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We are pleased to bring you this
first issue of Indochinese Refugee
Reports. The Special Programs Staff
of the Office of Family Assistance,
Social Security Administration, De-
partment of Health, Education, and
Welfare has awarded the American Public
Welfare Association with a grant to
establish an Information Exchange on
the Indochinese refugee program. To
provide information to those agencies
involved in Indochinese refugee re-
settlement work, the project will pub-
lish the newsletter every two weeks.
Since the mailing list of newslet-
er is limited to 500 for budgetary
reasons, we will be able to send it
only to the most active organizations
and agencies in Indochinese refugee re-
settlement.

The mailing list includes the Gover-
nors' offices, state and selected lo-
cal public welfare agencies, national
voluntary agencies (VOLAGS), Social
Security Administration regional of-
ices, selected mutual aid associa-
tions, international agencies, Execu-
tive Department refugee units, Senate
Judiciary Committee members, House Ju-
diciary Subcommittee on Immigration;
Citizenship and International Law
members, and the Select Commission on
Immigration and Refugee Policy.

The Newsletter's usefulness will
depend on the project receiving in-
formation from all involved agencies.
We have written to the State Public Wel-
The key agencies involved in providing assistance to the refugees who arrive in the U.S. are the national voluntary agencies (VOLAGs) and the state and local public welfare agencies. Following is an overview of the voluntary agencies role in resettlement work.

VOLAGs

Since 1975 more than 190,000 Indochinese refugees have entered the United States. Assisting the U.S. Government to resettle these refugees are eight voluntary agencies (VOLAGs). They are: United States Catholic Conference, International Rescue Committee, Church World Service, Lutheran Immigration & Refugee Services, HIAS, Tolstoy Foundation, Inc., American Council for Nationalities Service, and the American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees. The VOLAGs were initially called upon by an Interagency Task Force which was set-up by former President Ford in April 1975 to coordinate evacuation activities, to be primarily responsible for the resettlement of these refugees. All of the VOLAGs have proven their effectiveness in earlier refugee programs - those having their roots in World War II and in the more recent Hungarian and Cuban refugee movements.

Once the refugees have arrived in a country of temporary asylum, they are interviewed by local officials and by representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Then they are contacted by immigration officers of the embassies of the countries where they wish to be resettled, primarily the U.S., France, and Australia. Their request for entry into a country will be considered if they can satisfy a number of requirements concerning security and moral codes, for the U.S., according to four cate-
categories of preference. For those who want to come to the U.S., their biodata forms will be established after the request is accepted. The biodata forms, then, will be sent to the American Council of Voluntary Agencies (ACVA) in New York City which serves as a clearinghouse. The eight members, which serve Indochinese refugees of the ACVA, will find sponsors for them. For those who do not have sponsors, the ACVA subcommittee on distribution will divide the unsponsored cases among its members according to the capacity, resources and manpower of each agency.

Once the refugees are granted asylum in the U.S. under the sponsorship of one of the voluntary agencies, the Department of State will sign a contract with this agency which assigns the Volag with the resettlement responsibility for particular refugees and guarantees the Department of State will pay $350 per person resettled to offset administrative and other expenses. After this contract is signed, ICEM will arrange the transportation to bring the refugees to the U.S.

To provide our readers with a better understanding of the Voluntary Agencies (Volags), Refugee Reports has interviewed the staff of Migration and Refugee Services of the United States Catholic Conference (USCC) which has a large network of local affiliates. Following is a summary of the resettlement work of the USCC.

**USCC**

Since the beginning of the Indochinese refugee program in May 1975, the United States Catholic Conference has provided homes, employment, job training and cultural services for more than 70,000 displaced persons in the U.S. The USCC has the total support of the Catholic church structure. With four regional centers and more than 170 diocesan offices, the USCC has been finding sponsors for the refugees and helping them adjust to life in the United States. The USCC and its agencies provide resettlement opportunities for all refugees admitted without regard to their race, religion, or political opinion.

If the refugees do not arrive at their sponsor's location, the USCC Operation Center arranges for flights to bring them to their sponsors. Sponsors are responsible to meet them at the airport, provide shelter and food until the head of the household for the family becomes self-sufficient, furnish clothing and incidentals as needed, give assistance in finding employment and in obtaining school enrollment for the children, and routine health care. After employment is secured, the sponsors are requested to help the refugees find permanent housing. Sponsorship is the key for transition from refugee status to the position of self-sustaining member of the community.

After the refugees are settled in an area, they can receive assistance and guidance from various program staffs of the local USCC office. The local affiliate will help with its available resources, and sometimes will refer the refugees to the local public welfare agency for further assistance.

The USCC has 95 programs which make maximum use of the existing church social services and volunteer program. They cover language training, job development, counseling services and professional advancement.

Since the beginning of the Refugee Program, approximately 800 USCC supervisory staff members work to make the resettlement as efficient as possible. The headquarters of the USCC, in Washington, D.C., assumes the responsibility for establishing national policies and coordinating regional and local affiliates. With its operational center in New York, the USCC maintains close contact with the ACVA and its members. The four regional offices serve as a link between dioceses and parishes. They encourage affiliates to apply for the special projects funded by
the Indochina Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) office (OFA/SSA/HEW), to provide mental health, English language/employment services to assist the refugees.

With the continuing growth in Indochinese refugees, there is a need for constant reevaluation and upgrading of all services. The USCC is seeking more cooperation from diocesan and government agencies to help the refugees have easier access to all the services available to them, and to speed up the resettlement of the refugees who are now in the Southeast Asian camps.

Whether or not a national voluntary resettlement agency has a large network of local affiliates like the USCC, each Volag plays an important role in the refugee resettlement process. They have responded to most of the needs of the refugees and are the primary vehicles to help them begin a new life.

Recent Developments

COMPREHENSIVE REFUGEE ACT OF 1979


The intent of this proposed legislation is to provide a permanent and systematic procedure for the admission of refugees of special concern to the United States. The bill authorizes for the admission of 50,000 refugees a year. The number of refugees may exceed 50,000 if the President in consultation with the Judiciary Committees determines prior to the beginning of the fiscal year that an additional number needs to be admitted. Also, the President is authorized to admit additional refugees in emergency situations after consultation with Congress.

The bill also amends the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962. This act covers services and assistance to refugees. In the past each group of refugees has required special legislation, and as a result, each refugee group has been handled differently. It is the intent of this bill to provide a uniform policy for all refugee populations.

The bill will provide 100% federal financial participation for social services, cash assistance and medical care for refugees over a two year period which begins at the time of their entry into the U.S. The exception to the two year limit would be unaccompanied minors who would be covered until the age of majority.

Senator Kennedy held hearings on the bill before the full Judiciary Committee on March 14. In the House it was referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship and International Law of the House Judiciary Committee which has scheduled hearings for May 3, 1979.

The Senate bill number is S. 643.
The House bill number is H.R. 2816.

APPOINTMENTS

The Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy was established by Public Law 95-412, signed into law on October 5, 1978. The Commission will study and evaluate existing laws, policies and procedures governing the admission of immigrants and refugees to the U.S. and make administrative and legislative recommendations to the President and to the Congress as are appropriate.

The President appointed four public members on March 22, 1979: Reubin Askew, Chairman; Rose Matsui Ochi, Joaquinn Otero and Cruz Reynoso. The Commission also includes the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; four members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, appointed by the President pro tem of the Senate, those appointed, who were announced in the
Senate on March 19, are Senators Kennedy, DeConcini, Mathias, and Simpson; four members of the House Judiciary Committee, appointed by the Speaker of the House on March 19, are Representatives Rodino, Holtzman, McCloskey, and Fish.

The Commission's address and phone number are:
Suite 636
Safeway Building
521 12th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530
(202) 724-7482

On March 29, the Senate confirmed the nomination of former Senator Dick Clark of Iowa to be an Ambassador at Large and United States Coordinator for Refugee Affairs. The U.S. Coordinator, working under the direction of the President and the Secretary of State, will be responsible for the coordination of all U.S. domestic and international refugee policies, programs, and activities.

On March 1, James L. Carlin, recently retired Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Humanitarian Affairs, took office at Geneva, Switzerland as Director of the 33-nation Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979

The Administration requested in the 1980 budget message a $51.7 million supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 1979 for expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975, as amended by Public Law 95-549. Hearings on the supplemental appropriation request were held by the House and Senate Subcommittees on Labor-HEW Appropriations during March. Since the spending ceiling under the second concurrent resolution for FY '79 budget has been reached by Congress, a third concurrent resolution must be passed by the Congress before a supplemental appropriation bill can be acted on by the House.

The Senate and House Budget Committees anticipate the third concurrent resolution for FY '79 to be in place by May 15 when the first concurrent resolution for FY '80 must be agreed upon by Congress. Therefore, it will be late May or June before the supplemental appropriation bill for Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program administered by SSA/HEW will be enacted.

The Administration has also requested a $53.3 million supplemental appropriation in the 1980 budget message for migration and refugee assistance program of the Department of State. On April 2, 1979, the President requested an additional $51.7 million, bringing the total 1979 Department of State supplemental request to $104.9 million.

The proposed supplemental increase would provide for the U.S. portion of the cost for the care and maintenance abroad of increased numbers of African, Eastern European, and Indochinese refugees in camps. The increase also reflects transportation and placement costs for 30,000 of the additional 55,000 refugees that have been authorized to enter the U.S. in the near future under the parole authority of the Attorney General.

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

In anticipation of the movement of approximately 500-600 unaccompanied minors from the refugee camps in Southeast Asia, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare recently issued an action transmittal (program instruction) on child welfare services for unaccompanied minors. The transmittal discusses procedures for States and
Volags to follow in developing and providing child welfare services to refugee children who will be relocated in their States.

It also states that the local voluntary agency shall arrange with their State or local public welfare agency for services to the children before they are relocated.

This action transmittal will assist in pre-planning for the placement of unaccompanied minors and, hopefully, will expedite the movement of minors from the camps.

Resource Exchange

IRAP HOTLINE

The Information and Referral Division of the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP), (OFA/SSA/HEW) continues to operate a toll-free line to meet the continuing post-resettlement needs of refugees and their sponsors.

Staffed by multilingual Indochinese refugees, the division provides a variety of information to an average of 71 callers per day. The IRAP hotline personnel are fluent in English, French, Vietnamese, Thai, Black Thai, Cambodian, Lao and Chinese. Most of the calls are from refugees. Many inquiries are received by mail and are answered in the appropriate language. Most frequently asked questions involve family reunification, government programs, adjustment of status, education, translation and publications. The majority of the inquiries are handled by referring refugees to locally-available sources of assistance. Specialized information, which is not available locally, is also provided. Serious resettlement problems are referred to the appropriate agencies, such as the Voluntary agencies, HEW regional offices, American Bar Association and others.

An analysis of the calls received by the IRAP staff indicates that education is one of the primary concerns of the refugees. The Indochinese Refugees realize that they must improve their English and receive training before they can find a good job. In fiscal year 1978, the IRAP hotline staff received 16,051 calls.

The Hotline is often used to help the refugees resolve intergenerational problems and avoid cultural shocks. Children run away from home, and feel that their parents have nothing to offer them in this new society. Parents are unable to communicate and to understand the turning point in their children's life. The Hotline staff were in many cases able to bring the children back home and convince the parents to accept the lifestyle of their children.

The toll-free number is 800-424-0212. In Washington, D.C. area call 472-2481.

CENTER FOR APPLIED LINGUISTICS HOTLINE

For the last twenty years the Center for Applied Linguistics (CAL) has been engaged in working toward the solution of language problems in social and educational spheres, nationally and internationally. One of CAL's strongest capabilities has been in the area of fast and effective response to urgent requests for expertise in language-related areas. Within three days of the fall of Saigon in April 1975, the Center was at work to help the new refugees, their American sponsors and teachers cope with the problems that a large influx of non-English speaking refugees would encounter.

With less than a month remaining before the beginning of the school year in 1975, the newly-established National Indochinese Clearinghouse set up a system to meet the needs
of the new refugees. In addition to the core staff with expertise in linguistics, cross-cultural orientation, Southeast Asian cultures and languages, elementary and secondary education, a toll-free Hotline was installed and advertised in over 200 educational journals and voluntary agency newsletters.

In the first nine months of operation the Clearinghouse handled over 16,000 Hotline calls. The importance of the Hotline should be underscored as it was primarily this device which kept the Clearinghouse staff informed of needs and concerns in the field, and provided almost immediate feedback on the effectiveness of CAL's work. The Hotline not only provided a source of educational information, but often was the only source of aid in situations of distress. The CAL's Indochinese staff often found themselves translating over the phone for small-town doctors treating sick children, or consoling refugee mothers overwhelmed by new environment and new culture. The Hotline also has become a very useful way of warding off panic in teachers and sponsors by immediately making available information and advice which simply could not be obtained elsewhere.

Besides the Hotline, the CAL's National Indochinese Clearinghouse has produced quality materials rapidly which are linguistically and cross-culturally accurate without sounding academic and pedantic. It has also provided educators and volunteers with information to aid in education and resettlement tasks. Through its large network, the CAL in the first nine months of operation has been successful in compiling a mailing list of over 10,000 teachers, administrators, refugee sponsors and volunteers. The center has collected and analyzed over 1,200 volumes of texts and educational materials, produced 47 separate Refugee Education Guides, conducted 38 workshops and conferences, produced a 280-page Manual for Indochinese Refugee Education of which 10,000 copies were distributed to schools.

The National Indochinese Clearinghouse's toll-free number is 800-336-3040.

In Washington, D.C. area call 528-4312.

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION HOTLINE

The Resettlement Liaison Division of the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program is continuing through the American Bar Association (ABA) a toll-free telephone line for refugees to obtain legal help. During fiscal year 1978, the Young Lawyers Section of the American Bar Association received a total of 200 new cases, most of them dealing with legal adoption, guardianship, marital problems and immigration questions.

Once the refugee or sponsor places a call to seek help, the ABA Hotline staff will analyze the situation and the legal aspects of the case. The staff will then refer the caller to local volunteer attorneys. Since state laws differ, the ABA Hotline staff cannot always give a complete and satisfactory answer. So most questions are handled through ABA's network of volunteer attorneys around the nation.

ABA Hotline customers often receive assistance and consultation free of charge. Minimal cost could be involved in some instances (divorce, law suit, etc.). In these cases, clients choose the lawyers designated by ABA Hotline staff to represent them or they can go to other private attorneys for help.

The ABA Hotline operates 24 hours through its telephone answering machine. Ms. Tina Herlinger, Director of the Indochinese Refugee Legal Assistance Program, will be in the office from 1 to 4 p.m. E.D.T., Monday through Friday, to answer questions and to refer the individual cases to lawyers around the nation.

The telephone number is 800-334-0074. In North Carolina call collect 682-0315.
The Department of State gave the following figures for Indochinese refugees in Thailand camps and boat refugees in other Southeast Asian countries.

**INDOCHINESE REFUGEE POPULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thailand (inland camps)</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat Refugees (other than Thailand)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>245,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also, the Department of State reports boat refugees from Vietnam are now averaging 10,000 - 12,000 per month and refugees coming from Laos have increased to 6,000 per month during the last three months.

This statistical report is compiled from two sources: the annual Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Alien Report as a base and weekly updates of new refugee arrivals obtained through the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (IGEM). Only the January INS report gives any indication of refugee movement among the states. The current INS base figure used is from the INS Jan. 1978 report.
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On May 3, the House Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees and International Law, chaired by the Honorable Elizabeth Holtzman, began a series of hearings on the Refugee Act of 1979. The Attorney General of the U.S., Honorable Griffin B. Bell, and the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, Ambassador Dick Clark, presented testimony at the May 3 hearing. Three additional hearings have been scheduled by the House Subcommittee as follows:


May 16--Witnesses not announced; and,

May 23--HEW Secretary Califano.

Ambassador Dick Clark began his testimony on the Refugee Act with a briefing on his recent two and one-half week trip to Southeast Asian refugee camps. He stated that the refugee situation is continuing to deteriorate as the arrival rates for new refugees surpass the departure rates of refugees to third countries for permanent resettlement.
He urged Congress to enact the Department of State's supplemental request for $104.9 million by the beginning of June. Not only are the voluntary agencies which assist refugees from Southeast Asia, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in a precarious financial position, but ICEM which arranges for the transportation of the refugee is in deficit spending.

Clark's testimony on the proposed bill focused on Title II of the Refugee Act which concerns the admission of refugees. Title II of the bill will rationalize the decision-making process of Congress and the Administration concerning refugee admission. Rather than reacting ad hoc to refugee situations as they arise, the bill provides for the annual admission of a more realistic number of refugees (50,000) with a provision that the number can be raised if the President and Congress so determine. There is also a provision for emergency admissions contained in the bill.

Attorney General Griffin B. Bell testified in support of the proposed bill's transfer of policy-making authority regarding refugee admission decisions from the Department of Justice to the President and Congress.

Attorney General Bell also spoke in favor of the bill's removal of ideological and geographical limitations on refugee admissions, and the removal of the two-year waiting period for lawful permanent resident status presently required of conditional entrants.

Those witnesses testifying at the hearings scheduled for May 10, 16 and 23 will deal principally with Title III of the Refugee Act which authorizes funding for refugee assistance.

The following is an analysis of the Refugee Act prepared by the Department of State:

The basic provisions of the proposed Refugee Act of 1979 and the need for its prompt enactment into law can best be understood by first reviewing the current state of the law and the problems that have arisen under existing statutory provisions.

Under the present law there are two ways refugees may enter the United States. The first is under section 203(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which provides for the conditional entry of 17,400 persons. These people must be examined by an Immigration Officer in a non-Communist or non-Communist-dominated country. They must show that they have fled from a Communist or Communist-dominated country, or a country in the Middle East, and that they fear to return to that country because they have been, or fear they will be, persecuted there on account of race, religion, or political opinion.

Through a legal fiction, an alien who has been paroled into the United States is deemed to be in the same legal position as an alien who is still at the border seeking admission.

The law as it stands does not work well in many circumstances. The 17,400 conditional entry numbers are always oversubscribed. At the same time, because of the ideological and geographical limitations, many refugees from countries in the Western Hemisphere are precluded from using the conditional entry provision. As a result, the section 212(d)(5) parole authority must be and has been resorted to repeatedly over the past 23 years.

Although portions of the legislative history suggest that the parole power was originally intended for individual cases, it has been used to admit sizeable refugee groups over the years, including the well-known Hungarian, Cuban and Indochinese refugee groups. Though not required by law, a procedure for the exercise of the parole power has developed. This procedure usually is initiated by a recommendation of the Secretary of State, after which the Attorney General consults with appropriate members of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees. Such consultations have been repeated and frequent, most recently with regard to refugees from Indochina, the Soviet Union and South America. In recent years both the Congress and the Executive Branch have become increasingly dissatisfied with this use of the parole power as a sporadic short-term reaction to impending disasters. Thus, the Administration and Congress have seen a need for a comprehensive long-term policy on the admission and resettlement of refugees.

Building on Congressional initiatives last session, the proposed Refugee Act of 1979 represents the Administration's views on the most appropriate way to provide such a policy.

The proposed Act defines the term "refugee" in substantial conformity with

Congressional Record, S2632-33, 3/13/79

THE PROPOSED REFUGEE ACT OF 1979

MEETING THE NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE LONG-TERM POLICY ON REFUGEES
the definition contained in the United Nations Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, thereby removing the ideological and geographical limitations of the present conditional entry provision. However, because the total number of refugees far exceeds the capacity of the United States to provide resettlement opportunities, the bill provides that refugee admission numbers will be allocated by Presidential determination among groups of refugees who are of special concern to the United States.

The proposed Act has two distinct procedures for the admission of refugees. One for what has become the more or less permanent, supportable "normal flow" of refugees each year, another for unforeseen emergency group admissions. The normal flow provision allows the admission of up to 50,000 of special concern annually, with the President to decide on the allocation of the numbers. There is also authority for the President, before the beginning of the fiscal year, to adjust the normal flow limit to a fixed higher number, after consultation with the Congress, should he determine that the higher number is necessary in the national interest based on his review of foreseeable resettlement needs. The authority to use the emergency procedure is also vested in the President. However, the use of this second procedure is limited to unforeseen refugee emergencies, by following prearranged consultations with the Congress. Under the group admission provision the President must determine that the higher number is not possible under the normal flow of provisions and is justified by grave humanitarian concerns or is otherwise in the national interest.

The advantages of the two admission procedures in the proposed Act can be readily perceived when compared with existing law. The normal flow provisions will in effect replace the conditional entry procedure. The antiquated ideological and geographical limitations of the conditional entry provision will be eliminated. The unrealistically low annual limit will be replaced by a 50,000 figure which is in accord with the nation's recent experience. However, the Administration proposal will provide additional, but carefully structured, flexibility by enabling the President to exceed the figure of 50,000 if he specifies the extra numbers needed prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, after consulting with Congress regarding the need for the additional admissions. This latter provision will avoid any situation in which the Executive Branch foresees a need to admit more than 50,000 refugees in the next fiscal year, but because of a rigid numerical limitation must strain the statutory definition of "emergency" in order to justify admitting the number in excess of 50,000 under the normal provision. The emergency group admission provisions will especially replace the use of the Attorney General's parole authority to admit large groups of refugees. However, it might be more accurate and descriptive to say that the parole authority will be supplanted by a void which the repeated stretching of the parole authority has never successfully filled. Under the Administration's proposal, the United States, for the first time, will have clearly stated statutory procedures and criteria for the emergency group admission of refugees. For the first time the important role of the Congress will be recognized by statute, in that consultation with the cognizant congressional committees will be required before a group admission is authorized. Moreover, the type of information to be furnished the committees is specified in the draft bill in order to ensure that such consultations are productive. Finally, the use of the group admission procedures will be limited to unforeseen emergencies, as compared to the previous practice of a dire emergency, which simply required that the number not be accommodated under the unrealistically low ceiling on conditional entry numbers.

This legislative proposal has a special urgency attached to it because the current parole program for Indochinese refugees expires on May 1, 1979. Without new legislation the continued stopgap use of the parole authority will be required to cope with the increasing flow of refugees of special concern to the United States.

Another significant feature of the proposed legislation is the elimination of the two-year conditional status for normal flow refugees. The conditional status has not effectively served its original purposes of allowing additional time to screen refugees and to avoid permanent admission of ineligible aliens. In fact, we have in most instances been able to perform thorough screening before a refugee enters, and virtually no refugees have been returned because they were found ineligible during the two-year review.

At the same time, the conditional status has in many instances impeded a refugee's ability to secure a desired job or otherwise to become a full member of his new community. And the two-year review has generated paper work far out of proportion to the benefits of the added screening. For these reasons, under the proposed legislation, normal flow refugees enter as lawful permanent residents from the day of their admission.

In keeping with the Administration's commitment to a fixed higher number, Should the proposed Act have been in effect prior to 1975, the parole program would have been employed only for the initial mass exodus of 1975. The succeeding periodic "emergencies" would have been handled under the normal parole provisions without the need for repeated ad hoc consultations with Congress in an atmosphere of crisis. Upon enactment of the Administration's proposal, our future efforts to deal with the Indochina refugee situation will be greatly rationalized and facilitated. The President will have the authority to set the number of normal flow admissions for Indochinese refugees in advance of each fiscal year. If our estimates indicate a high flow of Indochinese and other refugees of special concern to the United States, such that the national interest requires admission of more than 50,000 in a given year, the President may, after consultation with the Congress, adjust admissions to a fixed higher number. Should an unforeseen emergency create the need for more admissions than provided for under the annual normal flow estimate, the group admission procedures will be available.
Recent Developments

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES FOR INDOCHINESE REFUGEES: AVAILABILITY OF FUNDING

On April 26, 1979, the Office of Family Assistance, SSA/HEW published in the Federal Register (44 FR 24638-41) a notice of the availability of national funding for special projects and programs of English language instruction, training and employment services for Indochinese refugees. Approximately a total of $5 million will be made available for these special projects.

Public and non-profit private agencies are eligible to apply for the grant awards. Since Congress has directed that special project funds be administered primarily by private voluntary resettlement agencies, 51% of FY'79 special project funds will be awarded to private, non-profit agencies.

Applicants are required to specify how they meet the statutory requirement of "participating in the Indochina Refugee Assistance Program."

The objective of these projects is to assist Indochinese refugees in resettling in the U.S. and in gaining skills and education necessary to become self-reliant. The projects should emphasize direct job placement whenever possible and provide work-related English language and vocational training leading to secure jobs. The special projects are to provide these services to Indochinese refugees who are: 1) unemployed; 2) employable adults receiving cash assistance or likely to receive public cash assistance; 3) underemployed adults who need job upgrading to achieve career potential; or 4) minors age 16 or 17 who are not in school.

Applications must be received by 5:00 p.m. on June 11, 1979. For further information, contact your Regional Social Security Administra-
Mental Health Services

The notice of the availability of approximately $2.2 million for special projects of mental health services is anticipated to be published in the Federal Register the week of May 21.

GAO Report


This report describes the assistance provided to refugees by the U.S., the United Nations and countries of first asylum. Also, the report describes the programs for selecting and processing refugees for admission to the U.S. and for resettlement in American communities.

J. Kenneth Fasick, Director, International Division, U.S. General Accounting Office, testified on the GAO report before the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on April 25, 1979. In his testimony he stated that the proposed "Refugee Act of 1979" addresses the major problem areas that stem from existing legislative provisions encountered in the GAO review.

Mr. Fasick also noted that the proposed refugee bill, if enacted, could motivate other nations to participate or to increase their participation in refugee resettlement efforts.

A more detailed summary of the GAO report will be forthcoming in a future issue.

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U.S. General Accounting Office
Distribution Section, Rm. 1518

441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20548

Telephone: (202) 275-6241

Exhibition on Vietnamese Refugees

On April 27-29, an exhibition on Vietnamese refugees was held in the Rayburn Building, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. The exhibition was organized by the Vietnamese women of the Washington Metropolitan area on behalf of the refugees stranded in Southeast Asian camps and drifting on the South China sea. Through the use of artifacts, photographs and documents, the exhibition gave an overview of 1) the refugees' situation in various camps in Southeast Asia, and 2) refugee resettlement in twenty countries, particularly the United States.

The exhibition was an appeal to all free nations to assist the boat refugees.

In her opening statement, Duc Thu, the Exhibition Organizing Committee's Chairperson, urged that a special landing center on an island in the Pacific be established in order that boat refugees will not be ignored or pushed out to sea. Also, the Chairperson appealed to those nations presently accepting refugees for permanent resettlement to increase their refugee intakes.

Honorary sponsors of the exhibition included Peter Bell, Deputy Undersecretary, HEW; Ellsworth Bunker, Ambassador; Dick Clark, Ambassador; Leo Cherne, Chairman, International Rescue Committee; Robert J. Dole, Senator; Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Senator; Joel Pritchard, Congressman, Stephen J. Solarz, Congressman, Bayard Rustin, President, A. Philip Randolph Institute, and Albert Shanker, President, American Federation of Teachers.
MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

NATIONAL COALITION FOR REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

The National Coalition for Refugee Resettlement has scheduled a meeting on June 18, 1979 to be held in Room 1202, Dirksen Senate Office Building. The purpose of the meeting is to review pending refugee legislation and meet with Congressional leaders and other key actors in refugee resettlement. Senator Kennedy is tentatively scheduled to address the group.

SELECT COMMISSION ON IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE POLICY

The Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy will hold a public meeting on Tuesday, May 22, 1979 at 2:00 p.m. in room 2010, New Executive Office Building, 726 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C.

There will be a status report on the appropriation and a discussion of the future operation of the Commission. (P.L. 95-412 authorized $700,000 for the Commission activities but this has not been appropriated. Also, an amendment to P.L. 95-412 has been introduced in Congress to increase the appropriation to $2,145,000.) The Commission will accept written statements of organizations and individuals.

The announcement of this meeting was published in the Federal Register, (44FR 26823) on May 7, 1979.

FAMILY REUNIFICATION

In early March, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) announced that it had reached an agreement with the Vietnamese government under which larger numbers of Vietnamese may be allowed to leave the country to join relatives abroad. Details of this agreement and development of specific procedures to be followed on that program are being worked out by UNHCR in Vietnam.

At the present time, the Vietnamese government is allowing about 30-40 persons per month to emigrate legally. These people are being chosen on a case by case basis and usually have some possible claim to foreign nationality.

The Department of State has issued a memorandum of advice for persons who wish to bring relatives out of Vietnam. The State Department memorandum outlines the criteria in U.S. immigration law which allows only certain types of relatives to immigrate into the country. For U.S. Citizens they are:

1. Spouse (common-law or unconsummated proxy marriages are not recognized)
2. Sons and daughters and their spouses and minor children
3. Parents or step-parents (if the step-parent became that before you were 18)
4. Brothers and sisters (including also their spouses and minor children)
5. Fiance or fiancee (can include a common-law or proxy marriage)

For permanent resident aliens they are:

1. Spouse
2. Unmarried sons and daughters of any age

If a person is still on refugee or parole status they may not apply for relatives to immigrate until after adjustment in status has been completed. The adjustment in status may be applied for after two years residence in the U.S.

Petitions (Form I-130) for the immigration of relatives are to be filed with the Immigration and
Naturalization Service regional offices. At the time the I-130 immigration petition is filed with INS, a notarized statement showing ability and willingness to support the relatives must also be filed with supporting evidence.

The forms and approval by INS are forwarded to the American Embassy in Bangkok, who then relays them to the French mission in Vietnam. The process is quite lengthy and may take at least six months.

The following documents appear to be helpful for the person in Vietnam to have when applying for the exit visa.

1. copy of notice of approval of petition by INS (1-171) for each person.
2. copy of affidavit of support.
3. copy of American Embassy at Bangkok's letter to the petitioner that it has forwarded the petition for immigration to the French Embassy in Bangkok.

It may also be helpful for the applicant to have evidence of a prepaid ticket to their destination.

The memorandum also gave information on the process of having relatives who have fled to the People's Republic of China resettled in U.S. To date approximately 160,000 people have fled Vietnam into the People's Republic of China. These are mostly ethnic Chinese from North Vietnam. Since the U.S. has recently established normal relations with the People's Republic of China the procedures have changed and new instructions will be issued shortly by the State Department.

For more information, interested people should contact their nearest INS regional office or for a copy of the memorandum write:

VISA Office
Department of State
Washington, DC 20520

Resource Exchange

THE NATIONAL PROJECT FOR INDOCHINESE DOCUMENT EVALUATION

The Office of Family Assistance of the Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, has established in cooperation with California State University at Long Beach the National Project for Indochinese Document Evaluation.

The Project will evaluate, verify the authenticity, and reconstruct to the extent possible, the educational and employment documents of refugees and convert them into approximate U.S. equivalency ranges.

The project is helpful to post-secondary institutions and employers in making decisions concerning the admission or suitable employment of Indochinese refugees.

The service is provided free of charge until September 30, 1979, but it must be requested by the academic institutions or employers. Refugees desiring an evaluation or reconstruction of their documents should contact a school official or employer who in turn will contact the Project.

All requests for evaluation and verification of authenticity together with original documents and related materials, must be submitted by a school official or employer to the Project officers:

Mr. George La Due, Project Director
Ms. Nguyen Thi Anh, Project Co-Director
The National Project for Indochinese Document Evaluation
California State University at Long Beach
1250 Bellflower Blvd.
Long Beach, CA 90840
### Statistical Reports

**Parole Order**

On April 13, 1979, the Attorney General authorized by parole order the admission of 40,000 refugees from Southeast Asia and 25,000 refugees from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe through September 30, 1979.

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#### RESettlement of RefugeES FROM THE INDOCHINa PENINSULA: FROM 1975 THROUGH JANuARY 1979

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of resettlement</th>
<th>Number of refugees resettled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>10,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>235</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1,196</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
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<td>Gabon</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Israel</td>
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<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>64,019 b/</td>
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<td>Other/Deaths Repatriated</td>
<td>543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>148,950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Figures in brackets represent boat people.

b Excluding approximately 130,000 persons evacuated to the United States in the spring of 1975.

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Excerpted from "The Indochinese Exodus: A Humanitarian Dilemma. GAO REPORT #ID-7920, April 24, 1979."
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REPORT ON MAY 10, 1979 HEARING ON REFUGEE ACT

At the May 10 hearing on the Refugee Act of 1979 three panels of witnesses testified in support of the proposed refugee bill (H.R.2816). This was the second of a series of four hearings scheduled in May by the House Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees and International Law chaired by the Honorable Elizabeth Holtzman. At the first hearing on May 3, as reported in issue #2 of Indochinese Refugee Reports, Attorney General Griffin Bell and U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, Dick Clark testified. On May 10 the witnesses represented the private, voluntary sector and special projects funded by the Special Programs Staff, OFA/SSA/HEW. The first panel to testify on May 10 was comprised of representatives of the Council of Jewish Federations (CJF) who dealt principally with their affiliate groups' activities in resettlement of Soviet Jews. The second panel of witnesses were members of the Citizens Commission on Indochinese Refugees which is an independent committee of citizens formed with the assistance of the International Rescue Committee (IRC) for study of the problems and policies affecting refugees from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. The Commission was formed approximately one year ago and its chairman is Leo
Cherne who is also chairman of the IRC. Mr. Cherne testified on May 10 and was accompanied by Bayard Rustin, Warren Meeker, and Louis Wiesner.

The last panel of witnesses included the following: Allene Guss Grognet, Center for Applied Linguistics; Joyce Schuman, Project Director of the Indochinese Program, Arlington Career Center; Dr. Barry Miller, Project Director, Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute; and Rev. Henry K. Wohlgemuth, Director, Indochinese Programs, Lutheran Children and Family Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Chairman Holtzman questioned each panel of witnesses concerning: (1) Would the proposed refugee bill provide adequate funds for vocational training; (2) Would special absorption centers for initial placement and language training of the refugees such as those operated by Israel, France, and Australia be preferable to the U.S. practice of direct placement in the community; and (3) How they would answer the concerns of some U.S. citizens that refugees compete with Americans for jobs.

Although each panel handled the above cited questions differently, their replies were similar in content. In regard to the first question, the Council of Jewish Federations replied that the bill does provide an excellent framework to permit the continuation and enhancement of their vocational training activities. However, a sufficient amount of funds being appropriated by Congress to carry out the vocational programs would be essential. Ms. Grognet and Ms. Schuman indicated that the use of federal funds for special projects, as provided for in the proposed bill, would be more cost beneficial than use of other existing federally funded programs, such as adult education and CETA. Ms. Schuman reported that the cost per job placement for the special project at the Arlington Career Center in FY'79 was $1,043 whereas CETA placements average $4,000.

In response to the second question, none of the witnesses felt that the special absorption centers used in the other countries of resettlement were preferable to the U.S. method of direct placement in a community. The U.S. practice of immediately locating the refugees in their future place of residence permits vocational training to be geared to the types of jobs available in that area.

The witnesses pointed to two basic ways they would answer the third question regarding competition for American jobs. First, our American tradition to help the homeless and persecuted should not be denied. Bayard Rustin stated if Americans could be so insensitive to refugees, our country will never have the sensitivity to deal with our unemployment problem. Rustin also reported that in response to the original outcry of the black press to refugees competing with the unemployed for jobs, the Black Leadership Forum drew up a statement endorsing the admission of refugees based on these sentiments. The statement was signed by 97 of the 100 black leaders to whom it was circulated and published in the New York Times as a full page ad. Also, Rustin and Cherne had met with George Meany, President, AFL-CIO, who agreed with their recommendations on refugees. The Commission is circulating a similar petition to Mexican American leadership.

Second, the refugees fill those jobs that no one else wants or has the skills to perform. CJF noted that the Soviet Jewish refugees are able to fill positions as jewelry model makers and refrigerator experts. Other witnesses said restaurant and domestic jobs are short on applicants.

All of the witnesses on May 10 were supportive of the proposed refugee bill's provisions. Some concern was expressed by Joyce Schuman on the bill's two year limitation for social, educational and employment services. She reported that statis-
tics available from the State of Virginia indicate 90% of public assistance cases for Indochinese refugees are closed within the bill's proposed two-year limitation on cash assistance. However, Ms. Schuman said a two year limitation for social, educational and employment services would be inadequate based on their experience. She also indicated a two year limitation on educational and social services would be discriminatory for women since day care is not available for participants in her project. Therefore, the women require a longer period of time to take advantage of the services.

On May 16, the following witnesses are scheduled to testify:

J. Kenneth Fasick, Director
International Division;
General Accounting Office,

Dr. Barry Stein
Associate Professor of Social Science,

Representatives from:

Amnesty International,
United Israel Appeal,
-and-
American Civil Liberties Union.

A report on the hearing on May 16 will appear in the next issue of the newsletter.

THE INDOCHINESE EXODUS
A HUMANITARIAN DILEMMA

In a report to Congress on world-wide assistance to Indochinese refugees, the General Accounting Office (GAO) has called for the creation of new refugee camps in Asia and passage of legislation increasing the U.S. commitment to the refugees in order to eliminate uncertainties which hamper resettlement efforts in this country and to set an example for other countries.

The report, entitled The Indochinese Exodus: A Humanitarian Dilemma, explores the nature of the refugee problem and the international response to it. A synopsis of the report and accompanying congressional testimony by GAO, an independent arm of Congress, follow:

At the end of February, 1979, camps in Asia held 218,000 Indochinese refugees. Of these, 143,000 had escaped overland and were living in thirteen camps in Thailand, while 75,000 were boat refugees sheltered in various countries--Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Hong Kong.

"An Unfair Burden"

Refugee arrivals into the camps have far surpassed resettlement offers from other countries. Only the United States, France, Australia, and Canada have taken in an appreciable number of escapees. Consequently, the countries of first asylum feel they are being forced to bear an unfair burden.

Political hazards also account in part for the reluctance of Southeast Asian countries to give temporary haven to more refugees. Thailand views Indochinese refugees as a possible irritant to its people and to stable relations with its neighbors, Cambodia and Laos, and with Vietnam. Malaysia sees a large influx of boat refugees, many of whom are ethnic Chinese, as disrupting its delicate Malay-Chinese racial balance as well as relations with Vietnam. Indonesia also fears an influx of ethnic Chinese would aggravate internal racial tensions, while Singapore believes any relaxation of its no-refugee policy would invite large-scale refugee migration onto that already crowded island.

In the countries of first asylum there is deep-seated hostility to permanent settlement by Indochinese refugees--in any numbers. None but Malaysia has shown any willingness to let any stay permanently.
The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has sought to broaden international aid to the refugees. Only four countries have admitted refugees in any numbers, and to date the United States has provided about 52 percent of the total contributions to the UN program for Indochinese refugees. At an international conference last December, an additional $12 million was donated for Indochinese refugees; however, resettlement pledges were received for only 11,000 more refugees.

The High Commissioner finances the refugee camps, but they are run by the first-asylum countries and voluntary agencies. The High Commissioner's office appears apathetic about monitoring the camps and so has little influence over treatment of the refugees.

Conditions at most of the camps GAO visited were inadequate. One small island camp in Malaysia held 29,000 refugees and had virtually no health or sanitary facilities. Such conditions reflect the apparent intent of first-asylum countries to deter prospective refugees.

GAO recommends that the Secretary of State:

. press for establishment of additional temporary camps on islands in the South China Sea or other remote locations in the Far East to relieve the pressure now on first-asylum countries and to reduce the visibility of the refugees to the local population. The camps should be administered by the UN and operated by voluntary agencies and international organizations.

.notify the High Commissioner of the need to ensure refugees' asylum and suitable care and to aggressively monitor present camps.

Congress has appropriated upwards of one billion dollars since 1975 to help the refugees. These funds have been used for the camps, for transportation of refugees to countries of resettlement, and for their resettlement in the United States.

Current United States Policy

The United States had admitted 187,000 Indochinese refugees through March, 1979, and the administration recently announced it plans to accept 7,000 a month in the next few years. Current U.S. immigration law, however, provides for the annual admission of only 17,400 refugees, limited to persons fleeing persecution in communist countries or the Middle East. Consequently, the Indochinese have had to be admitted on ad hoc basis, principally through the use of the attorney general's discretionary parole authority, whereby he may temporarily parole any alien into the United States in emergencies or for reasons in the public interest. However, use of the parole authority for refugee groups as opposed to individuals appears to exceed the intent of Congress in establishing it.

Land refugees qualify for admission to the United States if they meet one of four criteria:

(1) close family ties in the United States;
(2) previous employment by the U.S. government;
(3) close association with U.S. policies or programs;
(4) humanitarian considerations.

Those in category (1) are admitted first, those in category (2) second, and so forth. (In addition, there is a separate quota for Cambodians.)

As for boat refugees, all those not accepted for resettlement by another country are eligible for admission. The four categories are used only to help determine order of entry.

However, while all land refugees spend from one to over three years
in Thai camps before coming to the United States, boat refugees have sometimes been admitted within months because first-asylum countries refused to let them stay any longer or to encourage these countries to continue to harbor such escapees.

In the second half of last year, the United States accepted 30,000 boat refugees as against 16,875 land refugees, although there were approximately twice as many of the latter. The disproportion, which apparently reflected the unwillingness of first-asylum countries to shelter boat refugees, means some boat escapees are given visas before higher priority land refugees.

GAO believes implementation of its recommendation for remote UN-administered camps would avoid political problems for the host governments and so not arouse their opposition to the refugees. Such camps would thus eliminate the need to resettle boat refugees faster than land refugees and make possible more uniform and equitable treatment of the two groups.

Needed: New Legislation

The uncertainties of present U.S. refugee policy has made planning very difficult for those involved in refugee resettlement in the United States. Neither the intent of Congress nor the availability of resources for resettlement work have been clear. Lack of a long-term refugee policy has also caused voluntary agencies problems in finding sponsors, maintaining staff, and in determining special project requirements.

In particular, GAO states that HEW lacks detailed planning guidelines for resettlement and cannot effectively monitor the use of federal funds in this area. GAO recommends that monitoring of funds be tightened through closer surveillance by HEW regional offices and state and local governments and by audits of funds used for social services, medical assistance, cash assistance, and special projects.

In addition, new legislation is needed that brings the number of refugee admissions more in line with actual U.S. intentions to assist refugees and establishes a fully coordinated resettlement program. The legislation should also redefine the term "refugee", provide for dealing with the creation of thousands of refugees by unanticipated emergencies, and retain the attorney general's parole authority for individual cases.

The administration recently prepared a bill, introduced by Senator Kennedy and Representatives Rodino and Holtzman, to Congress, which addresses the major problems in refugee policy. It would revise the definition of refugees to remove the geographic and ideological restrictions which now apply, provide for a normal flow of up to 50,000 refugees a year (versus 17,400 at present), and allow for the admission of additional refugees in emergencies. The parole authority would remain intact. The bill would also make all refugee groups equally eligible for resettlement aid, regardless of nationality.

Such legislation would not only constitute a major step toward the formulation of a national policy on refugee assistance. Such a clear U.S. commitment to the refugees might also serve to catalyze other nations to share in refugee relief work.

Single copies of the GAO report (ID-79-20, 4/24/79) are available free of charge. Write or call:

U.S. General Accounting Office
Distribution Section, Rm. 1518
441 G St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20548

Telephone: (202) 275-6241
Recent Developments

MENTAL HEALTH PROJECT FUNDS ANNOUNCED

The availability of funding for mental health projects for Indochinese refugees was announced by the Office of Family Assistance, SSA/HEW in the May 11, 1979 edition of the Federal Register (44FR 27751-54). Approximately $2,200,000 will be allocated to special projects which address the mental health needs of Indochinese refugees in resettling in the United States and gaining self-reliance.

Project awards will be granted to public and private non-profit agencies, with 51% of the FY '79 appropriations as directed by Congress going to private non-profit agencies.

As stated in the Federal Register, the scope of the projects should respond to one or more of the following objectives: (1) impacting mental health services delivery systems, (2) increasing refugee opportunities for employment in the mental health field, and (3) creating community comprehensive support systems. Some of the specific activities allowed, but not limited to under the grant, are informing mental health practitioners about the special needs of the refugees through inservice training, training Indochinese as mental health workers providing direct service to refugees, and educating refugees about the services that are available to them in the community. Especially encouraged are those projects that offer a mix of activities reflecting the refugee needs of individual localities. Grants should not be used to provide long-term clinical services to refugees with the exception of those projects providing on-the-job training.

The deadline for receipt of application entries by the Regional Commissioner, Social Security Administration is 5:00 p.m., July 5, 1979. Closing date for applications was extended from June 25 to July 5. A notice of the new closing date will be published shortly in the Federal Register. Applications or further information can be obtained from HEW regional offices.

UPDATE ON SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979

The Congress is directed by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to agree to the first concurrent resolution on the budget by May 15 for the fiscal year beginning on October 1 of such year. Although the House and Senate have each agreed to separate versions of the first concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1980 and a revision of the second concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1979, conferees are still meeting to decide on a joint version of the budget resolutions.

H. Con. Res. 107 was passed by the House on May 14, 1979; the Senate passed H. Con. Res. 107 on May 15, after amending it to include the text of S. Con. Res. 22 which it had passed on April 24, 1979.

Since the overall spending ceiling for the fiscal year 1979 budget has been reached, the revision of the second concurrent resolution for fiscal year 1979 should be agreed to before Congress acts to appropriate additional funds.

HEW

On May 17, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor-HEW completed its markup of the HEW appropriations for fiscal year 1980 and a supplemental appropriation for FY '79. Since the Subcommittee met in a closed, executive session, the details of their actions will not be available until the full Committee on Appropriations meets
to consider their recommendations in early June. However, it is anticipated that $51.9 million for a FY '79 supplemental appropriation for refugee assistance administered by HEW will be approved by the Committee. Authorizing legislation is not needed for the HEW supplemental appropriation for FY '79.

Department of State

The House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations marked up the Department of State supplemental appropriation for FY '79 for refugee and migration assistance and included $104.9 million as requested by the Administration. The full Committee on Appropriations will take the final action on this supplemental appropriation before it can be considered on the floor of the House. The Department of State supplemental appropriation for refugee and migration assistance does require authorizing legislation. On May 8, the Senate passed S. Res. 147, which waives section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act so the Senate can consider an authorization of additional budget authority before the second concurrent resolution on the budget for FY '79 is revised by Congress. On May 15, the Senate passed H.R. 3363 which authorizes appropriations for the Department of State (and other agencies) for fiscal year 1980 and 1981, and a supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 1979. The Senate had amended H.R. 3363, which was passed by the House on April 24, 1979, to include the text of S. 586, the Senate version of the Department of State authorization bill. Conferees will meet shortly to agree on the House and Senate differences in the bill.

It is anticipated that after the full Committee on Appropriations takes its recommendations, an omnibus supplemental appropriation bill will be introduced and include both the HEW and Department of State requests.

Resource Exchange

HMONG PAPERS

The Illinois Governor's Information Center for Asian Assistance has issued three papers on the Hmongs of Laos.

The first paper entitled The Hmong Highlanders and the Lao Lowlanders by Tipawan Truong Quang Reed covers both the Hmongs and the Lao lowlanders. It presents concisely and effectively through the use of a chart, a description of the characteristics of both groups. Some of the characteristics described are: ethnic identification and location; linguistic affiliation; settlement patterns; family; marriage; child rearing; social structure; and religion.

The second paper, entitled The Hmong from Laos by Tou-Fu Vang, gives a brief history of the Hmongs, their economy, and the role the Hmongs played in the Indochinese war in support of the U.S. forces. This paper also discusses the Hmong Association and the role it plans to take in assisting the Hmongs to resettle in the U.S.

The third paper, entitled The Hmong of Laos by Vang Tou Fu, provides more background on the history and social organization of the Hmongs.

Until recently the Hmong did not have a written language. The Pathet-Lao developed a system of a written language based on the Lao characters. Another system was developed by the Missionary Alliance Church based on romanized characters.

To receive free copies of these papers contact:
Governor's Center for Asian Assistance
160 N. La Salle, Rm. 2006
Chicago, IL 60601
VIETNAM ANNOUNCES NEW POLICY ON FAMILY REUNIFICATION

On May 15, Vietnam announced that it would allow as many as 10,000 refugees a month to leave for countries, such as the U.S., that are willing to receive them. It was also disclosed that from 400,000 to 600,000 people in the former South Vietnam want to leave their homeland. Vietnam made this offer at a meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia. The objective of the meeting in Jakarta was to develop ways to relieve the pressure on countries of first asylum, principally through the establishment of holding centers on designated islands. Ambassador Vu Huong said his decision to allow people to leave Vietnam and go directly to the country of their relatives was an effort to alleviate the burden Vietnamese refugees have placed on the countries of Southeast Asia.

Relatives (limited to spouses and unmarried minors) brought directly from Vietnam by permanent resident aliens in the U.S. are restricted by a quota of 20,000 a year under the worldwide U.S. immigration quota.

Immediate relatives can be brought in by U.S. citizens without numerical limitation, but only a small number of Vietnamese have fulfilled the five-year residence requirement for citizenship.

Also, at this meeting it was announced that Indonesia has offered Galang Island, south of Singapore, which could temporarily accommodate 10,000. The Philippines indicated they would designate an island for approximately 5,000 people.

CURRENT INDOCHINESE POPULATION IN THE U.S. BY STATE

As of May 25, 1979

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This statistical report is compiled from two sources: the annual Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Alien Report as a base and weekly updates of new refugees arrivals obtained through the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM). Only the January INS report gives any indication of refugee movement among the states. The current INS base figure used is from the INS January 1978 report.
MAY 16 HEARINGS ON REFUGEE BILL

The tenor of the May 16 congressional hearings on the proposed Refugee Act of 1979 was to determine what should be changed in present methods of dealing with the refugee problem and to explore future directions. The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees, and International Law, chaired by Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D.-N.Y.), had listened to earlier testimony on May 3 and May 10. (For an account, see Indochinese Refugee Reports, vol. 1, no. 1 and 2.)


David Carlinger of the American Civil Liberties Union and Whitney Ellsworth of Amnesty International expressed concern about portions of Title I and Title II of the bill. Executive Vice Chairman Irving Kessler and Dr. Hannah Avidor of United Israel Appeal, a private American voluntary agency, told the subcommittee about Israel's experience with the absorption of immigrants and refugees. Finally, Dr.

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Project Staff: Marion Ritter, Project Manager • Theresa Ward Warner, Public Information Specialist • Janice Davis, Project Secretary

Contributors: Shelly Garner and Peter Slavin
Barry Stein, associate professor of social sciences at Michigan State University, presented the findings of his research on the progress of Indochinese refugees in the United States.

Fasick was questioned by subcommittee members about the GAO report's recommendation that the secretary of health, education and welfare require the monitoring of grant funds for refugee programs. He confirmed that up to now there has been no set of standards for the refugee programs and no systematic monitoring of the agencies implementing them. Holtzman also expressed concern about the apparent lack of coordination between programs.

Dr. Hannah Avidor, on leave as director of the Social Services Division of the Immigration Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency for Israel, was questioned by Holtzman about the resettlement process followed in Israel. Since the creation of the State of Israel, it has been that country's policy to provide a homeland for those suffering oppression. Consequently, Israel has had much experience in the absorption of refugees and has developed a unique, nationally supported system for resettlement.

The Israelis maintain special absorption centers for over 60 percent of their newcomers. For the first three to six months, language training, food, and shelter are provided by the government. Avidor reported that the cost incurred by the Israeli government for each refugee runs as high as $20,000 for the first three to four years of resettlement. The greatest cost is incurred during the first year. It includes community labor and materials to house refugee families. The high initial costs of absorption have been found to be "more than worth the expense," according to Avidor.

Holtzman also questioned Avidor about the methods used for language training for refugees. Elementary children, Avidor said, are given special classes in small groups, while adults take extensive daily language classes for the first several months after their arrival.

Stein stressed several points in his testimony. First, his research documented the seriousness of any delay in providing social services to the Indochinese refugees, especially during the first six months of resettlement. Stein agreed with Avidor that maximum governmental support for the refugees in the first three to four years of resettlement would mean smaller long-term costs. However, the refugees should not be treated simply as part of the general welfare population; they need assistance that takes into account their special needs.

Stein also expressed concern about the lack of standards in the provision of social services for refugees and the ad hoc system of monitoring programs. Correcting these deficiencies is especially important, because the proposed Refugee Act of 1979, with its allocation of 50,000 refugee admissions annually, would permit a permanent flow of refugees in future years. The legislation would provide a standard policy for dealing with all refugee populations rather than a different government reaction to each new set of refugees. Stein agreed with the legislation's call for DHEW guidelines and success criteria for special refugee projects, social services, and income maintenance programs. This must be done with special consideration of the cultural needs of refugees. In the case of the Indochinese refugees, the government dispersed the population widely without regard to their extended family networks. The result has been a second migration of many of the refugees in isolated lo-
lections to areas of the country where they could be near other Indochinese.

The final point stressed by Stein was the necessity to increase the involvement of voluntary agencies in the planning process. VOLAGs need to have some say in planning as well as resources if they are to continue to serve the refugees effectively.

Holtzman asked Stein if he would recommend that the United States adopt the absorption center concept used by countries such as Australia, Canada, and Israel. Stein answered no, explaining that the time spent by refugees in the centers only delays their adaptation to a new culture. There is even some evidence, he said, that after six months those refugees who are placed directly into a job with evening language training do as well as those having an intensive six to eight hours a day of language training in a special center. As for possible standardization of English-language programs, Stein advocated looking at the various programs to determine those of better quality, but he did not feel that agencies should be required to use the same curriculum.

A week later, on May 23, HEW Secretary Joseph Califano, Jr. and representatives of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service testified. The hearings were then extended for an additional day. On May 24, Governor Robert D. Ray of Iowa, accompanied by James Jordan, special assistant to Michigan governor William G. Milliken, appeared as witnesses. Representatives of the National Coalition for Refugee Resettlement also testified.

(An account of the May 23 and May 24 hearings will appear in the next issue.)

SELECT COMMISSION MAPS ITS COURSE

Undaunted by a delay in funding, the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, which has been operating since March on a skeleton staff of three people on loan from the Justice Department, has hired an executive director and adopted a tentative work timetable.

The commission, a cabinet-congressional-citizen body created by Congress last fall (P.L. 95-142) to recommend how the federal government should cope with the growing tide of refugees and illegal aliens seeking to enter the United States, held its first meeting on May 22. It named as staff director Professor Lawrence H. Fuchs, 52, chairman of the American Studies Department at Brandeis University in Massachusetts, former Peace Corps director in the Philippines, author of American Ethnic Politics, and board member of the Mexican-American Legal and Education Defense Fund, a position he plans to resign. Fuchs will take over July 1, replacing interim co-ordinator Joan Arrowsmith.

The commission also approved a tentative work schedule calling for a second meeting next October, followed by the inauguration of research studies, public hearings around the country, and visits by the commissioners to border locations and consular offices, and concluding with submission of its final report to Congress and the president by March 1, 1981. The timetable is contingent upon expected congressional approval of a bill to extend the commission's life from September 30, 1980 to March 1, 1981.

The work plan should be made definite at the commission's meeting in October, which, like its May meeting, will be open to the public.
Meantime, the commission invites interested individuals and groups to submit information and written statements regarding their particular concerns on immigration and refugee matters and any recommendations they think the commission should make.

The commission anticipates that by August it will have funds, permitting its staff to begin work. Congress originally authorized $700,000 for the commission, but a bill to increase the authorization to $2,450,000 (and to extend the commission's life by six months) has been introduced by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D.-Mass.) and Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D.-N.J.), both commission members. Kennedy and Rodino reported at the May commission meeting that they foresaw no problem in winning congressional passage of the larger sum. Since then, the House has passed (on June 6) a $224,000 commission appropriation for fiscal year 1979, and a $1.6 million request for FY'1980 has been approved by the House Appropriations Committee and is slated for consideration by the full House on June 19.

The $2.4 million allocation would, among other things, enable the commission to hire a staff of eighteen, supplemented by people detailed from federal agencies.

