Operations. A coordination memo was mailed on May 23rd. It contains simplified and broad policies and procedures for sponsorship. In a later paragraph of this present memo I have included information of the latest US Government guidance. This guidance in no way changes the sponsorship procedures in the memo of 21 May. We can be in no difficulty with the government just so long as we recruit CMA sponsors for CMA refugees and process them accordingly. We will be in difficulty if and when we undertake to recruit general sponsors for the general refugee population. The government guidance does present some interesting considerations which Alliance pastors might be able to consider in discharging their sponsorship recruitment responsibilities as assigned in the 21 May memo. During this week (ending May 24) refugees began to leave Pendleton. Chaffee apparently closed down to make new rules (again!). The input of refugees into Eglin has been stopped and the information is that it will be phased out, Indiantown Gap taking the east coast shipments, 10,000 capacity.

b. Personnel. Reverend and Mrs. Revelle are presently enroute to take charge of the Indiantown Gap field office. Reverend Keith Kayser and Dr. Bob Greene are now assigned to Pendleton, Mr. Kayser in charge. Mrs. Franklin (Amy) West, wife of the Escondido, California, church has been obtained to manage office administration and sponsorship activities which were formerly performed by Evelyn Revelle at Pendleton. Reverend Richard Drummond remains at Chaffee, assisted in operations by a Wycliffe missionary, Phil Young, and in administration by Miss Dawn Deets. Reverend George Irwin and Harriet are both working at Eglin.

c. Canada. There has been no change in the Canadian refusal to allow Vietnamese refugees to enter from the US resettlement centers. From the US centers only Vietnamese who have blood relatives in Canada are allowed to enter Canada. In the case of these refugees they are taken out of the US centers by Canadian charter air, flown to Montreal, processed over a two or three day period, then held in the Montreal area awaiting jobs and homes. They are to undergo no US processing. Thus it is unlikely that you will identify any of them as TIN LANH. However, in the event that you do so call Reverend Melvin P. Sylvester, Eastern and Central Canadian DS at 416-639-3933 or 3934, as quickly as possible, relaying the names to him. These churchmen can then be met when they arrive in Montreal.

There is a new twist in Canadian operations which may have some impact on the CMA objective of assisting every member of TIN LANH who arrives as a refugee. Canada is now flying refugees directly to Montreal from Guan and Hong Kong. There may be some TIN LANH in these flights. The opening of a field office in Montreal has been suggested. However, until the situation there becomes clearer the decision as to whether to initiate office operations there will be deferred. Specifically, two questions must be answered: first, how many days are the refugees held in the Montreal area?; and, what is the Canadian government policy on sponsors, to include payment of transportation charges for movement of the refugee family from Montreal to the sponsor's location.

It appears that there will be about 3,000 refugees brought to Montreal from overseas areas. There was a Vietnamese community of approximately 1,500 already in the Montreal area. This suggests that consideration might well be given to the eventual establishment of a Vietnamese specialized ministry in that area.

4. US GOVERNMENT GUIDANCE (For Information Only).

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

b. "Sponsorship Requirements. A sponsor, in conjunction with appropriate VOLAG (See my explanation, below.LTD), 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;
- (6) Once employment is obtained, the sponsor will assist the refugee to locate permanent housing, acquire minimal furniture and arrange for utilities."

c. "Travel. The refugee may travel at his own expense, the expense of his sponsor, or government expense. 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."

DISCUSSION: A VOLAG is a "Voluntary Agency." Certain voluntary agencies entered into US Government contracts to recruit sponsors, verify the sponsors' capabilities, and match sponsors to refugee family groups. Several religious organizations are recognized VOLAGS in the present program, e.g., US Catholic Conference, Church World Service. A VOLAG must be nonsectarian in its operations and agree to accept its share of the overall refugee population to resettle. This was, and is still obviously outside the scope of CMA participation - participation which directly reflects the burden that God gave us in this instance, not a burden that we assumed due to any type of contractual obligations. All field offices are cautioned to remain strictly within the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 6 of the 21 May memo. Doing so will insure that we remain within the guidance of the US Government quoted above.

5. PROJECTION. Beginning on or about 26 May new shipments of refugees should start arriving at Camp Pendleton - groups as large as 350 to 500 per day. As discussed, 500 per day will begin arriving at Indiantown Gap on 28 May. Chaffee might again start receiving near 1 June. Over 800 TIN LANH have been identified at Guam, 18 more at Hong Kong. There are probably a few in the small craft groups which were rescued near Singapore. I expect sponsorship responses to overwhelm us beginning about 28 May as our people are fully informed of the need and how to respond. I will be at Indiantown Gap, 26-28 May, and then intend to go to Washington, D. C. in regards to the reported federal monies available to assist the refugees. It is unlikely that we will be able to obtain any of the funds (\$500 per refugee finally resettled) which the contractor VOLAGS are to receive. This might be a topic which I will discuss with the International Rescue Committee (IRC), depending upon what I learn in Washington. Thank you, everyone, for proving to our beloved Vietnamese brethren that "faithful is He who calls you (1 Thes 5:24). . . I will never desert you, nor will I ever forsake you(Heb 13:5)"

Louis T. DeChert
LOUIS T. DECHERT

Coordinator, North America

DAILY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS

29	April	813
30	April	2309
1	May	4200
2	May	2037
3	May	2204
4	May	2465
5	May	2623
6	May	2606
7	May	2960
8	May	3116
9	May	377
10	May	180
11	May	0
12	May	0
13	May	148
14	May	0
15	May	0
16	May	1
17	May	0
18	May	0
19	May	0
20	May	0
21	May	198
22	May	0
23	May	0
24	May	180
25	May	0
26	May	177
27	May	0
28	May	255
29	May	100
30	May	131

DEPARTURES

29	April	406
30	April	918
1	May	712
2	May	1884
3	May	609
4	May	826
5	May	555
6	May	557
7	May	268
8	May	192
9	May	175
10	May	109
11	May	33
12	May	60
13	May	129
14	May	104
15	May	244
16	May	11
17	May	20
18	May	41
19	May	40
20	May	198
21	May	71
22	May	129
23	May	123
24	May	183
25	May	244
26	May	256
27	May	382
28	May	527
29	May	410
30	May	570

