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MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

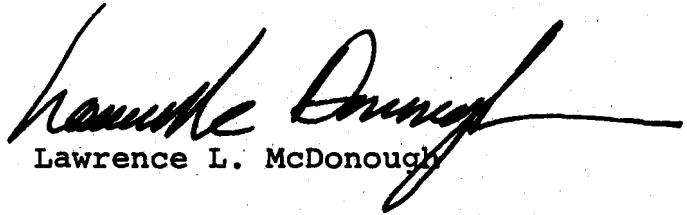
TO : Vincent Puritano
Deputy Associate Director for
Intergovernmental Relations
and Regional Operations

DATE: June 9, 1976

FROM : Acting Director
HEW Refugee Task Force

SUBJECT: Draft of the June 15, 1976 Report to Congress

Attached is a copy of the final draft of the Fifth Report to the Congress on the Indochinese Refugee Program.


Lawrence L. McDonough

Attachment

cc: Marjorie Lynch
William Morrill
Don Wortman
Steve Kurzman
Terrel H. Bell
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HEW TASK FORCE FOR INDOCHINA REFUGEES

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HEW TASK FORCE FOR INDOCHINA REFUGEES

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

JUNE 15, 1976

This is the Fifth Report to the Congress on the Indochina Refugee Assistance Program that began following the evacuation of South Vietnam in April 1975.

The Interagency Task Force (IATF) was disbanded when the last resettlement center was closed in December 1975. Since then, coordination of domestic activities in support of refugee resettlement has been the responsibility of a Refugee Task Force in the Office of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and in HEW Regional Offices. International aspects of the program continue to be handled by the Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs in the Department of State.

Congress has authorized domestic resettlement activities for Indo-Chinese refugees through September 1977, and the President's budget for Fiscal Year 1977 includes a request for \$50 million and authorization to make presently appropriated funds available through September 1977.

Since the closing of the last refugee reception center in December 1975, primary emphasis has shifted from finding sponsors and arranging placement to helping refugees participate more fully in the privileges and responsibilities of life in the United States.

The HEW Refugee Task Force, which has just completed its fifth month of operation, is staffed by Federal employees on reimbursable detail and by temporary employees, several of whom are multi-lingual. It intends to shift most of its activities, over the next few months, to appropriate units within HEW, principally the Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS), to assure continued support and attention to the long-term resettlement program.

A Strategies and Objectives Plan, signed March 15 by the Director of the HEW Refugee Task Force and national representatives of Voluntary Resettlement Agencies outlines a strategy to focus on job development activities, English language training, and vocational and occupational education, to enhance speaking abilities and to train more refugees in marketable job skills. It is hoped that the channeling of all available resources into these activities will result in a significant reduction in the number of refugees on cash assistance.

The rationale for this approach stems from a survey in which 34 per cent of those not in the labor force indicated they were in school, and 19 per cent said they were not seeking jobs because they could not speak English. It was considered significant, that so many potential labor force members were trying to improve their job marketability and that others felt that language limitations were the main impediments to self-sufficiency.

A project to advance this strategy has been undertaken in California, utilizing a \$2 million grant to the State Department of Health, Social Services Division. The project has received the full support of the HEW Task Force, Regional Office personnel, representatives of the Voluntary Resettlement Agencies (VOLAGs) and local officials and agencies in Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, and Orange Counties where the largest concentrations of refugees exist. The project will provide training in English as a second language, and vocational training for employable refugees who are now on cash assistance or in imminent danger of becoming recipients. It is expected that approximately 3,000 potentially employable adults will participate in this program.

Plans for similiar projects in all states were discussed on May 20-22 by members of the Task Force, Social and Rehabilitation Service, and the Office of Education. The participants also discussed placing special emphasis on the role of Indo-Chinese self-help groups in this strategy.

Guidelines for the provision of additional funding are being developed. It is expected that each HEW Regional office, State, County and local officials and representatives, local resettlement agencies and Indo-Chinese self-help organizations will participate in planning and implementation.

Projects will emphasize direct job placement wherever possible, with English and/or vocational training where needed to help assure stable, continuing employment. Vocational training will emphasize short-term courses based on a refugee's existing skills, to enable the transfer of such skills to the job market. (It is anticipated that additional funds will be made available to California under this program to provide services to Indo-Chinese in counties other than the four high-impact counties in California previously mentioned.)

A statement on cash assistance also was printed in NEW LIFE, the Task Force's refugee newsletter, and circulated widely in refugee communities. It explained that self-sufficiency is to be preferred to assistance, and the able-bodied people who remain on welfare too long can hamper their future ability to gain long term permanent employment.

Statistics of the IATF show that 129,792 refugees were processed through the resettlement camps. Data supplied more recently by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) reflects the state of residence of the 114,140 refugees who had filed alien address reports with that agency through February of this year. Projecting the INS data to reflect the entire refugee population of 129,792, and comparing this projection with IATF's initial data on state of settlement, it does not appear that any significant net change in the distribution of refugees by state has occurred. Texas may have gained some refugees, perhaps from Arkansas, Oklahoma, or even Florida. The District of Columbia has lost refugees, but these may actually be people who settled in the Maryland or Virginia suburbs, since totals for those two states have gone up. California's gain of approximately 1,000 people would not seem disproportionate, and no state's total has changed dramatically.

There are 13,502 single males and 3,317 single females in the refugee population. The largest concentrations exist in California with 2,119 men and 629 women, in Pennsylvania with 954 men and 158 women, and in Texas, with 869 men and 175 women.

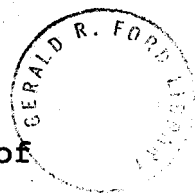
The number of families with five or more members, in which the head of the household is a woman, also is significant. There are 2,118 such families, containing 14,811 persons.

To assess progress of the resettlement program, a Vietnamese Resettlement Operational Feedback survey is being carried out for the HEW Task Force.

Earlier Reports to the Congress have described a "Wave I" survey conducted last September, when 1,570 households out of a sample of 5,000 responded for an interview, and a "Wave II" study in December, when 446 households who took part in the first wave responded for follow-up interviews. In addition, 1,000 new households out of 2,650 responded in Wave II.

These studies assessed the language proficiency, educational levels, health, family size, employment status, housing, need for public assistance and various other data helpful in mounting programs to aid resettlement.

From these studies emerged the picture of a refugee population with a strong work ethic, but hampered by lack of English language ability and marketable employment skills.



As with all surveys, the recurring question is the extent and direction of the non-response bias: Are the non-responding households in any way different from the respondents? To answer this, a survey of non-respondents was conducted. From a total of approximately 2,000 non-respondents in Wave II, 488 were selected and an intensive effort was made to locate them. Of these, 406 heads of households were successfully interviewed in February and March, either by telephone from Washington, D.C. or by on-site visits by two teams of interviewers.

Comparison of the results of the non-respondent survey with those of Wave II shows that the Wave II households were somewhat younger than those in the non-respondent one. Slightly more than one third of them (37%) were age 14 and under compared to 33% in the non-respondent households. On the other hand, 44% of people in the Wave II households were between 15 and 34 years old compared to 48% among the non-respondents. There were slightly fewer males and more females in Wave II households than in non-respondents at all levels.

From an educational perspective, only 17% of the Wave II households had no formal education, compared to 40% of the non-respondents. However, there were no differences in their English proficiency levels.

Non-respondent households tended to be smaller; about 70% of them had five members or less, compared to 56% of the Wave II households.

The non-respondents had a higher employment rate than those in Wave II households (83% vs. 78%). But there did not seem to be any differences in the income levels of the two groups.

A large majority of the non-respondent households (84%) currently resided in their rented quarters, compared to 60% of the Wave II households. Only 6% were still living with their sponsors, compared to 25% of the Wave II households.

In general, more non-respondents than Wave II households receive federal assistance such as medical aid (36% vs. 23%), refugee financial assistance (17% vs. 13%) and SSI (5% vs. 2%). The proportion of families receiving food stamps was almost the same for both groups (26% for non-respondents and 25% for Wave II households).

In summary, it appears that members of the non-respondent families are somewhat older, smaller, and had less education, but were more active and successful in the labor force than Wave II families. They also appeared to be more self-sufficient in terms of living arrangements.

The data show that, contrary to previous expectations stemming from inability to make contact during the survey, the non-respondent families were in general better off, rather than worse, compared to Wave II families. Without the non-respondent survey, the bias, if any, would be in the direction of under estimating the extent of the adjustment of the refugees to their new life. That is, the refugees were in fact doing better than on the basis of the Wave II data alone. This gives us more confidence in the validity of the Wave II data than if the non-respondent survey had shown results in the other direction.

On the other hand, there was a lapse of about two months between the Wave II survey and the non-respondent survey. The non-respondent families could very well have an edge over the Wave II families because of the extra two months which may favorably contribute to the adjustment process in terms of employment and living situations. If so, this should be a hopeful sign in the sense that, with time, the situation of refugee families will continue to improve meaningfully.

The HEW Task Force operates with three major sections -- Resettlement, Information and Referral, and Publications -- and through Regional Refugee Assistance Coordinators in each of HEW's 10 regions.

A fourth section for Program Assessment was part of the original HEW Task Force and before it, a part of the IATF. Beginning in October 1975, HEW assessment teams visited and studied areas where many refugees were living. Similar patterns and problems were found in all such communities, and visits during March, April and May of this year served to corroborate findings of the initial visits.

The assessment studies revealed that the sponsorships by church and civic organizations had been more successful than those of individuals, that urban areas were better able to provide the educational and employment aid which refugees needed, that most refugees needed additional language training, and that except for dental problems, refugees' health generally was good.

The studies also noted that the resources of some local social agencies had been strained by the sudden influx of refugees, and that bilingual staff helped local social service systems address the unique needs of the refugee population. Indo-Chinese self-help groups were developing in areas of refugee concentration and were of great assistance to refugees. The Task Force is working to assist these developing groups and organizations.

Further, through the efforts of the Assessment Unit, the Task Force was able to refine its understanding of ongoing resettlement programs and to reinforce its awareness that the lack of permanent full time employment for many of the refugee family heads was a problem that needed attention. The findings of the assessment studies helped form the rationale for development and distribution of the national Strategy and Objectives Memorandum mentioned earlier. With its assessment work completed, the section was disbanded during the quarter just past.

The Resettlement Liaison Section is responsible for working with resettlement agencies on contract with the Federal government -- including the national voluntary agencies, or VOLAGs, which were enlisted to arrange sponsorships of more than 114,000 refugees and are the first recourse of refugees and sponsors alike if questions or problems arise. The section also maintains liaison with the states and municipalities which work in the resettlement area. In an effort to assess the program to date, the resettlement agencies have requested Program Progress Reports from their Regional and local affiliates on each refugee family resettled. As of June 8, 1976, 11,767 reports concerning 58,686 individuals have been received.

As resettlement agencies more and more focus their activities on job development and training and on adult language programs, the Resettlement Section has sought to support their efforts with information, printed materials, and referrals to other agencies. There is some indication that cultural shock and mild forms of depression are increasing in the refugee population. The Resettlement Unit is working with the National Institute of Mental Health to design a program to respond to this situation. It is also felt that the developing Indo-Chinese organizations can be helpful in this area.

The Information and Referral Unit, staffed by personnel fluent in English, Vietnamese, Cambodian, French, Lao, Thai and Black Thai, operates a nation-wide toll-free telephone line to answer questions, referring calls to the proper source to receive help or information. Calls during the quarter dropped from an average of more than 60 a day to about 45. The two principal reasons for the total of more than 6,000 calls received was to attempt to locate friends or family, and to inquire about education or job training.

The Publications Unit, which produces a monthly newspaper, NEW LIFE, and various handbooks and brochures, focused its attention during the last quarter on home economy and wage-earning. Articles on these subjects were featured in the newspaper, and pamphlets on family budgeting and prudent food shopping are being developed. In addition, two existing publications were being prepared in the Laotian language, and an English-Lao/Lao-English dictionary was published. The newspaper circulates to about 35,000 families each month, and enjoys credibility among refugees as a communications link with the Federal government.

The rate of inquiries to the American Red Cross locator service, maintained under contract with HEW, remained high, with April inquiries totalling 3,150 letters and wires. Since its inception in August 1975 through May 14 of this year, the service has received 12,750 requests for help, and has registered about 47,700 names. The rate of success in locating missing families or friends is about 60 per cent. The Task Force plans to continue the contract with the Red Cross through September 1976. After that time the Red Cross will handle this humanitarian activity as part of its ongoing program.

Volume also remained high on the number of inquiries received by the Young Lawyers Section of the American Bar Association, which provides legal assistance to refugees, utilizing a toll-free telephone number. Since the service began in August 1975, a total of 400 requests, 140 of them during the period from March 22 to April 30, have been handled by the service. Many other inquiries were referred to other agencies such as INS, VOLAGs, and HEW regional offices. Principal inquiries concern the establishment of valid documents to verify name, date of birth and marriage, child custody, setting up businesses, and like matters. Legal problems not referred to agencies often are handled by ABA volunteers without charge.

Federal Assistance (Cash, Medical, Services)

The Social and Rehabilitation Service has agreements with the States authorizing financial and medical assistance and social services for refugees and states receive 100 per cent reimbursement for carrying out this activity.

On June 1, _____ or _____ per cent of the refugees were receiving cash assistance and they were thereby also eligible to receive medical assistance. In addition, _____ or _____ per cent of the refugees were authorized to receive only _____ medical assistance.

A continuing effort also is being carried out on behalf of some 728 children identified as "unaccompanied refugee children," -- persons under age 18 who left reception centers without adult relatives and who were placed with unrelated Indo-Chinese families, in foster care, or with a sponsoring family, usually American.

The SRS ordered follow-up visits, usually at six-month intervals, by state/local public child welfare agencies to monitor the progress of these children.

The Office of Education's Refugee Assistance Task Force, established in August 1975, administers programs involving an authorized \$25 million for refugee education. The major expenditure — \$15 million — is for grants to state and local education agencies for some 40,000 school-age children. Another \$5 million is made available to states to provide special English language instruction for the adult population of about 70,000.

During the quarter just past, the last of the applications for transitional grants to local school districts was processed by OE, and grants also were provided to state education agencies for leadership and technical assistance.

OE also continued to fund nation-wide telephone services at Georgetown University and the Center for Applied Linguistics, to help refugee students, teachers, and administrators interested in pursuing post-secondary education.

Five OE bilingual centers provide special assistance to school systems through in-service training workshops and through development of curriculum materials designed especially for refugees. OE also has made provision for meeting the special needs of refugees taking college entrance examinations.

The Center for Disease Control, which has been conducting a study of refugee health problems and access to health care, will be analyzing its data during June.

Preliminary information suggests that the need for dental care surpasses all other health problems, and that there are very few cases of disease serious to the refugees or to public health.

It also appears that access to health care varies widely, depending upon geographic location. Of the three areas (two urban and one rural) surveyed:

--In the Atlanta, Georgia area, most of the refugees are employed, but health care often is not provided with employment. With employment, refugees become ineligible for Medicaid, and their income is usually too low for them to buy private insurance.

--In the Fort Smith, Arkansas area, working refugees have some form of health care coverage or insurance provided by their employer.

--In San Diego, California, there is little or no private health coverage, but most refugees are covered by Medi-Cal, the State assistance program, which is considered adequate.

Four hundred and twelve refugee physicians are currently participating in preparatory courses for the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) examination which will be held July 21, 1976. At present, seventy-one refugee physicians are ECFMG certified with thirty-five of the seventy-one having successfully passed the examination in January 1976.

In addition to its program for helping Indo-Chinese physicians prepare for the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates examination, the Public Health Service also is conducting a short-term program to help refugee dentists qualify for practice in the United States. About 80 dentists have been identified, and selected dental schools will be awarded grants to begin training in September.

The Social Security Administration (SSA), which earlier established procedures for issuing Social Security numbers to refugees in relocation centers, has now started issuing numbers to the 11,000 Indo-Chinese refugees in Thailand prior to their departure for the United States. Prompt issuance of Social Security numbers helps refugees become available for employment sooner.

Refugees continue to flee the countries of Indochina; almost 85,000 are now in Thailand, and several boats recently reached the Phillipines, Malaysia, and Indonesia with escaping Vietnamese. As reported last quarter, the Department of State requested the Attorney General to parole up to 11,000 more refugees, and on May 5, authorization was given for that number.

INS officers sent to Thailand to interview refugees have so far approved almost 8,000 for parole, and the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok estimates that the total approved in Thailand will be about 9,200 -- approximately 6,700 of them Lao and Meo, 1,100 Vietnamese, and 1,400 Cambodians. In addition, another 800 refugees elsewhere in Southeast Asia and around the world will qualify. The unused numbers of the 11,000 will constitute a "reserve", but funding will not be available for travel or Voluntary Agency Resettlement grants after June 30.

Under the earlier Lao parole program, 2,900 have already arrived and the rest are in final stages of processing. In both the new "11,000" program and the nearly-completed Lao program, the refugees go directly from overseas to sponsors in the United States that have been obtained by one of eight VOLAG's and two state programs (Iowa and Washington).

So far, there has been no progress made with respect to the repatriation of the 439 Vietnamese refugees who have declared their desire to return home. Efforts continue to achieve this humanitarian goal for them and any Cambodians seeking repatriation.

Other Federal departments and agencies are continuing their efforts to assist in refugee resettlement as follows:

The Department of Housing and Urban Development offers programs of rental assistance, of sale or rental of HUD-held properties, and of loan insurance for purchase of mobile homes. In addition, many refugees are eligible for low-rent public housing when available.

The Small Business Authority assists with business loans, counsels prospective businessmen, and subcontracts government business to help them succeed.

The Department of Agriculture issues food stamps to refugees meeting eligibility standards.

The Department of Labor offers job placement service, including counseling, testing, job development, and referral, and also carries out a variety of special training programs depending upon local needs. On May 13 the Department issued a field memorandum clarifying its regulations under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) making refugees on cash assistance eligible for \$30 a month incentive allowances while receiving training under CETA.

The Legal Services Corporation offers a full range of legal assistance, including counsel, representation, and appeal on non-criminal matters to refugees meeting eligibility standards.

Status Legislation

The overriding concern of the refugee population, and a major deterrent to their permanent resettlement, is their current parole status. They possess the unfounded fear that they might somehow be forced to return to their homeland, against their will, thereby making their adjustment to life in America pointless.

Furthermore, as parolees in indefinite voluntary departure status, they are not able to compete for some jobs, are often denied entrance into other occupations because of state or

union regulations, sometimes are denied in-state college tuition benefits, and excluded from many other benefits available to permanent resident aliens.

The Indo-Chinese are not unlike many other political refugees who have come to our shores over the years. They have a particularly strong work ethic and a consuming desire to succeed in our culture and economy. Given time, they assuredly have the potential for achieving this goal. The parole status, however, serves to hinder their progress.

Congress now has before it legislation that would change this parole status to that of resident alien, thus paving the way for ultimate citizenship for the refugees. Through a change in status, Congress would be according to this newest wave of refugees the same treatment that has been given to other newcomers to our shores, enabling them to become self-sustaining as early as possible.

Funding Status

HEW obligations through May 31, 1976 total \$77,408,848, against an availability of \$100,000,000 originally appropriated to HEW and \$43,000,000 transferred to the HEW appropriation from the Department of State appropriation, leaving an availability of \$82,624,319, of which \$17,033,167 is deferred for contingencies.

Principal HEW appropriations have been used for education, health, financial and medical assistance, and social services.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Total Available</u>	<u>Obligations As of 5/31/76</u>	<u>Amount Available</u>
AID Funded by Presidential Determination	2,277,454	2,277,454	-0-
AID Funded by Indo-china Postwar Reconstruction	98,000,000	98,000,000	-0-
State Portion of Refugee Act of 1975 (includes DOD and INS portions) **	305,000,000	244,966,833	17,033,167 *
HEW Portion of Refugee Act of 1975 **	100,000,000	77,408,848	22,591,152
Total	\$505,277,454	\$422,653,135	\$39,624,319
Approp. Transferred to HEW from State Department	-0-	-0-	43,000,000
Total	\$505,277,454	\$422,653,135	\$82,624,319

* Deferred for Contingencies

** Represents amount appropriated in PL 94-24



A. HISTORICAL

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

1975

- April 8 through April 15 State Department officials consult with House and Senate Committees regarding use of Attorney General's "parole" authority for evacuees from Indochina.
- April 12 U. S. Embassy, Phnom Penh closes. Last Americans are evacuated in operation "Eagle Pull".
- April 12 through April 17 U. S. Mission, Geneva, is asked to request assistance from UNHCR and ICEM in locating third countries willing to accept refugees from Indochina.
- April 14 Parole is authorized for dependents of American citizens currently in Vietnam.
- April 18 The President asks twelve Federal agencies "to coordinate... all U. S. Government activities concerning evacuation of U. S. citizens, Vietnamese citizens, and third country nationals from Vietnam and refugee and resettlement problems relating to the Vietnam conflict" and names Ambassador L. Dean Brown as his Special Representative and Director of the Special Interagency Task Force.
- April 19 Parole is extended to include categories of relatives of American citizens or permanent resident aliens who are petition holders.
- April 22 The Interagency Task Force asks civil and military authorities on Guam to prepare a safe haven estimated to be required for 90 days in order to provide care and maintenance for an estimated 50,000 refugees. The first to pass through the area arrive the following day.
- April 25 The Attorney General authorizes parole for additional categories of relatives, Cambodians in third countries and up to 50,000 "high-risk" Vietnamese.

- April 27 The Task Force requests all American missions overseas to take up the possible resettlement of refugees as a matter of urgency.
- April 29 U. S. Embassy, Saigon, closes. Operation Frequent Wind removes last Americans and Vietnamese by helicopter from staging sites in Saigon. The sea-lift and self-evacuation continue. Camp Pendleton, California opens as a refugee center prepared to care for 18,000 refugees.
- May 2 Fort Chaffee, Arkansas opens as a refugee reception center prepared to care for 24,000 refugees.
- May 4 Eglin Air Force Base, Florida opens as a refugee reception center prepared to accept 2,500 refugees (a figure later increased to 5,000).
- May 5 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.
- Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee in connection with the Administration's request for \$507 million to run the refugee program.
- May 7 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Senate Judiciary Committee, the House International Relations Committee, and on May 8, the House Judiciary Committee.
- May 22 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the House Judiciary Subcommittee.
- A House and Senate conference committee agrees on the language of the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975, appropriating \$405 million for the Administration's refugee program.
- May 24 The Act becomes PL 94-23 as the President signs it into law.

