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Date

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Executive Secretary

3/12/84

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 9, 1984

Executive Registry
84-934/1

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MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. ROBERT KIMMITT-----8407261
 NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

MR. GERALD PAGANO-----8407262
 AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

COLONEL JOHN STANFORD-----8407263
 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MS. MARY LOWE-----8407264
 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

MR. ROGER CLEGG-----8407265
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. THOMAS B. CORMACK-----8407266
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MR. ALTON KEEL-----8407267
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MR. ROBERT SEARBY-----8407268
 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MR. LOGAN SALLADA-----8407269
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SUBJECT: Senior Interagency Group for Refugee Policy (SIG/RP)

As a follow up to our March 4, 1984 notification of the upcoming SIG/RP meeting, we are attaching the following four briefing papers: ICARA II, ODP, TCP, and Southeast Asian Admissions.

The agenda for the SIG/RP of Friday, March 16, 1984 will center totally on ICARA II.

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We will begin the meeting at 10:30 AM in the Deputy Secretary's conference room and do a background on ICARA II. At 11:00 AM we will be joined by the ICARA II delegation for their presentation. The delegation includes:

- Abdulrahmin Farah, U.N. Under Secretary for Special Political Questions
- Mr. David Feldman, (UNDP) Head, ICARA II Technical Team
- Mr. Peter Onu, Interim Secretary General, Organization for African Unity
- Mr. Richard Smyser, Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees
- Mr. Joachim Henkel, Acting Liaison Officer, UNHCR
- Mr. G. Arthur Brown, Deputy Administrator, UNDP Development Program.

The issues of ODP, TCP, and Southeast Asian Admissions will be discussed at a SIG/RP meeting to be convened within three weeks. The date, time and location will be sent in a separate notification letter.



Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

- Tab 1 - ICARA II Briefing Paper
- Tab 2 - ODP Briefing Paper
- Tab 3 - TCP Briefing Paper
- Tab 4 - Southeast Asian Admissions Briefing Paper

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ICARA II (SIG)

The First International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA I) was held in April of 1981. Its purpose was to increase international awareness of the African refugee problem and to mobilize resources to meet the needs of refugees and of the host countries that shelter them.

Although ICARA I was successful in raising international awareness (it garnered \$560 million in pledges, including \$283 million from the USG), it did not adequately address the burden placed on host nations by refugees. Hence, in 1982 the UN General Assembly passed a resolution calling for ICARA II to: 1) review the results of ICARA I; 2) study the requirements for additional support to refugee relief and self-reliance efforts; and 3) consider ways to help African countries meet the burdens placed on their economies by refugees.

The USG abstained from voting on the operative paragraph of the resolution, stating that the conference was not needed to assure continued support for African refugees and expressing skepticism about the will of host nations to seek lasting solutions. We were also concerned that the inadequate planning of ICARA I would be repeated.

Our reservations and distant attitude toward ICARA II seem to have resulted in improved preparations by the Interagency Steering Committee (consisting of representatives of the UN Secretary General's Office, the Organization of African Unity, the UN Development Program and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees) which is responsible for conference planning. The evidence suggests that they will avoid a repeat of the poor planning that preceded ICARA I.

In order to determine whether, and if so how, the USG should participate in ICARA II, an Interdepartmental Group (IG) was formed in December by the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs. The IG/ICARA II is chaired by the Bureau for Refugee Programs and includes representatives of State AF and IO as well as AID, NSC and OMB. The IG is tasked with: 1) reviewing the question of USG participation in view of foreign and domestic policy considerations; 2) developing a broad strategy that would maximize our influence on Conference planning and preparation; 3) reviewing the project concepts submitted by the various countries and the reports of the UN Technical Team charged with evaluating them; 4) identifying promising project concepts that we may consider funding; 5) identifying USG resources available for possible use in project funding.

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At its initial meeting on January 6th, the IG took up the question of USG participation in ICARA II. It decided, for reasons enumerated below, to recommend to Secretary Schultz, through S/R, that the USG attend ICARA II provided conference planning continued to be satisfactory. The Secretary approved this recommendation on February 15 and in his address on Africa to the World Affairs Council that same evening stated that the USG would participate in ICARA II.

