

Indochinese Refugee Reports

Information Exchange Project American Public Welfare Association
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NATIONAL COALITION FOR REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT GATHERS IN SHOW OF SUPPORT FOR REFUGEE ACT OF 1979

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

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

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The Current Refugee Situation

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

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

Responding to recent events which indicate increasing difficulty for refugees in finding temporary

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

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

Philip Holman, Director, Special Programs Staff, expressing appreciation to Coalition members for continuing to communicate refugee needs to the public, gave an overview of HEW programs and new developments. (See "Report on May 23-24 Hearings on Refugee Act" for recent announcements by Califano and "SSA Published Notice of Decision to Develop Regulations" in this issue.)

Several speakers addressed the subject of unaccompanied minors. Bruce Gross of APWA outlined major points of the 2/6/79 HEW Action

Transmittal on the placement of, and services for, such refugees. Stating that perhaps 2,000 more unaccompanied minors will be resettled in the U.S., Nancy Long of Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services stressed that only 100% federal funding through a minor's 18th birthday would encourage states to more readily participate in the program for minors. Robert Wright of the U.S. Catholic Conference expressed surprise at how difficult it is to get states to act quickly on the HEW action transmittal.

Status Of The Refugee Act Of 1979

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

Jerry Tinker, assistant to Senator Edward Kennedy, announced several changes in the bill developed in preliminary staff mark-up. (The full Judiciary Committee is expected to meet for final mark-up on June 26.) If the full committee upholds the preliminary changes, the definition of refugee will be expanded to include displaced persons. This provision would cover future situations to the fall of Saigon in 1975 when people were directly evacuated to U.S. territory. It also allows refugee entry consideration for people who are displaced due to military upheaval. (The current bill confers refugee status on those who flee their country due to "persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution.") Additionally, the bill will now include a clearcut

series of procedures to define the congressional consultation necessary during emergency situations to increase the number of refugees admitted to the U.S. Questions previously raised about the definition of "refugees of special concern" prompted preliminary discussions that concluded that legislative history would have to determine who these refugees are as future situations arise. Most importantly, the two-year limitation on federal funding will now apply only to cash and medical assistance. Preliminary mark-up removes this limitation from social services. Finally, the bill will establish a fund for "special projects" to meet "residual needs" not covered by other authorizations in the bill. Congress would authorize these funds "as may be necessary over time." In concluding, Tinker predicted that if the bill is stalled in this session, Congress would have to consider a simple extension of the IRAP program to continue funds for existing programs through FY'80.

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

Other speakers included Jack Otero of the AFL-CIO, who stressed labor's full support of the current bill; Rep. Dan Lundgren of California, who said that the two-year limitation of federal funding would discourage wider state support in refugee resettlement; Lester Wolff, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House Committee on Foreign

Affairs, who stated that 50-70% of those fleeing by boat perish; and Wells Klein, representing ACVA, who expressed a concern that the House may define the process of resettlement too closely and urged that Title III remain an unstructured, flexible framework for services. Klein proposed that the Coalition, in concluding its conference, pass a resolution that: calls for the President and Congress to double the number of entries to 14,000 per month; requires the President and Congress to enunciate a long-range program and policy of a high level of refugee resettlement; and urges the President to work for the establishment of safe havens in Southeast Asia for interim resettlement. The resolution was passed unanimously.

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

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

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

Congress May Act On Bill Soon

Several speakers at the recent conference of the National Coalition for Refugee Resettlement indicated

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

Peter W. Rodino, Jr., (N.J.), Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary; House Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees, and International Law, 2137 Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20015.

Majority

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

Minority

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

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

Majority

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

Minority

Strom Thurmond (S.C.)
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (Md.)
Paul Laxalt (Nev.)
Orrin G. Hatch (Utah)
Robert Dole (Kan.)
Thad Cochran (Miss.)
Alan K. Simpson (Wyo.)

