



Center for  
Applied  
Linguistics

February 15, 1992

Dear Colleague,

Thank you for agreeing to participate in our survey. Attached is a copy of the questionnaire. We are sending it to you prior to the interview so that you will have time to prepare.

The survey explores the pre-arrival training needs of Vietnamese former political prisoners (FPPs) and their family members. As you may know, in the past FPPs and their families have entered the U.S. directly from Vietnam without attending the pre-arrival language and cultural orientation program in Southeast Asia. The FPP population was exempted from this training due to a lack of space at the Philippine Refugee Processing Center. Anticipating that space will become available soon, the Department of State has asked the Center for Applied Linguistics to undertake a survey to assess the desirability of offering pre-arrival training specifically designed for FPPs and their family members.

You will notice that there are three sections to the questionnaire. The first section asks about the needs of FPPs, their spouses, and their children. The second section asks about the desirability of pre-arrival training for future groups of FPPs. The third section asks for suggestions regarding the content of a training program for FPPs. If there are any questions you feel you can not answer, you may inform the interviewer at the time of the interview.

The interview will be conducted by telephone and will last approximately 30 minutes. The results of our survey will be reported to the Department of State. Your responses will be kept confidential and only used as a source of statistics.

Thank you once again for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Margo Pflieger and Donald Ranard', followed by a long horizontal line.

Margo Pflieger and Donald Ranard  
Project Directors

3-16-92

**Survey of Pre-Arrival Training Needs  
of  
Vietnamese Former Political Prisoners and Their Families**

**Service Provider Respondent Form**

Thank you for agreeing to be interviewed. A staff member from the Center for Applied Linguistics will be calling you soon to ask for your responses to the questions on this form. We are sending you the questionnaire in advance of the telephone interview so that you will have a chance to reflect on what you would like to say. We are interested in your experiences and your views on the items covered in this questionnaire.

**Background Information**

- A. What is your position in your agency? \_\_\_\_\_
- B. What is the nature of your agency's involvement with FPP\* families?

Please answer Questions C through E if you work at the local level.

- C. At what point(s) in the FPP family resettlement process are services provided by your organization?
- D. Approximate number of FPP families served since October, 1989 \_\_\_\_\_
- E. Approximate percentage of FPP families in relation to total refugee/immigrant caseload \_\_\_%

\*former political prisoners

SP Respondent Form- page 2

**Section I: The Needs of FPPs and Their Families**

Please base your answers to the questions in this section on your knowledge of FPP families and resettlement programs with which you come into contact. Your answers will help us understand the needs of FPPs and their families when they first arrive in the U.S. It will also help us understand how well service providers believe those needs are currently being met.

1. What are FPPs' and their families' greatest needs when they first arrive in the U.S.?

		FPPs' Children (Beyond high school age)
FPPs	FPPs' Spouses	

2. Currently, most FPP families receive a 6-hour orientation to the U.S. at the Suan Phlu transit center in Bangkok, Thailand. Very few FPP families receive training at the PRPC in the Philippines. The following question relates only to FPP families who were processed through the Suan Phlu transit center, not the PRPC.

Based on your observations of Suan Phlu FPP families when they first arrive in the U.S., how well are they prepared for initial resettlement?

		FPPs' Children (Beyond high school age)
FPPs	FPPs' Spouses	
<input type="checkbox"/> uncertain	<input type="checkbox"/> uncertain	<input type="checkbox"/> uncertain
<input type="checkbox"/> not at all	<input type="checkbox"/> not at all	<input type="checkbox"/> not at all
<input type="checkbox"/> not well	<input type="checkbox"/> not well	<input type="checkbox"/> not well
<input type="checkbox"/> "so-so"	<input type="checkbox"/> "so-so"	<input type="checkbox"/> "so-so"
<input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> well
<input type="checkbox"/> very well	<input type="checkbox"/> very well	<input type="checkbox"/> very well

I'm not sure which families went through Suan Phlu and which went through the PRPC. almost no.

3. Would you explain your answer?

		FPPs' Children (Beyond high school age)
FPPs	FPPs' Spouses	

SP - Respondent Form - page 3

**Section I (cont.)**

Questions 4 through 13 concern how FPPs' and their families' needs are being met when they first arrive in the U.S. If you work at the local level, please respond in terms of your community. If you work at the state level, please respond in terms of your state as a whole. If you work at the national level, please respond from a national perspective. If you don't have enough information to respond, please check "uncertain."

4. To what extent are FPPs' and their families' orientation needs being met when they first arrive in the U.S.?

FPPs	FPPs' Spouses	FPPs' Children (Beyond high school age)
<input type="checkbox"/> uncertain	<input type="checkbox"/> uncertain	<input type="checkbox"/> uncertain
<input type="checkbox"/> not at all	<input type="checkbox"/> not at all	<input type="checkbox"/> not at all
<input type="checkbox"/> not well	<input type="checkbox"/> not well	<input type="checkbox"/> not well
<input type="checkbox"/> "so-so"	<input type="checkbox"/> "so-so"	<input type="checkbox"/> "so-so"
<input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> well
<input type="checkbox"/> very well	<input type="checkbox"/> very well	<input type="checkbox"/> very well

5. Would you explain your answer?

FPPs	FPPs' Spouses	FPPs' Children (Beyond high school age)

6. To what extent are FPPs' and their families' ESL needs being met during their first six months in the U.S.?

FPPs	FPPs' Spouses	FPPs' Children (Beyond high school age)
<input type="checkbox"/> uncertain	<input type="checkbox"/> uncertain	<input type="checkbox"/> uncertain
<input type="checkbox"/> not at all	<input type="checkbox"/> not at all	<input type="checkbox"/> not at all
<input type="checkbox"/> not well	<input type="checkbox"/> not well	<input type="checkbox"/> not well
<input type="checkbox"/> "so-so"	<input type="checkbox"/> "so-so"	<input type="checkbox"/> "so-so"
<input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> well
<input type="checkbox"/> very well	<input type="checkbox"/> very well	<input type="checkbox"/> very well

7. Would you explain your answer?

FPPs	FPPs' Spouses	FPPs' Children (Beyond high school age)

SP - Respondent Form - page 4

Section I (cont.)

8. To what extent are FPPs' and their families' skills training or other educational needs being met during their first six months in the U.S.?

FPPs	FPPs' Spouses	FPPs' Children (Beyond high school age)
<input type="checkbox"/> uncertain	<input type="checkbox"/> uncertain	<input type="checkbox"/> uncertain
<input type="checkbox"/> not at all	<input type="checkbox"/> not at all	<input type="checkbox"/> not at all
<input type="checkbox"/> not well	<input type="checkbox"/> not well	<input type="checkbox"/> not well
<input type="checkbox"/> "so-so"	<input type="checkbox"/> "so-so"	<input type="checkbox"/> "so-so"
<input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> well
<input type="checkbox"/> very well	<input type="checkbox"/> very well	<input type="checkbox"/> very well

9. Would you explain your answer?

FPPs	FPPs' Spouses	FPPs' Children (Beyond high school age)
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10. To what extent are FPPs' and their families' emotional/psychological needs being met during their first six months in the U.S.?