- May 27 Ambassador Brown returns to his post at the Middle East Institute and the President asks Mrs. Julia Vadala Taft, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for Human Development, to act as Director of the Interagency Task Force until arrangements are completed for organizing the Government's efforts for the longer term.
- May 28 A fourth Stateside reception center is opened at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, and receives its first refugees.
- May 29 The UNHCR sends a representative to Stateside reception center, (Fort Chaffee) to interview individuals who have indicated a desire to return to Vietnam and whose names had been furnished earlier. Representatives of the UNHCR have been working similarly on Guam for several weeks, will go to Pendleton and Indiantown Gap next week and to Eglin thereafter.
- June 6 HEW establishes a special Task Force with representatives of the American Medical Association, the American Association of Medical Colleges, the Educational Commission on Foreign Medical Graduates, and a number of programs within HEW that deal with training and placement of physicians in the U.S.
- June 15 The President sends a Report to the Congress as required by PL 94-23.
- July 5 First of a series of regional meetings with local government officials and representatives of resettlement agencies held in New York City.
- July 6 Subic Bay, Philippines refugee reception center closes.
- July 21 Principal operational responsibility for the Task Force is transferred from the Department of State to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Julia Vadala Taft is named as Director of the Task Force.
- August 1 Wake Island reception center closes.
- Attorney General extends parole authority to additional Indochina refugees stranded in "third countries."

- Sept. 15 Eglin Air Force Base, Florida refugee reception center closes.
- Sept. 23 The President transmits the Second Report to the Congress on the activities of the Inter-agency Task Force.
- Sept. 30 Decision made to accede to demands of repatriates on Guam for a ship to be sailed by them to Vietnam.
- Oct. 16 The Vietnamese freighter, Vietnam Thuong Tin I, sails from Guam bound for Vietnam with 1,546 repatriates aboard.
- Oct. 31 Last date for movement of Indochina refugees stranded in third countries into the U.S. refugee system. Henceforth, admission of refugees into the United States is the responsibility of the Department of State.
- Oct. 31 UN High Commissioner for Refugees meets with Task Force and State Department officials. UNHCR agrees to accept responsibility for Cambodian refugees who do not wish to accept sponsorship offers and desire to be repatriated.
- Oct. 31 Reception centers on Guam and at Camp Pendleton, California close.
- Dec. 15 Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania, refugee reception center closes.
- Dec. 20 Last 24 refugees leave Fort Chaffee resettlement center to join sponsors, and this center, the last to remain in operation, is officially closed.
- Dec. 31 Interagency Task Force operations are terminated, ending first phase of refugee program - evacuation and resettlement.

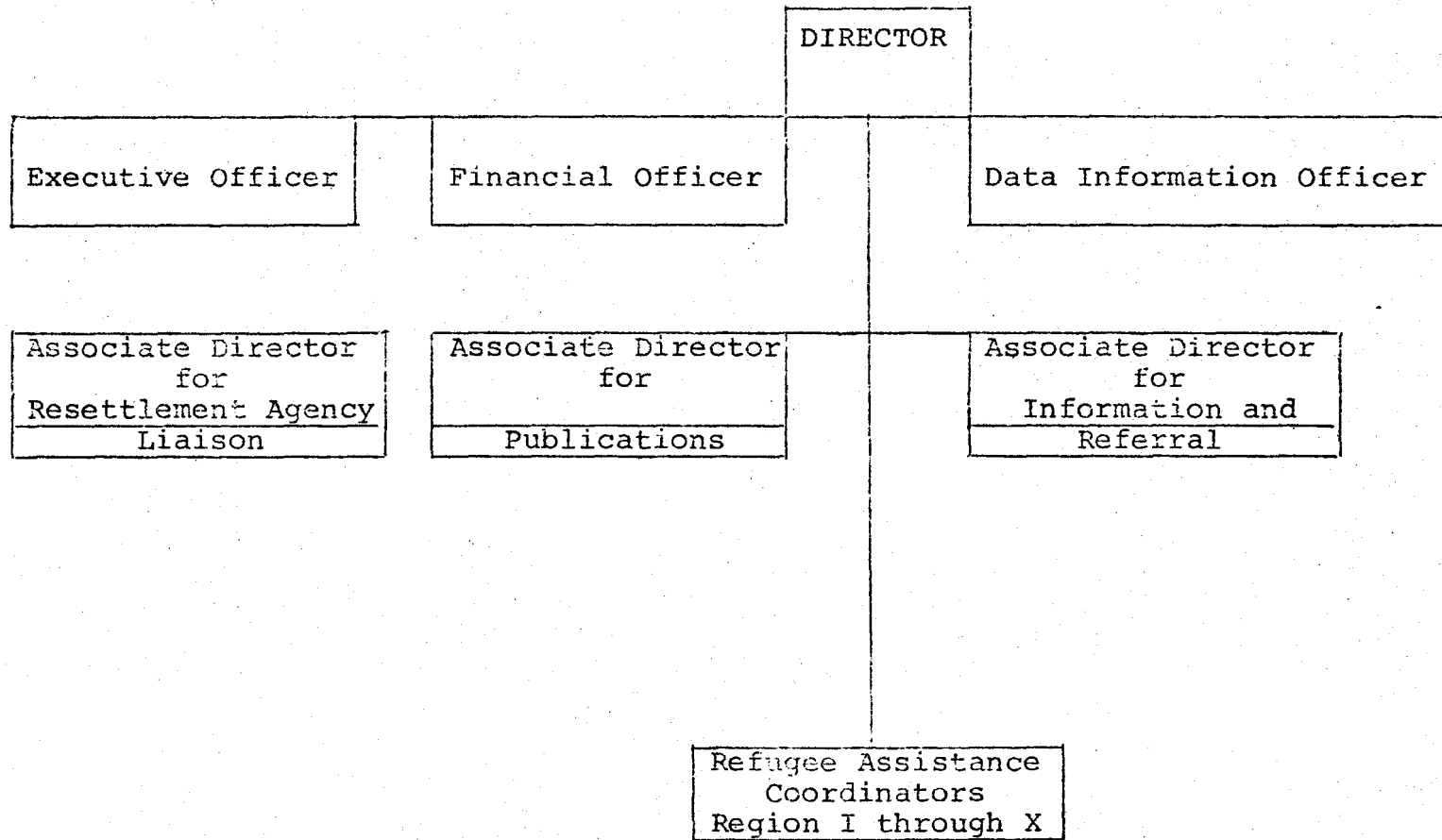
1976

- Jan. 1 HEW Refugee Task Force assumes responsibility for domestic resettlement

- Feb. 6 State Department and Attorney General's office consult with Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship and International Law (Joshua Eilberg, Chairman) on issuance of parole authority to admit to the U.S. 11,000 Indochina refugees now in camps in Thailand.
- Feb. 12 HEW Refugee Task Force and voluntary resettlement agencies (VOLAGS) meet in Washington, to examine methods for a coordinated effort to assure opportunities for self-sufficiency among the new immigrants.
- Feb. 18-19 Conference for HEW Regional Refugee Assistance Coordinators held in Washington to discuss domestic resettlement priorities.
- Feb. 23-26 HEW Refugee Task Force Director and Deputy Regional Director attend a series of meetings with State of California, local county officials, and a number of Volag executive directors to discuss refugee resettlement issues.
- March 15 Voluntary Agency directors sign HEW Strategy and Objectives memorandum pledging to reduce cash assistance cases by 50% by October 1, 1976.
- March 17 House Subcommittee on HEW Appropriation meets with HEW Refugee Task Force Director to discuss FY 1977 budget.
- March 17 HEW Social and Rehabilitation Service establishes with the States a reporting system for Alien Registration Numbers of refugees on welfare.
- March 31 Seattle regional conference of HEW Task Force, voluntary agencies, State officials, refugees, and sponsors yields guidelines for joint actions.
- April 8 Senate Subcommittee on HEW Appropriations holds hearing on FY 1977 Refugee Task Force funding.
- April 9 HEW Regional Offices are directed to develop plans for using seed monies to fund local activities designed to remove refugees from the cash assistance rolls and place them in jobs.

- May 5 An Expanded Parole Program for 11,000 additional Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Laotian refugees is authorized by the Attorney General.
- May 20-21 Representatives from HEW's Refugee Task Force, Office of Education, and Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS) meet to develop Federal strategies on refugee assistance for the future, including the role of Indochinese self-help groups, and on the phasing of residual Task Force responsibilities into SRS.
- June 4 Nationwide conference for State resettlement groups and representatives from State Governors' offices is held in Kansas City to exchange information and ideas.
- June 4 \$2 million allocated to the State of California for a special English language and vocational training program.

HEW REFUGEE TASK FORCE



B. REFUGEE PROFILE

**Number of Refugees Processed Through System
Based on Task Force Evacuee File Statistics**

May 31, 1976

Refugees Resettled to Known U. S. Locations	121,610
Refugees Resettled to Unknown U. S. Locations	8,182
	<hr/>
Total Resettled in U. S.	129,792 (*)
Refugees Resettled into Third Countries	6,632
Refugees Repatriated to Vietnam	1,546 (**)
Births	822
Deaths	77
	<hr/>
Total Refugees Processed	138,869 (*)

(*) Does not include 500 refugees entering the U.S. under Humanitarian Parole and 300 refugees entering the U.S. under the Expanded Parole Program for the period January through May 1976.

Does include 4,926 Cambodians admitted since March, 1975.

(**) There are 439 repatriation requests before the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Distribution by State and Age Category
Based on 114,140 INS Alien Address Reports

	<u>17 and Under</u>	<u>Over 17</u>		<u>17 and Under</u>	<u>Over 17</u>
Alabama	505	665	New Hampshire	44	99
Alaska	33	52	New Jersey	634	988
Arkansas	723	940	New Mexico	364	387
Arizona	527	626	New York	1,467	2,237
California	10,245	14,447	North Carolina	430	579
Colorado	867	1,042	North Dakota	155	189
Connecticut	436	540	Ohio	1,180	1,593
Delaware	60	84	Oklahoma	1,252	1,836
District of Columbia	84	322	Oregon	951	1,007
Florida	1,826	2,624	Pennsylvania	2,842	3,902
Georgia	490	802	Rhode Island	57	145
Hawaii	658	1,020	South Carolina	321	428
Idaho	122	179	South Dakota	208	251
Illinois	1,443	2,142	Tennessee	398	500
Indiana	811	938	Texas	3,927	5,106
Iowa	1,152	1,156	Utah	262	392
Kansas	709	867	Vermont	39	57
Kentucky	385	460	Virginia	1,904	2,737
Louisiana	1,526	1,842	Washington	1,844	2,329
Maine	98	230	West Virginia	91	123
Maryland	947	1,470	Wisconsin	784	963
Massachusetts	500	698	Wyoming	35	89
Michigan	1,046	1,300	Guam	287	433
Minnesota	1,644	1,820	Puerto Rico	11	10
Mississippi	177	230	Virgin Islands	8	5
Missouri	1,173	1,505			
Montana	86	119	Not Indicated	176	183
Nebraska	539	575			
Nevada	151	243			
			TOTAL	48,634	65,506

REFUGEES BY STATE
Projections

	<u>Sent to each state during 1975</u> (according to Evacuee file)		<u>Residing in each state in Jan - Feb, 1976</u> (according to INS file)	
	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Estimated* Number</u>
Alabama	.97	1,262	1.03	1,337
Alaska	.06	81	.07	91
Arkansas	1.57	2,042	1.46	1,896
Arizona	.82	1,059	1.01	1,311
California	20.96	27,199	21.63	28,074
Colorado	1.38	1,790	1.67	2,168
Connecticut	.91	1,175	.86	1,116
Delaware	.12	155	.13	169
Dist. of Col.	.97	1,254	.36	467
Florida	4.10	5,322	3.90	5,062
Georgia	1.03	1,331	1.13	1,467
Hawaii	1.57	2,039	1.47	1,908
Idaho	.32	412	.26	337
Illinois	2.85	3,696	3.14	4,075
Indiana	1.38	1,785	1.53	1,986
Iowa	2.00	2,593	2.02	2,622
Kansas	1.46	1,897	1.38	1,791
Kentucky	.75	967	.74	960
Louisiana	2.78	3,602	2.95	3,829
Maine	.29	375	.29	376
Maryland	1.79	2,319	2.12	2,752
Massachusetts	.90	1,169	1.05	1,363
Michigan	1.70	2,200	2.06	2,674
Minnesota	2.93	3,802	3.03	3,933
Mississippi	.38	488	.36	467
Missouri	2.06	2,669	2.35	3,050
Montana	.15	198	.18	234
Nebraska	.93	1,211	.98	1,272
Nevada	.26	338	.35	454
New Hampshire	.12	161	.13	169
New Jersey	1.17	1,515	1.42	1,843
New Mexico	.80	1,040	.66	857
New York	2.93	3,806	3.25	4,218
North Carolina	.97	1,261	.88	1,142
North Dakota	.35	448	.30	389
Ohio	2.25	2,924	2.43	3,154
Oklahoma	2.84	3,689	2.71	3,517
Oregon	1.59	2,063	1.72	2,232
Pennsylvania	5.52	7,159	5.91	7,671
Rhode Island	.17	223	.18	234
South Carolina	.58	759	.66	857
South Dakota	.42	545	.40	519
Tennessee	.71	922	.79	1,025
Texas	7.03	9,130	7.91	10,267
Utah	.43	559	.57	740
Vermont	.12	150	.08	104
Virginia	2.88	3,733	4.07	5,283
Washington	3.22	4,182	3.66	4,750
West Virginia	.15	195	.19	247
Wisconsin	1.40	1,821	1.53	1,986
Wyoming	.09	115	.11	143
Guam	.60	778	.63	818
Unknown	6.30	8,182	.31	402
	<u>100.03%</u>		<u>100.01%</u>	
Total	(129,792)	(129,792)	(114,140)	(129,792)*

* The numbers in column four are arrived at by applying the percentages derived from the 114,140 INS cards to the total of 129,792 refugees who went through the camps so that the numbers of refugees in columns two and four are comparable. Column four thereby represents an estimate of where all the refugees who went through the camps are in early 1976.

Demographic Data

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) provided information and reports on the Indochina Refugees from the annual Alien Address Report (Form I-53) received from aliens by the INS. The following demographic data was prepared from 114,140 Alien Address Reports identified as Indochina Refugees.

Distribution by Age and Sex

Based on 114,140 INS Alien Address Reports

AGE	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
0 - 5	8,250	14.24 %	8,319	14.80 %	16,569	14.52 %
6 - 11	8,485	14.65	8,269	14.71	16,754	14.68
12 - 17	7,824	13.51	7,487	13.32	15,311	13.41
18 - 24	11,364	19.62	9,476	16.85	20,840	18.26
25 - 34	10,612	18.32	10,212	18.16	20,824	18.25
35 - 44	5,481	9.46	5,115	9.10	10,596	9.28
45 - 62	4,046	6.99	4,175	7.43	8,221	7.20
63 & Over	1,857	3.21	3,168	5.63	5,025	4.40
TOTAL	57,919	100.00 %	56,221	100.00 %	114,140	100.00 %

MALES

17 and under	-	24,559	42.40 %
Over 17	-	33,360	57.60 %
TOTAL		57,919	100.00 %

FEMALES

17 and under	-	24,075	42.82 %
Over 17	-	32,146	57.18 %
TOTAL		56,221	100.00 %
Total Male Population	-	57,919	50.74 %
Total Female Population	-	56,221	49.26 %
Total Population		114,140	100.00 %

Family Unit Consisting of One Person
 Distribution By State and Sex
 (Based on Refugee Task Force Computer Data on 124,493 Refugees)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Alabama	153	21	New Hampshire	31	9
Alaska	23	3	New Jersey	207	31
Arkansas	418	101	New Mexico	75	16
Arizona	109	39	New York	431	115
California	2,119	629	North Carolina	130	25
Colorado	178	39	North Dakota	31	6
Connecticut	99	21	Ohio	304	57
Delaware	16	6	Oklahoma	448	105
District of Columbia	136	30	Oregon	170	17
Florida	593	116	Pennsylvania	954	158
Georgia	175	38	Rhode Island	43	4
Hawaii	75	31	South Carolina	107	13
Idaho	27	3	South Dakota	64	10
Illinois	396	76	Tennessee	93	30
Indiana	147	33	Texas	869	175
Iowa	154	41	Utah	69	11
Kansas	148	27	Vermont	38	5
Kentucky	65	13	Virginia	356	118
Louisiana	316	80	Washington	298	80
Maine	136	5	West Virginia	26	10
Maryland	258	91	Wisconsin	150	32
Massachusetts	124	30	Wyoming	17	2
Michigan	242	35	Guam	281	15
Minnesota	330	64	Puerto Rico	0	1
Mississippi	61	9			
Missouri	220	55	Not Indicated	1,432	596
Montana	35	8			
Nebraska	97	21			
Nevada	28	11			
			TOTAL	13,502	3,317

Refugee Household Units by Sex of Head of Household
(Based on Task Force computer data on 124,493 refugees)

<u>HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MALE</u>			<u>HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD FEMALE</u>			<u>ALL HOUSEHOLDS</u>		
<u>FAMILY SIZE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FAMILIES</u>	<u>TOTAL PERSONS</u>	<u>FAMILY SIZE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FAMILIES</u>	<u>TOTAL PERSONS</u>	<u>FAMILY SIZE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FAMILIES</u>	<u>TOTAL PERSONS</u>
1	13,502	13,502	1	3,317	3,317	1	16,819	16,819
2	3,174	6,348	2	1,350	2,700	2	4,524	9,048
3	2,172	6,516	3	994	2,982	3	3,166	9,498
4	2,173	8,692	4	779	3,116	4	2,952	11,808
5	1,892	9,460	5	645	3,225	5	2,537	12,685
6	1,681	10,086	6	504	3,024	6	2,185	13,110
7	1,323	9,261	7	340	2,380	7	1,663	11,641
8	1,127	9,016	8	230	1,840	8	1,357	10,856
9	786	7,074	9	174	1,566	9	960	8,640
10	551	5,510	10	69	690	10	620	6,200
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
	28,381	85,465		8,402	24,840		36,783	110,305
Over 10	905	12,102(*)	Over 10	156	2,086(*)	Over 10	1,061	14,188
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	29,286	97,567		8,558	26,926		37,844	124,493



(*) calculated figure based on average of 13.3722 persons in a household of over 10 persons

Refugee Household Units by Sex of Head of Household

(Based on Task Force computer data on 124,493 refugees and 37,844 households)

<u>HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MALE</u>			<u>HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD FEMALE</u>			<u>ALL HOUSEHOLDS</u>		
<u>FAMILY SIZE</u>	<u>PERCENT OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS</u>	<u>PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS</u>	<u>FAMILY SIZE</u>	<u>PERCENT OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS</u>	<u>PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS</u>	<u>FAMILY SIZE</u>	<u>PERCENT OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS</u>	<u>PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS</u>
1	35.68	10.85	1	8.77	2.66	1	44.45	13.51
2	8.39	5.10	2	3.57	2.17	2	11.96	7.27
3	5.74	5.23	3	2.63	2.40	3	8.37	7.63
4	5.74	6.98	4	2.06	2.50	4	7.80	9.48
5	4.99	7.60	5	1.70	2.59	5	6.69	10.19
6	4.44	8.10	6	1.33	2.43	6	5.77	10.53
7	3.50	7.44	7	.89	1.91	7	4.39	9.35
8	2.98	7.24	8	.61	1.48	8	3.59	8.72
9	2.08	5.68	9	.46	1.26	9	2.54	6.94
10	1.46	4.43	10	.18	.55	10	1.64	4.98
	<u>75.00</u>	<u>68.65</u>		<u>22.20</u>	<u>19.95</u>		<u>97.20</u>	<u>88.60</u>
Over 10	2.39	9.72(*)	Over 10	.41	1.68(*)	Over 10	2.80	11.40
	<u>77.39</u>	<u>78.37</u>		<u>22.61</u>	<u>21.63</u>		<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

(*) calculated figure based on average of 13.3722 persons in a household of over 10 persons

The following tabulation shows the resettlement of Refugee Household Units by State and Sex of the Head of Household.

(Based on Task Force computer data on 124,493 refugees)

State	Sex Of H.O.H.	Number Of Persons Comprising A Household Unit											Total H.O.H.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Over 10	
		Number of Household Units Resettled											
Alabama	M	153	26	33	32	14	20	14	14	10	7	9	332
	F	21	6	7	5	7	3		3	1	2	2	57
Alaska	M	23	2	1		2		2	1				31
	F	3	2	1	1								7
Arkansas	M	418	95	69	38	39	38	41	32	21	15	20	826
	F	101	40	35	19	21	16	6	3	4		1	246
Arizona	M	109	30	14	24	24	11	19	11	6	6	7	261
	F	39	17	11	6	4	6	5	2	4	1	2	97
California	M	2119	599	397	411	391	334	248	202	157	96	153	5107
	F	629	295	203	166	138	104	83	52	43	13	26	1752
Colorado	M	178	49	23	29	24	24	26	18	12	6	17	406
	F	39	18	14	11	11	8	9	4	4		2	120
Connecticut	M	99	30	17	17	20	20	8	12	4	6	8	241
	F	21	12	4	7	5	1	3		3		3	59
Delaware	M	16	2	1	4	1	2	2	2	1		1	32
	F	6	1		2		1			2			12
District of Columbia	M	136	24	11	17	17	16	4	4	2	1	4	236
	F	30	14	14	7	4	6	1	1	1		1	79
Florida	M	593	127	113	101	82	66	55	46	36	14	36	1269
	F	116	60	45	24	18	15	13	4	5	4	4	308
Georgia	M	175	29	23	21	22	15	15	8	8	11	10	337
	F	38	17	11	8	7	3	4	3	2			93
Hawaii	M	75	16	14	11	11	12	4	3	3		1	150
	F	31	19	8	8	5	11	3		1	1	2	89
Idaho	M	27	7	3	5	1	3	3	5	1	2	3	60
	F	3		3	2	1	3			1			13

H.O.H. = Head of Household

Sex Of H.O.H.	Number Of Persons Comprising A Household Unit											Total H.O.H.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Over 10		
	Number of Household Units Resettled												
Alabama	M	153	26	33	32	14	20	14	14	10	7	9	332
	F	21	6	7	5	7	3	3	1	2	2	2	57
Alaska	M	23	2	1		2		2	1				31
	F	3	2	1	1								7
Arkansas	M	418	95	69	38	39	38	41	32	21	15	20	826
	F	101	40	35	19	21	16	6	3	4		1	246
Arizona	M	109	30	14	24	24	11	19	11	6	6	7	261
	F	39	17	11	6	4	6	5	2	4	1	2	97
California	M	2119	599	397	411	391	334	248	202	157	96	153	5107
	F	629	295	203	166	138	104	83	52	43	13	26	1752
Colorado	M	178	49	23	29	24	24	26	18	12	6	17	406
	F	39	18	14	11	11	8	9	4	4		2	120
Connecticut	M	99	30	17	17	20	20	8	12	4	6	8	241
	F	21	12	4	7	5	1	3		3		3	59
Delaware	M	16	2	1	4	1	2	2	2	1		1	32
	F	6	1		2		1			2			12
District of Columbia	M	136	24	11	17	17	16	4	4	2	1	4	236
	F	30	14	14	7	4	6	1	1	1		1	79
Florida	M	593	127	113	101	82	66	55	46	36	14	36	1269
	F	116	60	45	24	18	15	13	4	5	4	4	308
Georgia	M	175	29	23	21	22	15	15	8	8	11	10	337
	F	38	17	11	8	7	3	4	3	2			93
Hawaii	M	75	16	14	11	11	12	4	3	3		1	150
	F	31	19	8	8	5	11	3		1	1	2	89
Idaho	M	27	7	3	5	1	3	3	5	1	2	3	60
	F	3		3	2	1	3			1			13