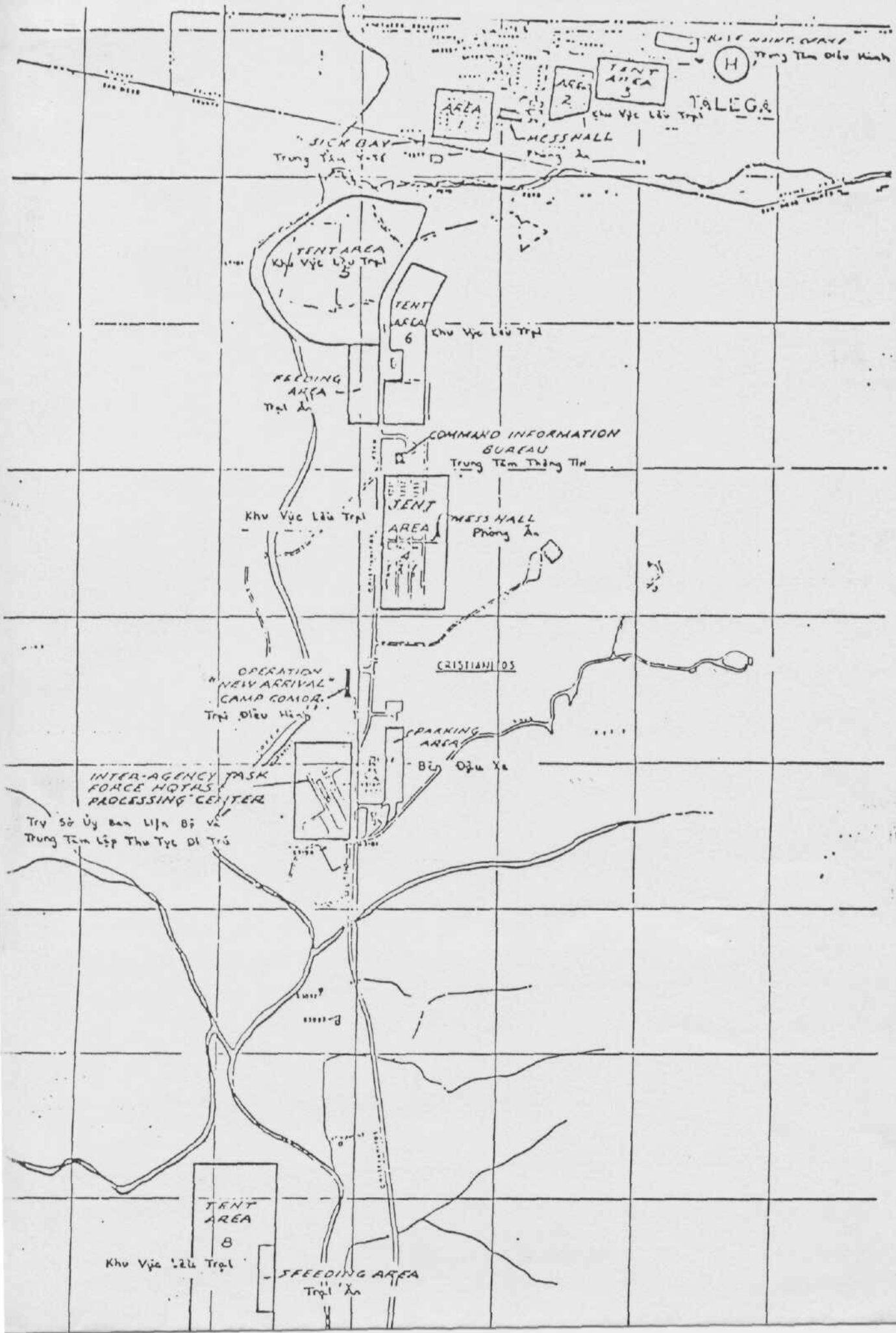
CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA

The world's largest amphibious training base is situated in North San Diego County, on what was once a Spanish land grant called, "The Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores". Bounded by San Clemente on the north and Oceanside on the south, the base has a 17 mile coastline and extends inland 12 miles to the Santa Margarita mountains.

Home of the famed 1st Marine Division, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton has the responsibility to provide training facilities, housing, and logistical support for Fleet Marine Forces and other units assigned to the base. Major commands include the 4th Marine Division Headquarters, Headquarters I Marine Amphibious Force, Naval Regional Medical Center, Naval Dental Clinic. Many other activities are located on the base and utilize its facilities.

General Information:

Area:	194 sq. miles or 125,000 acres
Population:	27,292 Marines 3,380 Civilian employees 7,945 Military dependents
On-base schools:	4 Elementary
Utilities:	11 sewage treatment plants 120 miles of water mains 231 miles of power transmission lines
Roads:	500 miles
Buildings:	4,330
Airfield:	Auxillary; 6,000 ft runway
Medical:	600-bed Naval Regional Medical Center and dispensaries in each area



INDOCHINA MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE
ACT OF 1975

MAY 20, 1975.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. RODINO, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 6755]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6755) to enable the United States to render assistance to, or in behalf of, certain migrants and refugees, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

That this Act may be cited as "The Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975".

Sec. 2. (a) Subject to the provisions of subsection (b) there are hereby authorized to be appropriated, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, \$455,000,000 for the performance of functions set forth in the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 121), as amended, with respect to aliens who have fled from Cambodia or Vietnam, such sums to remain available in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of this section.

(b) None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act shall be available for the performance of functions after June 30, 1976, other than for carrying out the provisions of clauses (3), (4), (5), and (6) of section 2(b) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended. None of such funds shall be available for obligation for any purpose after September 30, 1977.

Sec. 3. In carrying out functions utilizing the funds made available under this Act, the term "refugee" as defined in section 2(b)(3) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, shall be deemed to include aliens who (A) because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion, fled from Cambodia or Vietnam; (B) cannot return there because of fear

of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion; and (C) are in urgent need of assistance for the essentials of life.

SEC. 4. (a) The President shall consult with and keep the Committees on the Judiciary, Appropriations, and International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Foreign Relations, Appropriations, and Judiciary of the Senate fully and currently informed of the use of funds and the exercise of functions authorized in this Act.