FPPs	FPPs' Spouses	FPPs' Children (Beyond high school age)
<input type="checkbox"/> uncertain	<input type="checkbox"/> uncertain	<input type="checkbox"/> uncertain
<input type="checkbox"/> not at all	<input type="checkbox"/> not at all	<input type="checkbox"/> not at all
<input type="checkbox"/> not well	<input type="checkbox"/> not well	<input type="checkbox"/> not well
<input type="checkbox"/> "so-so"	<input type="checkbox"/> "so-so"	<input type="checkbox"/> "so-so"
<input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> well
<input type="checkbox"/> very well	<input type="checkbox"/> very well	<input type="checkbox"/> very well

11. Would you explain your answer?

FPPs	FPPs' Spouses	FPPs' Children (Beyond high school age)
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SP - Respondent Form - page 5

**Section I (cont.)**

12. To what extent are FPPs' and their families' medical needs being met during their first six months in the U.S.?

FPPs	FPPs' Spouses	FPPs' Children (Beyond high school age)
___ uncertain	___ uncertain	___ uncertain
___ not at all	___ not at all	___ not at all
___ not well	___ not well	___ not well
___ "so-so"	___ "so-so"	___ "so-so"
___ well	___ well	___ well
___ very well	___ very well	___ very well

13. Would you explain your answer?

FPPs	FPPs' Spouses	FPPs' Children (Beyond high school age)

**Section II: Desirability of Pre-arrival Training for FPPs and Their Families**

The purpose of this section is to find out your opinion on the desirability of pre-arrival training for FPPs and their family members. If such a program for FPPs and their families were implemented, it would take place at the Philippine Refugee Processing Center (PRPC) and would be designed with FPPs' and their families' backgrounds and needs in mind. The length of the training would be determined on the basis of feedback from FPPs and service providers.

14. Overall, how desirable do you think a pre-arrival training program at the PRPC designed specifically for FPPs and their families would be?

1	2	3	4	5
undesirable	somewhat undesirable	I'm not sure	somewhat desirable	desirable

15. Why?

SP - Respondent Form - page 6**Section III: Training**

This section is included in the questionnaire so that, in the event that pre-arrival training for FPPs and their families is determined to be desirable, program planners will have some preliminary ideas about what to include and how to structure it.

16. If a training program were implemented for FPPs and their families, what would you recommend it include?

FPPs	FPPs' Spouses	FPPs' Children	
		School age	Beyond high school age

17. Do you have any recommendations regarding the length of time FPPs and their families should spend in pre-arrival training?
18. In the beginning, not all FPP families would be able to receive training. As people in the PRPC depart for the U.S., space would gradually become available for FPPs and their families. During this phase-in period, some FPP families would receive training while others would not. Either the entire family would receive training at the PRPC before going to the U.S., or the entire family would depart directly for the U.S. without training. Families would not be split.

Can you identify any factors which make pre-arrival training more important for some FPP families than for other FPP families?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ If "yes," what are they?

19. What else would you recommend program planners consider?

**Conclusion**

20. Do you have any other suggestions or comments about anything we have discussed in this interview?

Thank you for participating in this study!

# A Survey of the Pre-Arrival Training Needs of Former Political Prisoners from Vietnam

## Project Description

During the next several years, up to 100,000 former political prisoners (FPPs) and their family members are expected to enter the U.S. In the past, FPPs and their families have entered the U.S. directly from Vietnam without attending the Department of State-funded pre-arrival language and cultural orientation program in the Philippine Refugee Processing Center (PRPC). The FPP population was exempted from this training due to a lack of space and funds to expand the facility. Anticipating that space will become available soon, the Department of State has asked the Center for Applied Linguistics (CAL) to undertake a survey to assess the desirability of offering pre-arrival training specifically designed for FPPs and their family members.

An earlier study conducted by CAL looked at FPPs' backgrounds in Vietnam, their expectations about life in the U.S., and their initial resettlement experiences. The study, completed in early FY 1992, showed that FPPs are being resettled at a time when social services for refugees are at an all time low, and that FPPs and their family members, while not a population in crisis, have resettlement needs that are not being met. Findings suggested that at least some of the FPPs' needs — in particular, their need upon arrival for better information about resettlement and their wives' and children's need for English — could be addressed in a pre-arrival training program.

The upcoming survey, which will take place from January to June, 1992, will collect data from resettled FPPs and from service providers at the local, state, and national levels. Data will be gathered regarding: 1) attitudes of concerned parties regarding pre-arrival training for FPPs and their family members and 2) pre-arrival training needs of FPPs and their family members. In addition, information will be gathered concerning the prospective components of such a program.

Data will be gathered through telephone interviews from the following sources:

- Directors (or designates) of national voluntary agencies involved in FPP resettlement;
- Directors (or designates) of national governmental and non-governmental agencies that play a role in FPP resettlement;
- State refugee coordinators in states with high concentrations of FPPs;
- Local service providers involved in FPP resettlement in sites with high concentrations of FPPs.
- FPPs resettled in sites with high concentrations of FPPs between January 1990 and January 1992.

For further information, contact the Refugee Service Center, Center for Applied Linguistics, at (202) 429-9292.

# *Pre-arrival Training for Former Political Prisoners from Vietnam*

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*A Survey of  
Former Political Prisoners  
and Service Providers*

*Public Report*

*Prepared for*  
Bureau for Refugee Programs  
U.S. Department of State

**CAL** Center for Applied Linguistics • Refugee Service Center  
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*June 1992*

# *Pre-arrival Training for Former Political Prisoners from Vietnam*

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*A Survey of  
Former Political Prisoners  
and Service Providers*

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## Purpose of the Study

During the next several years, up to 100,000 former political prisoners (FPPs) and their family members are expected to enter the U.S. under the Humanitarian Operations (HO) program. Since the HO program began in October, 1989, FPPs and their families have entered the U.S. without attending the Department of State-funded pre-arrival language and cultural orientation program provided to Southeast Asian refugees in the Philippine Refugee Processing Center (PRPC). FPPs do not attend the pre-arrival training program due to a lack of funds needed to expand the facility to accommodate them. Instead, FPPs and their families receive a six-hour orientation at the Suan Phlu Transit Center in Bangkok, Thailand.

Anticipating that space at the PRPC would become available in the future, the Department of State asked the Center for Applied Linguistics to undertake a survey to assess the desirability of providing pre-arrival training to FPPs and their family members. Specifically, the study was to provide information relevant to three decisions:

- 1) Should FPPs and their families continue to come to the U.S. without pre-arrival training, or should they receive a period of training in the PRPC?
- 2) If pre-arrival training were approved, which cases should be phased in first?
- 3) If pre-arrival training were approved, what should the training program include?

Based on these decision points, eight research questions were formulated by the research staff:

- 1) What are FPPs' and their families' resettlement needs during their first six months in the U.S.?
- 2) How well does the current Suan Phlu orientation meet the initial orientation needs of FPPs and their families?
- 3) How well are the resettlement needs of FPPs and their families met during their first six months in the U.S.?
- 4) What are the opinions of concerned parties regarding the desirability of a pre-arrival training program in the PRPC for FPPs and their families?
- 5) Which FPP families would benefit most from pre-arrival training?
- 6) How long should a pre-arrival training program for FPPs and their families be?
- 7) What should be the instructional foci of a pre-arrival program for FPPs and their families?
- 8) What elements of the current pre-arrival training should be included in a program for FPPs and their families?

## Survey Respondents

The survey included two groups of respondents: service providers and FPPs. Although the research questions were concerned with all members of the FPP family, time constraints made it necessary to forego interviewing spouses and children. Instead, FPPs and service providers were questioned about the needs of spouses and children.

*FPP respondents.* 160 FPPs participated in the survey. (See Attachment A.) Respondents were selected according to three criteria, each of which related to the purpose of the study and to significant factors in refugees' resettlement experience. These criteria were 1) attendance or non-attendance in pre-arrival training, 2) residence in a state with high welfare benefits or in a state with moderate or low welfare benefits, 3) length of residence in the U.S. Thus, half the FPP respondents had attended pre-arrival training and half had not; half resided in a state with high welfare benefits and half resided in a state with moderate or low welfare benefits; and half were new arrivals in the U.S. and half had been residing in the U.S. for a longer period.

Respondents were further screened to ensure that the sample was not overwhelmingly homogeneous in any of the following areas: 1) degree of family support (free case vs. family reunification), 2) age, 3) English level, 4) level of education in Vietnam, and 5) family size.

*Service Provider respondents.* 147 local, state, national, and overseas service providers participated in the survey. (See Attachment B.)

