

Indochinese Refugee Reports

Information Exchange Project American Public Welfare Association
1125 Fifteenth Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 293-7550

Volume I, Number 16

November 27, 1979

IN THIS ISSUE:

Refugee Resettlement in Canada - Part II.....1-4

I. Recent Developments

 -- Domestic Funding Authority Assured.....4-5

 -- Educational Funds For Refugee Children Approved.....6

 -- Aid Delivery to Cambodia Improves.....6-8

II. Resource Exchange

 -- Refugee Act Report.....9

 -- Canadian Publications.....9

 -- Economic Impact of Immigration.....9

III. Statistical Reports.....10

IV. Readership Survey.....11-12

REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT IN CANADA -- PART II

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

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

FUNDING AUTHORITY FOR THE INDOCHINESE REFUGEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (IRAP) IS ASSURED THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1981. FUNDS FOR THE PROGRAM ARE APPROPRIATED THROUGH THE CURRENT CONTINUING RESOLUTION, H.J. RES. 440, SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT ON NOVEMBER 20. THAT RESOLUTION CONTINUES APPROPRIATIONS THROUGH THE END OF THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR. SEE PAGES 4-5 FOR DETAILS.

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

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

Federal Expenditures

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

Due to the size of the increase in resettlement plans, the Canadian government had no basis on which to project costs through the end of 1980.

"Normally, governments determine cost before embarking on any program," said Ron Atkey. "However, due to the humanitarian considerations, the government decided to approve the refugee program quickly without knowing exactly what the costs will be."

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

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

for occupational training. Both privately and federally sponsored refugees can receive a stipend while in job training.

Provincial/Federal Cooperation

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

There is no federal support for educational services for children grades K-12, but ESL training is already available in existing programs throughout the provinces. In school districts where such instruction is not available, individual plans for tutoring are made. In Ontario, the Ministry of Education recently named a coordinator for all educational aspects of Indochinese resettlement. Each school board named a contact person to act as liaison with regional Ministry of Education staff, and each school board was asked to designate a person to orient refugees to the local school system. The Ministry of Education itself translated an intro-

duction to education in that province into Vietnamese and Cantonese and made it available through regional offices and school boards. For teachers without any previous experience in teaching English as a second language, the Ministry prepared a kit of resource materials and a slide and tape presentation with teaching suggestions.

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

Sponsorship Process

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

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

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

Recognized national organizations with a history of involvement in social assistance programs can contract with

the CEIC to assume responsibility for refugee sponsorships undertaken by local affiliate groups. When these affiliates want to apply for sponsorship responsibilities, they only need approval from the parent body. Under this arrangement, the legal responsibility for refugees remains with the national body, but actual support and services are provided by the affiliates.

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

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

Health Care and Education

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

British Columbia, refugees are eligible for coverage on arrival in the province of destination.

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

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

Climate of Welcome

A high degree of enthusiasm and personal motivation marks the staff of the CEIC and voluntary groups in Canada. The federal government has worked assiduously to maintain public support of the program and to afford all citizens an opportunity to participate. The Public Affairs division of the CEIC publishes an excellent bi-weekly newsletter on resettlement efforts. Coverage at the local and provincial level is informative and stimulating. In an effort to allow citizens who can't sponsor ref-

ugees to participate, the government recently established the Canadian Refugee Foundation, an entity to receive tax-deductible contributions to be channeled into resettlement efforts. Two prominent Canadians were appointed as co-chairmen, and corporate and industrial leaders serve on the board.

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

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

Recent Developments

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

Under an amendment to H.R. 4955, offered

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

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

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

Refugee Act of 1979

On November 9, the House Judiciary Committee filed its report on the Refugee Act of 1979 (H. Rept. 96-608), thus

clearing the bill for scheduling on the House floor. At the time of writing, a rule for the bill had been requested but not assigned.

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS FOR REFUGEE
CHILDREN APPROVED

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

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

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

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

Grant Mechanism

Under the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act, state educational

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

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

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

AID DELIVERY TO CAMBODIA IMPROVES

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

and the need for wider access to all areas of Cambodia remain a problem.

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

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

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

days.

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

Thailand to Open Borders

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

Congressional Action

Expressing a growing concern in the U.S. Congress over the political struggles which continue to hinder the delivery of aid to all parts of Cambodia, the Senate passed a resolution on November 16 urging that "authorities in Cambodia be encouraged on humanitarian grounds to allow all possible avenues of delivering food and medical supplies to be used by the international agencies in these [relief] efforts." The resolu-

tion, S. Res. 277, also states that the United States and the United Nations "should express to the great power supporters of the factions in Cambodia, in the strongest terms possible, our concern and expectation that they will use their good offices to ensure that one of the great human tragedies of the century does not occur and that they share in the international responsibility for averting a famine." The Soviet Union, China and Vietnam were named as the powers concerned in floor debate on the resolution.