(b) Not more than thirty days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall transmit to such Committees a report describing fully and completely the status of refugees from Cambodia and South Vietnam. Such report shall set forth, in addition—

(1) a plan for the resettlement of those refugees remaining in receiving or staging centers;

(2) the number of refugees who have indicated an interest in returning to their homeland or being resettled in a third country, together with (A) a description of the plan for their return or resettlement and the steps taken to carry out such return or resettlement, and (B) any initiatives that have been made with respect to the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees of the United Nations; and

(3) a full and complete description of the steps the President has taken to retrieve and deposit in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts all amounts previously authorized and appropriated for assistance to South Vietnam and Cambodia but not expended for such purpose, exclusive of the \$98,000,000 of Indochina Postwar Reconstruction funds allocated to the Department of State for movement and maintenance of refugees prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) Supplementary reports setting forth recent information with respect to each of the items referred to in this section shall be transmitted not more than ninety days after the date of transmittal of the report referred to in subsection (b) of this section and not later than the end of each ninety-day period thereafter. Such reports shall continue until September 30, 1977, and a final report shall be submitted no later than December 31, 1977.

And the Senate agree to the same.

PETER W. RODINO,
PAUL SARBANES,
ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN,
CHRISTOPHER J. DODD,
MARTY RUSSO,
HAMILTON FISH, JR.,
WILLIAM S. COHEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN SPARKMAN,
MIKE MANSFIELD,
FRANK CHURCH,
CLIFFORD P. CASE,
J. JAVITS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill H.R. 6755, "The Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975", submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Committee of Conference recommends that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill with an amendment which is a substitute for both the text of the House bill and the Senate amendment thereto.

Except for clarifying, clerical, and necessary conforming changes, the differences between the two Houses and the adjustment made in the committee of conference are noted below.

FUND AUTHORIZATION

The House bill authorized "such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed \$507 million" for the performance of functions set forth in the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, with respect to aliens who have fled from Cambodia or Vietnam.

The Senate amendment authorized the appropriation of \$405 million for the fiscal year 1975 for the same purpose.

The House receded with an amendment which would authorize \$455 million without fiscal year limitations.

RETRIEVAL OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FUNDS

The Senate amendment directed the President to make every effort to retrieve all amounts previously authorized and appropriated for assistance to South Vietnam and Cambodia, excluding \$98 million in economic assistance funds previously allocated to the Department of State for the movement and maintenance of refugees. All funds retrieved were to be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The House bill did not contain a comparable provision.

The Senate receded.

The managers on the part of the Senate receded only because the House Members stressed that the Senate provision would have subjected the conference report to a point of order in the House. Although they have deleted the mandatory language, the conferees have required under Section 4, the reporting requirement of the conference agree-

ment, that periodic reports be submitted by the President concerning the status of his efforts to retrieve these funds.

RETURN TRANSPORTATION FOR REFUGEES

The Senate amendment contained a provision directing the President to take a survey of the refugees from South Vietnam and Cambodia to determine which were desirous of returning to their homeland. The provision also included a specific authorization for use of funds made available under the bill for payment of the return transportation cost for those desiring to return home.

The House bill did not contain a comparable provision.

The Senate receded.

The managers on the part of both the House and the Senate agree that sufficient authority exists under existing law for return transportation of refugees and that the funds made available under this bill will be available for that purpose. Therefore, they consider that specific authorization in the bill is not necessary. The conferees on the part of both Houses understand from Executive Branch officials that a number of efforts are made during the processing of refugees throughout staging areas and the reception centers to insure that they are aware that they may return to their homeland if they so choose and that funds are available for the cost of their return transportation. The conferees fully expect that every effort will continue to be made to communicate this message to the refugees. The conferees also agreed to inclusion of language in the reporting requirement in Section 4 which provides for submission of full and complete information relative to matters concerning the return of refugees to their homeland.

REPORTS

The House bill contained a provision which required the President to keep the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate currently informed of the use of funds and the exercise of functions authorized in the bill.

The Senate amendment contained a requirement that, not less than thirty days after the date of enactment of the bill, the President shall transmit to the Committees on Foreign Relations, Judiciary, and Appropriations of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report describing fully and completely the status of refugees from Cambodia and South Vietnam and his plans for their resettlement, including certain specific information.

Reports setting forth certain supplementary information would be required not less than each ninety days following transmittal of the initial report, the supplemental reports to continue until September 30, 1977.

The conferees have agreed to a provision incorporating language from both the House and the Senate provisions. The conferees believe that the reports called for under the conference agreements will insure that Congress has available to it current and periodic reports concern-

ing the status of the refugee program, as well as future plans. The conferees have included language requiring specific information on the return of refugees to their homeland and on the retrieval of foreign aid funds from the pipeline, subjects which were covered in provisions deleted from the conference report.

PETER W. RODINO,
PAUL SARBANES,
ELIZABETH HOLTZMAN,
CHRISTOPHER J. DODD,
MATTY RUSSO,
HAMILTON FISH, Jr.,
WILLIAM S. COHEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

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MIKE MANSFIELD,
FRANK CHURCH,
CLIFFORD P. CASE,
J. JAVITS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

○

2. MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1962

(76 Stat. 121)

AN ACT To enable the United States to participate in the assistance rendered to certain migrants and refugees

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962".

SEC. 2. (a) The President is hereby authorized to continue membership for the United States in the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration in accordance with its constitution approved in Venice, Italy, on October 19, 1953. For the purpose of assisting in the movement of refugees and migrants and to enhance the economic progress of the developing countries by providing for a coordinated supply of selected manpower, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary from time to time for the payment by the United States of its contributions to the Committee and all necessary salaries and expenses incident to United States participation in the Committee.

(b) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary from time to time—

(1) for contributions to the activities of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for assistance to refugees under his mandate or in behalf of whom he is exercising his good offices;

(2) for assistance to or in behalf of refugees designated by the President (by class, group, or designation of their respective countries of origin or areas of residence) when the President determines that such assistance will contribute to the defense, or to the security, or to the foreign policy interests of the United States;

(3) for assistance to or in behalf of refugees in the United States whenever the President shall determine that such assistance would be in the interest of the United States: *Provided*, That the term "refugees" as herein used means aliens who (A) because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion, fled from a nation or area of the Western Hemisphere; (B) cannot return thereto because of fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion; and (C) are in urgent need of assistance for the essentials of life;

(4) for assistance to State or local public agencies providing services for substantial numbers of individuals who meet the requirements of subparagraph (3) (other than clause (C) thereof) for (A) health services and educational services to such individuals, and (B) special training for employment and services related thereto;

(5) for transportation to, and resettlement in, other areas of the United States of individuals who meet the requirements of subparagraph (3) (other than clause (C) thereof) and who, having regard for their income and other resources, need assistance in obtaining such services; and

(6) for establishment and maintenance of projects for employment of refresher professional training of individuals who meet the requirements of subparagraph (3) (other than clause (C) thereof) and, who, having regard for their income and resources, need such employment or need assistance in obtaining such retraining.