The local service providers were from 16 sites<sup>1</sup> with large numbers of FPP families. Within each site, an attempt was made to interview representatives from five types of agencies serving FPPs: 1) Voluntary Agencies (Volags), 2) Mutual Assistance Associations (MAAs) or other organizations receiving Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) funding for FPP services, 3) FPP associations, 4) Departments of Social Services, and 5) ESL programs. However, it was not always possible to locate respondents in each category.

State refugee coordinators or their designates were interviewed in the 10 states in which the 16 sites were located.

National service provider respondents included directors or their designates of the national voluntary agencies involved in FPP resettlement and national governmental agencies that play a role in the resettlement of Southeast Asian refugees.

Overseas service provider respondents included personnel working in administration, training, and mental health in the PRPC and in administration and orientation at the Suan Phlu Transit Center in Bangkok, Thailand.

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<sup>1</sup> Los Angeles County, CA; Orange County, CA; Sacramento County, CA; San Diego, CA; Santa Clara County, CA; Hartford, CT; St. Petersburg/Tampa, FL; Atlanta, GA; Silver Spring/New Windsor/Baltimore, Maryland; Boston, MA; Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN; New York City, NY; Northern Virginia; Oklahoma City, OK; Houston/Dallas/Fort Worth, TX; Seattle/Tacoma/Spokane, WA.

## Data Collection

Because the primary purpose of the study was to find out people's attitudes towards pre-arrival training for FPP families, data were collected through survey methodology—specifically, a semi-structured telephone interview.

Two parallel survey instruments were developed, one for FPP respondents and one for service provider respondents. Both instruments included questions regarding: 1) the needs of FPPs and their families and how these needs are currently met, 2) the desirability of pre-arrival training for FPPs and their families, 3) the nature of a pre-arrival training program for FPPs and their families.

After the respondents in the study were identified, an interview date was set with each, and an interview instrument was sent in sufficient time for the respondent to prepare for the interview. A cover letter encouraged respondents to prepare for the interview by looking over the interview questions. FPPs were asked to consult with their spouses and children regarding their experiences in relation to the interview questions. Service providers were encouraged to consult with their staff regarding the questions. All interviews with FPPs were conducted in Vietnamese, while interviews with service providers were conducted in English, with the exception of FPP association presidents. These interviews were conducted in Vietnamese.

## Findings

Almost all FPPs and service providers interviewed agreed that FPP families arrive in the U.S. with major resettlement needs. In particular, they need English, jobs, orientation to the U.S., and skills training, most respondents said. They also agreed that FPPs' young adult children need to further their educations.

There was not clear consensus among respondents, however, on how well these needs are being met in the U.S. and whether these needs should be addressed in a pre-arrival training program. While a majority of FPPs said that most of their resettlement needs were met well, a majority of FPPs also supported the idea of pre-arrival training. Nearly two-thirds of the FPP respondents said that pre-arrival training was desirable; there was even stronger support for pre-arrival training among FPP respondents who had received training. FPPs who supported pre-arrival training said that it would ease adjustment, help FPPs learn English, and better prepare them for employment in the U.S.

Service providers as a whole were less satisfied than FPPs with U.S. resettlement services and less supportive of pre-arrival training for this population. About half of the service providers said that most of the FPPs' resettlement needs were not being met well, and slightly more than half said that pre-arrival training for this population in the PRPC was undesirable. Those who opposed pre-arrival training for FPPs objected primarily to the program's location outside the U.S. and to its use of non-American teachers.

Key findings follow:

*FPP Families' Greatest Needs When They First Arrive in the U.S.*

- ESL emerged as the number one need for all members of the FPP family.
- Employment, cultural orientation, and skills training also emerged as major needs for all members of the family.
- Education/vocational training emerged as a particular need for young adult children.

*How Well FPP Families' Needs Are Met*

- A majority of both FPP and service provider respondents reported that the six-hour Bangkok orientation was not sufficient in preparing FPP families for initial resettlement.
- A majority of FPPs said that their needs during their first six months in the U.S. were well met in most areas. However, in the area of vocational training, the great majority said they did not receive any services at all. A significant minority said that their ESL needs were less than well met.
- In most areas, a large percentage of service providers reported that FPPs' resettlement needs are met less than well.
- Neither group of respondents reported a significant difference between FPPs and spouses in terms of how their needs are met. However, some respondents suggested that spouses' needs are often overlooked because services are directed primarily at FPPs.
- The great majority of service provider respondents said that young adult children's vocational training/educational needs are less than well met. More than three-quarters of the FPP respondents said that their young adult children did not receive services in this area at all.

*The Desirability of Pre-arrival Training*

- A slight majority of all respondents interviewed in the study (52%) were in favor of pre-arrival training. The reasons they gave in support of training most often had to do with the need for training in order to ease adjustment, to learn English, and to prepare for employment in the U.S.
- A minority of all respondents (39%) were against pre-arrival training. The reasons they gave in opposition to training most often had to do with the way it is currently implemented. They objected primarily to its location outside the U.S. and to its use of non-American teachers.
- The majority of FPPs (65%) were in favor of pre-arrival training.

- The great majority of FPPs (80%) who received training at the Philippine Refugee Processing Center were in favor of pre-arrival training; a slight majority of those who did not receive pre-arrival training (51%) were in favor of it.
- A slight majority of service providers (54%) were against pre-arrival training.
- Within service provider groups, the opposition to pre-arrival training was greatest among MAA respondents (75%).
- Within service provider groups, the support for pre-arrival training was greatest among overseas service providers (80%).
- Volag respondents were split in their views regarding the desirability of pre-arrival training (44% for and 48% against), while national/state respondents were for the most part against it (24% for and 65% against).

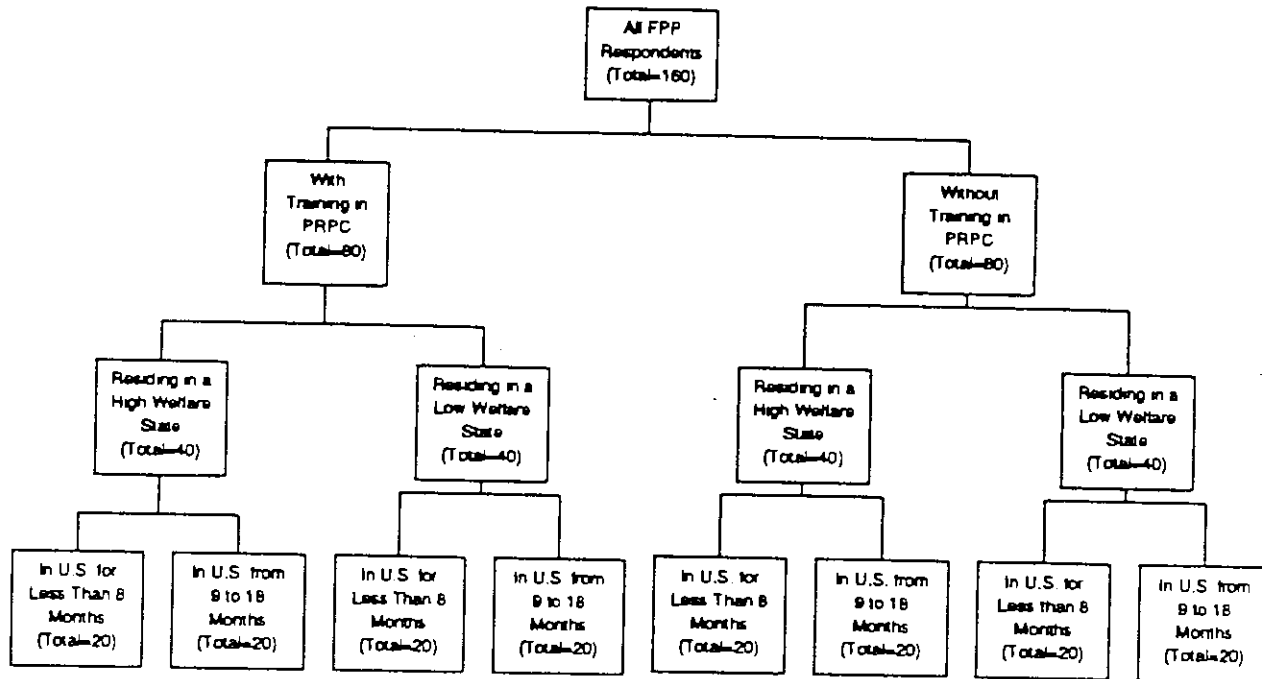
#### *Recommendations for Pre-arrival Training in the PRPC*