In developing its recommendation for USG participation in ICARA II, the IG considered a variety of foreign and domestic policy factors. Factors favoring USG participation included:

--The main justification for convening ICARA II is the need to deal with the refugee-related infrastructural burden placed on African countries of asylum. There is little doubt that such a burden exists and that it is compounded by the extreme financial crisis and severe drought facing African countries.

--Several of our major allies in Africa, including Sudan, Somalia, and Zaire, are experiencing severe economic and infrastructural burdens because of the presence of large numbers of refugees. These countries have strongly urged us to attend ICARA II. Full USG participation in ICARA II would help to reassure them of our dependability.

--Our prudently cautious approach to ICARA II has resulted in improved preparations when compared to those preceding ICARA I. First, at our insistence, the UNDP is part of the ICARA II Steering Committee in order to deal with the development aspects of solving the problem. Second, more realistic planning in terms of numbers of refugees and the burdens they place on specific countries is apparent. Only 14 refugee-impacted countries were visited by the Technical Teams, whereas ICARA I had been a continent-wide exercise involving countries with relatively minor refugee-related needs. Third, some acceptable project concepts have emerged from the planning process, and the projects have been prioritized within individual country submissions.

--Participation in ICARA II provides us with an opportunity to reaffirm our humanitarian concern for refugees and the host nations, a concern emphasized in the penultimate paragraph of President Reagan's acceptance speech for the Republican presidential nomination in 1980, and which is well-known and appreciated in Africa.

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--The issues of refugees and drought in Africa command great Congressional interest. They would welcome an anticipatory approach to ICARA II.

--While much has been gained in the past year and a half by USG circumspection toward ICARA II, nothing further can be achieved by not announcing our intention to participate. Such an announcement will allow us, working with other donors, to shape the Conference so as to further our objectives.

Arguments against participation included:

--ICARA II may become, despite all efforts to the contrary, a pledging conference once it begins.

--Some Africans might view the limited resources likely to emerge from ICARA II as paltry in comparison to the major sums announced for the Central American initiative.

--Any African expectations of large and readily available resources from ICARA II are likely to be disappointed.

The IG concluded that the arguments favoring participation far outweighed the negative ones. Even if the Africans are disappointed that ICARA II is not a pledging conference, it is hard to see how they would appreciate USG non-attendance as an alternative. Indeed, an early and clear indication of USG support for the conference will allow us to bring African expectations in line with actual possibilities, and to continue to shape the conference constructively in several other ways.

The IG recommends that the SIG use its March 16 meeting with the Steering Committee as an opportunity to confirm the Secretary's announced decision that the USG will participate in ICARA II, and to emphasize our views on how it should be structured: e.g., that ICARA II not be viewed as a pledging conference. The IG, assigned by the Chairman, is specifically requested to work with the appropriate international parties so that the conference address the specifics of refugee assistance, self-sufficiency and integration.

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CONFIDENTIALTHE ORDERLY DEPARTURE PROGRAM (SIG)

The Orderly Departure Program (ODP) was established by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 1980 as a humane alternative to the perils of clandestine flight for those who must leave Vietnam. The UNHCR has negotiated resettlement arrangements with more than twenty countries -- including the United States. In most months, about half of those who depart under the ODP go to the U.S., about half to the rest of the world, especially Canada, Australia, and France. Participants in the U.S. ODP are processed both as immigrants and as refugees.

The refugee flow from Vietnam by boat is fraught with danger. Some estimates are that no more than fifty percent of those who flee by boat survive the pirates and other dangers.

The ODP plays a central role in this Administration's strategy for preserving first-asylum and resolving the Southeast Asia refugee crisis while winding down the Indochinese refugee program. A goal is to make the ODP credible to those in Vietnam who must leave so that they will not take to the boats.

More than seventy percent of those who participate in the U.S. ODP are ethnically Chinese -- the relatives of Chinese expelled by Hanoi in 1977-78. Up to fifteen percent are Asian-Americans or their close relatives. Rarely in any given month are more than ten percent ethnically Vietnamese. Hanoi regards the ODP as primarily a family reunification program. Very few former prisoners in the "re-education camps" or those associated with the pre-1975 regime are allowed to leave.

Issues

SRV/U.S Dialogue: Hanoi would like to use the ODP as a means of developing a bilateral relationship with the U.S. and to reduce its diplomatic isolation. The U.S. position is that so long as Vietnam persists in its illegal occupation of Kampuchea, bilateral dialogue would be inappropriate.