(c) Whenever the President determines it to be important to the national interest, not exceeding \$10,000,000 in any fiscal year of the funds made available for use under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be transferred to, and consolidated with, funds made available for this Act in order to meet unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs.

(d) The President shall keep the appropriate committees of Congress currently informed of the use of funds and the exercise of functions authorized in this Act.

(e) Unexpended balances of funds made available under authority of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and allocated or transferred for the purposes of sections 405(a), 405(c), 405(d) and 451(c) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, are hereby authorized to be continued available for the purposes of this section and may be consolidated with appropriations authorized by this section. Funds appropriated for the purposes of this section shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 3. (a) In carrying out the purpose of this Act, the President is authorized—

(1) to make loans, advances, and grants to, make and perform agreements and contracts with, or enter into other transactions with, any individual, corporation, or other body of persons, government or government agency, whether within or without the United States, and international and inter-governmental organizations;

(2) to accept and use money, funds, property, and services of any kind made available by gift, devise, bequest, grant, or otherwise for such purposes.

(b) Whenever the President determines it to be in furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the functions authorized under this Act may be performed without regard to such provisions of law (other than the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 7)), as amended, regulating the making, performance, amendment, or modification of contracts and the expenditure of funds of the United States Government as the President may specify.

SEC. 4. (a)(1) The President is authorized to designate the head of any department or agency of the United States Government, or any official thereof who is required to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to perform any functions conferred upon the President by this Act. If the President shall so specify, any individual so designated under this subsection is authorized to redelegate to any of his subordinates any functions authorized to be performed by him under this subsection, except the function of exercising the waiver authority specified in section 3(b) of this Act.

(2) Section 104(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1104(b)), is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following: "He shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

(b) The President may allocate or transfer to any agency of the United States Government any part of any funds available for carrying out the purposes of this Act. Such funds shall be available for obligation and expenditure for the purposes for which authorized in accordance with authority granted in this Act or under authority governing the activities of the agencies of the United States Government to which such funds are allocated or transferred. Funds allocated or transferred pursuant to this subsection to any such agency may be established in separate appropriation accounts on the books of the Treasury.

SEC. 5. (a) Funds made available for the purposes of this Act shall be available for—

(1) compensation, allowances, and travel of personnel, including Foreign Service personnel whose services are utilized primarily for the purpose of this Act, and without regard to the provisions of any other law, for printing and binding, and for expenditures outside the United States for the procurement of supplies and services and for other administrative and operating purposes (other than compensation of personnel) without regard to such laws and regulations governing the obligation and expenditure of Government funds as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act;

(2) employment or assignment of Foreign Service Reserve officers for the duration of operations under this Act;

(3) exchange of funds without regard to section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 513), and loss by exchanges;

(4) expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), not otherwise provided for;

(5) expenses authorized by the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 890-892), as amended; and

(6) all other expenses determined by the President to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(b) Except as may be expressly provided to the contrary in this Act, all determinations, authorizations, regulations, orders, contracts, agreements and other actions issued, undertaken, or entered into under authority of any provision of law repealed by this Act shall continue in full force and effect until modified, revoked, or superseded under the authority of this Act.

SEC. 6. Subsections (a), (c) and (d) of section 405 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, subsection (c) of section 451 of the said Act, and the last sentence of section 2(a) of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 504), are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. Until the enactment of legislation appropriating funds for activities under this Act, such activities may be conducted with funds made available under section 451(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

Approved June 28, 1962.

HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD
ENGLISH LANGUAGE SURVEY

5,298 HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD ON RECORD

2,762 RESPONDED TO ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY SURVEY

2,048 SPEAK ENGLISH

435 DON'T SPEAK ENGLISH

REFUGEE OCCUPATIONAL LISTING

I. Of the 19,248 Vietnam Refugee records on file 10,285 contained blanks for occupation. Of the 8,963 records filled in a partial listing has been accumulated.

II. Here is a list of some of the prominent professions:

Attorney - 6	Reporters - 19
Assistant Professors - 11	Senator - 1
Dentists - 10	Students - 3,363
Doctors - 107	Supervisor Hospital - 3
Executive - 3	Teachers - 223
Ex-Governor - 1	Veterinarians - 4
Hospital Administration - 3	
Journalists - 11	
Judges - 2	
Lawyers - 18	
Librarians - 11	
Magistrate - 1	
Minister - 20	
Music Teacher - 6	
Pharmacists - 90	
Police Officer - 57	
Priests - 4	
Prime Minister - 1	
Professors - 72	

SCIENTIFIC SAMPLE OF POPULATION

<u>AGE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
1-15	5452	38%
16-25	3267	23%
26-35	2454	17%
36-45	1624	11%
46-55	798	6%
56-65	456	3%
over 65	217	2%
1-25	8719	61%
26-65	<u>5332</u>	37%
	14,668	

RELIGIONS

9193 RESPONDED

5053 BUDDHIST

2901 CATHOLIC

551 PROTESTANT

688 OTHER

VAI ĐIỀU CHỈ DẪN
CHO NHỮNG NGƯỜI BẠN VIỆT NAM MỚI ĐẾN
HOA-KY

1. LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Nước Mỹ là một nước giàu mạnh nhất thế giới. Số di người Mỹ đã đạt được sự cường thịnh là vì những yếu tố khác nhau về địa lý, tài nguyên, nhân chủng... Nhưng có hai yếu tố có lẽ quan trọng nhất là sự ưa làm việc và sự thẳng thắn, thật thà của họ.

Người Bạn Việt Nam đã đến đây từ một môi trường có nhiều khác biệt và trong một hoàn cảnh cũng đặc biệt. Nhưng thiết tưởng vì rằng người Mỹ, người Việt-nam cũng là người, đều có bản chất tốt, hiếu khách, quảng đại; nên người Việt có thể rất dễ dàng thích ứng với lối sống mới, môi trường mới.

Những điều chỉ dẫn dưới đây, tuy không đầy đủ, nhưng có dụng ý giúp cho những người bạn Việt Nam mới đến Hoa kỳ một ít hiểu biết cần thiết để có thể hoà mình một cách dễ chịu vào cộng đồng mới ở Mỹ; Nhứt là để những tín hữu Tin Lành, khi đến ở chung với những người bao trợ mới, sẽ có một cuộc đời mới tốt đẹp.