Of those respondents who made recommendations:

- Most FPPs recommended a program as long as or longer than the current program. A slight majority of service providers recommended a program shorter than the current program.
- More than half identified factors that could be used to select families for training during the initial phase-in period. The most frequently mentioned were: low English proficiency, no relatives in the U.S., unfamiliarity with U.S. life, low educational level, and lack of marketable skills.
- Many recommended that training should include orientation to the U.S., English language training, and preparation for the U.S. workplace for all adult members of the family, and preparation for American schools for school-age children.
- Many recommended that FPPs should play an active role in designing, developing, and implementing the program.

# Attachment A

## Categories of FPP Respondents



## Attachment B

### Service Provider Respondents: Local, State/National, and Overseas Agencies

#### I Local Service Providers

##### • *Los Angeles County, California*

###### —Voluntary Agencies

American Council for Nationalities Service  
Rosemead, CA

ACFC Refugee & Immigration Services  
Church World Service  
Los Angeles, CA

International Rescue Committee  
Los Angeles, CA

Lutheran Social Services  
Lutheran Immigration & Refugee Service  
Los Angeles, CA

Catholic Charities  
United States Catholic Conference  
Los Angeles, CA

###### —Agency Receiving ORR Funding to Serve FPPs

Re-Ed Services Center  
Rosemead, CA

###### —FPP Association

El Monte, CA

###### —Department of Social Services

Dept. of Community & Senior Citizens  
Services/LA County

##### • *Orange County, California*

###### —Voluntary Agencies

St. Anselm's Immigrant and Refugee  
Community Center  
Church World Service  
Garden Grove, CA

St. Anselm's Church  
Episcopal Migration Ministries  
Garden Grove, CA

International Rescue Committee  
Santa Ana, CA

Lutheran Social Services  
Lutheran Immigration & Refugee Service  
Garden Grove, CA

Catholic Charities, Resettlement Services  
U.S. Catholic Conference  
Santa Ana, CA

World Relief  
Garden Grove, CA

###### —Agency Receiving ORR Funding to Serve FPPs

Vietnamese Community of Orange County  
Garden Grove, CA

###### —FPP Association

Culver City, CA

###### —Department of Social Services

Adult and Employment Services Division  
Orange County Social Services Agency  
Santa Ana, CA

##### • *Sacramento County, California*

###### —Voluntary Agencies

Catholic Social Service  
U.S. Catholic Conference

###### —Agency Receiving ORR Funding to Serve FPPs

Bach Vietnamese Association

###### —Department of Social Services

Sacramento Employment and Training  
Agency

##### • *San Diego, California*

###### —Voluntary Agencies

International Rescue Committee  
Resettlement & Immigration Services  
U.S. Catholic Conference  
World Relief

###### —Agency Receiving ORR Funding to Serve FPPs

Indochinese Mutual Assistance Association of  
San Diego

###### —Adult ESL Program

Catholic Charities Services of San Diego

—FPP Association

CTNCTCSVN San Diego

—Department of Social Services

San Diego Dept. of Social Services

• *Santa Clara County, California*

—Voluntary Agencies

International Rescue Committee

Catholic Charities Refugee Program

U.S. Catholic Conference

—Agency Receiving ORR Funding to Serve FPPs

Indochinese Resettlement Cultural Center

—FPP Association

CTNCTCSVN Bac Cali

—Adult ESL Program

Indochinese Resettlement Cultural Center

San Jose, CA

—Department of Social Services

Santa Clara County Social Service Agency

• *Hartford, Connecticut*

—Voluntary Agencies

Migration and Refugee Services/Catholic Charities

United States Catholic Conference

—Agency Receiving ORR Funding to Serve FPPs

Connecticut Federation of Refugee Assistance Association

International Institute Center

—Department of Social Services

Refugee Resettlement

Department of Human Resources

• *St. Petersburg/Tampa, Florida*

—Voluntary Agencies

Catholic Charities

U.S. Catholic Conference

Lutheran Ministries of Florida

Lutheran Immigration & Refugee Service

Episcopal Migration Ministries

World Relief

—Agency Receiving ORR Funding to Serve FPPs

International Refugee Center of Oregon

—FPP Association

—Adult ESL Program

Dixie Hollins Evening Adult Center

—Department of Social Services

Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services

• *Atlanta, Georgia*

—Voluntary Agencies

Christian Council of Metropolitan Atlanta  
Church World Service

Lutheran Ministries of Georgia

Lutheran Immigration & Refugee Service

Catholic Social Services

U.S. Catholic Conference

World Relief

—Agency Receiving ORR Funding to Serve FPPs

Georgia Mutual Assistance Association  
Consortium (Atlanta)

—FPP Associations

—Department of Social Services

Division of Family & Children Services

Fulton County Health Dept.

Decatur, GA

• *Maryland*

—Voluntary Agencies

Migration & Refugee Services

Associated Catholic Charities

U.S. Catholic Conference

Silver Spring, MD

Migration & Refugee Services

Associated Catholic Charities

U.S. Catholic Conference

Baltimore, MD

Church of The Brethren

U.S. Catholic Conference

New Windsor, MD

—Agency Receiving ORR Funding to Serve FPPs

Maryland Vietnamese Mutual Association

Silver Spring, MD

—Adult ESL Program

Division of Adult Education  
Silver Spring, MD

—Department of Social Services

Office of Refugee Affairs  
Maryland Dept. of Human Services  
Baltimore, MD

• *Boston, Massachusetts*

—Voluntary Agencies

International Institute of Boston  
American Council for Nationalities Service  
International Rescue Committee  
Refugee & Immigration Services  
Catholic Charitable Bureau of Boston  
U.S. Catholic Conference

—Agency Receiving ORR Funding to Serve  
FPPs

Vietnamese American Civic Association  
Dorchester, MA

—Department of Social Services

Massachusetts Office for Refugees &  
Immigrants

• *Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minnesota*

—Voluntary Agency

Lutheran Social Services of Minnesota  
Lutheran Immigration & Refugee Service  
Minneapolis, MN  
Migration & Refugee Service Program  
U.S. Catholic Conference  
St. Paul, MN

—Agency Receiving ORR Funding to Serve  
FPPs

Vietnamese Social Services of Minnesota  
St. Paul, MN

—Adult ESL Program

Pratt School  
Minneapolis, MN

—Department of Social Services

Refugee & Immigrant Assistance Division  
Minnesota Dept. of Human Services  
St. Paul, MN

• *New York City, New York*

—Voluntary Agencies

Church World Service  
NYANA  
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society  
International Rescue Committee  
Lutheran Community Services  
Lutheran Immigration & Refugee Service  
Refugee Resettlement Office  
Catholic Charities  
U.S. Catholic Conference

—Agency Receiving ORR Funding to Serve  
FPPs

Vietnamese American Cultural Organization  
of NYC

—FPP Association

—Adult ESL Program

YMCA/ELESAIR  
American Council of Nationalities Service

—Department of Social Service

Bureau of Refugee & Immigration Affairs  
NY State Dept. of Social Services  
Albany, NY