The committee is charged by law with making a comprehensive review of U.S. refugee and immigration laws, policies, and procedures and with recommending both administrative changes and revisions in the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. Among other things, its review is to cover:

* the social, economic, political, and demographic impact of previous refugee programs

* the criteria for, and numerical limitations on, the admission of refugees.

The commission will be following up on the work of the Carter administration's Interagency Task Force on Immigration Policy. The task force, which was composed of three cabinet members, was originally charged with making policy recommendations. However, when the administration decided to support a congressional move to form a select commission with broader representation, the task force's mission was pared down to one of background research. Its final report, which consists largely of papers on various immigration issues, is expected to be published in late June.

(For copies of the Federal Interagency Task Force Report on Immigration, write the Office of the Associate Attorney General, Main Justice Department Building, Washington, D.C. 20530.)

Askew Named Chairman

President Carter appointed attorney Reubin D. Askew, former governor of Florida, chairman of the 16-member commission. The chairman is expected to have considerable influence over commission operations.

The commission also includes four cabinet members: Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Attorney General Griffin Bell, Secretary of Labor F. Ray Marshall, and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph Califano, Jr. (Bell, Marshall, and Califano made up the Interagency Task Force)

The eight congressional representatives include four members of the Senate Judiciary Committee—chairman Kennedy, who formerly headed its subcommittee on refugees; Dennis DeConcini (D.-Ariz.), an expert on drug and alien smuggling across the U.S. southern border; Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (R.-MD.); and Alan K. Simpson (R.-WY.)—and four members of the
House Judiciary Committee—chairman Rodino, who once headed its immigration subcommittee; Elizabeth Holtzman (D.-N.Y.), now chairwoman of the immigration panel; Hamilton Fish (R.-N.Y.), a member of the immigration panel; and Robert McClory (R.-IL.)

Askew is one of four citizens appointed to the commission by the president. The others were (1) Rose Matsui Ochi, a Japanese-American attorney and executive assistant to Los Angeles mayor Tom Bradley; (2) Joaquin F. Otero, a Cuban-born naturalized citizen and an international vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks; and (3) Cruz Reynoso, a state appellate court justice in California and former director of California Rural Legal Assistance.

Recent Developments

NEWS BRIEF--STATE OF MICHIGAN

The state of Michigan has formally requested that it be allowed to institute a refugee resettlement program. In a recent speech, Gov. William G. Milliken announced that U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs Dick Clark has said federal officials are ready to engage Michigan as a full partner in resettlement as soon as Congress funds the next phase of the refugee program. Milliken said the Michigan program would be patterned after the highly successful one in Iowa.

Milliken said advantages of state involvement in refugee resettlement would be the focusing of new attention on the refugee problem and the ability to reach out to groups, such as Rotary clubs, not sought as sponsors by church-related voluntary agencies.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS UPDATE

On June 6, the House Appropriations Committee passed a $59 million supplemental appropriation for FY '79 for refugee assistance administered by HEW, with $8.3 million allocated for Soviet refugees. At the time of this writing, there had been no committee action on the supplemental appropriation for refugee and migration assistance administered by the Department of State.

UPDATE--ABA HOTLINE

The American Bar Association telephone hotline has changed its hours for "live" legal advice for Indochinese refugees from 1 to 4 p.m. E.D.T. to 2 to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. The hotline operates 24 hours a day; an answering service is available to take messages before 2 p.m. and after 5 p.m. The toll-free number is 800-334-0074; in North Carolina, call 682-0315 collect. (For a description of the hotline, see Indochinese Refugee Reports, vol. 7, no. 7.)

COALITION TAKES LEAD ON REFUGEE BILL

The National Coalition for Refugee Resettlement, chaired by Pennsylvania official Norman V. Lourie, speaks for over 130 state, local, and voluntary agencies in support of the proposed Refugee Act of 1979 and other federal efforts toward humanitarian and equitable refugee policy. Members include all of the major voluntary resettlement agencies assisting the Indochinese refugees as well as state, county, and private agencies that provide social services, medical services, and income assistance to refugees. Over 90 percent of the Indochinese refugees reside in the 28 states represented in the coalition.
Formed in March, 1977, as the Coalition for Effective Resettlement of Indochinese Refugees, the coalition changed its name early this year in anticipation of passage of the proposed Refugee Act of 1979, the first legislation that would provide a comprehensive and consistent policy toward all refugee groups. Coalition testimony in support of the bill was given before the Senate Judiciary Committee on March 14 by chairman Lourie; Edwin Silverman, governor's coordinator for Indochinese refugee assistance programs in Illinois; and Rupert Thompson, Louisiana state coordinator of social services for Indochinese resettlement.

Lourie also headed a panel of Coalition witnesses from the public welfare agencies of California, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Virginia who testified on the bill before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees, and International Law on May 24.

Lourie is executive deputy secretary for federal policy and programs in the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare. He received the National Conference on Social Welfare's "Distinguished Service Award" last month for his success in assisting with the resettlement of refugees and his work in other policy-making and planning assignments in the social welfare field.

The Coalition will assemble June 18 in Washington, D.C. to discuss the refugee bills before Congress. The refugee situation in Southeast Asia and U.S. refugee programs will also be reviewed. Guest speakers will include Sen. Edward Kennedy (D.-Mass.) and U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs Dick Clark. Invitations have also been extended to Reps. Peter Rodino, Jr. (D.-N.J.) and Elizabeth Holtzman (D.-N.Y.) and to Gov. Robert Ray of Iowa. Any organization involved in refugee resettlement is welcome to attend.

The meeting will be held in Room 1202, Dirksen Senate Office Building, from 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Resource Exchange

VIETNAMESE AMERICANS: PATTERNS OF RESETTLEMENT AND SOCIOECONOMIC ADAPTATION IN THE UNITED STATES

A new book investigating the adaptation of Vietnamese refugees to American life has found they have made remarkable social and economic progress since 1975. The book, Vietnamese Americans: Patterns of Resettlement and Socioeconomic Adaptation in the United States, was written by Professor Darrel Montero, director of the Urban Ethnic Research Project at the University of Maryland, College Park.

The book analyzes data on the refugees' education, employment, income, proficiency in English, and volume of federal assistance received. It is based upon a study of 35,000 refugees, a representative sample of the Vietnamese who arrived in 1975.

A synopsis of the book follows:

The Vietnamese who fled their country in 1975 encountered an American public guilty about the U.S. role in the war but worried about the refugees' impact on a faltering economy. The unemployment rate at the time was almost nine percent. A Gallup Poll in 1975 reported that 54 percent of Americans felt that the Vietnamese should not be permitted to stay in this country. Many Americans warned that an influx of refugees would mean added competition for scarce jobs and longer public assistance rolls.

Of the Vietnamese who came in 1975, 80 percent were under the age of 35 and 40 percent were Catholics. Two-thirds came from urban settings and from relatively well-to-do families. Many were among the educational elite in Vietnam and held high career and social positions. These factors appeared to augur well for the refugees' adjustment to American society.

However, the jobs open to them
here were mostly lower level, offering little pay and little opportunity for advancement. Such jobs have caused an emotional crisis for many.

Fewer Than 1 in 3 on Welfare

But the Vietnamese have come far nonetheless. A remarkable 94 percent of male heads of households are employed, as are 93 percent of all women, and income among the refugees has increased steadily since their arrival. A majority (51 percent) of the households report a combined monthly income of $800 or more, and fewer than three percent report less than $200.

Furthermore, over 90 percent of the refugees' income comes from wages and salaries, not public assistance. In fact, fewer than one third of the households are receiving public assistance of any kind, a clear sign that the Vietnamese are moving steadily toward economic self sufficiency.

The language barrier has not proven an obstacle to employment. Fully 89 percent of those Vietnamese who cannot understand English at all are nevertheless employed. With prolonged exposure to American people, schools, and the mass media, it seems only a matter of time until the great majority are fluent in English.

Unlike other immigrant groups, the Vietnamese who arrived in 1975 found no ethnic community already here to give them emotional or material support. Moreover, the U.S. government intentionally dispersed the refugees, putting them in the hands of private sponsors scattered across the country. Aware of public hostility toward the Vietnamese, officials no doubt figured Americans would be more hospitable to single families than to large groups of refugees. This strategy also offered to reduce the economic impact of the refugees on any one community.

The policy of dispersal was well intended, but by separating the Vietnamese from their countrymen it cut them off from those they needed for emotional support. Dispersal also broke up the large extended families which are the basis of Vietnamese society.

Regrouping

Within a year of their arrival, however, the Vietnamese had begun to regroup. They have been moving from small towns to large metropolitan areas, forming substantial ethnic communities in Dallas, Los Angeles, New Orleans, and New York. They have also combined into more than 100 ethnic organizations. Thus, the Vietnamese, almost by instinct, seem to be following the path taken by other Asian immigrants to this country.

The gains the Vietnamese have made so quickly in employment and income and their cohesiveness despite efforts to disperse them are remarkable. It seems likely that if their growing familiarity with English is matched by an expanding job market that permits them to take advantage of their education and occupational backgrounds, they will have a bright future in this country.

A six-page synopsis of the book is available without charge from Dr. Montero, Rm. 1111, Woods Hall, The University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742. Telephone (301) 454-5718.

The 218-page book, which contains tables, appendices, and a bibliography, is available for $17.50 from Westview Press, 5500 Central Ave., Boulder, CO 80301.
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NATIONAL COALITION FOR REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT GATHERS IN SHOW OF SUPPORT FOR REFUGEE ACT OF 1979

On June 18, members of the National Coalition for Refugee Resettlement gathered in the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington to discuss the current refugee situation and the status of the Refugee Act of 1979. Coalition Chairman Norman Lourie stated in opening remarks, "We chose to meet at this time to show that there is mass support behind this legislation."

Throughout the day, government officials, members of Congress and Coalition representatives described inadequacies in present resettlement efforts and offered possible solutions to the immediate and long-term problems presented by a massive, world-wide increase in refugee movement. Speakers concurred on several points: first, that the current refugee situation, called a present-day holocaust by several, is the worst since World War II; second, that there must be a concerted international effort to bring increased permanent resettlement offers from other countries; third, that a clear U.S. commitment to assume its share of responsibility, expressed through enactment of the Refugee Act, is essential to increased world-wide participation; and finally, that the problem is a political one that is exhausting all resources currently available.
The Current Refugee Situation

Addressing the current refugee situation for the State Department were Dick Clark, coordinator for refugee affairs, and his deputy, Charles Freeman. Referring to the recent Malaysian threat to enact drastic measures to stem the flow of refugees there, Freeman noted, "Whether they develop a harsh policy that is moderated in practice, it is clear that there will be great loss of life." Stating that 70% of the refugees now leaving Vietnam are ethnic Chinese, Freeman predicted that by September of this year, over a half million will have fled and that over 1 million may have fled by this time next year. In response to an audience suggestion that the U.S. should establish large holding camps stateside as an interim measure, Freeman asserted that in addition to prohibitive costs ($10.60 per day/per person in the U.S. compared to an average of $1.25 per day/per person in Asian camps) this would discourage other countries from increased acceptance of refugees.

Ambassador Clark, recognizing the inadequacy of all measures to date, stated that only rapid resettlement will ease the intolerable burden that is forcing first asylum countries to become increasingly antagonistic to receiving refugees. Clark stated that only one-sixth of those arriving in camps now receive permanent resettlement offers. In addition to calling for the support of the Coalition in getting full appropriations in the Senate (as in the House) for the refugee bill, Clark announced that he had met with Vice President Mondale and the National Security Council that day to discuss "a broad range of possible initiatives" that would be presented to the President later this week.

Responding to recent events which indicate increasing difficulty for refugees in finding temporary asylum, several members of Congress spoke in support of increased diplomatic efforts throughout the world on behalf of refugees. Senator Edward Kennedy, Judiciary Committee Chairman, called for an international conference "to address the political and military issues that lie behind the massive outflow of refugees." He also stated that the U.S., through the office of Ambassador Clark, should seek a military cease-fire in Cambodia and should indicate its willingness to become involved with Vietnam to promote a more orderly departure of refugees from that country.

Representative Stephen Solarz of New York asked that the U.S. double the number of refugees coming in over the next three years, saying, "Only through such a dramatic action can we hope to persuade other countries to substantially increase -- or double -- the numbers they're now taking in." Congresswoman Elizabeth Holtzman charged that the U.S. has failed to keep an existing commitment made by an attorney general parole order to increase the monthly entries from 7,000 to 8,000. Stating that in fact less than 7,000 have been entering each month, she urged the admission of an additional 15,000 between now and September. In recognition of the role of political problems between China and Vietnam in the increased exodus, Holtzman declared that the U.S. must work to lessen the tension between those two countries.

Philip Holman, Director, Special Programs Staff, expressing appreciation to Coalition members for continuing to communicate refugee needs to the public, gave an overview of HEW programs and new developments. (See "Report on May 23-24 Hearings on Refugee Act" for recent announcements by Califano and "SSA Published Notice of Decision to Develop Regulations" in this issue.)
Transmittal on the placement of, and services for, such refugees. Stating that perhaps 2,000 more unaccompanied minors will be resettled in the U.S., Nancy Long of Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services stressed that only 100% federal funding through a minor's 18th birthday would encourage states to more readily participate in the program for minors. Robert Wright of the U.S. Catholic Conference expressed surprise at how difficult it is to get states to act quickly on the HEW action transmittal.

Status Of The Refugee Act Of 1979

Several speakers addressed issues surrounding the status of the Refugee Act of 1979. Donald Hohl, Associate Director, United States Catholic Conference, outlined major points of the bill for Coalition members. Dick Warden, Assistant Secretary of HEW for Legislation, read a message from Secretary Califano to the Coalition stating full support of the bill, which "strengthens the arm of the states and volags (in refugee resettlement) and offers a clearly defined federal role."

Jerry Tinker, assistant to Senator Edward Kennedy, announced several changes in the bill developed in preliminary staff mark-up. (The full Judiciary Committee is expected to meet for final mark-up on June 26.) If the full committee upholds the preliminary changes, the definition of refugee will be expanded to include displaced persons. This provision would cover future situations to the fall of Saigon in 1975 when people were directly evacuated to U.S. territory. It also allows refugee entry consideration for people who are displaced due to military upheaval. (The current bill confers refugee status on those who flee their country due to "persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution.") Additionally, the bill will now include a clearcut series of procedures to define the congressional consultation necessary during emergency situations to increase the number of refugees admitted to the U.S. Questions previously raised about the definition of "refugees of special concern" prompted preliminary discussions that concluded that legislative history would have to determine who these refugees are as future situations arise. Most importantly, the two-year limitation on federal funding will now apply only to cash and medical assistance. Preliminary mark-up removes this limitation from social services. Finally, the bill will establish a fund for "special projects" to meet "residual needs" not covered by other authorizations in the bill. Congress would authorize these funds "as may be necessary over time." In concluding, Tinker predicted that if the bill is stalled in this session, Congress would have to consider a simple extension of the IRAP program to continue funds for existing programs through FY'80.

Representing Governor Robert Ray of Iowa, Colleen Shearer, Director of the Iowa Department of Job Service, recommended several alternatives to provisions of the current Refugee Act. Stating that channeling funds through welfare agencies creates a bad image of the refugees in the public eye and also encourages refugees to consider welfare an acceptable alternative to work, she called for leadership of programs to come through state labor departments. She also suggested the possibility of providing assistance through unemployment compensation rather than through AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children.)

Other speakers included Jack Otero of the AFL-CIO, who stressed labor's full support of the current bill; Rep. Dan Lundgren of California, who said that the two-year limitation of federal funding would discourage wider state support in refugee resettlement; Lester Wolff, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House Committee on Foreign
Affairs, who stated that 50-70% of those fleeing by boat perish; and Wells Klein, representing ACVA, who expressed a concern that the House may define the process of resettlement too closely and urged that Title III remain an unstructured, flexible framework for services. Klein proposed that the Coalition, in concluding its conference, pass a resolution that: calls for the President and Congress to double the number of entries to 14,000 per month; requires the President and Congress to enunciate a long-range program and policy of a high level of refugee resettlement; and urges the President to work for the establishment of safe havens in Southeast Asia for interim resettlement. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Sue Levy, Coordinator, Resettlement Program, Governor's Office, Wisconsin, also proposed a resolution stating: that the U.S. should take an international leadership role in increasing refugee resettlement; that the two-year period of full federal support is insufficient; and that resettlement must emphasize educational programs and social services aimed at self-sufficiency. That resolution also passed unanimously.

Norman Lourie noted that the next step for the Coalition members is to meet in Washington with representatives of their allies to seek action from the President on issues raised in conference discussions.

The conference concluded with a motion that was passed unanimously stating that the Coalition responded with appreciation to the kinds of proposals Kennedy and others had made, specifically with positive regard for their long-range policy implications.

Congress May Act On Bill Soon

Several speakers at the recent conference of the National Coalition for Refugee Resettlement indicated that it may be difficult to secure passage of the Refugee Act of 1979 this year. Printed below are the House and Senate members who will determine whether or not the bill will get to the floor for a full vote. If there is any indication that the full House Judiciary Committee could snag the bill, those members will be listed in a future issue.


Majority
Elizabeth Holtzman (N.Y.), Chairwoman
George E. Danielson (Calif.)
Sam B. Hall, Jr. (Tex.)
Herbert E. Harris, II (Va.)
Michael D. Barnes (Md.)
Richard C. Shelby (Ala.)

Minority
Hamilton Fish, Jr. (N.Y.)
M. Caldwell Butler (Va.)
Daniel E. Lundgren (Calif.)

Senate Committee on the Judiciary,
2226 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.,
Washington, D.C. 25010

Majority
Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.), Chairman
Birch Bayh (Ind.)
Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.)
Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (Del.)
John C. Culver (Iowa)
Howard M. Metzenbaum (Ohio)
Dennis DeConcini (Ariz.)
Patrick J. Leahy (Vt.)
Max Baucus (Mont.)
Howell T. Heflin (Ala.)

Minority
Strom Thurmond (S.C.)
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (Md.)
Paul Laxalt (Nev.)
Orrin G. Hatch (Utah)
Robert Dole (Kan.)
Thad Cochran (Miss.)
Alan K. Simpson (Wyo.)
REPORT ON MAY 23-24 HEARINGS ON REFUGEE ACT

Hearings on the Refugee Act of 1979 (H.R.2816) were continued by the House Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees, and International Law on May 23-24. Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Joseph A. Califano, Jr., opened his remarks before the subcommittee with a poignant statement on the choice the nation now faces concerning the refugees seeking a haven in America. How we act on this issue, Secretary Califano said, will reveal to the world "whether we truly live by our ideals, or simply carve them on monuments, "referring to the words of Emma Lazarus on the Statue of Liberty about the "tired...poor...huddled masses yearning to breathe free."

Secretary Califano mentioned two lessons that have been learned through years of experience with refugee programs. First, in the early stages of resettlement federal assistance for refugees and supporting agencies should be concentrated, but should have a time limit. Second, existing refugee programs need more rigorous management than had been possible initially under temporary emergency conditions. Secretary Califano announced that five steps are being taken to improve management and monitoring procedures of the HEW refugee assistance programs:

1) Appointment of Peter Bell as Deputy Under Secretary for International Affairs, charged with coordinating all HEW refugee activities;

2) Reorganization of HEW's refugee program into a separate unit that initially will report directly to the Social Security Administrator;

3) Publication of comprehensive new regulations governing HEW refugee programs;

4) Request in the FY'79 supplemental budget for 16 new staff positions for the program to relieve the chronic understaffing; and,

5) An investigation by HEW's Inspector General of contracts, grants and expenditures management procedures and the effectiveness of funded programs.

The Inspector General's investigation of the HEW refugee program was prompted by the General Accounting Office report to the Congress on the Indochinese refugee situation (see issue #3 Indochinese Refugee Reports).

Presently, the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program Office (IRAP) is responsible for monitoring the $7.5 million in special project grant funds. Direct income maintenance payments to the refugees are audited jointly with income-tested welfare recipients. Because funds for the Indochinese refugee special projects represent such a small proportion of HEW's total budget and were authorized only for one-year periods, they were not formerly audited through the Inspector General's office.

A panel representing all 38 members of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service and led by Acting Chairman Wells Klein also expressed support of H.R.2816. The VOLAG representatives approved of the broad, flexible framework established under Title III of the bill, but felt that using public welfare as the initial mechanism for cash assistance to the refugees might be psychologically detrimental.

Governor Robert D. Ray of Iowa and James Jordan, special assistant to Governor William G. Milliken of Michigan, both testified on May 24 in support of H.R.2816. Kenneth Quinn, a career foreign service officer who worked on the refugee program while serving at the National Security Council and the State Department, and who now acts as Ray's principle staff representative on refugees, accompanied the governor.

The state of Iowa, which has been a primary agency for resettlement,
has used what is called a cluster resettlement method which admits refugees as a group. In 1975, the tribe of Tai Dam (or Black Tai) was accepted by Iowa from the camps as a group so that their cultural heritage and social structure could be preserved, thereby providing a strong support system for the refugees to ease their adjustment to a new culture.

Contributing to the success of the refugee resettlement in Iowa were: 1) the "job orientation" given to the refugee program and 2) outreach work done by case workers of the Refugee Service Center.

Governor Ray indicated his support of H.R.2816, but felt that the two-year limitation on full federal reimbursement for cash and medical assistance would adversely affect the hospitable climate within the states for receiving additional refugees. The governors of states which have a larger share of the refugees, such as Virginia and Texas, have expressed concern to Governor Ray on this limitation. Governor Ray also stated that the services for refugees (such as English language training) are needed well beyond the two-year cut off.

A panel of National Coalition for Refugee Resettlement representatives, headed by Chairman of the Coalition, Norman Lourie, strongly favored the thrust of the proposed refugee legislation. Lourie was accompanied by Guy Lusk, Director of the Division of Financial Services, Virginia Department of Public Welfare; Joseph Ryu, Senior Planning Specialist in the Division of Services, New York Department of Social Services; and William Montgomery of the California Department of Social Services. In addition, Edwin Silverman, Illinois Governor's Coordinator for Indochinese Refugee Assistance Programs, Que Huong Le-Si, Volunteer Coordinator for Indochinese Refugees, and Richard Bates of the West Virginia Welfare Department were available to answer any questions. Lourie stressed the coalition's support of Title III of the bill, which provides 100% federal funding of cash and medical assistance and social services for refugees during their first two years in the United States. However, many of the highly impacted states feel that a two-year limitation would create a large burden on general assistance programs funds. Lourie also strongly recommended flexibility in the area of social services for refugees, particularly employment and language training. He felt the two-year limitation may create barriers to self-sufficiency.

Virginia Dominguez, member of the Harvard Society of Fellows, and Frieda Hawkins, associate professor at the University of Toronto, provided an academic perspective in their testimony to the subcommittee. Dominguez, who worked closely with Cuban refugee absorption, presented possible strategies for resettlement of the Indochinese refugee population. She stressed that the refugee population's own culture and familiarity with the culture of the U.S. were important factors to consider in the resettlement process. Frieda Hawkins presented the subcommittee with a summary of Canada's refugee policy and experience.

At the time of this writing the subcommittee has taken no further action on the proposed legislation, and mark-ups have not been scheduled. Holtzman's introductory remarks to the subcommittee hearings indicate her intentions to make further changes in the bill before it is submitted to the full committee. According to a staff member, Rep. Daniel E. Lundgren (D.-Cal.) will push for an extension of the two-year funding limitation for social services under Title III of the proposed bill.
Recent Developments

VIETNAM AGREES TO FIRST STEP ON FAMILY REUNIFICATION

On June 8, Deputy U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Dale De Haan announced in Geneva that a memorandum of understanding has been agreed to by Hanoi and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) that provides for the departure of Vietnamese with relatives abroad. The text of this agreement must now be accepted by the host countries. Several details will have to be worked out for the U.S. such as where the required interview of an immigrant or refugee by an Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) agent will be conducted.

The U.S. has already forwarded to the UNHCR the list of 5,000 Vietnamese whose relatives have filed the necessary affidavit of support. This list will then be compared with Vietnam's list, and it is expected those persons appearing on the lists of both countries will be the first group to leave under this new program.

CALIFANO ORDERS HEALTH MEASURES FOR INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Following the discovery of 36 undetected active tuberculosis cases in Indochinese refugees arriving on the West coast between January 22 and February 20 of this year, HEW Secretary Joseph Califano announced several actions by his department. The three-pronged effort, detailed in a press conference on June 5, is designed to protect the health of both refugees and U.S. citizens by ensuring effective screening, tracking and treating of infectious diseases.

As part of the program, all refugee children through the age of 15 will be given seven traditional childhood immunizations. Additionally, a U.S. Public Health Service team is investigating reports of health problems among refugees arriving on the West coast. The team will check for adequate prior screening, follow-up and treatment. A second team will be dispatched to Southeast Asia to review the screening process administered by ICEM (Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration) in refugee camps located in countries of first asylum. The team will also assist ICEM in improving the screening process.

Until January 1976, all refugees arriving in this country in four temporary holding camps were screened and immunized by the Center for Disease Control. As the final part of the new effort, Califano advised the 70,000 refugees arriving after that time who have not had subsequent medical exams to have a physical and a TB test.

Califano stressed that the risk of transmitting infectious diseases is low. Refugees identified as having health problems are excluded from entry to the U.S. until the disease has been treated and is no longer communicable.

FISCAL YEAR 1979 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS PASSED BY HOUSE, SENATE ACTION EXPECTED SHORTLY

On June 6, the House passed H.R. 4289 which makes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 1979. The supplemental appropriations bill contained both the HEW refugee assistance and Department of State migration and refugee assistance requests.

As passed by the House, H.R. 4289 contains a total of $59,964,000 for HEW refugee assistance. This includes $51.7 million for assistance to Indochinese refugees in the U.S. and an additional $8.3 million requested by the Secretary of HEW on May 5, 1979 for Eastern European refugees.

The bill also contains $104,910,000 for migration and refugee assistance administered by the Department of State. The $104.9 includes $34 million for care and maintenance abroad.
of Indochinese refugees which is contributed to the UNHCR; $34.2 million for selection, documentation, transportation and placement grants of 64,000 Indochinese refugees to the U.S. and $32 million for care and maintenance abroad, transportation and placement grants of 35,940 Soviet/East-European refugees.

In addition, H.R.4289 contains $10 million for the emergency refugee assistance fund administered by the Department of State.

On June 18, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved H.R.4289, amended. No change was made in the HEW supplemental appropriation, but two cuts were made in the Department of State refugee assistance supplemental. First, $1.865 million was removed from the $104.9 migration and refugee assistance request since this amount had already been authorized to be transferred from the emergency and migration assistance fund. Second, the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund was reduced to $7.5 million because the Committee felt this amount should be sufficient for the remaining three months of the fiscal year.

It is expected that H.R.4289 will be voted on shortly by the Senate. A conference with the House will then be necessary. It is hoped that action will be completed by early July.

The Department of State supplemental appropriation requires authorizing legislation. Although different versions of H.R.3363 have been passed by both the House and Senate, conferees have not yet been appointed.

SSA PUBLISHES NOTICE OF DECISION TO DEVELOP REGULATIONS

On June 15, the Social Security Administration, HEW published in the Federal Register (47FR 34606) a notice of the decision to develop regulations to carry out Section 2 of the Indochinese Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975, as amended, which authorizes cash assistance, medical assistance, social services, and special training programs for Indochinese refugees. These regulations will establish a more formal and uniform base for program operations and management. Philip Holman, Director, Special Programs Staff, announced at the National Coalition meeting (reported on earlier in this issue) that recommendations should be submitted by July 6 for consideration in the first draft of the regulations.

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(202) 245-8817

HOUSE UNANIMOUSLY URGES PRESIDENT TO ACT

On June 18, as members of the National Coalition for Refugee Resettlement met on Capitol Hill, the U.S. House of Representatives unanimously passed a "sense of the House" resolution urging President Carter to call for an emergency session of the United Nations General Assembly to deal with the current refugee crisis in Southeast Asia. The Washington Post reported on June 21 that "well-informed" U.S. and U.N. officials indicated that a major international conference is being planned for mid-July. U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim is expected to announce the meeting soon.

The resolution echoed earlier calls by English Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, France President Valery Giscard D'Estaing and Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan for such a conference. U.N. officials have stated that Waldheim has hesitated to call the conference until he is certain that it will produce results in the form of increased funding and resettlement offers from other countries, concerned that a conference which does not produce such results could press beleaguered Southeast Asian countries to escalate their stringent policies toward refugees.
Involving Vietnamese Parents in Education

The success of a Vietnamese child in an American school is greatly enhanced by parental support and involvement. A Vietnamese educator, Dr. Vuong G. Thuy, has published a 50-page booklet, "The Role of Vietnamese Parents in American Schools," which seeks both to encourage parents to become involved in the education of their children and to tell them how to do this.

Dr. Thuy, who is currently an associate professor/teacher trainer at the Merit Center at Temple University, contrasts Vietnamese and American education in terms of philosophy, content, learning style and organization. He then discusses difficulties Vietnamese children will encounter in their new schools. The booklet concludes with a 10-step "to do" list for parents to ensure the success of their children in school. Also included are pages for recording important school information (personnel, dates, meetings) and a 550-word bilingual glossary.

The booklet is available for $1.95 (plus $.50 handling) through: Mr. Thinh D. Trinh, 634 Hort Street, Westfield, New Jersey 07090. English, Cambodian and Thai versions will be available in the future.

Noting that the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 is now "a generation out of date," early this year Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Edward Kennedy requested that the Congressional Research Service prepare a historical review of the act for the use of the Judiciary Committee and the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy.

Published in May, the report, "U.S. Immigration Law and Policy 1952 - 1979," places the law in its original historical perspective and also traces developments through amendment. In introductory remarks, Senator Kennedy states that this study provides the first comprehensive review of legislative developments in the immigration and refugee field since the 1965 amendments to the law. Controversies and issues surrounding immigration policy and practice (such as the handling of illegal aliens and refugees) are also covered.

Appendices offer relevant information for those involved in the resettlement of refugees, including: background on the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy and its delegated tasks; 15 questions and answers on the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952; and background on the Refugee Act of 1979. Also included is the text of the Refugee Act of 1979 and testimony of Dick Clark, U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, before the Senate Judiciary Committee in support of the bill.

The print can be purchased for $3.25 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Make check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents and allow 4 - 5 weeks for delivery. Include the stock number (052-070-04957-0) and full title of the report.
INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

Trial of Huey Fong Freighter Officers

In Hong Kong a trial is being conducted this month which concerns a conspiracy to defraud the Hong Kong government by four Huey Fong passengers and three officers. According to an article in the Washington Post, June 9, 1979, the Huey Fong freighter contained more than $1 million in gold which was only a small portion of what was collected from the Vietnamese refugees.

According to the prosecutor, the ship had picked up its passengers brought by Vietnamese authorities to Tou Tun harbor. Then the ship telegraphed Hong Kong claiming the refugees had been rescued from boats just off the shore.

Deportation of 30,000 Cambodians by Thailand

On June 8, Thailand began sending back about 30,000 Cambodians, mostly of Chinese descent, to the mountains of northwestern Cambodia. The reason given for Thailand's action was the relative inaction of Western countries to accept Cambodians quickly enough to relieve Thailand's concern for its security. Several foreign and international agencies are trying to persuade Thailand not to repatriate the Cambodians.

Ethnic Chinese Exodus From Vietnam

According to a New York Times article of June 12, 1979, the Hanoi regime is reported to be resolved to oust nearly all ethnic Chinese. Millions of dollars are being collected from the ethnic Chinese minority before their forced departure from Vietnam. An intelligence report claims part of the money is used to repay Soviet aid and arms sales.

Japan May Moderate Its Policy on Refugees

Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira was quoted in a June 19 article in The New York Times as saying that "Japan is seriously considering the possibility of accepting more refugees." An unidentified government spokesman was also quoted as saying, "We have never turned away refugees from Japan, but in the future we are going to have to do a little more."

In 1978, Japan contributed $10 million to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and another $11.5 million in April of this year. It has also indicated its willingness to give millions of dollars to set up a refugee processing center on a small Indonesian island. Shigeo Omori, a leading Japanese journalist, recently wrote in the newspaper Asahi that "merely donating money" does not fulfill "Japan's international responsibilities with respect to refugees."

A seven-nation economic summit conference involving Western heads of state will be held in Tokyo on June 28-29. It is speculated that the shift in Japan's attitude toward refugees anticipates possible criticism of Japan's past record by other industrial nations. Of some 2,200 boat refugees who have arrived in Japan so far, 1,600 have already left for the U.S. To date Japan has accepted only three refugees for permanent resettlement.

Statistical Reports

CURRENT INDOCHINESE REFUGEE POPULATION IN TOP NINE STATES
(As of June 18, 1979)

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EDUCATION FOR INDOCHINESE REFUGEE CHILDREN

More than 50,000 Indochinese children now attend elementary and secondary schools throughout the country. Their special educational needs are met by a mix of state, local and federal funds which are sometimes channeled into projects specifically designed for them, but which usually support programs designed for multi-language groups. As with all programs for Indochinese refugees, the history of educational support for refugee children is a history of ad hoc response to an initial emergency situation and the progressive development of legislation to deal with continuing needs.

Legislative History

Although school districts receive only 8-10% of their total funding from the federal government, that amount can be crucial to special programs such as those needed for refugee children.

In 1975, under the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act, (P.L.94-23), one-time-only grants were made to school districts for "emergency transitional assistance" to elementary and secondary schools. Only districts with 100 or more Indochinese students (or 1% of their total enrollment, whichever was less) were eligible. Grants were awarded based on the number who exceeded the threshold level, approximately $250 for each student.
In 1976, the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act (P.L. 94-405) provided for one-year grants to state educational agencies (SEAs) for unspecified "educational services" for Indochinese children paroled into the U.S. since 1975. Under the Act, SEAs were enabled to make sub-grants to local educational agencies (LEAs) at a rate of $300 per child up to the first 100 in the district (or 1% of the total population, whichever was less) and sub-grants of $600 for each eligible child over the first 100 (or 1%).

Although the Act was signed into law in November 1976, appropriations were not made until May 1977. Funds were distributed beginning with the school year in 1977. Through September 30, 1978, approximately 53,000 Indochinese children throughout 2,187 school districts received special educational services through the program. Information provided by SEAs showed that the breakdown for these services was as follows: 50% of participating LEAs offered classroom instruction in English As a Second Language or English for Speakers of Other Languages; 20% of participating LEAs offered bilingual and bicultural educational services specifically designed for Indochinese children; 20% offered long-term tutorial services to refugee children on a "pull out" basis or on a special schedule; and approximately 10% offered intermittent tutorial services to refugee children.

According to an OE official and several state education officials, the $18.5 million awarded under the 1976 law were the absolute minimum required for the necessary programs. On September 30, 1978, those funds expired. Since that time, states have been operating on their own resources. Although no exact figures have been compiled, it is known that several states have simply operated out of their own bilingual education funds to aid Indochinese children, usually in programs that include other language groups. Some local districts devise ways to fund their own programs. In the absence of any funding, some officials guess that there are children who are simply mainstreamed and left to fend for themselves.

The Office of Indochinese Refugee Assistance in the Office of Compensatory Education Programs (OE Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Ed) administers the program of federal financial assistance to states for educational services to Indochinese refugee children. Its links to the IRAP program and to the Office of Bilingual Education are "informal." In the absence of any federal program dollars for states, its director, Jim Lockhart, has been offering training and technical assistance to states through on-site monitoring and evaluation of existing programs, participation in workshops and consultation with governors' offices and SEA and LEA officials who request information. This assistance has come through that Office's salary and expense fund allocations.

Legislatively, the picture is not entirely bleak. On November 1, 1978, President Carter signed the Education Amendments of 1978 (P.L. 95-561), which extended the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act, with changes, through 1981. However, no funding was appropriated for the act in the 1979 Supplemental Appropriations, nor is there a request for funds in the FY'80 budget.

There is some hope that Indochinese children may receive special services under Title I (Financial Assistance to Meet Special Educational Needs of Children) and Title VII (Bilingual Education) of the Education Amendments of 1978. Optimism is tempered, however, by the stringent requirements for Title I funds, which go to schools with a certain proportion of families below the poverty line. Because most Indochinese children are initially sponsored by middle-class families, it is doubtful that Title I will directly affect many of their schools. The Bilingual Education Act was recently amended to include children "of limited English proficiency" in reading, writing or understanding English, a
provision which should broaden participation in grants awards. Whether or not service to Indochinese children will be greatly enhanced under this act remains to be seen. Figures for the 1977-78 Basic Education Grants made through the Bilingual Education Act show that there were only two grants for Indochinese children alone: in one district in New Orleans, in another in Grand Rapids, serving a combined total of 355 students. Throughout the year, out of a total of 565 grant awards, 59 went to programs for Asian and Pacific children. (Figures were not separated out for distinct language groups.) Of the $94.5 million awarded for basic education grants, $6.5 went to Asian and Pacific language projects, or about 7% of the total.

Outlook

At present, the only framework for providing federal aid to Indochinese students is the unfunded Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act and the Bilingual Education Act. However, Title III -- Temporary and Transitional Assistance to Refugees-- of the Refugee Act of 1979, Section 301(b)(1)(E), authorizes appropriations for "payments to State and local agencies for projects to provide special educational services (including facility in English) to refugee children in elementary and secondary schools." One OE official considers this a reaffirmation of the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act. Another interprets it to cover transitional aid needed when an Indochinese child enters a school mid-year, creating unanticipated expenses. After the first year, according to this official, funding would have to come under grant awards under Title XIII (Extension of Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act) or VII of the Education Amendments of 1978.

NPRMs

As required by law, HEW recently issued a NPRM for the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act. Under the Education Amendments of 1978, this Act limits eligibility to those children arriving in the U.S. on or after January 1, 1977. It also specifies that educational services covered are: supplementary educational services necessary to enable children to achieve satisfactory performance levels in school; additional basic instructional services related to costs for these children, including the hiring of additional teachers and purchase of materials and supplies; and special in-service training for teachers. Major points for the proposed regulations are:

- States are eligible for, not entitled to, the funds.

- SEAs and LEAs must provide data to show that costs are directly related to the presence of Indochinese children in the schools.

- As stated by law, the maximum grant that a SEA may receive is $450 per child aged 5 to 17 who is provided with public educational services. However, the distribution of funds by SEAs is discretionary: sub-grants to LEAs may reach a maximum of $675 per child served, allocating more funds to those LEAs providing more services than others.

- Program funds may be allocated for any actual expenditures directly related to the educational services provided to a child who has been in the U.S. less than two years. For children who have been in the U.S. two years or longer, program funds can be used for only those actual expenditures that are in addition to the average per pupil expenditure of the LEA during the preceding year. (For other provisions which govern the types of expenditures allowed, application requirements and other guidelines, see Federal Register, Volume 44, No. 123, June 25, 1979.)
Comments must be received before August 24, 1979.

Proposed regulations for the Bilingual Education Act represent a complete rewrite of the current program regulations. (See Federal Register, Volume 44, No. 127, June 29, 1979. Comments must be received before August 29, 1979.) The act authorizes four types of programs: direct grants (including basic projects in bilingual education, demonstration projects and others), desegregation support, fellowships and research and development. Some of the major changes now governing basic project grants are:

- In weighing selection criteria for grants, 50 points out of a possible 90 are based on the number and percentage of students with limited English proficiency.

- Consideration for award can include whether or not the program could be continued beyond the award of federal funds. In addition, priority can be given to those language groups historically underserved in bilingual education programs.

- There is a requirement that bilingual personnel have the ability to converse with considerable proficiency in the language of the students on both general topics and specific subject areas.

Coordinating Efforts

Unofficial estimates are that as many as 40-50% of the refugees who will arrive in the U.S. in the future will be children between the ages of 5 and 17. It's clear that the needs of these students will have to be met over time. Education officials say that where classroom programs can't be funded, in-service training of teachers is the next best option. But resource centers are also needed to develop materials, conferences and workshops for in-service training, and materials centers are needed to identify and evaluate educational publications. All of this requires coordination and funding.

HEW announced recently that the regulations to be developed for the IRAP program by October 1 may coordinate education programs for refugees with all other refugee programs. In the meantime, efforts to develop regulations for the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act continue as required by law, although no one seems too optimistic about funding for the program. If the Refugee Act passes this year, funding may soon be available through Title III provisions for educational services. Barring that case, schools will be ferreting funds for Indochinese children through application for Bilingual Ed grants, through state bilingual funds or local sources.

FORMER SENATOR NOW SPEAKS FOR WORLD'S REFUGEES

Dick Clark has been a familiar face at congressional hearings in recent months, but these days he comes not as a senator from Iowa but as the U.S. official who speaks for the world's refugees. Defeated in his re-election bid last year, Clark was chosen in late February by President Carter for the new post of U.S. coordinator for refugee affairs.

Although Clark has no specific experience in refugee matters, as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee from 1972 to 1978, he reportedly gained the respect of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. According to aides to Clark, reasons for his appointment, besides Vance's esteem, include the administration's desire to appoint a prestigious figure to underscore the importance of refugee problems and the savvy and contacts the former senator would bring to the job of lobbying for the administration's proposed Refugee Act of 1979.

The coordinator's office, established to give a focal point to all federal refugee efforts, possesses a broad mandate. It is responsible for formulating the government's policy and budget...
vis-a-vis refugees and for overseeing both U.S. refugee efforts abroad and resettlement programs at home. It also represents the administration in dealing with Congress on refugee affairs and acts as liaison to voluntary organizations, governors, mayors and others. However, it leaves the actual running of refugee programs to other parts of the government.

The coordinator's office is lodged in the State Department but is not in the regular chain of command. Clark reports directly to Secretary of State Vance—and to President Carter.

Since becoming coordinator, Clark has traveled to Southeast Asia and to Europe to see the refugee situation firsthand and to talk to officials of foreign governments and international organizations. One of his purposes was to convince other countries to take more refugees and to contribute more money to international assistance programs. To strengthen his hand in such dealings, he was named ambassador-at-large by Carter, and he reports directly to the president as well as to the secretary of state.

The State Department's refugee work is presently scattered among the Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, the Bureau of International Organization Affairs and the Agency for International Development. Clark is overseeing the consolidation of the State Department refugee programs in a single unit, the first in a series of reorganizations of all U.S. agencies that deal with refugees. The new unit, which should be fully operational by October, is currently headed by acting director Frank Sieverts, deputy assistant secretary of state for refugee and migration affairs. The permanent director will report directly to Clark.

A staff of 14 people, who were detailed from elsewhere in the State Department or other federal agencies or who came from congressional offices, carry out the work of the coordinator's office. The staff is currently working for passage of the administration's refugee bill and is planning trips by Clark to observe domestic resettlement programs. Clark's office has published the government's first assessment of the worldwide refugee situation. (For copies of the 56-page 1979 World Refugee Assessment, write the Office of the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, Room 7528A, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.) Clark also chairs the new Interagency Committee on Refugee Affairs, created to develop better coordination, management, and long-term policy planning and budgeting for refugees among federal agencies.

**Recent Developments**

**FAMILY REUNIFICATION BEGINS**

On June 26, the first phase of the Vietnamese family reunification program began when eight persons boarded a chartered plane bound for Bangkok, where they will be processed before flying on to join relatives in the U.S. Fifty people were expected on the first flight, and it is not known why so many failed to appear.

In early March, Deputy U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Dale De Haan announced that an initial agreement had been reached with Vietnam to allow for the orderly departure of Vietnamese with relatives abroad. (See issues #2 and 3.) An official in the State Department Visa Office reported that during the week of June 18, Vietnam responded to the U.S. list of 5000 names with a list of 2700. Of those, only 465 reportedly wanted to come to the U.S., and 160 of those names did not appear on the U.S. list. Additionally, 60 people on the Vietnamese list are already in the U.S. The remaining 220 persons have been approved for exit visas. Those coming to the U.S. will enter as relatives of citizens or of permanent resident aliens, not as refugees.
Under the finalized agreement reached in early June with De Haan, Vietnam had agreed to release as many as 10,000 persons a month. An official in the Visa Office noted, "Obviously, their initial response is very disappointing. How fast this moves remains to be seen."

The American Embassy in Bangkok has been receiving approximately 250 additional petitions each week from Vietnamese seeking the release of their relatives. The embassy is reported to be hiring additional staff to cope with the large volume of requests, which have to be processed and forwarded through the UNHCR.

CALIFANO ANNOUNCES ADDITIONAL HEALTH MEASURES FOR REFUGEES

On June 14, nine days after a press statement concerning reported health problems among arriving Indochinese refugees (see issue #5), HEW Secretary Joseph Califano announced initial findings of an investigative health team sent to the West Coast. The team met with federal, state and local officials, volag representatives and refugees and also visited TB and venereal disease clinics, health departments and hospitals.

The team concluded that the risk of transmission of diseases by refugees to American citizens is very low for several reasons. First, the medical screening in Southeast Asian camps eliminates most risks of transmission. Additionally, the diseases identified (TB, VD, leprosy) are treatable and generally require close contact for transmission to occur. Other diseases occurring more frequently in the Indochinese population are less likely to occur in the U.S. due to sanitation.

The team also concluded that more should be done to meet the health care needs of the Indochinese refugees once they arrive in the U.S., particularly in the delivery of ambulatory care, outpatient diagnosis and screening, immunization, disease prevention, nutrition, dental care and mental health. Califano stated that at present "there is no overall system for addressing health needs of Indochinese refugees."

Among several steps Califano announced were:

- The team which has been sent to Southeast Asia to study screening and treatment of refugees in camps, headed by the Director of the Center for Disease Control, Dr. William Foege, will work with health officials to begin immunization of children there against childhood diseases.

- Administrator of the Health Services Administration Dr. George Lythcott will begin planning with local health authorities to set up mechanisms for refugees to receive a variety of health services shortly after their arrival in the U.S.

- Working with INS and U.S. Public Health Service officials, Dr. Foege has been directed to study methods used to notify local health authorities of the anticipated arrival of refugees in their communities.

When the team dispatched to Southeast Asia returns, possibly within three weeks, its findings and the full report of the West Coast investigative team will be made public with recommendations. Califano noted that previously announced measures are "first steps" in improving the health care of refugees now arriving in the U.S.

IRAP REORGANIZATION

HEW Secretary Joseph Califano has announced that the Special Programs Staff in the Office of Family Assistance in the SSA has been placed within a new "Office of Refugee Affairs," directed by Dennis Gallagher, formerly of the National Manpower Institute. Philip Holman, current director of the Office of Special Programs in OFA, will serve as deputy di-
rector of the new office. For program and policy purposes, the Office will report directly to Peter Bell, recently named Deputy Under Secretary for International Affairs. For administrative purposes, the Office of Refugee Affairs is located within SSA.

Califano also announced that he has directed regulations for the Indochinese program to be developed by October 1.

UPDATE ON SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

On June 25, the Senate passed H.R. 4289 which makes supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979. The bill contained appropriations for both HEW and Department of State refugee assistance. The bill is now scheduled to go to conference on July 10, when Congress resumes work after its July 4th recess.

The Senate bill was identical to the House bill in regards to HEW appropriations. (See issue #5.) By floor amendment, however, appropriations for Department of State assistance were raised. The Senate Appropriations Committee had slashed the original $10 million emergency fund to $7.5 million. The full Senate raised that by $9.7 million, for a total appropriation of $17.2 million for emergency funds. The ceiling for migration and refugee assistance was raised to $108.9 million from the Committee's $103,035,000 million, and now exceeds the House appropriation of $104.9 million. The amendment for the changes was introduced by Senator Boschwitz (R.-Minnesota) and passed by a vote of 70 to 22, with eight members not voting.

A House/Senate conference on authorizing legislation for the Department of State supplemental appropriation, scheduled for June 27, was rescheduled for some time after the recess.

FY'80 APPROPRIATIONS

Labor-HEW

On June 28, the House passed H.R. 4389, making appropriations for Labor and HEW for FY'80. $23.5 million were appropriated for refugee assistance ($20 million for Soviet refugees, 2 million for Cuban and $1.5 for Federal administrative costs). No appropriations for FY'80 were made for Indochinese refugees, because the current authorization for appropriations expire on September 30, 1979.

On June 16, the Senate Subcommittee on Labor-HEW approved H.R. 4389 for the full Appropriations Committee. Mark-up is expected by the full committee some time after the July 4th recess.

Department of State

On June 12, the House Rules Committee granted a rule for H.R. 4392, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for FY'80. It is now ready for floor action in the House, but no date has been set. H.R. 4392 awaits floor action in the House before being considered by the Senate Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary.

HOLBROOKE SPEAKS ON REFUGEES AND U.S.-VIETNAMESE RELATIONS

Outlining two years of vacillating negotiations for the normalization of relations between Vietnam and the U.S., Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard Holbrooke told a Senate subcommittee on June 13, "It is hard to envision progress toward normalization under existing circumstances, although we do not preclude continuing informal discussions from time to time...on regional and bilateral matters." Holbrooke appeared before the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs
to discuss relations between the two countries and the current refugee situation.

In discussing the framework for relations between the U.S. and Vietnam, Holbrooke stressed the need for some indication from Vietnam that it would develop policies to enhance the peace and stability of the Southeast Asian region and also that it would cooperate with the U.S. in accounting for men still listed as missing in action. Holbrooke emphasized the role of deep-seated historical and ethnic hostilities between Vietnam, China, the Soviet Union and neighboring countries in recent territory violations, repressive actions and the current exodus of refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

Holbrooke stated that the U.S. is prepared to accept family reunification cases directly from Vietnam and retains a commitment to give priority to refugees from countries of first asylum. The U.S. is exploring means to settle refugees in additional areas, such as Latin America, and also the possibility that funds for refugee resettlement projects in these areas might be channeled through international financial institutions.

Holbrooke observed that there is a very real possibility of extensive famine in Cambodia later this year due to the destruction caused by fighting between Vietnamese forces and Khmer Rouge, incomplete planting and harvesting, and consumption of crops by migrant refugees. Dick Clark, coordinator for refugee affairs, has previously suggested that famine could significantly increase the flow of refugees out of Cambodia, worsening the situation for neighboring countries. Holbrooke outlined ways that the U.S. might support efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross, UNICEF and the World Food Program to channel food aid to the Cambodian population if necessary.

At the subcommittee's request, Holbrooke also discussed the Soviet presence in Vietnam, Vietnamese-Chinese relations, the situation in Cambodia and the effect of recent events on Thailand. Holbrooke predicted that although the Vietnamese and Chinese have initiated discussions on their differences, distrust is likely to continue for some time and may result in indirect combat taking place, as is happening in Cambodia. Thailand is in a precarious security position, Holbrooke noted, because the presence of so many Pol Pot forces (and supporters) and refugees along its border may provoke Vietnam to an attack of Thailand.

**ACTIONS IN THE COORDINATOR'S OFFICE**

On June 19, Dick Clark, coordinator for refugee affairs, appeared before the House Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees, and International Law and provided an update on the current refugee situation. In his remarks, Clark came down harder on the role of the Vietnamese government in the refugee exodus than in past statements. He also noted that prior to Thailand's recent large-scale forced repatriation of Cambodians, his office had vigorously sought to place Cambodian refugees who have relatives in the U.S. in UNHCR camps. They succeeded in placing only 1000 before the repatriation began. Clark assured the subcommittee that refugees in camps in Malaysia are relatively safe at this time, as it is clear that Malaysia is only forcing new arrivals back out to sea.

In other recent action, Clark presented President Carter with proposed actions concerning refugees that were developed in late June in conjunction with Vice President Mondale and the National Security Council. The content of the initiatives will not be made public until the president reaches some decision.
SENATE HEARING AVAILABLE

The March 14, 1979 hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Refugee Act of 1979 is now available at no charge through the Committee (U.S. Senate, Room 2226, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.)

Testimony was presented by Deputy Secretary of State Christopher Warren; Norman Hill, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; representatives of volags involved in resettlement; and a panel of state and local agency representatives. Of particular interest are: the statement of Norman Hill, who spoke in support of the bill on behalf of national black leaders; a prepared report by ACVA on the role of volags in resettlement; and a concise and comprehensive study of past laws and programs concerning all groups of refugees, prepared by Catherine McHugh of the Congressional Research Service.

Appendices also include an April 1979 report of the UNHCR on the refugee program; the HEW December 31, 1979 report on IRAP; the 1979 World Refugee Assessment report from the Office of the U.S. Coordinator; and the bill itself.

INDOCHINESE MATERIALS CENTER

On May 1, the Indochinese Materials Center in Kansas City, Missouri published a bibliography of materials on the education and resettlement of Indochinese refugees, which is available free of charge. Updates will be issued on a sporadic basis as necessary and will be sent to "subscribers" automatically.

The bibliography is catalogued in seven series: textbooks for teaching English; curricular and supplementary materials for teaching Vietnamese, Cambodians, and Laotians (including the Thai Dam and Hmong); general resettlement information; and general information concerning Asians.

For each of the 160 listings, the bibliography provides an ordering source, cost (if any) and the intended audience (parents, elementary or secondary students, adult teachers, sponsors). No attempt is made to suggest any one source over another.

The Indochinese Materials Center is funded through the Office of Education, and although funds expire September 30, officials expressed optimism that the program would be refunded. The bibliography can be obtained through Mr. James B. Tumy, Director, Intergovernmental Services, Indochinese Materials Center, U.S. Office of Education, 601 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106.

A HANDBOOK FOR TEACHERS

One of the projects funded by the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act of 1976 was the preparation of A Handbook for Teachers of Vietnamese Refugee Students, published by the Illinois Office of Education in 1977. Authored by a native-born Vietnamese psychologist, Dr. Tam Thi Dang Wei, the book's stated goal is "a sharing of experiences, concerns and ideas" to assist American teachers and school administrators in the education of Vietnamese students. Ninety-two pages long, the book is informally presented in an easily read format and includes case studies which illustrate cross-cultural conflicts experienced by a Vietnamese child in the U.S.

The handbook also addresses administrative issues (school records, grade placement) and general considerations in the learning of English as a second language. Appendices include references on education guides and where they can be ordered, bibliographies on Vietnamese history and traditions and on ESL teaching materials, and other educational sources. The handbook can be ordered at no charge through: The Governor's Information Center for Asian Assistance, 160 N. LaSalle Street, Room 2006, Chicago, Illinois 60601.
<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Singapore</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
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<td>Indonesia</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Total</td>
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As of June 30, 1979

In Thailand, camps and boats received in other Southeast Asian countries.

The Department of State gave the following figures for Indo-Chinese refugees:

10,000 land refugees
9,000 boat refugees
7,000 (approx.)

In June, 1979, President Carter made a public commitment to double the number of refugees entering the U.S.

President Carter has doubled the number of refugees to 14,000 a month, the

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIETNAM

CARTER PLEDGES TO DOUBLE

REPUBLIC ENTRY

Department of State

INTERNATIONAL EVENTS
Several weeks after arriving in any city in Orange County, California, a new refugee attends an orientation meeting in which various individuals make presentations on services and programs available to refugees. Because of this meeting, all Indochinese refugees in Orange County start out with the same expectations for the assistance they will receive in adjusting to a new life and culture.

The meeting is sponsored by the Indochinese Forum, and the individuals making the presentations come from the county's departments of social services, health and mental health, from school districts, the Red Cross, the International Rescue Committee, the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, the U.S. Catholic Conference -- in fact from all public and private agencies and mutual assistance societies currently working with refugees in Orange County. Orienting the recently arrived refugees to services is but one activity of the Forum's members, whose goal is to facilitate cooperation among all those involved in the resettlement process and to coordinate all county-wide programs for refugees, improving service and avoiding duplication.

Background

In the summer of 1975, the pastor of St. Anselm's Episcopal Church, a Church
World Service affiliate in Orange Grove, foresaw a need to unify the county's resources in dealing with refugee resettlement. Father Havivy quietly began making contacts to enlist various individuals in membership.