H.O.H. = Head of Household

Sex Of H.O.H.		Number Of Persons Comprising A Household Unit											Total H.O.H.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Over 10	
Number of Household Units Resettled													
Illinois	M	396	121	59	59	66	60	44	35	19	14	25	898
	F	76	35	43	22	29	14	11	7	3	3	1	244
Indiana	M	147	36	35	31	23	25	23	19	14	7	15	375
	F	33	9	15	13	8	4	9	2	1		3	97
Iowa	M	154	36	32	27	23	40	20	33	24	18	35	442
	F	41	8	10	14	8	6	4	10	6	1	7	115
Kansas	M	148	35	21	25	30	16	21	20	17	7	14	354
	F	27	16	13	14	11	5	5	2	4	1	4	102
Kentucky	M	65	11	11	9	14	14	11	11	7	10	7	170
	F	13	5	8	2	5	3	2	2		1	1	42
Louisiana	M	316	70	42	55	41	52	45	41	31	29	50	772
	F	80	25	21	11	13	12	13	12	8	3	8	206
Maine	M	136	21	5	4	4	4	1	2	1		1	179
	F	5	2	4		2	2	2	1				18
Maryland	M	258	51	36	48	46	30	23	18	12	4	13	539
	F	91	32	15	20	11	10	6	3	3			191
Massachusetts	M	124	27	26	19	16	11	12	10	9	5	7	266
	F	30	23	10	10	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	86
Michigan	M	242	59	41	36	36	29	24	23	17	14	19	540
	F	35	16	15	11	10	8	6	2	1	1	2	107
Minnesota	M	330	76	71	60	52	61	34	33	21	18	31	787
	F	64	30	26	19	19	18	14	12	2	1	12	217
Mississippi	M	61	16	5	3	7	5	3	2	5	4	1	112
	F	9	4	5	1		2	1		1		1	24
Missouri	M	220	80	40	43	44	44	27	26	27	10	24	585
	F	55	23	15	22	15	10	9	2	8	3	6	168

H.O.H. = Head of Household

		Number Of Persons Comprising A Household Unit											Total H.O.H.
Sex Of H.O.H.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Over 10	
		Number of Household Units Resettled											
Montana	M	35	9	3	2	1	2	3		1	1	1	58
	F	8	2	1		2	2			1			16
Nebraska	M	97	18	22	21	22	24	15	8	11	8	8	254
	F	21	8	8	5	3	2	3	4	1		2	57
Nevada	M	28	12	5	8	8	5	4	4	1	1	2	78
	F	11	13	4	3	1	1						33
New Hampshire	M	31	11	3	2	3	2		3				55
	F	9	2	1			2						14
New Jersey	M	207	51	32	34	26	15	13	11	9	5	7	410
	F	31	22	16	9	8	13	3	3	3		1	109
New Mexico	M	75	21	9	19	10	12	10	13	9	11	11	200
	F	16	4	7	6	7	2	4	1		2	2	51
New York	M	431	109	76	71	66	46	55	31	17	13	25	940
	F	115	43	32	22	25	19	8	8	8	3	4	287
North Carolina	M	130	33	20	14	24	22	12	12	4	6	13	290
	F	25	9	9	11	5	6	1	3	1	1	2	73
North Dakota	M	31	12	5	9	8	2	5	5	2	4	1	84
	F	6	2	2	3	1	3	1	1	2		1	22
Ohio	M	304	83	49	58	38	34	29	25	20	14	23	677
	F	57	19	25	17	7	13	7	5	5	1	3	159
Oklahoma	M	448	112	56	52	56	38	34	37	21	18	33	905
	F	105	41	28	15	20	14	11	3	3	4	1	245
Oregon	M	170	41	24	26	30	36	28	17	15	9	19	415
	F	17	9	4	10	5	6	4	5	2		3	65
Pennsylvania	M	954	222	143	141	106	81	78	73	51	35	51	1935
	F	158	68	49	35	38	19	17	14	9	6	11	424

H.O.H. = Head of Household

Sex Of H.O.H.	Number Of Persons Comprising A Household Unit											Total H.O.H.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Over 10		
	Number of Household Units Resettled												
Rhode Island	M	43	9	6	7		4	2	1	1		1	74
	F	4	2	4	1	1	2		1				15
South Carolina	M	107	13	20	7	10	7	10	4	10	3	5	196
	F	13	9	7	4	4	2	3	1	2	1		46
South Dakota	M	64	15	12	6	5	7	7	4	6	4	6	136
	F	10	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		18
Tennessee	M	93	20	11	13	16	17	17	5	8	14	8	222
	F	30	8	9	3	4	4	2	2	1			63
Texas	M	869	204	153	170	136	129	111	90	58	41	75	2036
	F	175	70	57	43	53	45	19	18	7	5	15	507
Utah	M	69	15	12	15	10	8	5	8	6	2	3	153
	F	11	5	2	2	3	5		3		1		32
Vermont	M	38	6	2	1				1			2	50
	F	5		2		1							8
Virginia	M	356	76	81	74	60	72	31	39	20	14	22	845
	F	118	60	30	41	24	21	12	7	1	3	6	323
Washington	M	298	93	68	87	60	50	59	39	15	16	33	818
	F	80	25	28	32	24	10	12	11	12		6	240
West Virginia	M	26	2	7	4	6	1	1	2	2	2	2	55
	F	10	10										20
Wisconsin	M	150	34	30	38	30	32	13	19	16	5	16	383
	F	32	17	8	15	17	7	3	4	2	1	2	108
Wyoming	M	17	3	4	6	3	1	1	2			1	38
	F	2				1							3

H.O.H. = Head of Household

Sex Of H.O.H.	Number Of Persons Comprising A Household Unit											Total H.O.H.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Over 10		
Number of Household Units Resettled													
Guam	M	281	8	2			1		1			1	294
	F	15	2	1	1	1	1						21
Puerto Rico	M												0
	F	1											1
Virgin Islands	M				1								1
	F												0
State Not Indicated	M	1432	267	174	158	108	81	51	42	18	21	25	2377
	F	596	170	103	75	34	32	17	7	4	4	7	1049
TOTAL	M	13502	3174	2172	2173	1892	1681	1323	1127	786	551	905	29286
TOTAL	F	3317	1350	994	779	645	504	340	230	174	69	156	8558
GRAND TOTAL		16819	4524	3166	2952	2537	2185	1663	1357	960	620	1061	37844

H.O.H. = Head of Household

C. RESETTLEMENT

WASHINGTON OFFICE

The HEW Refugee Task Force has continued in its primary role of coordinating federally financed programs to help Indochinese refugees become productive members of American society. It continues to operate through a central staff at HEW headquarters in Washington and a refugee assistance staff in each of the ten HEW Regional Offices.

During most of the last quarter, the Washington staff functioned through 4 units: 1) Resettlement Agency Liaison; 2) Assessment of Resettlement Programs; 3) Information and Referral, and; 4) Publications. Recently, the Assessment Unit was disbanded, having achieved its purpose through its many on-site visits and had developed a clear picture of the refugee resettlement situation in all areas of major refugee concentration in the country.

The Resettlement Liaison Unit of the Task Force has maintained its contact with the national and local offices of the Voluntary State, and local resettlement agencies. Individual casework continues, triggered by the correspondence that comes in and from calls on the toll-free line, although to a somewhat lessened degree. Problems still reflect some misunderstanding about the \$500 received by agencies for resettling each refugee. The major concerns expressed in the letters have to do with financial assistance, the need for jobs, and for English language and job skill training. Questions regarding federal grants and loans for postsecondary education have become more frequent as have questions regarding bringing relatives out of Thailand.

Members of the Liaison staff work with specific resettlement agencies. Visits are made periodically to the national and sometimes to local offices of the resettlement agencies, to provide technical assistance and to examine methods of operation.

The objective of the resettlement agencies has been focusing more and more on the broad issues of job development, job training programs, and adult English language programs. The HEW Liaison staff has sought to further these efforts by supplying information, printed materials, referrals to other agencies, and feed-back on the results of the agencies' efforts.

The Liaison unit, along with the other units of the HEW Refugee Task Force, has turned an increasing amount of attention to

Agencies, establishes a goal of reducing the refugee cash assistance caseload by 50% by September, 1976. It further specifies that regional and State programs will be developed to accomplish the goal, emphasizing coordination of federal, State, local and Voluntary Agency resources.

By the end of May, Assessment Unit activities were incorporated within the greater scope of Task Force activities.

The Information and Referral Unit continues to operate a toll-free telephone line to meet the continuing resettlement needs of refugees. Staffed with personnel fluent in English, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Lao, Thai, Black Thai and French, the unit answers calls and letters on a wide variety of subjects in the appropriate language. Calls during the first quarter averaged more than 60 per day. The arrival of an additional 11,000 refugees under the expanded parole is expected to result in an increase in the number of calls.

From January 2 to June 1, 1976 6,001 calls were received. The calls received during this period are broken down as follows:

Locator/Family reunification	1,146
Education/training	725
Refugees in third countries	542
Publications	474
Government assistance	427
VOLAG assistance	340
Immigration information	207
Desires relocation	169
Employment	106
Refugee/sponsor problem (other than breakdown)	103
Volag/sponsor function	70
Interpreter/translation	59
Job offers	48
Repatriation	29

Housing	26
Breakdown	3
Misc.	<u>1,527</u>
Total	6,001

The majority of the inquiries are for routine information concerning the resettlement program. Inquiries for information not readily available at the Task Force is researched or referred to the proper agency for response.

Few serious problems are reported on the toll-free number, indicating that most of these are being handled by the voluntary agencies at the local level. Serious resettlement problems are referred to the voluntary agencies or the HEW Regional Offices for follow-up.

An analysis of the types of calls received indicates little change from the previous quarter. Education, including English language training continues to be of primary importance to the refugees. Calls continue to come in from refugees desiring to relocate. A warmer climate, hope for a better job and the desire to be closer to other Vietnamese are the primary reasons given. These refugees are not encouraged to move because many of them intend to move to areas of high unemployment. However, the calls suggest that secondary migration continues.

During the second quarter, the publications unit focused on home economy and wage-earning in the United States through articles in its monthly newsletter, NEW LIFE, and through preparation of pamphlets on family budgeting and prudent grocery shopping. Existing Task Force materials were translated into Laotian for the Thai Dam. Arrangements were also made to add a Lao section to the currently trilingual (Cambodian/Vietnamese/English) newsletter.

Reports from resettlement organizations and refugee self-help groups indicate NEW LIFE is received by the new immigrants and their sponsors as their chief source of credible information on public and private programs available for their assistance. Thirty-five thousand copies of the newsletter are distributed monthly. Recent issues have discussed establishing small businesses, learning English, summer educational opportunities, using the

locating resources and ways to cope with mental health problems that are arising among the refugees. To help meet this problem and also, generally, to encourage the refugees as they organize to help themselves, the Task Force is identifying refugee self-help groups and organizations. Job development, training, and emotional support centered around the preservation of the ways and values of the refugees' own culture within the context of their new land can be provided by these indigenous organizations.

The site visits of the former Assessment Unit in March, April and early May served to corroborate the original findings which had emerged from initial assessment visits (included in the preceding Congressional Report).

1. The variation of refugee education and occupational experience and existing transferrable skills has not resulted in the attainment of permanent jobs among the Indo-Chinese. Available employment tends to be concentrated in temporary or part-time jobs, although refugees have taken entry level jobs where available and where their language skills have allowed them to continue in these jobs.
2. The uncertainty of their status (parolee) and conditions in general-particularly as related to command of English and access to secure employment - have extended the sense of traumatization (attendant to their flight from Southeast Asia) to a reinforced sense of isolation that serves to further hamper efforts of full participation and self-sufficiency of the refugees.

Further, the Task Force was able to refine its understanding of ongoing resettlement programs and to reinforce its awareness that certain critical problems were common wherever descriptions of which follow, represented the basis for recommendations made to resettlement programs visited and formed the rationale for development and distribution of a national Strategy and Objectives Memorandum.

It was found that in most areas of high refugee concentration, there were a number of "resettlement practitioners" involved in assisting refugees, but generally doing so without coordination and awareness of one another's activities. In many instances, the ability of the assessment unit to act as an objective outside observer proved helpful in pulling these individual sources of assistance and activity together to maximize resources and impact. It was also found without variation that refugees in areas visited by the assessment unit were hampered by English language deficiency, utilizing cash assistance to a high degree - often as an alternative to unemployment - and, when employed, usually underemployed. These findings led to the development of the Strategy and Objectives Memorandum. That document, signed by the Task Force Director and the national leadership of the Voluntary

public library, and defensive driving. Notices have also been printed dealing with postal rates, registering to take the English language proficiency test (for prospective college students), and applying for back pay by former U.S. employees. The newsletter, therefore, serves as a native language communications link between the Federal government and the Indochinese refugee population.

The publications unit distributes the following handbooks and materials:

Information for Sponsors of Indochinese Refugees
(English)

The Indochinese Refugee Program: Questions and Answer
(English)

An Organization and Welcome Guide for Groups Sponsoring Indochinese Refugees
(English)

Cambodian/English--English/Cambodian Glossary

Vietnamese Refugee Orientation Handbook
(English/Vietnamese)

Refugee Orientation Handbook (Cambodian edition)

United States Map (National Geological Survey)

A Guide to Two Cultures: Indochinese... American...
(English/Vietnamese)

Compares and contrasts cultural attitudes and behavior of the two cultures

"Dear New Immigrant"
(English/Vietnamese)

Letter explaining the legal assistance "hotline" and program for Indochinese refugees

New Life
(English/Vietnamese/Cambodian)
Monthly trilingual newsletter

We, the Asian Americans
(Vietnamese)

A statistical profile of Asian immigrants in the United States

Finding Your Way

(English/Vietnamese/Cambodian)

Lists federal services available to Indochinese refugees

English/Vietnamese Dictionary

Information for Sponsors of Indochinese Refugees

(Vietnamese translation of Publications 1 & 2)

The Americans

(Cambodian edition of "A Guide to Two Cultures")

We, the Asian Americans

(Cambodian translation)

Refugee Orientation Handbook (Laotian edition)

A Guide to Two Cultures

(Laotian)

Finding Your Way

(Laotian)

English-Lao/Lao-English Dictionary

Approximately 750 letters are received each week by the publications unit, usually in response to information printed in the newsletter. The unit works on refugee matters in liaison with the HEW Offices of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs and of the Assistant Secretary for Legislation.

HEW has a contract with the American Red Cross to share the costs of a family locator service for refugees. This service had been provided by the Red Cross previously under a contract with the Interagency Task Force. The Red Cross performs this function as part of its normal programs, but because of the extraordinary volume the federal government agreed to share costs. At present, a Red Cross staff of 38, most of them Indochinese reply to inquiries received from many sources -- refugees, the Congress and foreign Red Cross societies. A computer terminal has been installed and use was made of additional government computer facilities to search for family members.

From August 1975 through May 14, 1976, 12,750 inquiries were received and 47,700 names registered in the master index. The rate of success of location is about 60%. Seventy-five percent of the inquiries concern location and the rest family reunions.

Many inquiries represent hours of time-consuming search, cross referencing and correspondence to Red Cross chapters to obtain permission to release addresses. Because of the number of identical names, letters must frequently go to several chapters for search. Replies to inquiries forwarded to third countries are often delayed or never arrive at all. The most frequent contacts with foreign Red Cross societies are Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Norway, the Philippines, Japan and Indonesia. Inquiries to Thailand have been stopped because of inadequate records from the Red Cross representative in Thailand to complete verification of sponsor relationship for refugees who will soon be joining relatives here. Work progresses smoothly, with the Vietnamese staff well trained and disciplined. Their attentiveness to duty may be partially attributed to identification with the problems of new Americans and an eagerness to be helpful to their countrymen.

The volume of new inquiries remains high after eight months of operation. The April volume of incoming and outgoing correspondence totaled 3,150 letters and wires. Red Cross chapters respond positively to requests for search and verification of identity and are eager to help refugees in their communities. Many reunions have been effected, lost children found and husbands and wives reunited. The following letters attest to the meaning of this service to separated families:

Dear Sir,

I would like to express my appreciation to you in locating my two brothers with their families. Now I get in touch with them and know their families living at the U.S.A. with safety. It's also a great happiness for me, because you help us to reunite our families.

Thank you for your help.

Dear Sir,

I came here after the Communist takeover of South Vietnam. I was separated from my family on the way to escaped the Communists. Since my arrived at Refugee Camp in Guam and Camp Pendleton, I have been trying to locate any members of my family who might have escaped from Vietnam. I have asked locator

in camps, month after month, nothing came up, and I have left camp.

After leaving camp I continue to search for my family through American Red Cross. Finally I learned through your organization that you had located my family now living in Maryland, they are sponsor by LIRS and in good shape. I am so excited to receive this news.

I would like to use this letter to express all my thanks to you and all of your staff members.

Dear Gentlemen:

I wish to express my gratitude for all the Red Cross people who are working so hard to help the Vietnamese refugees in locating their relatives.

Thanks to your effort I have been in contact with my sister-in-law after being separated since the time we left our country.

HEW also maintains a contract with the Young Lawyers Section of the American Bar Association, providing legal assistance to refugees, and access to toll-free telephone service to obtain it.

Activity increased rapidly during the period from March 22 to April 30. ABA received 140 new calls as compared with the 260 received during the period from August 1, 1975 when the program was initiated, and March 22. The 140 calls do not include many which ABA referred directly to other agencies, such as INS, VOLAGS, and HEW Regional Offices.

In many instances where states are inundated with requests for assistance, ABA has referred certain cases directly to legal aid societies, public defenders or legal referral services. Such cases include personal injury where a contingency fee is involved, or law suits.

During this period, there have been 60 cases concluded. A case is considered concluded when contact has been made between the client and his lawyer. ABA hopes, in the future, to be able to get a better idea of the

extent to which a lawyer has gone to assist a client. For reasons of confidentiality, ABA is not allowed to ask for details of the case, only time spent and outcome.

Attorneys are only expected to answer refugees' legal questions and perhaps give them advice, but in some cases, attorneys have handled the entire matter for the client without fee.

One Texas attorney spent a considerable amount of time at the hospital where a client's little boy had been taken after an accident. He explained the doctor's report and fees incurred, helped the refugee to communicate his desires to the hospital, and in general calmed the father's fears. In the end, the attorney concluded the matter by settling outside of court and getting the insurance company to pay for all the costs.

Many attorneys have been quick to answer emergency calls and see the matter through even though there were no fees involved.

The majority of cases handled concern:

- (1) Establishing valid documents (affidavits) for verification of correct name, date of birth, marriage, death, on I-94 forms,
- (2) Divorces from lost spouses,
- (3) Child custody and establishing legal guardianships,
- (4) Disputes over personal rights and freedoms, and monies withheld by sponsors,
- (5) Broken contracts, especially in car deals and termination of employment,
- (6) Landlord-tenant disputes,
- (7) Traffic violations and accidents,
- (8) Setting up businesses,
- (9) Writing wills and setting up probates.

Though the number of volunteer attorneys is also increasing, the program is continually in need of more lawyers. Therefore, ABA has launched a new wave of publicity this month with articles in legal publications:

"Affiliate," "Barrister" and "American Bar News"; in Vietnamese publications all over the country, including "New Life"; and a one-hour TV show sponsored by HEW.

The program to date appears to have been very effective, not only through our statistics, but also through comments of appreciation made by sponsors, refugees, lawyers, HEW refugee assistance coordinators, and other agencies.

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Chairman - Phase II: Refugee Hotline

Lance Billingsley (301) 699-5800
Suite 400, Berkshire Bldg.
6801 Kenilworth Ave.
Riverdale, MD 20840

Chairman-Phase III: Assistance to IndoChinese Lawyers

Edward W. Hieronymus (213) 620-1120
611 West Sixth St.
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Program Administrator

Christine Ann Herlinger (312) 947-3855
1155 East 60th St.
Chicago, IL 60637

Project YLS-ABA Staff Liaison

Shan Cronk (312) 947-3854
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ABA-YLS Chairman

R. William Ide, III (404) 522-1641
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Atlanta, GA 30303

ABA-YLS Vice-Chairman

Daniel J. Piliero, II (202) 755-1390
500 North Capital St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20549

REGIONAL OFFICES

The Refugee Assistance staffs of the ten Regional Offices of HEW continued their work of visiting and meeting with refugees, voluntary and governmental agencies, and private groups. Generally, the aim of these contacts has been to pinpoint problem areas, propose plans to meet the problems, and to muster resources for a coordinated attack on the obstacles to refugee resettlement.

While the overall problems of underemployment and adult deficiency in English language continue, the manifestations of these problems vary with different areas depending on whether refugees are concentrated or isolated, the amount and kind of resources available from public and private sources, and the degree of activity of State, local voluntary, and other private groups or organizations.

The Regional Offices have been granted small sums by HEW to use at their discretion as seed money to stimulate and inaugurate projects which are judged to represent effective efforts towards aiding the refugees or "helping them to help themselves." A significant development noted in all regions is the growth of such refugee self-help groups. The growth and effectiveness of these groups is seen as an important part of the next phase of refugee resettlement - when outside support is no longer available.

Employment: It is now well established that once refugees find suitable employment they tend to be stable, dependable workers. However, the main problem facing the refugees is still that of meaningful employment. This problem is complicated by a depressed job market in some areas. A number of the severely underemployed or jobless refugees seem to migrate from one part of the country to another in search of more desirable living conditions.

The Regional Offices are identifying sources of job opportunities; initiating negotiations with CETA prime sponsors, with technical schools, and non-profit institutions in the business of job training, for example, Opportunities Industrialization Centers - as well as providing technical assistance to the voluntary resettlement agencies.

Language Deficiencies: Experience has confirmed the direct relationship between poor communicative skills and the continual unemployment and underemployment that plagues the refugee population. While some adult education classes are functioning well, others, especially night classes, are hampered by the chronic transportation problems many refugees face. To help overcome these problems, half a dozen State governments have translated

their driver manuals into Vietnamese.

Some Regions have developed special plans for meeting the language problem, using their seed money to stimulate universities, voluntary agencies, and States to attack the adult language problem more intensively. The education of elementary and secondary children appears not to be a significant problem. Reports from teachers about refugee childrens' progress in class are uniformly favorable. Although resources, including knowledge of how to teach English as a second language, are sometimes scarce in rural areas where refugees are scattered widely, the children appear to be picking up English from their teachers and peers and are adapting well to the U.S. educational system.

Public Cash Assistance: Generally, the number of refugees on cash assistance has increased somewhat - more in certain areas with larger concentrations of refugees in urban communities. Local public agency representatives and resettlement agencies report that the continually growing secondary migration into certain States contributed substantially to the expanded public cash assistance caseload.