• *Oklahoma City, Oklahoma*

—Voluntary Agencies

Catholic Social Ministries  
U.S. Catholic Conference

—Agency Receiving ORR Funding to Serve  
FPPs

Vietnamese American Association of  
Oklahoma City

—FPP Association

—Department of Social Services

Family Support Services/Refugee Program  
Oklahoma Department of Human Services

• *Houston/Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas*

—Voluntary Agencies

YMCA International Services  
American Council for Nationalities Service  
Houston, TX

Houston Metropolitan Ministries Refugee  
Services

Church World Service  
Houston, TX

International Rescue Committee  
Dallas, TX

Lutheran Social Service of Texas  
Lutheran Immigration & Refugee Service  
Houston, TX

Lutheran Social Service of Texas  
Lutheran Immigration & Refugee Service  
Ft. Worth, TX

Migration & Refugee Services  
Catholic Charities  
United States Catholic Conference  
Dallas, TX

Migration & Refugee Services  
Catholic Charities  
U.S. Catholic Conference  
Ft. Worth, TX

Catholic Charities  
U.S. Catholic Conference  
Houston, TX

—FPP Association

Toug Hoi CTNCTCSVN  
Houston, TX

Arlington, TX

—Department of Social Services

Governor's Office of Immigration & Refugee  
Affairs  
Austin, TX

• Northern Virginia

—Voluntary Agencies

Traveler's Aid Society — *clerk*

American Council for Nationalities Services  
Washington, D.C.

Christian Refugee Outreach, Inc.  
Church World Service  
Arlington, VA

Virginia Council of Churches Resettlement  
Program

Manassas Baptist Church  
Manassas, VA

International Rescue Committee  
Washington, D.C.

Lutheran Social Service of the National  
Capital Area, Inc.  
Lutheran Immigration & Refugee Service  
Washington, D.C.

Hogar Hispano Refugee Services  
United States Catholic Conference  
Arlington, VA

—Agency Receiving ORR Funding to Serve FPPs

Division of Social Services *Marikay* 0  
Central Entry for Refugees  
Arlington, VA

—Local FPP Association  
Fairfax, VA  
Arlington, VA

—Adult ESL Program  
Arlington Education & Employment Program  
Wilson School  
Arlington, VA

—Department of Social Services  
Fairfax County Dept. of Human Development  
Refugee Case Management for Employment  
& Training  
Falls Church, VA

*0* *marikay*  
*5774*

*0* *aus*  
*plur...*  
*536.2036*

• Seattle/Tacoma/Spokane, Washington

—Voluntary Agencies

Washington Assoc. of Churches  
Immigration & Refugee Program  
Church World Services  
Seattle, WA

Refugee Resettlement Office  
Episcopal Migration Ministries  
Seattle, WA

International Rescue Committee  
Seattle, WA

Lutheran Refugee Program  
Lutheran Immigration & Refugee Service  
Seattle, WA

Migration & Refugee Services  
Catholic Community Services  
U.S. Catholic Conference  
Tacoma, WA

Refugee Resettlement Program  
Catholic Charities  
U.S. Catholic Conference  
Spokane, WA

World Relief  
Seattle, WA

World Relief  
Spokane, WA

—Agency Receiving ORR Funding to Serve FPPs

Lac Viet Cultural Association of Tacoma

*aus*  
*ing. 1073*

—**FPF Association**

Seattle, WA

—**Adult ESL Program**

Tacoma Community House

—**Department of Social Services**

Division of Refugee Assistance  
Dept. of Social and Health Services  
Seattle, WA

**II. National/State Service Providers**

—**Directors (or Designated Representative) of National Voluntary Agencies**

American Council for Nationalities Service  
New York, NY

Immigration & Refugee Services  
Church World Service  
New York, NY

Episcopal Migration Ministries  
New York, NY

International Rescue Committee  
New York, NY

Lutheran Immigration & Refugee Service  
New York, NY

Migration & Refugee Services *Down*  
U.S. Catholic Conference *Calabria*  
Washington, D.C. *2*

World Relief Refugee Services  
Nyack, NY

—**Directors of National Governmental and Non-Governmental Agencies**

Office of Refugee Resettlement  
Washington, D.C.

Refugee Mental Health Program  
National Institute of Mental Health  
Department of Health & Human Services  
Rockville, MD

Office of Refugee Health  
Public Health Service  
Department of Health & Human Services  
Rockville, MD

Division of Quarantine  
National Center for Prevention Services  
Centers for Disease Control  
Atlanta, GA

—**State Refugee Coordinators (or Designated Representatives)**

Refugee & Immigrant Programs Branch  
Dept. of Social Services  
Sacramento, CA

Refugee Programs Administrator  
Dept. of Health & Rehabilitative Services  
Tallahassee, FL

Office of Refugee Affairs  
Maryland Dept. of Human Services  
Baltimore, MD

Massachusetts Office for Refugees & Immigrants  
Boston, MA

Refugee & Immigrant Assistance Division  
Dept. of Human Services  
St. Paul, MN

Dept. of Social Services  
Albany, NY

Refugee Program Manager  
Oklahoma Dept. of Human Services  
Oklahoma City, OK

Refugee Program Manager  
Governor's Office of Immigration & Refugee Affairs  
Austin, TX

VA Dept. of Social Services  
Richmond, VA

Division of Refugee Assistance  
Dept. of Social & Health Services  
Olympia, WA

*Vũ Quốc Dũng*  
*0*

**III. Overseas Service Providers**

—**Philippine Refugee Processing Center, Bataan, The Philippines**

*Sister Pascual*  
*0*

International Catholic Migration Commission  
(7 respondents)

Community and Family Services Incorporated  
(1 respondent)

—**Suan Phlu Transit Center, Bangkok, Thailand**

The Consortium (2 respondents)



# HỘI GIA-ĐÌNH TÙ NHÂN CHÍNH-TRỊ VIỆT-NAM

FAMILIES OF VIETNAMESE POLITICAL PRISONERS ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 5435, ARLINGTON, VA. 22205-0535

Telephone: (703) 560-0058 \* Fax: (703) 204-0394

**Hội Đồng Quản Trị**  
**Board of Directors**

KHÚC MINH THƠ  
NGUYỄN QUỲNH GIAO  
NGUYỄN VĂN GIỚI  
NGUYỄN XUÂN LAN  
HIỆP LOWMAN  
TRƯƠNG THỊ LANG ANH  
TRẦN KIM DUNG  
NGUYỄN THỊ KHEN

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**Executive Board**

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Vice President  
NGUYỄN VĂN GIỚI  
Secretary General  
TRƯƠNG THỊ LANG ANH  
Treasurer  
NGUYỄN THỊ KHEN  
Deputy Treasurer

**Cố Vấn Đoàn**  
**Advisory Committee**

HIỆP LOWMAN  
NGUYỄN XUÂN LAN  
TRẦN KIM DUNG

April 8, 1993

Sister Pascale Le Thi Triu, D.C.  
Director  
Center for Assistance to Displaced Persons, Inc.  
210 Taft Ave.  
Manila, Philippines

Dear Sister Pascale:

We are writing to seek your assistance in stopping the plan to bring the Vietnamese former political prisoners (FPPs) to Bataan, Philippines. We, the FVPPA, its Board members and membership, and the Vietnamese community strongly oppose this program for several reasons, including the following:

- Former political prisoners do not want to be sent to the Philippines. These individuals want to come to the United States at the earliest time possible.

- Most FPPs have spent on the average 10 years in political re-education camps and following their release from the camps, were under the control of local communist government.

- Moving to the United States has been foremost in their minds for a number of years after they were released from the political re-education camps in Vietnam. Delaying this process by sending them to the camp in the Philippines will not only add to their existing sense of frustration and feeling of having little control over their lives.