It took about one and a half years for the Forum to assume its present shape, according to the Forum's director, Bunny Hetrick, who is also the Director of the Catholic Immigration and Resettlement Agency in Santa Ana. Since the Forum's inception, all public and private agencies in the county that offer refugee services have joined, as have a number of private individuals who are simply interested in and concerned about refugee affairs.

The Forum is governed by by-laws, is unincorporated and has no paid staff. Members are asked to pay $100 in annual dues, but those who cannot pay or contribute are asked to attend and participate anyway. Currently the Forum operates on an annual budget of $600-700, used primarily to cover the mailing of monthly meeting minutes to state, local and federal government officials, to Forum members, and to Ambassador Clark's office.

Information Exchange

The exchange of information that is vital to community-wide coordination and cooperation comes through a monthly meeting at which seven standing committees (Indochinese, Employment, Education, Health, Housing, Legislative and Transportation) present reports on activities during the previous month. Any subject pertinent to refugee resettlement may be raised for discussion, and Forum members seek to reach a consensus of opinion on how to resolve problems.

Each of the standing committees seeks members from the Indochinese Committee and has a bilingual member to provide any necessary interpreting.

At the monthly meeting the Indochinese Committee presents its report first. Says Ms. Hetrick, "We learn from them about the feelings and needs of the Indochinese community prior to making policy or developing plans for action."

Communication between members continues during the month through individual committee meetings. In addition, members are brought together in consultation on specific refugee cases through the use of an interagency referral slip which refugees take with them when referred from one agency to another. The slip provides the name of the referring counselor, the reason for the referral and a "response" section which is mailed back to the referring agency, giving information on the progress and current status of the refugee.

In addition to facilitating communication between all county agencies, the Forum seeks to provide feedback to the government. The IRAP monitor for Title XX of the State of California attends each monthly Forum meeting, and the HEW Region IX IRAP office tries to send a representative. Through the Legislative Committee, the Forum also has contact with local offices of congressional representatives. Director Bunny Hetrick has traveled to Washington, lobbying for refugee interests in Kennedy's and Clark's offices. The Employment Committee makes recommendations to the Manpower Commission on service needs and problems and provides specific feedback on the operation of CETA programs.

Action on Refugee Issues

Action taken by the Forum occurs mainly through the Committees. The Transportation Committee is currently developing plans for making bilingual bus schedules available. The Education and Employment Committees devoted fifteen months of intense work to prepare proposals for HEW FY '80 funding for all Orange County agencies. Although
each agency submitted its own proposal and requested its own funding, each proposal was accompanied by a package of information showing in table and chart form how that particular program related to all other county programs in ESL and employment training. In a show of unity, each agency requested that any change in funding by HEW take into account all programs as they relate to one another.

The orientation of newly arrived refugees is one of the most visible scheduled activities of the Forum. Held on two consecutive days, the orientation lasts eight hours. Sponsors or outreach workers accompany the refugees, and translators in all languages are available. In addition to making a formal presentation, each agency representative answers questions from refugees about services. The Indochinese Job Center, in conjunction with the Employment Division of the Department of Social Services, compiled a slide presentation on the employment market in Orange County that is shown at each orientation. Various companies were interviewed for the presentation, and information on positions, starting salary, advancement opportunities and job activities are provided. "We try to portray Orange County as a total picture in terms of employment," says Dennis White, who is employed by the Indochinese Job Center and who is also Employment Committee Chairman.

Measuring Success

Has the Forum been successful? Says Hetrick, "It's hard to say, because needs and problems keep growing. At least people talk together and information flows back and forth regularly. And the Forum can speak with one voice when it concerns refugees in Orange County." Phong Nguyen, chairman of the Indochinese Committee, points out, "Many people are unaware of the needs of so many refugees in Orange County. Now media and elected officials know who to go to for information -- they have more knowledge about our problems and about our culture." Presenting a unified stand on issues affecting refugees is a crucial accomplishment in the fastest growing county in California -- a county that claims a refugee population of over 20,000.

UNACCOMPANIED REFUGEE MINORS

Indications that there were unaccompanied minors in refugee camps in Southeast Asia were first received in the summer of 1977, and at that time a very few were admitted to the U.S. under the category of "humanitarian concern." In December 1978, the State Department announced that the immigration category for these youth was being changed to IB status -- one step below "immediate family," which allowed more to enter. Then in January of this year, the State Department announced that 500-600 such youth had been cleared for entry to the U.S. before September 30. Although no one knows for sure how many children who are unaccompanied in the camps also have no relatives in the U.S., some estimates run as high as 2,000 for the number who could be admitted this year.

Between May 1975 and December 1978, approximately 800 unaccompanied minors entered the U.S. At present two volags, the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service and the U.S. Catholic Conference Migration and Refugee Service, have programs for placing unaccompanied minors in foster care in several states. In some cases where foster care proves to be unsuccessful or is initially unpromising, minors are placed in small group homes. Older children are sometimes allowed to live independently.
supervised by a local public or private child welfare agency.

On February 7, 1979, HEW issued an action transmittal designating unaccompanied minors as those children who: have not attained the age of majority in their state of residency; have no known immediate adult relatives in the U.S.; are lawfully admitted in parole status; and meet the definition of an Indochinese refugee. The transmittal specifies that these children are to receive the same range of child welfare services as other children placed in foster care, including foster care maintenance (or room and board payments), medical assistance, social services, and administrative costs. These services are currently reimbursed 100% through IRAP funds.

Resettlement agencies who arrange for sponsorship of the minors are in the position of a sending agency, which, under the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC), would normally entail continued legal responsibility for the minors. The interstate placement of unaccompanied refugee minors differs critically from other compact placements, however, because the national voluntary agencies responsible for the placement are not legally responsible for the child's continued care and supervision after the placement is complete. Because state law varies, the placement can be considered complete either upon arrival of the child in the state, or when the local child welfare agency in the jurisdiction where the child resides has petitioned the appropriate court for legal custody of the minor.

The HEW action transmittal of February 6, 1979 states that before a child is placed by a resettlement agency, the local office of the volag should consult with the state or local public agency so that arrangements are made to establish legal responsibility for the care and maintenance of the child. Enacted uniformly by 44 states, the ICPC requires notice and ascertainment of the suita-

bility of a placement before it is made and allocates in specific fashion the legal and administrative responsibilities during the continuance of an interstate placement. Procedures designed for use with the placement of unaccompanied Indochinese refugee minors were adopted on April 24, 1979 by the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children during its annual meeting on April 24. The basic ICPC procedures and forms were modified and streamlined to ensure the quick and smooth placement of these children under the Compact.

American Public Welfare Association during the past fourteen years has provided secretariat services to the Association of Administrators of the ICPC. These secretariat services include facilitating communication among member states, legal consultation, and mediation of interstate disputes. During the past several months, representatives of the U.S. Catholic Conference and the Lutheran Council, HEW representatives and the Secretariat of the Compact have held several meetings regarding implementation of ICPC procedures. The American Public Welfare Association, in its role as Secretariat, will be a central source of information concerning the use of the compact for the placement of unaccompanied refugee minors. For further information, contact: Bruce Gross or Deborah Vaughn, ICPC, APWA, 1125 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. Telephone: (202) 293-7550.

Recent Developments

FY'79 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

On July 17 the House of Representatives passed H.R. 4289 making 1979 supplemental appropriations for the Departments of State and HEW. Because the bill is considered privileged, it
can be called onto the Senate floor for a final vote at any time without prior scheduling. At the time of publication, no Senate action had been taken.

The House passed the bill as it was reported out of a House-Senate conference on July 11. The conference report maintained the higher level of Department of State funding than had passed the Senate earlier ($108,910,000 for refugee and migration assistance and $17,200,000 for the emergency fund). HEW supplemental appropriations remain unchanged: $51,700,000 for Indochinese refugee assistance.

REFUGEE ACT OF 1979

On July 10, the Senate Judiciary Committee unanimously approved the Refugee Act of 1979, S.643, by a vote of 17-0. The full committee approved preliminary staff mark up of the bill, which had lifted the two-year limitation on federal funding for social services. The limit remains on cash and medical assistance. Sen. Mathias (R-Md.) added a provision requiring the General Accounting Office and HEW to provide an annual report on the monitoring of all refugee programs. The committee is expected to file a report on the bill within two weeks, after which time it can be scheduled for a floor vote in the Senate.

The House has still not acted on its version of the bill, H.R. 2816. The Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Naturalization, and International Law must mark up the bill before referring it to the full Judiciary Committee. Staff members declined to say when that action might be taken.

PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS ORGANIZE FOOD AIRLIFT

Soliciting contributions from private individuals and corporations, as well as from California's Indochinese refugee population, two individuals have organized an airlift of six to eight tons of food and medical supplies to be delivered to refugees in Malaysian camps on a plane chartered by the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration (ICEM). Richard Walden of Los Angeles and Llewellyn Werner of Sacramento have organized the collection of dehydrated food, drugs, and tarpaulins to be used for cover during the rainy season. Expenses are expected to total between $10-20,000 for travel, fuel, moving and storage.

This effort, dubbed "Operation California," is the first cargo of emergency supplies to be sent to refugees in Malaysia from the U.S. and was arranged in cooperation with the American Red Cross and its Malaysian counterpart, the Red Crescent Society. If their effort is successful, Werner and Walden agree that it will demonstrate the ability of private individuals to aid refugees.

U.S. GOVERNORS TAKE STAND ON REFUGEES

At an annual conference held this year in Louisville on July 8-10, the nation's governors unanimously approved a four-point policy position on refugees recommended by the Task Force on Indochinese Refugees of the National Governors' Association.

Stating full support of the Refugee Act of 1979, the governors nevertheless urged that Congress delete the bill's two-year limitation on full federal reimbursement to the states for cash and medical assistance. In a move that will please state and local education officials, the governors also called on Congress to appropriate funds for payment of $450 to local
school districts for each refugee child enrolled, an amount authorized in the Education Amendments of 1978. The governors commended President Carter for doubling the monthly quota of refugees entering the U.S. and echoed calls by other national and world leaders for Malaysia and Thailand to continue to offer temporary asylum to refugees.

At the closing plenary session of the conference, Governor George Busbee, chairman of the NGA's Committee on International Trade and Foreign Relations, announced that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had appointed Governors Robert Ray of Iowa and Brendan Byrne of New Jersey as members of the U.S. delegation to the U.N. Conference on Indochinese Refugees to be held in Geneva on July 20-21. Governor Ray is chairman of the NGA's Task Force on Indochinese Refugees, and Byrne is a member. The governors had supported the conference in their policy positions and recommended participation by state government officials.

INS INCREASES SOUTHEAST ASIAN STAFF

Leonel Castillo, Immigration and Naturalization Service Commissioner, announced on July 4 that twenty additional officers would be sent to Southeast Asian refugee camps to speed processing of an increased number of refugees who may soon be admitted to the U.S. An attorney general parole order, approved by the Congress, will be necessary to authorize the entry of 14,000 refugees a month. President Carter had pledged the increase during the Tokyo summit conference in June.

At present INS has seven staff persons in Hong Kong, Bangkok and Manila who interview refugees in camps to determine their admissability to the U.S. The additional officers will arrive in Southeast Asia in late July or early August.

RELIEF AGENCIES ISSUE CALL FOR HELP

Relief agency representatives, members of the Citizens Commission on Indochinese Refugees, met in New York on June 25 to begin planning a major lobbying effort on behalf of refugees. Leaders of the Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish agencies involved in resettlement efforts issued a joint press statement calling for public support of refugee programs to assure that there will be enough sponsors for refugees. They called for the United States to double its quota to 14,000 a month and to establish transit camps as temporary measures to prevent further loss of life. They also demanded that the U.S. expedite transportation, by military transport if necessary, of those refugees who have already been cleared for entry by the INS. Members agreed to lobby Congress for $10 million in emergency funds to cover transportation funds.

Resource Exchange

EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS FOR REFUGEES

The fact that 95% of all employable adult refugees currently hold jobs disguises a need for long-term career development and job skills upgrading, a fact that was the focus of the Indochinese Manpower Development Conference held on April 5th and 6th in Chicago under the sponsorship of Truman College in cooperation with the Region V HEW Office of Family Assistance. Speakers on the first day included Mr. Gene Niewoehner, Region V IRAP coordinator, who stressed the need for follow-up after job placement to encourage job advancement, and Dr. Pho Ba Long of the Center for
Applied Linguistics, who contrasted Vietnamese and American attitudes to employment. Dr. Long emphasized that Vietnamese view the company as an extension of the family and would never go on strike, since loyalty to the employer is inherent in Vietnamese attitudes. Dr. Robert Harris, Director of Special Programs of the National Alliance of Business, advised those working with refugees to seek positions with smaller companies where greater advancement is possible. Dr. Lam Pham, Director of the Indochinese Program of Truman College, one of the City Colleges of Chicago, stressed the positive benefits of short-term employment measures which initially give confidence and stability to a refugee who is then able to consider more long-range goals.

A job search clinic focused on job-finding skills on the second day, and a workshop detailed successful employment programs for refugees.

Eighty-five percent of the participants called for holding another such conference in 1980, which Dr. Pham says would be contingent on funding. A partial transcript of the conference, resolutions passed at its conclusion, and a list of participants are available for $2 by writing to the Committee for a National Indochinese Manpower Development Conference, c/o Truman College, 1145 W. Wilson Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60640.

FOR TEACHERS, PARENTS AND CHILDREN

The Bilingual/English as a Second Language (BESL) Center in New Holland, Pennsylvania offers several resources to schools involved in the education of Vietnamese children. A series of handouts, available at no charge, include a parent's newsletter in Vietnamese and English that explains various aspects of American education, children's stories and narratives on American traditions and holidays as well as on Vietnamese culture and history. Annotated bibliographies of books available for loan from the BESL library on Cambodian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Thai and Vietnamese language and culture can also be ordered at no charge.

BESL staff specialists offer in-service consulting, including materials evaluation, aid in setting up a bilingual or ESL library and training in teaching methods. Dr. Carolyn Ebel, Director of the Center, explains that schools or projects working with Indochinese would have to assume consultant costs and travel fees for these services, because the Center is funded as a Spanish project.

The BESL Center is funded through Title VII funds, authorized under the Bilingual Education Act of the Education Amendments of 1978. Requests for a brochure on BESL services and for the list of handouts and relevant bibliographies should be addressed to: Dr. Carolyn Ebel, Director, BESL Center, 100 Franklin Street, New Holland, PA 17557, Telephone: (717) 354-4601.

ISLAND PROCESSING CENTERS

During his talks with leaders of the ASEAN countries meeting in Indonesia last month, Secretary Vance raised the issue of Southeast Asian nations making additional islands available for processing large numbers of refugees, thereby alleviating the strain on existing refugee camps. According to a Washington Post story on July 4, a high-ranking State Department official accompanying Vance indicated that two islands in Indonesia and one in the Philippines may be ready as transit camps "in a matter of weeks." The islands were not named for fear of raising local opposition. A staff member in the office of Dick Clark, coordinator for refugee affairs, indicates that talks concerning use of these islands are "still ongoing."
INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

EFFORTS TO RESTRICT AID TO VIETNAM

According to an article by Elizabeth Becker in the Washington Post on June 27, the U.S. is asking charities, international organizations and other countries to consider decreasing or cutting off aid to Vietnam until Hanoi changes the repressive policies responsible for the large refugee exodus. Approximately $1.7 billion has been promised to Vietnam by various non-communist countries, banks and international organizations. The Soviet Union contributes $2.5 billion in economic aid. Becker also asserted that the U.S. is most interested in seeing Sweden alter its aid policy toward Vietnam. Senator Charles Percy requested that a letter from Mats Bergquist, political affairs counselor of the Swedish embassy in Washington, be included in the Congressional Record of June 27. The letter reports that Sweden has decided to accept 1250 more refugees this year, in addition to the 250 it had earlier pledged to resettle. Bergquist also reported that Sweden will donate $3.4 million to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and that the Swedish Save the Children Association, a private agency, has donated $900,000 to refugee programs. Contacted by phone, a Swedish embassy official reported that Sweden has earmarked $90 million in aid to Vietnam for the Swedish fiscal year running from July 1, 1979 to July 1, 1980.

The Washington Post reported on July 5 that the European Common Market has decided to divert aid earmarked for Vietnam to food programs for the refugees. A staff member of the European Communities Delegation in Washington reports that of 86,000 tons of cereal to have gone to Vietnam, 8,000 tons of rice will go to refugees, the equivalent of 21,000 tons of cereal. Of 15,000 tons of milk, 1500 will go to refugees.

CURRENT INDOCHINESE POPULATION IN THE U.S. BY STATE

As of June 30, 1979

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Population</th>
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This statistical report is compiled from two sources: the annual Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Alien Report as a base and weekly updates of new refugee arrivals obtained through the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM). Only the January INS report gives any indication of refugee movement among the states. The current INS base figure used is from the INS January 1978 report.
On July 20, United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim convened a two-day meeting on Indochinese refugees saying that the delegates of some 60-odd nations had gathered in Geneva to "seek concrete ways of alleviating a crisis where the results will literally involve the life or death of thousands upon thousands of human beings." Although the meeting was held to address humanitarian rather than political aspects of the refugee crisis, delegation heads spoke openly of the need for Vietnam to cease forced expulsion of ethnic Vietnamese of Chinese origin. The meeting dealt largely with the plight of "boat people" escaping from Vietnam. The issue of overland refugees fleeing Laos and Cambodia will be discussed at a future meeting of the UN Security Council.

There was optimism prior to the conference that increased resettlement offers would enable the UN to empty Southeast Asian camps of all refugees within the next six months. Although pledges for some 266,000 refugees were received, this remains below the estimated 375,000 now in camps throughout the region. Most of the pledges were for phased resettlement programs, and only one-fifth of the total did not exist prior to the meeting. In spite of this, most Southeast Asian countries of first asylum have reacted favorably to the overall results of the meeting.

During the consultations in Geneva, Vietnam and the U.S. delegation "agreed in principle" on a plan for the imple-
mentation of the family reunification program previously agreed upon by Vietnam and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in May. If details can be worked out to the satisfaction of both sides, the U.S. may soon send consular officials to Saigon to begin processing applications for entry to the U.S. of those people whose relatives have filed a request seeking permission for them to come. Because the U.S. does not recognize Vietnam, American officials in Bangkok currently process applications and forward them to the French Embassy in Vietnam. The procedure is cumbersome, and it is hoped that the presence of U.S. consular officials in Vietnam would speed the departure of thousands who have relatives abroad.

Secretary General Waldheim closed the meeting with an announcement that stirred immediate controversy: "The government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has authorized me to inform you that, for a reasonable period of time, it will make every effort to stop illegal departures." Some delegates protested that this constitutes a clear violation of the United Nations charter declaration on the fundamental right to choose place of residence and to travel about freely. Other delegates were outraged that Vietnam would label "illegal" departures it clearly has encouraged, and in many cases, compelled. The Vietnamese delegation chief, Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien, declined to say what constitutes a "reasonable period" except that its determination will be "elastic and pragmatic."

In response to calls for an "orderly flow" of refugees from that country, Vietnam proposed the establishment of processing centers within its territory for those wishing to leave. Fears were expressed widely that such processing centers could easily become concentration camps where citizens wishing to leave would be held against their will. An official reached in Ambassador Dick Clark's office said that the U.S. does not support this proposal, believing that implementation of the family reunification program will be more fruitful in the long run.

U.S. Proposals

The White House appointed twenty delegates to represent the U.S. at Geneva. They included members of Congress (Representatives Holtzman, Fish, Solarz, Wolff and McClory), religious leaders and others involved in resettlement. Senators who could not attend sent staff representatives. Some 120 staff advisers accompanied the delegates, who consulted with the delegations of other countries in informal sessions. The U.S. team met with the Vietnamese delegation several times.

Vice President Mondale, who headed the U.S. delegation, told the meeting that "expulsion must be replaced by a policy which enables those who wish to leave their homes to do so -- but in safety, and by choice and in an orderly manner." Mondale presented several proposals for U.S. involvement in worldwide efforts to resolve the refugee crisis. Some of the measures announced were:

- That President Carter has requested Congress to double the U.S. contribution to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to $105 million. (The UNHCR is responsible for the maintenance of Southeast Asian camps.)

- That President Carter has authorized four ships of the Military Sealift Command to be dispatched to the South China Sea to take refugees from camps to processing centers and "elsewhere" and to assist refugees at sea. Ships of the Seventh Fleet have been instructed to alter their courses as necessary to place themselves in areas where refugees might be found. Carter also ordered long-range air patrols to find and seek help for boats in trouble.

- That the U.S. proposes the establish-
ment of a network of transit camps in Southeast Asia and pledges $20 million in U.S. contributions.

- That an International Resettlement Fund be established, to be used by developing countries not now able to participate in resettling refugees. Mondale pledged that the U.S. will contribute $20 million in the fund's first year if other countries contribute $180 million, creating a $200 million fund.

- That the U.S. will send Peace Corps volunteers to offer service in the camps.

Participation By Other Countries

France, which to date has resettled 63,000 refugees, pledged to resettle 22,600 more over the next year. It was the French delegation that proposed a six-month moratorium on refugee departures, a request that apparently led Vietnam to promise to halt "illegal" departures. Observers noted that while the French proposal was praised, if reprisals are mounted against refugees who wish to leave, the opposite effect desired will clearly have resulted from the proposal.

Japan pledged to offer continued asylum to refugees, but did not promise permanent resettlement. It announced a previous pledge to pay 50% of the UNHCR camp costs in Southeast Asia. Australia promised to resettle 14,000 over the next year, and Canada, which has resettled 15,000 to date, announced a previous pledge to resettle 36,000 by the end of this year. West Germany had previously resettled only 3,100 refugees and pledged to resettle 10,000 more. Claiming to have resettled 230,000 refugees, China pledged to resettle 10,000 more, and England pledged the same. Several smaller countries that have already resettled some numbers pledged to resettle from one to two thousand more, including Sweden, Belgium, Norway and Taiwan.

Secretary General Waldheim described as "a major breakthrough" the donation by the Philippines of an island which can hold up to 50,000 refugees awaiting resettlement. He also announced that work will start soon on the Galang Island offered earlier by Indonesia, a site which will hold approximately 10,000 refugees. Waldheim asserted that "the availability of these facilities can make a direct and important contribution to reducing the dangers now surrounding the exodus of refugees."

Role Of The UNHCR

Much of the work of the Geneva meeting must now be implemented by the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Noting that pledges to his office totalled $160 million in cash and kind, UNHCR Poul Hartling nevertheless stressed that some of those pledges would be subject to parliamentary approval in the various countries. Hartling also announced that his office is preparing a technical plan to expedite refugee movement to countries of resettlement. He has called for a working meeting of the countries who made resettlement offers to plan the details of implementing resettlement.

In concluding remarks, Hartling spoke of the program of orderly departure agreed upon earlier with Vietnam and reaffirmed that "such movements should in no way detract from the priority of those in the camps in Southeast Asia."

Hartling announced that he will report to the General Assembly on his follow-up efforts in November. "Within these four months, much must be achieved," he concluded.

SECRETARY VANCE UPDATES SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON GENEVA MEETING

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told the Senate Judiciary Committee on Thursday, July 26 that the refugee situation "remains explosive, the suffering remains acute."
The next months and weeks will be critical." Vance appeared before the committee to report on the results of the Geneva meeting, and was accompanied by Ambassador Dick Clark and Robert Oakley, Deputy Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs. Stating that new estimates indicate that there may be 375,000 refugees in Southeast Asian camps, Vance reported that Vietnam's agreement for orderly departure should be taken with some caution. "At this point, we do now know how they plan to implement orderly departure, nor do we know to what extent they will implement the program of family reunification agreed upon with the UNHCR."

After outlining the major U.S. proposals presented at the Geneva meeting, Vance fielded questions from committee members. In response to a question from Senator Kennedy concerning the number of refugees who have died in the last few months while trying to escape, Vance responded, "I can tell you without any hesitation that it is in the tens of tens of thousands." Asked by Kennedy whether he thought the crisis is now receding, Vance stated, "I think it unwise and premature to assume that the crisis has receded or is going to disappear." Vance noted that some slackening in the exodus in recent weeks coincides with monsoon weather and is probably not due entirely to Vietnamese restraint in expelling refugees.

Senator Kennedy raised some eyebrows in the hearing room when he vigorously pursued the topic of recognition of Vietnam, leaving the impression that the Carter administration has not given enough consideration to this issue. Responding to a direct question about whether or not the administration favors recognition of Vietnam, Vance spoke at length about the difficulties experienced since efforts began several years ago to pursue normalization: Vietnam's demand that an exchange of ambassadors be tied to extensive U.S. aid; the invasion of Cambodia; and the refugee crisis itself. Vance stated unequivocally that there is no way to move forward given the circumstances. Kennedy then asked if Vance could state what conditions the administration feels would be necessary for normalization, and Vance replied that he could not. When asked whether sending consular officials to Vietnam to process family reunification applications might lay the foundation for relations or whether this was even an issue, Vance gave an equivocal answer. Kennedy then asked whether the administration had considered the influence that the U.S. might gain in dealing with the refugee crisis if it recognized Vietnam. Vance stated firmly, "We have continued our dialogue with the Vietnamese despite the fact that there has been no progress with respect to normalization in recent months." Vance also noted that other countries that have relations with Vietnam have tried to use their influence to no avail, including the French.

Secretary Vance told the committee that the U.S. could send consular officials to Vietnam "in a matter of days" to begin processing family reunification petitions once Vietnam formally agrees to receive the officials. Vietnam had "agreed in principle" to such an arrangement during the Geneva meeting, but details have not yet been worked out between the two governments.

The apparently imminent possibility of famine in Cambodia, which would drive additional refugees into Thailand, was discussed at the hearing. Vance agreed that the danger is a grave one, and said that the problem is compounded by the presence of competing forces in the country, a factor which has upset normal planting and harvesting cycles. Vance stated, "Without a political solution, the competition and resultant bloodshed will continue in the future." He also noted that this topic was a major subject at the ASEAN conference held in Bali in July and that the U.S. is continuing talks with the Soviets, Chinese and Vietnamese and with the international community. "We hope that out of consultations will come ideas for a political conference to offer political solutions to this problem." Kennedy questioned Vance about what the U.S. is doing to avert famine. Ambassador
Clark took the question and explained that the U.S. is working with international nonpolitical groups (the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Swedish Red Cross and others) to get food aid to the country. Dealing with the Vietnamese government faction in Cambodia, none of the groups have had any success in getting permission to supply aid, partly because of the Samrin regime's fear that aid might be distributed among Pol Pot supporters. Robert Oakley pointed out that the U.S. is forbidden to supply aid directly to Cambodia and is working through Thailand.

After Secretary Vance left the hearing, Ambassador Clark answered specific questions about the Geneva conference, stating that Southeast Asian countries of first asylum are responding "very positively" to its results. After outlining the new pledges for resettlement, Clark told Kennedy, in response to a question, that Taiwan has resettled very few refugees because of security concerns and an overcrowded island. Kennedy asked for an update on the Malaysian situation, and Clark stated that he continues to consult with the prime minister of that country to encourage him to continue to offer asylum to refugees. Oakley remarked that there are political statements and political practices in Southeast Asia and that the two often conflict. He noted that Malaysian camp populations have continued to increase.

The hearing, lasting an hour and a half, concluded with Kennedy exhorting Clark to continue efforts to engage Taiwan in increased involvement in resettlement.

Secretary Vance gave similar testimony before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees and International Law on July 31.

Recent Developments

FY'79 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL SIGNED INTO LAW

H.R. 4289, FY'79 supplemental appropriations for Departments of State and H.E.W., became P.L. 96-38 when President Carter signed the bill on July 25. The House agreed to the conference report on the bill (Senate Report #96-224) on July 17, and the Senate passed the report on July 20.

Under the supplemental appropriation, $51.7 million is appropriated to H.E.W. for assistance to Indochinese refugees. The Department of State receives $108.9 million for refugee and migration assistance and $17.2 million for its emergency fund. For copies of P.L. 96-38, send a self-addressed label to Senate Document Room, U.S. Capitol, S-325, Washington, D.C. 20510.

H.E.W. FY'80 APPROPRIATIONS

On August 1, a House-Senate conference report (House Report 96-400) was filed on H.R. 4389, which makes appropriations for the Departments of Labor and H.E.W. for FY'80. The House agreed to the report on August 2. There was some possibility at the time of writing that the Senate might act on the conference report to H.R. 4389 before recessing until September 5. If it agrees to the report, the bill will be referred to the President for signature.

By amendment, the conference report raised appropriations for refugee assistance from the $23.5 million proposed by the House to the Senate's suggested level of $91.5 million. This includes funding for Soviet and Cuban refugees. No funding was appropriated for the Indochinese refugee program due to a lack of authorizing legislation beyond September 30, 1979. Upon passage of the Refugee Act or an extension of the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program, funding would be appropriated for Indochinese refugee assistance in a supplemental request.

In Senate consideration of the bill, an amendment by Senator Javits (R-N.Y.) to appropriate $10 million for adult education programs for Indochinese and Soviet refugees and other immigrants was adopted. The conference report on the
bill cut the fund in half, with $2.5 million going to adult education programs for Indochinese refugees.

FY'80 APPROPRIATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

On August 2, both the Senate and the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 3363, a bill authorizing appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 1980 and 1981.

The House began consideration of H.R. 4473, FY'80 Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations, on July 19. The Department of State originally requested $223 million for migration and refugee assistance. The House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations favorably reported the bill on June 10, with an appropriation of $248.9 million for migration and refugee assistance (Report #96-273). Of this amount, $138.8 million is earmarked for assistance to Indochinese refugees: $41.5 million for the U.S. contribution to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which provides care and maintenance of refugees abroad, and $97.3 million for transportation of refugees to the United States and initial resettlement grants to volags. $20 million was also appropriated for the Emergency Fund. The bill is scheduled for final action on September 5, when the House returns from its August recess. It will then go to the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

Following the Geneva meeting on refugees, the Department of State submitted a 1980 supplemental request of $207.2 million dollars. Authorization for the supplemental is contained in H.R. 4955. On July 27, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs ordered H.R. 4955 to be favorably reported, authorizing the $207.2 million request for FY'80 and $203.6 million for FY'81 for migration and refugee assistance. The additional request for FY'80 will be considered as an amendment to H.R. 4473. The House will also have to vote on the authorizing legislation for the amended appropriations request.

The request for an additional $207.2 million primarily covers Indochinese refugees. It reflects an additional request of $84 million for the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; $105 million for selection and documentation, transportation, reception and placement grants, and other costs involved in refugee resettlement in the U.S.; $17 million to reimburse the Department of Defense for rescue of refugees at sea; and $1.2 million for administrative costs.

ADDITIONAL REFUGEES BEGIN ARRIVING IN U.S.

The U.S. has apparently stepped up its drive to bring 14,000 refugees a month into the U.S. According to a Washington Post report, 4,082 refugees will be flown here from Kuala Lumpur during the week of July 27 - August 3. An official of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) in New York could not confirm that exact figure, but did say that refugees are now arriving at a faster rate than in previous months. ICEM is responsible for transporting refugees from countries of first asylum to countries of permanent resettlement. Although figures are only available for two-week periods, the ICEM official did say that on one day within the final week of July, 400 refugees were arriving at Travis Air Force Base and several other planes with large numbers of refugees were arriving at other destinations in the U.S. on the same day.

An official reached in Ambassador Dick Clark's office said that an attorney general parole order was not needed to bring in the additional refugees, because the 7,000 a month quota has not been reached for several months. The new refugees are coming in under the existing parole authority.
SEA RESCUES START

Since President Carter's announcement that ships of the Military Sealift Command have been authorized to pick up refugees at sea, at least eighty-four persons have been rescued. One was a 16-year old boy found floating on a piece of wood, the only person to have survived a boat that sank. He had been in the water for three days.

U.S. ships have been instructed to take refugees to their next scheduled port of call, after notifying the U.S. ambassador in that country of the intent to deliver refugees. All refugees picked up at sea are to be resettled in the U.S., and this guarantee is given prior to disembarking the refugees.

In similar rescue missions, three Italian ships picked up 700 refugees in the South China Sea on July 31. All will be taken to Italy. On July 27, a Norwegian freighter rescued 250 refugees, all of whom will resettle in Norway.

UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim told the Geneva meeting on July 21 that the United Nations is assuming leadership in organizing an international cooperative effort of sea rescues.

FUNDING OF CHILDREN’S EDUCATION PROGRAM CONSIDERED

In floor debate on H.R. 4389, FY'80 HEW appropriations, Senator Boschwitz (R-Minnesota) stated that he had intended to seek funding for the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act through an amendment to the FY'80 budget. He announced his intention to seek funding instead through an additional FY'79 or FY'80 supplemental appropriation, requesting that the administration supply additional information on the amount of funds needed.

Boschwitz noted that the financial burden of educating Indochinese refugee children now rests entirely on the states.

He said however, that "although it is clear that there is a need for funds, I think it best to proceed by first asking the Department of HEW and the Office of Management and Budget to provide us with information as to how much money is actually needed to educate these children."

DO AMERICANS FAVOR OR DISFAVOR INCREASED NUMBERS OF REFUGEES?

Shortly after President Carter announced that the U.S. would double the monthly quota of refugees entering the U.S. to 14,000 a month, a New York Times/CBS opinion poll showed that 62% of adult men and women across the country do not approve of this decision, 34% approve and only 4% do not have an opinion. The same sample was asked, "If some of the refugees settled near where you live, do you think they would be welcomed or not welcomed?" Ironically, 60% said that the refugees would be welcomed, 31% said they would not be welcomed and 9% did not know. A possible explanation for the two different responses is that 14,000 sounds like a large number of people. However, when citizens think of individual persons in need coming to their communities, they respond with compassion.

The sample of 1,192 persons was taken by a computer selection of telephone exchanges throughout the country. The theoretical sampling error of such a group is ±3%. 
Resource Exchange

REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT: PROGRAMS AND POLICIES

At the request of Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Edward Kennedy, the Congressional Research Service provided a review of refugee resettlement programs in the U.S. for the Judiciary Committee. Published in July of this year, the committee print, "A Review of U.S. Refugee Resettlement Programs and Policies," is available at no charge. (Write the Senate Judiciary Committee, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Room 2226, Washington, D.C. 20510.)

In addition to providing a brief overview of current U.S. admission procedures (conditional entry, parole, withholding deportation because of anticipated persecution, and asylum), the report discusses issues of current concern relating to refugee admission procedures. It also provides information on the agencies involved in refugee resettlement in U.S., as well as an outline of the historical development of refugee assistance programs for Indochinese as well as Cuban and other refugee groups.

An appendix includes the General Accounting Office report on "The Indochinese Exodus: A Humanitarian Dilemma" submitted in April of this year to the Office of Management and Budget, HEW, and the Attorney General.

Of particular interest is an article by Barry Stein of Michigan State University, "Occupational Ajustment of Refugees: The Vietnamese in the U.S.," published originally in International Migration Review, Spring 1979. In addition to analyzing and summarizing data from various sources on the adjustment of Vietnamese in the U.S., Stein summarizes conclusions of various studies on migration and occupational adjustment patterns of other refugee groups.

Statistical Reports

CURRENT INDOCHINESE POPULATION IN THE U.S. BY STATE

As of July 15, 1979

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212,973

This statistical report is compiled from two sources: the annual Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Alien Report as a base and weekly updates of new refugees arrivals obtained through the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM). Only the January INS report gives any indication of refugee movement among the states. The current INS base figure used is from the INS January 1978 report.
IOWA OFFERS DIFFERENT APPROACH TO RESETTLEMENT

In 1975, Iowa became one of the first states to contract with the Department of State as a resettlement agency, assuming responsibility for recruiting sponsors and for receiving refugees and providing initial resettlement assistance, efforts traditionally rendered in the states by one or several of eight national voluntary agencies. Iowa's program has been so successful that Governor Milliken of Michigan announced in May of this year that he would develop a similar program in his state.

Initially, Iowa signed an open-ended contract to resettle refugees in increments of 500. By September of 1976, it had resettled 1200. "We thought our job was over then," says Colleen Shearer, Director of the Iowa Department of Job Service. In fact, the state public broadcasting network did a show on the "winding down" of the resettlement program early in 1976.

In each successive year, however, as the flow of refugees to the U.S. accelerated, Iowa amended its contract to bring in more refugees. Governor Ray has made several televised appeals for sponsors for the refugees. And Iowans have responded enthusiastically. Acting as a resettlement agency, the state of Iowa has resettled about 1900 refugees to date. Voluntary agencies in the state have resettled about 3700.
The Refugee Service Center

The state's resettlement efforts are directed through the Refugee Service Center. Housed in the Department of Job Service, the Center pays rent for its space and is a separate entity. However, the message of locating the Center there is clear: Iowa wants the image of resettlement to be tied to job, not cash, assistance. Shearer states adamantly that any refugee who is resettled in Iowa can have a job.

The Service Center is an independent operating arm of the state, and through Colleen Shearer (who doubles as its director), the Center reports directly to the governor's office. A Foreign Service Officer assigned to the state of Iowa, Ken Quinn, acts as the governor's liaison on refugee matters.

Salaries of the staff of the Refugee Service Center are paid by HEW IRAP funds for reimbursement of administrative costs, which are channeled through the regional HEW office in Kansas City to the Department of Social Services. "We're more than a referral agency," says Shearer. "We really tie together all the loose ends of resettlement in Iowa." In a purchase-of-service contract with the Department of Social Services, the Center agrees to serve all refugees in the state of Iowa. In effect, this involves acting as a resource to other voluntary agencies, since the state of Iowa itself does not resettle all the refugees. "Our assistance to other volags is in the form of a collegial sharing of information," says Marve Weidner, the Center's manager.

The Refugee Service Center coordinates with voluntary agencies in the state through the Iowa Joint Voluntary Agencies (IJVA), an informal coalition of resettlement agencies formed in April of this year. A direct outgrowth of monthly meetings of the IJVA was the establishment of a communication system within the state that gives advance information on the arrival of specific numbers of refugees at a given time. Voluntary agencies channel information on anticipated arrivals to the Service Center, which then alerts appropriate local agencies and school districts.

So far, the IJVA can boast several major accomplishments. Soon after formation, it requested Marve Weidner to investigate the issue of unaccompanied minors entering that state. Weidner worked with the state department of social services, with probate and juvenile courts and with the attorney general to develop procedures for providing foster care. In coordination with the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services, the Refugee Service Center developed specialized seminars for training foster care parents for Indochinese minors.

Another idea spawned by the Joint Voluntary Agencies was also implemented by the Refugee Service Center, through its volunteer coordinator. Throughout the state, volunteers who have been trained to teach English as a second language meet with assigned refugee families several times each week to teach ESL.

The staff of the Service Center has grown steadily. Three supervisors oversee the work of seven outreach workers, all Indochinese, who direct social services, employment, family reunification and education efforts. Each outreach worker is assigned a caseload of families. During the first year that a refugee is in Iowa, the outreach workers do not wait for problems to arise -- on a regular basis, they contact both refugees and their sponsors to offer counseling and support.

A Unique Program

The Iowa program is so unique that reportedly it is known by many refugees in Malaysian camps who request to be placed in that state.

When refugees arrive in Des Moines, they are met by representatives of the Refugee Service Center and by their sponsors. The Department of State, as it does in contracts with all resettlement agencies, issues $350 to the Refugee Service Center for each refugee it contracts to resettle. Of this amount, Iowa directly disburses $150 to the refugee on arrival in the form of a check made out
to the sponsor, who signs a receipt agreeing that the money will be used for necessities purchased for the refugee. The sponsors must submit receipts to the Service Center detailing the use of these funds. The remaining $200 is placed in a general fund that is used when emergency needs arise which neither the refugee nor the sponsor can cover. The Refugee Service Center is accountable to the state controller's office for the use of all funds allotted by the Department of State for the refugees.

"We have two by-words for our refugees: economic self-sufficiency, which can only come through a job, and social self-reliance, which can only be developed through the support of friends who stick by you and help you to cope," says Weidner, who views sponsors as friends. Sponsors are not difficult to recruit in Iowa -- many have assisted more than one refugee or family to adjust to life there.

The Service Center interprets the "moral commitment" that all sponsors undertake as one that demands "giving yourself, your time, your compassion, and your understanding of American culture and life to the refugee family." Weidner explains, "We emphasize that it is a moral far more than a financial commitment, and it is not 'legal.' Sponsors are there to help refugees find housing and jobs and to teach them how to cope and deal with adjusting to a new culture."

While other states were disbursing refugees to various geographic areas, thus disrupting natural support systems, Iowa was instituting "cluster resettlement," placing discrete ethnic groups in certain areas. "The beauty of cluster resettlement is that it makes for smoother transition to a new life," Weidner affirms. Sponsors in Iowa are told that part of their commitment is to encourage refugees to retain cultural practices and values.

Controversial Approach

The program in Iowa has gained a lot of attention nationwide, including a story in the Wall Street Journal. The job-finding program of the Center is very aggressive, starting with sponsors contacting potential employers even before the refugees arrive in the state. Some refugees report to work within several days after arriving in Iowa. And refugees who receive cash assistance are constantly prodded to find work.

Colleen Shearer believes that although the federal government brings in refugees, states must ultimately assume responsibility for resettlement. That belief has stirred considerable controversy among officials in other states who fear that the federal government may share her attitude. Shearer explains some of the rationale for Iowa contracting with the State Department by saying, "It is necessary for those in state governments who will be involved in refugee resettlement to get their hands dirty in order to know exactly what voluntary agencies deal with."

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LANGUAGE AND JOB TRAINING PROGRAM UTILIZES ALL RESOURCES

In 1975, the Indochinese Education Program was a $30,000 three-month pilot project in Arlington, Virginia. Funded as an adult education program by the HEW Office of Education, the program offered language training and job placement to fifty refugees. Now serving over 350 adult Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian refugees living in northern Virginia and the District of Columbia, the program offers job training and placement as well as language instruction. In FY'79 it was funded as an IRAP special project by the SSA at $167,000.

In the first year of operation, Joyce Schuman, Director, "really hustled" to advertise the program in the refugee community, contacting area social service
agencies, school principals, CETA offices, volags, churches, community leaders -- anyone who might deal with refugees. Now the program relies on word-of-mouth notice to get its students. Although there are no income requirements for enrollment, the program is intended for refugees who are unemployed and underemployed.

Case Planning

A refugee who hears of the training first registers with a receptionist and completes a brief background on education and previous employment. The registration form is in English, and multi-lingual staff offer assistance to enrollees who cannot complete the form.

The receptionist sets up an interview with a job counselor/developer, who expands on the background information and formulates some short and long range plans. "We assume everyone wants employment," says Schuman, who says that the job counselor tries to orient a refugee to realistic possibilities while explaining what will need to be done to become employed.

After the initial assessment, most refugees go into language training. Two standardized measurements, the Stel Test and the Illian Oral Interview, are used in conjunction with placement tests developed by the Project to track the students into one of seven levels of ESOL training: Literacy, Beginner I and II, Basic I and II, Intermediate and Advanced. Morning and evening classes are conducted on a 12-week cycle. However, the program operates on an open-entry, open-exit system. Refugees can come into language training at any point in the 12-week cycle and stay on in the next cycle to complete the earlier part of the course. In addition, students may advance from one level to another at their own pace. "The open-entry, open-exit policy is certainly not optimum," says Joyce Schuman. "It creates problems for teachers. But we all agreed that four months was simply too long for a refugee to sit outside waiting for training. We feel that this is the most responsible way to deal with the situation." To minimize the disruption of classes, new enrollees can enter only on Mondays.

Some students may only need language instruction and job placement assistance. Others will also need vocational training. In addition to regular ESOL classes, students receive vocational language instruction that is geared for their particular area of study. Vocational training programs vary in length, and are scheduled according to seasonal peak periods of hiring for a particular vocational area. For instance, consumer electronic courses end around September, because locally that month is a peak period in hiring for tv repair. Sewing classes conclude at the beginning of seasons, when alterations and orders for new clothes are at a peak.

Those students who have both good English and employable skills require only job placement assistance. Three counselors, two American and one Vietnamese, handle a caseload of about 150.

Team Approach

An "employability team," consisting of a language and vocational instructor, a job counselor and an educational coordinator, follows every refugee through the program. "The role of the educational coordinator has been key," says Schuman. A job counselor screens a refugee before sending that individual to a specific program; it is the educational coordinator who makes the final decision of who goes into training. Once a refugee is in training, the Director and the coordinator stay in touch with the teacher, and the job counselor makes regular visits to the training site to monitor progress.

There are eight vocational training areas specifically for Indochinese students: auto mechanics, building trades, clerical skills, consumer electronics, keypunch, printed circuit board assembly,
sewing and typing. All classes are conducted in English, but translators are available when needed.

The choice of vocational training areas is not as limited as it sounds. Because it was initially funded through the HEW Office of Education as an adult program in Arlington County, the Indochinese Education Program is housed in the Arlington Career Center, a modern public school facility established in 1974 under a bond issue. Indochinese students whose language skills are sufficient can be referred into other training programs already available in the Arlington Career Center, including food service, cosmetology, professional child care and others.

Says Schuman, "Frankly, one of the reasons for our success is the set up here and the location. We're close to good public transportation, and the refugees love the building." In addition to an environment that is conducive to positive feelings about the program, equipment is available to students through the Career Center that could not be purchased through allowable expenditure of IRAP funds.

Another reason for the success of this project is that Director Joyce Schuman is always looking for ways to expand the opportunities of her students. For instance, students in the program are advised when they are eligible for participation in other existing county programs. In addition, although the project is almost entirely funded by IRAP, Schuman has developed five sources of supplementary funding. She has located one employer who is willing to fund language training for his Indochinese employees to increase chances of advancement, and she intends to tap more industrial sources of funding in the future.

Joyce Schuman was the Director of CETA programs in Arlington County prior to taking her position as director of the Indochinese Education Program. In testimony before the House Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees, and International Law in May, she revealed that the cost of job placements in her program is $1,043 compared to the cost of CETA placements, which average approximately $4,000.

Since 1976, over 3,000 refugees have participated in some part of the Indochinese Education Program. Job developers have placed about 600 refugees in permanent full-time jobs thus far. The figure sounds low, but Schuman states that some students find their own jobs, and it is difficult to trace "indirect" placements. Initially, a job counselor aggressively seeks possible placements for refugee students. If the student's skill level is low, the job developer might accompany the refugee to the interview and establish direct contact with the employer.

The approach is different when a refugee who is placed wishes to change jobs or loses a job (a rare occurrence) and comes back for placement assistance. Says Schuman, "We fully believe that everyone has to learn to negotiate the job market for themselves." Consequently, counselors teach refugees who come back for job upgrading how to identify what they want, how to make contacts, and how to assess a market.

"Interestingly, the starting salaries for persons completing vocational training programs is about the same as starting salaries of those placed on jobs without any specific training," Schuman told the House Judiciary subcommittee. Several factors influence this statistic. One is that her program has no follow-up after 90 days following placement, and there is no way to compare the salary increases of trained persons to increases for those persons placed in entry level jobs without training. And many refugees may not have been hired at all without the training, or may have been placed in dead-end, low-level jobs. Finally, for many educated and professional refugees, training is seen as a way to acquire marketable skills that permit immediate economic survival and social adjustment, and this benefit cannot be measured.

"Ours is a task-oriented program. The bottom line is employment," Schuman states firmly. However, emotional problems do
sometimes have to be dealt with, even if coincidentally. "Nobody moves from a position of weakness. We deal with refugees as though they can do anything."

Personal Involvement

This sounds like a hard-line approach. It conceals a very personal involvement with refugees on the part of all staff members. Activities do not begin and end with those services specified as Indochinese Education Program. For instance, a hard-working staff plans field trips on special occasions. On July 4, the staff organized a large picnic for the refugees and their families, rented buses for transportation to Roosevelt Park in Washington, D.C., and planned an afternoon of events. When Joan Baez sang at a concert for boat refugees in front of the Lincoln Memorial in July, transportation was arranged for refugees who wanted to attend.

And efforts to enhance the adjustment of refugees extends beyond the provision of social activities. In an orientation for new students, the staff supplies information on health and housing services and area schools. In addition, Schuman has arranged for dentistry students at Georgetown University to provide a free screening clinic at the Center every four months. Refugees receive information on dental hygiene and are referred to area dentists for treatment. Public health officials regularly offer TB screening at the school.

A counselor contacts students who have left the program at 30, 60 and 90 days for follow-up. There is no absolute rule of thumb on this procedure, however, because Schuman has found that some refugees resent the contact after a certain period. The average length of stay in the program is six months, but there is no fixed time for closure. Those who wish to return for additional training or for job placement assistance may do so.

Editor's note: If your special project has developed unique methods, materials, or approach in English language instruction or job training, please write in and let us know. Specific details on local initiatives can be helpful to other projects across the country.

Recent Developments

REFUGEE ACT OF 1979

On August 3, Senators Cranston and Hayakawa of California introduced an amendment to S.643 which, if passed when the bill is considered by the full Senate, will extend the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) for two years. After that period, welfare costs would be paid by the federal government only during the 36 months following a refugee's date of entry. Amendment No. 391 was ordered to be printed on August 3 in the Congressional Record (S11703).

In mark up of the Refugee Act, the Senate Judiciary Committee lifted the original bill's two-year limitation on federal reimbursement for social services to refugees. However, the two-year limit remains on cash and medical assistance. The new amendment would provide continued reimbursement for public assistance for all refugees for a period of 24 months. After that time, 100% reimbursement would apply only to those refugees who have been in the U.S. for three years or less.

In introductory remarks, Senator Cranston noted that the amendments would give state and local governments two years to assess the effectiveness and cost of their programs. "Ours is a proposal to postpone for two years the very basic question of who should pay for those refugees who clearly have not been assimilated and who have become welfare cases." By rough estimates, extending the IRAP program would cost about $67 million in FY'80 and $110 million in FY'81. Cranston noted that without the amendment, those costs would be carried by state and local property taxpayers, with a disproportionate burden being assumed by California taxpayers due to a concentrated refugee population in that state.
It has been learned that the draft version of H.R. 2816, soon to be marked up by the full Judiciary Committee, contains an authorization for $200 million for FY'80 and '81 that consolidates social services and special projects funding for Indochinese refugees. Under the amended draft of the bill recently marked up by the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees, and International Law, social services would still be 100% federally funded, but not through the reimbursement procedure currently used. Instead, a coordinated social service policy would be directed nationally. Each state would submit proposals for services, and the monies would be channeled through the award of contracts and grants. Title XX agencies as well as private voluntary agencies would have to apply for the use of these funds.

HEW could allocate the funds as necessary throughout the two fiscal years, and additional funds could be sought through a supplemental appropriation.

### CONGRESSIONAL TEAMS TOUR SOUTHEAST ASIA

Following the July United Nations meeting in Geneva on the refugee crisis, Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill appointed a nine-member congressional team to tour Southeast Asia during the August recess and report to the Congress and the President on the results of the fact-finding mission. The major purpose of the six-day trip, headed by Representative Benjamin Rosenthal (D-N.Y.), was to assess to what extent Vietnam is adhering to the commitment it made in Geneva to stem the flow of refugees and to cooperate with the UNHCR in family reunification efforts. Accompanying Rep. Rosenthal were Robert Drinan (D-Mass.), Thomas Downey (D-N.Y.), Richard Nolan (D-Minn.), John Hammer-schmidt (R-Ark.), Lyle Williams (R-Ohio), Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii), and Antonio Won Pat (D-Guam).

Between August 5 and 9, the team visited nine refugee camps in four countries. In addition, it visited Hanoi, despite furor caused by remarks Rep. Drinan made in Hong Kong in reference to Vietnam's "new economic zones."

A draft report on the trip is currently being prepared, and information will soon be available on recommendations being made by the team. It has been learned that the team will suggest an alteration in the stated mission of the Seventh Fleet in sea rescues, which Vietnam has perceived to be a military show of force rather than a humanitarian gesture. Actually, international law requires all vessels to render available assistance to boats in trouble, and a softened statement may soon be made on the role of the Seventh Fleet aiding refugees at sea.

On the day that the Rosenthal team left Hanoi, another delegation, headed by Lester Wolff, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, arrived in that city. The purpose of the 18-day tour of this team is broader than that of the earlier delegation, and includes visits to Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Moscow and Hong Kong, as well as to Bangkok and Hanoi, to discuss various regional concerns.

In Southeast Asia, the team was to discuss the implications of recent developments between Vietnam, China and the Soviet Union, as well as the effects of the refugee flow into ASEAN countries. The accounting of Americans still listed as missing in action was an important focus of discussions in Hanoi. Also on the intended agenda were follow-up on the Geneva meeting, Vietnam's relations with China and Russia, and its policies in Laos and Cambodia and intentions toward ASEAN countries.

The team received some surprises in Hanoi. Acting Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Tach spoke openly of normalization of relations, stating firmly that, con-
trary to denials from State Department officials, the U.S. actively resumed normalization talks in June of this year. Earlier talks were discontinued in late 1978 due to the refugee problem and Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia.

Accompanying Wolff on the tour are Tennyson Guyer (R-Ohio), Andy Ireland (D-Fla.), David Bowen (D-Mass.), Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), Robert Lagomarsino (R-Cal.), Clarence Long (D-Md.), James Scheuer (D-N.Y.), Pete Stark (D-Cal.), Billy Lee Evans (D-Ga.), Robert Dornan (R-Cal.) and Carlos Moorhead (R-Cal.).

A more detailed account of the findings of both congressional teams will be provided in an upcoming issue of the newsletter.

Resource Exchange

LOCAL MENTAL HEALTH PROJECT MAKES PAPERS AVAILABLE

The Indochinese Mental Health Project of the International Institute of San Francisco has produced several papers of interest. They are: "Modern and Traditional Medical Practices of Vietnam," by Le Tai Rieu, M.D.; "Training of Indochinese Mental Health Workers" and "The Trauma Syndrome," both by Don Cohon, Ph.D.; "A Selected Bibliography of Migration and Mental Health," by the Project staff; and "A Summary of I.M.H.P. Grant Proposal and Training Curriculum."

The Project, funded by HEW through IRAP special project funds, trains Indochinese to function as paraprofessionals in the mental health field. Students attend seminars, observe mental health professionals at work, and are eventually placed in field settings for practice.

The Project recently completed a paper entitled "A Preliminary Analysis of Indochinese Refugee Mental Health Clients," based on 54 cases closed during 1977 and 1978. Because the project has developed computer-coded recordkeeping forms for reporting client information, the data for the analysis was readily available.

For the study, a cross tabulation was done based on the length of residence in the U.S. and the presenting problems. Data indicated that during the first year, socialization concerns were the primary reason for seeking counseling. Around the thirteenth month and for a period averaging two and one-half years, 92% of the refugees suffered from depression. The data indicates that once basic needs were met, deeper adjustment problems began to surface.

In 89% of the cases, supportive psychotherapy was the major treatment modality. This supports studies done with Hungarian and other refugees which have indicated that active and passive listening are frequently sufficient to help a refugee cope with loss. Some educational therapy, or the direct transmission of knowledge (about culture and adjustment), was necessary in 63% of the cases, and in 37% of the cases social help was provided.

Forty-six percent of the refugees studied received counseling for less than three months, and 64% for less than five months. The median number of visits was three. This supports literature which suggests that those who are unfamiliar with psychotherapy seek help to meet specific needs, not to learn about internal realities, and thus receive treatment for a short period of time.

Copies of this study, and of other papers available, can be obtained through Mr. Don Cohon, Project and Training Director, Indochinese Mental Health Project of the International Institute of San Francisco, 2209 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, California 94108. (Phone: 415/673-1720.) A sample of the computer-coded client intake and closing form is also available.
VIETNAMESE, CAMBODIAN TYPESETTING SERVICES

K & S Enterprises in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania typesets newsletters, brochures and books in Vietnamese and plans to offer Cambodian typesetting within the next three months. The firm also provides translating services and can dub videotapes and produce slide shows with synchronized sound.