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

Private Fundraising

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

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

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

SAVE THE CHILDREN
48 Wilton Road
Westport, Connecticut 06880

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

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

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

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
For Cambodia
1501 Cherry Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS
International Service - Cambodia Relief
17th and D Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

CARE
Fund For Cambodians
660 First Avenue
New York, New York 10016

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES
For Cambodia
1011 First Avenue
New York, New York 10022

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE
Cambodia Relief Fund
Elkhart, Indiana 46515

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE
For Cambodia
386 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10016

OXFAM - AMERICA
For Cambodia
302 Columbus Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

UNICEF

U.S. Committee for UNICEF - Cambodian Relief
331 East 38th Street
New York, New York 10016

U.N. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
Cambodian Refugees
UNHCR Regional Office, U.N. Headquarters
Room C301
New York, New York 10017

WORLD VISION

Cambodia Relief
919 West Huntington Drive
Monrovia, California 91016△

Resource ExchangeREFUGEE ACT REPORT

The report of the House Judiciary Committee on the Refugee Act of 1979, H.R. 2816, can be obtained through the House Documents Room, U.S. Capitol, H-226, Washington, D.C. 20515. Ask for report No. 96-608.

The report is of particular interest because it details the rationale for the substantial revisions made by the Committee in the administration draft of the bill. The amended text of the bill is included in the report, with additional, separate and minority views and a cost estimate for the domestic resettlement program for fiscal years 1980 and 1981, provided by the Congressional Budget Office△

CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS

Persons interested in investigating further the process of sponsorship in Canada will find two publications to be of particular interest. Both are published by the Canada Employment and Immigra-

tion Commission and were included in issues of its newsletter on Indo-Chinese refugees. Write the CEIC (Public Affairs Division, Refugee Task Force, 305 Rideau Street, Ottawa Ontario K1A 0JN) and ask for "Getting Ready for Sponsorship" (Newsletter Vol. I, No. 11, September 26, 1979) and "Sponsoring Refugees" (July 1979 Newsletter). Both publications are available at no charge△

IMMIGRATION AND THE ECONOMY

Of concern to many is what impact current levels of immigration to the U.S. will have on the economy. Companion papers to the March 1979 report of the Interagency Task Force on Immigration Policy provide scholarly background material on this issue.

The Task Force, originally charged with conducting a comprehensive inter-agency study of existing immigration laws and policies, released an initial report in March. (See newsletter issue number 12, October 2, 1979.) Companion papers to the staff report, which were released in August, provide additional background and support to the economic issues covered in the initial report. The papers are entitled "The Economic Consequences of Immigration for the United States: A Survey of the Findings" (Professor Michael J. Greenwood, University of Arizona); "The Labor Market Effects of Immigration into the United States: A Summary of the Conceptual Issues" (Professor George E. Johnson, University of Michigan); and "The Labor Market and Immigration: The Outlook for the 1980's" (Professor Michael L. Wachter, University of Pennsylvania).

Write for the "Interagency Task Force on Immigration Policy Staff Report Companion Papers" at the Department of Justice, Office of the Associate Attorney General, Room 5133, Main Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530, or call the office at 202/633-2402△

Statistical Reports

PAGE TEN

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

<u>As of October 31, 1979</u>	<u>Current Camp Population</u>	<u>Refugees Arriving</u>	<u>U.S. Refugees Departing</u>
Thailand	land: 158,253 ^A	land: 3,482	land: 5,313
	boat: 6,318	boat: 187	boat: 818
	Subtotal: 164,571	Subtotal: 3,669	Subtotal: 6,131
Malaysia	42,374	653	3,250
Hong Kong & Macao	65,912	704	1,134
Indonesia	43,489	467	1,964
Philippines	6,524	398	278
Singapore	1,511	574	109
Japan	1,206	489	5
Others	668	27	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTAL: 326,255	TOTAL: 6,981	TOTAL: 12,872 ^B

*Footnotes

- (A) This figure does not include some 37,000 Cambodian refugees in holding centers within Thailand or several hundred thousand Cambodians along the Thai border.
- (B) During the month of October, 12,500 (est.) refugees left Southeast Asian camps for permanent resettlement in other countries, in addition to the 12,872 leaving for the U.S. This makes the total number leaving camps for permanent resettlement more than three times the number of new refugees arriving.

Readership Survey

PAGE ELEVEN

We'd like to assess what we've done so far on the Indochinese Information Exchange Project and improve our efforts in any way possible. Please take 5 minutes to answer questions on the back page. Detach and return immediately. Final date for answers: December 10.

Fold under along dotted line. Then fold bottom flap over, staple, add postage and return. Thank you!

The American Public Welfare Association
1125 15th St., N.W., Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20005
Attn: Indochinese Information Exchange Project

READERSHIP SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Are you affiliated with: _____ voluntary agency; _____ governor's office; _____ state or local/public or private welfare agency; _____ HEW special project; _____ school district; _____ university; _____ other (what: _____)

2. Please rate -- in order of descending importance to your work -- newsletter coverage in the following areas: (Most important: 5 Least important: 1)

_____ Federal regulations	_____ Information on Resettlement
_____ Legislation	Efforts (volags, states,
_____ Statistics	special projects, public
_____ Available Literature	agencies)

3. In your view, which of these areas could be covered better or in more depth? (Check all that apply.)

_____ Federal regulations	_____ Information on Resettlement
_____ Legislation	Efforts, specifically:
_____ Statistics	Volags _____ States _____
_____ Available Literature	Special Projects _____
	Public Agencies _____

4. (a) What is your single most critical need for information? _____

(b) Does the newsletter meet this need? _____

5. Are there specific events/issues/concerns not currently covered in the newsletter which you think should be included? If so, what are they? _____

6. The newsletter is the major, but not sole, facet of the Indochinese Information Exchange Project. We also answer phone and mail inquiries about various matters affecting resettlement efforts. Is there anything else that a central information exchange can offer your office/project?

7. Additional Comments _____