2. NƠI VỀ SỰ SIÊNG NANG VÀ SỰ THẮNG THẦN, THẬT THÀ

Bạn hãy nhớ rằng ở Mỹ, ai cũng làm việc. Mọi người tuy theo khả năng mình, có thể đi làm việc ở ngoài để kiếm tiền. Và ở nhà, ai cũng làm việc: ai cũng dọn dẹp, sắp đặt ngăn nắp sạch sẽ, lau chùi. Hãy tập ngay cho con cái bạn sự ưa làm việc này, ngay từ lúc chúng còn nhỏ.

Một điều quan trọng nữa là ở Mỹ, đúng có vi phạm luật pháp. Dưới đây, sẽ có thêm một số chi tiết cần thiết, nhưng điều bạn cần nhớ là dù trong hoàn cảnh nào, bạn cũng cần tôn trọng luật lệ, vì lý do đơn giản là nếu bạn phạm pháp, thì sẽ gặp rất nhiều rắc rối, khó khăn, hình phạt nặng nề cho bản thân bạn và tiếng xấu cho đồng bào của bạn.

3. NHỮNG ĐIỀU CHỈ DẪN THỰC TẾ

a. Hay học và nói tiếng Anh.

b. Hay nhớ và ghi địa chỉ, và số điện thoại của nơi bạn ở, tên người bao trợ nếu bạn ở cùng. Dạy con cái bạn nhớ ghi tên, địa chỉ và số điện thoại ấy.

c. Các từ ngữ tiếng Anh thông dụng nên học và dùng là:

PLEASE : Nhờ, xin một việc gì
THANK YOU : Cảm ơn

EXCUSE ME hay I AM SORRY : Xin lỗi
MAY I : Tôi có thể...

d. Học cách dùng tiền tệ ở Mỹ:

I DOLLAR : 100 xu
I QUARTER : 25 "
I HALF DOLLAR : 50 xu
I DIME : 10 xu
I NICKEL : 5 xu
I PENNY : 1 xu

e. Cách học đo lường mới:

I YARD : 0m9... : 36 inches (1m: 40 inches)
I INCH : 0m24.
I POUND : 0kg453 : 16 ounces (OZ)

f. Một vài khác biệt về cách viết chữ và số:

Người Mỹ viết số một như sau: 1

Người Mỹ viết số bảy như sau: 7

(Không có gạch ngang)

Người Mỹ viết chữ I hoa như sau: J

-	J	-	: 8
-	F	-	: 7
-	G	-	: 6
-	Q	-	: 2
-	T	-	: 7

g. Mua đồ:

(1) Ở Mỹ, không có sự trả giá, Giá tiền mỗi món hàng đều có ghi. Ngoài trừ thực phẩm, lúc mua bất cứ thứ gì, cũng phải trả thuế 6%.

(2) ĐIỀU QUAN TRỌNG: Khi bạn đi mua hàng ở các siêu thị hay bất cứ ở hàng nào, thì hãy nhớ rằng nước này, thỉnh thoảng có một vài người, nhất là trẻ con, hay phạm cái tội ăn cắp hàng, tiếng Anh gọi là SHOP LIFTING. Điều này là một điều hết sức tệ hại. Ở các siêu thị này, người ta hoặc cử một số người giám thị để theo dõi khách hàng, hoặc dùng máy móc điện tử để kiểm soát. Vì thế, dù chung quanh người khách hàng có chất như núi, nhưng mỗi cử động của người khách hàng ấy đều được theo dõi kỹ. Ở Mỹ, luật trừng phạt rất nặng nề nạn trộm cắp, dù là cắp vặt. Ai ăn cắp một món hàng có thể bị tù và sau đó, không thể xin được việc làm nào cả, vì người ta sẽ xét tư pháp lý lịch của người xin việc.

h. Cần trọng khi trên đường:

(1) Nếu bạn lái xe (Sau khi đã thi lấy bằng lái xe), hãy triệt để tôn trọng luật đi đường; tốc độ ghi trên các xe lộ hay các con đường trong thành phố; các dấu hiệu STOP phải được triệt để tôn trọng.

(2) Dạy cho con cái bạn khi qua đường phải cẩn thận

tôn trọng các dấu hiệu WALK, DON'T WALK, nếu có.

i. Hãy học những thói quen tốt khi đi nhà thờ, đi học, đi làm việc.

Cần ghi nhớ là bạn luôn luôn PHẢI ĐỪNG GIỎ khi hẹn với ai, cũng NHƯ KHI ĐI LÀM VIỆC.

Nếu bạn xin đi làm việc, thì nên nhớ sẵn sàng trả lời những câu hỏi sau đây:

WHAT KIND OF WORK HAVE YOU DONE?

(Bạn đã làm việc hay nghề gì?)

HOW LONG DID YOU WORK?

(Bạn đã làm việc, nghề ấy trong bao nhiêu lâu?)

HOW LONG HAVE YOU STUDIED ENGLISH?

(Bạn đã học tiếng Anh bao nhiêu lâu?)

4. Ở NHÀ

a. Mặc dầu có nhiều khác biệt giữa phong tục Mỹ và Việt-Nam, nhưng sự giao tế giữa mỗi người cần được tế nhị, lễ độ, không thô lỗ, cộc-cằn. Dưới đây là một vài điều thực tế:

-Bắt tay, chúc mừng thành thật.

-Đưa đồ cho người khác một tay thôi, không cần dùng cả hai tay nếu không cần thiết.

-Nhuông chỗ các bà bước vào hay ra cửa trước đàn ông; đàn ông mang các hộp, đồ nặng.

-Các bà đi ngang hàng với chồng không cần phải đi đằng sau

-Khi người khác tặng bạn vật gì, nên mở ra ngay và cảm tạ.

b. Đối với người sponsor, hãy thành thật, thẳng thắn. Nói một là một, hai là hai. Lúc sống chung, có thể gặp phiền toái, nhưng hãy nói rõ ra những điều khúc mắc không nên dấu giếm, và hãy có dung hoà quan điểm của nhau.

- Nên thông cảm, đặt những thói quen, tục lệ ngay từ lúc đầu.

- Không nên la to.

- Bạn và sponsor đều cố gắng tránh làm phiền người khác, làm mất mặt người khác.

-Nên học thói quen về sự giao tế giữa đàn ông và đàn bà.

-sponsor có thể hỏi bạn:

WILL THE CHILDREN WANT TO SLEEP IN THE ROOM WITH THE PARENTS?

(Trẻ con có muốn ngủ chung cùng phòng với cha mẹ không?)

DO THEY HAVE TOOTH BRUSHES?