K & S largely deals with clients on the East Coast, but is prepared to expand operations. Mail express costs are assumed by the firm.

For additional information, contact Charles Kospecki at (412) 621-7450 or write K & S Enterprises at P.O. Box 7164, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 15213. The street address is 3603 Bates. As of September 30, the company's trade name will be "The Multilingual Communications Corporation."

STATE AGENCY PUBLICATION

The New South Carolinians, a magazine published monthly in Vietnamese and English by the Indochinese Refugee Agency of the South Carolina Department of Social Services, is a publication of interest to both refugees and those working in refugee resettlement.

While some of the topics covered are specifically of interest to those living in South Carolina, there is enough general information to warrant out-of-state subscriptions. The 10-20 page publication covers such issues as tax laws affecting refugees, landlord-tenant relations, use of credit, American traditions, health care, education and general adjustment information.

The New South Carolinians may soon be published bi-weekly. It is available at no charge through:

The South Carolina Indochinese Refugee Agency
Department of Social Services
P.O. Box 1520
Columbia, South Carolina 29202

MENTAL HEALTH PUBLICATIONS

The Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, through a grant from HEW, has published two companion volumes on Indochinese mental health and adjustment services. Both books provide a directory to mental health services in HEW Region III. The "manual" section of each contains information that would be relevant to refugees and resettlement professionals in all geographic regions.

One book, "Indochinese Adjustment Services Manual and Directory," is written for mental health workers. The manual describes psychiatric consultations in a refugee camp and provides a time table of adjustment to life in the U.S. Historical and cultural information on Laos and Cambodia is presented, and various cross-cultural differences that affect counseling efforts are discussed.


Both books are available at no charge through:

Mr. Barry Miller, Ph.D.
Director, State Bureau of Research and Training
Office of Mental Health
Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute
Henry Avenue and Abbotsford Rd.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19129

NOTICE

ARE WE ON YOUR MAILING LIST? IF NOT, WE'D LIKE TO BE!
The Department of State gave the following figures for Indochinese refugees in Thailand camps and boat refugees in other Southeast Asian countries as of July 31, 1979. It should be noted that the figures do not reflect the number of refugees arriving in various countries who are not registered in UNHCR camps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As of July 31, 1979</th>
<th>Current Camp Population</th>
<th>Refugees Arriving</th>
<th>Refugees Departing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>land: 3,000</td>
<td>land: 3,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>169,981</td>
<td>boat: 600</td>
<td>boat: 594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(8,274 boat)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>61,559</td>
<td>1,559</td>
<td>5,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong &amp; Macao</td>
<td>69,917</td>
<td>9,193</td>
<td>796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>55,000 estimated</td>
<td>11,000 est.</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>5,794</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>1,153</td>
<td>1,240</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (Unspecified)</td>
<td>966</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL:** 364,901        **TOTAL:** 27,208        **TOTAL:** 11,505
CLOSER LINK TO STATE AND LOCAL GROUPS 
Sought By HEW

Funding and health issues dominated discussions at an August 22 meeting between HEW officials and representatives of state and local groups involved in domestic resettlement programs for Indochinese refugees. The 2-hour meeting, an apparent response to an often heard criticism of the structural complexity of the domestic program, was called and led by Peter Bell, HEW's Deputy Undersecretary for International Affairs. Bell noted in opening remarks that coordination and organization has been as much of a problem in the resettlement program as the total availability of resources.

State and local governments were represented by staff members from such groups as the National Association of Counties, the League of Cities, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National Governors' Association, the National Conference of State Legislatures and the American Public Welfare Association. Staff from the Washington offices of several states were also present, and the interests of public and private groups, including voluntary agencies, were also represented by Norman Lourie, Chairman of the National Coalition for Refugee Resettlement. Federal officials attending from HEW, in addition to Peter Bell, were: Dennis Gallagher, the new

---

Indochinese Refugee Reports is published biweekly, by the Information Exchange Project, operated under Grant #96-P-9104/3-01 from the Office of Refugee Affairs in the Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Project Staff: Marion Ritter, Project Manager • Theresa Ward Warner, Public Information Specialist • Janie Davis, Project Secretary
director of HEW's Office of Refugee Affairs; Ron Copland, a member of Secretary Harris' transition staff, from the department of Intergovernmental Affairs; Bill Eckhoff and Gerry Wynne of the Office of Refugee Affairs; and Joseph Giordano and Larry Sparks of the Center for Disease Control. George Barbis, Deputy Coordinator for Refugee Affairs at the State Department, represented ambassador at large Dick Clark.

IRAP Funding Ends September 30

With current authorization for federal funding for domestic resettlement programs for Indochinese refugees due to expire on September 30, and passage of the Refugee Act of 1979 not entirely certain before that date, continued funding for cash and medical assistance and social services was the chief concern of most present at the meeting. In the event that the Refugee Act does not pass by September 30, interim funding will be sought through a joint resolution in Congress. (See p.4 for details.) The general concern about funding has been intensified by the present commitment to double the monthly quota of refugees coming to the U.S. According to George Barbis, 12,000 refugees arrived in the U.S. in July and 14,000 in August. By September, the State Department expects 14,000 to begin arriving regularly. Peter Bell assured those attending that HEW is currently working with the Office of Management and Budget and Congress to develop a funding formula for an interim period. Several persons present stressed that heavily impacted states would need to be assured of continued funding by September 10 in order to continue assistance payments beyond that date, due to state restraints on fiscal expenditures. Many locally or county-administered programs could offer aid through general assistance payments, if necessary, during an interim period without federal funding. However, Pat Johnson, of the National Association of Counties, pointed out that in a heavily impacted state such as California, county resources would be greatly strained by a large shift to general assistance payments.

Bell responded to the concerns expressed by saying that a continuing resolution will most certainly not have passed by September 10, but the language for such a measure would probably be approved by OMB by that date. The final decision rests with Congress.

Health Care Concerns

States are less concerned about the threat to public health posed by incoming refugees than they are about the increased workload for local public health care workers, according to Joseph Giordano, director of the Quarantine Division of the Bureau of Epidemiology at the Center for Disease Control (CDC). Giordano presented summary findings of teams sent by the CDC to both the West Coast and to camps in Southeast Asia. On the West Coast, the team sought to survey the extent of health problems of incoming refugees and to assess the strain on local health care facilities providing medical services to refugees. Teams in Southeast Asia studied the medical screening currently supervised by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM).

Considerable controversy was stirred several months ago when several cases of active tuberculosis were discovered in incoming refugees, raising concern about the possible health threat posed to communities receiving refugees. (See issue numbers 5 and 6.) The Southeast Asian team discovered the source of the problem in improper classification of non-communicable active cases as inactive. Without treatment, non-communicable active cases become communicable. Through consultation with ICEM physicians, the problem has been corrected.

CDC physicians on assignment at Travis Air Force Base for several weeks in July reported that the general health of arriving refugees is considered very high, particularly in light of the conditions
they have just left in camps. Even in cases where health problems exist, given adequate treatment on arrival, there is no cause for concern about transmission of disease to the general population.

Bill Jenner, of the Health Services Administration, reported that HSA Administrator George Lythcott has notified regional health officials of services that must be provided to refugees. Regional health officials are required to notify state and local officials of the directive. A key problem in the states has been effective communication to local public health officials of the anticipated arrival of refugees. Guidelines are being developed to offer a framework for effectively supplying initial health care screening and treatment of all refugees once they arrive in the U.S. Regional response to the guidelines is anticipated by August 31.

Other Topics

An action transmittal from HEW governing social service delivery to refugees was released at the meeting. The two mechanisms for funding social services in the past have been state Title XX programs and special project grants. The action transmittal offers several options to states in providing social services. (See p. 5.) Gerry Wynne of the Office of Refugee Affairs reported that the award of $4.2 million in employment and language training special project funds for the next year will be announced September 1, and that by October 1 mental health project awards in the amount of $2.2 million will be made. It was also announced that HEW is doing a service delivery assessment of social services to refugees and that comprehensive regulations for social services are being compiled. Norman Lourie of the National Coalition for Refugee Resettlement noted that public social service workers often do not know what services they can provide to refugees.

Bill Eckhoff, of the Office of Refugee Affairs, announced that HEW is assisting in contract negotiations in 15-20 states for the placement of unaccompanied minors. There are currently eight projects on-going in six states where Lutherans and Catholics have child welfare agencies. Eckhoff estimated that perhaps 2,000 unaccompanied minors remain in Southeast Asian camps. Concern for continued funding for foster care impedes negotiations in some states.

The final issue on the agenda for the meeting was education, and without providing details, Bell announced that in the future HEW will seek to provide aid to heavily impacted areas rather than through a formula grant process.

It is not known when another such meeting will be held at HEW.

Recent Developments

SENATE TO CONSIDER REFUGEE ACT OF 1979

The third item of business for the Senate when it returns from recess will be floor debate and vote on S. 643, the Refugee Act of 1979. The bill is scheduled for two hours of general debate and one-half hour of debate for each amendment. Floor action is likely to occur on September 6.

Senator Huddleston (D-Kentucky) will introduce three amendments to the bill. In a move that will be considered controversial, Huddleston proposes by amendment to limit the world-wide immigration ceiling to the present 290,000 and to include the bill's 50,000 annual flow of refugees within this world-wide ceiling. If the president, after consultation with Congress, allows additional refugees into the U.S., those numbers would have to be deducted from the 290,000 ceiling. In mark-up of the Refugee Act, the Senate Judiciary Committee allocated 20,000 numbers to refugees from the world-wide ceiling, and added 30,000 to the overall limit on immigration, bringing the yearly immigration world-wide quota to 320,000. Huddleston's amendment leaves to the president's discretion the decision about where the additional numbers would be
subtracted, i.e., evenly across all preference categories, by country, or by some other arrangement.

Huddleston's amendment will strengthen the provisions for presidential consultation with Congress prior to admitting refugees above the 50,000 normal flow limit. The Senate Judiciary Committee had amended the bill to define "consultation" to mean "personal contact by designated representatives of the president with members of the Committees on the Judiciary." The Committee defined the types of information the president's representatives would have to submit to the committees, i.e., the rationale for a move to admit additional numbers; background on the refugee situation; estimated resettlement costs; possible social, economic and demographic impact on the U.S.; the extent to which other countries plan to resettle refugees; and other factors.

Huddleston's amendment goes beyond the Judiciary Committee's efforts to strengthen the consultation process by requiring the Committees, after receiving the president's request, to hold hearings on the matter and to submit reports to the Congress. Huddleston seeks to keep the Congress more informed on the consultation process so that members who wish to do so can have input, conceivably through personal response to the president or even through a "Sense of the Senate" resolution on the matter. The Committees must submit their reports to Congress within 30 days of receiving the president's request; the president can act on the Committee's decision as soon as it is made, without waiting for any congressional action.

Huddleston's third amendment changes the refugee definition to read refugees of "special responsibility" rather than of "special concern" to the U.S. Huddleston believes that "special concern" will have no limiting effect on the refugees who could be admitted to the U.S., because, in humane terms, the U.S. is "concerned about all refugees.

Senator Cranston will also offer an amendment to the bill. (See Issue Number 9.)

The Bill In The House

The full House Judiciary Committee is expected to consider H.R. 2816, the House version of the Refugee Act of 1979, on September 19.

FUNDING FOR RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE IN FY'80

If the Refugee Act of 1979 is not enacted before September 30, the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) will be without both authorizing and appropriating legislation. HEW officials are currently developing options for funding the program beyond the expiration date in the event that the Refugee Act has not been passed.

The option under consideration is a continuing resolution which must pass both sides of Congress to be enacted as law. Normally, continuing resolutions extend appropriations for a program at the current level of funding until fiscal year legislation is passed. Unique considerations must be made in dealing with the IRAP program for a number of reasons. First, with additional numbers of refugees entering the U.S. each month, last year's level of funding would not be sufficient for the program in FY'80. Presumably, the continuing resolution would only act as an interim vehicle for funding. Secondly, there are currently no appropriations for Indochinese refugees in the FY'80 Labor-HEW bill, H.R. 4389. Consequently, after passage of a continuing resolution, funding for these refugees might have to be appropriated through a supplemental bill.

While the exact language and mechanisms of the continuing resolution are not now defined, officials in the Legislative and Budget offices at HEW assure the public that although there is no absolute guarantee of funding, the federal government is no less committed to the resettlement program than it was when Carter
pledged to double the numbers entering each month. The uncertainty rests only in the legislative process of getting the funding and the particulars of the mechanisms for providing funding on an interim basis.

SOCIAL SERVICES EXPANDED UNDER IRAP PROGRAM

Since the beginning of the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) in 1975, states have been required to provide the same social services to refugees as to non-refugees. However, states were reimbursed by IRAP for all funds spent for Indochinese refugees under their Title XX program.

In a new program instruction (action transmittal) dated August 24 and effective July 1, HEW has announced that states can offer social services not previously available through their Title XX program, and these services are 100% reimbursable. The new focus in these social services is on employment, as is evident from the list: outreach, assessment and manpower employment services; English as a second language instruction, vocational training, skills re-certification, day care and transportation (when necessary as part of an individual's employment plan) and social adjustment services, including information and referral, emergency, health-related and home-management services. States may either provide or purchase these services for refugees. Providers can now hire translating and interpreting staff in order to deliver services and be reimbursed under social service funding.

Under the new action transmittal (SSA-AT-79-33), states can continue to provide as IRAP services any services that are currently provided under the state's existing Title XX plan. States are not required to modify their Title XX Comprehensive Annual Services Plan (CASP) in order to provide the new services. Each state can contract to provide these services directly or sub-contract with another provider. The state's purchase-of-service agreement must be within its total funding authorization.

Further Provisions

All the additional services can be provided to any refugee who is receiving cash assistance (including SSI) or whose family income is not more than 90 percent of the state's median income. Without regard to family income, any unemployed refugee 16 years or older who is not a full-time elementary or secondary student may receive assessment services and the development of an individual employability plan. Refugees 16 years or older who are not full-time elementary or secondary students can receive ESL instruction, career counseling, job orientation and placement without regard to family income. Vocational training is available to any refugee who is 16 years or older who is either receiving cash assistance (including SSI) or whose family income is not more than 90% of the state's median income.

In an effort to increase coordination of the program and improve monitoring and accountability in the use of funds, the instruction also details additional planning, coordinating, monitoring and reporting requirements. For further information, contact your SSA Regional Commissioner.
POLITICAL ISSUES IN INDOCHINA TODAY

In-depth analyses of the shifting political alliances in Southeast Asia are available through the Center for International Policy in Washington, D.C. Elizabeth Becker, Washington Post Phnom Penh special correspondent in 1973 and 1974, has authored several articles which explore the historical development of political relationships in that area as well as recent events. Becker is on a year's leave of absence from the Washington Post and is conducting and coordinating research for the Indochina Project of the Center.


In December of 1978, Ms. Becker and two other journalists travelled in Cambodia on a 13-day officially guided tour, becoming the first American journalists allowed into the country since 1975. They also spent two weeks in Laos. The Center has republished nine articles on the Cambodian trip that were carried originally in the Washington Post.

Indochina Issues numbers 1 and 2 and the reprinted Post special reports are available at no charge through the Center for International Policy, 120 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. Phone: 202/544-4666. A one-year subscription to the Indochina Issues is $5 for six issues.

STATISTICAL REPORTS

Current Indochinese Refugee Population in the U.S. By STATE

As of August 15, 1979

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>1,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>1,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>1,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>70,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>4,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>2,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>2,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>5,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>3,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>7,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>2,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>3,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>1,908</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
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<td>Maryland</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Nevada</td>
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<td>173</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>319</td>
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<td>New York</td>
<td>6,228</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>1,302</td>
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<tr>
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<td>372</td>
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<td>3,414</td>
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<td>Oklahoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>909</td>
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<tr>
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<td>470</td>
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<td>Texas</td>
<td>21,326</td>
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<td>Vermont</td>
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<td>Virginia</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>364</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCODED</td>
<td>988</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>227,519</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This statistical report is compiled from two sources: the annual Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Alien Report as a base and weekly updates of new refugee arrivals obtained through the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM). The current INS base figure used is from the new INS January 1979 reports, which reflects secondary migration between the states. Compare statistics through July 15 in newsletter issue number 3.
REFUGEE ACT OF 1979 PASSES FIRST HURDLE

In a dramatic move that could speed final passage of the bill, the Senate unanimously approved the Refugee Act of 1979, with amendments, on September 6. Although House Judiciary Committee action is not anticipated until September 19, the Senate action could hasten House consideration of the bill. Current authorization for the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) expires on September 30.

The bill, S. 643, which will cover all refugees entering the U.S., provides for 100% federal funding for cash and medical assistance for two years from a refugee's date of entry, with no time limitation on federal funding for social services. An amendment offered by Senator Alan Cranston (D-California) extends the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program for one year, providing an additional year of federal funding for many Indochinese refugees who will already have been in the U.S. for two years at the time of passage of the bill. Without the amendment, states would have to begin financing assistance for a large number of refugees who entered the U.S. prior to October 1, 1977.

As expected, Senator Walter Huddleston (D-Kentucky) offered several amendments to
the bill, all of which carried. In an unanticipated move, he proposed an amendment to terminate, after September 30, 1982, authority to admit a normal flow of 50,000 refugees each year. Thus, three years after the bill is enacted, refugees would have to be admitted under the special admissions provisions of the bill, and numbers would be determined by presidential consultation with House and Senate Judiciary Committee members.

Another Huddleston amendment requires that, in addition to the president consulting with members of the Judiciary Committees prior to admitting refugees above the normal flow limit, those Committees must hold hearings on the proposed admissions and issue a report to the Congress on the findings of the hearings. Also by amendment, Huddleston proposed that special admissions be based upon determining that a refugee is "of special responsibility" to the U.S., a more stringent requirement than "of special concern."

Voicing a complaint that states cannot adequately prepare for the admission of refugees, Senator Gary Hart (D-Colorado) sponsored an amendment to require that the information provided by the president to the Judiciary Committees also be provided to state governors, along with information regarding the numbers to be admitted and a description of federal programs available to assist in the resettlement of refugees. The amendment carried.

To bring the bill into conformity with a previously-agreed upon six-year phaseout for the Cuban refugee program, Senator Lawson Chiles (D-Florida) introduced an amendment, which carried, specifying the breakdown of federal funding during the remaining years of that phase-out period.

Floor Debate

The bill was considered under a two-hour limit on general debate, with 30 minutes allotted to each amendment.

During the period of general debate, Senator Huddleston made extensive remarks qualifying his support of the refugee bill. He expressed concern that the impact of total yearly immigration (including illegal aliens as well as legal immigrants and refugees) on population growth, unemployment and welfare costs to the state and federal governments is not conclusively documented. Each of his amendments, arrived at in lengthy consultations with the Judiciary Committee and with the administration, were introduced to provide additional constraints on the process of admitting refugees to this country.

By terminating the 50,000 annual refugee quota after three years, Huddleston seeks to ensure that Congress will reconsider the quota after the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy has had time to make its recommendations. Senator Kennedy expressed qualified support of this amendment, stating that he felt it unnecessary but was willing to see it go to conference when the House and Senate meet to iron out differences in their two versions of the bill.

Huddleston explained that the purpose of requiring the Judiciary Committees to hold hearings when the president seeks to admit more than 50,000 refugees is "to establish the principal that Congress, as a whole, will establish immigration policy for the country in an informed and open manner." Congressional input could come in the form of testimony at the hearings or in a "sense of the House (or Senate) resolution" regarding the proposed admissions. The decision on the request remains with the Judiciary Committees.

In explanatory remarks introducing his amendment to extend the IRAP program for another year, Senator Cranston stated that without the amendment many refugees would be ineligible for federal aid at the time of passage of the Refugee Act. A large and disproportionate burden for the expenses would immediately fall on certain localities and states with a high concentration of refugees. The amendment passed was a substitute to an earlier
amendment which would have extended IRAP for two years for all Indochinese refugees and then provide for full federal reimbursement for cash and medical assistance to Indochinese refugees for three years after date of entry. The compromise was apparently reached in consultation with Judiciary Committee Chairman Senator Edward Kennedy, who voiced support for Cranston's substitute amendment.

House Action

Various concerned groups are now directing efforts at support for the bill and for an extension of IRAP among members of the full House Judiciary Committee, which will consider the bill on Wednesday, September 19. Although much will need to be accomplished in a House/Senate conference on the bill when it has gotten through the House, there is still some tempered optimism that the bill may clear the Congress before the Indochinese Refugee Assistance program authorization expires on September 30.

On Wednesday, September 11, the New Coalition, composed of representatives from the National Governor's Association, the National Association of State Legislatures, the National Association of Counties, the League of Cities, and the National Conference of Mayors, met with President Carter to discuss the need for full federal funding for refugee assistance. Although the administration officially stands by its original request for two years of federal funding, Ron Gibbs of the National Association of Counties states that there was sympathy for the concern that states and localities should not bear the brunt of a federal decision to admit refugees. The National Association of Counties is actively lobbying members of the House Judiciary Committee for support of an extension of IRAP.

To reference the debate of the bill in the Senate, see the Congressional Record, September 6, S11999-12003 and 12006-12029.

PRIVATE STUDY RECOMMENDS NEW FOCUS IN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

In a report prepared for the Social Security Administration's Bureau of Research and Statistics, the New Transcentury Foundation recommends a new focus for refugee resettlement that views refugees as only a transitionally dependent population in need of temporary, intensive English language and skills training and mental health services. Julia Vadala Taft, head of President Ford's 1975 Interagency Task Force on Refugees, led the foundation study team, which conducted extensive direct observations of current national Indochinese resettlement efforts, as well as historical and statistical research on this and other U.S. resettlement programs.

With the refugee program undergoing internal reorganization at HEW, and the Refugee Act still not through the Congress, it is unclear how -- or to what extent -- the fifty-six recommendations of the report might be utilized or considered. However, the data compiled on the Indochinese refugee assistance program, as well as the recommendations made, will be of interest to all who work in the resettlement field. The report has already attracted national attention in the press and was referred to in floor debate of the Refugee Act in the Senate.

Past resettlement efforts in the U.S. have failed to recognize, according to the report, that most refugees were productive, self-sufficient members of their own societies -- survivors who can adjust successfully in a short period of time if given adequate language and skills training and psychological support early in the resettlement process. The study pointedly criticizes government expenditures for domestic resettlement assistance, which are currently greater for cash and medical assistance than for social services. Referring to a model used by
Canada and Australia, called front-end loading, the report suggests that a heavy initial investment in social services would offer greater long-term payoffs than are now realized by insufficient investments in these areas.

Guidelines for Financial and Medical Assistance

The recommendation is made that short-term cash assistance should provide linkage to employment and training systems. The authors suggest that if cash assistance continues to be offered through HEW, the SSA should investigate the possibility of offering such aid through a non-AFDC related program. An alternative would be for the Department of Labor to study a possible program similar to Unemployment Compensation. The report makes several recommendations to increase the involvement of the Department of Labor in domestic resettlement, through CETA programs and the U.S. Employment Service.

On the issue of medical assistance, the authors (Davis S. North and David A. Ford as well as Taft) concluded that eligibility for medical care should not be tied to cash assistance eligibility and income. Instead, the report recommends that care should be provided through a universal medicaid entitlement with no requirements for categorical eligibility. Another alternative would be to provide coverage through a group health insurance plan (such as Blue Cross/Blue Shield), available through voluntary agencies and paid for by the federal government. The authors noted that many refugees have been reluctant to get off welfare because low-paying, entry level jobs often do not provide the medical benefits they need, a fact which was pointed out in Congressional hearings on the Refugee Act.

Strengthening Refugee-serving Institutions

Throughout the report, references are made to the unavailability of accurate data on certain programs and the failure of the federal and state governments and voluntary agencies to gather data on the benefits of various approaches to resettlement assistance. Consequently, although recognizing that the Office of the Coordinator for Refugee Affairs is a move in the direction of better cooperation between all agencies, the study nevertheless recommends that one federal agency should coordinate all federal funding and program management and monitoring, as well as policy, both internationally and domestically. The study suggests that the federal government should establish its data needs and require states and voluntary agencies to submit the data needed to evaluate programs.

In addition to recommending that the Department of State continue to administer reception and placement grants to the voluntary agencies (volags), the study advises that volags should participate in all federally-initiated meetings for program management. To strengthen the role of the American Council for Voluntary Agencies (ACVA), the umbrella voluntary entity, the report recommends federal funding to expand ACVA's involvement in developing collaborative program efforts and long-range evaluation efforts.

Limited copies of the 216-page report, "Refugee Resettlement in the U.S.: Time for a New Focus," will be available within a month. Interested readers may phone Ms. Sue Armore (202) 673-5495 to request a copy, or write: Mr. David Arnaudo, Director, Income Maintenance Evaluation Group, Family Assistance Studies Staff, Office of Research and Statistics, SSA/HEW, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Room 914, Washington, D.C. 20009.
IRAP FUNDING AFTER SEPTEMBER 30

In the event that the Refugee Act of 1979 is not enacted before September 30, when current authorization for the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program expires, federal reimbursement for assistance to Indochinese refugees will be extended through a continuing resolution for all Labor-HEW appropriations. The FY'80 appropriations bill for these two agencies, H.R. 4389, is expected to be tied up due to the abortion amendment. (On August 2, the House passed the conference report on the bill, but held to its disagreement on this amendment. A vote on the conference report is still needed in the Senate.)

Special language has been drafted to provide for funding that takes into account the increased numbers of refugees entering the U.S. In effect, this entails an authorization clause within an appropriations framework, because continuing resolutions normally only continue funding at the previous year's level.

More specific information on the continuing resolution should be made public in the next several days, according to an OMB official. (Date of writing: Thursday, September 12.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FY'80 REFUGEE FUNDS

On September 6, the House passed the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Act (H.R. 4473), appropriating $456,241,000 for migration and refugee assistance for the Department of State in FY'80. Of this amount, approximately $327 million is specifically earmarked for Indochinese refugees, in contributions to the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) care and maintenance programs in Southeast Asian camps and for transportation of Indochinese refugees to the U.S. and initial placement grants to voluntary agencies. The bill also appropriates $40 million for the Emergency Fund, to provide for care and transportation of refugees in unforeseen emergency situations.

As passed, the bill contained the supplemental request of $207.2 million submitted by the State Department to Congress following the Geneva conference on refugees in July at which the U.S. reaffirmed its decision to admit 168,000 refugees over the next year, or 14,000 a month. Authorization for the supplemental request is contained in H.R. 4955, which has been ordered favorably reported by the House Foreign Affairs Committee and which has been referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. A vote on the authorizing legislation is needed in both chambers of Congress.

On August 15, H.R. 3363, the authorization bill for the Department of State for FY'79, '80 and '81 appropriations, was signed into law by the president (P.L. 96-60).

AFL-CIO SUPPORT OF REFUGEE ADMISSIONS

Negative press reports of tensions between Indochinese refugees and racial minorities in several communities throughout the U.S. have indicated a growing fear of the potential economic threat posed by refugees to America's own unemployed. Housing, welfare benefits and employment possibilities are viewed as inequitably available to the Indochinese.

Since May of 1975, the American organized labor movement has supported the resettlement of Indochinese refugees in the U.S. Consistent public statements of the AFL-CIO have charged that no economic threat is posed by the admission of refugees into the U.S. labor market.

Positions adopted at the August meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council reflect organized labor's stance on the issue. The Council supported both the
decision to double the monthly quota of refugees to be taken into this country and the president's decision to have ships from the Seventh Fleet rescue refugee boats in distress. Finally, the Council urged the Administration to work with other nations and the U.N. to organize an "immediate and massive" rescue effort to save boat people, stressing that the "strongest possible" measures should be taken to ensure that merchant vessels at sea rescue refugees in distress, according to the requirements of international law. On March 15, 1978, the AFL-CIO's president, George Meany, addressed a letter to President Carter concerning purported opposition to an increase in refugee resettlement: "I am aware that some voices have been raised in opposition to a more liberal policy [of admissions] on the grounds that it would exacerbate our employment problems and antagonize the trade union movement. ...No one is more concerned about the problem of unemployment than the AFL-CIO, but that problem would hardly be affected by the numbers of Indochinese refugees we are talking about. ...Unemployment is not the only thing the labor movement cares about. We care about suffering human beings everywhere."

OCTOBER MEETINGS

The Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy will hold a public meeting on October 9, 1979 at the U.S. Department of State, 2201 C Street, N.W., Room 1107, Washington, D.C. The 16 members of the Commission are expected to attend.

The two major items to be considered at this meeting are: 1) the confirmation of sites and dates for public hearings around the country; and 2) the general question of how many persons the United States can handle.

The Select Commission has a new address:

The Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy
New Executive Office Building
Room 2020
726 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

A panel of refugee specialists will discuss the "Indochinese Refugee Crisis, the American Response" at the American Public Welfare Association Northeast Regional Conference on October 11, 1979 from 1:30-3:00. The APWA Northeast Regional Conference will be held October 9-12 at the Baltimore Hilton, Baltimore, Maryland. For further information, contact:

Mr. Wilbert L. Walker
Deputy Director
Social Services Administration
Maryland Department of Human Resources
11 South Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The panelists will be Jerry Tinker, Counsel for Immigration and Refugee Affairs, Committee on the Judiciary, Dennis Gallagher, Director, Office of Refugee Affairs, and Marie Flanagan, Tressler Lutheran Service Association. Norman Lourie, Chairman, National Coalition for Refugee Resettlement, will appear as reactor.

BOAT PEOPLE EMERGENCY FUND

Save the Children Federation, Inc., in cooperation with the American Council for Nationalities Services, has undertaken a nationwide drive for funds to purchase medical supplies and a protein dietary supplement (fish sauce) for refugees in Indochinese camps.

Save the Children has a 46-year history in international emergency relief and child assistance programs. To date, the drive
has raised $550,000 for the Boat People Emergency Fund. Those interested in making donations can send checks (made payable to "Save the Children") to: Save the Children Federation, Boat People Emergency Fund, Department P, Westport, Connecticut 06880. For further information, contact Laura Malis, Public Information Coordinator, Save the Children Federation, 48 Wilton Road, Westport, Connecticut 06880 (203) 226-7272.

Resource Exchange

EDUCATIONAL GUIDES AVAILABLE

The National Indochinese Clearinghouse will soon be making updated adult educational materials available again, once funding is released for this purpose. The Clearinghouse informs us that several elementary and secondary publications which it will no longer publish are available through ERIC:

Preschool Education Series

ESL in Kindergarten: Orientation and Scheduling, ED 116476, 4 pg., amount: $1.67

ESL in Kindergarten: Teaching Pronunciation & Grammar, ED 116477, 6 pg., amount: $1.67

ESL in Kindergarten: Testing Young Children, ED 116478, 4 pg., amount: $1.67

Elementary Education Series

On Keeping Lines of Communication With Indochinese Children Open, ED 116482, 6 pg., amount: $1.67

Classroom Instructions in Vietnamese:
Inside the Classroom, ED 116483, 4 pg., amount: $1.67

Vietnamese History, Literature and Folklore, ED 116484, 4 pg., amount: $1.67

Classroom Instruction in Vietnamese: Outside the Classroom ED 116485, 10 pg., amount: $1.67

Continuing English Studies During the Summer, ED 125302, 14 pg., amount: $1.67

Supplemental ESL Activities for Classroom Teachers, ED 153498, 10 pg., amount: $1.67

Intermediate/Secondary Education Series

Vietnamese History, Literature & Folklore, ED 116480, 6 pg., amount: $1.67

Detailed Content of Vietnamese Secondary Curriculum, ED 129060, 72 pg., amount: $3.50

Continuing English Studies During the Summer, ED 125302, 14 pg., amount: $1.67

Mailing Information

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The Department of State gave the following figures for Indochinese refugees in Thailand camps and boat camps as of August 31, 1979. It should be noted that the figures do not reflect the number of refugees arriving in various countries who are not registered in UNHCR camps.

The figures for refugees in other Southeast Asian countries as of August 31, 1979, are not available.
CONTINUING RESOLUTION STALLED IN CONGRESS

October 1, 1979---The start of the new fiscal year finds H.J. Res. 404 -- making continuing appropriations for various federal agencies and programs whose appropriations bills have not made it through Congress -- stalled in a House/Senate fight over the Congressional pay raise and abortion language. Along with many other programs, the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) expired on September 30.

House and Senate conferees reached a compromise on the resolution on Friday, September 28, which the House then approved in a recorded vote, while insisting on its stricter abortion language. The Senate later that night then voted down the resolution by a vote of 9 to 55. On Friday the House recessed until October 9. Although a pro forma session of the House will be held on Tuesday, October 2, no legislative action will be taken on that day or on any other day of the week-long recess.

The Senate must now decide whether to hold to its disagreement on the abortion language or come up with a compromise or simply reconsider the vote. The continuing resolution is expected to be taken up again on Monday, October 1, after 6:00 p.m. in the evening, in deference to the Jewish holy day.

Language for Refugee Programs

The language for funding HEW's Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) is not in dispute. Sec. 101(f) reads:

"Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing the following activities, not otherwise provided for, which were conducted in fiscal year 1979, but at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate:
...activities under section 2 of the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act;..."

The IRAP program was particularly in jeopardy because it not only lacked an authorizing bill (the Refugee Act of 1979 has not yet passed the House), it was also not funded through the HEW FY'80 appropriations bill. The wording of the resolution ensures that funding will continue in spite of these problems, and yet another complication-- the increased numbers of refugees entering each month.

The Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Rep. Jamie L. Whitten
(D-Miss.), made this intent clear in his opening remarks on the resolution:

"Provision is made in section 101(f) for a number of programs at the current rate. Included are some health and related programs, certain refugee assistance, and certain justice and economic development activities. It is the intention that the resolution, by virtue of the recommendation of the [Appropriations] Subcommittee on the Department of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, ... provide funds to continue reimbursement for cash assistance, medicaid, social services, and training for Indochinese refugees to take care of the 14,000 refugees that are now arriving each month. This is to assure all states that Federal funds will not be cut off while Congress is considering new authorizing legislation for this and other refugee programs."

H.R. 4473, making appropriations for foreign assistance and related programs, has yet to clear the Senate. The Department of State's migration and refugee assistance funds are included in this bill. The continuing resolution provides for funding at a rate not to exceed an annual rate of $456,241,000 for State's refugee programs -- the level of funding provided in that bill as it passed the House. (See inside, page 4.)

**HEW Contingency Plans**

On September 12, the Special Programs Staff of the Office of Family Assistance at HEW announced, by a telegram to Regional SSA Commissioners, that states would be able to make October cash assistance payments to Indochinese refugees under certain specified conditions -- regardless of the status of either the Refugee Act or the continuing resolution. States which had funds left over from their FY'79 IRAP agreement with HEW could use those funds to make cash assistance payments to eligible refugees provided that by September 30 the state had determined the eligibility of each assistance case and the amount of the October assistance payment. In addition, that information must have been entered into state accounting records by September 30. In effect, the funds were allotted in September, still within the fiscal year, but the checks will be issued in October. The authorization did not increase any state funds under the IRAP agreement, and did not include funds for medical services or for staff or administrative costs occurring after September 30.

California and Texas, the two states with the largest Indochinese refugee populations, will be making October cash assistance payments using FY'79 funds, as will Louisiana, Colorado and Virginia. The Information Exchange Project was unable to reach other states at the time of printing to inquire about their ability to make payments in this manner.

**NOTE:** If the continuing resolution is enacted before our next publishing date, we will notify our readers through a special mailing.
CONTINUING RESOLUTION SIGNED INTO LAW

After several weeks of haggling over language for abortion funding and a congressional pay raise, the House and Senate agreed to the conference report on H.J. Res. 412 on Friday, October 12. The resolution, making continuing appropriations for Fiscal Year 1980, was signed into law as P.L. 96-86 by President Carter at 10:00 p.m. on the same day.

The Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program will operate under P.L. 96-86 until November 20, when the continuing resolution expires, or until passage of the Refugee Act of 1979 or some other authorizing legislation.

For further details on the continuing resolution and other refugee legislation, see inside, lead future, and Issue Number 12, Supplement.
FAMILY REUNIFICATION MOVES SLOWLY

In early March of this year, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reached an initial agreement with the Vietnamese government on a plan for the orderly departure of citizens who wished to leave. In May, Vietnam announced that as many as 10,000 people would be allowed to leave directly for other countries each month, and in June Deputy UNHCR Dale de Haan announced that Hanoi and the UNHCR had agreed to a "memorandum of understanding" on the departure of Vietnamese with relatives abroad.

Prior to the agreement, Vietnam allowed very few people to legally emigrate -- about 30-40 persons a month. Usually those who were granted exit visas had some claim to foreign nationality. After the UNHCR announcement, there was some hope that the plan for orderly departure would significantly lessen the refugee flow out of that country. By all accounts, however, the "program" of legal emigration from Vietnam has been disappointing and frustrating, plagued by delays and setbacks.

In the U.S., all refugee parole numbers are currently allocated to those people who are in countries of first asylum. Due to the large numbers needed to move refugees from camps, the U.S. currently...
accepts directly from Vietnam only those who qualify under regular immigration law. Once approval is granted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for these people to join their relatives in the U.S., they still must be granted exit visas by the Vietnamese government.

Out of an initial list of 5,000 names submitted to Vietnam by the U.S., only 220 were approved for exit visas. By the end of September, only 134 had arrived in the U.S. (Eighty-nine persons scheduled for departure from Vietnam on September 18 had still not left a month later, and no reason has been given for the delay.) The State Department has names of 9,000 persons in Vietnam whose relatives have successfully filed immigration petitions for them. Each week 300 new petitions are filed with INS by persons seeking to have their relatives join them.

Immigration Requirements

It is possible that expectations for the program were initially too high. An announcement that as many as 10,000 people would be allowed to leave each month -- even if sincere, which is questioned -- ignored the requirements of immigration law and processing in countries these people wish to enter.

In the U.S., those who can request that relatives join them file I-130 forms with the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The form must be accompanied by a notarized statement showing willingness and ability to support relatives. The forms and approval by INS are forwarded to the American Embassy in Bangkok, where they are relayed, upon approval, to the UNHCR in Vietnam.

U.S. immigration law sets up preference categories for granting visas. Under the second preference, permanent resident aliens can petition for spouses and unmarried sons and daughters to immigrate to the U.S. (Refugees here on parole or conditional status cannot petition for their relatives to join them until their status is adjusted, which can be requested two years after entry.) There is currently a worldwide backlog in second preference visa requests, which are subject to numerical limitation. Only those filed by May 15, 1979 are currently being considered.

U.S. citizens can petition for their spouses, sons and daughters and their spouses and minor children, parents and step-parents, brothers and sisters, and fiances and fiancées. Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens -- children, spouse and parents -- are admitted without numerical limitation. Brothers and sisters aged 21 or over fall into the fifth preference category for visas and are subject to a world-wide numerical limitation. Due to a backlog in the fifth preference requests, visas are being considered only for those petitions filed by September 22, 1978.

Very few refugees have been in the U.S. for five years, the period required to attain citizenship. Of the 239,000 refugees in the U.S., 130,000 arrived between April and August of 1975.

Delays Abroad

Only those whose names also appear on a Vietnamese list of persons wishing to leave qualify for consideration for exit visas, and the Vietnamese government has granted very few exit visas. In an interview with members of a congressional team touring Southeast Asia in August, the Vietnamese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Nguyen Co Thach, told questioners that four categories of people would not be eligible for emigration: 1) those who are serving or eligible for service in the military; 2) people involved in national security affairs; 3) persons working in vital sectors of the economy; and 4) people under prosecution by law.

Thach told mission members that the Vietnamese government had to study each case carefully before deciding to allow
a person to leave and that "we have red-tape here just like you do in the United States."

U.S. immigration law requires that an immigrant be interviewed in person by consular officials before entering the country. Documentation must be validated, and certain medical screening is also stipulated. Because the U.S. does not recognize Vietnam and has no consular offices there, persons approved for exit to the U.S. must first fly to Bangkok to complete processing.

The Thai government currently allows people on their way to the U.S. to remain in Bangkok for two weeks. Delays sometimes occur when medical problems, such as active TB, have to be treated before a person continues on to the U.S., or when some aspect of documentation is incomplete. To date, the Thai government has graciously extended this period when necessary for medical or other reasons.

Delays in Bangkok create problems, however, for the petitioning families in the U.S., who must bear the burden of transit costs. Although transportation loans are available from the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration (ICEM), petitioning families in the U.S. must pay for food and lodging, medical and visa expenditures and incidental expenses while relatives remain in Bangkok. The average cost per adult is $300, and any delay raises the cost.

Long-term Solution

Other countries, including France, Britain, W. Germany, Canada and Sweden, work under the UNHCR agreement to bring family members out of Vietnam for reunification with relatives. The U.S. has sought to speed family reunifications here while still operating under regular immigration procedures by asking the Vietnamese government to allow U.S. consular officers to work in Ho Chi Minh City. This would eliminate the costly, time-consuming delays of completing necessary documentation in Bangkok.

Vietnam has agreed to this principle, but has most recently said that the officers would have to fly into Ho Chi Minh City, complete interviews and documentation and fly out the same day. For obvious reasons, reactions to this stipulation in the U.S. were initially negative. Now, however, the U.S. is reportedly willing to operate under this arrangement as soon as the Vietnamese issue the visas needed for consular officials to enter Vietnam. The State Department has four consular officials in Bangkok who have been prepared to go for several months once the visas are granted. In September, the Vietnamese government allowed a State Department doctor to work in Ho Chi Minh City for four days, examining medical facilities where the necessary physical exams could be administered.

Many U.S. officials believe that a program for orderly departure is the long-term solution to the refugee crisis. Appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs on September 27, Ambassador Dick Clark said, "We believe it makes sense to start the program [of orderly departure] with these urgent family reunification cases. But we would be prepared to consider broadening the program later if we can work out a way of bringing non-immigration cases directly from Vietnam without jeopardizing efforts to resettle refugees already waiting in camps in Southeast Asian countries of first asylum."

How the program could be broadened remains to be seen. In a letter to Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti on October 5, Senator Edward Kennedy, Senate Judiciary Committee chairman asked that some parole numbers in the extension of the current parole authority be allocated in support of the orderly departure agreement. "In order to assure that
this important agreement is successfully implemented...I strongly believe parole numbers should be used whenever necessary, especially to expedite family reunion cases." An official at INS states that the use of parole numbers for legal departure might be worked out, but "several steps down the line." (See inside for details on the extended parole program.)

In other developments, the State Department has reaffirmed its willingness to charter direct flights from Vietnam to the U.S. for family reunification when the processing is done in that country and the numbers leaving are sufficient to warrant such flights. To date, commercial flights on Air France, coordinated by ICEM, have been sufficient to move family reunification cases out of Vietnam and on to Bangkok and the U.S.

Refugee Community in U.S. Plagued By Guilt

Newspapers published in Vietnamese in the U.S. regularly carry information on family reunification, and the HEW Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) hotline receives an average of 70 calls weekly on this issue. It is very difficult for refugees who have successfully found haven to live with the knowledge that their relatives are still in Vietnam. Reportedly, soon after the UNHCR reached an agreement with Vietnam on orderly departure, newspapers and radio broadcasts in Vietnam began announcing that people with relatives abroad could leave if their relatives were willing to have them. The articles and broadcasts failed to mention that those wishing to leave could do so only under the immigration requirements of the country they wished to enter and with the agreement of the Vietnamese government. Many refugees here receive letters from their relatives accusing them of doing nothing to help their families left behind.

In the U.S., then, refugees need to be aware that they have received correct information on what they must do to bring their relatives here. In response to this need for information, HEW has translated an updated State Department "Fact Sheet" on the program of orderly departure. It is available in Vietnamese and English. For copies, write: Mr. William Eckhoff, Associate Director, Office of Refugee Affairs, HEW, 330 C St., S.W., Switzer Bldg, Rm. 1229, Washington, D.C. 20201. Attn: Ms. Tran Thi Kim Dung.

The Office of Refugee Affairs recently distributed the translated publication to all Vietnamese mutual assistance societies in an effort to get the information widely disseminated within the Vietnamese community.

REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT IN CANADA: PART I

In July of this year, Canada announced that it would resettle up to 50,000 refugees by the end of 1980. To equal Canada's commitment in proportion to population, the U.S. would have to admit 465,000 refugees in the same period of time. Our current commitment is to admit 168,000.

Because of its streamlined efficiency, Canada's resettlement record has gained international respect and attention. All aspects of the program -- both international and domestic -- are administered by one decentralized federal agency, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, through its ten regional offices. This is in marked contrast to the U.S., where the Departments of State, HEW and Justice (through both the Attorney General's Office and the Immigration and Naturalization Service) each play a role.

Because Canada already ranks fourth in the world as a resettler of Indochinese refugees, and because of the uniqueness of its program, we will be featuring Canadian resettlement efforts in this and the next issue of the newsletter.
This first segment deals with the international aspects of resettlement.

For all refugees, regardless of final destination, resettlement begins with overseas processing. Here, as in other parts of Canada's program, efficiency and humanitarian concern interact to speed a refugee's arrival in the new homeland.

Canada admitted 14,360 Indochinese refugees between 1975 and July 1979 and will admit half as many more between August and the end of this year, bringing the overall total through this year to 21,000.

The first thing Canada did after announcing its new refugee quota in July was to increase its overseas processing staff. As of August, there were fourteen immigration officers in Southeast Asia: seven in Singapore (to process refugees there and in Malaysia and Indonesia), four in Bangkok to process refugees in Thailand, and two in Hong Kong and one in the Philippines. Additional officers have been sent since then, and the government has announced that 27 other immigration officers in Asia can be diverted to refugee processing in an emergency. (The U.S. currently has 27 immigration officers processing refugees in Southeast Asia.)

Canada also moved quickly to streamline the processing procedure itself. "Refugee processing is the immigration service's number one priority," says Mr. Ron Atkey, Employment and Immigration Minister. On July 18, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) ordered that documentation carried out by immigration officers abroad be reduced by 50% -- and four required records were swiftly reduced to one.

Simultaneously, the government relaxed selection criteria to allow immigration officers maximum flexibility in making their decisions. "No one factor, with the exception of personal motivation, is a mandatory criterion for admission to Canada," reads a publication of the CEIC. Immigration officers interviewing refugees who wish to come to Canada ask for information on education, work experience and family background. But above all else, they look for signs of personal motivation, which is partly measured by success in native country and partly by the expressed desire to succeed in Canada. Employment and Immigration Minister Atkey explains, "Refugees in Canada are expected to become self-supporting members of Canadian society as previous refugees to Canada have done so successfully."

The old and disabled are not refused admission, however, simply because they cannot work, provided that they have family in, or coming to, Canada. The Canadian resettlement program strongly emphasizes family reunification, and intact families are never separated in the immigration processing.

Between January and June of this year, 90% of all Indochinese refugees admitted were Vietnamese. Reflecting concern about the plight of other groups of refugees, from August till the end of this year 40% will be refugees from camps in Thailand, mainly Cambodians and Laotians, while 39% will come from Malaysian and Indonesian camps and 20% from Hong Kong, mainly Vietnamese refugees. Three thousand refugees are arriving in Canada each month.

**Transportation**

Once refugees have been interviewed in camps and accepted for admission to Canada, it takes only 6-8 weeks to get them there. Within a month of its decision to take in more refugees, the government had made plane reservations for all refugees to enter by the end of this year. The Department of National Defense committed aircraft to move refugees, and the government made contracts with commercial airlines. The government is also studying the possibility of chartering a ship for refugee movement.

Airline companies issue travel warrants...
to refugees for their flights, and then bill the Employment and Immigration Commission for the costs. All refugees understand that this money is given as an interest-free loan and that repayment is expected. The government established this practice for all immigrants in 1951, when it sought to encourage immigration. The message, clearly, is that immigrants have a stake in their resettlement.

The flight costs -- $750 for adults, $150 for children and $50 for infants -- come out of a revolving fund which is replenished by repayment, which historically has a rate of 95%. Refugees understand that repaying their loans enables other refugees to enter the country. When the transportation loan is granted, it is accompanied by a three-year monthly repayment schedule. An immigration officer can adapt the schedule according to the refugee's individual circumstances, taking into account the total amount of the loan, the number of people in the family and family income. (Refugees coming to the U.S. are also expected to repay the loans for their flights, although the cost is lower: $320 for adults, $160 for children and $25 for infants. The U.S. government partially subsidizes the transportation costs through contributions to ICEM, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, which arranges for the transportation.)

**Provincial Reception Centers**

In July, the Employment and Immigration Commission decided to establish staging centers in Canada to provide initial reception services. All processing not directly relating to overseas requirements was shifted to the staging areas, thus lessening any delays in departure from refugee camps.

The two staging centers, one in Edmonton, Alberta and the other in Montreal, Quebec, are both military bases. The Department of National Defense supplies the facilities and services, including ground transportation, food shelter, medical and health services, clothing distribution and general orientation.

Refugees are in the centers for 3-5 days at most before moving on to points of final destination in Canada. They are greeted by Immigration and Employment staff, and employment workers begin preliminary counseling and occupational assessment. Workers from the Department of Health and Welfare complete any necessary medical screening.

**Recent Developments**

**U.S. CAMBODIAN AID PLAN ANNOUNCED**

As starving and seriously ill Cambodian refugees continue to pour in Thailand by the thousands daily, the U.S. is making preparations to participate in the relief efforts currently underway. On October 24, President Carter pledged that over the next 18 months, the U.S. will offer $70 million in aid to Cambodia, $30 million of it to be available immediately to those inside Cambodia and $9 million for refugees who have crossed into Thailand. Approximately $30 million will be made available by supplemental appropriations.

On October 25, the House passed an existing foreign assistance authorizing bill, H.R. 4955, which was amended to include $30 million specifically earmarked for Cambodian relief. That bill has been cleared for action in the Senate.

On the day of President Carter's meeting, three senators, James Sasser (D-Tennessee), John Danforth (R-Missouri) and Max Baucus (D-Montana) met with officials of the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh to present a proposal for the delivery of food and medical aid. According to this plan, a truck
convoy would deliver aid to Cambodia daily along two major roads leading to Phnom Penh, with drop-off points along the way. Vietnamese forces would provide security for the convoy. The proposal has been referred to the Central Committee of the current government in Phnom Penh. In a press conference in that city, Senator Danforth stressed that the aid is already available. "All they have to do is give one word -- yes," Danforth reported.

President Carter's announcement of U.S. aid followed a meeting with religious leaders on the issue of the Cambodian famine. The Reverend Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, pledged a private match of government funds.

UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross have negotiated with the Heng Samrin government for several months to get aid into Cambodia. During the week of October 15, an agreement was finally reached to the satisfaction of those two groups, who feared that aid could be diverted to military troops.

Individuals and groups can make contributions to the relief effort by sending checks to:

The American Red Cross, 17th and D St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. (Make checks payable to the American Red Cross and earmark both the check and the envelope "Cambodian Relief").

(Or) The U.S. Committee for UNICEF, 331 E. 38th St., New York, New York 10016. (Make checks payable to the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, and mark both check and envelope "Cambodian Relief").

EXTENDED PAROLE ORDER

On October 18, following consultation with both the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti authorized an extended parole order to admit 14,000 refugees from Southeast Asia to enter the U.S. each month. The action was necessary because previous parole numbers had been exhausted and because the Refugee Act is not in place to authorize the admissions. Also included in the parole order, exercised by the Attorney General under Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, are some 3,000 Soviet and East European refugees to enter each month.

The parole authority is extended through December 15, 1979, but will terminate sooner if Congress passes the Refugee Act. Further admissions would take place under provisions of that legislation.

Status of Refugee Act

Acting Secretary of State Warren Christopher had requested the Attorney General to extend the parole order on September 25, when it became evident that the Refugee Act would not be passed by September 30. The House Judiciary Committee ordered the bill, H.R. 2816, to be favorably reported on September 19, but has not filed the report to date. When the report is filed, the bill may be taken up by the House Foreign Affairs Committee or cleared for floor action. If the bill is passed, major differences will have to be resolved in a House/Senate conference.

ADVISORY BOARD MEETS

On Tuesday, October 23, the staff of the Indochinese Information Exchange Project welcomed members of the project's Advisory Board, who met for the first time to provide input on the needs for information that exist in the refugee resettlement field.

The staff of the Indochinese Refugee Reports deeply appreciates the time that board members took out of busy schedules to provide insight and information for our project. Attending were: Norman Lourie, Chairman, of the National Coalition for Refugee Resettlement and the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare; George Wagner (for Donald Hohl,
Resource Exchange

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY BILINGUAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

The George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia, will be offering a course of study for Vietnamese students who wish to teach in bilingual education programs. Beginning in January 1980, under a Title VII grant from HEW, the GMU Department of Education will offer a degree program in Vietnamese bilingual education. Although the current funding is only through August 1980, continued funding for the program will be sought and is expected. George Mason University is fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

Under the Title VII grant, all tuition for Vietnamese students is covered. English competency is a requirement, and Vietnamese students must have a high school diploma in the U.S. or a high school equivalency exam. In the absence of these requirements, students will be required to take the TOEFL exam to show language competency.

Refugee resettlement professionals may wish to post an announcement of this program. For further information, prospective students should write to: Professor Jack Levy, Department of Education, George Mason University, 4400 University Drive, Fairfax, Virginia 22030.

Statistical Reports

Current Indochinese Refugee Population In The U.S. By State

As of October 15, 1979

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<th>State</th>
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NB. These figures are based on January 31, 1979, alien registrations, adjusted for under-registration; plus new refugee arrivals initially resettled in State; plus/minus estimated net inflow/outflow from secondary migration between States.

Source: Office of Refugee Affairs, HEW/SSA
DELIVERY OF AID TO CAMBODIA REMAINS INSUFFICIENT

By all accounts, the fate of perhaps millions of Cambodians continues to hinge on finding mechanisms acceptable to the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin government for expanding aid delivery within Cambodia. Under current methods of delivery by sea and by air, at most only 12-13,000 tons of food and medicine a month can be delivered to starving Cambodians who are too weak to make the trek to the Thai border, where various relief agencies continue to distribute food and medicine. Most of the aid currently arriving in Cambodia -- less than half the amount needed merely to maintain the starving Cambodian population -- is restricted to delivery within a 100-mile radius of the capital, Phnom Penh. It is believed that even the recent agreement by the Vietnamese government, announced at the United Nations on November 5, to allow ships to bring aid up the Mekong River will not sufficiently increase aid delivery to prevent widespread death.

In spite of grim forecasts, however, officials of the International Committee
of the Red Cross (ICRC) and UNICEF believe that those agencies will be able to deliver 15,000 tons of aid by the end of November; 20,000 by early December; and 30,000 by the end of the year. Experts warn that relief agencies will still need to make up for the months of inadequate delivery of aid. Senator Max Baucus (D-Mont.) told the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on International Operations on November 8 that beyond the first six months of initial assistance, perhaps up to 2,500 tons of food and medical aid would be needed each day for a period of up to two years in order to restore the Cambodian population to a minimum standard of health.

U.S. Seeks Expanded Options

On October 31, Senators John Danforth, Max Baucus and James Sasser reported to the Senate Judiciary Committee on their trip to Thai border camps and to Phnom Penh, where they first proposed the idea of a land bridge of truck convoys to deliver aid to various points throughout the country. The Heng Samrin government rejected that proposal soon after the senators departed the country. Senator Danforth told the Committee, "I would like to say as clearly and persuasively as I can: there are no roadblocks [to delivering aid], there is only one roadblock -- and that roadblock is political. That is the one issue that we must focus on."

Officials of the World Food Program, a United Nations agency, assured the senators that trucks could begin moving into Cambodia within 3-5 days of receiving permission to do so. When persistently questioned by Judiciary Committee members about what else the U.S. can do, Senator Danforth had no suggestion other than "to keep this issue alive in every forum we can find -- week after week, until those trucks start rolling." Judiciary Committee Chairman Ted Kennedy told the senators, "There is no lack of willingness by Congress to respond."