The practices of the States toward the refugees' needs vary. Some attempt to marshal local resources, using cash assistance as a last resort. Other States are developing plans, in cooperation with voluntary agencies and HEW, to assist the refugees to become economically self-sufficient. A two-State area developed a plan for stimulating the growth of local mini-task forces with a specific objective of identifying all refugees on public assistance, interviewing them, and seeking to place them in jobs.

All HEW Regional Offices are committed to the national objective of reducing the number of refugees on welfare by 50% by October 1, 1976. A recent issuance by the Director of the HEW Refugee Task Force in Washington aims at explaining to refugees the problems inherent in long-range reliance on public assistance and encourages refugees to become self-supporting as quickly as possible. The statement on public cash assistance has been printed in Vietnamese and Cambodian for wide distribution.

HEW REGIONAL OFFICES

Refugee Assistance Coordinators

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MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

TO : HEW Regional Directors
VOLAG Regional and Local Offices
and Affiliates

DATE: March 15, 1976

FROM : Signatories Below

SUBJECT: Indo-Chinese Refugee Assistance Program - Strategy and Objectives

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to establish a strategy and an objective for the domestic resettlement phase of the Indo-Chinese Assistance Program.

II. BACKGROUND

With the closing of the last Refugee Resettlement Center, the role of the Federal Government and Resettlement Agencies has shifted from sponsorship and placement to the domestic aspects of resettlement. The Indo-Chinese refugees, as with all new immigrants, are eager to become productive members of their adoptive society. Our mission is to have a positive and supportive impact and to provide maximum assistance in the early stages of resettlement.

In assessing progress made by the Indo-Chinese since they have departed from the Reception Centers to various sponsorship arrangements, it is apparent that problems are emerging which have the potential to impede their long term resettlement, and to which our collective resources should be channelled. The following data specifically illustrates the nature of these problems.

A. Cash Assistance Rolls

In December 1975, 8,705 Indo-Chinese refugee cases involving 23,768 individuals were on Cash Assistance. As of this February, 11,835 refugee cases involving 31,189 individuals were receiving Cash Assistance. Each case represents a potentially employable adult since children and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients are not included in the case count. (Attachment A). A telephone survey of a sample composed of 1,400 Indo-Chinese refugee head of households comprising a total of 7,500 individuals indicates that about 20% of the refugee families out of the reception centers 6 months or more are receiving Cash Assistance, as compared to 10% of those out less than that time.

Figures for a large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) with a high concentration of Indo-Chinese refugees indicate something further. Of the refugees receiving cash assistance, only a very small number of individuals (less than 1% of the cash assistance caseload) were receiving any form of supportive social services. This suggests, that in some instances the refugees are being put on the cash assistance rolls and left to their own devices with regard to moving toward self-sufficiency.

B. Employment Status

The telephone survey mentioned above shows that 79% of male refugees surveyed, 16 years or older, were in the labor force, and 21% were not in the labor force. Of those in the labor force, 82% were employed, and 18% were unemployed but seeking work. Approximately 40% of the females, 16 years or older, were in the labor force, 70% were employed and 30% were unemployed but seeking work.

When refugees from the sample survey were asked to indicate why they were not in the labor force, 34% indicated that they were in school and 19% indicated that they were not seeking employment because they could not speak English. It is significant that a large number of those refugees not contained in the labor force are either attempting to improve themselves and their job marketability by attending school or they feel their language disabilities impede their access to the labor market.

III. CONCLUSIONS

The picture that emerges when the employment and assistance data are analyzed suggests that the refugee population is one which has a strong work ethic. A high percentage of Indo-Chinese refugees are in the labor force. The high number of youth and females in the labor force further indicates the strong desire among all members of refugee families to become self-supporting.

The specific refugee problem areas discussed herein suggest that the basis for successful resettlement is self-sufficiency through employment. The principle ingredients necessary to attain employment are English speaking ability and marketable job skills. It is important to recognize that the acquisition of these prerequisites to self-sufficiency may not happen unless refugees receive continued assistance from HEW, resettlement agencies, and sponsors.

It is safe to assume that if the opportunity to acquire these skills is not made available in the next three to six months then the high level of willingness to strive for self-sufficiency among the Indo-Chinese will be discouraged by a dependency inducing welfare environment.

IV. A STRATEGY FOR MORE EFFECTIVE REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

We therefore propose a strategy that will specifically focus on identifying potentially employable adult refugees currently recipients, or in imminent danger of becoming recipients of cash assistance payments and assist them to find employment and employment enhancing services to help them to vacate or stay away from the welfare roles.

The conclusions reached above and budget constraints demand a short-term job development program coupled with a part-time or after work English language and vocational training program. This strategy is based on the following assumptions:

- that there are many potentially employable adult refugees currently on Public Cash Assistance rolls.
- with an intensive job finding effort many of the above can be placed in jobs immediately.
- with additional work related English language training and short-term vocational and on the job training many more could be placed in jobs in a short period of time.
- that existing local Adult Continuing Education and Post Secondary Occupational Programs should be able to respond to this need.
- that all existing resources at the local level should be mobilized to do this job by channelling and coordinating the manpower and resources toward this common objective.

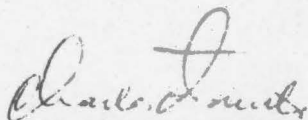
Attachments B, C, and D to this paper are suggested approaches to providing job development activities, English language training, and vocational and occupational education programs. We will be providing more detailed and specific information in these areas as it is developed.

V. OBJECTIVE

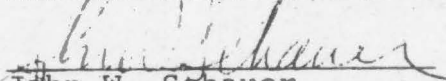
Our objective is to achieve a significant shift of numbers of Indo-Chinese refugees from Cash Assistance rolls to employment and self-sufficiency. Specifically, the national objective is to reduce the number of cases on cash assistance by fifty percent (50%) by October 1, 1976. To do this we must reduce the cases on cash assistance by approximately 6,000 nationally.

VI. REGIONAL PLANS

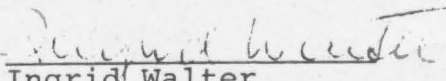
In order to achieve the overall objective, the active leadership and participation of HEW Regional Offices is needed. Each HEW Regional Office should jointly develop a plan, along with respective states and local VOLAG's, indicating the decrease in the number of cases on cash assistance they believe they can attain by October 1, 1976. The plan should outline the specific actions and activities to be taken, on a monthly basis, in order to reach the caseload decrease. Regional Plans should be completed and submitted to the HEW Refugee Task Force no later than April 23, 1976.



Charles Sternberg
Executive Director
International Rescue Committee



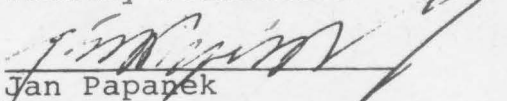
John W. Schauer
Director, Migration and
Refugee Program,
Church World Service



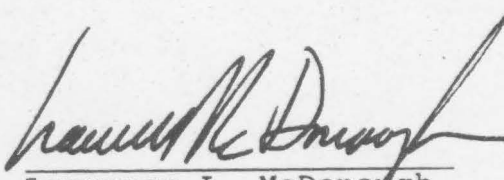
Ingrid Walter
Acting Director
Lutheran Immigration
and Refugee Service



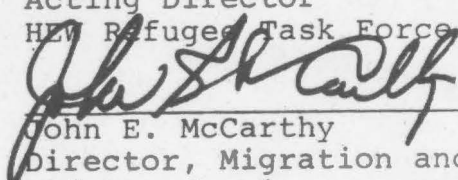
William Thoma
Executive Director
Tolstoy Foundation



Jan Papanek
President
American Fund for
Czechoslovak Refugees



Lawrence L. McDonough
Acting Director
HEW Refugee Task Force



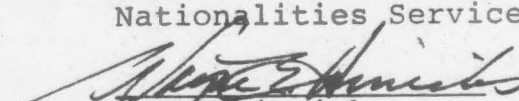
John E. McCarthy
Director, Migration and
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U.S. Catholic Conference



Gwynor I. Jacobson
Executive Vice-President
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Wells Klein
Executive Director
American Council for
Nationalities Services



Wayne Hinricks
Executive Director
Travelers AID/
International Social
Services

CASH ASSISTANCE CASES - INDOCHINA REFUGEES

<u>State</u>	<u>Number of cases on cash assistance December 1, 1975</u>	<u>Number of cases on cash assistance February 29, 1976</u>	<u>Percentage Increase or Decrease</u>
<u>REGION I</u>			
Connecticut	26	64	+ 146%
Maine	17	19	+ 12
Massachusetts	139	152	+ 9
New Hampshire	7	6	- 14
Rhode Island	13	20	+ 54
Vermont	12	10	- 17
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	214	271	+ 27%
<u>REGION II</u>			
New York	97	211	+ 118%
New Jersey	133	189	+ 42
Puerto Rico	N/R	N/R	N/R
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	230	400	+ 74%
<u>REGION III</u>			
Delaware	6	11	+ 83%
Maryland	232	335	+ 44
Pennsylvania	145	351	+ 142
Virginia	350	311	- 11
W. Virginia	27	24	- 11
Dist. of Col.	132	171	+ 30
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	892	1203	+ 35%
<u>REGION IV</u>			
Alabama	35	32	- 9%
Florida	253	462	+ 83
Georgia	44	59	+ 34
Kentucky	155	183	+ 18
Mississippi	6	9	+ 50
N. Carolina	56	80	+ 43
S. Carolina	8	18	+ 125
Tennessee	0	18	- -
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	557	861	+ 55%
<u>REGION V</u>			
Illinois	190	409	+ 115%
Indiana	110	164	+ 49
Michigan	219	414	+ 89
Minnesota	71	125	+ 76
Ohio	207	160	- 23
Wisconsin	49	96	+ 96
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	846	1368	+ 62%

	State	Number of cases on cash assistance <u>December 1, 1975</u>	Number of cases on cash assistance <u>February 29, 1976</u>	Percentage Increase or Decrease
<u>REGION VI</u>	Arkansas	21	34	+ 62%
	Louisiana	31	56	+ 81
	New Mexico	30	32	+ 7
	Oklahoma	34	149	+ 338
	Texas	272	538	+ 98
			<u>388</u>	<u>809</u>
<u>REGION VII</u>	Iowa	97	163	+ 68%
	Kansas	60	100	+ 67
	Missouri	56	166	+ 196
	Nebraska	46	74	+ 61
			<u>259</u>	<u>503</u>
<u>REGION VIII</u>	Colorado	137	255	+ 86%
	Montana	13	10	- 23
	N. Dakota	8	20	+ 150
	S. Dakota	5	13	+ 160
	Utah	28	29	+ 4
	Wyoming	5	5	0
			<u>196</u>	<u>332</u>
<u>REGION IX</u>	Arizona	8	8	0%
	California	3230	4102	+ 27
	Hawaii	377	471	+ 25
	Nevada	61	127	+ 108
	Guam	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Samoa	N/R	N/R	N/R
			<u>3676</u>	<u>4708</u>
<u>REGION X</u>	Alaska	2	1	- 50%
	Idaho	11	12	+ 9
	Oregon	379	454	+ 20
	Washington	1055	932	- 12
			<u>1447</u>	<u>1399</u>
<u>TOTALS:</u>		8705	11854	+ 36%

N/A = Not Available

N/R = No Report

JOB DEVELOPMENT

It may be that in each community a somewhat unique program approach will be adopted to meet special local needs and conditions. The constant, however, in all areas will be job development and placement.

Job development, defined for these purposes, is not seen as a complex, administratively cumbersome activity. It is leg work, persistence and coordination of effort. "Everyone a Job Developer" is most appropriate for this effort.

The objective of the job development effort should be, at a minimum, placement of employable individuals in jobs which will probably be entry-level, minimum wage positions and should be seen as a first step. Where possible, career-oriented employment, matching Indo-Chinese refugee skills to labor market needs, should be secured.

Where job placement is not directly attainable, alternatives for related training should be sought out. Any training programs that may be developed should be directly related to and support attainment of the job development and placement objective. For example, any language training provided should be job-related; any retraining or counselling provided should take into consideration the existing labor market and jobs available. Training could involve three levels:

- a. Train toward entry into career-level, permanent jobs for those who have transferable skills and fair language, but who require specialized language (jargon, etc) licensing, or minor skill upgrading.
- b. Vocational testing, credential assistance, counselling, and specialized intensive training for those with good employment background and/or good English but who have non-transferable skills - as career military, generalized civil servant, etc. Train, possibly, for bank tellers, retail sales, bench assembly, etc., depending on job market.
- c. Survival English and skills for those presently unemployable (no English, no skills) for possible positions in gas stations, janitorial services, maintenance, security, etc.

While it is obvious that different localities will necessarily utilize different approaches to meet the objective herein, there are certain necessities for any community.

First it is critically important that local resettlement agencies and sponsors of refugees take a primary role in continuing to assist the Indo-Chinese. Whatever means sponsors are able to use to find jobs for the Indo-Chinese - whether it be introducing refugees to potential providers of jobs - are important to and consistent with the thrust of this job development effort.

Second, resources and information should be shared and coordinated among all parties involved in this effort. In areas of high population and corresponding refugee concentration this is particularly important, because there are many different elements available to strengthen job development efforts - State Employment Service, Federal Executive Boards, Regional Offices, National Voluntary Agency local affiliates; other resettlement agencies; units and programs of local or State government; local self-help organizations; business and labor organizations; churches and volunteer organizations; and, of course, refugees themselves.

The implications of this sharing, coordinating approach are that the requisite skills to move refugees into employment do exist and that no new "layer" of program development is needed other than that of mobilizing these skills and sharing knowledge of what all involved are doing respectively.

In areas of dispersal, a concentrated mobilization of resources may not be practical or possible. But, again, there are programmatic approaches that have been taken previously, and the use of community agencies with their outreach capabilities or volunteers to provide supportive services should be explored.

English Language Training

For refugees who speak no English, language training is a prerequisite for obtaining employment. Fortunately, English-as-a-second-language (ESL) instruction is available in most localities - offered by either the local school district or the community college as a part of the Adult Education Program. Information concerning local ESL opportunities can be obtained from the local school superintendent's office.

In areas of high concentrations of refugees, it is recommended that special, intensive ESL classes be established for Indochinese refugees which are coupled with or followed by vocational or on-the-job training. In some States funds authorized under the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act may still be available from the State to support the ESL instruction for adults. In other States and localities, these funds may already be depleted, in which case the refugees should be enrolled in existing adult education courses.

For a refugee who speaks no English, to arrive at a level of English proficiency adequate to get along on the job about 250 hours of ESL instruction will be required. The average cost of this instruction is approximately \$1.30 per hour.

In areas where refugees are less concentrated or even isolated so that formal class instruction can not be provided, it is possible to obtain ESL tapes and printed materials to be used by the refugees with the assistance of volunteer tutors. In this case, the volunteer tutors should participate in an inservice training program. Such training can be provided either by the State Department of Education or by one of the five Regional Bilingual Centers funded by HEW. Information concerning appropriate tapes and materials can also be obtained from these two sources. Funds authorized under the Indochinese Migration and Refugee Assistance Act and set aside for ESL training for adults may be used to purchase the materials.

Occupational/Vocational Training

Opportunities for enrolling in occupational/vocational and continuing education courses for the refugees will, of course, depend to a great extent upon what Federal, State and community resources are available to provide such instruction.

In many cases in both large and small communities refugees can be enrolled in courses operated by local educational agencies, community and/or junior colleges and vocational education schools. The respective administrators of these institutions should be contacted for information relative to refugee enrollment. Fees for such courses are usually reasonable enough so that it is possible when Federal, State and other sources of funding are not available that volunteer agencies associated with the refugees, or sponsors may be able to help pay the tuition required. There are no special Federal funds set aside for the vocational education of adult Indochinese refugees.

Each State education agency has a director of vocational education who can provide either information on course offerings in cities and communities throughout the State, or the name of the person to contact in a particular locale.

In the public school system, adult vocational education programs are administered by the superintendent of schools. Most large cities also have a vocational education director who is responsible for the administration of the program and who can provide information about course offerings. Large schools often have their own directors of vocational education. Any one of these officials may be contacted to discuss the individual needs of refugees in relation to vocational training opportunities available.

In rural or more isolated areas or in any place where full scale vocational training opportunities are more difficult to locate, it may be possible for refugees to enroll in high school vocational training courses during the day or evening if State law permits. In such cases the appropriate person to contact for more information would be the local superintendent of schools.

These courses are usually offered in the afternoons and evenings. A variety of courses are offered which would be of value to refugees and some of the courses could provide the refugee with skills within six or eight weeks of intensive training which would enable him/her to obtain employment. The cost of providing occupational and vocational training in this manner would average about \$2.00 per instructional hour for each refugee participating in the program. This figure is based upon class size of from 10-15 refugees. In areas of concentration of refugees special classes could be designed to include only Indo-Chinese. Refugees in isolated areas will have to participate in existing training programs.

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

A. Policy -- Unaccompanied Children

An Action Transmittal (SRS-AT-76-62, April 14, 1976) was issued by the Social and Rehabilitation Service providing for followup visits by State/local public child welfare agencies to unaccompanied Indochinese refugee children.

The purpose of the visits, to be conducted at six-month intervals or more frequently if appropriate, is twofold: (1) To collect up-to-date information on the location and legal status of the children; and (2) to determine how the child is getting along and to provide services when necessary. A master list of unaccompanied children will be compiled and maintained.

For the purpose of followup, an unaccompanied refugee child is defined as one under age 18 who left the reception center without adult relatives and: (1) was resettled with an unrelated Indochinese family; (2) was placed in foster care (foster family, group home, or child care institution); or (3) was resettled to a sponsoring family, usually American.

B. Geographic Distribution of Unaccompanied Children

A total of 728 children have been identified for followup visits, 645 of whom fall into the categories indicated above. The other 83 are children who were resettled with distant relatives who may need assistance with temporary guardianship or legal custody arrangements.

The location of the children, by State, is shown in the table which follows.

LOCATION OF UNACCOMPANIED INDOCHINESE REFUGEE CHILDREN,
BY STATE*

<u>State</u>	<u>No. of Children</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>No. of Children</u>
Alabama	1	New Jersey	3
Alaska	2	New Mexico	3
Arizona	4	New York	9
Arkansas	37	North Carolina	7
California	168	North Dakota	1
Colorado	8	Ohio	9
Connecticut	11	Oklahoma	10
Delaware	0	Oregon	18
District of Col	2	Pennsylvania	107
Florida	61	Rhode Island	0
Georgia	3	South Carolina	4
Hawaii	3	South Dakota	0
Idaho	0	Tennessee	3
Illinois	16	Texas	23
Indiana	4	Utah	7
Iowa	20	Vermont	7
Kansas	13	Virginia	10
Kentucky	3	Washington	18
Louisiana	22	West Virginia	1
Maine	0	Wisconsin	5
Maryland	4	Wyoming	0
Massachusetts	4	Guam	<u>1</u>
Michigan	30		
Minnesota	27		
Mississippi	0		
Missouri	19		
Montana	9		
Nebraska	6		
Nevada	5		
New Hampshire	0		
		TOTAL	728



* Based on initial placement from reception centers.

C. BABY LIFT

On April 30, 1976, the United States District Court for the Northern District of California denied the plaintiffs' motion to continue to refuse the processing of immediate relative classification petitions (I-600 forms) pending an appeal. Consequently, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is now processing such petitions. Also, the Attorney General has notified State Attorneys General that he has rescinded his request to halt or delay adoption of "Baby Lift" children.

D. Financial and Medical Assistance

Of the total of 128,186 refugees released into the United States following completion of the resettlement operation, , or percent, were receiving cash assistance as of June 1, 1976.

The trend in terms of the proportion of refugees receiving cash assistance has been as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Percent Receiving Cash Assistance</u>
September 2, 1975	14.7%
December 1, 1975	19.2%
February 29, 1976	24.3%
June 1, 1976	<u> </u> %

The following table represents reports from the States on the number of cases and persons receiving financial and medical assistance as of June 1, 1976.

TABLE ON
WELFARE DATA
TO BE PROVIDED
JUNE 15

E. California Special English Language and Vocational Training Program

In March, HEW Task Force and Regional Office staff, Voluntary Resettlement Agency national leadership and California-based affiliates, and California State, County and local public officials met to discuss cash assistance data received from the State. The discussions revealed that substantial numbers of refugees receiving cash assistance in California were adults who could be expected to become employed upon receipt of job-related English language training and vocational training designed to permit the transfer of skills previously acquired in Indochina.

Steps were taken, therefore, to make available to California \$2 million from funds allocated to the Social and Rehabilitation Service under the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975. These funds will cover the costs of mounting a project to provide the training to increase the employability of refugees. The State Department of Health, Social Services Division, has made application for the funds and will receive them by special project grant.

The proposed project will provide English as a second language (ESL) and/or vocational training for employable refugees who are currently cash assistance recipients, or in imminent danger of becoming recipients of cash assistance to help them become independent and self-supporting. The breakdown of funds to be allocated is as follows:

Los Angeles	\$1,011,780
San Diego	422,440
San Francisco	365,640
Orange	200,140
	<hr/>
	\$2,000,000

Initial project planning is underway at the state level, and county projects are being developed with the assistance of HEW personnel, Voluntary Resettlement Agency locally-based staff, county staffs and local community organizations. A common feature of the planning in Los Angeles and San Francisco Counties is development of language and vocational services programs to be conducted by local education institutions -- school districts in Los Angeles County and community colleges in San Francisco County. In addition, plans in Los Angeles County call for a component to place job-ready refugees, as well as refugees in need of training once they have completed the training.

The project is expected to provide training and services for approximately 3,000 employable refugees.

F. Additional Projects

Plans are underway to encourage other States to develop additional projects which will share the objectives of the California project - to reduce the need for federally-financed assistance to refugees and to enable them to become self-supporting. The funding authority will be based on the numbers of refugees receiving financial assistance, and the target populations for provision of project services will be the same as the one in California. (It is anticipated that additional funds will be made available under this program to provide services to Indochinese in counties other than the four high-impact counties in California previously mentioned.)

Guidelines for the provision of project funding and the development of State projects within each HEW Region are being developed. It is expected that each HEW Regional office, State, County and local officials and representatives, local community organizations and the Indochinese themselves will participate in planning and implementation.

Projects will emphasize direct job placement wherever possible, with English and/or vocational training where needed to help assure stable, continuing employment. Vocational training will emphasize short-term courses based on a refugee's existing skills, to enable the transfer of such skills to the job market.

MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

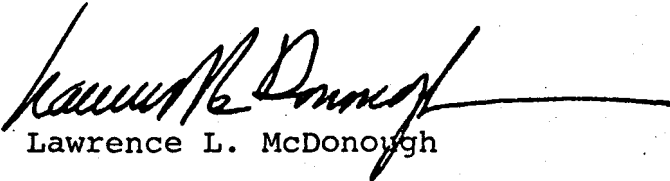
TO : VOLAG Regional and Local Offices
and Affiliates
State and Local Resettlement Directors

DATE: May 17, 1976

FROM : Acting Director
HEW Refugee Task Force

SUBJECT: Statement on Public Cash Assistance

I recently forwarded to you a memorandum outlining a national policy direction to meet the objective of reducing the number of refugees receiving cash assistance by fifty percent by October 1, 1976. In addition to mobilizing the local education, employment, and social services agencies to meet this objective, I believe we should share with the Indo-Chinese information concerning the use of cash assistance and welfare in our country. To that end we included an article in the April issue of New Life "Doi Song Moi" on this subject. Enclosed in this letter is a similar statement on cash assistance, in English, Vietnamese, and Cambodian.