- Because they are anxious to move to the United States, FPPs will not be in a mind set that is conducive to learning if they are forced to go to the camp in the Philippines first. Learning a second language or even "refreshing" their language skills requires a certain cognitive set which will facilitate the learning process. Their frustration at being sent to the camp will certainly not enhance their learning capacity.

- Because the Families of Vietnamese Political Prisoners Association, the Vietnamese community and Refugees Training Centers in the United States are ready to provide the services by giving them the special orientation and information about life in this country when former political

prisoners and their families come in the United States directly from Vietnam. Furthermore, the U.S. government has set aside special funding to help this particular population, above and beyond what the resettlement agencies provide. Therefore, sending them to the Philippines for English training and the United States cultural adjustment are not really necessary.

So, we make this appeal to you to help us make the Philippines Government aware and NOT to sign the contract to take these people. As always, we are grateful for your assistance.

God Bless You and Your Staff Members.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Khuc Minh Tho  
President

April 8, 1993

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Khuc Minh Tho  
President

CHU Y: ooo = MIEU-DIA, oo = VUONG-DIA, o = DAC-DIA, + = HAM-DIA, # = BINH-HOA

*QUAN-LOC*		*NO-BOC*		*THIEN-DI*		*TAT-ACH*	
THIEN DONGo		VU KHUCoo		THAI AMo		THAM LANGo	
Thieu Am	Long Tri	Thien Hi	Thien Ma				
Loc Ton	ThienTru	Ngt. Duc	Phng Cac				
Bac Sy	Th. Giai	Th. Viet	GiaiThan				
Dia Giai		HOAQUYEN	Luu Nien				
Thai Phu			HOA LOC				
		ThThuong:				Thien Su:	
		Quan PHU:	Th. Hinh:			Dai Hao :	
	Luu Ha :	KNH DUONG:	PhucBinh:			Thien Hu:	
	Co Than :	Quan Phu:	Tu Phu :			Tue Pha :	
84	TrngSinh: 74	Duong :	64	Thai :	54	Tuyet :	
*DIEN-TRACH*		SUU :		TI :HOI		TUAT: *TAI-BACH*	
PHA QUANO:						CU MONooo	
Luc Sy		Nam :	MAU-DAN			Long Duc	
		Thang:	11				
		Ngay :	26				
		Gio :	HOI				
			23.00hr.16/ 1/1939				
	DA LA						
	Th. Khoc:					HOA KY	
	Tang Mon:					Benh Phu:	
	Thien La:					Pha Toai:	
94	Moc Duc :DAN					DAU : 44	Mo :
		TEN: KHUC MINH-THO					
*PHUC-DUC*		MAO :		THAN: *TU-TUC*			
				THIEN TUONGoo		TU VIOo:	
Th Duong		DUONG NU		Hoa Cai			
Dao Hoa		THANH-DAU-THO		DuongPhu			
Th. Quan		KIM TU CUC		Hi Than			
Th. Phuc							
Th. Long		AM-DUONG NGHICH LY					
Tam Thai		MENH SINH CUC					
Van Khuc							DIA KIEP:
ThienQui	Dau Quan:						Bach Ho :
ThienTai	TH.KHONG:						Dia Vong:
104	Quan Doi:THIN:	TY :	NGO	MUI :	34	Tu :	
		T R I E T					
*PHU-MAU*		*MENH*		*HUYNH-DE*		*PHU-THE* *THAN*:	
LIEM TRINHoo:				THAT SAToo:		THIEN LUONG+:	
Ta Phu	HongLoan	Tau Tho	Phuc Duc				
	Quoc An	Huu Bat	ThienDuc				
	Th. Khoi	HOA KHOA	Thien Y				
	Tng Quan		Bat Toa				
	PhongCao		VanXuong				
	LINHTINH:ThienTho		An Quang				
	HOA TINH:					Th.Rieu :	
	Tieu Hao:	Qua Tu :	DIAKHONG:			Phi Liem:	
	Thai Tue:	Truc Phu:	DieuKhch:			Kiep Sat:	
114	Lam Quan: 4	De Vuong: 14	Suy :	24		Benh :	



**CENTER FOR ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS, INC.**

210 Taft Avenue, Manila, Philippines  
Tel. 50-09-13

Manila, September 16, 1992

Mrs. Khuc Minh Tho  
President  
Families of Vietnamese  
Political Prisoners Association  
VA 22205, USA

Dear Mrs. Khuc Minh Tho:

Sister Pascale has asked me to provide you with some information regarding the use of Bataan camp for the HO Program prior to their resettlement in the States.

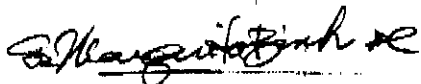
Living and working side by side with the refugees since 1989 I do not consider refugee camp a healthy environment for any one. In refugee camp the refugees are being subjected to rules and regulations which are more strict than those in a normal society. Family crisis is the most common problem seen in the camp due to lack of basic needs such as privacy, food, water, medicines .....

What do refugees usually gain in the refugee camp? If not dependency, fear, apprehensions, humiliation ... And what do they lose? If not their dignity, self esteem, self reliance, self confidence, and human rights ... You may say that these expolitical prisoners are not "refugees" therefore they should be treated differently. I wish this is the case.

There are indeed countless problems that may happen during their stay in the Philippines. These may delay their departure. None of them wants to stay one more day in the camp unless they have to. Our expolitical prisoners have been suffocated from freedom in many reeducation camps. Why do we want to prolong their agonies?

I hope this letter answers your question. Thank you for your tireless effort in providing the best assistance to our expolitical prisoners who in many ways have been forgotten by most of us.

Sincerely yours,



Sr Margarita Tran Binh, DC  
CADP, Inc.  
FAX # (00632) 50-09-13



**HOI GIA-DINH TU-NHAN CHINH-TRI VIETNAM**  
**FAMILIES OF VIETNAMESE POLITICAL PRISONERS ASSOCIATION**

*P.O. BOX 5435, Arlington, VA 22205-0635*  
*Tel: (703) 560-0058 - FAX: (703) 204-0394*

**FAX COVER SHEET**

**DATE:** September 16, 1992

**TO :** Dr. Le Xuan Khoa

**FAX #:** 202-667-6449

**FROM:** Families of Vietnamese Political Prisoners Association

**NO. OF PAGES** include cover sheet: 02

**SUBJECT:** Bataan , Philippines

Kính Anh Khoa,  
Tôi nhận được Fax của Soeur Binh sau khi di hop về, tôi có Fax và điện thoại sang Philippines với Soeur Pascale những Bà ấy đi Palawan đến ngày 18-9 mới về, nên Soeur Binh trả lời cho tôi.

Xin gửi anh xem. Xin anh gọi cho tôi khi được Fax này.

Tho

703-560-0058 (H)  
703-358-5154 (O)

those who at the interview declares they do not want to stay w. refugees  
tại due phỏng vấn, nên họ nhận đi  
vời bay về thì ký giấy free case.

400, 500 will be free cases.

4-6 wks to send back <sup>doc</sup> to BKK. to get  
assurance.

up to VNamese.

hoc 6, 8 tuần 1 ngày học  
12 tuần.

giáo chức. Khoa máy

2,300 1 tháng 3 giờ

ở đây còn học 5, 6 tuần

khảo luận 80 up đi Philip.

80 up đi tháng 15-

150. 65 agree

Họ muốn học căn Air Van.

~~thì phiên~~

decision is made. - just a couple

Họ muốn mình giúp họ làm chi  
trình. để từ nhân có thể học  
đi.

sẽ ngay nên họ ký ứng

tư vấn họ ký phần tư vấn

sẽ đi 5 tuần bằng đi 2 tuần

ally vẫn đi thì khác

Phong Hongson  
9/15/92

RECK & TOM

nhập vụ cấp cấp dịch vụ nơi tư  
nhận cần học orientation  
đưa ra tư tưởng ở VN làm cho tranh  
và học giao ở Phi  
giữ cho tư nhân, và các lợi  
tham dự vào cuộc Saway,  
mình tôi sau khi họp với họ (Phi)  
để làm cho tranh sẽ đưa cho họ.  
và lấy phần cấp của mình. Họ sẽ  
gửi lại cho mình sau khi mình đã  
nguyên cần.