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Hanoi, however, continues to press for a bilateral meeting with the U.S. to discuss specific aspects of the ODP, especially Asian-Americans (see below).

The U.S. response is that the ODP is a UNHCR program, and not for bilateral discussion between the U.S. and Hanoi. We continue to insist that discussion of the ODP be conducted only under the chairmanship of the UNHCR. For the time being, we will also insist that any such meeting take place at the UNHCR headquarters in Geneva.

Asian-American Children and their close relatives: these children and their close relatives suffer persecution because of their obvious ties to the U.S. They are a population of profound humanitarian concern. We insist to the Vietnamese that the ODP provides the means for their resettlement in the U.S. Hanoi -- for the time being -- has agreed to their processing by this means, in part because it is anxious for this population to leave Vietnam for racist reasons. We continue to see no role for U.S. voluntary agencies in aid of Asian-Americans inside Vietnam; but their special resettlement problems could be alleviated by special voluntary agency efforts once they have arrived in the U.S.

Prisoners in the so-called "re-education" camps: we maintain that this manifest violation of human rights by Hanoi makes these prisoners a humanitarian concern of the entire international community. As a first step, we have repeatedly called for access to them by international organizations -- which Hanoi has refused to allow. We see the ODP as the means by which those prisoners who are eligible should be resettled in the U.S.

Immigrants and refugees: ODP participants who come to the U.S. as refugees are charged against the East Asia refugee admissions ceiling. We are seeking ways to facilitate the processing of a larger proportion of the ODP caseload as immigrants.

Expansion of the ODP: continued expansion of the ODP is necessary as part of our efforts to reduce refugee flight. At UNHCR-sponsored meetings in October, 1982, and October, 1983, the U.S. delegation pressed Hanoi to institute certain practical changes which would improve the efficiency of the program and lead to a high level of departures. Though Hanoi has repeatedly promised the

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UNHCR to implement most of these reforms, only within the past few months has there been signs that it is doing so.

The Trend in ODP Departures from Vietnam The goal since the inception of ODP has been 24,000 departures a year, with half coming to the U.S. This level of departures is assumed to be the minimum to make the program credible to persons in Vietnam as an alternative to boat departures. The trend in ODP departures is on the rise and the level of boat arrivals in countries of first asylum is declining: indeed, for the past several months ODP departures from Vietnam have exceeded Vietnamese boat arrivals in countries of first asylum (see attached chart at Tab A and graphs at Tab B). In January, 1984, departures via Bangkok for the U.S. from Vietnam reached 1,003 per month for the first time.* The U.S. ODP office in Bangkok expects that the monthly departure rate for the U.S. will equal or exceed 1,000 per month for the rest of the calendar year.

*In the same month, 915 ODP participants departed Bangkok for the U.S.; the remaining 88 who departed Vietnam in January traveled to the U.S. in early February.