It is estimated that 400 to 600 ten-ton trucks will be needed for the aid convoy, which would cross into Cambodia from Thailand along Highways 5 and 6, heading toward Phnom Penh. Food and medicine would be dropped off at storage points along the way for further distribution. Trucks returning to Thailand for additional aid could distribute food delivered by air into Phnom Penh.

Although the United States has tried to act primarily in support of international agencies and private voluntary organizations, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told a press conference on October 31 that the U.S. has had ongoing contacts with the Vietnamese, the Soviet Union, the Chinese and "others" to expedite and expand relief efforts. Considerable criticism has been voiced about the failure of the United States to bring pressure to bear on Vietnam through its chief supporter, the Soviet Union, to prevent further obstruction of relief efforts. During the November 8 hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on International Operations, Senator Charles Percy obliquely linked consideration of the Salt Treaty by that committee to future Soviet efforts to ease the Cambodian situation. Under questioning, Senator Danforth told Percy that the treaty "obviously has to be viewed within the light of our total relationship with the Soviet Union," although SALT II is not specifically linked to any particular behavior on the part of the U.S.S.R. Senator Percy responded, "I don't think there's a word of what you've said that 100 senators would not agree to. We're just flatly, simply saying, this is a factor."

Testifying before the same subcommittee on that day, Acting Coordinator for Refugee Affairs Matthew Nimetz outlined eleven possible measures to expand current relief efforts.
Stressing that the U.S. would be working with the ICRC and UNICEF, Nimetz suggested as possible actions: maximizing the use of the Mekong River route; encouraging a French proposal to repair the railway system in Cambodia; seeking an increase in ICRC/UNICEF and voluntary agency personnel within Cambodia; increasing the number of air flights to Phnom Penh; seeking permission to use additional airports for wider distribution of aid; urging the cooperation of the Vietnamese and the Soviet Union to increase all access routes; continued consultations with other governments to increase ICRC/UNICEF financial support; and encouraging and supporting American voluntary agencies to bring additional personnel and supplies to border camps in Thailand.

Future efforts in the U.S. to improve relief delivery should include a plan to mobilize volunteer support for relief agencies, Senator Paul Tsongas told the subcommittee. The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM), a London-based organization with an American branch, is receiving about 225 calls a week from potential volunteers, according to Tsongas. The Peace Corps is studying the possibility of sending experienced volunteers to assist relief agencies in Thailand and in Cambodia.

Stalemate May End Soon

Acting Coordinator for Refugee Affairs Matthew Nimetz told the subcommittee that authorities in Phnom Penh are showing signs of being more receptive to cooperation with international relief agencies. "We are informed that they have approved multiple flights a day into Phnom Penh and that they are setting up their own relief committee to serve as a liaison with ICRC and UNICEF officials to coordinate distribution." Nimetz also told the subcommittee that two truck convoys may be allowed to travel beyond the current 100-mile radius of Phnom Penh to which they have been restricted in delivering aid.

Senators Danforth, Baucus and Sasser were part of the U.S. delegation to a United Nations pledging conference on November 5, at which the international community pledged $210 million in cash and kind assistance to Cambodia. Senator Danforth reported to the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that after meeting with the Phnom Penh ambassador to the Soviet Union following that conference he was "enheartened" at an apparent growing willingness to negotiate on the idea of a truck convoy. Danforth suggested that the ICRC and UNICEF should continue direct negotiations with the Heng Samrin government on this issue.

Congress Acts Swiftly

Congress acted swiftly to approve President Carter's October 24 promise of $69 million in relief for Cambodia. On October 25, the House passed H.R. 4955, which authorizes supplemental refugee and migration assistance for Department of State refugee programs. Under an amendment sponsored by Clement Zablocki, the House agreed to authorize the use of $30 million in aid relief to Cambodia. When the Senate took up consideration of its version of the supplemental authorization, S. 1668, it substituted the text of its bill and passed H.R. 4955 as an amended substitute. The Senate, through an amendment sponsored by Senator Danforth for himself and others, agreed to authorize $30 million in relief in addition to the amount authorized for use in existing funds, thus approving President Carter's aid proposal.

In an unusual move, conferees meeting on October 31 on the foreign assistance appropriations bill, H.R. 4473, inserted the additional $30 million into that bill, thus making the money immediately available once both measures are enacted. Without that provision, a supplemental appropriation would have been necessary. The conference on the foreign assistance
bill is expected to begin again during the week of November 12.

Aid Thus Far

The UN estimates that since regular aid shipments began, some 10,000 tons of food and medical aid have reached Cambodia. Flights arriving daily in Phnom Penh since October 13 have carried 14 tons of food and medical supplies at most on each trip. Barges chartered by the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM) carry aid to the port of Kompong Som, where logistical problems (docks in disrepair, insufficient personnel with the strength to do heavy lifting) have slowed further distribution of food and medicine.

It is estimated that the use of the Mekong River to deliver aid to Phnom Penh will enable an estimated 8,000 tons of additional aid to arrive each month. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told a press gathering on October 31 that only "speedy and massive deliveries by all possible routes will provide the relief which is needed." Some senators have voiced support for a Berlin-type airlift of supplies into various parts of the country, and Acting Coordinator for Refugee Affairs Matthew Nimetz told the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on International Operations that an airlift has not been ruled out.

HEALTH PROBLEMS OF INCOMING REFUGEES

Various health problems experienced by incoming Indochinese refugees have caused local communities and their health officials to express a growing concern over the impact that these refugees will have on existing populations and on health resources. For citizens, the concern is what diseases might be transmitted to the public at large. Health officials worry about the strain on medical facilities and on the staff who must cope with increased workloads involved in adequately screening refugees for certain problems. The greatest diffi-

iculties are experienced by those communities heavily impacted by the increased numbers of refugees entering the U.S.

In June, HEW Secretary Joseph Califano dispatched a public health service team to investigate reported health problems on the West Coast. As a result of that team's study, and of consequent follow-up, the Center for Disease Control (CDC), an agency of HEW's Public Health Service, has determined that the overwhelming majority of refugees are free of major infectious disease. Where illness exists, it usually presents a personal rather than a public health problem. Tuberculosis, potentially the most serious problem, is regarded as manageable. Most refugee health problems are less threatening, due to sanitation conditions in the U.S. and overall health standards. Problems such as intestinal parasites, anemia, skin conditions, scabies, syphilis, malnutrition and dental disease are not considered cause for alarm in the public.

Integration into the Public Health System

Once approved for admission to the U.S., refugees are moved from their original camps to a transit center where medical screening occurs under the supervision of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM). There, a brief history is taken, the entire skin surface is examined, and a refugee is observed for certain excludable conditions. Refugees 15 years of age and over are tested for syphilis and given a chest x-ray. Other tests are administered if indicated. Refugees may be excluded from entry to the U.S. for untreated venereal disease, active TB, infectious leprosy, and certain mental disorders. Those who are excluded are put on medical hold while their conditions are treated. Waivers for certain active but non-infectious conditions can be obtained in specific circumstances, where the
disease begins to respond to initial treatment and sponsors in the U.S. pledge to ensure that medical care will continue in the U.S.

Generally, refugees leave for this country within a few days of passing the exam. When they leave the transit camp, they are given two folders to hand-carry: one contains their chest x-ray and medical records (Form 157), the other contains INS and voluntary agency documents.

Refugees are met at the port of entry by CDC Quarantine Officers, who examine their records and forward copies to the appropriate local health agencies. If a refugee has an active (but non-infectious) disease, the quarantine officer also alerts the local health agency by phone. Once refugees reach their final destination, their sponsors assist them in contacting the local health department and in entering a regular program of care. If a refugee fails to contact the local health center, the agency attempts to locate that individual in the community.

In the last month the Public Health Service has improved its system of coordinating national and local care initiatives for Indochinese refugees. A complete text of guidelines for health care delivery, most of which have been in effect for the last month, will soon be mailed to state and local health officials to ensure that adequate channels of communication are used and information is disseminated. This document will help officials responsible for refugees:

- be more aware of the overseas screening process and the system for notifying local agencies of conditions requiring follow-up;
- anticipate various types of refugee problems and the services required;
- understand that refugees do not represent a serious threat to public health;
- be more aware of existing resources.

Assessing the Public Health Threat

People who are aware of sometimes less than ideal health and sanitation conditions in crowded Southeast Asian refugee camps understandably raise concerns about any possible threat posed to U.S. citizens by a large influx of refugees into local communities.

TB, the one condition considered potentially serious, responds quickly to adequate treatment. CDC data show that one to two percent of refugees who have entered the country during 1979 have active TB, but in its non-infectious form. To date, the CDC reports that there have been no known cases of infectious TB in the refugee population. As noted, active TB is an excludable condition: refugees so classified must remain in Asia until their TB becomes inactive. Refugees with active TB who are non-contagious can also be admitted if their sponsors pledge in writing to seek immediate treatment for the refugees. Local health authorities are then alerted.

Reportedly, the incidence of inactive TB may be distorted, because many refugees receive a BCG vaccine, which is known to cause the body to produce antigens. These in turn cause a positive skin test reaction.

Frequently, inconclusive or even incorrect evidence of a disease related to the presence of refugees in a local community leads to a public outcry. Recent scares caused by some cases of diptheria in California and cholera in Louisiana are good examples to consider.

The diptheria scare in California involved a two-year old Hmong girl in the Lumpinhini refugee transit center in Bangkok who showed signs of that disease. Within two days, the flow
of new refugees into the camp was halted. Seven hundred people who had possibly had contact with the girl or her family were isolated for observation. Active surveillance of refugees arriving in the U.S. from that camp was begun. Of 96 refugees arriving in Los Angeles, seven showed some possible signs of diphtheria and were cultured for the disease. One case proved positive: a 32-year-old man who had been allowed to travel to Denver before results were available. He has since been hospitalized and does not appear to have infected anyone else. CDC officials state that since the episode, CDC policy has changed: patients will now be detained until all such culture results are complete. It is also expected that foreign screening will detect most future cases before they reach this country. In any event, diphtheria is not considered a significant public health risk in this country, because almost everyone is immunized. A diphtheria vaccine is usually included in the standard tetanus shot.

The scare in California is a good example of a possible problem that was immediately monitored. It is also evidence of the ability -- and willingness -- of CDC to alter procedures where necessary to provide stricter safeguards for the public health.

The cholera "scare" in Louisiana is an example of incorrect information leading to alarm over the presence of refugees in the U.S. In 1978, there was a sudden outbreak of cholera in southwest Louisiana. It was the first appearance of the disease in the U.S. since 1973 (the first time in Louisiana since 1873). Some saw a connection between this outbreak and the presence of Vietnamese who fished in local waters. CDC epidemiologists assigned to the state, however, determined that the strain of cholera in Louisiana was of an altogether different genetic type than that found in Indochina. Although cholera is widespread in Asia, there is little risk of transmission within this country. Cholera is not believed to have a carrier stage, and generally, patients cease to be contagious within two weeks of contracting the illness.

A problem that will warrant close attention and further study involves the increasing occurrence of inactive hepatitis B in Indochinese refugees. It must be stressed that the risk to the general population is considered small. Hepatitis B is not a highly contagious disease, because transmission is unlikely to occur via environmental surfaces or through casual social contact. Of those who contract it, however, about 5 percent remain carriers for life. A preliminary study of Canadian refugees shows that 12 percent are carriers of Hepatitis B. Only .3 percent of the U.S. population are carriers, and the additional numbers of refugee arrivals are expected to increase the pool of carriers by a small percentage. The CDC maintains that proper care and management of individual cases minimizes any increased risk of transmitting the disease to the U.S. population.

Hepatitis B virus can be found in the blood and other body fluids. It is generally transmitted through blood transfusion and non-sterile needles. There has been some suggestion that Hepatitis B could be transmitted during dental work if a physician has a small cut in the hand through which blood in the saliva could enter the body. This route of infection has not been carefully studied and warrants further investigation.

Improving the System

While some of the medical problems associated with the influx of Indochinese refugees to this country are exaggerated, other problems are very real. Many states and counties have received so many refugees that their resources have been stretched to the
breaking point. There are not enough doctors able or willing to treat refugees, not enough translators to communicate with them, not enough staff to keep track of them.

HEW is working on these problems. To help relieve some of the administrative burdens placed on highly impacted local health departments, the Public Health Service has offered to make its facilities and personnel available to local health departments.

Other problems stem from poor communication between international, national and local health authorities. Refugees have arrived at ports of entry with incomplete records or without records altogether; x-rays and other tests have had to be repeated. Local agencies report that records have not always reached them or have been sent to the wrong place. The CDC sometimes does not receive follow-up reports from the local health departments.

The CDC has made a number of changes recently that should improve the situation. As of October 25, nine additional CDC officials were in place in transit camps in Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia. These officers will oversee and upgrade the entire screening program and introduce new immunization procedures. Twelve new quarantine officers were added at U.S. ports of entry in late September. Soon refugees will be given special letters in their own language to encourage them to visit local health agencies.

For surveillance and follow-up to be effective, however, information must move both ways: from the CDC down to the local agencies, and back up again. This has not always been happening. For instance, since the first of the year, the CDC has identified 2,100 refugees with either active or inactive TB. This information was transmitted to the appropriate local agencies. Of this number, the CDC has received dispositions on only 1/3 of the cases, and roughly half are patients with active TB.

Other problems remain in the system -- or perhaps outside the system, and beyond any single organization's responsibility. For example, it is extremely difficult to keep track of secondary settlements. Frequently, refugees change address or move out of the area suddenly and fail to inform health authorities. When they arrive in other areas, they may have no records and often little idea of where they were last treated.

Although many of these problems do not yield to easy solutions, improved communication and sharing of resources between all levels of government as well as voluntary agencies offers the best promise of resolution.

(Author: Donald A. Stewart, Consultant)

Recent Developments

AMBASSADOR CLARK RESIGNS

Effective November 1, Ambassador Dick Clark resigned from his position as head of refugee programs at the Department of State. Counselor of the State Department, Matthew Nimetz, is Acting Coordinator for Refugee Affairs. An announcement of Clark's replacement is expected soon.

STATUS OF DOMESTIC REFUGEE PROGRAM FUNDING

Public Law 96-86, the resolution which continues funding for major federal agencies and programs whose appropriations bills did not pass Congress by the start of the new fiscal year on November 1, is due to expire on November 20. Just a week short of that date, it is expected that the legislative authority for funding of domestic programs for refugees will be continued through an extension of the current resolution. Because the House is on recess during the entire week of Thanksgiving, action is expected during the week of November 12.
Refugee Act of 1979

The Refugee Act of 1979, intended to provide a permanent authority for refugee admissions and assistance, may soon reach a House vote. A stalemate between the House Foreign Affairs and Judiciary Committees over jurisdiction of the bill has now ended with the Foreign Affairs Committee decision not to exercise its jurisdiction through sequential referral of the bill. The Judiciary Committee reportedly was to file its report on the bill on Friday, November 9 thus clearing H.R. 2816 for scheduling on the House calendar.

Technically, the report must be available to House members for at least three days before a vote can occur. This rule is sometimes waived by unanimous consent. Given the controversy surrounding some provisions in the House bill, however, it is unlikely that such a waiver would be sought. Because the bill must go to conference after passage by the House, and because the House is on recess for a full week in November, it is likely that the bill will not be signed into law until early December.

IRAP Extension

On October 25, the House passed a bill, H.R. 4955, which authorized supplemental appropriations for Department of State migration and refugee assistance programs. When the Senate took up consideration of this bill, it substituted the text of its own counterpart, S. 1668, and then passed H.R. 4955, amended, on November 2. Senator Alan Cranston of California offered an amendment to the bill, which passed, to extend the IRAP program through September 30, 1981 under the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act.

In remarks on the floor, Senator Cranston made clear that his amendment was offered to provide authority for the program only in lieu of the Refugee Act of 1979; once that bill is enacted, refugee programs would operate under that authority. Because H.R. 4955 passed the Senate as an amendment in the nature of a substitute for a bill which has already passed the House, the bill can now go either directly to conference or for a vote in the House. Action is expected quickly.

Under whatever legislative authority the refugee program continues to operate, appropriations will probably have to come through a continuing resolution for a period of some months. When the Refugee Act of 1979 passes, a supplemental appropriation to the Labor-HEW FY'80 appropriations bill, H.R. 4389, will be necessary. When that bill went to conference in August, no authority for the Indochinese program existed beyond September 30. For that reason, no funds for the program were included in the bill. Supplemental appropriations will not be sought until the first of the year, and it could take the Congress several months to appropriate additional funds.

Long-term Outlook

The events of the last two months, during which the legislative picture for refugee programs became very complex, are full proof of what supporters of the Refugee Act of 1979 have said all along: that permanent legislative authority for domestic refugee programs is desperately needed. By early December, that authority will probably be signed into law. In the meantime, the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program will continue to operate under an interim funding measure.

At the time of writing on Friday, November 9, the House Appropriations Committee was meeting to consider the continuing resolution.
EDUCATIONAL FUNDS FOR REFUGEE CHILDREN

Funding for school districts providing services to Indochinese refugee children may be available by January 1, 1980. On November 5, HEW Secretary Patricia Harris sought the approval of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees to reprogram the use of $6 million in existing funds available to HEW to assist elementary and secondary schools impacted by the presence of refugee children. Approval from both the committees is expected to come quickly.

HEW is developing regulations for the special elementary and secondary education program and will seek a waiver of clearance on the normal requirements for promulgating regulations in order to speed up disbursement of the funds. Indications are that the money will go directly to school districts requesting such aid. There will be discretion in the amount to be granted, ranging from $200-350 per refugee child, but taking into account factors other than numbers of refugee children in a district, i.e., a school district's overall financial abilities and resources for serving these children.

Resource Exchange

HEALTH NEWS

Through several issues of its Morbidity and Mortality Weekly-Reports, the Center for Disease Control has published very valuable information on the health status of Indochinese refugees in the U.S. Interested readers can request those particular issues (Vol. 28, Nos. 33, 39, and 43) by writing the CDC (Distribution Services, Building 1, SB 419, Atlanta, Georgia 30333) or calling the distribution department at 404/329-3210. There is no charge for these government publications.

SENATE REPORT: "THE REFUGEE CRISIS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA"

The report of the Senate Judiciary Committee hearing on July 26 on the Geneva conference and on the refugee situation in Southeast Asia is now available. Testifying at the hearing were Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, (former) Ambassador Dick Clark and Robert Oakley, Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

Included in the appendices are the text of the seven-point "Orderly Departure" agreement signed by the UNHCR and the government of Vietnam. Of particular interest in the hearing text are questions raised by Senator Thad Cochran concerning the use of ICEM (the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration) to arrange for refugee transport to the U.S. Correspondence between Senator Cochran and Edward Daly, president of World Airways, and ICEM officials raise concerns about health care needed during flights, as well as the cost and safety of flights as they are currently handled.

The report, Senate No. 96-12, can be obtained by writing the Senate Judiciary Committee Documents Room, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Room 2226, Washington, D.C. 20510.

SCHOLARLY JOURNAL CALLS FOR ARTICLES

The Center for Migration Studies in New York has issued a call for articles for an upcoming issue of the International Migration Review to be devoted entirely to research on refugee problems. Articles are sought in several general areas: historical and analytical perspectives of refugees in the twentieth century; refugee behavior and health, including mental health; adjustment and resettlement;
and surveys of refugee populations throughout the world and worldwide programs and policies on refugees.

Interested persons can obtain a refugee research bibliography and further information by writing Professor Barry Stein (guest editor), Department of Social Science, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, or Dr. S. M. Tomasi, Editor, International Migration Review, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, New York 10304. Outlines are needed by December 1, 1979, or articles by June 1, 1980.

MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS OF INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Under a grant from the IRAP Special Programs Office at HEW, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Research and Training conducted a national mental health needs assessment of Indochinese refugees in the spring of this year. Bureau staff surveyed, by questionnaire, over 1,100 organizations familiar with the problems of refugees and conducted site visits to eight IRAP mental health projects to validate results of the survey and to get a more personal look at refugee problems.

In a paper released in July, the Bureau reports its findings on such questions as: What is the frequency of mental health problems among this population? Who serves this population? What are the most common problems? Is one ethnic group, or age group, more at-risk than another?

The twenty-five page report of the Bureau includes a sample of the questionnaire used, a list of the site visits made and a list of respondents to the mailed survey. For a copy of the report, write: Ms. Cynthia Coleman, Bureau of Research and Training, Office of Mental Health, Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute, Henry Avenue and Abbotsford Road, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19129.

Current Indochinese Refugee Population
In The U.S. By State
As of October 31, 1979

1. Alabama 1,221
2. Alaska 121
3. Arizona 1,820
4. Arkansas 1,929
5. California 36,035
6. Colorado 5,278
7. Connecticut 2,329
8. Delaware 153
9. District of Columbia 2,194
10. Florida 3,857
11. Georgia 2,120
12. Hawaii 1,220
13. Idaho 520
15. Indiana 2,317
16. Iowa 4,231
17. Kansas 3,314
18. Kentucky 1,946
19. Louisiana 3,588
20. Maine 321
21. Maryland 2,970
22. Massachusetts 2,533
23. Michigan 4,356
24. Minnesota 3,367
25. Mississippi 362
26. Missouri 2,435
27. Montana 121
28. Nebraska 1,925
29. Nevada 1,516
30. New Hampshire 134
31. New Jersey 2,138
32. New Mexico 970
33. New York 7,043
34. North Carolina 1,123
35. North Dakota 275
36. Ohio 3,809
37. Oklahoma 4,320
38. Oregon 5,748
39. Pennsylvania 10,727
40. Rhode Island 1,287
41. South Carolina 927
42. South Dakota 464
43. Tennessee 2,353
44. Texas 25,385
45. Utah 2,145
46. Vermont 38
47. Virginia 7,930
48. Washington 9,873
49. West Virginia 315
50. Wisconsin 3,361
51. Wyoming 139
52. Virgin Islands 12
53. Guam 349
54. Puerto Rico 99
55. Other & Unknown 1,295

TOTAL: 261,446

NB. These figures are based on January 31, 1979, alien registrations, adjusted for under-registration; plus new refugee arrivals initially resettled in State; plus/minus estimated net inflow/outflow from secondary migration between States.

Source: Office of Refugee Affairs, HEW/SSA
REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT IN CANADA -- PART II

Canada, which ranks fourth in the world as a resettler of Indochinese refugees, announced in July of this year that it would take in as many as 50,000 refugees by the end of 1980. The plan was ambitious in scope (its previous commitment for 1979 was to resettle 8,000), but rational in implementation: the government would give the private sector and provincial governments direct participation in determining the numbers of refugees to actually enter the country. Those above the original limit of 8,000 would be admitted under a government pledge to sponsor one refugee for every refugee sponsored in the private sector, up to 21,000 refugees. Theoretically, if the Canadian public did not want to admit Indochinese refugees in large numbers, and private sponsorship pledges were not made, less than 50,000 refugees would finally resettle in the country.

The domestic end of the program is well underway, with 5,000 refugees currently arriving each month. Just three months after the announcement of the expanded program, government and private pledges had been made for 22,000 refugees.
Federal Expenditures

Prime Minister Clark, in consultation with Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey, decided to admit the additional numbers in July, following months of extraordinary levels of departures from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Clark was not required to obtain the approval of the Parliament, but he did seek, and get, a consensus of approval in his Cabinet.

Due to the size of the increase in resettlement plans, the Canadian government had no basis on which to project costs through the end of 1980. "Normally, governments determine cost before embarking on any program," said Ron Atkey. "However, due to the humanitarian considerations, the government decided to approve the refugee program quickly without knowing exactly what the costs will be."

By October, the government had preliminary figures: approximately $117 million for 1979 and 1980, or about $2,300 per refugee. Of that amount, about 14% ($16.7 million) will go to running the two staging areas where all refugees are received and oriented before departing for final destinations within Canada. The cost of resettlement (housing, clothing, job counseling and placement) is estimated at $36.8 million, or 31% of the total. A slightly higher amount, $39.2 million, is budgeted for language training, and 19% ($22 million) is for transportation costs.

One decentralized agency, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) administers all aspects of resettlement through its regional and local offices. Refugees are eligible for CEIC language training if inability to speak English or French prevents them from securing employment. Government-sponsored refugees may receive a living allowance while in language training. All refugees are eligible for job counseling and placement services at the local Canada Employment Center on the same basis as citizens, as they are for occupational training. Both privately and federally sponsored refugees can receive a stipend while in job training.

Provincial/Federal Cooperation

Canada sets a desirable immigration level at the beginning of each year, based upon consultations of the Employment and Immigration Minister with the governors of provinces and the prime minister. It is this formally established pattern of cooperation which may explain one unique aspect of Canadian resettlement: many costs are absorbed by the provincial governments at their own choosing. For instance, the province of Quebec has pledged to resettle 10,000 refugees. The Albertan legislature has appropriated $23.5 million for its refugee resettlement program. The money will be used to improve English language programs, subsidize health care and finance an information program for refugees and those who aid in resettlement. In June, legislation was proposed in British Columbia to establish a refugee resettlement program of financial assistance to resettlement agencies, for health and medical services, educational and vocational training. The program was approved unanimously by the B.C. legislature at the end of July.

There is no federal support for educational services for children grades K-12, but ESL training is already available in existing programs throughout the provinces. In school districts where such instruction is not available, individual plans for tutoring are made. In Ontario, the Ministry of Education recently named a coordinator for all educational aspects of Indochinese resettlement. Each school board named a contact person to act as liaison with regional Ministry of Education staff, and each school board was asked to designate a person to orient refugees to the local school system. The Ministry of Education itself translated an intro-
duction to education in that province into Vietnamese and Cantonese and made it available through regional offices and school boards. For teachers without any previous experience in teaching English as a second language, the Ministry prepared a kit of resource materials and a slide and tape presentation with teaching suggestions.

Other provinces have made plans to adapt ESL classes to the special needs of incoming Vietnamese students.

Sponsorship Process

The private sector has played a role in refugee resettlement in Canada only since April 1978, when amended immigration legislation was enacted. Under this legislative authority, sponsoring a refugee in Canada entails assuming a legal responsibility. Sponsors sign a legally binding contract to provide refugees with food, clothing and housing and "other support" during a refugee's first year in that country, unless a refugee becomes self-sufficient before that time. If a refugee becomes self-sufficient before the end of the first year and then loses employment, the sponsor's responsibilities resume until the refugee is once again self-supporting, or until the end of the first year.

It is the responsibility of private sponsors to make the refugee aware of all federal, provincial and municipal programs available to aid in resettlement. Staff of local Canada Employment Centers provide this information to federally sponsored refugees.

Groups and organizations wanting to sponsor refugees are told that they should have a minimum of $1200 on hand for each refugee sponsored and the ability to generate more funds if necessary. No refugee can receive welfare during the first year in Canada.

Recognized national organizations with a history of involvement in social assistance programs can contract with the CEIC to assume responsibility for refugee sponsorships undertaken by local affiliate groups. When these affiliates want to apply for sponsorship responsibilities, they only need approval from the parent body. Under this arrangement, the legal responsibility for refugees remains with the national body, but actual support and services are provided by the affiliates.

Groups and organizations that are not a part of a national body can still apply to privately sponsor a refugee by entering into individual agreements with the CEIC at their nearest Canada Immigration Center. When applying, groups, which must include at least five people, must provide information on the make-up, size and history of the group, its financial resources and the number of members available to provide counseling or other social assistance to refugees. Sponsors must show proof of citizenship or residence, evidence of length of employment, salary and other resources available to the group. In addition, the group is expected to provide a plan outlining the members who will be responsible for meeting the refugees, helping them find work and housing and providing other support services. The availability of time, as well as money, is strongly stressed in screening sponsoring groups.

Government-sponsored refugees are greeted and received by staff of local Canada Employment Centers, which frequently contract with various immigrant aid societies and voluntary agencies to provide supportive social services to refugees.

Health Care and Education

The federal government pays for health costs until the time that the refugee is received by the sponsor. At that time, all refugees are eligible for participation in provincial health plans, and, with the exception of
British Columbia, refugees are eligible for coverage on arrival in the province of destination.

Health plans vary from province to province, and in some provinces there are no premiums. In Ontario, where premiums are highest, a single refugee can receive care for three months at $60 and a family for three months at $120. Premiums are waived for government-sponsored refugees in Ontario until they are self-sufficient; for privately sponsored refugees, premiums are waived for the first three months. Premiums for the first year in Alberta are $7.65 a month for a single refugee and $15.30 for a family. The government will pick up the cost for the first year for the refugees it sponsors if those refugees are unable to pay the premium. First-year costs for privately sponsored refugees are paid by the provincial government of Alberta.

Private sponsors must ensure that their refugees are promptly enrolled in the proper provincial plan, and the local Canada Employment Center must ensure that federally-sponsored refugees register. Provincial health plans cover hospital costs and medical expenses.

Climate of Welcome

A high degree of enthusiasm and personal motivation marks the staff of the CEIC and voluntary groups in Canada. The federal government has worked assiduously to maintain public support of the program and to afford all citizens an opportunity to participate. The Public Affairs division of the CEIC publishes an excellent bi-weekly newsletter on resettlement efforts. Coverage at the local and provincial level is informative and stimulating. In an effort to allow citizens who can't sponsor refugees to participate, the government recently established the Canadian Refugee Foundation, an entity to receive tax-deductible contributions to be channeled into resettlement efforts. Two prominent Canadians were appointed as co-chairmen, and corporate and industrial leaders serve on the board.

To be expected, in spite of near unanimity concerning the program at the official level, is some concern over how the influx of refugees will affect existing social service resources. In the September/October issue of Perceptions, described as "a journal of social comment," Peter Birt, a freelance writer, raises questions that are also being posed in the U.S. Will services such as health care, public housing and employment counseling be overly taxed by a new group of needy persons arriving in the country? Will there be a backlash of resentment among members of existing minorities or among the poor?

The answer to these questions will come in the future -- when it can be seen how quickly Indochinese refugees adapt to Canadian life. Based on past experience with other refugee groups, the CEIC officially estimates that the majority of these new refugees will be self-sufficient within 4-6 months. Because of the unique features of Canadian resettlement efforts and the climate of cooperation between the provinces and the federal government, other countries will watch with interest to see just how successful this new program is.

Recent Developments

FUNDING AUTHORITY FOR DOMESTIC REFUGEE PROGRAMS ASSURED FOR AT LEAST TWO YEARS

Under an amendment to H.R. 4955, offer,
by Senator Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), Section II of the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act has been extended through September 30, 1981. Section II of that bill authorizes services to refugees provided through the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP). H.R. 4955 was signed by the president on November 13 and became P.L. 96-110.

On November 16, the House and Senate both agreed to the conference report on H.J. Res. 440, the bill to extend the current continuing resolution, amended, through September 30, 1980. That resolution would have provided both the authority and the funds for the IRAP program. Authority for the program is now established by H.R. 4955 (P.L. 96-110) until the Refugee Act of 1979 is signed into law. Appropriations, however, still come through the continuing resolution, probably until the end of the fiscal year.

H.R. 4955 was originally introduced to provide additional funds for Department of State migration and refugee assistance. The funds were requested following the decision to double the U.S. refugee quota to 14,000 a month. As amended, in addition to extending the IRAP program authority, the bill carries an authorization for $60 million in relief funds for Cambodia. Originally, the House approved $30 million in new funds for the relief efforts; the Senate added another $30 million through a transfer of existing funds. House and Senate conferees inserted $30 million in additional funds in the foreign assistance appropriations bill, H.R. 4473. The conference on that bill is expected to resume following the Thanksgiving recess.

Refugee Act of 1979

On November 9, the House Judiciary Committee filed its report on the Refugee Act of 1979 (H. Rept. 96-608), thus clearing the bill for scheduling on the House floor. At the time of writing, a rule for the bill had been requested but not assigned.

On November 1, a stalemate between the House Judiciary and Foreign Affairs Committees was ended with a compromise on the part of both committees. Foreign Affairs agreed not to exercise its right to sequential referral of the bill; the Judiciary Committee agreed that it would print a statement by Clement Zablocki, Chairman of Foreign Affairs, in the record of the report. Judiciary also agreed that Foreign Affairs had not by its actions given up its claim to jurisdiction over the bill.

In his letter to Judiciary Chairman Peter Rodino, Zablocki noted that Mr. Dante Fascell, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Operations, would offer several amendments to H.R. 2816 on the floor of the House. Those amendments would address the issues of: the bill's definition of refugee; the increased authorization for the Emergency Fund; and certain provisions in the bill concerning the Office of Refugee Resettlement [sic] at HEW. (As amended by the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees and International Law, the bill specifies certain changes to be made in the HEW Office of Refugee Affairs. One such change is to transfer the award of resettlement grants to voluntary agencies from the Department of State to HEW. Voluntary agencies, as well as the administration, have vigorously opposed such a transfer.)

Some concern has been expressed that the extension of the IRAP program under H.R. 4955 will relieve some of the pressure to pass the comprehensive refugee bill in this session. The next few weeks are crucial to getting the bill on the calendar, through the House and to conference, where differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill will have to be resolved.
EDUCATIONAL FUNDS FOR REFUGEE CHILDREN APPROVED

Under the conference report accompanying H.J. Res. 440, making continuing appropriations through September 30, 1980, the House and Senate approved $12 million in funds for educational services to Indochinese refugee children. The money will be provided under the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act (P.L. 94-405, amended by P.L. 95-561). The Act provides for grants to local school districts through state educational agencies, based primarily on the number of children to be served.

The $12 million agreed to by the conferees is to be made available through the end of the current school year. In addition, the conferees agreed to consider additional funds for the program in a supplemental appropriation. The wording of the amendment to the continuing resolution specifies that the funds should be used "principally" for those refugee students entering school in this country during the 1979-1980 school year.

Before the money can actually be disbursed, the President must submit a budget to Congress for the program. In addition, the Office of Education must publish final guidelines, which were proposed in June. (The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking can be referenced in the Federal Register, Volume 44, No. 123, June 25, 1979.)

An Office of Education official states that the Department hopes to publish guidelines by the middle of December and to streamline application and approval procedures. If the ideal time schedule is met, state educational agencies would have the funds by February 1 and local educational agencies by March 1.

Grant Mechanism

Under the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act, state educational agencies can receive grants of up to $450 per child for services to refugee children. The program includes: supplementary educational services necessary to enable children to achieve satisfactory performance levels in school additional basic instructional services related to costs for these children, such as the hiring of additional teachers and purchase of materials and supplies; and special in-service training for teachers. State educational agencies apply for the funds and distribute them to local educational agencies.

The Act makes all refugee children between the ages of 5 and 17 eligible for such services, provided that they entered the country after January 1, 1977. Due to the wording of the continuing resolution, priority will be given to those children entering schools during the current school year. Children in private schools may receive special services offered under the supervision of a public educational agency.

For additional background on the history of educational funding for refugee children, reference the Indochinese Refugee Reports, Volume I, Number 6, July 10, 1979.

AID DELIVERY TO CAMBODIA IMPROVES

In the last several weeks, officials of the Heng Samrin government have shown favorable attitudes toward receiving more aid inside of Cambodia. Hun Sen, Cambodian Foreign Minister, told a delegation of American congresswomen on November 12 that his country was "grateful for all aid provided from the outside, provided it is not linked to any political conditions." Members of a working group in the Department of State caution that recent changes in official attitudes toward aid delivery should be characterized as improvements, not as breakthroughs. The logistical problems of aid distribution
and the need for wider access to all areas of Cambodia remain a problem.

More than one flight a day is now allowed into Phnom Penh from Bangkok, each flight carrying approximately 15 tons of food and medical aid. Previously, distribution of this aid, coordinated by the International Committee of the Red Cross and UNICEF, was restricted to a 100-mile radius of Phnom Penh. Truck convoys are now reportedly allowed to distribute this aid to areas northeast of Phnom Penh formerly out of bounds. The ICRC and UNICEF hope to be making four flights daily into the capital by the end of November. Those agencies have now revised their goals upward and hope that 34,000 tons of aid will be delivered each month within Cambodia by January.

Following Mrs. Carter's trip to Thailand to view border camps and discuss the situation with Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan, President Carter announced an emergency airlift of supplies for refugees in Thai camps. The United States Embassy in Bangkok asked relief agencies working in Thailand what supplies were most desperately needed, and on November 17 a charter flight left National Airport in Washington, D.C. bound for Bangkok, carrying a prototype water purification unit which can process 1,000 gallons of water an hour; 20 water storage tanks; 52 large, general purpose tents; 175 rolls of plastic sheeting material that can be used for ground cover, to cover food and to erect individual shelters. Medicines and medical equipment were also on the flight, and two specialists were sent to train relief workers to operate the purification unit. The flight was financed by funds from the Foreign Disaster Relief fund, which will be repaid.

Immediately following Mrs. Carter's trip, the U.S. sent 45 metric tons of instant corn soya milk to Thailand, estimated to be enough to feed all infants in border refugee camps for 30-40 days.

Members of the State Department's working group on Cambodia estimate that the total U.S. response to the Cambodian crisis during this fiscal year will be approximately $105 million: $15 in contributions to the UNHCR specifically earmarked for Cambodian relief; $5 cash grants to both the ICRC and UNICEF; $20 million from the Food and Peace Program; $30 million in authorized and appropriated new funds; and $30 million in standby authority to reprogram AID funds.

Thailand to Open Borders

On November 18, the Thai government announced that it would enlarge five existing camps on its border with Cambodia and would also open a new camp eight miles within its border that could hold up to 200,000 refugees. In effect, the government has made a policy of opening its border to any refugees who wish to come. Officials estimate that as many as 560,000 refugees are huddled along the Thai-Cambodia border, and it is difficult to guess how many of those will want to cross into Thailand. An official at the Thai embassy in Washington states that the new camp will be run by the Thai government with the assistance of 18 other nations, including France, Japan and Australia. Reportedly, there is a tacit understanding that these refugees may eventually be required to return to Cambodia when the situation there changes.

Congressional Action

Expressing a growing concern in the U.S. Congress over the political struggles which continue to hinder the delivery of aid to all parts of Cambodia, the Senate passed a resolution on November 16 urging that "authorities in Cambodia be encouraged on humanitarian grounds to allow all possible avenues of delivering food and medical supplies to be used by the international agencies in these [relief] efforts." The resolu-
tion, S. Res. 277, also states that
the United States and the United
Nations "should express to the great
power supporters of the factions in
Cambodia, in the strongest terms pos-
sible, our concern and expectation that
they will use their good offices to
ensure that one of the great human
tragedies of the century does not occur
and that they share in the international
responsibility for averting a famine."
The Soviet Union, China and Vietnam
were named as the powers concerned in
floor debate on the resolution.

Two days earlier the United Nations
General Assembly voted 91-21 for a
Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia
and also demanded support from all sides
for international relief efforts in
that country. The resolution was spon-
sored by Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia,
Indonesia and the Philippines, the five
members of the Association of Southeast
Asian Nations.

Private Fundraising

Private fundraising is well underway in
the U.S. to supplement the government's
support of relief efforts currently
underway in Thailand and within Cambodia.
Some private agencies will be (and are)
sending medical and technical volun-
teers to Thailand, and these initiatives
will be discussed in a future issue.
At present, there are sixteen national
voluntary agencies accepting contribu-
tions to purchase food, medical and
other supplies. Below is a list of
those agencies. Contributions (and
envelopes) should be marked "For Cam-
bodian Relief."

LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF
360 Park Avenue, South
New York, New York 10010

WORLD RELIEF, INC.
1800 K St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

SAVE THE CHILDREN
48 Wilton Road
Westport, Connecticut 06880

BAPTIST WORLD ALLIANCE
1628 16th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

THE AMERICAN REFUGEE COMMITTEE
310 Fourth Avenue, South
Room 410
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST WORLD SERVICE, INC.
6840 Eastern Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20012

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
For Cambodia
1501 Cherry Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS
International Service - Cambodia Relief
17th and D Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

CARE
Fund For Cambodians
660 First Avenue
New York, New York 10016

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES
For Cambodia
1011 First Avenue
New York, New York 10022

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE
Cambodia Relief Fund
Elkhart, Indiana 46515

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE
For Cambodia
386 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10016

OXFAM - AMERICA
For Cambodia
302 Columbus Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02116
UNICEF
U.S. Committee for UNICEF - Cambodian Relief
331 East 38th Street
New York, New York 10016

U.N. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
Cambodian Refugees
UNHCR Regional Office, U.N. Headquarters
Room C301
New York, New York 10017

WORLD VISION
Cambodia Relief
919 West Huntington Drive
Monrovia, California 91016

Resource Exchange

REFUGEE ACT REPORT


The report is of particular interest because it details the rationale for the substantial revisions made by the Committee in the administration draft of the bill. The amended text of the bill is included in the report, with additional, separate and minority views and a cost estimate for the domestic resettlement program for fiscal years 1980 and 1981, provided by the Congressional Budget Office.

CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS

Persons interested in investigating further the process of sponsorship in Canada will find two publications to be of particular interest. Both are published by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and were included in issues of its newsletter on Indochinese refugees. Write the CEIC (Public Affairs Division, Refugee Task Force, 305 Rideau Street, Ottawa Ontario K1A 0JN) and ask for "Getting Ready for Sponsorship" (Newsletter Vol. I, No. 11, September 26, 1979) and "Sponsoring Refugees" (July 1979 Newsletter). Both publications are available at no charge.

IMMIGRATION AND THE ECONOMY

Of concern to many is what impact current levels of immigration to the U.S. will have on the economy. Companion papers to the March 1979 report of the Interagency Task Force on Immigration Policy provide scholarly background material on this issue.

The Task Force, originally charged with conducting a comprehensive interagency study of existing immigration laws and policies, released an initial report in March. (See newsletter issue number 12, October 2, 1979.) Companion papers to the staff report, which were released in August, provide additional background and support to the economic issues covered in the initial report. The papers are entitled "The Economic Consequences of Immigration for the United States: A Survey of the Findings" (Professor Michael J. Greenwood, University of Arizona); "The Labor Market Effects of Immigration into the United States: A Summary of the Conceptual Issues" (Professor George E. Johnson, University of Michigan); and "The Labor Market and Immigration: The Outlook for the 1980's" (Professor Michael L. Wachter, University of Pennsylvania).

Write for the "Interagency Task Force on Immigration Policy Staff Report Companion Papers" at the Department of Justice, Office of the Associate Attorney General, Room 5133, Main Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530, or call the office at 202/633-2402.
## Statistical Reports

### As of October 31, 1979

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Current Camp Population</th>
<th>Refugees Arriving</th>
<th>U.S. Refugees Departing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thailand</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land:</td>
<td>158,253(^A)</td>
<td>land: 3,482</td>
<td>land: 5,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat:</td>
<td>6,318</td>
<td>boat: 187</td>
<td>boat: 818</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal:</strong></td>
<td>164,571</td>
<td><strong>Subtotal:</strong> 3,669</td>
<td><strong>Subtotal:</strong> 6,131</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Malaysia</strong></td>
<td>42,374</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>3,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hong Kong &amp; Macao</strong></td>
<td>65,912</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>1,134</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Indonesia</strong></td>
<td>43,489</td>
<td>467</td>
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<td><strong>Philippines</strong></td>
<td>6,524</td>
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<td><strong>Singapore</strong></td>
<td>1,511</td>
<td>574</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Japan</strong></td>
<td>1,206</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Others</strong></td>
<td>668</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong></td>
<td>326,255</td>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong> 6,981</td>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong> 12,872(^B)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Footnotes*

(A) This figure does not include some 37,000 Cambodian refugees in holding centers within Thailand or several hundred thousand Cambodians along the Thai border.

(B) During the month of October, 12,500 (est.) refugees left Southeast Asian camps for permanent resettlement in other countries, in addition to the 12,872 leaving for the U.S. This makes the total number leaving camps for permanent resettlement more than three times the number of new refugees arriving.
Readership Survey

We'd like to assess what we've done so far on the Indochinese Information Exchange Project and improve our efforts in any way possible. Please take 5 minutes to answer questions on the back page. Detach and return immediately. Final date for answers: December 10.

Fold under along dotted line. Then fold bottom flap over, staple, add postage and return. Thank you!

The American Public Welfare Association
1125 15th St., N.W., Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20005
Attn: Indochinese Information Exchange Project
READERSHIP SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Are you affiliated with: voluntary agency; governor's office; state or local/public or private welfare agency; HEW special project; school district; university; other (what:)

2. Please rate — in order of descending importance to your work — newsletter coverage in the following areas: (Most important: 5 Least important: 1)

   _____ Federal regulations
   _____ Legislation
   _____ Statistics
   _____ Available Literature

   Information on Resettlement Efforts (volags, states, special projects, public agencies)

3. In your view, which of these areas could be covered better or in more depth? (Check all that apply.)

   _____ Federal regulations
   _____ Legislation
   _____ Statistics
   _____ Available Literature

   Information on Resettlement Efforts, specifically:
   Volags _____ States _____ Special Projects _____ Public Agencies _____

4. (a) What is your single most critical need for information?

   (b) Does the newsletter meet this need?

5. Are there specific events/issues/concerns not currently covered in the newsletter which you think should be included? If so, what are they?

6. The newsletter is the major, but not sole, facet of the Indochinese Information Exchange Project. We also answer phone and mail inquiries about various matters affecting resettlement efforts. Is there anything else that a central information exchange can offer your office/project?

7. Additional Comments
IN THIS ISSUE:

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**INDOCHINESE INCREASINGLY INVOLVED IN RESSETLEMENT**

In the hiatus between an old and a new way of life, ethnic and national mutual assistance associations are providing many Indochinese refugees a setting in which to retain cultural values and practices while striving to live in -- and contribute to -- a new society. These so-called "self-help" groups voluntarily and spontaneously form around common religious and political beliefs, social needs and/or shared professions. There are over two hundred Indochinese mutual assistance associations in the U.S., and they are an often overlooked component in the process of resettlement and adjustment.

The richness and diversity of the many cultures that are called "Indochinese" contribute to a variety of patterns in the formation of mutual assistance associations. All arise out of a need to retain language and cultural values and practices. Some may be short-lived and loose in structure; others evolve into highly structured, vital organizations participating in established resettlement services.

Almost all mutual aid associations publish newsletters. Many incorporate and adopt by-laws to govern activities. All provide a network of information across this country about lost relatives -- those who might be in the United States and those

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**Indochinese Refugee Reports** is published biweekly, by the Information Exchange Project, operated under Grant #96-P-9104/3-01 from the Office of Refugee Affairs in the Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Project Staff: Marion Ritter, Project Manager • Theresa Ward Warner, Public Information Specialist • Janice Davis, Project Secretary
who remain in camps or in their own countries.

According to Ha Ton Vinh, an employee of World Relief Services in Washington, D.C., himself a refugee, the formation of mutual aid associations is an expression in this society of the traditional value placed on the extended family in Indochinese cultures. Says Vinh, "The U.S. government, the voluntary agencies and the American sponsors have provided the initial assistance to resettle these refugees, but the mutual associations are those which give the refugees confidence, security and a sense of belonging."

**Associations Become More Savvy**

This one contribution is crucial to the long-term adjustment of refugees in communities throughout the United States. A feeling of personal well-being is essential for any refugee to successfully adapt to a new way of life. But mutual assistance associations are becoming more savvy and professional in their approaches: they realize that to provide security means more than to provide social contact with others of a similar background. They want to be recognized as having something substantial to contribute to refugee resettlement in this country.

In San Francisco, the Vietnamese Association of Friendship and Mutual Assistance illustrates how such a group can evolve and mature over time.

The Vietnamese Association of Friendship formed in mid-1976, when 16 ex-senators, congressmen, industrialists, businessmen and army leaders decided to pool their personal resources to start some social activities.

In 1977, the Association set up by-laws, registered as a non-profit organization and started publishing a 20-page bimonthly newsletter.

Activities soon expanded beyond social gatherings to include services on behalf of refugees. The Association began to hold periodic fundraisers in order to be able to sponsor large families (10-12 members) from Malaysian and Indonesian camps. Members raised money for rent deposits for new refugees and collected old furniture and clothing. Between the end of 1977 and 1978, the group had sponsored five families.

In 1977, many refugees here on parole status were eligible to adjust their status to permanent resident aliens. The Vietnamese Friendship Association provided volunteer translators to assist two INS officers who interviewed 400 refugees in the Bay Area.

In early 1979, Mr. Le Linh, who is the operations manager for Transparent Products Warehouse, a large plastic sheeting distributor in the San Francisco area, took over the leadership of the Association. Linh noticed that his employer was always looking for more good workers, and he began to wonder how he might train Indochinese refugees. Through his many contacts, he could provide good job referrals, and with financial resources, he could hire bilingual staff to offer occupational and language training.

Linh noticed that one building in the Warehouse was not used -- 3,000 square feet of empty space. In his words, "One day, it dawned on me: maybe I am lucky." It took him one month to convince his corporate headquarters to allow the Association to rent the building.

The Association prepared a proposal and secured an IRAP grant of $276,730 through the California State Department of Social Services. Under the grant, the Association will be able to train 300 refugees in operating a forklift, shipping and receiving, construction skills, auto detailing, warehousing and saw and cut operations. The occupational training lasts 8-12 weeks, and some employers are willing to pay for on-the-job training. The project, called "Achieve" (Action for Higher Employment and Vocational Education), also provides classroom instruction in occupational English in the mornings and afternoons on a continuous cycle. The scheduling permits flexibility for working refugees and allows
entry and exit at any time. When the need arises, classes will be offered in the evening, and Cambodian and Laotian instructors and interpreters will be provided when necessary.

In addition to the project, the Association continues to sponsor refugees, through the United States Catholic Conference. The group recently rented, on a permanent basis, a four-bedroom apartment to be used as a temporary home for newly arrived refugees.

How does the Association operate? A Board of Directors has been set up, with each director assuming responsibility for certain areas of operations and programming. A 46-page bimonthly newsletter is mailed at no charge to 450 members. There are no salaried staff (with the exception of the Project staff), and members do not pay dues. They are asked to contribute as they are able. Linh, Chairman of the Board of Directors, tells members, "If you don't have money, put in your time. If you don't have time, put some money in."

Multicultural Associations

The Indochinese Community Center in Washington, D.C. is an unusual association which draws its membership from the Cambodian, Vietnamese and Laotian refugee communities, each of which has representatives on a Board of Directors. The Association was formed out of several existing groups which, in September, 1978, hired an American, Pat Swain, to coordinate the work of the ICC and to organize and find resources for responding to the needs of the refugee communities. Much of the work of the ICC has involved developing cross-cultural relations between the three communities, which have historical, cultural and political differences that sometimes cause interpersonal dissensions.

Pat Swain coordinates a paid staff of three, who work as translators and as coordinators of volunteers. The work of the ICC can be described as trouble-shooting, coordinating, casework, community relations and information and referral. The Center was supported this year by the Lutheran Social Services through contributions of three of their church organizations, by the Baptist Convention of D.C., which donated space and utilities, and by supplies donated by the Washington diocese of Catholic Charities.

Thus far, the Center has organized two health fairs to provide routine medical screening tests. At the fairs, two hundred and seventy Indochinese volunteers provided screening and directions for 700 participants who, through translation, learned about the importance of each test and how to answer health-related questions. In addition to the health fairs, the ICC has held cultural presentations and fundraisers for boat refugees and for Cambodian relief.

The Indochinese Community Center does its troubleshooting and casework through informal referrals that come from the refugee communities and from local service agencies. The Center recently translated health assessment forms for a local clinic so that refugees would have a comprehensible record of each visit. Hearing of a refugee family being evicted from an apartment, the Center contacted Catholic Charities (which maintains temporary housing for new arrivals) and secured the family a home for a month -- enough lead time to make other preparations. When a refugee has problems at work, the ICC places calls to determine the nature of the problem and to correct possible misunderstandings. Recently, the Center heard of several refugee families who were being financially exploited by their sponsor. The Center reported the problem to the sponsoring voluntary agency and eventually was able to secure a solution to the problem through media exposure of the problem.

Contact Points

Mutual aid associations provide a contact point for both refugee and American service communities to work together. In
Los Angeles, the Vietnamese Elderly Association was looking for a facility to provide a nutrition program for its members and to offer language courses. Through its involvement with the County Commission on Aging, the Association was put in contact with Community Care and Development Services, a non-profit "human relations" organization with a number of senior citizens and day care programs in the area. The CCDS found a church that was willing to give the Association space, and now the CCDS sponsors the group and its activities by supplying hot lunches (at a cost of $1.50 per plate for the Association) and a van for delivering the food. The Association pays for the cook and for the driver.

Many activities of the Association revolve around the medical needs of the elderly. The Association located a Philippino physician who volunteers time once a month to check blood pressures at a regular meeting of the group. The Association helps members find physicians, get to medical appointments and secure medical benefits for which they are able. Says Mr. Nguyen Tran, president of the Association, "We want to provide our members -- and also all the new refugees -- a place to live together, to relieve them from their nostalgia from leaving their country and their relatives. For many, their hearts and their minds are still in Vietnam." As for the nutrition program, Mr. Tran said, "Some come for lunch, but many just come for each other. We want to help elderly people to understand the American culture, but also to become a part of the new society." The Association has 155 members.

Mutual aid associations provide a setting for refugees to learn organizational and communication skills while also contributing invaluablely to their local communities. Some American professionals do not take these groups seriously, however, because they differ widely in the degree to which they are cohesive and enduring. As for the short-lived span of some groups, Charlie Sofel, formerly of the HEW Refugee Task Force, says, "Mutual aid associations have the same organizational problems that any new group has: they have squabbles over leadership and over purpose."

However, Sofel, who is a community development consultant based in California, sees a growing maturity in many associations. "They are not looking internally so much anymore, they've become interested in policy-making, where the lives of refugees are directly affected."

Clearly, mutual assistance associations offer a resource to American communities: they provide understanding, interpretations of differences and a place where communication can occur. They can also provide invaluable information on what programs are needed for refugee communities.

As Ha Ton Vinh, of World Relief, points out, however, "Before they can contribute to resettlement in America, they must be recognized." And Pat Swain of the Indochinese Community Center cautions, "The problem is, they are all too often used instead of utilized." For example, many groups look on mutual assistance associations as an endless source of volunteer translators and interpreters, forgetting that refugees need to work and often cannot volunteer their abilities during normal working hours.

Under special funding from the HEW Office of Refugee Affairs, Sofel and his partner, Harvey Chess, have offered eight seminars to train Indochinese groups in securing grant money. At the seminars, offered throughout the country during the last fiscal year, the consultants stressed organizational planning, developing goals and defining capabilities and resources. In addition, Sofel and Chess explained where refugee groups can go for funding and also described Congressional appropriations and the role of the federal agencies in resettlement. At this point, Sofel says that it's too early to claim direct success from these seminars.
Sofel feels that mutual aid groups are tremendously underutilized in resettlement planning, and has several ideas about how to remedy this. Because they provide immediate access for new refugees to an existing community of refugees, some of whom have been here for five years, Sofel suggests that these groups should be involved in well-planned orientation programs. Sofel also says that these groups can keep American service agencies informed and honest in developing programs for local communities, particularly through involvement or representation on advisory boards and councils. Finally, Sofel feels that mutual aid associations can act as excellent support groups for mental health project grantees, because American concepts of "adjustment" are so different from Indochinese concepts. Sofel suggests that mutual aid groups should interact with mental health staff on an informal and on a paid basis.

This year, for the first time, several Indochinese mutual assistance associations have received special project grants from the HEW Office of Refugee Affairs. This is a positive sign. In a paper presented in October at the Conference on Indochinese Refugees held in Fairfax, Virginia at the George Mason University, Vinh states that the most critical problems faced by these groups are the lack of money and organizational skills and the vast differences in legal and tax systems. Vinh suggests that more grantsmanship training and technical assistance should be funded for mutual aid associations. In addition, groups looking for ways to contribute can provide seed money and office space to help refugee organizations develop community programs.