(Chúng có bàn chải đánh răng không?) ..v.v.v..

c. Nhắc lại, mỗi người trong nhà ngăn nắp, sạch sẽ,
ĐỪNG XA RÁC.

d. Trong các bữa ăn:

- Hãy đến đúng giờ
- Hãy tôn trọng thói quen của gia đình sponsor
- Chờ cho mỗi người đều lấy thức ăn vào đĩa, rồi hãy ăn.
- Nên nhìn bà chủ nhà làm gì rồi bắt chước.
- Tập dùng nĩa và dao
- Các đĩa thức ăn được chuyển chung quanh bàn. Nhờ chỉ, lấy vừa ăn, đừng lấy quá nhiều rồi để thừa trong đĩa mình. Nếu thiếu thì có thể lấy thêm, ví dụ PLEASE, PASS THE BREAD.
- Thông thường, mọi người giúp dọn dẹp bàn ăn, cả trẻ con nữa.
- Người sponsor có thể hỏi WHAT KIND OF FOOD DO YOU LIKE (Bạn thích ăn món gì), thì hãy tùy tiện mà trả lời, không nên đòi hỏi nhưng món ăn đắt tiền quá.

e. Làm quen và giữ sạch sẽ phòng tắm và vệ sinh:

- Phòng tắm có hai thứ: tắm bông sen (SHOWER), và bồn tắm (BATHTUB). Nếu dùng bồn tắm (rất tốn nước), nhớ lau chùi gọn bàn dính ở thành bồn sau khi tắm xong, NHỚ ĐỪNG BAO GIỜ MỨC NƯỚC ĐÓI LÊN ĐẦU LAM NGAY SÀN PHÒNG TẮM.
- Chỉ dùng giấy vệ sinh, không được bỏ vật gì khác vào cầu tiêu.
- Dẫn trẻ con xô nước cầu tiêu mỗi khi dùng. TRẺ CON ĐỪNG ĐÉ CHÂN TRÊN BÀN NGỒI.
- Chùi sạch sẽ bồn rửa mặt sau mỗi khi dùng

f. Dạy trẻ dùng tiểu hay đại tiện trên cỏ, trong bụi, mà phải vào cầu tiêu.

- Dạy trẻ dùng số mớ vào các vật trạng trí.
- Dạy trẻ dùng lấy đồ chơi không phải của mình mà đem về nhà.

g. Cách dùng thuốc ở Mỹ:

- Không được phép dùng trụ sinh nếu không có toa của Bác sĩ
- Người sponsor cần được biết các thói quen "cạo-giỏ" Việt Nam.
- Bạn nhớ là các chi phí đi khám Bác sĩ, chi phí chữa răng ở Mỹ rất cao. Cần hỏi ý kiến sponsor.

5. TÓM TẮT

Trên đây chỉ là một ít điều chỉ dẫn tổng quát để cho các bạn chưa từng đến Hoa Kỳ làm quen với nếp sống mới. Tuy theo mỗi địa phương, bạn có thể học thêm những tập tục tốt đẹp khác.

Vì là những người mới đến, bạn hãy chăm màn học những thói quen tốt của người chung quanh, cố gắng hoà mình vào cộng đồng mỗi một cách cởi mở thành thật.

Chúc Bạn được hạnh phúc cùng với những người bạn Mỹ mới, và được bình an trong tay Chúa./-

VIETNAMESE LANGUAGE GUIDE

Some 27,000,000 people speak Vietnamese as their first language. The great majority of them live in Viet-Nam. Others are in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, France, and New Caledonia.

Vietnamese was first written in Chinese characters, then in the late thirteenth century, in a modified form called *chữ nôm*. In the early 1600's, Portuguese and Italian Jesuit missionaries devised a system of writing Vietnamese with the Latin alphabet. Chinese characters and *chữ nôm* continued in use through the early part of this century but were officially replaced in 1920 by Latin script. This is called *quốc ngữ* and consists of 12 vowel and 27 consonant forms.

The simple vowels are: a, e, i, o, u, and y. Modifications of these vowels add six more to the alphabet. The modifications are indicated by diacritical marks, like this: â, ê, ô, ô', u'. These diacritical marks are part of the letter and have nothing to do with word accent or tone quality.

The vowels are pronounced:

- a—"ah" (long) as in pod
- ă—"ah" (short) as in pot
- â—"uh" as in but
- e—"aa" as in pat
- ê—"eh" as in pet
- i/y—"ee" as in Pete
- o—"aw" as in law
- ô—"owe" as in low
- ô'—"uh" as in bud
- u—"oo" as in coo
- u'—"u" as in "ugh"

Of the consonants, only the "d" has two forms. "D" with a line or bar drawn through it (Đ or đ) is pronounced like the English "d." The one without a line or bar is pronounced like our "z" in the north, and like a "y" in central and southern Viet-Nam. The president's name, properly written, has both "d's"—Ngô đình Diêm. The first is pronounced like our "d"; the second like a "z" or a "y" depending on which part of the country the speaker comes from.

Speaking Vietnamese

There is considerable difference between the way Vietnamese is spoken in various parts of the country. If you learn the southern accent, you may be able to understand people from the north but not necessarily those

from central Viet-Nam. Vietnamese in the central provinces of Thanh Hoa and Nghe An have an accent that even their fellow countrymen from other districts find difficult to understand. Hue, too, has its own geographically limited but highly specialized accent.

The sounds of many Vietnamese letters and letter combinations are familiar to English speaking people but a few others are quite difficult to learn, especially the initial "ng" and the vowel "u." To learn to make the "ng" sound, repeat our word "sing" several times, gradually dropping first the "s" and then the "si." To learn to pronounce the Vietnamese "u," say "you" and then broaden the lips as though about to smile, but without moving the position of the tongue.

An advantage of Vietnamese is that once you have learned the sound indicated by a given combination of letters, you know it wherever it appears.

Words beginning with "t" and "th" are pronounced alike except that there is an aspirated (or h) sound after the "t" in the "th." The same is true of words spelled with an initial "c" or "k" as compared with the aspirated "ch" or "kh." The importance of knowing how to make this small but tricky distinction is plain when you understand how greatly it changes the meaning of a word. *Tam* means three; *tham*, greedy. *Cam* is orange; *kham*, to suffer.

An "s" and "x" are both pronounced like the "s" in "soap" in northern dialect. But with a southern accent the "s" becomes "sh" as in "shot."

"Nh" is pronounced like the "ny" in "banyan."