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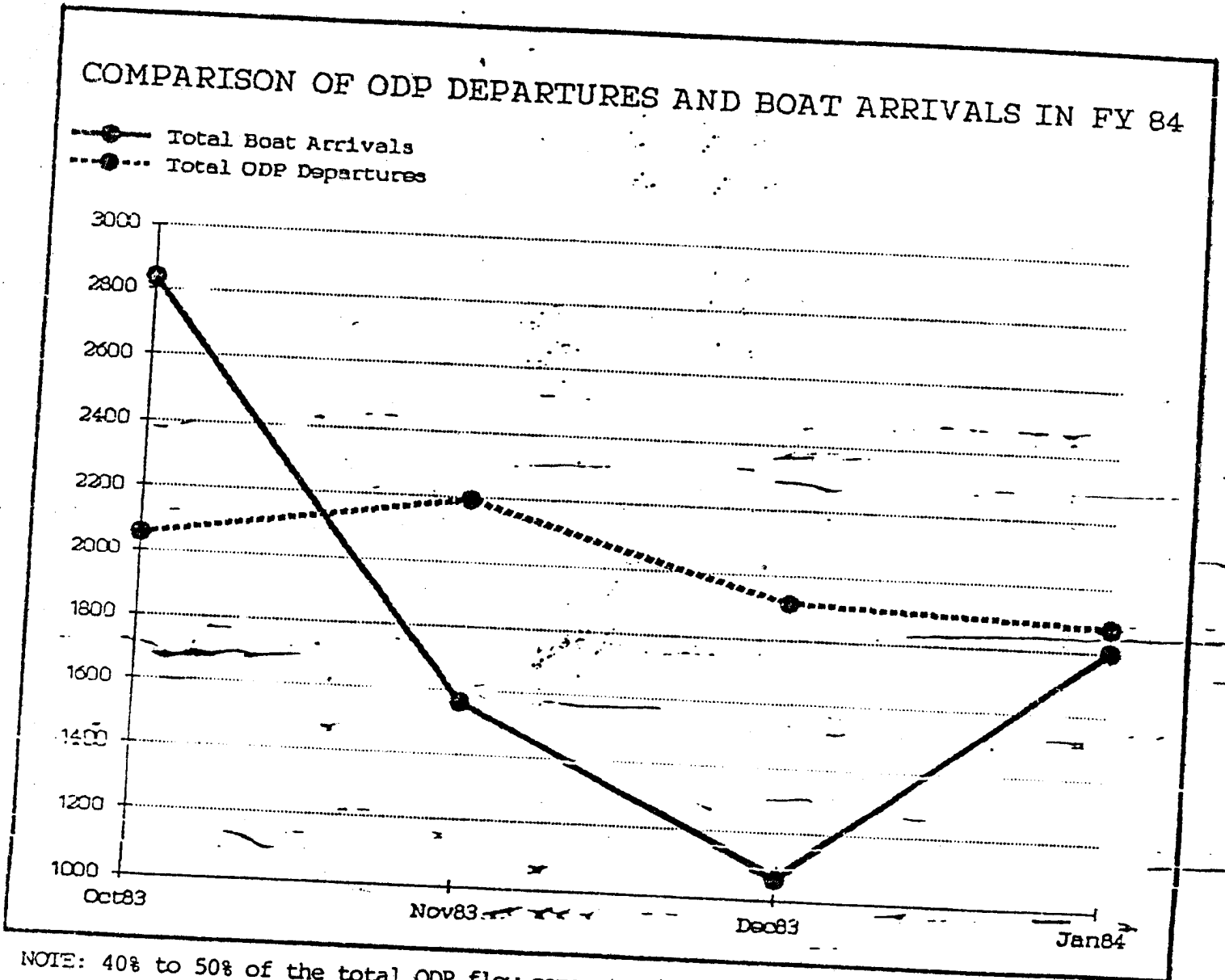
TO THE U.S. AND OTHER RESETTLEMENT COUNTRIES
VIA THE ORDERLY DEPARTURE PROGRAM

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>TO U.S.</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>TO OTHER</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL ODP</u>
Beginning to 9/30/81	2,473	22%	8,713	78%	11,186
FY 82					
October	283	16%	1,436	84%	1,719
November	322	43%	435	57%	757
December	266	18%	1,253	82%	1,519
January	500	37%	829	63%	1,329
February	127	23%	433	77%	560
March	129	20%	521	80%	650
April	427	45%	530	55%	957
May	521	47%	589	53%	1,110
June	466	43%	618	57%	1,084
July	267	29%	645	71%	912
August	363	43%	485	57%	848
September	253	36%	445	64%	698
Sub-Total FY 82	3,924	32%	8,219	68%	12,143
FY 83					
October	214	26%	599	74%	813
November	406	47%	454	53%	860
December	341	35%	642	65%	983
January	612	65%	327	35%	939
February	376	45%	451	55%	827
March	476	38%	792	62%	1,268
April	539	47%	599	53%	1,138
May	579	46%	689	54%	1,268
June	804	45%	996	55%	1,800
July	917	48%	994	52%	1,911
August	690	40%	1,088	60%	1,778
September	771	37%	1,292	63%	2,063
Sub-Total FY 83	6,725	43%	8,923	57%	15,648
FY 84					
October	841	41%	1,212	59%	2,053
November	866	39%	1,327	61%	2,193
December	933	49%	979	51%	1,912
January	915	49%	956	51%	1,871
Sub-Total FY 84	3,555	44%	4,474	56%	8,029
CUMULATIVE TOTAL					
	16,577	36%	30,329	64%	46,906