Lawrence L. McDonough

Enclosure

cc: VOLAG Executive Directors



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

STATEMENT ON PUBLIC CASH ASSISTANCE

The basis for successful resettlement is self-sufficiency, and a large percentage of the refugees from Indochina are succeeding in their efforts to become self-supporting. Many have taken jobs below their capacities; many women and young people are working; and in many households both the husband and wife are employed.

But there are about 12,000 refugee heads of families or individuals who--for a variety of reasons--are receiving public cash assistance, or welfare as it is popularly called.

Among them are many persons who, with an intensive job-finding effort, could be employed immediately, and others who could be employed soon if they had additional work-related English language training, part-time or after work vocational training, or on-the-job training. By attempting to help with these kinds of programs in each community, VolAg's and the federal government hope to reduce by one-half the number of refugees receiving public cash assistance by October 1, 1976. The success of this objective will depend on refugees, sponsors, VolAgs, and state and local education and employment services.

What is the role of the refugee in carrying out this objective?

First, it may help if the refugee understands what welfare is, who it is for, and what its advantages and disadvantages are.

Welfare is cash money given by the government to needy individuals who are unable to find work or who are, perhaps, female heads-of-households with dependent children or old people. If you are currently receiving cash assistance (welfare) but are now employed, the law requires that you report your earnings to the welfare department. People receiving public cash assistance must

be registered with the employment agency and must accept "suitable" employment that the agency finds. "Suitable" employment means work that the person is physically or mentally able to do. It means that the work site is accessible by foot, by bus or by other appropriate conveyance. It does not mean that the work must be within one's preferred or primary occupation. For example, in recent years many Americans with advanced degrees have had to accept jobs below their qualifications.

Many Indo-Chinese refugees currently receiving public assistance would not be eligible if they were United States citizens. The federal government has created a special category for refugees that makes it possible for refugees in some circumstances to receive welfare temporarily. When these special funds are expended, the states will apply the same criteria for refugees as they do for all other needy Americans. Thus, if a refugee is receiving public assistance but is able to work, he may be better off finding a job now.

There are other practical reasons for working at a job, as opposed to receiving cash assistance. The very fact of working, no matter what the job, should put the refugee in a situation which will help him--indeed, will force him--to learn English. The very fact of being with Americans, in a day-to-day situation, could help him adjust more easily to a new culture.

Long periods of unemployment without good reason are difficult to explain to a prospective employer. He will want to see references--papers that attest to good performance of duty--and he will prefer recent references from American employers in the United States; even good references for jobs performed for the US government in Indochina are of increasingly limited value. An employer can easily understand why a person exiled from his country may accept employment below his usual capabilities, but long periods of unemployment are not so easily explained.

One point that might be mentioned here, is that if a refugee is working and wants to get a better job, he should not give up the one he has until he has found another. This job switching often hurts chances for long term employment. Also, a refugee should think

very carefully before moving from a community where he has a house and a job to a new community where he may be able to find neither.

The money used for welfare comes from taxes paid by people who are working--not just Americans but aliens of all nationalities, including Indo-Chinese. Able-bodied people who remain on welfare too long can easily lose the sympathies of these workers who feel that part of their hard-earned income is taken from them to support others who could work but are not willing to.



It has often been said that the United States is a nation of immigrants and refugees. And so it is. This very fact may help explain some of the cultural differences between the United States and many other countries whose populations are more homogeneous. A nation of immigrants may be quick to establish special programs, as the United States has, to help refugees with initial resettlement. But the historical memory and the personal experience of Americans reminds them that many immigrant groups have had to confront the difficult problems of resettlement without long-term special assistance. Thus, Americans, in expecting any group of newcomers to seek work as soon as they can, are only expecting them to do what many in this country have already done.

Refugees in different localities are using a variety of approaches to solve their employment problems and learn English at the same time. Some study at home, perhaps with tapes made available through various organizations. Some have American friends who help them. Some attend night classes. The solutions are as varied as the areas in which they live.

Refugees who are now unemployed but want to work should contact their sponsor or voluntary agency or other relevant local organization and ask for assistance. Also, they should be sure to sign up at the local employment office.

Refugees are thinking of their future by trying to become self-supporting. The sooner a refugee is on his own two feet, the better off his family will be.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Throughout the final quarter of the Task Force's activities, the Office of Education's Refugee Assistance Task Force has continued to administer the funds allocated for Education programs under the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975.

During this period the last of the applications for transitional grants to local school districts were received and finalized. Based on the amount granted to local educational agencies within the States, grants were provided to State Education Agencies for leadership and technical assistance activities. Most of the state agencies focused their efforts in support of the activities funded by the grants to local districts to supplement English language instruction for refugee students.

Under contracts with the U.S. Office of Education, two nationwide information services, the Georgetown University hotline and the Center for Applied Linguistics hotline, have continued to provide urgently needed assistance to refugee students interested in attending post-secondary institutions and to teachers and administrators attempting to meet the special needs of Indochinese refugee students. These services have been extended to thousands of individuals calling for information and materials. Practical guidelines on English language training ranging from pre-school age through adult have been prepared and disseminated under contract by the Center for Applied Linguistics to thousands of inquirers as well.

Five of the Office of Education's bilingual centers have provided special assistance to school systems through in-service training workshops held in cooperation with State and regional offices for teachers and administrators and through the development and dissemination of curriculum materials and glossaries specifically designed for Indochinese refugees.

Provisions also have been made for the administration of Testing of English as a Foreign Language examinations (TOEFL) for refugee students seeking college entrance and for Credential Evaluation and/or reconstruction for students and others needing such a service to meet the requirements of admission to a postsecondary institution or at the specific request of an employment institution.

Finally, the HEW Task Force is guiding a cooperative effort between the Social Rehabilitation Service (SRS), the U.S. Office of Education (OE), and their respective Regional Office personnel to provide English language and vocational training to adult refugees who are on cash assistance to greatly decrease the numbers on those roles within the coming six months.

ADULT EDUCATION

Under the refugee program funded by HEW, \$5 million dollars was allocated to States to assist them in expanding their adult education activities to include programs of instruction in English language for adult Indochinese refugees. States were invited to submit revised state Adult Education plans.

As of May 18, 1976 all state plans of those States wishing to participate had been amended, submitted and approved. Grants were made to States as their amended plans were approved. Funds may be used to reimburse districts for services already provided refugees during the current school year as well as for continuing services under their grant for the summer and during the next school year if necessary. Reports on these activities are to be submitted to the U.S. Office of Education Adult Education Division during the coming fiscal year.

Because of the growing number of adult refugees on cash assistance, HEW is making available an additional \$7 million dollars to meet the special needs of adult refugees. Specifically included in the services to be funded under this special program are more intensive language and occupational instruction for adult refugees who are on or are in danger of becoming enrolled on cash assistance. These funds are to be channeled to the States on a formula basis through the HEW Regional Offices with close coordination between SRS and OE personnel at both the central office and regional levels. Through this united and intensive effort, the Task Force hopes to reduce the number of refugees on cash assistance greatly within six months.

EDUCATION OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

March 31 was the deadline for filing all initial and supplemental applications for elementary and secondary education grants. By April 7, 1976, 2096 applications were received and funded from each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia and Guam.

These grants provided funds for supplementary English language instruction for Indochinese refugee children. The amounts granted were approximately \$12 million by May, 1976. The formula adopted for allocating the funds under this program provided \$300 per student for the first 100 or 1% of the enrollment, whichever was less, and \$600 per student for the number above the threshold level. Most districts, 1953, claimed reimbursement well below the threshold level. In 95 districts fewer than 100 students comprised more than 1 percent of the enrollment; 43 districts had an enrollment of more than 100 refugee students which was still under the 1 percent level; and in 5 districts the number of refugee students was more than 100 and more than 1% of the total student enrollment.

Grants equaling 5% of the total amount of grants to local educational agencies within the States have been provided to state

educational agencies for leadership and technical assistance activities in support of the programs funded by grants to local districts for refugees. Most of the funds received by States are being used to support in-service training workshops and development of materials to be used by teachers of Indo-chinese refugee students.

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Student Financial Assistance

Indochinese refugees still continue to qualify on the same basis as American citizens for Federally funded student aid programs such as Basic Educational Opportunity Grants and Guaranteed Student Loans. Vietnamese and Cambodian translations of a fact sheet explaining requirements and application procedures continue to be distributed in response to numerous requests from individual refugees and colleges and universities.

Several academic institutions which sponsored a group of refugee students continue to assist them with supplemental aid from their own resources.

Evaluation of Academic Credentials

The national credential evaluation project initiated during the last quarter has received approximately 700 documents for evaluation and/or reconstruction to date. The project directed by Mr. George La Due, Chairman of the Inter-segmental Committee of California Postsecondary Institutions, is assisting postsecondary institutions in making decisions regarding admission and suitable placement of applicant IndoChinese refugee students. The service is provided free of charge at the request of an institution on behalf of an IndoChinese refugee. The service will continue throughout the calendar year of 1976. An estimated 5,000 may utilize this service.

English Proficiency Tests:

The Tests for English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) are still being offered free of charge to qualifying IndoChinese refugee students who have not yet taken this test. This service is being offered through the Education Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey. The waiver for charges for refugees will continue to be effective through December 31, 1976.

SUPPORT SERVICES

One of the major support services offered this quarter in response to an overwhelming number of requests was a series of information guidelines prepared by the Center for Applied Linguistics. One outlined the various approaches to teaching English as a Second Language to adult refugees. Another included an extensive annotated bibliography of all available materials useful in providing English language instruction for adult refugees with special attention given to materials which could be of most benefit with inexperienced or volunteer ESL teachers.

Glossaries of various important subject areas have also been and are continuing to be developed and disseminated for use by the refugees and their teachers. These came out of the Center for Applied Linguistics and the bilingual centers.

The glossaries include a complete translated index of mathematical terms, one of scientific terms, and several projected glossaries covering the terms from the driver's manuals of all fifty States and a layman's medical glossary of simple medical terms to be used to facilitate proper health care.

Workshops and similar types of in-service training continue to be provided as support services for teachers and administrators of refugee students. For example, 54 teachers in Berkeley met for several days during March for a workshop on techniques of teaching English to refugee students in a regular classroom situation. Another 75 teachers and aides met in Grand Rapids for several days for a similar workshop. Both of these workshops have been cited as very productive in assisting teaching personnel as they work with refugee students. These and scores of other successful workshops involving hundreds of teaching personnel and administrators are being offered through funds made available by the Task Force to the five bilingual centers, to the state educational agencies for technical assistance, and to the Center for Applied Linguistics.

Both the Center for Applied Linguistics and the Georgetown University hotlines continue to provide much needed information to refugees and teaching personnel. The Georgetown University hotline, (800-424-2790), continued to receive approximately 800 calls per month from Vietnamese and Cambodian refugee students concerning financial aid programs and admission procedures for post secondary institutions. The Indochinese Clearinghouse of the Center for Applied Linguistics hotline (800-336-3040) has tapered off to about 50 calls per day from teachers and others seeking assistance in their activities with Indochinese refugee students. The tapering off of calls reflects a gradual shifting of these inquiries to the appropriate bilingual center serving their State for continued information and support. Members of the staff of CAL have been gradually freed to devote more work to collecting, analyzing and developing new materials for use with the refugees. They also have conducted and participated in

numerous workshops during this quarter and have made major contributions to the area of adult education for refugees particularly by analyzing the materials available with special emphasis on materials appropriate for use with inexperienced teachers or volunteers who might be attempting to teach ESL to adult refugees. Their work appears in the form of two sets of guidelines for teaching ESL to adult refugees and an annotated bibliography of select materials.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

The largest single effort which remains for the Task Force is in the area of English Language and occupational training for adult refugees. During the remaining days of the Task Force every effort will be made in cooperation with the HEW Task Force and the regional offices to target all resources available in meeting the objective of greatly decreasing the number of adult refugees on cash assistance within the coming six months.

EDUCATION OBLIGATIONS

through May 31, 1976

<u>PROGRAM ACTIVITY</u>	<u>AMOUNT OBLIGATED</u>
1. Language training and cultural orientation at reception centers	\$1,468,000
2. Expanded elementary, secondary, and adult education programs at centers	\$2,319,000
3. Transitional assistance to school districts and to state education agencies	\$12,431,960
4. Adult education grants to States	\$4,991,278
5. Center for Applied Linguistics	\$296,994
6. Bilingual Education Technical Assistance Centers	\$500,000
7. Supportive services (technical assistance, postsecondary hot-line, credentials evaluation project)	\$220,000
8. Administration of program	<u>\$200,000</u>
TOTAL	\$22,427,232



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Adult Indochinese Refugee Education
States Receiving Additional FY 1976 Funds Under P.L. 94-23

<u>STATE, BY REGION</u>	<u>DOLLAR ALLOTMENT</u>	<u>STATE, BY REGION</u>	<u>DOLLAR ALLOTMENT</u>
<u>REGION I</u>		<u>REGION VI</u>	
Connecticut	45,483	Arkansas	137,342
Maine	20,545	Louisiana	149,476
Massachusetts	49,503	New Mexico	38,188
New Hampshire	7,444	Oklahoma	160,567
Rhode Island	12,208	Texas	377,039
Vermont	5,434		
<u>REGION II</u>		<u>REGION VII</u>	
New Jersey	71,388	Iowa	93,273
New York	175,902	Kansas	67,666
Virgin Islands	223	Missouri	120,369
		Nebraska	45,706
<u>REGION III</u>		<u>REGION VIII</u>	
Delaware	5,583	Colorado	75,036
District of Columbia	41,016	North Dakota	16,377
Maryland	102,653	South Dakota	22,853
Pennsylvania	326,047	Utah	26,277
Virginia	173,296	Wyoming	6,179
West Virginia	9,007		
<u>REGION IV</u>		<u>REGION IX</u>	
Alabama	58,287	Arizona	52,852
Florida	231,062	California	1,027,644
Georgia	62,083	Hawaii	34,987
Kentucky	34,019	Nevada	14,590
Mississippi	18,312	Guam	26,203
North Carolina	53,076		
South Carolina	31,786		
Tennessee	41,091		
<u>REGION V</u>		<u>REGION X</u>	
Illinois	161,684	Alaska	3,871
Indiana	70,048	Idaho	12,208
Michigan	92,306	Oregon	73,770
Minnesota	149,029	Washington	161,684
Ohio	121,858		
Wisconsin	76,748		

The total amount obligated for the above submitting States is \$4,991,278.

Forty-nine States, 2 Territories, and the District of Columbia have amended their Adult Education State Plans to receive the additional funds. One State (Montana) and one Territory (Puerto Rico) chose not to amend their Plans but instead to absorb these additional people into their ongoing adult education programs.



CHARACTERISTICS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS SUBMITTING APPLICATIONS
FOR THE EDUCATION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL AGED INDOCHINESE REFUGEE CHILDREN

TOTAL APPLICATIONS = 2,096

States	No. School Districts Enrolling More Than 1% But Less Than 100	No. School Districts Enrolling More Than 1% And More Than 100	No. School Districts Enrolling More Than 100 But Less Than 1%	No. School Districts Enrolling Less Than 100 And Less Than 1%
TOTAL	95	5	43	1953
ALABAMA.....	0	0	0	22
ALASKA.....	0	0	0	2
ARIZONA.....	2	0	0	18
ARKANSAS.....	5	1	0	28
CALIFORNIA.....	13	2	11	278
COLORADO.....	0	0	0	24
CONNECTICUT.....	0	0	0	47
DELAWARE.....	0	0	0	10
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	0	0	0	1
FLORIDA.....	0	0	6	23
GEORGIA.....	0	0	0	34
HAWAII.....	0	0	1	0
IDAHO.....	0	0	0	5
ILLINOIS.....	3	0	1	66
INDIANA.....	0	0	0	46
IOWA.....	8	0	0	69
KANSAS.....	5	0	1	35
KENTUCKY.....	0	0	0	27
LOUISIANA.....	0	0	2	25
MAINE.....	0	0	0	4
MARYLAND.....	0	0	2	16
MASSACHUSETTS.....	4	0	0	34
MICHIGAN.....	1	0	1	58
MINNESOTA.....	8	0	2	104
MISSISSIPPI.....	0	0	0	8
MISSOURI.....	1	0	0	57
MONTANA.....	1	0	0	7
NEBRASKA.....	8	0	0	24
NEVADA.....	0	0	0	4
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	0	0	0	5
NEW JERSEY.....	2	0	0	41
NEW MEXICO.....	0	0	1	4
NEW YORK.....	2	0	1	120
NORTH CAROLINA.....	0	0	0	33
NORTH DAKOTA.....	2	0	0	17
OHIO.....	0	0	0	93
OKLAHOMA.....	9	1	1	44
OREGON.....	5	0	1	49
PENNSYLVANIA.....	1	0	1	158
RHODE ISLAND.....	0	0	0	5
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	0	0	0	16
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	2	0	0	14
TENNESSEE.....	0	0	0	30
TEXAS.....	7	0	3	51
UTAH.....	1	0	0	9
VERMONT.....	2	0	0	6
VIRGINIA.....	0	1	2	36
WASHINGTON.....	2	0	3	67
WEST VIRGINIA.....	0	0	0	9
WISCONSIN.....	1	0	0	68
WYOMING.....	0	0	0	2
GUAM.....	0	0	1	0

Amounts based on 5-17-76 Computer run	grants * to LEA's	Grants * to SEA's			
TOTALS	11,857,744	574,216			
1. Alabama	66,600	3,330			
2. Alaska	1,200	60			
3. Arizona	100,500	5,025			
4. Arkansas	204,900	10,245			
5. California	3,166,500	158,325			
6. Colorado	186,900	9,345			
7. Connecticut	73,800	3,690			
8. Delaware	7,200	360			
9. District of Columbia	18,300	915			
10. Florida	538,800	26,940			
11. Georgia	115,200	5,760			
12. Hawaii	335,400	16,770			
13. Idaho	32,700	1,635			
14. Illinois	235,425	11,770			
15. Indiana	132,900	6,645			
16. Iowa	252,000	12,600			
17. Kansas	154,200	7,710			
18. Kentucky	75,000	3,750			
19. Louisiana	394,500	19,725			
20. Maine	6,900	345			
21. Maryland	369,300	18,465			
22. Massachusetts	76,800	3,840			
23. Michigan	165,900	8,295			
24. Minnesota	401,000	20,050			
25. Mississippi	20,400	1,020			
26. Missouri	129,600	6,480			
27. Montana	12,600	630			
28. Nebraska	123,300	6,165			
29. Nevada	20,100	1,005			
30. New Hampshire	7,200	360			
31. New Jersey	54,900	2,745			
32. New Mexico	87,000	4,350			
33. New York	358,200	17,910			
34. North Carolina	77,400	3,870			
35. North Dakota	32,400	1,620			
36. Ohio	228,900	11,445			
37. Oklahoma	364,800	18,240			
38. Oregon	272,700	13,635			
39. Pennsylvania	554,700	27,735			
40. Rhode Island	3,000	150			
41. South Carolina	53,820	2,691			
42. South Dakota	44,200	2,210			
43. Tennessee	69,300	3,465			
44. Texas	717,600	35,880			
45. Utah	65,400	3,270			
46. Vermont	9,300	465			
47. Virginia	643,500	32,175			
48. Washington	448,200	22,410			
49. West Virginia	23,400	1,170			
50. Wisconsin	146,100	7,305			
51. Wyoming	4,800	240			
52. American Samoa					
53. Guam	172,800	8,640			
54. Puerto Rico					
55. Trust Territory					
56. Virgin Islands					

* Amounts of grants listed for both LEA's and SEA's do not reflect amendments to their original grants which at this writing are still being processed.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Health Follow-up Study

The Center for Disease Control is conducting a study of the nature and extent of refugee health problems and the refugees' access to the health care system in the United States. The survey team consists of a Public Health Advisor and a Vietnamese physician. Selected randomly, sponsors and the heads of refugee families are contacted in person. Questionnaires for sponsors and refugees are used with the interview.

The sites being surveyed are in three geographical areas: Atlanta, Georgia, Ft. Smith, Arkansas, and San Diego, California. Atlanta and San Diego were selected as urban samples and Ft. Smith as a rural one. These three communities also have heavy concentrations of refugees. The Atlanta area was surveyed in March, the Ft. Smith area in April, and the San Diego area in May. Collected data will be analyzed at the Center for Disease Control in June.

It appears that dental problems surpass, by far, all other health problems of the refugees. One or more members of almost every family have such problems. The initial feeling from the sample survey is that there are very few cases of disease serious to the refugee or to the public health.

Health care access presents a different situation in each area surveyed. In Atlanta, most of the refugees are employed, but health care coverage usually is not provided with their employment. With employment, they become ineligible for Medicaid, and their income is not substantial enough to allow them to buy private insurance. This leaves them without any type of health insurance coverage. At Ft. Smith, the working refugees have some form of health care coverage or insurance. The majority there have excellent jobs that provide good health care insurance. In San Diego, the refugees have little if any private health coverage. Most of the refugees are covered by Medi-Cal, which is provided by the State of California and considered by the sponsor and refugee to provide adequate coverage, including dental care.

Dentists

The Assistant Secretary for Health announced a special short-term training program to help refugee dentists qualify for practice in the United States. Approximately 80 dentists have been identified. The training is to prepare the refugee dentists for the National Board Dental Examination. The National Board is the first of three steps necessary to qualify for dental licensure in the District of Columbia and the 10 States that permit foreign dental graduates to take licensure examinations.

To implement the short-term training, contracts will be awarded to selected dental schools in the appropriate geographic areas. The awards will be made in mid-June with training commencing in September. The refugee dentists will be eligible for a round-trip ticket from their place of residence to the training location and will receive a stipend of \$250 per month during the training. There will be no cost to the refugee for tuition.

**PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE - FISCAL REPORT ON
THE INDOCHINESE MIGRATION & REFUGEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
CONGRESSIONAL REPORT**

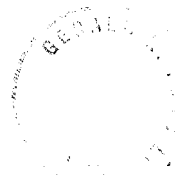
	<u>1st QUARTER</u> F.Y. 1976	<u>2nd QUARTER</u> F.Y. 1976	<u>3rd QUARTER</u> F.Y. 1976	<u>ACTUAL</u> 5/6/76	<u>PROJECTED</u> 6/30/76
<u>Care in Public Health Service Facilities:</u>					
- inpatient days	7,527	11,618	12,276	12,360	12,480
- obligations incurred	\$ 843,024	\$1,301,216	\$1,374,912	\$1,384,320	\$1,397,760
- outpatient visits	638	1,524	1,861	1,861	1,861
- obligations incurred	\$ 14,674	\$ 35,052	\$ 42,803	\$ 42,803	\$ 42,803
<u>Contract Medical Care:</u>					
- inpatient days	2,495	3,962	4,573	4,608	4,981
- obligations incurred	\$ 487,614	\$ 771,670	\$ 878,826	\$ 888,921	\$ 960,921
- outpatient visits	420	776	881	882	882
- obligations incurred	\$ 20,187	\$ 33,547	\$ 37,748	\$ 37,766	\$ 37,766
<u>Other Expenses:</u>					
- ambulance services	\$ 1,143	\$ 1,538	\$ 1,538	\$ 1,577	\$ 1,577
- dentures	470	715	715	715	715
- escort expenses	516	557	1,142	1,142	1,142
- eyeglasses	7,809	17,165	17,165	17,165	17,165
- funeral expenses	5,109	13,142	15,460	16,294	16,294
- family planning contracts	863	2,466	2,466	2,466	2,466
- interpreter expenses	2,290	2,290	2,290	2,290	2,290
- other medical costs	25,168	69,023	78,287	80,332	80,332
- personnel detailed	1,547	1,547	1,547	1,547	1,547
- room and board	973	1,667	2,643	2,643	2,643
- taxi expenses	287	361	361	361	361
- travel expenses	1,089	1,343	1,343	1,343	1,343

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE - FISCAL REPORT ON
 THE INDOCHINESE MIGRATION & REFUGEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
 CONGRESSIONAL REPORT

	<u>1st QUARTER</u> F.Y. 1976	<u>2nd QUARTER</u> F.Y. 1976	<u>3rd QUARTER</u> F.Y. 1976	<u>ACTUAL</u> 5/6/76	<u>PROJECTED</u> 6/30/76
- wheelchairs	576	2,113	2,113	2,113	2,113
TOTAL of other expenses	\$ 47,840	\$ 113,927	\$ 127,070	\$ 129,988	\$ 129,988
<u>Center for Disease Control:</u>					
- screening and immunization prevention and control of infectious diseases and related Public health problems	\$ 390,394	\$ 404,272	\$ 579,622	\$ 605,402 ^{2/}	\$ 625,000
<u>Health Resources Administration:</u>					
- physician training grants	-0-	\$ 785,264	\$ 785,264	\$1,251,198	\$1,676,000 ^{1/}
TOTAL PHS Obligations	\$1,803,733	\$3,444,948	\$3,826,245	\$4,340,398	\$4,801,000

1/ \$376,000 of this amount represents projects obligations for the Dentistry training program.

2/ Obligations through 4/30/76.



THE CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL
INDOCHINESE REFUGEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

WORKLOAD DATA

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Actual Obligations as of 4/30/76</u>	<u>Projected Obliga- tions as of 6/30/76</u>
Communicable Disease Control:	\$183,872	\$379,000
194,272 tests and examinations ...		
Estimated manyears to administer	178,980	
7.2		
 Skin Exams:		
3 Consultants.....	35,000	82,000
3 Screening teams.....	45,000	
 Immunizations:		
133,910 vaccinations (3 per		
series) 44,637 series @ \$2.34...	104,450	164,000
Estimated manyears to administer		
2.3.....	58,100	
 TOTAL, CDC Obligations.....	 \$605,402	 \$625,000

INDOCHINA REFUGEE PROGRAM - INPATIENT REPORT
 ALL DISEASE CATEGORIES BY AGE FOR MONTH
 ENDING JANUARY 31, 1976

LOCATION, DISPOSITION, LENGTH OF STAY	CURRENT MONTH						CUMULATIVE					
	AGE GROUP						AGE GROUP					
	ALL AGES	0-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65+	ALL AGES	0-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65+
BALTIMORE												
TOTAL DISCHARGES	1	0	0	0	1	0	273	40	99	68	44	22
APPROVED	1	-	-	-	1	-	263	39	98	64	44	18
NOT APPROVED	0	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
TRSF-R-PHS HOSP.	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
TRSF-R-OTHER HOSP.	0	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	-	-
DIED	0	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	4
AVERAGE LOS	62.0	-	-	-	62.0	-	21.5	18.8	20.8	21.4	22.6	28.0
MEDIAN LOS	62.0	-	-	-	62.0	-	16.8	14.2	16.1	18.3	16.5	22.0
NEW ORLEANS												
TOTAL DISCHARGES	10	5	4	0	1	0	92	28	30	17	9	8
APPROVED	10	5	4	-	1	-	86	27	29	15	8	7
NOT APPROVED	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
TRSF-R-PHS HOSP.	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
TRSF-R-OTHER HOSP.	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
DIED	0	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	2	1	1
AVERAGE LOS	34.8	14.0	68.2	-	5.0	-	30.0	11.5	31.4	41.2	34.1	61.4
MEDIAN LOS	5.0	4.0	14.5	-	5.0	-	12.5	4.5	22.0	16.0	14.0	45.0
SAN FRANCISCO												
TOTAL DISCHARGES	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	2	8	6	3	2
APPROVED	0	-	-	-	-	-	19	1	8	6	3	1
NOT APPROVED	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
TRSF-R-PHS HOSP.	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
TRSF-R-OTHER HOSP.	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
DIED	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
AVERAGE LOS	0	-	-	-	-	-	70.8	77.0	78.6	68.3	62.3	53.5
MEDIAN LOS	0	-	-	-	-	-	76.0	77.0	81.0	72.5	39.0	53.5

INDOCHINA REFUGEE PROGRAM - INPATIENT REPORT
 ALL DISEASE CATEGORIES BY AGE FOR MONTH
 ENDING JANUARY 31, 1976

LOCATION, DISPOSITION, LENGTH OF STAY	CURRENT MONTH						CUMULATIVE					
	AGE GROUP						AGE GROUP					
	ALL AGES	0-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65+	ALL AGES	0-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65+
<u>OTHER HOSPITALS</u>												
TOTAL DISCHARGES	1	1	0	0	0	0	27	7	9	6	5	0
APPROVED	1	1	-	-	-	-	27	7	9	6	5	-
NOT APPROVED	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
TRSF-R-PHS HOSP.	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
TRSF-R-OTHER HOSP.	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
DIED	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
AVERAGE LOS	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	39.0	27.6	33.3	50.2	52.0	-
MEDIAN LOS	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	28.0	15.8	18.0	24.5	42.8	-
<u>TOTAL ALL HOSPITALS</u>												
TOTAL DISCHARGES	12	6	4	0	2	0	413	77	146	97	61	32
APPROVED	12	6	4	-	2	-	395	74	144	91	60	26
NOT APPROVED	0	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
TRSF-R-PHS HOSP.	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
TRSF-R-OTHER HOSP.	0	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	2	-	-
DIED	0	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1	3	1	6
AVERAGE LOS	34.6	12.5	296.8	-	33.5	-	27.1	18.5	26.9	29.6	28.6	37.9
MEDIAN LOS	5.0	4.5	350.5	-	33.5	-	16.4	11.2	16.6	18.8	20.0	28.0

INDOCHINA REFUGEE PROGRAM
OUTPATIENT VISIT REPORT
For the month ending January 31, 1976

Service	Current Month														
	Baltimore			New Orleans			San Francisco			Other			Total		
	Male	Female	Child	Male	Female	Child	Male	Female	Child	Male	Female	Child	Male	Female	Child
Cardiology	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0
Cardiovascular Surg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Dentistry	-	-	-	1	7	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	9	5
Dermatology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Endocrinology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Gastroenterology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
General Surgery	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
Gynecology	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	21	0
Hematology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Internal Medicine	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	4	8	8	4
Neurology	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
Neurosurgery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Obstetrics	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	28	0
Ophthalmology	-	-	-	3	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	1
Orthopedic Surgery	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	0
Otolaryngology	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	0
Pediatrics	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	37
Plastic Surgery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Psychiatry	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
Pulmonary Disease	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
Renal	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	9	0	0
Thoracic Surgery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Tumor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Urology	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
Phy. Med. & Rehab.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Communicable Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Preventive Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
General	-	-	-	32	32	5	-	-	-	6	1	-	38	33	5
Total	1	0	0	52	100	46	0	0	0	21	11	6	74	111	52

INDOCHINA REFUGEE PROGRAM
 OUTPATIENT VISIT REPORT
 For the period ending January 31, 1976

Service	Baltimore			New Orleans			Cumulative San Francisco			Other			Total		
	Male	Female	Child	Male	Female	Child	Male	Female	Child	Male	Female	Child	Male	Female	Child
Cardiology	1	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	3	0
Cardiovascular Surg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Dentistry	8	1	5	14	18	6	3	3	-	9	13	8	34	35	19
Dermatology	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	3	1	12	4	1
Endocrinology	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	5	3	0
Gastroenterology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
General Surgery	81	11	1	6	9	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	87	21	3
Gynecology	-	7	-	-	65	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	0	74	0
Hematology	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	2	-	13	2	0
Internal Medicine	25	14	-	8	3	-	1	2	-	30	27	11	64	46	11
Neurology	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0	0
Neurosurgery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Obstetrics	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	95	0
Ophthalmology	273	154	5	9	21	4	-	-	-	11	1	-	293	176	9
Orthopedic Surgery	46	15	3	17	2	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	71	17	8
Otolaryngology	43	19	-	5	6	1	5	-	-	2	1	1	55	26	2
Pediatrics	-	-	5	-	-	127	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0	135
Plastic Surgery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	1
Psychiatry	7	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	4	0
Pulmonary Disease	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	0	0
Renal	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	11	0	0
Thoracic Surgery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Tumor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Urology	42	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	43	1	1
Phy. Med. & Rehab.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Communicable Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	3	5	5	3	5
Preventive Medicine	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
General	19	3	-	129	129	18	6	1	-	46	41	12	200	174	30
Total	562	231	19	200	349	164	30	11	0	128	93	42	920	684	225

~~Total excludes 32 visits reported in July without service and sex breakout available~~

INDOCHINA REFUGEE PROGRAM - INPATIENT REPORT
SUMMARY
FOR THE MONTH ENDING JANUARY 31, 1976 1/

	CURRENT MONTH									
	BALTIMORE		NEW ORLEANS		SAN FRANCISCO		OTHER HOSPS.		ALL HOSPITALS	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL DISCHARGES	1	0	5	5	0	0	1	0	7	5
AVERAGE LOS	62.0	-	54.4	15.2	-	-	5.0	-	48.4	15.2
MEDIAN LOS	62.0	-	4.0	5.0	-	-	5.0	-	5.0	5.0
TOTAL INPATIENT DAYS	62	-	272	76	-	-	5	-	339	76
CUMULATIVE										
TOTAL DISCHARGES	191	82	48	44	16	5	21	6	276	137
AVERAGE LOS	22.3	19.7	35.3	24.3	75.4	56.0	45.9	15.0	29.4	22.3
MEDIAN LOS	16.2	17.8	16.5	7.3	81.0	61.0	32.0	12.0	16.5	16.2
TOTAL INPATIENT DAYS	4261	1616	1695	1069	1207	280	964	90	8127	3055

1/ Program terminated: Effective January 22, 1976 (Division of Hospitals & Clinics Circular Memorandum #76-15 dated February 2, 1976)

The Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration, has awarded Indochinese Physician Training Grants to the following medical schools:

	<u>Grants to Date</u>	<u>Number of Trainees</u>
1. Loma-Linda University, Loma-Linda, California.....	\$ 202,238	64
2. University of California, San Diego, California.....	232,048	61
3. University of Nebraska.....	94,587	30
4. University of Miami.....	145,975	64
5. University of Oklahoma.....	307,557	120
6. University of Arkansas.....	59,913	20
7. Hamnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.....	<u>208,880</u>	<u>75-83</u>
TOTAL.....	\$1,251,198 <u>1/</u>	434-442

1/ The balance of the \$1.3 million (\$48,802) will be awarded to some of the above institutions by June 30, 1976. The proposed amount of \$376,000 for the Dentistry Training program is expected to be made up of a projected four contracts and eighty dentists.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Special steps have been taken by the Social Security Administration (SSA) to assign Social Security numbers to the refugees from Southeast Asia. These steps were desirable because of the possible problems associated with individuals filing for a number in a local SSA office such as language barrier, lack of needed evidence for age, identity and alien status, and unfamiliar names.

For the approximately 140,000 refugees that came through the four relocation centers of Camp Pendleton, Fort Chaffee, Eglin Air Force Base and Indiantown Gap last summer and fall, several hundred SSA personnel in the camps worked long hours to interview the refugees, develop the necessary evidence and then issue the SSN card on the spot. This differed from the usual procedure of having SSN cards prepared by a computer and mailed from SSA headquarters in Baltimore. The modified procedures were desirable because of the uncertainty of the refugees' future addresses and the need to have the card quickly available for possible employment.

For the 11,000 Indochinese refugees now being admitted from Thailand, special procedures are again being used. An SSA employee working with the State Department and IRS is on detail in Bangkok with a block of SSN cards. After interview, the cards are issued before the refugees leave for the United States. This procedure is being used since the refugees are not being processed through a relocation camp, but rather fly direct to their sponsor's location.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE ACTIVITIES

International aspects of resettlement continued to occupy the attention of the Department of State during the quarter just completed.

Of primary concern was the authorization on May 5 by the Attorney General, at the request of the Department of State, to parole up to 11,000 more refugees. INS officials were sent to Thailand and have, to date, approved almost 8,000 of these for parole.

These are from among some 85,000 refugees now in Thailand, as well as several boatloads of refugees who recently reached the Phillipines, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

The American Embassy in Bangkok estimates that about 9,200 refugees will be approved in Thailand, of which about 6,700 will be Lao and Meo, 1,100 Vietnamese, and 1,400 Cambodians. It is expected that about 800 other refugees elsewhere in Southeast Asia and around the world will qualify.

About 1,000 numbers from the 11,000 will be retained as a "reserve," but funding will not be available for travel or Voluntary Agency Resettlement grants after June 30.

Under the earlier Lao parole program, 2,900 are already in the United States, and the rest are in the final stages of processing. In both the Lao and "11,000" program, refugees go directly from overseas to a sponsor in the United States.

The Department of State continues to work, without substantial progress, on the repatriation of the 439 Vietnamese refugees who have declared their desire to return home. Efforts to achieve this humanitarian goal for the Vietnamese and for any Cambodians seeking repatriation will continue.

RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES

The resettlement agencies, private, State and local, upon whose shoulders rest the primary burden of resettlement for virtually all of the refugees, have each pursued their own philosophy of resettlement. U.S. Catholic Conference, Church World Services, and Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services, for example, resettled refugees through their parishes and congregations. The parishes and congregations assumed long-term sponsorship responsibilities, providing material and fiscal assistance often far beyond the \$500 per refugee which they received under contract with the federal government.

Other resettlement agencies adopted different, but no less humane, approaches to resettlement. HIAS-Jewish Family Services, for example, settled refugees directly into local communities without formal sponsorship arrangements; instead, job development and placement was stressed.

This diversity of approaches, including the manner in which resettlement funds were used by the resettlement agencies, sometimes caused confusion and misunderstanding within the refugee community. The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, Los Angeles, for example, distributed the entire \$500 per refugee directly to the refugee families in installments, while other agencies would provide more than \$500 in resettlement services and goods, but not in outright cash distributions. As a consequence of the varying approaches, the HEW Refugee Task Force circulated a statement on the use of the \$500 which helped to alleviate the refugees' and some sponsors' anxieties over the "\$500 issue."

Another problem has been the lack of centralized local information and referral services. This has resulted in some duplication of effort. A solution has been tackled in a few places with the establishment of Statewide coordinating offices. There is a continuing commitment by the resettlement agencies to the Phase II program of resettlement. This commitment is reflected by a realization of the significant problems faced in the long term and the knowledge that the resettlement agency is still the primary vehicle for solving the face-to-face problems of the refugees.

In many cities, resettlement agencies, refugees, and others have formed coalitions to deal with the wide range of refugee problems. These coalitions and refugee self-help organizations are encouraged by the HEW Refugee Task Force because of the long term benefits of continuity and focus to the successful resettlement of the refugees as specialized Federal programs phase down and eventually end.

The HEW Task Force, Voluntary Agencies, and State and local Resettlement Agencies seek to channel their resources into providing work related English language training, job development, and vocational services to potentially employable refugees presently receiving cash assistance. This national policy establishes a goal of reducing the number of cash assistance cases within the refugee population by 50% by September 30, 1976. Regional plans involving HEW Regional Offices, Voluntary Agency local affiliates, and the States are being prepared.

VOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES (VOLAGs)

Refugees Resettled

United States Catholic Conference Migration and Refugee Services 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005 Telephone (202) 659-6635	52,442
International Rescue Committee 386 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10016 Telephone (212) 679-0010	18,600
Church World Service Immigration & Refugee Program 475 Riverside Drive New York, New York 10027 Telephone (212) 870-2164	17,864
Lutheran Immigration & Refugee Service 315 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10010 Telephone (212) 677-3950	15,897
HIAS, Inc. 200 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10003 Telephone (212) 674-6800	3,531
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc. 250 West 57th Street New York, New York 10019 Telephone (212) 247-2922	3,270
American Council for Nationalities Service 20 West 40th Street New York, New York 10018 Telephone (212) 279-2715	3,400
American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees 1790 Broadway, Room 513 New York, New York 10019 Telephone (212) 265-1919	832
Travelers Aid International Social Service of America 345 East 46th Street New York, New York 10017 Telephone (212) 687-2747	512
Totals:	<hr/> 116,408

UNITED STATES CATHOLIC CONFERENCE (USCC)

Nearly 70% of the refugees assisted by the USCC are now self-supporting and need no further direct assistance. The refugees are becoming integrated and productive members of their communities. Their children, by and large, are rapidly rising on the ladder of achievement. The voluntary diocesan sponsoring committees and their supporting groups provided material and fiscal assistance that often far exceeded the available federal resources. A summary survey indicates that the diocesan committees and their affiliated groups have donated funds and services worth more than \$15 million to help the refugees. Such help was provided for all refugees, without regard to race, nationality or religion.

Throughout the nation, a massive Phase II program has been instituted by the USCC to provide facilities for job counseling, language training, orientation programs, and the upgrading of employment opportunities. Many of these refugees are underemployed because they have not as yet re-established their professional qualifications or attained U.S. citizenship, a prerequisite in many fields of endeavor. USCC regional offices provide a constant support and monitoring service to assure effective program directions and coordinate the government and private resources that have been made available to this joint undertaking.

This intensive program was projected for an 18-month period but it now appears that this over-all programming will not be necessary in all areas of our nation, as indicated by the following USCC field reports: Boise, Idaho: "All employable refugees are working with a number of households enjoying monthly salaries in excess of \$1,300. No family resettled by USCC is making less than \$450 a month"; Baker, Oregon: "All refugee families employed and self-supporting"; Houston, Texas: "No USCC resettled refugees unemployed. Housing is a serious problem"; Anchorage, Alaska: "The winter has been a problem for the refugees from Southeast Asia but no families are on public assistance"; New Orleans, Louisiana: "Of the 1,800 persons resettled, eight families are on welfare cash assistance"; Albuquerque, New Mexico: "With the cooperation of the National Alliance of Businessmen, our employment programs have been most successful with better than 90% of the refugees now working; however, many of the jobs need to be upgraded."

A large resettlement program of the USCC in Los Angeles and Orange County, California, involving more than 5,000 refugees, is now becoming a community asset. These refugees, with church and voluntary support, are beginning to develop new businesses which will eventually provide employment opportunities for all American citizens. Santa Rosa, California's successful program has been the achievement of dedicated job counselors and their support staffs who organized training programs to help the refugees adapt to American work patterns. The refugees were also made aware of the role of unions in the employment picture.

In many areas of the country, the refugees' love of the soil has resulted in the establishment of their own home gardens to assist with family support. In Arlington, Virginia, through the support of the USCC, food co-operatives have been developed. In Pensacola, Florida, fishermen are earning from \$800 to \$1,000 a month and are in the market for their own major shipping vessels. Pensacola will be the base for a new Southeast Asian fishing endeavor. And in De Funiak Springs, Florida, the Southeast Asian refugee is a vital element in the poultry industry.

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)

IRC continues to work with refugees under its auspices. In addition, assistance and services are being provided to refugees who had no previous VOLAG or who had been admitted to the United States for family reunion. All told, the present IRC caseload is in excess of 18,000. The overall goal of the IRC effort remains the achievement of self-sufficiency through employment.

The network of 11 IRC resettlement offices, in areas of greatest refugee concentration, is completed by ties with collaborating agencies -- in particular, the United States Catholic Conference, the American Council of Nationalities Services, and Travelers Aid International Social Service -- in areas where there is no IRC office. This network gives IRC access to over 75% of their active cases, with the balance being served from the IRC New York Headquarters, often in cooperation with community groups.

Refugees processed and released from resettlement camps by the IRC received at least \$100 per person at the time of their departure. Additional assistance was provided with their first residency, which sometimes was little more than a stopover. Emergency assistance and support for a refugee's



basic needs were the most common categories of IRC aid at that stage. The situation became more structured when refugees began to move into apartments and needed help with rent payments and furniture.

Through April 30, 1976, the IRC has spent \$5,500,000 for the Indochinese refugees' resettlement program of which \$4,425,000 was in direct financial assistance to needy refugees and \$1,075,000 was in counseling and casework. As the program moved into its second year, the emphasis shifted from initial adjustment to integration.

IRC Resettlement Program - Means and Objectives

The objectives of the IRC resettlement program include self-sufficiency through employment, a decent standard of living, and a realistic hope for advancement in the future. The means to attain these objectives vary. However, all contain certain basic, common elements.

Employment

With the upturn in the national economy over the last 6 months, the refugees' employment situation has improved somewhat. IRC puts its main effort into job placement and seeks employment for all members of a family capable of working and contributing to the well-being of the family. IRC actively discourages recourse to public assistance. Increased emphasis is being placed on occupational training and job-related English language training as a way to adapt the most usable job skills of the refugees to the needs of the U.S. market. In many instances, IRC assumes responsibility for financial support for a family during a period of training. An example of this is the HEW program for medical doctors preparing for their ECFMG examination. IRC is also financing specialized training in other areas, as appropriate, and participating actively in the HEW Vocational Services Program being developed in four target areas in California - San Francisco, Los Angeles, Orange County and San Diego. It participates fully in all other programs of a similar nature in areas of relatively high refugee concentration throughout the country.

Housing and Material Well-being

It is an understandable desire of many refugees to establish their own home and to become independent. IRC encourages this and provides direct assistance as appropriate. In some instances, IRC has helped families make a down payment on a house. More often, IRC has provided initial rent for one

to six months, depending on need, to refugees establishing their own households independent of their sponsors. In certain instances, where a refugee needs private transportation to retain employment, assistance in making a down payment on a serviceable, second-hand car is provided.

Health

As refugees become employed, Medicaid eligibility is often lost. Entry level jobs do not always provide comprehensive private medical insurance coverage. Thus it has become necessary to help refugees to pay medical bills, particularly for dental care where extensive work is required, and for pregnancy cases not covered by private health insurance plans.