The HEW Office of Refugee Affairs maintains a list, updated regularly, of over 200 associations throughout the country. For a copy of this list, write Mr. Nguyen Be, HEW, Office of Refugee Affairs, Switzer Building, Room 1229, 330 C Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201.

Recent Developments

REFUGEE ACT OF 1979

The House of Representatives is expected to vote on the Refugee Act of 1979, H.R. 2816, on Tuesday, December 11.

The House Rules Committee approved an open rule and one hour of general debate for the bill on December 4. During that hearing, discussion centering around recent backlashes in some communities over the presence of refugees indicated that the bill will face some opposition on the floor. It is expected that several amendments will be offered, including one which would sunset the annual "normal flow" admissions of 50,000 after three years. An open rule places no restrictions on the number of amendments that may be offered.

NEW COORDINATOR FOR REFUGEE AFFAIRS APPOINTED

On November 30, President Carter appointed Victor H. Palmieri, Los Angeles businessman, to become the new coordinator for Refugee Affairs at the State Department. The Senate will have to confirm his rank as ambassador-at-large. No date has been set for confirmation hearings.

Mr. Palmieri was appointed to replace former coordinator Dick Clark, who resigned from the position on November 1. Mr. Clark was the first person to fill the coordinator's position, which was established to provide a focal point for all federal refugee programs. The Office of the Coordinator is responsible for formulating the government's refugee policy and budget and for overseeing U.S. refugee efforts abroad and domestic resettlement programs here. The actual operation of the programs in the Department of State rests with the Office
of Refugee Programs, which works closely with the Office of the Coordinator.

Mr. Palmieri has a broad background in business and crisis management. An attorney, he played a key role in the reorganization of the failing Penn Central Company. In 1967, he came to Washington as Deputy Director of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. During the past year, he conducted a course entitled "Problems in Crisis Management" at Harvard and Stanford Law Schools. A director of the Phillips Petroleum Corporation, Mr. Palmieri is also a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Center for Law and Public Interest, the Committee for Economic Development, and several educational institutions in California.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES

In conjunction with its first national convention, the National Association for Vietnamese-American Education (NAVAE) is planning a conference on issues in Indochinese education and social services. The conference, to be held March 28-30, 1980 at the Hyatt House in Rosslyn, Virginia, is intended to provide a forum for professionals and practitioners to exchange ideas and experiences, to discuss ways to alleviate problems in service delivery and to plan for future activities. Cambodian and Laotian communities are represented in conference planning meetings.

NAVAE recently conducted a survey of Vietnamese resource personnel in the fields of education and social services. One of the purposes of the survey was to identify Vietnamese educators and social workers who are currently serving or are available to serve school districts and agencies responsible for the resettlement of refugees in the U.S. NAVAЕ intends to publish a national directory of resource personnel that will be distributed at the conference.

The conference will consist of workshops and sessions at which papers will be presented. For further information on the conference, write or call:

Vuong Gia Thuy
NAVAE National Coordinator
Temple University
MERIT Bilingual Center
Ritter Annex-995
Philadelphia, PA 19122
(215) 787-6258

(or)

Nguyen Ngoc Bich
Conference Chairperson
Intake Center
Wakefield High School
4901 S. Chesterfield Rd.
Arlington, VA 22206
(703) 671-8319

Abstracts of proposed papers and requests to serve as paper session chairpersons, discussants and panel members should be sent to:

Han T. Doan, Ph.D.
Sr. Research Analyst and Adjunct Assistant Professor of Sociology
Creative Socio-Medics Corp.
8330 Old Courthouse Rd.
Vienna, Virginia 22180
(703) 893-0100.

NAVAE and the Hyatt House have agreed on a tentative contract which will be signed when NAVAЕ provides a deposit on the rooms to be used. Organizations are advised that NAVAЕ is looking for supporters of the conference.

WITHIN CAMBODIA, FOOD MOVES SLOWLY

Recent reports indicate that although more food is arriving at Phnom Penh and the port of Kompong Som, much of the food is moving no further. Reports in the last two weeks have indicated that of some
13,000 tons of food delivered to Cambodia so far, 10,000 tons remain on warehouse shelves. There are an insufficient number of workers who are strong enough to take food off barges, and the availability of trucks and other equipment needed to distribute food into permissible areas has remained a problem.

The Kampuchean Working Group at the State Department maintains that the loss of food stored in warehouses is not considered a problem, because rice and dried fish have a long shelf life, and fumigation to prevent infestation is easily done. The fact that more food is getting in is considered positive; efforts continue to get additional equipment and personnel into the country to increase distribution. On December 6, the United States sent a C5A plane to deliver several cranes to help remove aid shipments from barges.

The immediate objectives for continued relief within Cambodia are to open all riverports and additional airports and to get more people on the ground, including mechanics and truck drivers.

Refugees Held In Cambodia

On October 19, the Thai Prime Minister announced an "Open Door" policy for all Cambodians who wished to seek refugee in Thailand. At that time, there were some 560,000 Cambodians huddling in concentrated masses along the Thai-Cambodia border. Working with the Thai government, the UNHCR began construction of six holding centers within Thailand for the refugees who were expected to cross the border. The largest site, Khao I Dang, was expected to hold up to 200,000 persons, and the Thai government planned to transfer groups of two hundred persons every fifteen minutes, for a total of 8,000 to 10,000 persons.

According to reports provided by Gary Perkins, Chief of Mission at the UNHCR Washington office, leaders of Khmer Serei (Free Khmer) groups are preventing many people from crossing over the border into Thailand. On November 21, the first movement of refugees began, with 5,000 people transferred across the border. Nine days later, only 30,000 people have been located at Khao I Dang, indicating that movement is slower than anticipated. In reports to the New York Times, Henry Kamm, foreign correspondent, has indicated that Khmer Serei leaders are intimidating refugee populations on the border who would otherwise cross to escape possible fighting. The leaders maintain that they need a population base in order to resist further encroachment by the Vietnamese.

The Thai government has recently halted delivery of food and medicines to the refugee groups who are not on the Thai side of the border, hoping to force the leaders to allow their people to cross over. Thailand is fearful of Vietnamese forces being drawn closer to the border, where escalated fighting might spill into Thailand. The cut-off is seen as a short-term measure that will not be continued if supplies at the camps run out. An alternative being looked at, but not considered promising, is to have a demilitarized zone declared along the border.

Resource Exchange

EDUCATION VIDEOTAPES

Under a grant from the HEW Office of Consumer Education, the Fairfax, Virginia Public Library has produced four thirty-minute videotapes entitled "The Assertive Consumer" which depict a Vietnamese family facing typical problems with housing, repairs, utilities, energy conservation, contracts, automobiles and health. Although the program was developed for use in Northern Virginia, it is hoped that the tapes will provide a valuable workshop tool in any area of the country. The program tries to make new residents
aware of those services which are provided in the United States by libraries and other publicly supported agencies.

The Library project staff worked closely with the local educational television station, WNVT, whose studios made the tapes, and with the Center for Applied Linguistics, which provided cultural advice and translation.

The tapes, entitled "The Home of Your Choice," "At Your Service," "Health," and "Getting There," are available through interlibrary loan. Write: Mrs. Jean Conley, Central Loans Department, Fairfax Public Library, 3915 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, Virginia 22032.

SELF-HELP BOOKLETS

The Indochinese Community Health and Education Project in San Diego has published free self-help booklets on stress, mental attitudes and the use of alcohol, all translated into Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian. The 10-15 page illustrated booklets are available by writing: Nguyen Chieu, Indochinese Community Health and Education Project, 3930 Utah Street, Suite J, San Diego, California 92104.

The project, which provides educational and training programs for non-Indochinese and Indochinese mental health service providers, is funded by HEW.

HMONG-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

For a copy of a Hmong-English dictionary, write the Southeast Asia Program, 120 Uris Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853.


The Hmong are a highland tribal people from Laos.

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Current Indochinese Refugee Population

In the U.S. by State

As of November 15, 1979

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tr>
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<td>3. Arizona</td>
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<td>4. Arkansas</td>
<td>1,953</td>
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<td>5. California</td>
<td>87,325</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Colorado</td>
<td>5,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Connecticut</td>
<td>2,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Delaware</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. District of Columbia</td>
<td>2,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Florida</td>
<td>5,984</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Georgia</td>
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<td>12. Hawaii</td>
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<td>15. Indiana</td>
<td>2,386</td>
</tr>
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TOTALS 267,102

NB. These figures are based on January 31, 1979, alien registrations, adjusted for under-registration; plus new refugee arrivals initially resettled in State; plus/sub minus estimated net inflow/ouflow from secondary migration between States.

Source: Office of Refugee Affairs, HEW/SSA
In January of each year, all aliens in the U.S. are required by law to inform the Immigration and Naturalization Service of their residence by completing and returning the Alien Address Report Form (I-53). The data obtained from these reports, which are the only bases for computing the secondary migration of refugees from one community (or state) to another, are crucial to state and local service planning.

We encourage all our readers to urge refugees with whom they are in contact to complete the form and return it by January 31st. (A sample form is reproduced below. Some refugees may need assistance in completing it.)

The form, which can be obtained at any branch of the U.S. Post Office, is a pre-addressed postcard to which a stamp must be affixed. One form must be completed for each family member.

Readers may be able to have public service announcements run on local radio stations or included in local papers to encourage full participation. A sample release is printed on the back page.

SAMPLE FORM

1. LAST NAME (FIRST) (MIDDLE)

2. ADDRESS IN THE U.S. (EXCEPT COMMUTERS)—HOW ADDRESS IN MEXICO OR CANADA. SEE ITEM 19

3. CITY OR TOWN

4. STATE

5. ZIP CODE

6. ALIEN NO. FROM ALIEN CARD

7. COUNTRY OF BIRTH

8. DATE OF BIRTH

9. COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP

10. ARE YOU NOW WORKING IN THE U.S.?

11. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. (IF ANY). NOT FOR GOVERNMENT USE ONLY

12. PRESENT OR MOST RECENT OCCUPATION IN U.S. (MAINT JOB)

13. TYPE OF FIRM OR BUSINESS OF PRESENT OR MOST RECENT EMPLOYMENT (MAIN JOB)

14. STATUS (CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX WHEN YOU REEIVE YOUR PRESENT IMMIGRATION STATUS)

15. IF IMMIGRANT (PERMANENT RESIDENT)

16. I CERTIFY THAT THE STATEMENTS ON THIS CARD ARE TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE

SIGNATURE (IF UNDER 18 YEARS OLD, SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN)

DATE

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Indochinese Refugee Reports is published biweekly, by the Information Exchange Project, operated under Grant #96-P-91204/3-01 from the Special Programs Staff in the Office of Family Assistance of the Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Project Staff: Maureen Hassett Herman—Project Manager, Marion Ritter—Information Specialist, Janice Davis—Project Secretary
NEWS ANNOUNCEMENT

Each January, all resident non-citizens of the United States are required by law to submit an Alien Address Report Form to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This is a simple form which can be obtained from any office of the U.S. Postal Service. Each individual must have an address report form submitted, including children and infants.

This year, because of the recent increase in the numbers of refugees from South-east Asia, it is especially important that all Indochinese refugees report their location. Public officials need data from these reports so they can find out how many refugees there are, and where they are living, for purposes of program planning and allocation of funds for services to refugees.

If you know any Indochinese refugees, please encourage and assist them in completing this report. It is in everyone's best interest to assure that all refugees are counted. Your cooperation will benefit your community.

Again, Alien Address Report Forms can be obtained in any office of the U.S. Postal Service. They are pre-addressed postcards which can be easily returned simply by adding postage and mailing.

SAMPLE
HOUSTON YMCA PLAYS DUAL ROLE

Since September 1978, the YMCA Indochinese Refugee Services Program has been providing a comprehensive orientation for Indochinese refugees in Houston. The state of Texas has the second largest refugee population in the country. The YMCA Program offers two types of services. The first is the Welcome Center. Located in an old church camp, the Center provides basic services to refugees during their first 30 days in the United States. The camp's motel-like architecture provides a community setting yet allows a reasonable amount of privacy.

In addition to providing meals and housing, the Welcome Center staff conducts basic English instruction, provides training in health and nutrition and aids refugees in their job searches. The YMCA plays a dual role in resettlement, acting as sponsoring agency and sponsor until individual sponsors are located. In addition, the YMCA has fully sponsored 650 refugees.

The Community Program at the YMCA pro-
vides varied assistance to refugees already settled in the community. One of the most important services offered is interpretation for local public welfare agencies. Program staff provides crisis intervention and emergency counseling. In its first year of operation, the Houston program utilized a disintegrative casework approach where caseworkers' responsibilities were divided along functional lines. For example, refugees would deal with one caseworker for help with housing, another for employment and yet another for education information. However, there was concern that important problems were "falling between the cracks" so in the second year the program switched to an integrative methodology of one caseworker for each family. Randy Dowdell, Assistant Director of the program, says that they are especially fortunate because all four of the program's caseworkers are ethnic Indochinese: one is Cambodian, one is Lao, and two are Vietnamese.

The program has a large staff. There are 18 full-time staff members including a specialist in job development, a nutritionist-dietitian, and a Vietnamese paramedic who is working with the program for 6 months under CETA funding.

Refugees Assist in Proposal Writing

The original proposal for project funds was written in cooperation with an advisory team of Vietnamese refugees who settled in the Houston area during the first migrations of 1975. Project Director Ron Luce was able to construct a fine-tuned plan with the help of the advisory team. Luce's experience with the International Division of the YMCA in New York and his fluency in Vietnamese have proved invaluable.

The basic tenet of the program is helping refugees to achieve the confidence and skills necessary to lead independent, self-reliant lives. "We're too busy to foster dependency -- we explain that we'll be glad to help but that they (the refugees) are on their own," says Dowdell. He explains that sometimes refugees already in the community call requesting services the program can't provide. "Sometimes a person will call asking for transportation to a doctor's appointment. We're too busy to provide that kind of service, but we would tell them how to use public transportation to get there." Dowdell added, "Most of the people who call have genuine needs, and we help them find solutions."

Many of the calls require referrals for help in adjustment problems. The Program does not include the 6-month follow-up that some other resettlement programs do, but the Houston staff agrees that most refugees will call for help if they need it.

The Houston Welcome Center was designed to accommodate 50 refugees per month, but over the past few months the number has grown to 90. The average number of guests per month for 1979 was 65. Dowdell is quick to point out that the success of the project has been enhanced by the level of community support in Houston. "The employment market is still good here, and the refugees' reputation for being conscientious, hard workers has preceded their arrival."

The project currently receives $300,000 in HEW money channeled through the Texas Department of Human Resources. However, this money is only for staff salaries and office space; other expenses are covered by YMCA funds or donations. Fran Franegan, Assistant Director of Community Resources for the program, says that 1980 should be a good year. This month three VISTA volunteers joined the staff, specialists in community relations, recreation, and sponsorship development.

Both Franegan and Dowdell have received many inquiries about the program, but so far, the Houston program is unique for a YMCA. For more details on the program,
RELIEF SITUATION IN CAMBODIA UNCLEAR

The recent lack of press coverage on Cambodia has left American observers in an information hiatus. Coverage of the Cambodian situation continues to be eclipsed by the events in the Middle East. Aggravating the situation is the lack of a centralized reporting system for relief efforts in Cambodia. Presently only 14 monitoring officials are allowed in the country. In testimony before a December 18th hearing of the House Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, Leo Cherne suggested a remedial plan. Cherne, Chairman of the Citizen's Commission on Indochinese Refugees, suggested that the monitoring situation could be improved by the establishment of some type of information-central-point where all international agencies involved in the relief effort would report anonymously on a weekly basis the quantities of food, supplies and medicines which are actually distributed. This collective data could then be published weekly, providing accurate, timely details on the relief effort.

World Food Program Slows Aid

Cherne reported to the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee that by November 23, 1979, only 447 tons of a total 22,619 tons of food reaching Cambodia in November had been distributed. By sharp contrast, figures provided by the World Food Program, a U.N. agency based in Rome, showed that in Thailand's refugee camps for Cambodians, 15,000 tons of the 20,000 tons delivered during November had been delivered by November 25. Those figures are now dated, but it is apparent that no dramatic improvement has been made in distributing warehouse food. On January 2, the World Food Program, which supervises transportation of aid, announced that their food shipments to Cambodia are slowing down, pending depletion of existing supplies. Reportedly, there is no warehouse space left for additional shipments to be de-loaded. Some shipments are now being diverted to Singapore for temporary warehousing. World Food Program officials want to emphasize by the slowdown that food must be distributed.

Reportedly, Phnom Penh officials are stockpiling the aid because they are available from a recent rice harvest. Heng Samrin officials reportedly believe that the international community will eventually cut off aid, and they are stockpiling food in preparation for the period before the next harvest, sometime in the fall.

Cash Flow Problems

Officials are concerned that this temporary suspension of some shipments might discourage urgently needed voluntary cash contributions to the relief efforts continuing in the refugee camps in Thailand and along the Thai/Cambodian border. In a mid-December news conference, UNICEF Executive Director Henry Labouisse said that by the end of January the international agencies delivering relief will have spent $31 million in excess of current donations. Officials hope that Rosalyn Carter's public service television commercials which were broadcast by more than 600 stations over the holidays will generate more financial support.

The U.S. government has thus far spent $58,277,700 in the relief effort. The total U.S. response in Fiscal Year '80 is expected to reach $105 million.

In addition to financial aid, the U.S. is making political moves to end the crisis. In December, the House passed, and the Senate agreed to, H. CON. RES. 219, calling for an international conference on Cambodia. The Resolution sets forth six primary goals for the conference. They are: 1) to consider all elements essential to ending the conflict in Southeast Asia;
2) to work for a political situation that would ensure the survival of the Khmer race and the Khmer nation; 3) to strive to bring about an end to the fighting in Cambodia and withdrawal of all foreign troops from that nation; 4) to work for internationally supervised elections that would allow the Khmer people to choose freely their leadership; 5) to promote the establishment of a neutral, nonaligned Cambodia that would present no threat to any other nation; and 6) to devise means of meeting the urgent needs of the Khmer people for humanitarian relief and reconstruction.

Several members of Congress, led by Senator John Danforth, continue to endorse a plan to conduct a truck convoy from Thailand into the heart of Cambodia. Danforth has suggested that these trucks, loaded with rice and other supplies, be accompanied by "prominent international people," thus challenging the Phnom Penh government to allow food distribution to all Cambodian civilians in need. Leo Cherne has suggested the convoys be supervised by neutral agencies "with no political axes to grind nor any political ambitions." A program like this is considered necessary if the ICRC and UNICEF are to meet their distribution target goal of 1,000 tons of food per day.

Although the frustration level is high, relief officials stress that political considerations should not overshadow humanitarian concerns. Financial support for international agencies must continue if the needs of the increasing flow of refugees to Thailand are to be met.

Recent Developments

REFUGEE ACT OF 1979

The Refugee Act of 1979, passed by the Senate as S.643 on September 6 and by the House as H.R.2816 on December 20, is now ready for conference. No firm date has been set, but conferees are expected to meet during the week of January 22 when Congress returns to full session.

On the House side, conferees are Representatives Rodino (D-NJ), Holtzman (D-NY), Danielson (D-CAL.), Hall (D-TX), Harris (D-VA), Barnes (D-MD), Zablocki (D-WIS), Fascell (D-FL), Fish (R-NY), Butler (R-VA), Hyde (R-IL) and Buchanan (R-AL). On the Senate side, conferees are Senators Kennedy (D-MA), Bayh (D-IN), DeConcini (D-AZ), Thurmond (R-SC) and Simpson (R-WY).

FAMILY REUNIFICATION

Vietnam's recent release of a list of 21,278 persons who reportedly would be granted exit visas to join family members abroad has been looked upon with extreme skepticism by the U.S. State Department. Virtually all names on the list are Chinese, indicating that the Vietnamese government still wishes to expel this ethnic minority from that country.

Under the agreement for orderly departure reached with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in June, Vietnam agrees to grant exit visas to those persons it approves for emigration who are also approved for entry to another country. Out of an initial list of 5,000 names submitted to Vietnam by the U.S., only 220 were approved for exit. By the end of September, only 134 had arrived in the U.S. Eighty-nine persons scheduled for departure from Vietnam on September 18 still have not been allowed to leave and no explanation has been offered. In late November, Vietnam allowed outbound departures for Western European countries to resume.

Matching Lists

The State Department Visa Office will not state specifically how many names on the most recent list supplied by Vietnam match...
the U.S. list of persons whose families have successfully filed petitions for their immigration to the U.S. One source indicates, however, that the number is very small: less than 1% of the list of over 21,000 names.

To follow-up, however, the State Department has requested that Vietnam have all persons on the list complete a UNHCR questionnaire which would provide information on addresses, work experience and personal background, including relatives abroad. These questionnaires could indicate which persons are eligible for immigration to countries other than the U.S. In addition, the information would indicate those persons who, although they might not be eligible for immigration to the U.S. based on familial relationship categories, might be eligible for other reasons, such as possession of a needed skill, exceptional ability in the sciences and arts, or past association with the U.S. government.

The State Department continues to maintain that a program for orderly departure from Vietnam provides the best long-term solution to the refugee problem. Refugee departures have dropped dramatically since the July UN meeting on refugees in Geneva, but continue at a rate of several thousand a month. The U.S. continues diplomatic efforts to improve Vietnamese cooperation with U.S. immigration requirements under which the UNHCR agreement is implemented here. U.S. consular officials are still not allowed to come to Vietnam to conduct interviews and complete documentation of those who are eligible to come to the U.S. No new major initiatives are being made by the State Department because Vietnam to date has shown no increased willingness to fully implement a large-scale program for orderly departure.

For details on the family reunification program, see Issue Number 14 (October 30, 1979) and also Numbers 2, 3, 5, and 6.

REFUGEES DOMINATE SELECT COMMISSION HEARING

In December Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti chaired a regional meeting of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy in Miami. The Miami meeting, one of twelve regional meetings, focused primarily on the influx of Haitian refugees into the metropolitan Miami-Dade County area and the role of Government funding in refugee programs. Ira Kurzban, an attorney representing the Haitian Refugee Center, urged that the Haitians be granted political asylum, because a "careful analysis of the claims of Haitians reveals that the majority have fled Haiti not because of poverty but rather because of political repression." Tri Huu Tran, South Carolina State Coordinator of the Indochinese Refugee Agency (S.C. Department of Social Services), recommended that "the costs of resettlement be entirely borne by the federal government." However Virginia Soberg of Lutheran Social Services expressed concern over total government support because "the human element and close contact often are missing in government sponsored resettlement programs." She added: "There are some heavily impacted areas where government programs are sometimes necessary, but I feel a strengthened VOLAG role rather than an increased federal or a new HEW role is much better for almost everyone." Both sides clearly agree on one issue, that well-planned assistance for newly-arrived refugees is essential. Tri Huu Tran emphasized, "The Indochinese refugees are resolute in their desire to become productive members of this society as rapidly as possible; it would be a grave mistake not to nurture and encourage this resolve with special forms of assistance immediately after the refugees' arrival."

The Select Commission was created by
PL 95-412 to provide a comprehensive review of U.S. immigration, laws, policies and procedures. The Commission has established a work plan that includes 12 regional hearings with all major policy recommendations to be made by December 1980, and the final report of those decisions to be published by March 1981. The remaining regional meetings will follow this schedule:

- January 21, 1980 New York
- February 4, 1980 Phoenix
- February 5, 1980 Los Angeles
- February 25, 1980 Denver
- March 24, 1980 New Orleans
- April 21, 1980 Chicago
- May 5, 1980 New York
- June 9, 1980 San Francisco

The members of the Commission include 4 Cabinet officers, eight members of Congress, and four members appointed by the President. Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, President of the University of Notre Dame, heads the Commission.

For more information contact: Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, 2020 New Executive Office Building, 726 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506.

VOLUNTEERS ASSIST IN MEDICAL RELIEF EFFORTS

The National Council for International Health has established the Cambodian Refugee Health Clearinghouse (CRHC) to assist American private voluntary organizations in their efforts to provide medical volunteers to international agencies working in Thailand. The National Council for International Health is sponsored by nine health-related professional associations and is privately funded. Thailand's Ministry of Health, in conjunction with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), has established a Subcommittee on Health to help coordinate activities of volunteer agencies in the refugee camps.

The CRHC, which can be reached at 202/298-5901, is accepting applications from American medical personnel who are able to make a three-month commitment for voluntary service in a refugee camp. In its first two weeks of operation (December 7-23, 1979), the Clearinghouse received calls from 346 volunteers including: 184 physicians; 60 registered nurses; 4 dentists; 16 medical students; 6 physician's assistants and 76 other medical personnel. A data bank for reporting the number of volunteers actually assigned for duty in the camps has not yet been devised.

Field Hospital Operations

The flow of refugees to Thailand is increasing and refugees are now arriving in the camps who have traveled from as far as the provinces along the Vietnamese border. To meet the medical needs of these refugees, the ICRC has established field hospitals in several of the camps.

The hospital in the Sakaeo camp has a 1,000 bed capacity. Its outpatient department, operated by the Thai Red Cross, is able to provide care for more than 3,000 people per day. Providing intensive feeding as well as obstetric services, medical staff in the first month of operation delivered more than 40 infants there. In addition to providing much-needed acute care services, the hospital also serves as a center for assessing the health needs of the refugee population and for monitoring the outbreaks of disease. For example, during the first week the hospital at Sakaeo was in operation in November, mortality in the camp exceeded 1 death
per 1,000 people per day. During the second week the mortality rate decreased by one-third, and in the third week it decreased by one-third again. The reason for this decrease is two-fold: first, the availability of medical services, and second the availability of food.

The hospital is also able to monitor admissions so as to detect possible outbreaks of communicable diseases. The three main causes for admission to the Sakao hospital are malaria, malnutrition and upper respiratory infections. Malaria and malnutrition are the primary causes of death, and more than 80% of the deaths in the camp now occur in the hospital.

The hospital staff has conducted some random demographic studies to try to construct a profile of the refugee population. They found that the population is predominantly young, ages 10 through 34, with few children under the age of 5. They also found in a random survey of children under 110 centimeters in height (about 44 inches) that only 10% were less than 80% of the Harvard reference median weight for height.

The ICRC has also established a field hospital at the camp at Khao I-Dang. The 2,000-bed hospital incorporates a mass screening project conducted by the epidemiology unit of the ICRC. All refugees entering the camp are screened, and those with acute symptoms are treated immediately. In addition, a register of births, deaths and causes for hospital admission is being maintained to plan for health needs of incoming refugees. Demographic data obtained at Khao I-Dang is similar to that at Sakao. Forty-four percent of the population is under 15 years of age; 15% are under five years of age.

During the first eight days the Khao I-Dang camp was operating, about 1% of the arriving refugees required hospitalization. There were no deaths outside of the hospital during that time suggesting that those seriously ill were receiving appropriate treatment.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

Voluntary agencies are continuing to mobilize support for Cambodian relief efforts. The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC), Inc., is acting on behalf of the American Jewish Community in the effort. The JDC is funded primarily through contributions received through the United Jewish Appeal.

So far the JDC has collected more than $100,000 in special contributions to fund a Jewish medical-social team to go to Southeast Asia. Donations should be made payable to Cambodia Relief, American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, 60 East 42nd St., New York, New York 10017.

INS PLANS VOLAG TRAINING

Approximately 40% of all Indochinese refugees currently in the U.S. will become eligible for citizenship in 1980. The outreach office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service has announced a schedule of regional meetings to assist those voluntary agencies that are developing citizenship training programs for Indochinese refugees.

Instruction offered by INS personnel at the meetings will concentrate on forms, Civic and English tests, residency requirements, ineligibility factors, how naturalization hearings are administered, and derivative citizenship. INS training will be geared for volag use in training volunteers for citizenship drive efforts.

INS will notify volag parent bodies of sites and dates of the training during the week of January 14. Of twelve cities set for the program, the following have been scheduled:

(next page)
The National Association for Vietnamese-American Education (NAVAE) reports that it has received very good response about the national conference it is planning for March 28-30 at the Hyatt House in Rosslyn, Virginia. (See Issue Number 17, page 6.) The conference, entitled "The Indochinese in America: New Opportunities, Challenges and Directions," will feature:

- Two 4-hour intensive pre-conference training workshops: "Teaching ESL to Indochinese Refugees: Who, What, How and When?" and "Cultural Differences as a Source of Resettlement Difficulties."

- 20 stimulating and practical workshops dealing with Indochinese Cultures and Educational Systems, ESL (in school, for adults and in vocational training), Testing and Evaluation, Social Services, Mental Health, Counseling, Bilingual Education, Parental Involvement, Materials and Resources.

- Outstanding speakers and presenters of American and Indochinese background.

- Exhibits of ESL and mental health materials and materials in the Indochinese languages (textbooks, dictionaries, cassettes, music, literature).

- An authentic dinner of Indochinese dishes, plus entertainment.

- Ample opportunities to interface with presenters, experts, government persons, Indochinese resource persons and others.

- Possibilities of visits to Little Saigon and Indochinese programs in the Washington area.

Costs of the conference include:

Pre-Conference Workshops (Friday, March 28): Pre-registration (Before March 1) $10 per workshop, On-Site Registration (After March 1, 1980) $10 per workshop; Conference Fee - NAVAЕ member $15.00 for pre-registration and $25.00 for on-site registration; non-NAVAЕ member $25.00 for pre-registration and $35.00 for on-site registration; Special Functions - Luncheon with Speaker (Saturday, March 29) pre-registration fee - $12.00 and on-site registration fee - $15.00; Dinner with Entertainment (Saturday, March 29) pre-registration fee - $15.00 and on-site registration fee - $20.00.

NAVAЕ wishes to recognize supporters of the conference, including: The MERIT (Bilingual) Center at Temple University, The National Origin Desegregation Assistance Center of the University of Miami (FLA.), and The National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education.

Technical assistance and cooperation have also been provided by: The U.S. Office of Education, The National Association for Bilingual Education, The Mental Health Project for Indochinese Refugees, Oklahoma City, The Office of Refugee Affairs at HEW, The Governor's Information Center for Asian Assistance, Chicago, and Creative Socio-Medics Corp, Vienna, VA.

Due to limited hotel space and the unusually great demand, pre-registration
and early hotel room reservations are strongly recommended to guarantee attendance. For further information and/or pre-registration packages, please call or write to:

Dr. Vuong Gia Thuy, Associate Professor
Ritter Annex 995
Temple University
Philadelphia, PA 19122
Tel: 215/787-6258 or 6259Δ

Resource Exchange

PROCEEDINGS

The proceedings of the First Annual Conference on Indochinese Refugees, held at the George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia on October 24-25, are now available from the Citizens Applied Research Institute of the University. The Institute, which co-sponsored the conference with the American Society of International Law, has published the papers presented at the October 1979 meeting. The 195-page publication is available for $5.00 from:

Citizen's Applied Research Institute
George Mason University
Fairfax, Virginia 22030

Papers presented at the conference include:

"Vietnamese in Denver: Cultural Conflicts in Health Care"

"The Impact of the CETA Program on Indochinese Refugees"

"Hmong Refugees of San Diego: Initial Strategies of Adjustment"

The Indochinese Diaspora: Some Preliminary Geographic Observations" and "Indochinese Students in Higher Education: A Case Study Report" (Seventeen papers are reprinted in the proceedings.)Δ

INDOCHINA ISSUES

The December 1979 issue of Indochina Issues takes a thought-provoking look at the situation in Cambodia. Authors Murray Hiebert and Linda Gibson Hiebert have presented a concise summary of the political events aggravating the famine situation along with a short summary of Cambodia's history. To subscribe to Indochina Issues write:

Indochina Project of the Center for International Policy
120 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Subscription price: $7.50 per year Δ

INTERPRETER RELEASES

Interpreter Releases is published 50 times a year. The newsletter-type publication reports on legislative, administrative and judicial developments affecting aliens. Published by the American Council for Nationalities Service, regular subscriptions are $152 per year; subscriptions for non-profit organizations, government agencies and libraries are $85 per year. For more information contact:

American Council for Nationalities Service
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York 10018 Δ
**NOTE:** Figures reflect the number of Indochinese refugees entering the U.S. between January 1979 and December 1979. 22,000 were admitted.

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**Source:** U.S. Department of State

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Page Ten

**Stat. & Rept.**

1979 Indochinese Refugee Arrivals in Countries

As of December 31, 1979

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**Current Indochinese Refugee Population**
LABOR DEPARTMENT TO ASSIST INDOCHINESE YOUTH

By the end of fiscal year 1980, there will be 71,000 Indochinese refugee youth from the ages of 16 to 21 in the United States. If recently established Department of Labor policy is fully implemented in that time, 2,000 of those youth will be participating in the Job Corps, receiving vocational and educational training in a setting where acculturation may be an important by-product.

According to Leon Schertler, an enthusiastic Department of Labor spokesman for the Job Corps, Labor policy views refugee youth as a target group of the nation's youth population, a group that will be served in proportion to its needs. Labor will modify existing employment services to meet the needs of refugees, but Schertler stressed that DOL is not creating new services. In addition, costs for increased participation of Indochinese youth will come out of regular program resources, not requiring a special appropriation.

The Role of the Job Corps

Conceived as part of the War on Poverty in the mid 1960's, the Job Corps was designed to help break the poverty cycle for hard-core unemployed youth. Today there are income guidelines for eligibility,
but the main thrust of the program is to help young people between the ages of 16 and 22 who are "out of school and out of work." Young refugees have particularly great vocational needs because of interrupted education, little or no work experience and adjustment difficulties. These intense needs are magnified by the current unemployment rates. With a national network of centers, the Job Corps offers the opportunity for relocation from highly impacted areas to areas where the employment picture is more promising. However, according to Schertler, the Job Corps will not be consciously used to direct resettlement patterns.

Twenty-two Job Corps Centers centrally located near areas heavily populated by Indochinese have been selected to receive clusters of Indochinese youth. It is hoped that the clusters will provide peer support for the Indochinese youth as they become acclimated to American habits and trends. Also, the use of ethnic/national clusters will increase efficiency in ESL and bilingual programs. Labor has allotted initial start-up funds to the Centers to defray the costs of specific resources for Indochinese.

Applications for the Job Corps are accepted on a continual basis. Accepted enrollees are assigned to residential centers, where small groups arriving at a center together, are also housed together for an initial adjustment period. Food, housing, medical and dental services and clothing are provided to Corpsmembers in addition to six months to two years of vocational training.

**Demanding Schedule**

Life in the Job Corps is demanding and structured. At most centers the day begins at 6:30 in the morning, and vocational classes run from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Late afternoons and evenings are usually free, but enrollees cannot leave the Center without permission. Most Centers have gyms and recreational centers, and all provide recreation, outings, social events and sports activities. The regiment is justified by the cost of the program: the government spends about $8,500 per Corpsmember per year. Since the program is an expensive one, operational rules are designed so that Corpsmembers receive the maximum benefit from their training period.

All Job Corps Centers provide GED in addition to vocational classes. Some also provide remedial reading and math so that students can pass the competency tests trade unions frequently require for union admission.

Centers which will receive Indochinese clusters will be provided with ESL personnel support and curriculum materials, resources for multilingual/multicultural curricula and access to translators. Special technical assistance guides are also being prepared which will synthesize cultural information about the Indochinese as well as incorporate case-history accounts of Indochinese participation in Job Corps so far.

Job Corps Center operators are being given the opportunity to bid on incentive grants to train refugees themselves for jobs in the employment training system.

**Refugees Eligible for Federal Employment Programs**

All refugees in the U.S. are eligible for federal employment and training programs. However, Indochinese participation in these programs has been limited for several reasons. Until now there has been no national policy regarding Indochinese employment and training. Consequently, there has been no provision for technical assistance to local employment and training agencies to help them meet the needs of Indochinese refugees. Finally, the start-up costs of special programs have not been funded, partially because of a lack of documentation on the best approaches to dealing with refugee youth in the employment training setting. As the Department of Labor refines its overall policy toward
refugees and develops wider program plans, however, there will be an increase in local employment services delivery for refugees.

WHERE THE JOB CORPS ALREADY WORKS FOR REFUGEES

Located 12 miles from the nearest town in the Bitteroot National Forest, Trapper Creek is similar to many Job Corps Centers. Its mountain location offers tranquility and seclusion. Inside the Center the atmosphere buzzes with activity. About 225 young men are being trained there for careers in carpentry, painting, cement masonry, welding, cooking, building maintenance, automotive trades and inventory management. Forty of these enrollees are Hmong refugees.

The Center's director, H.C. Labrier, says that since the first refugees arrived there about two years ago, they have enjoyed good success in the program. "The refugees have an excellent attitude, they work hard, so naturally our staff enjoys working with them," says Labrier. The statistics underscore Labrier's observations -- the average length of stay for all enrollees at Trapper Creek is 8 months, for the Indochinese it is 11 months.

How have the refugees been integrated into the program? The Center contracts with a local university for ESL training. The mainstreaming approach of the Job Corps encourages the refugees to develop their language skills to be able to communicate with their peers in job training and other aspects of the residential program.

The refugees have adjusted well to the Center's food program. Trapper Creek makes no special attempts to accommodate the dietary preference of any ethnic group, but rather offers a wide variety of standard American cuisine. Also, a Corpsmember advisory committee works with the dietician in planning menus.

Labrier reports that the health needs of the refugee youth have been about the same as other Jobs Corps enrollees. The Hmong seem to have adjustment problems typical of all adolescents, and very rarely do they present discipline problems. Most of the Hmong Corpsmembers enter the three union pre-apprenticeship training programs which the Center offers. Union pay scales and job security are very appealing to refugee youth.

The Hmong who have completed vocational training and have entered the job market are generally well received. "At first there was some resistance to hiring refugee graduates. Employers were hesitant because they thought that the refugees couldn't understand English. But that's changing because after the refugees are placed in jobs, they sell themselves," says Labrier.

The Trapper Creek experience has shown that for the Indochinese youth, "Job Corps works and so do its graduates.

Recent Developments

INDOCHINESE PROGRAM UNDERGOES REORGANIZATION AT HEW

On January 23, HEW Secretary Patricia Harris announced the transfer of the Office of Refugee Affairs (ORA) from the Social Security Administration to the Office of the Secretary. Harris stated, "In moving the Office of Refugee Affairs into the Office of the Secretary, I am reaffirming my determination to assure tighter management and better coordination of the many refugee assistance activities that involve separate components of HEW."

In the announcement on the reorganization, Harris made public the appointment of Bernard "Buck" Kelly as Director of ORA. Kelly, who has won numerous awards for superior service in a 17-year career in the federal government, was described by Harris as an imaginative and forceful leader. He served as the HEW Region X director for ten years. continued
Upgrade for ORA

The transfer of the refugee program effectively upgrades its status. Within the Office of the Secretary, ORA will report directly to Under Secretary Nathan Stark, who chairs the HEW Refugee Task Force, recently created at the command of Harris to assure better intra-agency coordination. The Task Force is composed of all HEW assistant secretaries and agency heads, guaranteeing the involvement of every HEW organizational component in the development of policy.

Also as a result of the reorganization, regional ORA directors will be directly accountable to HEW's Principal Regional Officials. This step is intended to assure closer coordination of HEW refugee programs at the state and local levels. HEW is in the process of tripling the size of ORA staff in regional offices in order to enhance working relationships with voluntary and governmental agencies and to provide more technical assistance to states, contractors and grantees.

INCOME TAX PREPARATION SEMINAR FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN REFUGEES

On Saturday, February 9, the Refugee Resettlement Office of the Diocese of Pittsburgh will offer a seminar on income tax preparation for Indochinese refugees.

The seminar will give an overview of the American tax system as well as specific assistance on how to complete and file income tax forms. Representatives of the Internal Revenue Service and the State Department of Revenue will be on hand to answer questions. Translators will also be available.

The seminar will be held at the Refugee Resettlement Office, 207 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222. For more information, call (412) 391-3172 and ask for Frank Chinh, Resettlement Program Supervisor, or Mary McElroy, Coordinator, Life Skills Education/Housing.

U.S. COMMENDS THAI GENEROSITY

As a gesture of U.S. appreciation for Thailand's provision of temporary asylum to Cambodian refugees, before their December recess both the House and the Senate passed resolutions commending the people and government of Thailand for their humanitarian efforts (H. Res. 509 and S. Res. 316). The assimilation of the refugees has placed a heavy economic burden on Thailand, yet the government has acted with compassion towards the thousands of Cambodian refugees. In addition, the Thai government has pursued every diplomatic means to "invoke the support of the United Nations and the world community to achieve a solution to the crisis in Kampuchea and to bring peace to the region."

INS CITIZENSHIP OUTREACH PROGRAM: UPDATE

The INS Outreach Office will be holding seventeen regional workshops on naturalization and citizenship from February to May, 1980. The workshops will concentrate on how permanent residents become eligible for naturalization, and particular emphasis will be placed on Indochinese permanent residents seeking naturalization. The program presentation, however, will be sufficiently comprehensive to cover concerns of all permanent residents seeking citizenship.

Following is a list of dates and sites scheduled so far. Those wishing further information on workshop attendance should call the contact person listed for each sponsoring agency. Training conferences for April and May will be...
finalized soon, and information will be forthcoming on those workshops. Those sites will include:

- Kansas City, Missouri
- Chicago, Illinois
- Boston, Massachusetts
- Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minnesota
- Denver, Colorado
- New Orleans, Louisiana
- Omaha, Nebraska (tentative)

**DATE:** February 7, 1980  
**SITE:** Phoenix, Arizona  
**PARTICIPANTS:** Volags, resettlement agencies, community organizations, etc., from the state of Arizona  
**SPONSORING ORGANIZATION:** Catholic Social Services, 1825 W. Northern, Phoenix, AZ 85021; Phone: 602/997-6105; Contact: Ms. Helen Shea

**DATE:** February 12, 1980  
**SITE:** Dallas, Texas  
**PARTICIPANTS:** Volags, etc. from the states of Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma  
**SPONSORING ORGANIZATION:** Catholic Community Services, 3845 Oak Lawn Avenue, Dallas, TX 75219; Phone: 214/528-4870; 528-4873; Contact: Mr. Ed Purcell

**DATE:** February 20, 1980  
**SITE:** San Diego, California  
**PARTICIPANTS:** Volags, etc. from San Diego area  
**SPONSORING ORGANIZATION:** Impact Immigration Council, 1789 National Avenue, San Diego, CA 92113; Phone: 714/239-3881; Contact: Mr. Ernesto Azhocar and Access, 6970 Linda Vista Road, San Diego, CA 92111; Phone: 714/560-0871; Contact: Mr. Harold Rowe

**DATE:** February 26, 1980  
**SITE:** Los Angeles, California  
**PARTICIPANTS:** Volags from Los Angeles and Southern California area  
**SPONSORING ORGANIZATION:** Catholic Welfare Bureau, Immigration and Citizen

ship Services, 1400 W. 9th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90015; Phone: 213/385-7211; Contact: Ms. Elizabeth Kirshnis

**DATE:** February 28, 1980  
**SITE:** San Francisco, California  
**PARTICIPANTS:** Volags from Central and Northern California (Fresno to the Bay Area) and Nevada  
**SPONSORING ORGANIZATION:** United States Catholic Conference, Migration and Refugee Service, 582 Market Street, San Francisco, CA 94104; Phone: 415/362-8677; Contact: Mr. James Hoffman and staff

**DATE:** March 4, 1980  
**SITE:** Atlanta, Georgia  
**PARTICIPANTS:** Volags from Georgia, Florida, Alabama, North Carolina and South Carolina  
**SPONSORING ORGANIZATION:** Home Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention, 1350 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, GA 30309; Phone: 404/873-4041; Contact: Mr. Oscar Romo or Mr. James Lewis and United States Catholic Conference, Migration and Refugee Service, 24 Hollywood Blvd. #7, Fort Walton Beach, FL 32548; Phone: 904/243-3525; Contact: Ms. Jan Pittman

**DATE:** March 6, 1980  
**SITE:** Seattle, Washington  
**PARTICIPANTS:** Volags, etc. from Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana  
**SPONSORING ORGANIZATION:** Washington Association of Churches, Church World Service, 810-18th Avenue, Room 206, Seattle, WA 98122; Phone: 206/325-3277 and Active Mexicanos, 501 Dexter Avenue North, Seattle, WA 98109; Phone: 206/447-4891

**DATE:** March 11, 1980  
**SITE:** Washington, D.C.  
**PARTICIPANTS:** Volags, etc. from Washington, D.C., Maryland and Virginia  
**SPONSORING ORGANIZATION:** United States Catholic Conference, Migration and Refugee Service, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20005;
The 107th Annual Forum of the National Conference on Social Welfare will be held May 18-21 in Cleveland, Ohio, with the theme, "Caring Communities." More than 75 sessions will be held to expand current knowledge and thinking in a broad spectrum of categories, including the resettlement of Indochinese refugees in the U.S.

Preliminary programs and registration details are available from: National Conference on Social Welfare, 1730 M Street, N.W., Suite 911, Washington, D.C. 20036. Following is a list of general sessions and workshops on refugees.

Concurrent General Sessions

International and Domestic Policies Regarding Indochinese Refugees
Victor H. Palmieri, U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, and Ambassador-at-Large for Refugee Affairs, Richard F. Celeste, Director, Peace Corps, Norman V. Lourie, Chairman, National Coalition for Refugee Resettlement, Washington, D.C. (Monday, May 19, 10:30-12:00 Noon)

Mutual Assistance Associations' Role in Refugee Resettlement
Nguyen Dinh Thu, Vietnamese American Association, Oklahoma City; Lao Family Community, Santa Ana, California; Cambodia's Mutual Assistance Association Representative; William Eckhoff, Associate Director, Office of Refugee Affairs, DHEW (Tuesday, May 20, 10:30-12:00 Noon)

North American Policies and Programs Involving Indochinese Refugees
A presentation on the programs of Canada and the United States involving Indochinese Refugees. (Wednesday, May 21, 10:30-12:00 Noon), sponsors: U.S. Committee and North American Region, International Council on Social Welfare

Workshops

"Train Them or Support Them: A Discussion of ESL/Employment Services for Refugees"
Joyce Schuman, Director, Indochinese Education Program, Arlington, Cynthia Woodcock, Coordinator, Indochinese Program, Prince Georges Community College, Largo, Ruth Petkoff, Curriculum Supervisor, Northern Virginia CETA Skills Center, Arlington (May 19, 3:00-4:15)

"Mental Health Services for Refugees"
Barry Miller, Director, Bureau of Research and Training, Office of Mental Health, Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute, Philadelphia; Cynthia Coleman, Project Director, Indochinese Mental Health Project, Bureau of Research (May 19, 4:30-5:45)

"Health Services for Refugees"
Joseph Giordano, Director, Quarantine Division, Center for Disease Control,
Atlanta; Al Grant, Director of Primary Health, Illinois Department of Public Health, Springfield Public Health Service representative, HEW Region IX, San Francisco; Edwin Silverman, Director, Illinois Governor's Center for Asian Assistance, Chicago (May 20, 3:00-4:15)

"Indochinese Housing Problems of the Past and Proposed Solutions for the Future"
Wade R. Ragas, Associate Professor of Finance, University of New Orleans, New Orleans; Anne Heald, Indochinese Refugee Action Center, Washington, D.C.; Sharon R. Rodi, Program Director, Indochinese Social Services, New Orleans. (May 20, 4:30-5:45)

Author's Forum

In addition to workshops and general sessions on refugees, papers will be presented on new strategies in social work with refugees.

Resource Exchange

SOUTHEAST ASIAN CO-OP

The notion of a cooperative - a business that is collectively owned and operated for a mutual benefit - is an old one. In Providence, Rhode Island that old notion is being employed in a new way. With the assistance of the Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, Hmong women have formed the South East Asian Co-Op Inc. Although the co-op is still in the formative stage, its goal is to enable Hmong women to sell their applique and embroidery work at competitive prices.

The idea for the co-op emerged after last fall's South East Asian Festival held at the Haffenreffer Museum. Although the co-op is not fully operational, the Board of Directors is hard at work. The Board, comprised of an attorney, a businessman, an apparel designer, two ESL teachers and six Hmong, is chaired by Joyce Smith, a conservator at the Museum. The Board hopes to obtain donated office space for the co-op by the end of January. Also soon they hope to receive word on their application for Federal tax-free status.

The co-op has already built-up a sizable inventory, so once office space is available and tax status is established, they will be ready to open a store-front business. So far, ad-hoc sales through the Museum and churches have totalled more than $7,000.

The co-op is interested in hearing from other cooperatives about sources of funding, marketing strategies and other topics. Correspondence should be addressed to: Joyce Smith, 120 Congdon St., Providence, Rhode Island 02906.

RESEARCH REQUESTED

The ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education is encouraging minority researchers to include their work in the ERIC system. ERIC is looking for reports of applied, investigative or action research within the behavioral and social sciences as well as education. Established researchers and graduate students are encouraged to send their work to: Dr. Jerome W. Wright, Assistant Director, ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, Box 40, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027.

UNHCR NEWS

Six times a year, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Public Information Section publishes a tabloid on UNHCR activities around the world. News from the UNHCR, in French and English, can be subscribed to at no charge by writing: UNHCR, Public Information Section, Palais des Nations, CH-1211, Geneva 10, Switzerland. Readers can also order (at the same address) the UNHCR 1980 color poster-calendar, "Helping Refugees Every Day of the Year."

There are some 14 million refugees throughout the world, and the Office of the UNHCR is charged with promoting permanent solutions to the problems of those refugees.
### Current Camp Population

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**Preliminary figures**

* Does not include 100,000 Khmer in holding centers or 600 - 800,000 Khmer in concentrations along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

**Note:** During December an additional 8,414 refugees left S.E. Asia for permanent resettlement in 3rd countries. The total departure rate for the month was thus approximately 22,400 or almost 10 times the arrival rate.
IN THIS ISSUE:

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February 12, 1980

ESL: CONSENSUS AND CONTROVERSY

Language - the lifeblood of culture. Through the use of conventionalized signs and sounds, members of a community debate controversies, express needs and celebrate triumphs. Inability to communicate precludes membership in the community.

For a non-English speaking refugee, even the most rudimentary functions of modern life are impossible.

Clearly, resettlement experts and laymen alike agree that refugees need training in English as a Second Language (ESL). However, that's where consensus ends. Differing viewpoints over ESL materials, methods and curriculum have resulted in a wide variety of program approaches.

In this issue, we will highlight four ESL projects, each unique, each presenting a different slant on "the state of the art."

What is ESL?

ESL is an audio-lingual or oral communication approach to language learning. It is very different from the grammar-translation approach usually employed in teaching foreign languages in American schools. ESL does not teach grammar; it does teach basic oral language skills.

To be effective, ESL should be tailored to meet students' particular needs, although virtually all students need a basic vocabulary of "survival terms," including words for shopping, banking and using public services. A good ESL program
will present these basics in a setting and context that is relevant to students' needs.

According to experts at the Center for Applied Linguistics, there are four aspects to learning a language by the audio-lingual approach. Students must learn to understand spoken English and to pronounce it so as to be understood. They must also learn how to combine words into sentences which also requires learning a vocabulary suitable to their lifestyle. Finally, students must learn the correct style of language for each situation. These four elements, pronunciation, sentence structures, vocabulary and style of usage, are the core of any language program.

"Effective Counseling is Effective Teaching"

Michael Cain is the Coordinator of the Indochinese Education Project at the Jackson Community College in Michigan. The foundation of Cain's project is "a good teacher-student relationship and mutual understanding." Cain argues that because many ESL teachers are ignorant of the cultural characteristics of Indochinese people, it is impossible for them to achieve successful classroom situations.

Cain feels that there are three "cultural facts" which ESL teachers should keep in mind when teaching Indochinese pupils. First, people arriving in the U.S. from Indochina are political refugees, who have endured great suffering and fear. Second, these refugees place a very high value on their families. Third, although the refugees come from a relatively small geographic area, they represent vastly different cultural and linguistic backgrounds.

Certainly all ESL teachers know that their students are refugees, but Cain thinks that very few of those teachers know what it means to be a refugee. How could this lack of understanding manifest itself in the classroom? "The refugees, thankful for the chance of resettling in this country, have very low expectations for themselves in the future," says Cain. "The refugees know that they are on the bottom rung here and because of their terrible experiences they are thankful for that chance. ESL professionals are in a position to help if they keep in mind what it means to be a refugee."

Cain stresses a second refugee characteristic: the great value placed on family relationships. Many refugees feel responsibility and guilt for their family members who have been unable to escape. These feelings greatly color the refugees' attitudes toward learning and adjusting to a new life.

Cain's third point is that the ESL program must recognize and deal with the cultural and linguistic characteristics of each of the Indochinese ethnic groups. "Each of these peoples possess a rich cultural and linguistic tradition. From our point of view, perhaps their cultures are similar. In their view, however, they are very distinct."

Cain maintains that all of these considerations have "implications for the way we do ESL," and he structures his program accordingly. "What I specifically have in mind is teaching ESL to families, classes and lineages, or any group decided by the refugee themselves. The teachers would be hired and paid to teach and counsel at the same time; effective counseling is effective teaching."

In short, for Cain, sensitivity and understanding are the catalysts for ESL.

ESL and Phonics

ESL is generally taught on an audio-lingual approach. There is a movement in the ESL field to incorporate literacy with the oral communication method. Many ESL teachers think that if ESL programs included phonics, the learning progress of adults could be accelerated. Dr. E. M. Swengel directs the ESL Literacy Project at San Diego Community College. The Project is funded by the U.S. Office of Education's Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE).
Swengel maintains that the simultaneous presentation of spoken language with the written word not only improves pronunciation, but also hastens the learning process. This is especially important for Indochinese refugees because the sound systems of most Asian languages and English have very little in common, making mastery of pronunciation difficult. "Using the phonetic pronunciation reinforces the audio presentation," says Swengel. "This program aims to supplement and reinforce, not replace, audio-lingual methods."

The ESL Literacy Project teaches adult ESL students how to pronounce words from phonetic transcription in addition to a "survival" vocabulary of 2,000 words. Words relating to food, shopping, employment, health and transportation are taught in functionally-related groups. Students are permitted to use specially-prepared bilingual dictionaries while learning this basic vocabulary, but the Project is designed to prepare students for English-only ESL classes.

Sequential ESL and Vocational Training

As it is with all HEW-funded ESL projects, ESL is combined with job development and employability in Jefferson County, Kentucky. This program, which is administered by the Adult Education division of the Jefferson County Public Schools, contacts new refugees when they first settle in the community. "We try to reach everyone, including housewives, to help them get the language skills they need," says Tom Hale, the program director.

Each new enrollee in the program works with a counselor to review present skills, career expectations and additional skills which may be necessary to meet those expectations. Hale says that the staff works with the refugees to "define a career plan to help them set realistic goals that are in line with their potential." Hale notes that many of the students are too willing to accept non-challenging jobs that result in underemployment.

All of the Jefferson County classes are held at the school system's Adult Education Center. Once a student has demonstrated adequate proficiency in "survival language" the student is ready for vocational training.

Almost all of the vocational training is provided off-site. Many of the students are enrolled in state-supported vocational training programs. If a student wishes to train for an occupation for which there is no state program, the Jefferson County program will fully subsidize their tuition at an approved private school.

"The goal of our program is language training for employability," says Hale. Hale thinks the program has been a success because of the large and continuing interest of the staff. The staff includes two interpreters, two ESL teachers, a vocational counselor, a job development specialist and a secretary.

Concurrent ESL and Vocational Education

At the Valley Vocational Center in City of Industry, California, ESL and vocational training are conducted concurrently. The Center offers training in 26 vocational areas and offers three types of ESL: survival, pre-vocational and occupation-specific.

The Center's ESL program, which has been operating since July, 1976, has dual funding through IRAP and the California Department of Social Services. It also receives in-kind assistance from the local public school district.