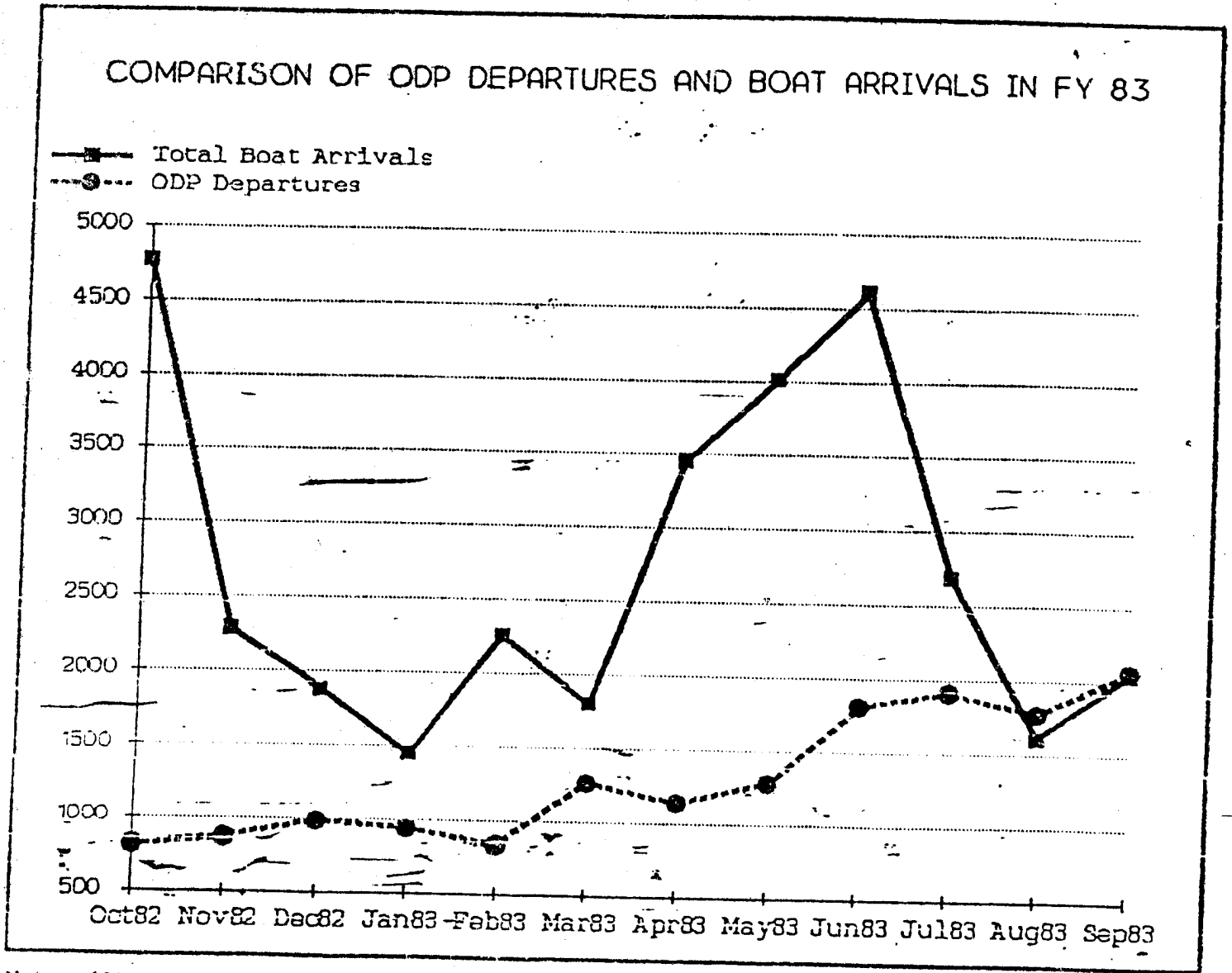
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ODP/LINE CHART2B
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Note: 40% - 50% of the total ODP flow comes to the U.S.