9-15-92

Kliza  
tho  
NDW

Ann Morgan  
Bill Flemming  
Tom Reiser  
Geibel, Marja

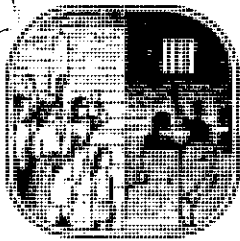
Raiser

Ann Morgan  
9/15/92

- FPP exempted from having -- because no  
place for them due to Americans.  
\* these peo who have ties w. U.S. primarily  
for those reason. Now Am. goes down,  
spaces available... understand more  
about these prop. Rec'd letter  
askj why not offer to them -  
they themselves also wanted to go  
there. Some said "yes" others  
said "No". W'd better talk to them  
to MAAs and others to see how  
they feel.

CAI is asked to do the (2) surveys.  
has been underway for 2 years. Bill  
on this survey - Lyman agreed to  
do a pilot prog. for a selected  
gp. limited #. vigorously  
assessed, built in - may be this  
time of next year. Continue on  
drop the pilot project -

Rec'd + Tom



# HỘI GIA-ĐÌNH TÙ NHÂN CHÍNH-TRỊ VIỆT-NAM

## FAMILIES OF VIETNAMESE POLITICAL PRISONERS ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 5435, ARLINGTON, VA. 22205-0635

Telephone: (703) 560-0058 \* Fax: (703) 204-0394

### Hội Đồng Quản Trị Board of Directors

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NGUYỄN QUỲNH GIAO  
NGUYỄN VĂN GIỚI  
NGUYỄN XUÂN LAN  
HIỆP LOWMAN  
TRƯƠNG THỊ LANG ANH  
TRẦN KIM DUNG  
NGUYỄN THỊ KHEN

### Ban Chấp Hành T.U. Executive Board

KHÚC MINH THƠ  
President  
NGUYỄN QUỲNH GIAO  
Vice President  
NGUYỄN VĂN GIỚI  
Secretary General  
TRƯƠNG THỊ LANG ANH  
Treasurer  
NGUYỄN THỊ KHEN  
Deputy Treasurer

### Cố Vấn Đoàn Advisory Committee

HIỆP LOWMAN  
NGUYỄN XUÂN LAN  
TRẦN KIM DUNG

*Former* LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED *from* SINCE SEPTEMBER  
1991 TO ~~THE PRESENT TIME (MAY 25, 1992)~~ *May 5, 1992*  
*who have received exit visas but have not been interviewed by ODP.*

1. BUI HOP *Sept. 1991 IV# 86098* Daughter in the U.U. but not yet a citizen
2. NGUYEN VAN TAN *Sept. 1991 IV# 264.702* No relatives in the U.S.
3. LE VAN HOAN *Jan. 1992 IV# 1939 DOP 3-18-31* wife + children
4. PHAM DUC HOANG *Jan. 1992 IV# 317011*
5. NGUYEN XUAN LOC *Feb. 1992 IV# 116488* *no relatives*
6. CAO VAN UY *Feb. 1992*
7. PHAM DUY TAT *Feb. 1992 IV# 264.361*
8. NGUYEN VAN CUA *Jan. 1992 IV# 503,256*
9. BUI QUAN KHUONG *Jan. 1992 IV# 524898*
10. LE DINH LUAN *Jan. 1992 IV# 2800*
11. TRINH BAO CHUONG *April 1992 IV# 2800*
12. VINH DAC *Jan. 1992 IV# 2800*
13. NGUYEN VAN SAO *April 1992 IV# 2800*
14. LE MINH DAO *May 1992 IV# 27062*
15. TRAN BA DI *May 1992*

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED SINCE SEPTEMBER  
1991 TO THE PRESENT TIME (MAY 25, 1992)

16. HUYNH NGOC THINH  
Jan. 1992
17. TRAN VAN DAU  
Feb. 1992
18. TRAN VAN TIEN  
Jan. 1992
19. TRAN HUU DO  
Sept. 1991
20. ~~ĐÀO X BÀ X K X~~ DOAN BA LOC 8V#72679  
Jan. 1992
21. <sup>Trần</sup> ~~NGUYEN CHANH TRI~~ I V# 14103  
Jan. 1992  
DOBS - 5-24-40

~~Bui quang Khue~~  
9-30-32  
I V# 524898

Nguyen Thanh 308 7-14-28

SPONSORSHIP AGREEMENT

Name (PA): LE VAN TINH Number in Family: 4 Ref. REED  
 Sponsor: Khuc Minh Tho Telephone Number: 703-358-5154(O)  
703-560-0058(H)  
 Address: 7813 Marthas Lane, Falls Church, VA, 22043  
 Employer: Arlington County Mental Health Center  
 Contact #1: \_\_\_\_\_ Contact #2: \_\_\_\_\_

We are happy that you have agreed to assist in the sponsorship of refugees in the United States under the Refugee Resettlement Program.

MRS/USCC/ARLINGTON  
(Resettlement Office)

has nothing to do with the selection for resettlement of refugees or with the time when they might arrive.

We will contact you as soon as we receive any information from our New York office. We will also notify you when we receive arrival information.

I agree to assist the refugee(s) as much as possible. Specifically, I agree to:

1. Keep MRS/USCC/ARLINGTON (resettlement office) informed of my home and work telephone number and let them know when I plan to leave \_\_\_\_\_ for more than a few days. Yes  No   
(location)
2. Pick up the refugees at their point of arrival. Yes  No
3. Provide housing for \_\_\_\_\_ week(s) after arrival. Yes  No
4. Provide household goods. Yes  No
5. Provide food for \_\_\_\_\_ week(s) after arrival. Yes  No
6. Provide clothing. Yes  No
7. Provide transportation to agencies providing the following services: Social Security, School Registration, Health Screening, English Classes, and Employment Services. I will complete the necessary forms at their offices or at any other agency's involved in resettlement. Yes  No
8. Help find employment and encourage them to avoid the use of welfare. Yes  No

9. Cooperate with the Case Manager in the development and implementation of a resettlement plan. Yes X No
10. Describe in detail the plans that have been made to assist the refugees with: (include \$ amount and/or # of weeks provided)

amt. // of wks provided

Housing:

Food:

Utilities:

Household Goods:

Health Care:

Transportation:

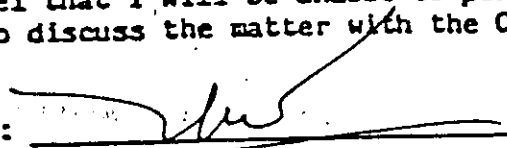
Clothing:

Education:

Employment:

Other:

If at any time I feel that I will be unable to perform these duties, I will make arrangements to discuss the matter with the Case Manager.

Sponsor's signature: 

Date: August 29, 1992

Case Manager's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

43.7 ÷ 150 people  
(approx.)

per person  
29¢ for  
12 months

# VIETNAMESE REEDUCATION CAMP DETAINEES PROJECT

Final Report

June, 1992

Prepared by,

Marikay Crangle, Supervisor  
Central Entry for Refugees (CER)  
Mai Duong, CER  
Thanh Vu, MHMSAS  
Lung Van Nguyen, CER

- State should  
work more  
closely w/ HHS  
to provide training  
in US

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Background

In June, 1990, the Central Entry for Refugees (CER) began to experience an increase in Vietnamese refugees who were former reeducation camp detainees. To meet the special needs of this group CER staff applied for federal grant funding through the state office of Refugee Affairs.

In March, 1991, CER was awarded \$43,700.00 to enhance case management for approximately 44 former reeducation camp detainees settling in Northern Virginia.