Social Integration

IRC has worked closely with its sister agencies in developing resources to help refugees become integrated into their communities. In some instances, where isolation and lack of job potential clearly indicate that assistance is necessary, IRC has helped families move to more promising areas.

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE (CWS)

CWS, through its Protestant, Anglican, and Orthodox denominations and local churches, has helped to resettle approximately 18,000 refugees in 49 States, the District of Columbia and Guam. CWS continues to respond to requests for financial help when there are unusual or emergency resettlement costs beyond the financial capabilities of the sponsor and/or the refugee.

The Social Welfare Department of CWS Immigration and Refugee Program provides assistance to refugees for medical and dental costs not covered by private insurance or Medicaid, housing rental costs, housing downpayment costs, clothing and furniture costs, transportation costs, relocation costs, and the cost of other needs, which aid in the resettlement of refugees and their families. Each determination is based on an individual study of the case.

The two regional consultant offices in California (Los Angeles and San Francisco) serve CWS-sponsored refugees in California and neighboring States. CWS has funded two pilot programs in California, in collaboration with HEW, designed to take refugees off public assistance rolls and into an intensive program of job training and

job-related English training. The refugees are being trained in needed employment skills in areas where vacancies exist.

In addition to the CWS regional consultant offices, CWS has also funded twenty-five ecumenical/community programs in various parts of the United States designed to assist refugee resettlement in such areas as language training, vocational training, job counseling, job placement, educational counseling, orientation to United States culture, and problem counseling and referral. CWS remains deeply concerned about the availability of mental health services to the Indochina refugees and has been working cooperatively with HEW and NIMH to bring some structure into our concerns. CWS hopes that these efforts will lead to the involvement, nationally, of existing mental health resources, public and private, to help meet the difficult and debilitating emotional problems which many refugees are now facing.

The Attorney General has approved the issuance of an additional 8,000 parole numbers for Indochina refugees located in Thailand and other third countries, and CWS has agreed to accept 11% or 880 of these. These cases are in addition to those numbers provided for the Laos program which totaled 3,400 -- of which CWS accepted 750.

LUTHERAN IMMIGRATION & REFUGEE SERVICES (LIRS)

LIRS is offering follow-up services to refugees and sponsors to assist with and ensure successful resettlement.

LIRS has the services of 23 Regional Offices through Lutheran Social Service Agencies that serve as a network to supplement the activities of the 3,000 congregations and 800 families providing refugee sponsorship. The major emphasis is on achieving self-sufficiency of refugees before December 31, 1976. Its Regional Consultants, along with Indochinese staff members, assist sponsors and refugees in planning ways to reach self-supporting status. Self-sufficiency is defined by LIRS as the point at which the refugee can provide for his own needs without the financial assistance of the public welfare system, sponsors, or LIRS direct assistance.

Financial assistance continues to be available by application, from the 23 Regional Consultant offices. Such aid is for basic needs of refugees who are beyond the financial capabilities of the sponsor and/or the refugee. Direct aid has been granted for such needs as

food, clothing, basic furniture, housing, vocational and English-language training, special transportation, child care (to enable employment of adults), medical and dental costs not covered by Medicaid or private insurance, and other items of necessity.

LIRS has in operation a revolving loan fund of \$500,000 which maximizes the use of the resettlement funds. Loans with no interest have been made where non-refundable grants seem inappropriate, for such things as downpayments on homes, college education, and cars.

LIRS continues to be updated on the problems being faced by the Regional Consultants, sponsors, and refugees in the process of resettlement through assessment trips made to Regional Consultants' offices and discussions with sponsors and refugees in the community. Some of the serious barriers to achieving self-sufficiency are underemployment, unemployment, lack of English language skills, and the lack of transferable skills.

Acquiring English skills can be difficult through Adult Education English as a Second Language courses because: (1) some of the refugees are not able to learn in a group setting; they need more personal contact to gain self-confidence, (2) some refugees have scheduling problems because of work or family responsibilities, (3) many women have difficulty leaving home for language training because of small children in the family, (4) transportation is not available, (5) some group classes are not available in geographic areas where refugees are resettled, (6) need is more evident in rural areas, (7) levels of language development of beginning, intermediate, and advanced are not always available in geographic areas and refugees have become discouraged when the teaching is below their language-learning skills. In this type of problem situation, LIRS is assisting through programs developed by Regional Consultants to train volunteers from small communities and congregations to teach ESL (English Second Language) classes.

An example of such a program is conducted by Tressler-Lutheran Service Associates, Inc., of Pennsylvania, which has organized 15-hour weekend workshops with professional staff to train volunteers to be able to teach English as a second language. Favorable response has come from volunteers who participated from across the state.

North Dakota's Regional Consultant has organized a similar project to train tutors to use the Laubach method of teaching English as a second language. A sponsor in

Casselton, North Dakota, reported that great progress had been made in one month of operation. The children are having a much easier time understanding in the schools and women who would not even dare to pick up a telephone before are now able to hold limited conversations.

In Montana, plans are being made to have English classes available to school-age children during the summer months and a rotating ESL tape library will be circulated to rural areas. These are just a few of the solutions which have been developed by regional staff to solve one particular problem in different locations.

Through assessment trips with Regional Consultants and through meetings held by Regional Consultants with clusters of sponsors and refugees, LIRS continues to re-evaluate our program responding to current needs for attaining self-sufficiency of refugee families and refugee individuals.

LIRS Computer Progress Analysis Report

Employment

Total entries	10,021 individuals
Less "No Report"	<u>1,282</u>
Sub-Total	8,739 individuals
Less minors and dependent adults	<u>4,241</u> individuals
Total:	4,498 individuals

Of this total

55% are fully employed

10% are part-time employed

35% are unemployed - This figure (1,593 unemployed) includes housewives.

Cash Assistance

Cash assistance only	38
Medical and cash assistance	57
Food stamps and cash assistance	67

Cash assistance, food stamps and medical assistance	<u>235</u>
Total:	397 cases

To recapitulate, 397 heads of households or non-dependent adults were at one time or another on public cash assistance rolls in the reporting period of 12/19/75 to 4/30/76 (or approximately 9%).

Adjustment

Of the 4,670 heads of households and non-dependent adults reported, 3,175 have some problems, 1,400 have no adjustment problems and 52 have serious adjustment problems.

Sponsorship Relationship

As to sponsorship relationship, of the 4,641 reported, 2,871 have either good or fair relationship and 1,646 have excellent relationship, whereas 78 have poor relationship or a sponsorship breakdown.

HIAS, Inc.

Approximately one year after the arrival of refugees to this country, the movement continues. In some cases, the situation is disheartening, single men roaming from state to state in search of better employment, or of a community where they can feel at home. In most HIAS cases, the move reflects a positive step, the decision of a self-supporting refugee to leave his sponsor's home and move to his own apartment. The following letter illustrates this:

"I was very lucky to have a very good sponsor. They have treated me very good, with love and help. I have left my sponsor even I love them very much. Leaving them is a good decision. They have a family to take care of, they have children to raise. About me, a single man, I have to build my future. The first step of the independent life is often a hard one..."

Notwithstanding this migration as a result of a job lead or the discovery of a relative or friend in another state, HIAS has maintained correspondence with a high percentage of its caseload. Most letters come in requesting financial assistance. However, a review of the situation usually

indicates that the families are not in dire need. Second in volume are requests for information about grants in order to attend universities.

The correspondence indicates that beside the drive for economic security and stability, many Vietnamese are concerned with the whole process of Americanization. Efforts are being made to learn how to function within the American cultural and social structure, and how to communicate despite a limited English-speaking ability.

The HIAS Indochinese Unit is concerned with 3,531 refugees, the majority of whom were sponsored by Jewish Family Service Agencies, (JFS). These agencies are staffed by professional social workers who assist in all phases of resettlement and who provide personal and vocational counseling. More than 1,180 refugees were sponsored by individuals.

During Phase II, the HIAS Indochinese Unit has tried to assist both groups by working with the JFS Agencies to utilize new resources and by reaching individual refugees and sponsors by mail and phone. JFS agencies are kept informed of the latest developments of concern to refugee clients. A recent mailing to these agencies included memos on: free clothing available through the Salvation Army; instructions for refugees desiring to bring relatives from Thailand; and HIAS participation in the Expanded Parole Program.

A large number of JFS agencies which sponsored Indochinese families are engaged in Phase II activities, including: continued service by JFS staff and/or referral to other agencies for job counseling, manpower training and educational programs; referrals to self-help organizations for personal counseling, social and cultural activities; cooperation with Regional and State refugee affairs task forces; and referrals for medical and dental problems. HIAS staff has also worked with the Regional HEW Task Force for New York and New Jersey to assist unemployed refugees in the preparation of job resumes for consideration by prospective employers.

The HIAS Indochinese Unit helps individually-sponsored refugees throughout the country by providing cash assistance where needed and referrals to a local JFS or to an appropriate public or voluntary agency. Along with the Program Progress Report, HIAS has sent out a questionnaire for information on current employment and rate of pay. A surprisingly high rate of return, 70% has helped to update HIAS case records.

In addition to its case records, which are arranged alphabetically, card files have been set up according to alien registration numbers, and state of residence and current addresses. This system enables HIAS to keep track of its mobile clients and to make referrals to new resources being developed in specific geographical areas.

TOLSTOY FOUNDATION, INC. (TF)

During the last quarter, in addition to TF's branch office in San Francisco, special support offices were maintained in San Diego, Pomona and Los Angeles to provide direct assistance to refugees. Specific services included job training, placement counseling, and translation assistance. As part of TF's follow-up program, representatives of TF Headquarters, as well as of local offices, continue to visit areas of refugee concentration, such as Arizona, Washington, Utah, Missouri and Texas to investigate and resolve problems which may have arisen.

TF is still experiencing a heavy flow of letters and telephone calls requesting payment of "the \$500 grant", although the volume has decreased since the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare distributed a letter explaining the purpose of the funding. TF has continued to provide assistance, when requested, to refugees not assigned to any particular VOLAG.

In San Francisco, TF participated in the joint organization and funding of a vocational training program, the results of which have proved very successful. TF's staff members in the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego have continued their efforts to find and develop job opportunities for refugees who have been obliged to apply for public assistance. Considerable success has been experienced, significantly decreasing numbers of refugees receiving welfare. Extensive background work in this area was accomplished by TF's San Francisco Office which, by means of personal visits and mailed forms, ascertained the linguistic and vocational skills of all refugees resettled in California. Not only is this information invaluable for providing employment possibilities, but will also prove useful for a general overview of the composition of the refugee population in the State.

The Agapi Foundation in San Diego has received TF support for its programs in intensive English language instruction, driver education, and vocational training (leather-cutting and commercial sewing). In addition, the Foundation provides a job placement service for all refugees who either complete the courses, or who already have marketable skills.

As refugees become employed, apartments are found for them, and they thus become self-sufficient and independent members of the community in the shortest possible time.

TF has initiated legal proceedings against two California organizations which had abandoned the refugees they were sponsoring after receiving significant amounts of resettlement assistance from the Foundation.

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR NATIONALITIES SERVICE (ACNS)

ACNS has resettled 3,400 Indochinese refugees directly from the IATF program, 200 on behalf of other VOLAGs, and 410 Laotians. It is presently establishing 600 sponsorships for refugees who are still in Thailand. ACNS operates through a network of member institutes whose major activities over the last 20 years have been the resettlement of immigrants and the foreign born. Supported through United Funds, each ACNS institute has employed Indochinese staff and provides social caseworkers.

ACNS is conducting intensive language programs at each of its institutes. In some instances, sophisticated tape recording and feedback programs teach English. Day and night English classes are being held; in some instances these are combined with child day-care programs to make the classes available to refugees of all ages. Classes are structured to differentiate beginners, novices, intermediate, and advanced students.

Job placement is a continuing responsibility at each institute. The task is divided into initial placement, often at skill levels below the refugees' proficiency in order to develop self-sufficiency, and concentrated up-grading of skills through vocational training, retraining, and technical language training. Vocational training is largely referred to other social agencies.

ACNS placement of refugees has been successful. However, problems have occurred in two or three geographical areas of high unemployment. The chief reason for migration within the U.S. has been family reunification, which is handled on an individual basis, devising solutions at both ends of the journey with local service agencies and sponsors.

While resettlement is never easy, and often requires months and years, ACNS anticipates the refugees will have moved a long way toward self-sufficiency by the end of 1976. ACNS feels a continuing responsibility for all of its refugees and will provide supporting services in dollars and counseling.

In the fall, ACNS will conduct an internal analysis of its refugees presently on public cash assistance to identify the size of the caseload, its geographical distribution, and the reasons for problem cases. The timing of this diagnostic analysis is geared to the point at which most of the refugees will have had 6 to 8 months of English training.

AMERICAN FUND FOR CZECHOSLOVAK REFUGEES (AFCR)

AFCR continues to maintain contact by telephone or letter with the 832 Indochina refugees it resettled. Progress reports bring individual or family situations to APCR's attention.

Several refugees have been removed from public assistance roles as a result of APCR counseling. APCR insists that refugees cannot expect to continue to receive financial help from APCR while receiving welfare payments. They are told they must become self-sustaining.

AFCR regards one problem, also reported by other VOLAGs as meriting special attention. There are instances of otherwise employable Vietnamese and Cambodians who are illiterate in their native languages. These people find learning and comprehension of English almost impossible. They are employable in only the simplest menial tasks.

TRAVELERS AID INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE OF AMERICA (TAISSA)

TAISSA has been working over the last several months to insure that refugees have opportunities for becoming fully participating members of their communities. As with all the other VOLAGs, TAISSA has committed itself to reducing the number of refugees receiving public assistance.

Since resettlement cannot become a reality until refugees have acquired English language and vocational skills, local Travelers Aid and affiliated agencies have in some cases set up their own English classes. In other instances, these agencies have functioned as advocates to facilitate the refugees' enrollment in community English training programs. Because financial independence is such an important aspect of the resettlement process, language training for employed refugees has been scheduled during non-working hours. To further facilitate participation in English classes, local agency staff persons, sponsors, or community volunteers have provided transportation for refugees attending classes.

Refugees Resettled by TAISSA

<u>STATES</u>	<u>FAMILIES</u>	<u>INDIVIDUALS</u>
Alabama	14	41
California	31	170
Connecticut	3	5
District of Columbia	9	39
Florida	1	1
Georgia	1	8
Hawaii	1	5
Illinois	12	23
Louisiana	1	1
Maryland	1	4
Massachusetts	9	17
New Jersey	3	20
New York	16	59
Ohio	2	6
Oklahoma	17	70
Pennsylvania	7	17
Texas	10	36
Virginia	14	50
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>572</u>

STATE AND LOCAL RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES

Refugees Resettled

Department of Emergency Services State of Washington 4220 East Martin Way Olympia, Washington 98504 Telephone (206) 753-5255	1,570
Governor's Task Force for Indo-Chinese Resettlement Employment Security Commission State of Iowa 1000 East Grand Avenue Des Moines, Iowa 50319 Telephone (515) 281-5362	633
Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services State of Oklahoma Post Office Box 25352 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73125 Telephone (405) 521-3076	362
Division of Community Services State of Maine 193 State Street The State House Augusta, Maine 04333 Telephone (207) 289-3771	167
Governor's Cabinet Secretariat State of New Mexico Planning Office 403 Executive-Legislative Building Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 Telephone (505) 827-2112	213
Jackson County, Missouri Don Bosco Community Center 526 Campbell Street Kansas City, Missouri 64106 Telephone (816) 421-5825	236
City of Indianapolis Indianapolis Chapter, American Red Cross 441 East Tenth Street Indianapolis, Indiana 46202 Telephone (317) 634-1441	80

Refugees Resettled

Chinese Consolidated Benevolent
Association of Los Angeles
923-925 North Broadway
Los Angeles, California 90012
Telephone (213) 683-1950

838

Chinese Consolidated Benevolent
Association of New York
62 Mott Street
New York, New York 10013
Telephone (212) 539-5663

72

Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter Day Saints
50 East North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101
Telephone (801) 531-2531

700

Total: 4,871

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Over the last several months, the Department of Emergency Services, as the coordinating agency for Indochinese placed by the State of Washington, has directed most of its attention to individual problems of refugees in communities across the State. Perhaps the most comprehensive concern voiced by virtually all refugees is the need to improve their English-speaking capability, thereby allowing employable refugees better access to the job market. Working cooperatively with the State Office of Public Instruction, English-as-a Second Language classes have been established for refugees in schools throughout the State. In many instances, transportation to and from the sessions is difficult so arrangements have been made to reimburse sponsors or volunteers for mileage incurred while taking refugees to class. Although basic English skills are important, Emergency Services staff are working closely with other State agencies, volunteer agencies, and federal resources to include vocational components in each class, effectively adding a greater degree of relevancy to the class sessions as refugees continue to strive for complete self-sufficiency in their new land.

Of the Indochinese placed in Washington by the State, surveys show that the linkage between refugee family and sponsor remains very strong. By and large, individual families came forward to sponsor refugees when Governor Evans announced the creation of the State's Indochinese Resettlement Project last summer. These individual sponsors had the opportunity to meet their Indochinese family prior to finalization of sponsorship at Camp Murray, the State's intermediate camp near Tacoma. The use of Camp Murray has proved to be one of the most valuable component parts of the State's overall effort.

Additionally, the State is in the process of creating a "job bank" to provide direct referrals of employment opportunities as they arise in their communities. The "job bank" was not designed to duplicate services provided by the Department of Employment. Instead, specific jobs are sought in communities across the State based on employment data received from each employable refugee during his stay at Camp Murray and on more current information obtained through personal visits or questionnaires.

Also, a series of community meetings has been initiated for the State's Indochinese refugees. The meetings are designed to give refugees the opportunity to discuss their problems with staff personnel. Significant efforts have been made to assist refugees in locating and reunifying

families. In early May, the State was granted permission by the U.S. Department of State to resettle relatives of Washington State - placed refugees from other countries, specifically Thailand and Hong Kong. Psychologically, the fate of missing loved ones is one of the most difficult "hidden" pressures Indochinese refugees have.

Help has been provided to refugees to establish several newly-formed Indochinese Mutual Assistance Associations across Washington State. The idea of creating such associations is to allow refugees the opportunity to meet together socially to discuss specific and general problems. Moreover, the associations make recommendations to VOLAG, State, and federal authorities to deal with concerns brought forth. Each association is encouraged to establish legal non-profit status by filing formally with the Secretary of State. This non-profit corporate status solidifies the group and makes it eligible for other supplementary federal programs such as HUD housing purchases and Small Business Administration grants.

Many refugees have great difficulty coping with automobile travel in this country. To deal with some of their concerns in this area, a driver's education pilot program was started. A comprehensive library of materials in English, Vietnamese, and Cambodian has also been compiled.

IOWA

Iowa provided resettlement services for 633 Thai Dam refugees comprising 77 families. Sponsors were located in 45 different communities within 36 of Iowa's 99 counties.

Three of the families reside on farms. Iowa reported that all of the primary wage earners and 70 of the secondary wage earners of each family are employed. No one is on public cash assistance and combined family hourly wages range from \$2.30 to \$13.25 per hour. The average hourly wage rate is \$3. Five families have purchased homes, and more than 50 individuals have bought automobiles.

English training is available to all of the refugees. The State is presently concentrating on education programs especially tailored to the need of individual refugees including driver training and vocational education. For example, the State is purchasing a cornet for a gifted musician.

At the urging of both the refugees and their sponsors, Iowa has contracted to serve as resettlement agent for 129 more Thai Dam now in Thailand for purposes of family reunification.

On June 15, Iowa is expanding its resettlement efforts to include the 1,900 Vietnamese refugees sponsored by other resettlement agencies in the State. The goal is to bring the public cash assistance cases among these refugees to zero, by many of the means used in the successful resettlement of the Thai Dam.

With respect to the Indochinese resettlement program, Governor Robert D. Ray stated:

"As a government and as a people, Iowa has been warmly receptive to receiving the refugees from Southeast Asia into our midst. The obvious success of the Iowa program bears witness to this. It has been particularly appropriate that in this Bicentennial year, this nation and this State have been practicing the theories on which this country was founded. We believe that the resettlement efforts have proven mutually beneficial and many lessons of harmonious human relations have been experienced by the citizens of the United States. We further believe that the true benefits will be seen even more in the years ahead as these new Americans contribute to our society."

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma has resettled 362 refugees. Approximately eighty-five percent of these are attending State colleges and universities. Funding for their education was obtained by combining the \$500 resettlement allowance with Basic Educational Opportunity Grants and work-study funds. A few students obtained loans as well, through various loan programs available to all students.

There have been no serious problems with the refugee students. Minor problems have been of the same type experienced by any group of students. Most refugee students have made good academic progress, and the attrition rate for refugees has been lower, on the average, than that for a normal freshman class. Many students have left their respective campuses as the spring semester has ended. Most plan to spend the summer either working or visiting family and friends in other parts of the country. A few will remain for the summer semester. Most of the refugee students have either pre-enrolled or have said they will return for the fall semester.

Refugee students have expressed interest in such fields of study as mathematics, chemistry, engineering, industrial education, electronics, business, music and art, and have not shown an interest in social studies or related fields. English was described by the students as one of their most difficult subjects, but all students have made good progress and are requiring very little remedial training. No refugees attending college have received any cash assistance. A few have received Medicaid assistance for hospitalization.

The non-student refugees sponsored through the Oklahoma resettlement program are scattered throughout the State and are doing reasonably well. Only one refugee family has had a breakdown serious enough to require cash assistance. Most refugees have become more or less self-sufficient and are financially independent of their sponsor. Transportation remains a problem although most refugees who drove cars in Vietnam now have an Oklahoma driver's license.

Although employment at entry level minimum wage and above is generally available, some refugees are having difficulty securing a position similar to their former employment in Vietnam. Many of the refugees have either left their first employment for a better job or have received a raise or promotion.

Most have indicated a desire to improve their job skills. Many are attending night classes ranging from vocational training and junior or community college coursework to English classes arranged by the local school boards or local Social Service agencies.

On balance, the resettlement program appears to be working in Oklahoma. Of approximately four thousand refugees sponsored by individuals, Voluntary Agencies, or the State in Oklahoma, there are only 139 active cash assistance cases.

MAINE

The State of Maine is now making contact with all of the State's Indochina refugees irrespective of which voluntary agency is responsible for their resettlement. This effort is intended to reduce the caseload of 19 refugee families on public cash assistance, only three of which are cases of State-sponsored refugees. There has been no increase

in the number of State-sponsored refugees who have left Maine (21). With the cold season over, initial adjustment to the climate made satisfactorily, and good prospects for the future, Maine's newest refugees are continuing to adjust well to their new surroundings.

Three families have purchased homes; the notes were co-signed by their sponsors. Students are continuing their higher education.

Ten-week programs are planned by the State to provide English training to improve employment prospects. An English teacher, a bilingual Vietnamese assistant, and a job counselor is to be employed for each 15-student class in Augusta and Lewiston-Auburn. Students are to be provided a stipend while attending the classes.