Tones Change Meaning

Vietnamese is a monosyllabic language. Each syllable expresses a distinct idea and therefore is a word in itself. Often two or more syllables are joined to form new words, as in place names like Sai-gon and Ha-noi.

Vietnamese is also tonal. In other words, the tone or level of your voice changes the meaning of a word. The word *ma*, for instance, has many different meanings depending on how you say it, and symbols are used to show the differences.

Word	Symbol	Tone	Meaning
ma	none	level or middle	ghost; to rub
má	ˊ	high	mother; cheek
mà	ˋ	low	but; that; which
mã	ˋ	waving or rising	clever; tomb

mã	interrupted	house; appearance
ma	heavy	rice seedling

The northern dialect has these six tones. The southern combines the waving and interrupted tones by pronouncing them in the same way and thus has only five tones. With one exception, tone symbols are placed above the principal vowel of the syllable. The heavy symbol (.) is placed under the principal vowel.

Here's how to use the different tones when talking:

Level tone is a monotone in the middle of the normal speaking range.

The high or high-rising tone starts above level tone and rises sharply.

The low-falling tone starts off in fairly low voice and falls rather slowly to the bottom of the normal range.

The waving or mid-rising tone starts at about level tone, dips very slightly, and then rises slowly.

The interrupted, or high-broken tone starts a bit above normal range, dips a little and then rises abruptly. During the rise the throat is constricted to cause a light, brief interruption of sound.

The heavy or low-dipped tone starts below the middle of the normal speaking range and very abruptly falls. At this point an additional sound is produced by forcing air through the almost closed vocal cords.

Learn by Listening

You can't learn a foreign language, especially a tonal one like Vietnamese, from books alone. You learn it by listening to the way people around you talk and by speaking it yourself. Get a Vietnamese friend or someone else who knows the language well to give you lessons. Getting a good working command of Vietnamese is not easy, but the effort will reward you with a sense of accomplishment and a new feeling of confidence. Too, your ability to speak their language will win the respect of the Vietnamese people with whom you are associated.

USEFUL PHRASES

The word "you" varies in Vietnamese depending on the speaker and the person spoken to. The form used throughout this language guide is *ong*, but it means "you" only when addressing a man. Depending on the person you are addressing, you should replace *ong* with one of the following forms:

married woman	bà
---------------	----

unmarried girl	cô
child (either boy or girl);	
girl friend; wife	em
close male friend;	
male servant	anh
female servant	chị

Greetings and Courtesy Phrases

Hello; Goodbye;

Good morning;

Good afternoon;

Goodnight.

How are you?

I'm fine.

I'm glad to meet you.

Please come in and sit

down.

Thank you.

Don't mention it;

It's nothing at all.

Please speak a little more slowly.

Please say it again.

Do you speak English?

No I don't.

Can you understand me?

Yes, I can.

Chào ông.

Ông mạnh giỏi chớ?

Tôi mạnh như thường.

Tôi hân hạnh được gặp ông.

Mời ông vào ngồi chơi.

Cám ơn ông.

Không có gì.

Xin lỗi ông, tôi không hiểu.

Xin ông nói lại.

Ông nói tiếng Anh được không?

Tôi nói không được.

Ông hiểu tôi được không?

Hiểu được.

Questions and Answers

Most of the following phrases represent highly idiomatic southern Vietnamese. You can compile your own list of nouns by asking the first question and getting the names of things you will most often need to know.

What is this?	Cái này là cái gì?
It's a mango.	Cái này là trái xoài.
Which one?	Cái nào?
Either one.	Cái nào cũng được.
Who's there?	Ai đó?
It's me.	Tôi đây.
It's only me.	Chỉ có một mình tôi.
What does it mean?	Nghĩa là gì?
It has no meaning at all.	Không có nghĩa gì hết.
What kind of person is he?	Ông ấy là người thế nào?
He's a good man.	Ông ấy là người tốt.

How do you work it?
 How do you do it?
 Any way.
 This way.
 What else?
 All finished; nothing else.
 Who else?
 You too.
 What for?
 Isn't that so?
 That's right.
 So I've heard.
 Maybe.
 I think so.
 I guess so.
 What's the matter?
 Nothing at all.
 I changed my mind.
 I want to ask you a favor.
 Dinner's ready.
 You called the wrong
 number.
 What's new?
 Nothing's new?
 Who told you?
 You yourself did.

Làm thế nào?
 Thế nào cũng được.
 Thế này.
 Còn gì nữa?
 Hết rồi.
 Còn ai nữa?
 Cũng có ông nữa.
 Để làm gì?
 Có phải không ông?
 Phải.
 Tôi có nghe nói như vậy.
 Có lẽ.
 Tôi nghĩ như vậy.
 Tôi đoán như thế.
 Chuyện gì vậy?
 Không có chuyện gì hết.
 Tôi đã đổi ý rồi.
 Tôi muốn phiền ông.
 Cơm dọn rồi.
 Ông gọi làm số.
 Có gì lạ không?
 Không có gì lạ.
 Ai nói với ông?
 Chính ông nói.

Miscellaneous Phrases

Let's go.
 Go away!
 Hurry up!
 I'm just looking.
 That's fine;
 That's enough;
 I'll take it;
 Agreed.

Đi thi đi.
 Đi đi.
 Mau lên.
 Tôi xem chơi.
 Được rồi.

Quantity and Degree

How much is it?
 Not much.
 Only five dong.
 Five dong is too expensive.
 I'll give you three dong
 for it.
 They sell all kinds of fruit
 here.

Bao nhiêu tiền?
 Không bao nhiêu.
 Năm đồng thôi.
 Năm đồng mà lăm ông ạ.
 Tôi trả ba đồng thôi.
 Ở đây có bán đủ thứ trái cây.

I don't like to eat fruit
 at all.

Tôi đâu có thích ăn trái
 cây cà.

Time

What time is it?
 It's four o'clock.
 When did that happen?
 Half a month ago.
 August of last year.
 When are you going?
 In a while.
 In a short while.
 Soon.
 Right now.
 Which time?
 Last time.
 The first time.
 Next time.
 Do you go there often?
 From time to time.
 Every afternoon.
 Whenever I can.
 How long ago?
 A long time ago.
 A while ago.
 Too long a time.
 The other day.