ODP/2LINE CHART
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THIRD COUNTRY PROCESSING PROGRAM (TCP) FOR ROMANIANS - SIG

The Third Country Processing Program (TCP) for Romanians began almost a decade ago as a gesture of humanitarian concern and in response to congressional interest to enable some 200 Romanians, (mostly Jews) who were able to obtain exit permits, (but who could not qualify for U.S. immigrant visas) to enter the U.S. In essence, the TCP functioned and (and still does) as follows: Romanians seeking to emigrate to the U.S. register with Embassy Bucharest; if and when the Government of Romania (GOR) grants them permission to emigrate, U.S. sponsors are found; when they become "travel-ready," Embassy Bucharest facilitates their obtaining Italian transit visas from the Italian Embassy in Bucharest; they then travel to Rome, where they are considered by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for admission to the U.S. as refugees.

Aware of the requirements of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment concerning most-favored trading eligibility, and in the face of human rights prodding by the U.S. and other countries, the GOR began to loosen their emigration controls in 1974-75. TCP registrations swelled in the ensuing years. Refugee admissions from Romania increased substantially, while a backlog of TCP registrants awaiting exit permission gradually developed.

By mid-1982, there were over 10,000 TCP registrants. It became evident that the numbers of registrants receiving exit permission considerably exceeded the TCP share of the refugee admissions numbers available under the Eastern European refugee ceiling, which also covers Poles and other Eastern European refugees. On August 27, 1982, Embassy Bucharest suspended registration for new TCP applicants. This suspension remains generally in effect.

Despite this suspension of registration and, therefore, ineligibility for consideration for refugee admission to the U.S., numbers of Romanian non-TCP registrants continued to apply for and receive exit permission -- in most instances, permission for travel only to the U.S. Thus, a pool of "exit permit holders" with no place to go began to grow. Most were described as being in dire material straits and/or suffering active harassment. Upon issuance of exit permits, if not earlier, many recipients are rendered stateless and lose their jobs, homes, schooling possibilities for children, etc. Many have relatives in the U.S. who were, and are, understandably concerned at the dismal prospects for those non-TCP registrants who had no opportunity for consideration under the U.S. Refugee Program.

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A program review undertaken in 1983 aimed at: (1) drawing down the backlog of TCP registrants; (2) finding a means to provide relief to persons with exit permits and "no place to go" (cases of acute humanitarian concern and Congressional interest); (3) creating awareness among the Romanian public of the risks involved in obtaining an exit permit without guarantee of resettlement in the U.S. or elsewhere; and (4) providing a mechanism whereby a small number of Romanians suffering persecution on account of race, nationality, religion, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, could continue to be pre-processed for refugee admission to the U.S.

In late 1983, as a result of these studies, the Counselor of the Department approved several recommendations outlining USG policy toward the Romanian Third-Country Processing Program for the next several years. He determined that the USG: (A) remains committed to providing resettlement opportunities for current TCP registrants; (B) should consult with the GOR about existing problems involving the issuance of exit permits; (C) should intensify efforts to better inform would-be emigrants with respect to the U.S. immigration laws, procedures, requirements, etc; (D) should provide assistance to the extent possible to non-TCP registrants who currently hold GOR exit documents valid only for emigration to the U.S.; and (E) should establish means for handling future emigres in Romania.

Implementation of these recommendations has already begun. On January 2, 1984, both Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America began broadcasting information to the Romanian public concerning immigration to the U.S. and the necessity to consult with the American Embassy before seeking exit permits to emigrate from Romania to the U.S. Embassy Bucharest was authorized to consider for TCP processing up to 300 persons who held exit permits issued before January 1, 1984, but who were not registered for the TCP program prior to August 27, 1982. Consultations have been held with GOR authorities, both in Washington and in Bucharest. The GOR has been informed that, beginning in January 1984, Embassy Bucharest would issue letters to those intending to emigrate to the U.S. who did not yet have Romanian exit documents, but who could be considered for processing for admission to the U.S. in the near future if they were to receive exit documents. Letters are being issued to all those on the representation lists, all Visas 92 and Visas 93 cases, all beneficiaries of immediate relative immigration-visa petitions, and those beneficiaries of preference immigration-visa petitions with current priority dates.

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In addition, in order to provide relief for future potential emigres of special humanitarian concern to the U.S., the Embassy has been authorized to consider a limited number of new applications, but must refer these applications to the Department where they will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

Statistical data on the current status of the Romanian TCP Program is attached.