NEW MEXICO

The New Mexico Indochina refugee program, as a moral commitment, attempts to handle any refugee problem regardless of VOLAG. New Mexico's program has done well in the area of employment. More than 300 jobs have been filled, mainly through the efforts of the National Alliance of Businessmen. New Mexico has provided job placement for all the VOLAGs in the State using its own resources. Starting wages have ranged from \$2.50 to \$3 an hour; those with job skills and good English speaking ability make more than \$4 an hour.

There are 35 family cases in New Mexico involving cash assistance. Only 5 of these are in the State program; the rest are registered with VOLAGs. Some Vietnamese were employed but lost their jobs because of language barriers and lack of marketable job skills.

In adult English training, New Mexico established programs for illiterate Chinese-Vietnamese in Las Cruces, Roswell, and Albuquerque. The program in Las Cruces, with 34 refugees is highly intensive and shows progress. New Mexico used CETA money to initiate the program. The programs in Albuquerque and Roswell, with 60 adults meeting two nights a week, have now been completed.

In public education for children, the Albuquerque Public Schools, using Southwest Cooperative Educational Laboratories methods, scored successes in elementary schools. In high schools, of the twenty students who graduated this May, ten earned membership in the National Honor Society.

Transportation was an early problem, but of 85 families in the State, only 23 families do not now have automobiles. More than 50 refugees have received driving instruction, and among them, twenty have received driver licenses. Currently, about 15 others in Roswell and Las Cruces are taking driver training, and through a program set up by a local bank, eight refugees have purchased cars.

Most two-bedroom houses in the Albuquerque area are within price ranges that the refugees can afford. Housing is a major problem for families larger than seven persons. The State has received strong support from the Albuquerque Public Housing Authority to overcome this problem.

DON BOSCO

The Association of Vietnamese and Americans (AVA), a newly incorporated not-for-profit organization, on March 15, 1976, assumed responsibility for the 236 refugees originally sponsored by the Don Bosco Community Center in the Columbus Park area of Kansas City, Missouri. AVA continues the work of the Don Bosco Refugee Resettlement Project with eight members of the Don Bosco staff making the transition to the new organization.

The condition of the refugees in Columbus Park has improved significantly during the last six months. There are 35 Vietnamese employed out of the 34 family units in Columbus Park under AVA sponsorship. Another indication of their growing self-sufficiency is the fact that there are eighteen automobiles within the community purchased by the Vietnamese.

AVA is cooperating with other institutions and agencies in providing the following services to the refugees:

- . Karnes, the local elementary school, has more than 70 Vietnamese students comprising approximately one third the total enrollment. To meet the special needs of these new students, one Vietnamese teacher and three Vietnamese teacher's aides have been employed by the Kansas City public school system.
- . At Northeast Junior High School, AVA's full-time salaried teacher of English as a second language is teaching a special class, one hour every day, to the 13 Vietnamese students.



- . Courses in English are being offered in the Columbus Park area through the Adult Basic Education program of the State of Missouri and Penn Valley Community College.
- . Health care needs are provided through Wayne Minor Clinic and several local hospitals. AVA provides interpreters when needed.
- . The Northeast Manpower Office in Kansas City is establishing a program to provide English language instruction and job training. This program was expected to be underway by the beginning of June.
- . Presently, 23 Vietnamese children 3 to 9 years old are enrolled in the Columbus Park Day Care Center. Services are free for parents working or in training.

The initial resettlement period will be phased out by June 30. AVA will continue to assist the refugees in Columbus Park area but will expand its services to include refugees city-wide. AVA already has helped more than 30 Vietnamese, not sponsored by the Association, in finding employment, and has aided more than 25 other families. Moreover, other Vietnamese are moving into metropolitan Kansas City from rural areas and other parts of the United States. It is estimated that with these refugees plus others to be relocated from Thailand, the total refugee population in Kansas City will reach between 2,000 and 3,000 by the end of this year. Although many of the short-term placement needs have been met by sponsoring individuals, churches, and voluntary agencies, there is a great need for a comprehensive, coordinated program of continuing supportive services.

AVA is planning to establish a center to serve the ongoing needs of the refugees in Kansas City. The Association is also organizing a chapter in St. Louis and is in discussion with the refugee communities of Columbia and Jefferson City, Missouri, and Wichita and Topeka, Kansas.

INDIANAPOLIS

Indianapolis sponsored 80 refugees, consisting of 20 households varying in size from one to nine persons. All were co-sponsored by individuals or groups within the community. These sponsors assumed the primary responsibility for finding employment and housing, and assisting with cultural adjustment. There has been one instance where the original sponsor had to be replaced by another sponsor. Two other refugee households have moved from the community. One has a new sponsor and the other does not.

The Indianapolis Area Chapter, American Red Cross, agreed with its co-sponsors that it would provide a financial assistance program. All the monies received from the contract with the Task Force are available for direct financial aid; the administrative expenses are being borne by the American Red Cross Chapter in Indianapolis. Approximately 25% of these monies remain in the Chapter's treasury, and will continue to be available to assist the refugees until at least the expiration of the contract period, September 30, 1977. The funds have been expended on basic maintenance items such as rent, food, and utilities as well as items to assist the refugees in becoming self-sufficient, such as down-payments on automobiles, tuition to a vocational school, and occupational tools.

For this report, the resettlement agency surveyed 41 of the 80 individuals sponsored. All households are living independently of their sponsors in rental properties. Seven heads of households are employed permanently full-time; one is employed; one is employed part-time; and two single men "heads of households" are attending a university full-time. Two of the households are receiving public assistance. One is receiving food stamps and medical assistance, and the other is receiving food stamps and cash assistance.

Regarding English language ability, 13 individuals read, speak, and write English fluently, 12 understand and speak some English, four do not speak, read, or write English, and one reads and writes English only. The remainder were not characterized regarding their language ability: most were small children not attending school. Nine of the refugees are attending English language classes (not federally funded).

Concerning education, eight are attending elementary school, four are attending junior or senior high, and three are attending college part-time. The health status of all but one can be characterized as good. Regarding financial status, five of the households are totally independent, and six are only partially dependent on their sponsors.

Four of the refugees surveyed are having no problems with adjustment, six are having some problems but making good progress, and one is having difficulty. (This refugee heads a household of four; he recently quit his job to take a higher paying but less stable job. He is now laid off. He has very strong sponsors, however, so his future prospects are encouraging). Regarding sponsorships, nine are excellent and two are good. No sponsors in Indianapolis have asked to be relieved of their responsibilities to the refugees.

Among the refugees who were not formally surveyed, a check with the workers handling these cases revealed no major problems. All these heads of households are employed and only a few are receiving any public assistance.

CHINESE CONSOLIDATED BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF LOS ANGELES
(CCBA-LA)

The majority of the 838 refugees of Chinese ancestry sponsored by CCBA-LA were resettled in four large groups. All but approximately 100 who went to Detroit, Michigan, were resettled in California. The largest group -- 300 -- were sponsored by affiliates of the Church of Christ in Los Angeles and now reside in the Chinese ethnic community of Los Angeles.

California Hydrofarms, a hothouse tomato grower, sponsored 146 refugees and provides year-round employment in Perris and Lucerne Valley, California. Another 138 CCBA-LA refugees were sponsored into Sacramento to work in agricultural jobs which were terminated within a few weeks after the refugees' arrival. Latest reports indicate that 80 of these refugees remain in Sacramento and are receiving food stamps and medical and cash assistance. The rest, approximately 150 refugees, were sponsored by distant relatives bearing the same Chinese family names as the Indochina refugees.

All CCBA-LA refugees are provided cash grants equal to the \$500 provided by the Federal government for resettlement by CCBA-LA. CCBA-LA has extended the hospitality of its Los Angeles headquarters to a group of 400 Cambodian refugees who have developed a self-help organization in Los Angeles, utilizing meeting rooms of the Chinese resettlement agency.

CHINESE CONSOLIDATED BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK
(CCBA-NY)

The CCBA-NY is responsible for the resettlement of 72 Vietnamese refugees of ethnic Chinese origin. Unlike other Indochinese refugees, those resettled by the CCBA-NY for the most part have relatives in the United States sponsoring them.

CCBA-NY is attempting to develop jobs and placement services for refugees both in and outside of their ethnic community. Most of the ethnic Chinese refugees who are employable are working but are generally underemployed. Manpower training through state and Federal programs is being made available

to adult refugees in restaurant operations, bookkeeping, and business office practices. There is a continuing need for people to work in the sewing industry among Chinese-American establishments in New York. Four to six weeks are required to train individuals for this work.

The New York City Board of Education provides adult English language training to approximately 1,000 immigrant Chinese including Indochinese refugees at CCBA's headquarters.

Lacking paid staff, CCBA-NY has had some difficulty in obtaining information regarding on-the-job training programs, which are sorely needed as the refugees become adept in English.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS (LDS)

LDS sponsored 700 Indochinese refugees. Approximately 500 were resettled in Southern California and many others went to Utah. The charitable resources of LDS completely funded its resettlement project.

Overall, the LDS resettlement program is doing well. Virtually all LDS refugees have taken English language training. Many refugees in their early 20's are in trade schools. Most employable refugees have jobs. Only a handful of LDS refugees in Southern California are unemployed. In Utah, only four LDS refugee families are receiving public cash assistance.



D. OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS

OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Federal agencies continue to update their ongoing programs to accommodate the special needs of refugees. For instance, on May 13, the Department of Labor clarified its regulations under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, making refugees on cash assistance eligible for \$30-a-month incentive allowances while receiving job training under the CETA program.

Following is a summary of programs of the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Labor, and Agriculture, the Small Business Administration, and the Legal Services Corporation which are applicable to Indochinese refugees.

SERVICES FOR INDO-CHINESE REFUGEES
through the
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

SERVICE	DESCRIPTION	SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OR CONDITIONS NECESSARY TO QUALIFY	WHERE TO APPLY
Sale of HUD-held properties	HUD owned housing properties available for sale to non-profit organizations.	Non-profit organizations can negotiate the purchase of multi-family properties or five or more single family properties in an unrepaired condition and subsequently repair and rent them to low income families (See rental assistance below for possible subsidy to non-profit organization).	Check telephone directory for nearest HUD Area or Insurance Office.
Public Housing	Low rent public housing	Families must register and be certified as income eligible by the public housing agency in their locality (there are usually long waiting lists).	Local Public Housing Agency.
Rental Assistance	Rental assistance through new "Section 8" program available through the public housing agency. The Local Public Housing Agency makes payments to the recipient family's landlord to reduce the amount of rent paid by the participants.	Interested families must be certified as income eligible for Section 8 assistance, by the Local Public Housing Agency. (Ask to be placed on Section 8 list. There will be a waiting list.)	Local Public Housing

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (continued)

SERVICE	DESCRIPTION	SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OR CONDITIONS NECESSARY TO QUALIFY	WHERE TO APPLY
Rental of HUD units	HUD Secretary-held properties available for rent.	<p>Available only when it will not adversely affect HUD's sales program in those cities where the inventory is high and sales turnover slow, curently in the following cities:</p> <p>Boston, Mass. Newark, N.J. New York, N.Y. Atlanta, Ga. Jackson, Miss. Chicago, Ill. Detroit, Mich. Dallas, Tex. Houston, Tex. Los Angeles, Calif. Seattle, Wash.</p>	Check telephone directory for nearest HUD area or Insuring Office.
Mobile homes	Loan insurance program for purchase of mobile homes.	Must be approved by local lending institution (Bank, Savings and Loan companies, etc.)	Local lending institu- tion.

SERVICES FOR INDO-CHINESE REFUGEES
through the
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

These are DOL services which are most likely to be available to Indo-Chinese refugees once they are resettled at the community level.

SERVICE	DESCRIPTION	SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OR CONDITIONS NECESSARY TO QUALIFY	WHERE TO APPLY
Employment Service	Job placement including counseling, testing, job development, and referral to available jobs or training.	Some training programs have qualifiers such as income and Aid to Dependent children status.	Nearest local State Employment Security or State Employment Commission Office.
Job Training	Training in a variety of occupations as determined at the State or local level. Sometimes, allowances are paid to participants while in training programs.	Unemployed or underemployed.	Same as above or the Manpower Program Office in any city or county of over 100,000 population.

SERVICES FOR INDO-CHINESE REFUGEES
through the
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SERVICE	DESCRIPTION	SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OR CONDITIONS NECESSARY TO QUALIFY	WHERE TO APPLY
Food Stamps	Food coupons are provided to eligible households to purchase food. Amounts and cost depend upon household (family) size & income.	Requirements are national with applicants required to live in designated area, have cooking facilities and meet same eligibility criteria as any other applicant household.	Local public welfare offices.

SERVICES FOR INDO-CHINESE REFUGEES
through the
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SERVICE	DESCRIPTION	SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OR CONDITIONS NECESSARY TO QUALIFY	WHERE TO APPLY
Special Program	SBA subcontracts to disadvantaged business owners government contracts to assist them in becoming viable businesses.	Business owner must qualify as a disadvantaged person and be capable of producing goods or services purchased by the U.S. Government.	Local SBA District or Branch Office (See telephone directory under US Government offices.)
Counselling	SBA furnished individual assistance to small businessmen & prospective small businessmen with management problems. This is accomplished thru the following: Service Corps of Retired Executives/Active Corps of Executives Small Business Institute Call Contract Program	Primarily limited to SBA clients	Local SBA District or Branch Office.
Business Loans	Minority Enterprise Loans, Economic Opportunity Loans, Maximum loan is \$50,000 for up to 15 years.	1. Total family income from all sources (other than welfare) is not sufficient for the basic needs of that family; or	Local SBA District or Branch Office.

SERVICE	DESCRIPTION	SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OR CONDITIONS NECESSARY TO QUALIFY	WHERE TO APPLY
Business Loans (cont'd)		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1153 296 1786 520">2. Due to social or economic disadvantage he or she has been denied the opportunity to acquire adequate business financing through normal lending channels on reasonable terms. <li data-bbox="1153 555 1786 619">3. Must show ability to operate business successfully. <li data-bbox="1153 654 1786 750">4. Must show loan can be repaid from the earnings of the business. <li data-bbox="1153 785 1786 880">5. Applicant is expected to invest some of his money or other assets in the business. 	

SERVICES FOR INDO-CHINESE REFUGEES
through the
LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

These are legal services which are most likely to be available to Indochina refugees once they are resettled at the community level.

SERVICE	DESCRIPTION	SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OR CONDITIONS NECESSARY TO APPLY	WHERE TO APPLY
Legal Services	<p>Full range of legal assistance, i.e., advice, counsel, representation, litigation and appeal on non-criminal matters such as consumer complaints, domestic family problems, juvenile problems, housing, and welfare</p> <p>NOTE: Services are not available at all locations.</p>	<p>Individuals must qualify under maximum income guidelines established by Legal Services Corporation guidelines. Cases must not be fee-generating and may not represent individuals in criminal litigation.</p>	<p>Local legal services offices (some are co-located with local community action agencies.) Local Bar Association will be able to refer applicants to legal aid office.</p>

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Employment and Training Administration
Washington, D.C. 20213

CLASSIFICATION
CETA CORRESPONDENCE SYMBOL
TDCP DATE
May 13, 1976

DIRECTIVE: FIELD MEMORANDUM NO. 166-76

TO : ALL REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS

FROM : FLOYD E. EDWARDS *FEE*
Administrator, Field Operations

SUBJECT : Eligibility of Indochina Refugees for CETA Incentive Allowances

1. Purpose. To extend CETA incentive allowance eligibility to persons receiving welfare payments pursuant to Public Law 94.24, the Indochina Refugee Act of 1975.

2. References. Public Law 94.24; May 23, 1975, CETA regulations section 94.4(tt) and 95.34(g); FM 438-75.

3. Background. Section 95.34(g) of the May 23, 1975, CETA regulations provides for the payment of incentive allowances in the amount of \$30 per week, in lieu of basic allowances, to participants receiving public assistance as defined in 94.4, or whose needs or income are taken into account in determining such public assistance payments to others. Public assistance is defined in 94.4(tt) as supplemental income or money payments received pursuant to a State plan approved under Titles IV or XVI of the Social Security Act.

Under Public Law 94.24, Indochina Refugees are receiving public assistance payments similar to those described in 94.4(tt) except that these payments are financed totally out of Federal funds.

4. Action Required. RAs should inform prime sponsors and SESAs that individuals receiving public assistance payments pursuant to Public Law 94.24 or whose needs or income are taken into account in determining such public assistance payments to others, are to be paid the incentive allowance as described in 95.34(g)(1) as opposed to the basic allowance for any CETA activities in which they participate for which allowances are paid.

5. Inquiries. Questions may be directed to Wendy Leake on 8-376-7006.

RESCISSIONS	EXPIRATION DATE
	September 30, 1977

DISTRIBUTION L,P

MA 4-148
Sep. 1974

E. BUDGETARY DATA

OBLIGATIONS FOR EVACUATION
 MAINTENANCE AND RESETTLEMENT OF
 VIETNAMESE AND CAMBODIAN REFUGEES
 Authorized by PL-94-23

	<u>AID Funded</u> <u>Pres. Deter.</u>	<u>AID/IPR</u> <u>Funded</u>	<u>State Funded</u> <u>Cong. Appr.</u>	<u>Total All</u> <u>Funds</u>
Available Funds	\$2,277,454	\$98,000,000	\$305,000,000	\$405,277,454
Obligations - 5/31/76				
<u>Evacuation & Movement</u>				
Shipping (CINCPAC Fleet)	\$ ---	\$ 7,277,000	\$ ---	\$ 7,277,000
Shipping (Sealift)	---	6,401,084	1,952,916	8,354,000
Airlift	---	61,462,385	23,137,615	84,600,000
<u>Camp Establishment and Refugee</u> <u>Maintenance and Processing</u>				
Camp Set-Up	\$ ---	\$12,923,000	\$ ---	\$ 12,923,000
Camp Close-Out	---	---	4,045,800	4,045,800
Daily Maintenance	---	2,766,364	102,236,636	105,003,000
Medical	---	1,300,000	3,000,000	4,300,000
Immigration & Naturalization				
Service (Justice)	---	2,100,000	927,000	3,027,000
American Red Cross	---	1,500,000	3,920,387	5,420,387
Customs	---	12,470	25,000	37,470
Bangkok-Canberra Refugee Care ...	260,000	---	300,000	560,000
YMCA	---	---	303,360	303,360
Baptists	---	---	33,500	33,500
Washington International Center .	---	---	7,900	7,900
Marshal Service (Justice)	---	---	991,860	991,860
Salvation Army, Guam & Others ...	---	---	401,845	401,845

	<u>AID Funded Pres. Deter.</u>	<u>AID/IPR Funded</u>	<u>State Funded Cong. Appr.</u>	<u>Total All Funds</u>
<u>Placement of Refugees</u>				
Voluntary Agencies	\$ 720,000	\$ ---	\$ 71,017,000	\$ 71,737,000
State & Local Governments	---	---	3,566,500	3,566,500
Inalnd Transportation	197,454	---	7,093,819	7,291,273
ICEM	1,100,000	---	9,300,000	10,400,000
UNHCR	---	---	3,130,000	3,130,000
Travelers Aid (Meet Prog.)	---	---	345,000	345,000
Repatriation Ship	---	---	780,000	780,000
<u>Admin (including camp sites)</u>				
National Advisory Committee	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000
State (Task Force Activities) ..	---	655,676	1,687,940	2,343,616
AID	---	1,572,721	4,100,000	5,672,721
USIA	---	29,300	102,350	131,650
AID (Disaster Relief)	---	---	202,551	202,551
Labor	---	---	227,854	227,854
HEW (Including Residual Activities)	---	---	2,035,000	2,035,000
Other Government Agencies	---	---	60,000	60,000
Total Obligations	<u>\$2,277,454</u>	<u>\$98,000,000</u>	<u>\$244,966,833</u>	<u>\$345,244,287</u>
Approp. Trf. to HEW			\$ 43,000,000	\$ 43,000,000
Remaining Availability.*.....			\$ 17,033,167	\$ 17,033,167

* Deferred for contingencies - \$17,000,000

HEW OBLIGATIONS

Authorized by PL 94-23
(Through May 31, 1976)

ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION TO HEW	\$100,000,000
TRANSFERRED TO HEW APPROPRIATION FROM DEPARTMENT OF STATE APPROPRIATION	43,000,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	143,000,000
OBLIGATIONS	
Public Health Service	5,500,871
Educational Activities	22,427,232
Social and Rehabilitation Service	49,830,968
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TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	\$ 77,759,071
TOTAL AVAILABLE	\$ 65,240,929

F. RETRIEVALS

Supplementary Reports on Retrievals

The following reports of the Department of Defense and the Agency for International Development provide updated data on the retrieval of funds previously authorized and appropriated for assistance to South Vietnam and Cambodia, but not expended, as required by Section 4(c) of the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975. The appropriations covered are "Military Assistance, South Vietnamese Forces," appropriated to the Secretary of Defense, and "Indochina Postwar Reconstruction Assistance (IPR)," appropriated to the President.

Military Assistance, South Vietnamese Forces

On April 21, 1975, the \$20.9 million balance of the \$700 million appropriated for Military Assistance South Vietnamese Forces for Fiscal Year 1975 was released for obligation against requirements specified by the Defense Attache Office, Saigon and CINCPAC. On April 29, 1975, the Secretary of Defense directed that all Defense assistance to South Vietnam be suspended and on May 2, 1975, the Defense Security Assistance Agency provided guidance and procedures to the Military Departments for closing out the program.

So far, \$29,053,843 has been returned to the Treasury. This is the amount deobligated by June 30, 1975. During the period July through May, 1976, an additional \$92,100,711 has been deobligated.

There are still quantities of equipment and materiel originally funded by this account, located in the United States and at overseas locations, which are being screened for condition and suitability to fulfill requirements by the Military Departments or other government agencies. The actual value of this equipment and materiel will not be known until ultimate disposition is determined. To date \$121,154,554 of recoupments have been realized. It is anticipated that overseas contract termination costs will partially offset these recoveries. When this account is closed out, we expect recoveries to total approximately \$120,000,000.



Indochina Postwar Reconstruction Assistance

A total of \$105.9 million is expected to be retrieved from the Vietnam and Cambodia Indochina Postwar Reconstruction assistance funds. As of April 30, 1976, a total of \$100.9 million had been retrieved and an additional \$5.0 million is expected to be retrieved prior to June 30, 1976.

Contract Settlements

Of the 141 contracts terminated by the cancellation of the AID programs in Vietnam and Cambodia, 164* claims totalling \$23 million have been received. Thus far, 53 claims totalling \$5.4 million have been settled.

A task force consisting of contracting officers, the General Counsel and the Auditor General was established to adjudicate and process these claims. In addition, a contract settlement board was established. Contractors have 12 months from date of termination to submit final claims. Because of the time required to make claims, it is anticipated that contract settlement will be the last to be resolved in the close out process.

Commodity Import Program

Deobligations continue to be made in the Commodity Import Program. Since February 29, 1976, \$4.8 million has been deobligated and an additional \$1.0 million remains to be deobligated by June 30, 1976.

* Because of multiple claims received, the number of claims may exceed the number of contracts.