Mấy giờ rồi ông?
 Bốn giờ rồi.
 Việc ấy xảy ra hồi nào?
 Cách đây nửa tháng.
 Trong tháng tám năm rồi.
 Chúng nào ông đi?
 Một lâu nữa.
 Không bao lâu nữa.
 Ít ngay nữa.
 Bây giờ đây.
 Lần nào?
 Lần chót.
 Lần đầu tiên.
 Lần tới.
 Ông đi đến đó thường không?
 thỉnh thoảng thôi.
 Mỗi buổi chiều.
 Lúc nào có dịp.
 Được bao lâu rồi?
 Đã lâu rồi.
 Hồi nãy.
 Lâu quá.
 Hôm nọ.

Location

Where do you live?
 I live in Da Nang.
 Where did you just come
 from?
 I came from Saigon.
 Where do you come from?
 I come from America.
 Where are you going?
 I'm going to the movies.
 I'm going home.
 Where have you been?
 I'm on my way back from
 the market.
 Where is it?
 Upstairs.
 Downstairs.
 Inside the house.

Ông ở đâu?
 Tôi ở Đà Nẵng.
 Ông ở đâu tới?
 Tôi ở Saigon ra.
 Ông là người ở đâu?
 Tôi là người Mỹ.
 Ông đi đâu?
 Tôi đi coi hát bóng.
 Tôi về nhà.
 Ông đi đâu về?
 Tôi đi chợ về.
 Ở đâu?
 Ở trên lầu.
 Ở dưới nhà.
 Ở trong nhà.

SCHOOL PHRASES

Outside. Ở ngoài.
Over this way. Ở đây này.
Over that way. Ở đằng đó.
Way over there. Ở đằng kia kia.

Military

general đại tướng
lieutenant general trung tướng
brigadier general or major general thiếu tướng
colonel đại tá
lieutenant colonel trung tá
major thiếu tá
captain đại úy
1st lieutenant trung úy
2nd lieutenant thiếu úy
soldier người lính
sailor thủy thủ
airman lính không quân

Days of the Week

Monday Thứ hai
Tuesday Thứ ba
Wednesday Thứ tư
Thursday Thứ năm
Friday Thứ sáu
Saturday Thứ bảy
Sunday Chủ nhật
today hôm nay
tomorrow ngày mai
yesterday hôm qua

Numbers

1 một
2 hai
3 ba
4 bốn
5 năm
6 sáu
7 bảy
8 tám
9 chín
10 mười
20 hai mươi
25 hai mươi lăm
100 một trăm

Are you hot? (cold)? Em có nóng không? (lạnh không?)
Are you hungry? Em có đói bụng không?
Are you thirsty? Em khát nước không?
What is your name? Em tên gì?
Are you hurt (sick)? Em có đau không?
Are you happy? Em có vui không?
What do you want? Em cần chi?
Do you want to go to the toilet? Em muốn đi cầu không?
defecate đi cầu
urinate đi đại
Do you want to go out to play? Em muốn đi chơi ở ngoài không?
Very good! Tốt lắm! or Hay lắm!
Please come in. Xin mời vào nhà.
Please go home now. Bây giờ xin em đi về nhà.
Please go out to play. Xin em ra ngoài chơi.
Please be quiet. Xin em yên lặng.
Please sit down. Xin mời ngồi xuống.
Yes. Phải.
No. Không.
You can't do that. (Don't do that.) Em đừng làm như vậy.
You're cute (pretty, handsome)! Em đẹp lắm!
What is your address? Địa chỉ của em là gì?
Where is your house? Nhà của em ở đâu?
What is your telephone number? Số điện thoại của em là số mấy?
What is your father's (mother's) name? Cha (Mẹ) của em tên gì?
Paper Tờ giấy
Pencil Cây viết chì
Scissors Cái kéo
Write Viết
Draw Vẽ

Center of Country Abandoned to Reds

Highlands Written Off in Huge Viet Setback

SAIGON (AP) — The South Vietnamese government has decided to abandon the heart of the central highlands to the North Vietnamese, including the major capitals of Pleiku and Kontum, because the region is untenable, with all major highways cut by a two-week Communist-led offensive, government officials disclosed Monday night.

It was the most stinging setback to the South Vietnamese of the entire war. This will mean the loss of Kontum, Pleiku and Darlac Provinces, and the biggest single North Vietnamese

gain. Ban Me Thuot, the capital city of Darlac Province, is already controlled by the North Vietnamese.

Much of the three provinces already had been controlled by the North Vietnamese, particularly the western sectors that border Cambodia, and the most significant losses are the capital cities such as Pleiku, Kontum and Ban Me Thuot.

Officials said the remaining South Vietnamese troops were trying to fight their way out of Pleiku eastward along Highway 19. Thousands of civilians, troops and the 2nd Corps Headquarters that has tactical control over the highlands had been flown out earlier, over the past several days.

Nearly 30 Americans also had been evacuated, although the fate of nine others trapped in Ban Me Thuot remains unknown. The last radio contact with them was last Wednesday.

Officials said a number of planes that had been grounded were destroyed at the Pleiku airfield before the South Vietnamese began pulling out.

The 2nd Corps Headquarters has been moved to Nha Trang on the central coast, 150 miles southeast of Pleiku.

Officials said the North Vietnamese were putting thousands of troops into the region, as many as two additional divisions.

"The decision was made to cut losses now because the North Vietnamese were putting so many troops in the region and there was no way to supply the South Vietnamese troops," said one official.

"The logistics are in the favor of the North Vietnamese whose supply lines from Laos and Cambodia are much shorter."

He said that with the two



Standing in ruins of his hometown of Ben Muong Hamlet along Highway 22, a South Vietnamese boy looks at a government tank heading towards the embattled Tay Ninh. The hamlet was

destroyed during a five-day battle over the area following the start of a massive Communist offensive now raging all across the South Vietnamese nation. (UPI)



strategic highways — 19 and 21 — cut from coastal supply ports such as Qui Nhon and Nha Trang to Pleiku and Kontum, all reinforcements and supplies would have to be airlifted in.

"The South Vietnamese Air Force has a limited capability," the official said. "So it was a question of which is best: Getting chewed up because you can't move troops and supplies

rapidly enough or moving into a defensive posture that is significantly more defensible."

He said that by pulling into the coastal enclaves, the South Vietnamese would have shorter supply lines, the North Vietnamese longer ones.

The South Vietnamese strength has always been the densely populated coastal re-

gion, the North Vietnamese strength in the sparsely populated highlands and mountains to the west.

During the whole war, South Vietnam has lost only one entire province-Phuoc Long, 75 miles north of Saigon, also along the Cambodian border. Since the cease-fire 17 district capitals have fallen and several more are in danger of falling.