Each enrollee at the Center pursues an individually-designed study program during the eight-hour school day. Director Linda Appleton admits, "It's a long day, but it fosters adaptation to the American eight-hour work day." According to the individual student's needs, that day is divided into four segments: survival language; pre-vocational language; vocational language; and vocational training. Periodically each student's program is re-evaluated and schedules are readjusted.
Survival language encompasses "living skills." Pre-vocational language covers the language of the "world of work" in general. It includes segments on job applications and understanding employee benefits. Vocational language is taught alongside vocational skills. For example, in an auto mechanics class, an ESL specialist team-teaches with the mechanics teacher, helping students master the language of the trade.

The nine full-time staff members of the Center have developed many of their own ESL curriculum materials. The Center has also served as a field-test site for Chinatown Resources of San Francisco, an ESL/vocational language curriculum group.

Appleton considers the program a success. By graduation, 71% of the Center's enrollees are placed in jobs. The Center staff includes two job development specialists and the Center officials have a good working relationship with the California State Department of Employment.

The program at the Valley Vocational Center is aimed at the whole person. Language training is given for all aspects of life, not just survival skills, and not just vocational jargon. The Center provides free transportation to all enrollees who live within the public school district and provides free child care.

ESL - What Do You Think?

These four programs were selected because they represent differing approaches to ESL. Each program is considered a success, yet no evaluative assessments can point to specific reasons for their success. Clearly staff enthusiasm and devotion have been instrumental in these four programs, but there are many other components to any successful program, and ESL is no exception. We invite our readers to share insights and experiences concerning ESL programs. We will highlight your responses in coming issues of the Report.

Recent Developments

CAMBODIAN RELIEF EFFORTS CONTINUE

Although the current rice harvest has averted mass starvation in Cambodia, as soon as that harvest is consumed, millions of Cambodians will once again face a famine. Meanwhile increasing military tensions in Southeast Asia are complicating the relief picture. A relief convoy, planned for February 5, was cancelled due to fighting along the Thai-Cambodia border. It was to include figures such as Joan Baez and Liv Ullman. The convoy, arranged by several international relief organizations, was to travel from Aranyaprathet to the border and wait there until permission was secured from the Phnom Penh government to enter Cambodia and distribute 200 metric tons of food and other supplies.

State Department reports continue to warn of Vietnamese plans to attack the refugee settlements along the Thai-Cambodian border.

The border area has already been plagued by military actions between rival Cambodian resistance groups.

The Cambodia Crisis Center

In Washington, private funding has established the Cambodia Crisis Center, now fully operational, to serve as a coordination center for the mobilization of American efforts in support of Cambodian relief activities.

The mission of the Center is to provide support to private voluntary agencies engaged in relief efforts, through coordination of resources, information and manpower. Center director, Deborah Harding, notes that the work of the Cambodia Crisis Center is divided into three spheres.

The Center acts as a clearinghouse and referral center for inquiries concerning the Cambodian relief effort. To best meet this need, the Center now operates the Cambodian Relief Hotline, originally managed by the U.S. Committee for UNICEF. The hotline number is 800/424-5051.

The Center is also serving as a central
information data bank and dissemination network. The Center hopes to provide accurate, timely information needed for decision-making. Producing regular information updates, the Center provides a key-link to understanding the Cambodian situation.

Finally, the Center is working to coordinate and support efforts to increase public sensitivity and financial support for relief to Cambodia. This will be accomplished primarily through the National Cambodian Crisis Committee. The committee is planning an intense six-month private fund-raising drive.

For more information contact: Cambodia Crisis Center, 1523 L St., N.W., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20005. (202) 347-4910.

U.S. Relief Efforts Continue

U.S. relief efforts are continuing at a stepped-up pace. On February 5, CBS television presented "Because We Care," a grand fund-raising prime-time variety special to benefit Operation California projects in Cambodia. Featured performers included Ed Asner, Jane Fonda, Alan Alda, the Muppets and many others.

In late January first lady Rosalynn Carter convened a White House meeting of the National Cambodian Crisis Committee. The committee, comprised of business and labor leaders, as well as clergy and entertainers, hopes to raise $200 million to provide food and medical aid to Cambodia and refugee camps in Thailand.

IWO CONSORIUM GUIDES ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Four state-assisted community colleges and vocational-technical institutes in Eastern Iowa have joined in a consortium to administer Indochinese assistance programs.

The consortium serves 24 of the 99 Iowa counties and about one-fourth of the geographical area of the state. It was formed in mid-1979, says Director Eileen Murphy, to provide a sharing of information among the four institutions.

Schools involved are Kirkwood Community College in Cedar Rapids; Northeast Iowa Technical Institute with campuses at Dubuque and Calmar; Eastern Iowa Community College with campuses at Muscatine, Davenport and Clinton; and Iowa Valley Community College at Marshalltown and Iowa Falls.

Representatives of Indochinese grant programs at the four schools meet frequently, sometimes utilizing a telephone-telenetwork system. They share ideas about a spectrum of topics related to Indochinese assistance, especially those relating to English as a Second Language instruction. Methods of personal and family counseling, cultural shock and volunteer training are other frequent topics.

The consortium helps to minimize the number of administrators needed for Indochinese programs. An assistant consortium director was appointed for each campus, in most cases persons given part-time responsibility for Indochinese programs.

For additional information, interested persons should contact Eileen Murphy, Kirkwood Community College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406. Her telephone is (319) 398-5632.

IMMUNIZATION PROGRAM FOR REFUGEES

U.S. physicians on assignment in Southeast Asian refugee camps have initiated an immunization program for refugees departing to the U.S.

The Center for Disease Control reports that the program is now operational in Bangkok, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and Manila. Immunizations are being administered at the time of medical-screening examinations.

A special-three part immunization record form has been developed for the refugees. One copy is mailed to the local health department at the refugee's final destina-
tion; one copy is forwarded to CDC's Quarantine Division; the refugee retains the third copy.

Physicians are administering vaccines for measles, mumps and rubella (MMR), and the first immunizations for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio are being given according to standard practice depending on the age of the refugee.

CDC officials say the program is valuable in several ways. It will protect the refugees from vaccine-preventable diseases as well as protect the U.S. population from the importation of these diseases. It will also assist state and local health departments in assessing the health needs of the refugees. The program will also expedite the admission of refugee children to U.S. schools and day care facilities which require proof of immunization for admission.

LEGAL CONFERENCE ON THE RIGHTS OF ALIENS

"In Defense of the Alien," the third in a series of legal conferences sponsored by the Center for Migration Studies, will explore legislative reform of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The conference will be held March 20-21 in New York City.

Conference speakers will analyze various aspects of immigration and refugee policy such as: the labor market impact of immigration; undocumented aliens in the United States; and the impact of the alien upon U.S. society.

In addition, selected topics regarding the enforcement of current laws by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Department of State will be examined.

These include: deficiencies in INS regulations and the inconsistent application of relevant standards by consular officials of the Department of State.

Each participant will receive a copy of this year's conference proceedings In Defense of the Alien, Vol. III.

For more information about the conference contact: Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, New York 10304 (212) 351-8800.

CONFERENCE ON INTERCULTURAL ISSUES

SIETAR is an international professional organization seeking to promote understanding of intercultural relationships and to enhance individual capabilities for effective interaction in multicultural environments. SIETAR will hold its annual conference in March.

Traditionally, SIETAR conferences have focused on identifying and clarifying issues in the fields of intercultural training and research. This year's conference will focus on the critical issues for the 1980's, including the problems of Indochinese refugees. Several of the program features will be of interest to those involved in resettlement.

Educating Sponsors of Indo-Chinese Refugees: Training for Program Leaders (1/2 day)-March 10, a.m.

This workshop will offer participants an opportunity to experience a learning program planned for and delivered to sponsors of Indo-Chinese refugees. It involves learning what it means to be a refugee; generating culture-specific information about the Indo-Chinese in contrast to U.S. or Canadian culture; cross-cultural communication skills; and an understanding of clearly defined sponsorship responsibilities. Training for program leadership includes debriefing of the learning experience, identifying and sharpening skills for facilitating adult learning, particularly around this issue, and more in-depth cross-cultural communication skills. Additional resources for continued learning will be shared.

Refugees: A Critical Issue For The 1980'S

Dr. Tran Minh Tung, Psychiatrist, George Washington University, Washington, D.C.; formerly with the Ministry of Health in
Vietnam - Wednesday, March 12th, 11:45 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Wednesday Evening, March 12th

Feature Film: *Letters to Vietnam* and conversation with filmmaker, Eugene Bula. A 1979 film made by a Romanian-Canadian filmmaker about the experiences of an Indochinese refugee and the family members who accompany him on his arrival and resettlement in Toronto, Ontario.

For more information about the conference which will be held at Mt. Pocono, Pennsylvania, March 9-14, contact: SIETAR, 66 Poulton Bldg., Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. 20057 (202) 625-3391

**TESOL CONVENTION**

TESOL, the international organization of Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages, will hold its annual convention March 4 through 9. The meeting will be held in San Francisco.

Some of the Plenary Sessions include:

**Thursday, March 6, 9:00 a.m. TESOL and Training Non-Native Speaking English Teachers**, Mayrui Sukwiwat, University of Hawaii

**Thursday, March 6, 1:30 p.m. TESOL and Articulation Between Teacher Training Institutions and Public Education**, PANEL moderated by Virginia French Allen, Temple University, panelists to be announced

**Friday, March 7, 9:00 a.m. TESOL and Language in American Life**, Charles A. Ferguson, Stanford University, and Shirley Brice Heath, University of Pennsylvania

**Saturday, March 8, 9:00 a.m. TESOL and English for Special Purposes**, Henry G. Widdowson, University of London

Saturday, March 8, 2:00 p.m. TESOL and Second Language Acquisition, Evelyn Hatch, University of California at Los Angeles

The convention will also include more than 100 sessions dealing with a variety of theoretical and practical issues. Two of special interest to those working with Indochinese are:

Dorothy Brown and Elise Andre, *Teaching English to a Refugee Family*

Lonna J. Dickerson and Wayne B. Dickerson, *Handling an Indochinese Refugee Problem: English Pronunciation*

For more information contact: TESOL, 455 Nevills Building, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. 20057 (202) 337-7264

**Resource Exchange**

**HANDBOOK DEALING WITH THE RIGHTS OF ALIENS**

The *Rights of Aliens* presents the legal rights of aliens in clear, everyday language. Written by David Carliner, a Washington D.C. attorney who specializes in immigration and nationality law, the paperback is one of a series of American Civil Liberties Union handbooks dealing with the rights of various groups of people.

The book is packed with facts for aliens as well as those who deal with aliens. Carliner does not intend the book to be comprehensive legal digest. Rather, it is his hope that through knowledge of their rights, aliens will be encouraged to exercise their rights.

The book is divided into 13 chapters, each covering a specific area of law, some of which are: the right of aliens to work; the right of aliens to own property; aliens and taxes; and the right of aliens to receive government benefits.

Each chapter begins with a brief histori-
The Center for Migration Studies of New York publishes several excellent publications of interest to those working with refugees and aliens. The *International Migration Review*, a quarterly journal, provides critical analysis of human migration movements and ethnic group interactions. Through its interdisciplinary approach and international perspective the *Review* presents a comprehensive view of international policy formation and legislative developments. Annual subscriptions to *International Migration Review* are $22.50 for institutions and $17.50 for individuals.

The Center also publishes *Migration Today*. This bi-monthly magazine offers complete national and international coverage of migration issues, as well as surveys of approaches to bilingualism and immigrant acculturation. In addition, *Migration Today* presents concise updates on the individuals, organizations and events making migration news. Annual subscription rates for *Migration Today* are $17.00 for institutions and $12.00 for individuals.

Both publications are available through the Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, New York 10304, Telephone (212) 351-8800.
Indochinese Refugee Reports

Volume I, Number 22

February 26, 1980

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TWENTIETH DECANIAL CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

The Bureau of the Census has launched an unprecedented effort to obtain a complete count of Asian Americans during the 1980 census. On April 1, the 1980 census will begin to count every resident of the United States.

For the continental United States, Hawaii and Alaska, a census questionnaire will arrive by mail on March 28. Most Americans (90% of the households) will be asked to return the completed questionnaire by mail. The remainder, mainly those living in rural areas, will be visited by census employees who will pick up their questionnaires. Maximum cooperation in mail-back will result in considerable taxpayer savings: every one percent of the population that does not mail back questionnaires as directed will cost taxpayers $2 million in follow-up costs.

The census will be important to the Asian/Pacific American communities throughout the 50 states. An incomplete count of Asian/Pacific Americans will mean that states and cities with large Asian/Pacific American populations may not be accorded the full political representation to which they are entitled.

This will be the first census since the beginning of the large-scale Indochinese resettlement in the United States.

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A special Asian and Pacific Island American Advisory Committee has assisted in streamlining census procedures for Asian communities. Also, Asian staff at the national headquarters have worked to disseminate census information to Asian community and media leaders.

A complete count of Asian Americans is essential to ensure equitable Federal funding. An incomplete count could result in the loss of Federal funds for local programs such as bilingual education, adult education, health care, CETA and many other programs which have significant refugee participation. Basically, without the census, proper planning and management at the federal, state and local levels would be impossible. For example, one single piece of information, such as the number of children in non-English speaking homes, determines distribution formulas under the following laws:

- The Public Health Service Act
- The National School Lunch Act
- The Economic Opportunity Act
- The Manpower Development and Training Act
- The Vocational Education Act
- The Higher Education Facilities Act
- The Federal Aid to Highways Act
- The National Housing Act
- The Housing and Urban Development Act
- The Appalachian Regional Development Act

Each state uses census data for determining the distribution of state funds to counties, cities and other localities.

At the local level, information obtained from the census is used for similar purposes. Census data is important for training public employees about the characteristics of the neighborhoods in which they will work. Census data is also used for the analysis of local revenue and expenditures in relation to figures from other local governments.

Ensuring Indochinese Participation

Census officials feel that the two greatest obstacles to full Indochinese participation will be the refugees' fear about the final use of census data and language difficulties.

The word census may not elicit a positive response from many Indochinese. For example, in South Vietnam a census was used to restrict movements at times when Communist infiltration into cities was suspected. The census included questions about place of residence and political affiliations, as well as photographs of each family member.

Even if refugees have not had unfavorable experiences in the past, many will be concerned about confidentiality of census data, so it is important that human services workers with refugee clients understand the scope of confidentiality of census information.

Names and addresses which are included on census forms do not go into any government computer, including those of the Census Bureau. In fact, the census law on confidentiality prohibits the release of any information collected as part of the census to federal agencies or courts for the purposes of taxes, police investig-
gations, prosecution and deportation. The Census Bureau uses answers solely for statistical purposes.

The Census Bureau is making every effort to surmount any language barriers to full census participation. Special Asian-language posters and handbills will advertise the census during the month of March.

While many refugees will be able to complete their questionnaires without assistance, some will need translation assistance. Through its district offices, the Bureau is hiring bilingual census takers, called "enumerators." They will visit the households that have not returned their questionnaires and will assist the residents in completing the form.

In many areas the Bureau is still recruiting bilingual enumerators. The positions will last 4-6 weeks. Salary is on a "piece-work" basis, with the average enumerator calculated to make $4 per hour. Applicants must take an aptitude test, and must be competent in English and at least one Indochinese language.

For more information about these positions, or any other aspect of the census, contact your local office of the U.S. Census Bureau. The telephone number is available from the information operator.

Special census information packets aimed at the Asian community are available from Denise Li, Asian Media Specialist, Census Promotion Office, Census Bureau, Washington, D.C. 20233, telephone 301/568-1200.

For more information about census activities in your community, contact Theresa Warner at the Information Exchange 202/293-7550, for the telephone number of the Bureau of the Census Community Services Program in your area.

CROSS-CULTURAL AWARENESS FORUM

Most people are afraid of the unknown. Frequently insecurity arising from fear results in hostile, destructive actions. When something unknown is somehow linked to another sensitive subject or situation, it is almost impossible for people to think or act rationally.

For many people, there is nothing more threatening than dealing with a person from another cultural heritage. Americans tend to be ethnocentric, believing that people from other cultures should be willing to become part of the "melting pot." Although we are a nation of immigrants, we tend to be intolerant of the values and customs of cultural groups outside of the American "mainstream."

The United Way of Arlington County, Virginia recently held an innovative program to promote cross-cultural understanding.

Arlington County, Virginia is a major suburb of Washington, D.C. Because Washington is an international city, many cultural groups live in the area, and many of those groups are clustered in Arlington. One hundred sixty-three thousand people reside within the 25-square-mile county area: one-quarter of those people are foreign born or of foreign descent. In short, Arlington County is a relatively crowded, heterogenous area.

Last fall the Arlington United Way suggested that the quality of life in the county could be improved if members of different cultural and ethnic groups had more open lines of communication and understanding. With that idea in mind, the United Way organized a Cross-Cultural Awareness Forum, to help members of the community focus on their "gut" feelings and problems about dealing with the county's various cultural groups.

Setting

The Forum was held on a weekday afternoon in a centrally-located church building. There was no charge for the use of the church facility. Coffee was served during a short get-acquainted period while participants registered. After opening remarks from a member of the Program committee, each of the four panelists from the selected
cultural groups presented a short summary of their group's cultural characteristics and the role of the group in the larger community. A brief question-and-answer-period followed the presentations.

The second portion of the Forum included two sessions of sub-groups on four topics: health and legal issues, assimilation, and employment/training and education. Each Forum participant had the opportunity to attend two of these groups. Several subject-experts were assigned to each particular group to add technical knowledge to discussion. A reporter was assigned to each sub-group, and after discussion, participants reassembled to hear the reports from the subgroups.

Outcome of the Forum

Perhaps the greatest outcome of Arlington's Forum was the inception of long-term working relationships between members of the community. Participants have received the names and telephone numbers of all attending the Forum -- the beginning of a Cross-Cultural Network for the county.

Organizing the Forum

After setting the goal, the United Way Program committee began to help name panelists for the Forum. Members of the committee contacted leaders of the four selected cultural groups -- Indochinese, Black, Hispanic and Korean -- for their suggestions about possible candidates for the Forum panel. Those community leaders were supportive of the effort and cooperated with the United Way in helping to organize the Forum.

Gil Becker, Director of the Arlington United Way, said that the greatest mistake made in organizing the Forum was not allowing enough organizing time, and not advertising the program as broadly as possible. "The United Way, because it is largely a volunteer organization, has a great network of talent for staging an event like this, which was very helpful. We just didn't give them quite enough time," says Becker.

While advertising for the Forum generated good attendance, participation was limited to mostly human services workers. County Board Member Ellen Bozman commented, "It's true we need to help service providers become more aware, but we also need to reach members of the business community."

The Arlington United Way contacted the Chamber of Commerce for advertising assistance. To reach a broader spectrum of business people, they might have contacted several other groups. These include the Jaycees, the Kiwanis, the Board of Realtors and the local Bar Association Chapter.

The Arlington Forum did not include any specific format for the processing of recommendations to appropriate agencies and groups, therefore it lacked the means to translate feelings into action-plans.

A cross-cultural forum is a good way for any community to ease tensions and bridge information gaps. For further information, call Gil Becker at 703/522-0606.

Recent Developments

REFUGEE BILL READY FOR VOTE IN HOUSE/SENATE

House and Senate conferees have reached an agreement on the two different versions of the Refugee Act of 1979. On February 21, conferees agreed to file a report on the bill, S.643. The legislation will now have to return to a vote in both the House and Senate before final passage. Any changes that occur by amendment in either chamber, or any refusal to agree to compromises reached in conference, will necessitate another conference on the bill, followed by another vote if conferees reach agreement a second time.

Major agreements reached in conference on the bill include the following:
-- 100% reimbursement to states for cash and medical assistance and child welfare services to refugees who have been in the United States 3 years or less. There will be an eighteen-month period, starting October 1, 1979, during which costs for all refugees are covered at 100%, regardless of date of entry.

-- This means that from October 1, 1979 to April 1, 1981, states can be reimbursed for 100% of costs for cash and medical assistance and child welfare services for all refugees, regardless of how long they have been in the country. (This does not apply to Cuban refugees.) After April 1, 1981, only those refugees who have been in the U.S. three years or less are covered at 100% federal reimbursement.

-- The award of grants to voluntary agencies for initial resettlement of refugees remains with the Department of State unless the President conducts a study and reports to Congress by March 1, 1981 that the grants should be transferred to another federal agency. The House had provided for the transfer of the volag grants from the Department of State to HEW in Fiscal Year 1982, and this transfer was strongly opposed by the voluntary agencies. Now, the President theoretically could advise that the grants be transferred to an appropriate agency other than HEW.

-- Refugees will become permanent resident aliens after they have been in the U.S. for a period of one year. The change in status will be retroactive to date-of-entry.

-- The one-house congressional veto on increased admissions prior to the beginning of a fiscal year (authorized by the House) has been eliminated.

-- Use of the Attorney General Parole Authority to admit groups of refugees is banned. Parole can only be used to admit individual refugees. In the past, when the annual Immigration quota of 17,400 refugees was reached, the Attorney General utilized parole authority under Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to admit large groups of refugees, such as the Indochinese. Now group admissions will have to come under normal flow and emergency provisions of this bill, following consultation of the President with designated members of the Judiciary Committees.

-- The Office of the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, established in 1979 by Executive Order, is now established by statute. The Coordinator is given the rank of Ambassador-at-Large, and the President may determine where to place the office. It is currently located in the Department of State.

-- Appropriations for programs under the bill are authorized for a three-year period. Thus, authorizing legislation for annual appropriations will not be needed until Fiscal Year 1983, providing program stability.

-- A House amendment that had allowed provisions of the bill to apply to aliens who had requested asylum in the U.S. prior to November 1, 1979, was agreed to by the Senate conferees. Although Haitian boat refugees are not specifically mentioned in the language of that amendment, they were clearly of concern when the amendment was drafted and adopted.

-- The phasedown of the Cuban refugee program, adopted by amendment in the Senate, was agreed to by House conferees. Under the phasedown, for Cuban refugees who entered the United States and received assistance prior to October 1, 1979, assistance will be reimbursed at a rate of 75% of non-Federal costs in the current fiscal year, 60% in fiscal year 1981, 45% in fiscal year 1982, and no reimbursement for non-Federal costs would be incurred
after that time. Without the phase-down included by amendment in the Refugee Act, assistance to Cuban refugees would have been reimbursed at 100% through April 1, 1981, and after that time for all refugees in the U.S. less than three years. The phasedown cuts costs in the Cuban refugee program.

Some important provisions of the bill did not differ in the House and Senate passed versions, and thus were not considered in conference. For instance, the federal government will provide 100% reimbursement to states for child welfare services to unaccompanied minors until the month after the child reaches 18 years of age, or whatever higher age is set by the state of the child's residence for receiving such services.

Floor Vote

A comprehensive and detailed analysis of the Refugee Act will be provided when the conference report is agreed to by both the House and Senate and the bill is finally enacted. On Friday, February 22, congressional staff were predicting that the conference report would be finalized that day and that the bill might come to a vote in the respective houses on Tuesday, February 26.

Even after the conferees had closed the conference and agreed to file a report, staff members had to finalize and clarify certain technical aspects of the bill. Confusion remained on some issues.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRAINING IN INDONESIAN CAMPS

By the end of 1980, 10,000 refugees in camps in Indonesia will have received English language training through a program conducted by the School for International Training (SIT).

The idea for the project germinated last fall when the Save the Children Federation approached SIT about the feasibility of the project. A team from SIT spent one month in Indonesia to view conditions first-hand before committing resources to the project. The most important information the team gained was that the basic needs of the refugees were being met and that the refugees themselves were very interested in gaining English language training.

With that impetus for the project, SIT received a $350,000 grant from Save the Children and proceeded with project design.

The project team, which arrived in Indonesia on December 3, consists of a project director and five "master teachers" who are ESL professionals and who have lived overseas in hardship conditions.

The aim of the project is to train teachers. The five master teachers are selecting English-speaking refugees and training them to teach ESL. In the five camps in Indonesia, more than 600 refugee teachers are being trained by the SIT staff.

Master teachers have been provided with curriculum materials for teacher training as well as resources for hands-on use by the ESL students. SIT provided one duplicating machine for each camp to maximize the use of curriculum materials.

Actual ESL classes are conducted 2 to 4 hours per day for refugees who intend to resettle in English speaking countries - Canada, Australia and the U.S. Participation in the classes is limited to those over the age of 15. This age limit was imposed because project officials felt that it was more important for adults to obtain basic language survival skills than it was for children. The basis for the decision was that adults need language skills for decision-making upon arrival at their final destination, and that children receive language training once they enroll in school. The curriculum content provides orientation to Western culture as well as basic English.
For more information contact: Ann Puyana, Associate Director, Foreign Language Programs, School for International Training, Brattleboro, Vermont 05301 (802) 257-7751

SAVE A CAMBODIAN CHILD NOW

From February 15 to March 15, 1980 a massive fund-raising campaign, will be underway in Illinois to raise money for Cambodian relief. The campaign, titled Save A Cambodian Child Now, plans to raise over one million dollars. Proceeds from the drive will be forwarded to UNICEF and the American Refugee Committee.

The two major foci for the drive will be savings and loan institutions and public and private schools. Posters and cannisters for donations have been placed in savings and loan branches throughout the state. All of the schools in Illinois have received information packets highlighting Cambodian culture and current conditions in the country.

Illinois school children have already become active in the fund-raising effort. A fifth grade class in Highland Park raised $650 by staging a read-a-thon.

The Illinois program is similar to state-wide fund-raising efforts conducted in Iowa and Colorado.

All of the administrative expenses for the effort are being paid by three prominent Chicago businessmen, so all contributions will go directly to the relief agencies. All contributions are tax deductible.

Contributions may be forwarded to: Save A Cambodian Child Now, P.O. Box 8758, Chicago, Illinois 60680

EDUCATION FUNDS FOR REFUGEE CHILDREN TO BE DISTRIBUTED

Twelve million dollars to assist in the education of Indochinese refugee children may be distributed to local educational agencies (LEAs) by spring. February 27 is the deadline date for application for the funds by state educational agencies (SEAs) under the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act. Funds for the program were appropriated by the continuing resolution in November 1979.

Under regulations for the program that apply to Fiscal Year 1980 only, the funds will be distributed in the following manner:

-- Fifty-seven prime grantees (SEAs) will receive grants for a maximum of $450 per eligible refugee child in the state. Eligible children are those 1) who meet the definition of an Indochinese refugee; and 2) who are enrolled in a public or non-public elementary or secondary school. States were recently required to conduct a count of refugee children.

-- SEAs will make subgrants to LEAs who have made application for the funds. Although grants to SEAs are calculated
at a maximum of $450 per eligible child, in actuality grants to LEAs will probably average $250 per child due to the $12 million limitation. It is expected that 1600 LEA subgrants will be awarded for some 50,000 refugee children.

-- The continuing resolution specified that the funds be used primarily for refugee children entering school for the first time in the 1979-80 school year. Consequently, children entering during the 1979-80 year are counted twice in calculating the grant amount.

-- Expenditures allowed under the grants are those actual costs that are 1) incurred in providing basic instructional services and supplemental services and 2) directly related to the presence of eligible children. This includes: personnel costs to provide the services; instructional materials and supplies, guidance and counseling services and in-service training for personnel.

Regulations for the program were published in the Federal Register on January 24, 1980. (See Federal Register, Vol. 45, No. 17, Notices.) In each state a coordinator for the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Program has been identified. A list of key state contacts has been included as an appendix to this issue.

Resource Exchange

FAMILY PLANNING INFORMATION IN ASIAN LANGUAGES

There is now a variety of family planning information which has been translated into Vietnamese, Chinese, Thai and Laotian.

Birth Control Information, Dedicated to 'The Boat People', contains temporary and permanent contraceptive methods, translated into Vietnamese and Chinese, along with an English text. Explanations are simple and do not go into detail about serious side effects or how to use the methods. It's printed in very readable type with illustrations. The 33-page booklet is available free of charge and may be copied. To order write: Planned Parenthood Manitoba, 1000 259 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3B 2A9.

Another pamphlet, How to Have Intercourse Without Becoming Pregnant, is available in Vietnamese, Thai, Chinese and Laotian. There is no English text. Each method is given a page or two of text, accompanied with illustrations. Languages are handwritten; some are more readable than others. These are 22 to 30-page booklets. Single copies are available for $1.25; 2 to 20 copies, $1.00 each; 21 to 100 copies, 85¢ each. To order write: Alliance for Perinatal Research and Services, Inc., 321 South Pitt Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314.

Birth Control: All the Methods that Work -- And the Ones that Don't, is a Chinese translation of the comprehensive methods-book that's been extensively distributed in several languages. It contains up-to-date information with illustrations. An English text is also available (Pub. No. 1218). Multiple copies are available at the following rates: 100 copies for $27.50; 1000 for $250. Please add 15% of total for shipping. Available from, Planned Parenthood of New York City, Att: Literature Clerk, 300 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010.
## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Current Camp Population</th>
<th>Refugees Arriving</th>
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<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong></td>
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<td>6,884</td>
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* Does not include the 140,000 Khmer in holding centers or the 600-800,000 Khmer in concentrations along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

**Note:** During January an additional 12,648 refugees left S.E. Asia for permanent resettlement in third countries. The total departure rate for the month was thus approximately 27,160 or about 4.5 times the arrival rate.

The total figures of refugee land and boat arrivals for January 1980 listed above compare to the following figures for January 1979: land arrivals - 7,200; boat arrivals - 10,500; Total arrivals - 17,700.
HeinOnline was unable to locate the following content for digitization

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Vol(s): 1
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This year the U.S. Department of Agriculture will spend approximately 13 billion dollars on food and nutrition services for Americans. Some of these services include Food Stamps, the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) supplemental food program, and the School Breakfast and Lunch program. Refugees are eligible to apply for these USDA programs on the same basis as other residents of the United States. In fact, USDA is now making a concerted effort for outreach to the Indochinese refugee community.

Widespread and severe food shortages in Asia have left thousands of refugees seriously undernourished. Fleeing their homelands to escape political persecution, many refugees existed on a less-than-subsistence diet. Upon reaching refugee camps, diets improved somewhat, with camp rations of rice, fish sauce and sometimes fruit and vegetables. Although this diet meets basic needs, it is far from the American notion of a nutritionally balanced diet. Undoubtedly, diet deficiencies are largely responsible for the high incidence of undernutrition, anemia and dental problems in the refugee population.

Food Stamps

The Federal Food Stamp Program (FSP) is the USDA's most extensive nutrition program. It is projected that food stamps will help to improve the diet of 20.4 million Ameri-
cans per month in 1981, at an annual cost of about $9 billion. The federal government finances the actual cost of the food stamps and shares half of the administrative costs with the states. The actual distribution of food stamps is administered by the states.

The FSP is a voucher-type program designed to ensure that Americans living below the poverty level receive a diet that meets basic nutritional needs. Approximately 20% of the population is eligible for food stamps at some time during the course of each year.

Eligibility for FSP is based on the income and resources of the members of a household. Refugees must meet the same eligibility requirements as all other applicants.

For purposes of the FSP, a household is a group of people (not necessarily related) who live in the same house or apartment, who buy and cook their food together. There can be more than one household per residence.

Resources are possessions other than the home itself, household goods or personal belongings. Cars and trucks valued at $4,500 or more are counted as resources unless they are used in work. A household can have up to $1,750 in resources and still be eligible for food stamps. Households with two or more people, one of whom is 60 or older, can have up to $3,000 in resources and still qualify.

Income is monthly household income less certain deductions. These include 20% of the household income from work, a $65 standard deduction, dependent care expenses and high shelter costs (although the last two deductions, alone or combined, cannot exceed $80). Only actual income received is counted, and some types of income are not counted at all.

Once a household is determined to be eligible for food stamps, it will be certified for at least three months. Once certified, a household receives benefits beginning in the month in which it applied. A household receives notice before the end of a certification period so that it can reapply with no interruption in benefits.

Benefits are determined by household size and the USDA's "thrifty food plan." Most food stamp recipients receive benefits equalling about 70% of their total food costs.

According to data obtained in a representative sample of Vietnamese refugees, approximately 19% were receiving food stamps in late 1978. The figure for Cambodian refugees was roughly 20%.

Certain aspects of the FSP may be of special interest to refugees. For example, a person who is not a member of the household may make application on behalf of the household, attend the application interview, and provide the necessary information to the food stamp office. A person who does this is the authorized representative of the household. The authorized representative may also pick up the food stamps and use the stamps to purchase food. For non-English speaking refugees, the aid of an authorized representative could be invaluable, because not all FSP offices have bilingual staff members.

However, all FSP offices should have translated materials which explain the food stamp program, in addition to translated application forms and notices. Actual outreach to non-English speaking groups is the responsibility of the individual states.

Supplemental Food Programs

Two supplemental food programs, Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) and the Commodity Food Program, are important components of the USDA "food package."

WIC is a program for pregnant and lactating women, infants, and children under the age of five years. It is not an entitlement program; in most areas the number of applications exceeds program funding, so priority is given to "medically needy" applicants who meet the state's low-income requirements.
Applicants for WIC receive a basic health screening. If the applicant's height and weight are disproportionate, or if basic blood chemistries show abnormalities, the applicant will probably be determined "medically needy."

The certification period for WIC is six months. During that six-month period, participants receive vouchers for the purchase of specific foods in retail markets. USDA determines those foods according to nutritive value. WIC also includes a nutrition-education component, designed to educate participants in how to select the best diet for good health.

In an effort to reach potential refugee participants, USDA will send translated materials about WIC to the states in April. But the lack of translated information about WIC to date has not stopped refugee participation in the program.

The WIC program at the Green Bay Area Free Clinic currently has 25 Vietnamese and 25 Laotian participants. Last summer the clinic employed two Indochinese students, one studying pre-med and the other accounting. These students provided interpreter services and translated written materials about the Clinic into Vietnamese. Those materials were distributed to local mutual aid groups and to Indochinese clients of the Clinic.

Richard Dresang, Project Director for the Green Bay WIC, and administrator for the Clinic, feels that the outreach to the Indochinese community has been successful. Dresang says that Indochinese participants have health problems similar to those of non-refugees. Low blood-iron level is the most common health deficiency, followed closely by overweight infants and underweight mothers. Some other conditions that merit a medically-needy classification are: past history of premature deliveries; lack of weight gain during pregnancy; short intercon-ceptual period; milk allergy; and low calcium intake.

Dresang notes that some administrative adjustments in Clinic procedures have been made to accommodate Indochinese attitudes. In the past when the Clinic had a number of non-English speaking applicants who needed intake interviews, the Clinic would bring in an interpreter for a "group processing" of a number of applicants at one time. While this had worked with other groups, it was totally unsuccessful with the Indochinese who place a high value on privacy. Dresang says that since the switch to scheduled, individual screenings, there have been no problems.

The Commodity Food Program aims at the same target group as WIC, serving pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of six. Participants in this program are certified strictly on the basis of low-income; there is no required health screening for eligibility.

Participants in the Commodity Food Program, certified for six months, receive USDA-purchased food packages. An average package would include non-fat dry milk, canned meat, canned vegetables, farina cereal, canned fruit and fruit juice, infant formula, rice cereal for infants and peanut butter.

In Nashville, Tennessee, the Commodity Food Program serves about 400 people; approximately 20 of them are Indochinese refugees. Denise Griffith, the nutritionist for the program, says that most of the refugee clients were referred by the Maternal and Infant Care Project which is located in the same building.

Griffith points out that the Commodity program is probably not as beneficial to refugee clients as WIC's voucher system. Since the commodity program distributes USDA-purchased foods, refugees receive foods that do not fit their usual dietary patterns. "There's also a transportation problem," says Griffith. "Most of the Indochinese live in an area which is quite far away from the food distribution point."

(cont'd next page)
**School Lunch and Breakfast**

There are several federally assisted programs that subsidize meals for children in schools, child care programs, summer camps and other institutions. Next year more than 25 million children will benefit from these subsidies.

Refugee children are eligible to participate in these programs on the same basis as other children.

Under the National School Lunch Act, enacted in 1946, the Federal government provides subsidies to schools to reduce the cost of providing nutritious meals to all children, with larger reimbursements for meals served at reduced prices or free-of-charge to children from low-income families. The Act also authorizes the provision of federally donated commodities as an additional support to reduce the cost of these meals. About 56,000 schools participate in the school breakfast program.

The Child Nutrition Act of 1966 authorized Federal reimbursements to schools serving breakfast to children, with special subsidies for meals provided to needy children.

Both school breakfast and school lunch are administered by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of USDA. Normally the programs are administered in cooperation with the State Department of Education, but participation at the local level is voluntary. To receive federal reimbursement each school must meet USDA nutritional requirements, provide free and reduced-cost meals, comply with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, use designated commodities and those donated by USDA, and keep complete, accurate records. Program participation is open to any non-profit public or private school. Roughly 20,000 schools participate. Income guidelines for free or reduced-price meals are set by USDA but local schools determine eligibility.

School districts do not usually maintain statistics on racial or ethnic participation in the school breakfast or lunch programs. However, in highly-impacted areas, school administrators generally report that refugee participation is high.

The health of many Indochinese refugees can be enhanced by participation in these USDA nutrition programs. For more information contact your local public assistance office.

**Recent Developments**

**NEW THAI LEADER EMERGES**

General Kriangsak Chomanan, prime minister of Thailand since 1977, resigned under pressure from parliament on February 29. The Thai parliament quickly named another general, Prem Tinsulanond, to replace Kriangsak.

Thailand is considered the closest ally of the United States on the Southeast Asian mainland. The U.S. Congress recently unanimously commended Thailand for its generosity toward refugees within and along its borders. The change of leadership raises questions about the possible impact on the refugee situation on the mainland. There are currently some 140,000 refugees in United Nations camps in Thailand, 140,000 Khmer refugees in holding centers within the border and 600-800,000 Khmer refugees along the Thai/Cambodian border. Opposition parties in parliament censured Chomanan on five major economic points: refugee policy was listed as one major objection to his government.

**State Department Adopts Wait-and-See Attitude**

Publicly, State Department officials in the Bureau for East Asian and Pacific Affairs assert that the State Department anticipates no change in the record of Thai generosity toward Indochinese refugees. According to Jack Cannon, public affairs advisor, "Neither publicly nor privately..."
have we received any signals of change in this regard."

However, in a special report to the Washington Post on March 1, journalist John Burgess indicated that diplomats abroad expect the new government to review refugee policy.

The presence of many Cambodian refugees within the country and along the border poses a serious security threat to Thailand, which fears being drawn into the Vietnamese/Khmer conflict currently being carried out along the Thai/Cambodian border. Under heavy pressure last June, Chomanon ordered the forcible repatriation of some 40,000 Cambodians, many of whom are known to have died in arduous treks through the jungles back into their homeland.

CONTINUED FINANCIAL SUPPORT NEEDED

The Cambodia Crisis Center is again alerting Americans that continued relief efforts demand increased financial support. By mid-summer there will be major food shortages throughout the country, and relief officials must act quickly to avert widespread famine.

The monsoon season in Cambodia begins in early June. Existing logistical difficulties will be compounded by flooding and heavy rains, so food for summer consumption should be distributed to final destinations by late May. Financing these shipments will cost between $60-80 million. (For contribution addresses, see the November 27, 1979 issue of the Reports.)

For more information about the Cambodian relief situation contact the Cambodia Crisis Center, 1523 L St., N.W., 6th Floor, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 347-4910.

HOUSE AND SENATE CALL FOR U.N. PRESENCE IN INDOCHINESE REFUGEE CAMPS

On February 26 the House passed House Concurrent Resolution 274, expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should request a United Nations presence in refugee camps along the Thai/Cambodian border. The House resolution is identical to Senate Concurrent Resolution 72, which passed February 19.

In floor remarks, Congressman Clement Zablocki (D.-Wis.) said that an international presence is necessary "to promote security and stability in the encampments and to improve the distribution of the food and medical assistance being delivered there."

Representative Lester Wolff (D.-N.Y.) stressed that humanitarian concerns "far outweigh any political tensions in the area. We feel that a United Nations presence could help defuse a situation which is very dangerous to large numbers of people..."

The resolution has four goals: to promote stability and security in the border camps; to ensure actual and equitable distribution of food and water to the refugees; and to encourage all factions in Indochina to respect the Thai/Cambodia border area as a refugee sanctuary.

ICRC CAMBODIAN RELIEF CONTINUES

Over the past few weeks there have been conflicting reports about the continuation of Cambodian relief efforts by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). According to a spokesperson in ICRC's New York Office, ICRC plans to continue relief measures through the end of 1980.

To help ensure that continued relief, ICRC and UNICEF will hold a joint meeting in New York on March 26. The meeting will be primarily informational, to discuss physical and political obstacles to the relief effort and to plan for the future.

Resource Exchange

SELECT COMMISSION SOLICITS RESEARCH MATERIALS

The Select Commission on Immigration and
Refugee Policy is now soliciting research materials covering legal, social science, economic and institutional issues as they apply to immigrants and refugees. Materials will be synthesized as the staff of the Select Commission formulates research summaries that may lead to policy changes.

The Commission is interested in receiving research in eight areas. Staff members to contact for each area are: Mark Rosenzweig (economics); Guillermina Jasso (social science); Leon Bouvier (demography); Julio Arias (foreign policy); Ron Scheinman (refugees); Eb Dane (nonimmigrants); Lisa Roney (administrative process); and Mary Jo Grotenrath and Charles Smith (legal).

Scheinman is particularly interested in receiving attitudinal research, both public attitudes toward refugees and refugees' attitudes about their place in American society. He is hoping to receive information on a broad spectrum of issues, including community relations, housing and occupational choice. Commission staff members are also requesting researchers to send studies on the success and effects of various resettlement techniques (both in the U.S. and abroad), the role of VOLAGS in the U.S., and the impact of refugee participation on existing programs.

The Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy was established by Congress to study and evaluate existing laws, policies and procedures governing the admission of immigrants and refugees to the United States. The Commission is now compiling administrative and legislative recommendations to be made to the President and the Congress.

To submit research materials or to obtain more information contact: The Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, New Executive Office Building, Room 2020, 726 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506, (202) 395-5615

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

The Office of International Health (OIH) at HEW coordinates all health programs for Indochinese refugees.

OIH has a three-fold mission. It operates an information center/data bank for public sector health personnel who wish to volunteer for duty in refugee camps in Asia. OIH also serves as a focal point for refugee-health activities of other federal agencies, including the Public Health Service, the Center for Disease Control and the Food & Drug Administration.

Serving as an information referral service, the Office fields questions concerning health screening for refugees. Local health departments may contact OIH for information on all aspects of refugee health.

Dr. Robert Fisher is the Public Health Service Coordinator for Domestic Refugee Resettlement, primarily working with domestic issues. Dr. Jim King, the Expert Adviser to the director of the Office of International Health, works mainly on international programs.

OIH is located at 5600 Fishers Lane, Parklawn Bldg., Room 1882, Rockville, Md. 20857, and can be reached by telephone at (301) 443-4000

SERVING THE INDOCHINESE REFUGEE CHILD

The special needs of Indochinese children will be the subject of the first conference sponsored by the National Organizations Advisory Council for Children (NOAC). The conference will be held May 7th and 8th in Los Angeles.

NOAC has been formed to help continue the work of the International Year of the Child. Although the official celebration of the IYC has ended, NOAC members hope to expand programs and efforts to
meet the needs of children.

As a first step in meeting those needs "Serving the Indochinese Child," will feature major addresses by Beau Carter, Regional Director, HEW Region IX, and Mario Obledo, California Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. The conference will also include media presentations and workshops for practitioners.

"Serving the Indochinese Refugee Child" will be held May 7 and 8 at the Wilshire Boulevard Temple, Los Angeles, California. There is no fee for program attendance.

For more information contact: Carol Porter, L.A. Forum/Refugees, 717 N. Figueroa, Los Angeles, California 90012, (213) 625-4800.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR SERVICE-LEARNING

The National Center for Service-Learning (NCSL) works as an advocate and clearinghouse for the development and expansion of student volunteer and service-learning programs.

Both communities and students benefit from service-learning. Hundreds of thousands of high school and college students are currently serving as volunteers in a variety of programs.

With today's push for tight budgets, many human service programs are feeling the pinch, particularly in staffing needs. Through the use of student volunteers many programs have substantially increased services without increasing costs.

NCSL provides various services in support of service-learning, including:

-- Offering training seminars for educators working with service-learning programs;

-- Providing on-site consultation services to high school and college programs;

-- Offering training seminars for educators working with service-learning programs.

NCSL also publishes a variety of free technical assistance materials.

It's Your Move, is a basic guide written to assist community groups and agencies that are working with student volunteer programs.

Training Student Volunteers, is a manual developed to help student volunteer coordinators plan and conduct training activities for students involved in community service programs.

To request materials or services, or to ask for more details about NCSL call 800/424-8580 (in Alaska and Hawaii 800/424-9704, and in the Washington, DC area, call 254-8370). NCSL is a part of ACTION, the federal agency that includes VISTA and the Peace Corps.

AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES FOR REFUGEES

The Alaska legislature is considering legislation to authorize a feasibility study on the resettlement of Indochinese refugees in self-sustaining agricultural communities in that state. Representative Mike Miller, the sponsor of the bill, is seeking information on self-sufficient agricultural communities and Southeast Asian agricultural methods.

To submit research or information write: Max DuBois, Administrative Assistant, Office of Rep. Mike Miller, Pouch V, Juneau, Alaska 99811.

THE REFUGEE ACT OF 1980

## INDOCHINESE REFUGEE FLOWS

### 1980

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<th>Year-to-Date-U.S. Departures</th>
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* = Does not include the 141,500 Khmer in holding centers in Thailand

** = Allowance made for departures to Bataan Refugee Processing Center

*** = Does not include the 8,952 refugees in the Refugee Processing Center

+ = Includes refugees who arrived in December and January but who registered with UNHCR only in February.

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Department of State
Office of Refugee Programs
The rights and privileges of citizenship are precious rewards for a refugee. While America is a safe haven compared to the precarious Southeast Asian refugee camps, complete access to America's social and political resources is denied until citizenship is conferred.

This year the 130,000 Indochinese refugees who came to the U.S. in 1975 will be eligible for citizenship. It is estimated that 60,000 of them will file petitions for citizenship. But no one knows how many of those petitioners will succeed in becoming naturalized or how long the process will take.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is predicting that more petitions for naturalization will be filed in 1980 than at any time in the last 35 years. However, INS plans no staff increases to handle the large number of applications and is warning that processing will take from four months to one and a half years.

Clearly the road to citizenship will not be an easy one for many refugees. Service providers with refugee clients can and should play an important role in helping refugees with the various legal and documentary procedures required for naturalization.
Who is Eligible

All applicants for citizenship must meet certain specific eligibility requirements. Refugees who do not meet these requirements should not begin the naturalization process.

All applicants for naturalization must be at least 18 years of age.

Only aliens who are lawfully admitted, permanent residents can be naturalized. This will not be a problem for refugees. However, all applicants must have a "green card", so any refugee who has lost or misplaced his or her green card must get a new one before applying for naturalization.

One of the prerequisites to naturalization is fulfillment of a residence and physical presence requirement. Under P.L. 95-145, for Indochinese refugees, the five-year period begins on the date noted as "admission date" on the green card. The last six-month period of residence must have been in the particular state where the naturalization petition is being filed.

The physical presence requirement states that during the five-year period, the applicant may not have been out of the U.S. for a continuous period of a year or more, and the applicant may not have been outside of the U.S. for a total of more than 30 months.

All applicants for naturalization must be able to show that for the required five-year residence period they have been of "good moral character."

Since a concise definition of "good moral character" is almost impossible to formulate, INS has established several categories which automatically denote lack of good moral character. A person who falls within any of these categories during the five years prior to naturalization is automatically barred from naturalization. These categories include:

- Habitual drunkards;
- Polygamists or persons connected with prostitution or narcotics;
- Convicted gamblers, persons getting their principal income from gambling;
- Persons who lie under oath to gain a benefit under immigration or naturalization laws;
- Persons convicted and jailed for as much as 180 days;
- Persons who have ever been convicted of murder.

Each individual hearing examiner may take other types of behavior into consideration when determining "good moral character."

There are two other factors which automatically disqualify candidates for citizenship. Communist party membership automatically bars an applicant from naturalization, whether that membership occurred within or outside of the United States. INS regulations further specify that an applicant must be clear of any Communist party affiliation for 10 years before applying for naturalization. However, if party membership was required to obtain necessities of life, or was involuntary, the INS will make an exception. Persons involuntarily affiliated with Communist groups may become citizens if they are no longer party members.

Any person who has ever broken U.S. immigration laws or for any other reason has been ordered to leave the United States cannot be naturalized. There are also literacy requirements. All applicants who are physically able must be able to read, write, speak and understand simple English. In addition, applicants must be able to sign their names in the English language.

A test on the history and government of the United States is required of all appli-
cants. The test is administered by the hearing examiner in an oral format, using simply worded questions. However, the subject matter is comprehensive and detailed, so applicants should study to prepare themselves for the examination.

The Administrative Process

In most areas of the country, refugees have already begun to ask resettlement personnel to assist them in the administrative details of applying for citizenship.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has been offering special training workshops for volunteers who plan to assist their clients with the naturalization process. So far the workshops have drawn good audiences. (For more information about upcoming workshops see page 6).

"The greatest service voluntary agencies can provide to refugees is in helping them prepare their petitions for naturalization," says E. B. Duarte, Coordinator for Outreach for the INS. Duarte points out that applications which are clean, properly documented and fully completed will move much more quickly through the process. For example, inadvertent failure to answer even one question could result in processing delays of 6-12 months. To avoid possible confusion, "none" and "not applicable" should be used rather than leaving an item blank.

In assisting refugee clients with their petitions, counselors should stress the necessity of complete and thorough accuracy. "Withholding information from the hearing examiner can lead to the applicant being permanently barred from citizenship," says Duarte. INS runs extensive background checks on all applicants for naturalization, so refugees should be urged to report any and all pertinent information even though they think it may hurt their case. Information that is withheld by the applicant which subsequently appears in a background check is far more damaging than some seemingly damaging information which is fully disclosed right from the start.

Citizenship applicants must present two witnesses who can attest to their good character. According to INS naturalization requirements, the two United States citizen witnesses "must be persons who know the applicant well, and who have personally seen him very often in the locations in which the applicant resided." The witnesses must know the applicant well enough to be able to answer questions about the applicant's character, residences in, and absences from, the United States and various other questions relating to the applicant's qualifications for naturalization.

Because of the trend to secondary migration, many refugees will not have two witnesses who have known and seen them for the full five years. The applicant must have at least two witnesses who have "known and seen the applicant during the last six months in the state in which the applicant currently resides." These witnesses will appear before the hearing examiner with the applicant.

If the two witnesses have not known the applicant for the full five year period, additional witnesses will be needed. Normally these witnesses will testify by deposition. The hearing examiner will give the applicant a series of forms to be completed by the additional witnesses. The witnesses themselves should complete the forms, but the applicant should be sure the forms are completed accurately and truthfully, and that they are properly witnessed and notarized.

Helping Refugees Assess Their Qualifications

James Haggerty, an immigration specialist with the New York office of Catholic Migration and Refugee Services, stresses that counselors with refugee clients should be as helpful as possible, but should not encourage refugees who are marginally prepared to meet the requirements
to proceed with the process. "A rejection by a hearing examiner can be a devastating experience," says Haggerty. "Service providers should help their clients prepare to meet the requirements and compensate for any deficiencies before the case goes to INS."

In helping a refugee complete the N-400, the application to file petition for naturalization, a counselor can make a reasonable judgment about whether or not the refugee meets the INS literacy requirement.

The form N-400 is used as the basis for the INS hearing. Hearing examiners question applicants about the information contained on the form. However, they rarely use the exact wording on the form, so applicants should not waste their time trying to memorize questions and answers. "The key is that the refugee should understand the questions and their answers," says Haggerty, since this portion of the hearing is weighed to determine the applicant's ability to understand and speak English.

Haggerty suggests that refugees practice the questions with another person. The second person would question the applicant about the content of the N-400, using phraseology different from that of the form. For example, the N-400 consists of completion items like, "I now live at..." or "My occupation is..." These questions should be practiced in formats such as, "Where do you live? Where is your principal residence?", or "What is your line of work? What do you do for a living?"

Caseworkers should be cognizant of any information on the N-400 which requires further explanation or documentation. For example, while certain documents may not be required for naturalization, presenting them at the first INS interview frequently will speed up the process. The types of documents most often required are marriage and death certificates, divorce papers and receipts which prove financial support of children living overseas. These must be translated into English, and translations and copies must be certified as true and correct.

Once the caseworker is convinced that the refugee is ready to meet the naturalization requirements, a quick check of the required paperwork should be made.

All applicants must submit photographs and fingerprint charts with the N-400. Three identical "2x2" photos are required; they may be black and white or color.

In many areas, applicants will complete their fingerprint charts at the INS office when they file their N-400's. Applicants should complete the personal data items on the form.

Form G-325, Biographic Information, is also required. It will be easy to complete since it duplicates information from the N-400.

No fee is required at the time the application is filed. At the time of the hearing the $25 fee will be requested; it must be paid in cash or by certified or cashier's check.

Naturalization of Children

In most cases children under the age of 18 automatically derive citizenship when their parents are naturalized. This is one reason why information on dependent children is requested on the N-400.

If both parents are naturalized, certificates of citizenship can be obtained for children by filing the form N-600, Application for Certificate of Citizenship. Although citizenship certificates can be obtained by answering question 36 on the N-400, use of the N-600 results in fewer delays and mistakes.

A fee of $15 is required for each citizenship certificate requested. If only one parent is a citizen, that parent should file form N-402 for each child.

There is no English literacy requirement or government or history exam for children (anyone under the age of 18). Two "2x2"
photographs are required of each child. Children who are 14 years of age or older must also submit a fingerprint chart.

In the next issue Part II of this article will feature various citizenship training programs across the country and how they are working.

Recent Developments

HEW REFUGEE SUPPLEMENTAL IN JEOPARDY

The president's budget request for 1981, submitted to Congress on January 28, included a 1980 supplemental request of $107 million for HEW migration and refugee assistance. On March 26, the House Budget Committee recommended that the entire FY '80 supplemental for the refugee program be cut. The recommendation is contained in a report (96-857) on the First Concurrent Budget Resolution for FY '81, which also contains a revision of the second budget resolution for the current fiscal year. The House is expected to take up H. Con. Res. 307 when it returns from recess on April 15. The Appropriations Committee must then decide how to act on the specific recommendations of the House Budget Committee.

It comes as no surprise that refugee assistance appropriations are under close scrutiny. Contained in the Budget Committee's report on the first budget resolution for FY '81 is a statement that the Appropriations Committee has expressed concern about the cost of refugee assistance in 1981. The committee stated that "Congress must review carefully whether this level of benefits is necessary to accomplish the task of assimilating these new immigrants into American society."

Breakdown of Funds Requested

The $107 million supplemental request for FY '80 contained funds for non-Indochinese and Southeast Asian refugees alike. Requested for state agency administered programs was $65 million: $28.9 million for cash and medical assistance for non-Indochinese refugees; $27.9 million for intensive, short-term language training; and $8.1 million for increased social services for Soviet, Cuban and other non-Indochinese refugees. The request also included $12 million for federal grants to voluntary agencies resettling Soviet and other refugees; $23 million in education funds for refugee children; $6 million for preventive health measures (both abroad and in the U.S.) for Indochinese refugees; and $.5 million for 48 new federal staff positions in the refugee program.

NAVAE CONFERENCE

On March 28th and 29th the National Association for Vietnamese-American Education held its first National Conference on Indochinese Education and Social Services in Rosslyn, Virginia.

With the theme of the "Indochinese in America: New Opportunities, Challenges and Directions," the conference provided a broad-based forum for resettlement professionals. From the opening address by Ambassador Victor Palmieri, U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, through each of the 20 practical workshops, participants were given opportunities to interface with experts in all fields of resettlement.