### Accomplishments

- provided linkage to support services through enhanced case management to 48 former reeducation camp detainees;
- established an on-going support group and network which meets regularly to provide information for self-sufficiency;
- developed strong links to the Vietnamese community by involvement of community leaders in group socialization events;
- linked 10 reeducation families with community volunteers in a variety of activities;
- provided stronger links to mental health services at Arlington and Woodburn Mental Health Centers;
- trained CER Staff in mental health issues related to reeducation detainees.

### Target outcome results

- 81% of the 48 detainees completed ESL training;
- 67% of the detainees are employed; *avg age 50yrs*
- 38% of the 48 detainees have attended at least one bi-weekly support group meeting;
- 100% are aware of availability of culturally appropriate mental health services.

SAM TRAC  
HOTELS  
DENTIST

~~CLR~~  
CAL

State  
CAL (philippines)

43.7 ÷ 150 people (approx.) = 29¢ per person for 12 months

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- Skill teaching/training more appropriate at Local level in U.S.
- LANG. TNG. more appropriate at Local level; more incentive to use ENGLISH
- Locally - Program proves \$ spent for CASE Mgt. (which links Families to avail. svcs.) works well

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SAM TRAIK  
HOTELS  
Dentist

ARLINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA



INFORMAL MEMORANDUM

To ThoDate 8-28From MarikaySubject Re-Ed Project

I've attached a copy of our final report on the Re-Ed project. Your help and support has been invaluable in making this project successful. I am actually surprised about how well the re-ed detainees and their families are doing in Arlington. As you can see most of them are working and have been able to deal with a lot of the initial problems. We, of course, will continue to work with the new arrivals as much as possible.

Thanks again for all your help and advice. I hope we'll meet soon for some PhD. (maybe in Sept. after my vacation) Take care Marikay

**VIETNAMESE REEDUCATION CAMP**  
**DETAINEES PROJECT**

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Department of Human Services  
Division of Social Services  
Central Entry for Refugees

Final Report on Vietnamese  
Reeducation Camp Detainees Project  
March, 1991 to June, 1992

**I. Project Goals**

The Central Entry for Refugees (CER) Vietnamese Reeducation Camp Detainees Project goals are:

1. To provide case management services to assure on-going linkage to support services for reeducation camp detainees.
2. To begin to establish a community-based support network to involve the Vietnamese Community into appropriate aspects of service delivery.
3. To provide reeducation camp detainees with appropriate mental health services.

**II. Activities Accomplishments**

From March 1991 to June 1992 forty-eight former reeducation camp detainees were enrolled for CER services. Currently thirty-nine are Arlington County residents and nine are residents of Fairfax County or Alexandria. The support group met thirty-five times during the year. The group has continued to focus on the sharing of concrete information about adjustment problems, how to use each other and community services to enhance self sufficiency.

Lung Nguyen made over thirty-five home visits during the year. The visits have been used to extend support to group members in the community. In his home visits Lung has been able to educate clients about how to use the bus, the laundromat, the bank, grocery stores, etc. Home visits have also given clients the opportunity to talk about personal problems and concerns.

During April, May and June, 1992, 12 newly arrived reeducation families settled in Arlington County. This was the largest increase in reeducation detainees during a quarter since the project began. Because of the influx of new arrivals, project staff made over 600 case management contacts during the quarter. Contacts include referrals to Phan Vinh at the Arlington Employment Center, as well as follow-up phone calls and home visits by Lung Nguyen. Mai Duong and Thanh Vu have taught Lung how to appropriately relate to clients in terms of crisis intervention, adjustment counseling, and cross cultural issues. Staff are delighted that Lung has become a skilled case manager who is capable of linking clients to services and providing emotional support. He is well respected by staff and members alike.

The second goal of the project, "to begin to establish a community-based support network with the Vietnamese community" has met with increasing success over the year. The President and Vice President of the Metropolitan Vietnamese Community Association attended the reeducation detainees TET celebration

held in February. Both of these representatives also attended the groups' picnic that was held in Arlington on Saturday, June 27th. Vietnamese representatives from other community organizations such as Travelers Aid, and the Ex-Political Prisoners Association have also attended social events sponsored by the project. Efforts to develop relationships in the community have been successful because project staff have been able to consistently follow the goals that were established before the project began. Staff members have always focused their work on improving the well being of the reeducation detainee group members. During the year expectations on behalf of group members have become more realistic which has enabled the long-time residents of the Vietnamese community to be less anxious, and perhaps less guilty in dealing with the ex-prisoners.

During the last two quarters project staff has placed more emphasis on linking volunteers to families. Currently, five volunteers are working with ten reeducation families. Volunteers participate in a number of different activities with the families depending on individual need. For example, one volunteer has helped a troubled teenage son of a group member get through a Court hearing for delinquent behavior and school truancy. This same volunteer facilitated placement in the Job Corps for the teenager. Other volunteers teach family members conversational English, how to drive and how to use the Metro system. Grant funding has allowed us to purchase a

small library of English as a Second Language books that we loan to group members for a limited time period.

CER's link to the Arlington Mental Health Center and the Woodburn Mental Health Center in Fairfax has facilitated access to mental health services for group members. In addition, Thanh Vu and Mai Duong are both experienced mental Health therapists skilled in dealing with refugee mental health problems. The grant funding has helped provide staff with training about the symptoms and treatment of PTSD and depression. In the future we believe that grant funding for reeducation detainee projects should include more of a focus toward the detainee's spouse and children. Over this year we have become convinced that facilitating adjustment for the detainee must also include helping the entire family adjust.

### III. Evaluation

Based on the Project Goals and the target outcomes established at the beginning of this project the reeducation camp detainees project has met and/or surpassed every goal and target for the year.

Target outcomes established and the results are as follows:

1. 75% of reeducation camp detainees will complete ESL training;

According to CER records, specifically the routing slip, contact with AEC and clients, 81% of the 48

detainees have completed ESL training. Currently, nine detainees are in school. All of those nine are new arrivals that have lived in Arlington for four months or less.

2. 25% will be placed in jobs.

While employment was not a goal, it was a target outcome because staff believed that the enhanced case management would significantly improve each detainee's ability to become employed. To date 67% of the detainees are employed, 19% are receiving refugee cash assistance (9 new arrivals who have been in Arlington four months or less), and 14% are receiving ADC or general relief.

Project staff has worked very closely with Phan Vinh at the Arlington Employment Center to provide special service to the group. Mr. Vinh was invited to make several presentations at the bi-weekly group meetings and has been invited to all the social functions the project has sponsored. His contacts in the community and his commitment to serving the detainees is responsible for the high rate of employment among group members.

3. 15% will retain job placements.

Since more than half of the detainees group have been in the U.S. less than twelve months this target outcome is difficult to determine. However, there is a definite trend toward members staying in a job once they are employed.

4. 75% of reeducation camp detainees requesting appropriate emergency needs fund assistance will be served.

This target outcome was dropped when the Emergency needs component of the project was not approved by ORR.

5. 75% of reeducation camp detainees requesting appropriate assistance from volunteers will be served.

Ten reeducation families are currently working with volunteers. Because of cultural differences, detainees were not initially aware of the American concept of volunteerism. Mai Duong worked as a cultural consultant to the detainees facilitating the linkage of volunteers to families. But the initiation of linking a volunteer to a family usually comes from Mai and not the detainee family.

This component of the project has met with great success as volunteers have become an integral part in the resettlement process.

6. 75% of the reeducation camp detainees will be offered the opportunity to participate in a bi-weekly support group.

100% of the 48 detainees are aware of the bi-weekly meeting and all 48 have attended at least one meeting.

7. 75% will be aware of culturally appropriate mental health services available.

100% of the detainees are aware of mental health services available. Every detainee is oriented to services during an initial interview with Mai and Lung.