REPORT ON MAY 23-24 HEARINGS
ON REFUGEE ACT

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

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

- 1) Appointment of Peter Bell as Deputy Under Secretary for International Affairs, charged with coordinating all HEW refugee activities;
- 2) Reorganization of HEW's refugee program into a separate unit that initially will report directly to the Social Security Administrator;
- 3) Publication of comprehensive new regulations governing HEW refugee programs;
- 4) Request in the FY'79 supplemental budget for 16 new staff positions for the program to relieve the

chronic understaffing; and,

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

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

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

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

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

The state of Iowa, which has been a primary agency for resettlement,

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

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

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

A panel of National Coalition for Refugee Resettlement representatives, headed by Chairman of the Coalition, Norman Lourie, strongly favored the thrust of the proposed refugee legislation. Lourie was accompanied by Guy Lusk, Director of the Division of Financial Services, Virginia Department of Public Welfare; Joseph Ryu, Senior Planning Specialist in the Division of Services, New York Department of Social Services; and William Montgomery of the California Department of Social Services. In addition, Edwin Silverman, Illinois Governor's Coordinator for Indochinese Refugee Assistance Programs, Que Huong Le-Si, Volunteer Coordinator for Indochinese Refugees, and Richard Bates of the West Virginia Welfare Department were available to answer any questions. Lourie stressed the

coalition's support of Title III of the bill, which provides 100% federal funding of cash and medical assistance and social services for refugees during their first two years in the United States. However, many of the highly impacted states feel that a two-year limitation would create a large burden on general assistance programs funds. Lourie also strongly recommended flexibility in the area of social services for refugees, particularly employment and language training. He felt the two-year limitation may create barriers to self-sufficiency.

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

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

Recent Developments

VIETNAM AGREES TO FIRST STEP ON FAMILY REUNIFICATION *until*

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

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

CALIFANO ORDERS HEALTH MEASURES FOR INDOCHINESE REFUGEES *health*

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

As part of the program, all refugee children through the age of 15 will be given seven traditional childhood immunizations.

Additionally, a U.S. Public Health Service team is investigating reports

of health problems among refugees arriving on the West coast. The team will check for adequate prior screening, follow-up and treatment. A second team will be dispatched to Southeast Asia to review the screening process administered by ICEM (Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration) in refugee camps located in countries of first asylum. The team will also assist ICEM in improving the screening process.

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

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

FISCAL YEAR 1979 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS PASSED BY HOUSE, SENATE ACTION EXPECTED SHORTLY *205*

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

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

The bill also contains \$104,910,000 for migration and refugee assistance administered by the Department of State. The \$104.9 includes \$34 million for care and maintenance abroad

of Indochinese refugees which is contributed to the UNHCR; \$34.2 million for selection, documentation, transportation and placement grants of 64,000 Indochinese refugees to the U.S. and \$32 million for care and maintenance abroad, transportation and placement grants of 35,940 Soviet/East-European refugees.

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

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

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

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

SSA PUBLISHES NOTICE OF DECISION TO DEVELOP REGULATIONS

On June 15, the Social Security Administration, HEW published in the Federal Register (44FR 34606) a notice of the decision to develop regulations to carry out Section 2 of the Indochinese Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975, as amended, which authorizes cash assistance, medical assistance, social services, and special training programs for Indochinese refugees. These regulations will establish a more

formal and uniform base for program operations and management. Philip Holman, Director, Special Programs Staff, announced at the National Coalition meeting (reported on earlier in this issue) that recommendations should be submitted by July 6 for consideration in the first draft of the regulations.

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HOUSE UNANIMOUSLY URGES PRESIDENT TO ACT

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

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

Resource Exchange**INVOLVING VIETNAMESE PARENTS
IN EDUCATION** *int.*

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

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

The booklet is available for \$1.95 (plus \$.50 handling) through: Mr. Thinh D. Trinh, 534 Hort Street, Westfield, New Jersey 07090. English, Cambodian and Thai versions will be available in the future.

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

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

Trial of Huey Fong Freighter Officers

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

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

Deportation of 30,000 Cambodians by Thailand

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

Ethnic Chinese Exodus From Vietnam

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

Japan May Moderate Its Policy on Refugees

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

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

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

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

California	56,193
Texas	18,293
Pennsylvania	9,110
Louisiana	7,965
Washington	7,413
Virginia	7,287
Illinois	7,152
Florida	6,217
New York	6,078