In addition to providing an excellent learning opportunity for practitioners, the conference also passed a series of resolutions.

The first resolution called for effective methods to be devised to ensure the "meaningful participation of Indochinese refugees both at the policy-making level and at the implementation stage" for all programs with
refugee target groups.

To help achieve this goal a National Indochinese Advisory Council should be established. The first priority of the Council would be two-fold: 1) to monitor program development in Southeast Asian refugee camps; and 2) to ensure that refugee flow from the camps to resettlement countries fulfills commitment levels, and when possible, to encourage higher levels of third-country resettlement.

On the domestic side, another resolution called for the Council to act as a monitor for complete and responsible compliance by federal, state and local government authorities.

Another duty of the Council would be the establishment of a Center which would serve as a clearinghouse for the job placement of Indochinese people. Another function of the Clearinghouse would be to promote special job skill training programs that would facilitate meaningful and appropriate job placement for refugees.

The final resolution asks that four cabinet officers be called upon to provide the full cooperation of their departments in fulfilling these resolutions. Ambassador Palmieri (U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs), Secretary of State Vance, Secretary of Health and Human Services Harris and Secretary of Education Hufstedler will be requested to help in the planning, establishment and implementation of the resolutions.

Those wishing further information should call the contact person listed for each sponsoring agency.

DATE: April 17, 1980
SITE: Toledo, Ohio
SPONSORING AGENCY:
- Migration and Refugee Resettlement Services
  - Diocese of Columbus
  - 197 E. Gay Street
  - Columbus, OH 43215; Phone 614/228-1121
Contact: Mark D. Franken
PARTICIPANTS: Volags, resettlement agencies, etc. of states of Ohio and Michigan.

DATE: April 22, 1980
SITE: Boston, Massachusetts
SPONSORING AGENCY:
- International Institute of Boston
  - 287 Commonwealth Ave.
  - Boston, MA 02115; Phone 617/536-1081
Contact: Dr. Manuel Spector/Deborah Anker
PARTICIPANTS: Volags, resettlement agencies, etc. of states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine.

DATE: April 24, 1980
SITE: Newark, New Jersey
SPONSORING AGENCY:
- Catholic Community Services
  - 1 Summer Avenue
  - Newark, NJ 07104; Phone: 201/482-0140
Contact: Father Nicholas DiMarzio
PARTICIPANTS: Volags, resettlement agencies, etc. of state of New Jersey.

DATE: April 29, 1980
SITE: Denver, Colorado
SPONSORING AGENCY:
- Catholic Community Services
  - 416 22nd Street
  - Denver, CO 80205; Phone: 303/534-6330
Contact: Raul Garcia
PARTICIPANTS: Volags resettlement

INS CITIZENSHIP OUTREACH PROGRAM: UPDATE

The INS Outreach Office will continue to hold regional workshops on naturalization and citizenship in April and May. The workshops concentrate on how permanent residents become eligible for naturalization, with special attention to Indochinese refugees.

Following is a list of dates and sites.
agencies, etc. of states of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming.

DATE: May 1, 1980
SITE: Des Moines, Iowa
SPONSORING AGENCY:
Diocese of Davenport Immigration Counseling Center
2706 Gaines Street
Davenport, Iowa 52804;
Phone: 319/324-1911
Contact: Betty Anderson
PARTICIPANTS: Volags, resettlement agencies, etc. of states of Iowa and Nebraska.

DATE: May 20, 1980
SITE: Minneapolis, Minnesota
SPONSORING AGENCY:
International Institute of Minnesota
1694 Como Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55108
Phone: 612/647-0191
Contact: Ms. Michaeline Raymond
PARTICIPANTS: Volags, resettlement agencies, etc. of states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota

Resource Exchange

PROJECT SHARE

PROJECT SHARE is a national clearinghouse for improving the management of human services. Created by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, PROJECT SHARE operates primarily as an information service focusing on the integration of human services at the local level.

The clearinghouse acquires, announces and disseminates documents relevant to the planning, management and delivery of human services. PROJECT SHARE provides a variety of information services.

-- The Journal of Human Services Abstracts announces recent acquisitions of the clearinghouse.
-- Executive Summaries are ten-page, comprehensive reviews of selected items from the clearinghouse collection.
-- Topical Annotated Bibliographies on selected topics of major interest are published from time to time.
-- Reference and Referral Services provide rapid and comprehensive answers to the questions of human service providers.

PROJECT SHARE is particularly interested in receiving published and unpublished material concerning practical and theoretical approaches to the planning, implementation and delivery of services to Indochinese refugees.

For more information contact: PROJECT SHARE, P.O. Box 2309, Rockville, Maryland 20852, (301) 428-3100

IMMIGRATION LAW TAPES

Tapes are now available on the proceedings of the Third Annual Conference on Immigration Law and Practice, which was held in San Diego in February.

The following tapes are available at a cost of $6 for one tape, a selection of five tapes for $25, or the complete set of 10 tapes for $40.00:

-- "Relative Visa Petitions," Benjamin Gim, Esq.;
-- "The United States and Canada: Common Problems, New Solutions," Michael Green, Esq.;
-- "Refugee and Asylum Cases," David Carliner, Esq.;
-- "Constraints on the Formulation of Immigration Policy," INS Acting Commissioner David Crosland;
-- "Current Problems in Deportation Hearings and Appeals," James J. Orlow, Esq.;

-- "Adjustment of Status," Charles C. Foster, Esq.;

-- "Naturalization and Nationality," Robert A. Mautino, Esq.;

-- "Labor Certification," Leon Wildes, Esq.;

-- "Foreign Investment in the United States," Richard G. Goldstein, Esq.;

-- "Nonimmigrant Visas for Business Persons," Richard S. Goldstein.

To order tapes write: Speed Tape, Inc., P.O. Box 15755, San Diego, California 92115, (714) 579-1133&

SLANT

Second Language Acquisition Notes and Topics (SLANT) is a newsletter for researchers and teachers working in the field of second language acquisition. SLANT aims to inform researchers and teachers of the most recent developments in the field by encouraging them to share their work.

SLANT is now gathering information on language research involving Indochinese groups and languages. They are particularly interested in the following topics: what research is being done or planned; what findings, if any, are available; what the specific population of the research is; and, where and by whom the research is being conducted.

Interested researchers should submit a 200-word abstract to SLANT by April 30, 1980. To submit abstracts or for more information write: Indochinese Survey, SLANT Newsletter, c/o Graham Wilson, English Department, School of Humanities, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94132Δ

Current Indochinese Refugee Population in the U.S. By State
As of March 15, 1980

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TOTALS 325,832
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RESOURCES FOR CITIZENSHIP TRAINING

The U.S history and government portion of the naturalization exam is detailed and comprehensive. All applicants for naturalization should study to prepare for the exam. Individual preferences and the availability of local resources will determine which method of study is appropriate for each applicant. Usually several options are available in most areas, so refugees will have a choice about how to prepare for citizenship.

There are two ways to prepare for the citizenship examination: classroom instruction and self or home-study. Each has advantages and disadvantages. Classroom instruction usually pinpoints the core material; students are drilled in only the most important subject areas, focusing on questions commonly asked by hearing examiners.

In addition to the advantage of the specially-focused curriculum, classroom instruction offers a more subtle edge; the class environment offers ready-made peer group support to the student. The experience of speaking before fellow classmates can help a student build self confidence. When the time comes for the INS hearing, there's no substitute for knowing the facts, but a healthy dose of self confidence certainly doesn't hurt. Of course, for the student with weak English skills, the remedial value of classroom instruction cannot be overemphasized.
In many areas classroom instruction is offered through the adult education department of the local school district. These courses are usually held in the evenings or on Saturday. In areas where these classes are not offered, sometimes ESL classes will incorporate citizenship content in the language training curriculum.

In the absence of any publicly-supported instruction, other groups are preparing to offer citizenship courses. In Arlington, Virginia, the Vietnamese Senior Citizens Association has organized a course for its members. With the help of the county's Indochinese Refugee Program Coordinator the group was able to institute the class.

Enrollment is limited to members of the Senior Citizens Association, men and women over the age of sixty. Meeting on Saturday mornings, the class is taught by a bilingual specialist who is paid by Title VII funds from the school district. The instructor, Nghi Do, has worked to develop his own curriculum materials. Using primary resources like the Citizenship Manual published by the Daughters of the American Revolution, INS publications, and high school history and government texts, Mr. Do has synthesized a bilingual study plan for his students. The cost of copying those materials has been donated by the Xerox Corporation.

Many of Mr. Do's students have limited English skills, since they have not had the language exposure associated with employment. "I use simple English structure and vocabulary in the classes," says Do. "The purpose of the class is to teach basic information about the history and government of the U.S., not only to help students pass the test, but also to help them be good citizens."

The class will meet for ten weeks, a total of twenty classroom hours. By the end of the course, participants will have a working knowledge of American history and government. To test that knowledge, Mr. Do has compiled a list of 500 questions which are likely to be asked by the hearing examiner.

The Southeast Asia Refugee Resettlement Office of the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh has also set up a special citizenship training program for its clients. In February the Office mailed information letters to refugees explaining the advantages of citizenship and the naturalization process. The letter included a response card which asked for the refugee's name, alien number, date of admission to the U.S., and preference for either evening or Saturday classes. A total of 111 refugees have responded to that letter by enrolling in the course.

Frank Chinh, Acting Co-Director of the Resettlement Program, has devised two curriculum strands, both based on the DAR Citizenship Manual. The first strand, for those who are fluent in English, will be taught in 2 class sessions of two and a half hours each. The second strand, for those with weak language skills, will be offered in 6 two and a half hour sessions.

Mr. Chinh feels that one of the reasons enrollment is not higher for the class is that many refugees are opting for self study. "For professional people who speak and read English very well, it is easier to study a book at home than it is to go to a class," says Chinh.

Self study will be a good option for many Indochinese applicants. In some areas where classroom instruction will be unavailable, there will be no alternative to home study. For refugees with very busy schedules, for example those working two jobs, home study may be the only viable option.

A variety of self study materials are available. (A list of some of these is on page 7). Some of these resources are free, and for others there is a nominal charge. Study guides are available for differing reading levels.

For applicants who feel they need guidance in their home study, INS cooperates with selected educational institutions in
offering correspondence courses. (For a complete listing of participating institutions, see page 8). There is a small fee to cover the administrative cost of these courses, but textbooks are free.

To best serve their refugee clients, service providers should acquaint themselves with local citizenship resources, including courses and curriculum materials. In areas where local resources are weak, local resettlement agencies might consider offering their own citizenship training courses. For specific information about preparation for citizenship at the local level, contact a local Immigration and Naturalization office, listed under U.S. Government in the phone book.

Recent Developments

WINTER NEW HEAD OF ORR

Roger P. Winter, assistant secretary of the Maryland Department of Budget and Fiscal Planning, has been named by HEW Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris to be the director of HEW's Office of Refugee Resettlement.

Winter succeeds Bernard E. Kelly, who has served as acting director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement. Kelly will return to his position as principal regional official in HEW's Region X.

The Office of Refugee Resettlement administers HEW's refugee assistance programs. In appointing Winter to head that office, Secretary Harris said, "Roger Winter's broad experience in the fields of human services delivery and fiscal management provide him with an ideal background for his new responsibilities. His appointment reconfirms my commitment to ensuring that HEW's refugee assistance programs are effective and efficiently managed."

The Office of Refugee Resettlement has recently announced that current budget restraints and the enactment of the Refugee Act of 1980 require modification of quarterly allowance procedures and allocations for the balance of Fiscal Year 1980.

In the past, States were not required to account for each individual budget component funded by IRAP. States were required to report only the total amount of the components. Thus, States were issued a single allowance, allowing for flexibility in accounting for the funds.

However, under the Refugee Act of 1980, this flexibility between budget categories is no longer possible. These fiscal management requirements are retroactive to October 1, 1979, so steps are now being taken to ensure compliance with the Act. Major changes include the following:

-- The Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) will now as part of that effort, closely monitor each State's obligations for social service activities. ORR will issue priorities for social services and will require that each state account for social service obligations separately from cash and medical assistance and administrative costs.

-- Beginning with the third quarter of FY 1980, ORR will identify social service allowances separately from cash and medical assistance and administrative costs.

-- Beginning in 1981, ORR will discontinue direct funding of Special Projects. All social service money will be channeled directly to the states.

-- ORR is requesting that states submit certain information to the appropriate
ORR Regional Director before May 15, 1980. States should submit complete lists of all purchase of service agreements, interagency agreements, and contracts currently in effect which use FY 1980 Federal funds, as well as complete details on each new contract or agreement currently in the planning stage.

Questions about these requirements should be directed to the appropriate Regional Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement.

IRAP REPORT TO CONGRESS

In about a month the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program 1979 Report to Congress will be available. The Report highlights domestic response to one of history's most dramatic refugee migrations. The report period - October 1, 1978 through September 30, 1979 - covers the time when thousands of Vietnamese fled their country in tiny craft, many of them meeting death rather than freedom. Also during that time there was a mass exodus of Cambodians and Laotians into Thailand.

In keeping with its democratic heritage, the United States greatly increased the number of refugees to be resettled here. In fact, more Indochinese refugees entered the U.S. last year than in the preceding two years.

The IRAP report highlights the Carter Administration's response to the overall refugee picture. In answer to the critical situation in Southeast Asia, President Carter increased the targeted refugee flow to 14,000 in September.

The President also created the post of U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs. The Coordinator, who is responsible for the coordination of U.S. refugee policy (both international and domestic), carries the rank of Ambassador-at-Large. At the same time the President requested that all Departments involved in refugee resettlement designate official representatives to the Interagency Coordinating Committee chaired by the U.S. Coordinator.

The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare strengthened the refugee program by creating an Office of Refugee Affairs to develop and implement program activities.

Profile of the Population

In fiscal year 1979 a total of 80,616 new Indochinese entered the U.S. The new arrivals were resettled in a pattern similar to that of the 1978 arrivals. Eight states (California; Texas; Illinois; Pennsylvania; New York; Washington; Minnesota; Oregon) and the District of Columbia received more than 2,000 new refugees in FY 1978.

A higher proportion of refugees settled in California in 1979 than in 1978, 30.4% compared to 24.2%. The situation was reversed in Texas. In 1978, 9.8% of the new refugees settled there, compared to 7.6% in 1979.

The Report contains a preliminary analysis of the net secondary migration of refugees. By using three sets of data, the 1978 and 1979 INS January Alien Address reports and the number of new refugee arrivals by State, an estimate of secondary migration can be made. In the 12-month period from February 1, 1978 through January 31, 1979, calculations indicate a net secondary migration of 10,234 refugees. Forty-one states experienced a net outflow of refugees and nine a net inflow of 100 or more refugees including: California; Texas; Oregon; Colorado; Kansas; and Nevada. Twenty-seven states and the District of Columbia showed a net outflow of 100 or more refugees.

When adjustments are made for estimated secondary migration, more accurate estimates of refugee population for each state are possible. Using this methodology, 14 states had an Indochinese refugee population of more than 4,000 as of September 30, 1979.
Most Indochinese refugees in the U.S. are from Vietnam. The January 1979 Alien Address Report showed 85% of the refugees reporting Vietnam as their country of origin. Of the remainder, 10.9% indicated Laos and 4.1% reported Cambodia as their country of origin.

The IRAP Report documents that Indochinese refugees participation in the labor force continues to increase. A national sample survey conducted in April - June 1979 of refugees who arrived during 1975-1977 showed that refugees who are in the "labor force (working or looking for work) were less likely to be unemployed and tended to work longer hours than the U.S. work force in general." In general, refugee labor force participation rates show a direct relationship to the length of residence in the U.S. Not surprisingly, refugee income levels are also related to length of residence.

Assistance to Refugees

Between August 1978 and August 1979, the U.S. refugee population rose from 162,214 to 223,121 -- an increase of 60,907. During that same time the number of refugees on cash assistance increased from 53,644 to 83,312 -- an increase of 29,668 cases.

The national sample survey conducted in April - June 1979 showed that many refugees who are receiving cash assistance receive only partial aid which supplements low wages. In fact, the survey showed that only 15% of the sample reported total dependence on cash assistance. Once again there was a positive correlation between the length of residence and the ability to be self-sufficient. While 43.9% of the sample entering the U.S. in 1977 reported receiving cash assistance, only 18.8% of the 1975 entrants reported current receipt of cash assistance. Clearly, as refugees become appropriately resettled, their need for cash assistance declines.

Special Projects

In FY 1979, $7.5 million was appropriated for Special Projects for Indochinese refugees. Roughly 57% of that total was awarded to private nonprofit agencies, and 43% to public agencies. The main funding thrust was for English language and employment services ($5.1 million), with smaller amounts for mental health projects ($2.2 million) and selected projects of a national or demonstration nature ($0.2 million).

All of the employment services projects shared a common objective: to help refugees achieve economic self-reliance and reduce their dependence on cash assistance. In FY 1979, these projects provided services to 31,975 refugees. Through these projects a total of 10,178 job placements were completed.

The mental health projects were considered successful although these types of projects do not easily lend themselves to statistical analysis.

The primary goal of the mental health projects was "to bridge the gap between existing mental health facilities and services and the needs of the refugee community."

Social Services

In August 1979, HEW revised requirements for the provision of social services to Indochinese refugees, enabling all states to give priority to services to help refugees achieve self-reliance. This policy change removed family income limitations for certain basic services, while at the same time requiring that other services be targeted to cash assistance recipients and other low-income refugees.

In addition to the narrative summary, the Report contains five appendices, including reports from Federal Agencies.
providing services to refugees, summaries of special project grant awards and reports from refugee resettlement agencies. Another appendix contains 16 tables providing statistical information on refugee eligibility for and participation in Federal programs, and demographic data.

Copies of the Report will be available from: The Office of Refugee Resettlement, Switzer Building, Room 1229, 330 C St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201.

NATIONAL INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION AND WORK

"From Indochina to the U.S.: Building the Bridge for Indochinese Refugees" is the theme of the first national Indochinese conference to be held on the West Coast. The Conference, sponsored by the National Project for Indochinese Document Evaluation, will be held in Anaheim California on May 8 - 9, 1980.

The Conference will focus on six important issues:

-- Indochina, the past - U.S., the present: Education and work;

-- Reassessing the link between education and work for Indochinese refugees at a time of transition and crisis;

-- Past skills and training: assessment and application in the current job market;

-- Evaluation of the education of refugees: from equivalence of degrees to evaluation of competence;

-- "Diploma Disease" the underemployed and the educated unemployed;

-- Counseling Indochinese refugees: steps beyond the cultural barriers.

The two day conference will feature panels and workshops, as well as speakers from the Office of Refugee Resettlement and leading experts in the fields of education and work. An Open Forum will be held at the end of the Conference where participants will be able to express their concerns, suggestions and evaluations, and where reports from the various workshops will be presented.

The Conference registration fee of $40.00 includes all meetings, luncheon on May 8, and refreshments throughout the Conference. For more information contact Carol Riley, CSULB Foundation, P.O. Box 15490, Long Beach, California 90815, (714) 772-7777.

Resource Exchange

PROPOSED CONSUMER EDUCATION TAPES IN THREE LANGUAGES

The Office of Consumer Education of Montgomery County, Maryland is investigating the production of videotapes on consumer information for Indochinese refugees. The office is applying for a grant from the HEW Office of Consumer Education.

The proposed tapes would be translated into Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian. The videotapes would cover subjects such as consumer credit rights and responsibilities, comparative shopping, and landlord-tenant relations. If production is funded, the tapes will be nationally available through the interlibrary loan system.

Judith Doctor, Consumer Education Specialist with Montgomery County, is interested in hearing from any groups who would find a videotape series like this helpful. Interested persons should write Ms. Doctor before May 5th. Her address is: Office of Consumer Affairs, 611 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852.
CITIZENSHIP MATERIALS

The Immigration and Naturalization Service publishes several textbooks on citizenship. These books are issued at no cost to public educational institutions offering courses to aliens preparing for naturalization. Institutions may order these books from their regional INS office by submitting Form G-62, "Requisition for Federal Textbooks on Citizenship." Other groups may purchase the books from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. When ordering books be sure to include the title of the book and the form number. A discount of 25% is allowed for quantities of 100 or more of one title sent to the same address.

Our Constitution and Government

REGULAR EDITION (M-7). This book is written for advanced students. It deals with the Constitution and the government of the United States. Price $3.55 each

SIMPLIFIED EDITION (M-8). This book is a simplification of the REGULAR EDITION, at a considerably lower language level. Price $2.65 each

Becoming a Citizen Series

OUR AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE, BOOK 1 (M-161). This book is a beginning-level literacy reader, designed to meet the educational needs of the student who has little knowledge of English. It employs a visual association between words and objects, stresses adjustment to community life, and gives elementary treatment to history and government. Price $1.75 each

OUR UNITED STATES, BOOK 2 (M-162). This book is designed for those having a fair command of English. Literacy skills are developed, as well as citizenship responsibility, history, and government. Price $2.50 each

OUR GOVERNMENT, BOOK 3 (M-163). This book is written at an advanced level, but below the level of OUR CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT, SIMPLIFIED EDITION. It is planned to meet the needs of students in a position to absorb a greater knowledge of matters relating to government, the Constitution, and citizenship responsibility. Price $3.00 each

TEACHER'S GUIDE (M-164). This book contains general suggestions for conducting citizenship classes, as well as directions for presentation of the text material in each of the three books of the BECOMING A CITIZEN SERIES. Price $.80 each

Home Study Courses

OUR CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT (M-39). This study guide is planned for the candidate who cannot attend public school classes but who can read and understand English. It is a study guide to be used with OUR CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT, SIMPLIFIED EDITION. Price $2.75 each

ENGLISH, HOME AND COMMUNITY LIFE (M-41). This text is written for persons who speak English but who have a limited ability in reading. It contains a vocabulary relating to home and community living and material for practice writing. Price $2.25 each

ENGLISH AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (M-43). This study guide highlights aspects of the Federal government. It explains the work of the three branches of the Federal government and how our Constitution grows to meet our needs. Price $2.45 each
Home Study Opportunities

The following public educational institutions have cooperated with this Service in setting up correspondence courses. Some have found it necessary to charge a small fee for handling the paper work involved; however, textbooks are furnished free of charge upon enrollment in the course.

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May 6, 1980

CULTURAL TRADITIONS
PART I
THE VIETNAMESE

In this issue the Reports begins a series
of articles highlighting the cultural
traditions of the various Indochinese
refugee groups.

In recent years many Americans have been
absorbed in finding their "roots." Yet
recent immigrants, including refugees,
are encouraged to abandon their native
cultural practices and adopt the "American
Way of Life." Aside from the questionable
intrinsic validity of that belief, a more
basic consideration remains. Cultural
influences are not easily purged. Since
an individual's personality is largely
influenced by the values and expectations
of the environment, culture is a major
force in shaping a person's view of life.
For a refugee who has lost home, country,
and loved ones, the intangible aspects of
culture are the only link to the past.

Traditionally, Westerners have viewed
Southeast Asia as culturally backward.
Our terminology exemplifies our attitude;
by lumping Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos
under the term "Indochina," the individ-
ualities of each culture are lost.
Yet Indochina is not culturally hom-
geneous, nor are the individual nations --
Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos comprise a
great cultural mosaic, a mosaic designed by the interaction and integration of many cultural forces.

Obviously there is little that can be done about the "culture shock" a refugee feels upon arriving in this country. A certain degree of culture shock is inevitable; however, even a moderate knowledge of the refugees' cultural and social characteristics will help service providers ameliorate some of the effects of culture shock.

The Vietnamese people take great pride in their civilization and its four-thousand-year history characterized by independence and freedom.

For the Vietnamese there are four broad categories of values, religious or spiritual, education, family and humanism. These broad categories all hinge on the central value that in all matters, personal or self-interest should be a secondary consideration.

Religion

For many centuries Buddhism has been the predominant religion in Vietnam. Having a strong impact on the culture are Buddhism's Four Noble Truths:

1. Man was born to suffer.
2. Craving is the cause of all suffering.
3. The only cure for craving is to detach oneself from all things, including self.
4. To achieve holiness one must take the Eight-fold path; right conduct; right effort; right intentions; right livelihood; right meditations; right mindfulness; right speech; and right views.

Although Catholicism was only recently introduced in Vietnam its influence has been strong. Less than 10% of the population of South Vietnam was Catholic, but the Catholic Church was one of the best organized educational institutions in the country.

In addition to following major religions, many of the Vietnamese believe in animism -- the existence of spirits. According to animism, there are spirits of animals in the jungle, spirits of nature in water and wind, and most importantly, spirits of the dead wandering among the living.

Education

Education has always been extremely important to the Vietnamese, and educated people traditionally have been esteemed and honored.

The modern Vietnamese educational system was largely patterned after traditional French systems. After Vietnam gained independence in 1945, the educational system was built on three principles: to be humanist, to be national and to be open-minded.

School attendance was compulsory for children from kindergarten through the fifth grade. After completing elementary school, students had the option of attending public or private high school. Yearly admission tests were given for the public schools, which charged no tuition. Competition for admission was strong and the schools generally had qualified staff and strong educational programs. Conversely, admission to private school was easy, if one could afford the high tuition.

Unlike the local-governance model on which U.S. education is based, Vietnam's education system was entirely under the control of the Department of National Education. The Department totally regulated the schools, from the recruitment and placement of instructional staff, to the determination and implementation of curriculum.

In Vietnam each school year was divided into two semesters. Classes were held six days per week for about four hours each day. The curriculum included nine
core areas: Vietnamese language; moral education and civics; history; geography; math; drawing; science; and physical education. In addition, girls took courses in home economics and child care.

Vietnamese students may find the American educational system bewildering because its mode of learning is so radically different from the Vietnamese system. The traditional Vietnamese pedagogical method was rote learning based on lecture notes. Students were rarely given reading or research assignments.

Family

For most Vietnamese, the family is the center of life. In fact it is fair to say that the whole Vietnamese society rested on the solid structure of the family and the relationship between the living and the dead. In Vietnam, family roles were more numerous, but much more sharply defined than in America. The most important operating rule for Vietnamese families was (and still is) that each individual family member comes second to the family as a whole.

The Vietnamese father is viewed by all as the head of the household. He makes all important family decisions, and his wife and children treat him with respect.

The mother's life should reflect the theme of harmony. Early in life Vietnamese girls are taught that a woman's beauty is judged by her virtue rather than her appearance. Traditionally a good woman has four qualities: 1) she is good at needle work and housework; 2) she has a feminine appearance; 3) she must speak softly and choose her words carefully; and 4) she must show a good example and act virtuously. In addition, women must learn and follow the Three Obediences: 1) before marriage women must obey and respect their fathers; 2) after marriage women must obey and respect their husbands; and 3) at widowhood women must obey and respect their sons.

Large families are common and boys are preferred. The strongest family ties are between parent and child, rather than between spouses. Children are highly valued; not only do they carry on the family name but also they care for parents in their old age. In fact children are taught that they owe their parents a debt for their birth and rearing, and that debt is repaid by being loyal and supportive. Old age homes were practically non-existent in Vietnam, because children brought their parents to live in their household.

Vietnamese children are generally polite and somewhat reserved. Children are strictly disciplined, and disobedience to the parents is a very serious matter. Children are expected to help with household chores and the care of younger brothers and sisters.

Personal Characteristics

Generally speaking, the Vietnamese are polite and very conscious of the importance of good manners. In addition, they are a gentle people, who do not like to make their feelings publicly known except to their most intimate friends. This can lead to conflict, especially when teamed with the fact that many Vietnamese would rather act in a manner which contradicts their own feelings rather than create a confrontation or hurt someone's feelings.

Unlike Americans, for the Vietnamese reason is not necessarily more important than emotion. Feelings and emotions are of paramount importance, and sensitivity is viewed as a quality for which all should strive.

Not surprisingly, the Vietnamese concept of time is not rigid. Punctuality (like rationality) has no intrinsic value, it has value only when applied in practice.

(cont’d next page)
Language

There are two main language families represented in South East Asia, Tai and Austroasiatic. Vietnamese, the predominant language of Vietnam, falls in the latter group. There are three main dialects of Vietnamese which correspond to the country's geographic regions, North, Center and South. However, there is very little difference between the dialects, so communication between groups is easily facilitated.

Before Vietnam adopted a modified Roman alphabet for its writing system about fifty years ago, it used a system of modified Chinese characters.

The spoken Vietnamese language is primarily monosyllabic. It is a tonal language, which when written, uses diacritical marks with vowels to indicate the appropriate tone. Using the proper tone is of utmost importance, because inaccurate intonation can result in a completely different word. The number of tones varies between dialects, but normally there are four to six tones.

Most Vietnamese do not speak French. Among the older refugees, there are some who know French. However, they rarely use it in communicating with their peers.

The ethnic Chinese in Vietnam spoke Chinese. However, in the schools, all students were required to study Vietnamese, so this group is largely bi-lingual.

A New Life

Generalizations about cultural traditions and values must be tempered with the fact that each and every individual in a society internalizes those values in a unique way. Even the strongest social mores and customs cannot remain unaffected by change.

While highlights of the traditional Vietnamese culture have been presented, it would be one-sided not to mention a factor which has deeply challenged those traditions.

Obviously the effects of war were the strongest force challenging Vietnamese values. Although statistical estimates tell only a partial story, they provide some basis for judgment. In the ten-year period of 1965 to 1975 roughly 1.7 million Vietnamese civilians were killed or wounded in the war. Most young men were drafted into the South Vietnamese Army or joined the insurgent forces. Family separation and the destruction of villages generated 10,270,000 refugees from 1965-1973 alone.

It is difficult to say what the long-range effects of the War and the flight to the U.S. will have on the Vietnamese. For the older refugees, culture shock will be more severe; for the younger generation adaptation will be smoother. There is no doubt though that the deep-rooted traditional values will continue to play an important role as the Vietnamese carve out their unique place in the montage of American society.

Recent Developments

GIAIMO AMENDMENT REVIVES FUNDING FOR REFUGEE PROGRAM

Based on a "re-estimate reflecting international developments," the House has moved to accommodate up to $100 million in funding for refugee resettlement programs for the remainder of FY 1980.

On March 26, the House Budget Committee had recommended that the entire FY 1980 supplemental for the refugee program be cut. During debate on H. Con. Res. 307, an amendment offered by Robert Giaimo (D-Conn), Chairman of the House Committee on the Budget, revived the refugee program funding.
After the Budget passes the House, it will go to the Senate. Any differences between the two versions will be resolved in conference.

PROPOSED FIGURES ON REFUGEE ADMISSIONS

In testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee, then Secretary of State Vance testified that "it is both in our national character and in our national interest to respond compassionately to a mounting refugee problem."

Vance's April 17th testimony highlighted the administration's proposal to admit 231,700 refugees to the U.S. in Fiscal Year 1980. (This figure includes 1,200 pending applications from Iranians who are seeking political asylum, but whose status remains undetermined). Several considerations were cited as influential in shaping that proposal.

-- The administration is sensitive to the needs of refugees with close ties to the U.S. and is also dedicated to reuniting families.

-- In cases where the U.S. has occupied a unique position as a symbol of freedom from oppression, the U.S. must respond to aspirations for resettlement.

-- The U.S. must consider how participation in refugee resettlement efforts impacts upon foreign policy objectives, for example by "promoting the stability of friendly, democratic governments in countries of first asylum."

-- The administration will continue to assess opportunities for resettlement in other countries and the effect of domestic resettlement on U.S. resources.

Based on these considerations, Vance reviewed a plan for U.S. participation in refugee resettlement efforts for the remainder of the fiscal year. "By eliminating the previous geographic and ideological restrictions on granting of refugee status / the Refugee Act enables a more flexible system for refugee admissions and assistance," said Vance.

In the remainder of FY 1980, approximately 117,000 refugees will be admitted to the U.S. The Carter administration proposes to continue to resettle 14,000 Indochinese refugees per month in the U.S., for a total of 168,000 this fiscal year. Vance pointed out that this admission level not only underscores the commitment of the U.S. to the resolution of a grave humanitarian problem, but also provides "an important, tangible demonstration of U.S. support for the ASEAN nations." Most of the Indochinese refugees proposed for admission to the U.S. will be family reunification cases or those with past associations with the U.S. government or U.S. institutions. However, the administration's proposal did include the admission of "a substantial number of refugees who have been languishing for years in refugee camps and have no other resettlement prospects."

In addition to Indochinese refugees, the administration proposed the following admission figures for other groups for FY 1980;

-- from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, 33,000 and 5,000 respectively;

-- 20,500 from Latin America (this figure includes 19,500 Cubans);

-- 1,500 from Africa; and

-- from the Middle East a total of 2,500.

Vance praised the generosity of the
private sector, particularly the voluntary agencies in helping to make "resettlement a remarkably effective process."

Resource Exchange

PROJECT ON ASIAN STUDIES IN EDUCATION

The Project on Asian Studies in Education (PASE) of the Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies at the University of Michigan has an extensive resource collection for both adults and children.

The PASE Resource Center contains over 250 books on Southeast Asia. These books can be checked out on loan simply by writing the PASE office. In addition, audio-visual units, periodicals, teaching units and bibliographies may also be borrowed. The loan period is six to eight weeks.

The following are a few of the many titles available on loan from PASE. *Hill Farms and Padi Fields, Life in Mainland Southeast Asia* by Robbins Burling, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1965, is an excellent introduction to the people, history, agriculture, religion and languages of mainland Southeast Asia. Written by an anthropologist, the book stresses people, rather than wars or institutions. *Southeast Asians Speak Out* edited by Barbara and Leon Howell Friendship Press, 1975, is a collection of short and readable essays written by Southeast Asians covering history, geography, economics, religion, politics and daily living. Some of the articles, especially the autobiographical sketches, could be used in a high school classroom. For the teacher, this book provides a general introduction on Southeast Asia. *Tales from Thailand* by Marian Davies Roth, Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1971, is a collection of eighteen short folk tales and legends reflecting traditional Thai culture. Notes on Thai kingship, history, geography and culture are included. Illustrated by a Thai artist. The book is for elementary school students.

PASE has also written an excellent guide to films on all aspects of Asian life and culture entitled, *Asia Through Film: An Annotated Guide to Films on Asia* in the University of Michigan Audio-Visual Education Center. This reference guide features content summaries and critical evaluations of 139 educational films on Asia, indexed by age level and subject, and hints on how to select and use films to the best advantage. The guide costs $3.50 pre-paid.

For more information or to order materials write: PASE, 130 Lane Hall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, (313) 764-3479

PROGRAM FOR INDOCHINESE HUMAN SERVICES COUNSELORS

Securing qualified human services workers with Indochinese language skills is an ever-increasing need. In New York City, the Program for Indochinese Human Services Counselors is helping to meet this demand by preparing selected Indochinese refugees for employment as counselors.

Funded by IRAP, the Program is sponsored by the American Council for Emigres in the Professions (ACEP). ACEP is a private, nonprofit organization whose purpose is the placement of qualified refugee professionals in appropriate positions in the U.S.

Although the Program is designed to prepare participants to serve clients of differing ethnic backgrounds, the language and cultural heritages of the students give them unique qualifications for working with Indochinese groups.

Lasting twenty to thirty weeks, the work/study curriculum incorporates classroom instruction as well as field work. Students receive a stipend of $3.10 per hour. In
addition to learning occupation-specific English, students receive training in interviewing skills, different methods of helping and a detailed introduction to America's social welfare system. In their field work experience in social welfare agencies in New York City, students are trained in client-contact, administrative procedures, and ethical concerns of the client-worker relationship.

For more information about placement interviews or about enrollment in the next cycle contact: Ms. Diep Le, Program for Indochinese Human Services Counselors of ACEP, Inc., 22 East 28th St., Room 305D, New York, New York 10016, (212) 679-5146.

HOUSING ASSISTANCE FOR REFUGEES

Obtaining adequate, affordable housing continues to be a severe problem for many refugees.

Common Ground of Seattle provides assistance for non-profit housing development. They would like to hear from other groups about efforts to increase local or federal housing assistance in areas with large refugee populations.

To share information write: Steve Clagett, Common Ground, 509 Tenth Avenue East, Seattle, Washington, 98102, (206) 324-9901.

STUDY OF NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGE RESOURCES OF THE U.S.

Under the direction of the Office of Education, Dr. Joshua A. Fishman of Yeshiva University is conducting a detailed study of America's non-English language resources.

Professor Fishman is assembling an exhaustive list of non-English resources, including: print media; radio and t.v. programs; community-based ethnic schools and ethnic churches. To compile this list Dr. Fishman is appealing to all ethnic community leaders to send him the names and addresses of their non-English publications, community programs or ethnic schools or churches.

To submit information please include the complete project title, address, telephone number and name of the appropriate contact person, and mail to: Language Resources III, Yeshiva University, 55 Fifth Ave., New York, New York 10003.

STANFORD INSTITUTE FOR INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

This summer the Stanford Institute for Intercultural Communication will offer three training sessions as well as internships. The Institute offers an excellent environment for acquiring knowledge, improving skills and sharing experiences with professionals in the field of intercultural education, training and research.

Session I, which will be held July 24-25, will highlight cross cultural training for nurses and health care administrators, community college personnel and persons working with Indochinese groups.

Session II will offer 8 professional workshops from July 27 to August 1. They include: Teaching Intercultural Communication; Counseling Across Cultures; Training Bilingual Educators; Developing Multicultural Education; Programming International Education; Training in Transnational Business; Managing Cultural Differences; and Developing Global Perspectives, K-12.

Session III is specifically designed for persons with prior experience in the field and for alumni of previous Institute programs.

For further information contact: Clifford Clarke, Director SIIC, P. O. Box A-D, Stanford, California 94305, (415) 497-4921.
### AS OF MARCH 31, 1980

#### INDOCHINESE REFUGEE FLOWS

**1980**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Asylum Country</th>
<th>February Arrivals</th>
<th>Year-to-Date Arrivals for U.S.</th>
<th>February Year-to-Date Departures</th>
<th>February Third Country Departures</th>
<th>Year-to-Date 3rd Country Departures</th>
<th>Current Refugee Population</th>
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<tr>
<td>Thailand*</td>
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<td>Land</td>
<td>9,336</td>
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<td>19,585</td>
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<td>Subtotal</td>
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<td>21,127</td>
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<td>3,535</td>
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<td>Indonesia</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>14,730</td>
<td>35,555</td>
<td>14,057</td>
<td>43,006</td>
<td>6,158</td>
<td>30,015</td>
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* = Does not include the 141,500 Khmer in holding centers in Thailand

** = Does not include the 9,257 refugees in RPC Bataan
CULTURAL TRADITIONS
PART II
THE PEOPLE OF LAOS

In this issue the Reports continues a series of articles highlighting the cultural traditions of the various Indochinese refugee groups.

Laos lies in the heart of Indochina. It is a mountainous country, bordered by Vietnam on the east, Cambodia on the south, Thailand on the west and Burma and China on the north. The country has two seasons; southwest winds produce a six-month rainy period, and monsoonal land winds from the northeast produce a dry period for the other half of the year.

Traditionally settlement in Laos has been along the Mekong River lowlands. The Mekong has always served as the center of the country's economic life. The Mekong flows through (or borders on) Laos for more than 1,000 miles. Its flood plains provide major wet-rice lands, and its waters provide the main protein element of the Lao diet, fish. The people residing along the river are called lowland Lao, or simply, Lao. The elevations from 3,000 to 6,000 feet are settled by the highlanders of Laos -- the Hmong.

THE LAO

The Lao represented the largest ethnic group in Laos. The Lao are a subgroup of
the Tai people, having originated in southern China. Their language is part of the Lao Tai family. It is a tonal language in which local dialects are distinguished by differences in the number of tones and the way they are applied. In all dialects there is a complex vocabulary which expresses fine gradations of respect, intimacy and humility. In written form the alphabet is very similar to the alphabet used in Thailand, however, spelling is not standardized, so regional differences remain.

The Lao family is the principal social unit. Traditionally Lao families are large, and they are usually extended rather than nuclear. In the Lao family the man is the head of the household who makes all of the critical decisions. However, women do play a significant role in managing the family finances.

When a young Lao marries, he is expected to move in with his in-laws. The young couple lives with the in-laws as long as there is enough room in the house. The father-in-law is the head of the household, with all other men in the house taking direction from him.

Lao families tend to invest heavily in their children. Aside from strong family ties, this is caused by the reality that economic success for one family member ensures success for the whole family. In return, children are extremely devoted to their elderly parents. Elderly people rarely live alone; it would be a disgrace on the part of the children to allow them to do so.

For the Lao there are two basic values, kingchai and piap. Kingchai is basically respecting others while keeping a low personal profile. A practical demonstration of kingchai is the different forms of speech which are used to respectfully address people from different backgrounds. Kingchai promotes unaggressive, non-assertive behavior.

While kingchai is essentially a behavioral value, piap is an existential value. Piap is the integration of one's soul with familial pride and integrity. A person's piap is closely related to her family background; the better the background of the family, the more piap a person has. This ties in with an important cultural trait of the Lao. People generally act the way they are expected to act, rather than the way they want to act or feel like acting. Thus a person from a good family background is expected to live up to high behavioral expectations, and probably will do so.

Most of the Lao lived in simple houses. The typical house was constructed by the householder, his family and maybe a neighbor. Constructed of materials from the nearby forest, most houses were built on poles in a rectangular shape.

Religion

Over the years Theravada Buddhism became the major religion in Laos. However, for many centuries the cult of the phi (spirits) has existed in tandem with Buddhism. Buddhism teaches that the mate goal of life is nirvana - an existence free of suffering and individual consciousness. Theravada Buddhism tells us that it is highly unlikely for the ordinary believer to achieve that state without going through a series of rebirth or reincarnations.

While a Lao practices Buddhism to achieve holiness and goodness in the lives to come, a Lao Buddhist may also engage in phi worship to help him deal with troubles of the here and now. Phi spirits which are worshipped are diverse. Some are connected with the natural elements - earth, heaven, fire and water. Others are connected with familiar places - houses, streams and forests. Phi cultists believe that the spirits of those who died in childbirth, by accident or violence are not reincarnated. Thus these spirits roam the earth harrowing living.
Education

The educational system in Laos was not well developed. In fact, a 1968 study estimated that at that time only 25% of the population was literate. School attendance was compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 14, who lived within 1 kilometer of a school. However, this was not strictly enforced. Also, complete elementary and secondary education was not available until the late 1960's, and even then was available only in key cities. Because of the lack of readily accessible public education, the educated elite became dependent on French secondary schools and colleges.

THE HMONG

The Hmong are Laotian highlanders who prefer to live high in the mountains where the climate is cool. The Hmong (which means “free man”) were indigenous to China, and spread southward during the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

In Laos the ideal occupation for the Hmong was farming. Men and women shared equally in the field work. Growing mainly rice and corn, they practiced a slash and burn type of agriculture; when fields became infertile, new fields were sought. The Hmong were also celebrated livestock breeders, and would move their herds when they moved to a new settlement.

Social Organization

As with other Indochinese cultural groups, the family is the key to Hmong social structure. One of the most important social virtues is putting the needs and desires of the family or group before the individual’s self-interest.

The basic Hmong household consists of the nuclear family and married sons and their families. After the death of the father, the eldest son may become head of the household, or he may move out to start a new household. The Hmong family is usually large, partly because the Hmong place great importance on insuring the family line of succession.

While the family has traditionally been at the center of Hmong social organization, the strong tradition of self-reliance and independence can only flourish when a number of Hmong families have the opportunity to cooperate. For that reason, the patrilineal clan system serves as the primary focus for the culture by tying together social, political, economic and religious aspects of behavior. Each "xum" or clan is directed by a head of the clan who oversees all relations with other clans. The head of the clan is respected as a special person who has particular powers that permit him to communicate with deceased ancestors of clan members in specific rituals.

Seniority is the major criterion for ordering relations within the clan. Elder clan members are respected and esteemed. Clan members are very conscious of their status in the clan hierarchy, and use appropriate, respectful speech and behavior in dealing with other clan members.

There are more than 20 typical clan names, but only 14 or 15 are commonly used. They include: Xiong; Yang; Vang; Lee; Moua; Lo; Hang; Thao; Keu; Heu; Chang; Vue; Cheng; Kha; Kong; and Pha.

Usually there are at least two clans in each village. The village is managed by a headman who has substantial authority. In consultation with the clan heads and the senior household heads, the village head carries out most management tasks of the village. For example, he arbitrates disputes between villages, ensures maintenance of village trails and has an important voice in deciding when the village will migrate to find new farm land.

Language

Linguistically, the Hmong belong to the Sino-Tibetan family. The Hmong language is
monosyllabic with seven tones. The Hmong language has only recently been developed into a written form. Christian missionaries introduced the roman alphabet, and the Pathet-Lao developed a system of writing using Lao characters.

U.S. Ties

Many people feel that of all of the Southeast Asian cultural groups, the Hmong took the greatest risks and suffered the largest number of casualties during the war while serving U.S. interests. In fact, virtually all of the tribal Hmong were involved in the war, acting as a major force in the northeast region of Laos. So intense was their involvement in the 15 years of war that roughly 30,000 Hmong were killed in action.

The Hmong refugees in the U.S. are laboring to preserve their cultural identity. At the same time they are working hard to incorporate themselves in the fabric of American culture. Accustomed to the mountainous, rural life, the Hmong must make massive adjustments to American urban life.

The Lao are adjusting to the American way of living, although it is far more regimented than the flexible way of life that they knew in Laos.

Recent Developments

HOUSE COMMITTEE APPROVES SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING FOR REFUGEE PROGRAM

On May 8, the House Appropriations Committee approved a bill that includes $100 million in supplemental funding for the domestic refugee program for the remainder of the year. In H. Report 96-934, the Committee noted that it had specified no particular distribution for the use of the funds, appropriated for the refugee program administered in the Department of Health and Human Services. "Events in the Caribbean, Indochina and the Middle East are extremely volatile at this time and the need for the additional money is clear... The current situation requires that the executive branch be given the maximum amount of flexibility in allocating resources to the areas of greatest need." The Administration request for the funds had specified money for cash and medical assistance for non-Indochinese refugees, for preventive health care for Indochinese refugees, increased social services and voluntary agency programs for non-Indochinese refugees.

The bill reported out of the House Appropriations Committee, H.R. 7325, must be assigned a rule for consideration on the House floor. It is expected that the Rules Committee will not meet for this purpose until the week of May 19. After passage in the House, the bill will be taken up in the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor-Health and Human Services and marked up for consideration by the full committee.


HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE REVIEWS U.S. COMMITMENT TO SOUTHEAST ASIA AID

This month the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs began a series of hearings to look at the "Future of the Indochinese Refugee Program and Cambodian Famine Relief."

During 1979 the Subcommittee held a total of 12 hearings on the crisis in Indochina. Most of those hearings focused on the plight of the "boat people" and the famine in Cambodia. According to Chairman Lester Wolff (D.-N.Y.), the Subcommittee now is focusing on the "need to examine prospects for a long-term solution to replace the present 'band-aid' approach."

The May 1 hearing centered on the
current situation in Cambodia. Testifying that day were: Robert De Vecchi, Director of the Indochina Program of the International Rescue Committee; Mark Schomer, Director of Action for Relief and Rehabilitation in Kampuchea (ARRK); and Dr. John Harvey, Group Leader of the Georgetown Medical Relief Team. The testimony of these three men clearly indicated that while relief efforts have held mass starvation at bay, there must be comprehensive planning to prevent the threat of starvation from returning. "The worst may be still to come," says DeVecchi, if proper planning does not occur soon.

From October 1979 to mid-April of this year, efforts by UNICEF and OXFAM have led to the delivery of over 150,000 tons of food to Cambodia. Approximately 69,000 tons have been delivered by ship and 81,000 tons have arrived via the ox-cart bridge. However, actual distribution remains slow; of the 64,000 tons unloaded at Kompong Som, only 39,600 tons have been distributed.

Relief officials stress that the crisis is moving into a disquieting new phase. The winter harvest has already been consumed and the present level of international relief aid (even if it were all properly and equitably distributed), is insufficient to feed the Cambodian people until the next harvest. To help avert future famines and to help Cambodia overcome dependence on outside aid, relief groups have been distributing seed rice. ARRK has recently shipped 1,000 tons of seed rice and 300 irrigation pumps to be used in Kompong Speu province. Other groups have had similar efforts. Mark Schomer highlighted some of those efforts. "I am told that some 13,700 tons of rice have been brought in Kampuchea across the Thai border, that about 10,000 tons are coming in from Vietnam, and other relief agencies has (sic) plans to bring in as much as 42,000 together." However, many relief officials feel that much of this seed may arrive too late to be included in this season's planting.

In addition to food needs, the medical needs of Cambodians remain intense. Both American and international medical teams have been working in refugee camps in Thailand since December, and consequently the death rate has dropped. Yet, "it is clear that continued medical assistance from around the world is necessary to care for these refugees," said Dr. Harvey. The government of Thailand does not have the medical or financial resources to provide care to the refugees, although it is willing to cooperate fully with relief groups.

These needs alone present an international dilemma of significant proportions. But there is another aspect which makes the situation even more critical. Great concentrations of refugees have formed along the Thai-Cambodian border. In many cases these settlements have turned into "warring fiefdoms, competing for acceptance by the refugees through the crudest kinds of coercion and protection. Their objectives are clearly venal in nature," testified DeVecchi.

**Continuing Assistance in FY'81**

On May 6, U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, Victor H. Palmieri and Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Richard Holbrooke, both testified on the administration's plans for continuing relief efforts in Indochina. Palmieri underscored President Carter's assurance of providing aid to Indochinese refugees, both in the U.S. and in Asian refugee camps.

Reiterating that the U.S. has "no plans to reduce our monthly intake of Indochinese (refugees) this year or in FY 1981," Palmieri added, "any significant reduction in the U.S. program would have serious consequences for our relations with the first-asylum countries as well as for the refugees. Any lessening of international, and particularly U.S. support could have an adverse effect on the on-going debate in Thailand on the
official refugee policy." Thus far the Thai government has exercised humanitarian policies toward the refugees, but those policies are clearly linked to cooperation from the international relief community for relief and resettlement.

The measure of U.S. support is demonstrated by plans for the FY 1981 budget. The only cuts in that budget will be in grants to resettlement agencies from the projected level of $535 per person to $525 per person, (representing a savings of $1.5 million), and the elimination of $12 million originally intended for construction of Refugee Processing Centers (RPCs). The cut in the budget for RPCs results from a sharp decline in the boat flow from Vietnam over the past nine months. The RPC at Bataan currently has a capacity for 10,000 persons. The Galang RPC is now under construction. When completed it will also have a capacity of 10,000. The government of the Philippines has promised to provide temporary asylum for up to 50,000 persons should another boat crisis develop. This promise, coupled with the RPC capacity to hold 20,000, would ensure the safety of 70,000 refugees if another wave of boat refugees flees Vietnam.

The U.S. faces a peculiar problem with the Khmer who are presently in holding centers in Thailand. Many of the Khmer have close ties to the U.S., yet since Thailand regards all of those who have entered the country since 1978 as "illegal entrants" rather than "refugees," there has been little screening of the population. Palmieri explained that the Thai government is maintaining this position out of fear that any resettlement flow to third countries out of the holding centers might result in large new population movements into the holding centers, which would severely strain Thailand's resources. In deference to Thailand, "the U.S., other major resettlement nations, and the UNHCR have accepted a situation in which the Khmer in the holding centers are presently the subject of resettlement efforts with minor exceptions such as parents, spouses or minor children of persons in resettlement countries." If Thailand altered its position, Khmer in holding centers would be eligible for resettlement in the U.S. Only 68 Khmer refugees who are in the "exceptions" category have entered the United States from the holding centers.

**ADVANCED IMMIGRATION WORKSHOP**

This summer, the Practising Law Institute will offer its Advanced Immigration Workshop in two locations: in New York City, June 5-6, 1980 and in Los Angeles, June 26-27, 1980.

Legal representation of the alien has always been a complex area. In light of more stringent enforcement of the exclusion and deportation provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the immigration attorney's role becomes more exacting.

The Workshop will focus on the role of counsel in safeguarding the alien's rights in light of today's immigration environment. Presentors will examine interrogation, detention, and arrest of aliens; the setting of bond and other post-arrest problems; motion practice; judicial review; controverted cases; immigration consequences of criminal convictions.

The seminar is designed for attorneys experienced in immigration law. The fee for the course, including the course book, *Advanced Immigration 1980,* is.

For more information contact: Practicing Law Institute, 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York 10019. (212) 76...
30th through August 7th, will feature courses on intercultural communication and language experience, in one of three languages: Vietnamese, Korean or Spanish.

Institute students will attend classes five days a week: on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 9:00 to 12:30 p.m. and on Tuesday and Thursday from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. The morning classes will provide intensive practical language development. In the afternoon sessions, students will gain practical experience in cultural settings while doing in-depth studies of cultural difference which have social and educational implications.

The Institute is targeted for American sponsors and professionals who are interested in developing a good knowledge of intercultural communication and conversational skills in another language.

Enrollment is limited, so interested persons should register now. A few partial scholarships will be available, and campus housing can be arranged.

Institute participants will receive 5 credits (undergraduate or graduate) for successfully completing the course.

For more information contact: Dr. Vuong G. Thuy, Ritter Annex, Room 995, Merit Bilingual Center, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122, (215) 787-6258.

NATIONAL IMMIGRATION COMMISSION APPROACHES POLICY CONSENSUS

The Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, which met in Washington earlier this month, appears to be nearing a consensus on immigration policy goals.

Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, Commission Chairman, outlined five characteristics of future policy on which Commissioners have reached agreement. "Our approach," he said, "must be generous, humane, non-racist, rational and workable." Hesburgh went on to state that "We have not always been non-racist in the past--we must be in the future."

Commissioners were meeting in Washington to consider a major proposal, still in draft form, that would vastly simplify U.S. immigration law. The proposal would reduce to three the number of categories under which a person could immigrate to the United States. The categories would include family reunification, refugees, and "independents" -- persons not covered by the other two categories.

Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti, in a written statement prepared for the meeting, said he basically endorses the proposal, observing that the "independent" category of immigration would alleviate many current immigration pressures. He stated strong support for the refugee provisions as well.

Father Hesburgh characterized the proposal as humane and rational, providing for family reunification and refugees while establishing limits with enough flexibility to meet future demands.

Commissioners also reviewed findings from a series of twelve public hearings being conducted throughout the country set to conclude in San Francisco on June 9. The Commission is due to present its final report including recommendation to the President and the Congress on March 1, 1981.

Resource Exchange

INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM ON REFUGEE ISSUES FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Operation Lifeline of Toronto, Canada has developed an educational package on refugees for senior high school students. The package, which is entitled, "The World's Homeless: Should We Help Them?" is designed to help students formulate personal positions and views on the issue of refugee resettlement.

The package consists of a teacher's guide and student materials. The 50 page teacher's guide contains detailed step-by-step classroom procedures. A pre-test
and a post-test are provided to identify student attitudinal changes over the course of instruction. Also included is a wall poster which focuses on the study. The student material includes 30 tabloid newspapers with real and fictitious articles on the problem.

While the kit is written from a Canadian perspective, it provides a good general overview of the world-wide refugee situation.

The kit costs $10.00 and is available from: L.A. Weigl Educational Associates, Ltd., 2073 Cornwall St., Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, S4P 2K6.

STATE OF UTAH OFFERS TWO PUBLICATIONS

The Indochinese Refugee Assimilation Program of Utah's Division of Family Services offers two excellent booklets on refugee resettlement.

The Refugee Program -- How to Become a Sponsor, summarizes the current refugee situation in a question-and-answer format.

The Indochinese Refugees: An Introduction to Their Cultures, provides a brief history of the Indochinese refugee groups and observations about general cultural traits.

Both publications are available free of charge from:

Indochinese Refugee Assimilation Program
150 West North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103

Current Indochinese Refugee Population
in the U.S. by State

As of April 30, 1980

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