ROMANIAN THIRD COUNTRY PROCESSING PROGRAM

I. U.S. Admissions of Romanian TCP refugees

FY 1981	--	1,881
FY 1982	--	2,024
FY 1983	--	2,093
FY 1984	--	2,000 (estimated)

II. Current status (as of February 29, 1984)

U.S. Admissions, 1st quarter, FY 84	--	483
U.S. Admissions, 2nd quarter, FY 84	--	<u>567</u> (estimated)
		<u>1,050</u>

Registered TCP applicants with
travel documents

Remaining Pipeline

Registered TCP applicants with exit permits	922
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Non-TCP registrants with exit permits	1,042*
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Registered TCP applicants without travel documents but who can be expected to obtain exit permits and become travel ready for U.S. admission in FY 1984	500
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Registered TCP applicants without travel documents but who can be expected to obtain exit permits by the end of FY 1984, though not made travel ready in FY 1984.	1,000-1,200
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Registered TCP applicants who are not expected to obtain exit permits in this FY.	5,000-5,500
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* Under the current policy, no more than 300 of this number will be processed for U.S. admission in FY 1984.

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INDOCHINESE REFUGEE ADMISSIONS (SIG)

Since the fall of Saigon in April, 1975, the flight of Indochinese refugees has had the potential to destabilize the security of friendly states in Southeast Asia. The U.S. and other Western countries have resettled large numbers of these refugees to assist the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) with this problem.

Since April, 1975, over 1.5 million Indochinese refugees have fled their homelands. This figure does not include the some 220,000 Khmer displaced persons gathered along the Thai-Kampuchea border. The U.S. has resettled about 678,000 of these refugees, while another 23,000 are in the U.S. processing and training pipeline being prepared for admission to the U.S. Almost 661,500 Indochinese refugees have been resettled in other third countries since April, 1975. Major resettlement countries include China (265,000 in 1977/79), France (102,000), Canada (97,500), and Australia (86,800). The FRG and the UK have also resettled some.

The remaining Indochinese refugee population in first asylum camps now numbers about 163,000, excluding the refugees in training sites and the 220,000 displaced Khmer along the Thai-Kampuchea border. We are working with ASEAN and the resettlement countries outside the region to prudently reduce the remaining refugee populations so that the presence of large numbers of refugees is no longer an irritant to the domestic politics of ASEAN countries, nor a problem in our bilateral relations. We also assist the ASEAN countries by strongly supporting international organizations, such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the UN Border Relief Operation, in providing care and maintenance to the refugees in first asylum, to those at training sites at Bataan, Galang, and Phnom Nikhom, and to the displaced Khmer.

Our strategy for processing Indochinese refugees should greatly reduce the refugee populations in Southeast Asia, as well as the need for future large-scale resettlement outside the region. This strategy is based on an orderly resettlement flow to the U.S. and other countries. It includes measures to reduce the inflow of new refugees through such means as: (1) encouraging the use of the UNHCR's Orderly Departure Program (ODP) for those Vietnamese who must leave their homeland; (2) enforcement of more stringent refugee admission requirements by major resettlement countries, which, together with continuation of humane deterrence policies in Thailand and Hong Kong, should reduce the number of new arrivals; and (3) continuing support of the UNHCR efforts toward voluntary repatriation of refugees to Laos and Kampuchea.

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In this fiscal year, we expect to admit to the U.S. close to 50,000 Indochinese refugees, with another 28,000 to 34,000 already approved by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in training or pre-training. They will enter the U.S. in FY 1985. Although the final determination of U.S. admissions ceilings for FY 1985 rests with the President, in consultations with Congress, we hope that it will be possible to admit up to 50,000 Indochinese refugees again in the next fiscal year. With these level of a U.S. offtake, and continued high-level offtake by other resettlement countries, by the end of FY 1985 the first asylum refugee population in Southeast Asia should be well below 100,000 -- barring, of course, some unforeseen circumstance that would reverse the expected continuing decline in new arrivals.

Currently, Thailand continues to host the vast majority of Indochinese refugees in first asylum in Southeast Asia with just under 130,000 Indochinese refugees in first asylum in Thailand (19,700 Lao; 46,400 Lao Highlanders; 54,800 Khmer; and about 8,800 Vietnamese). Thailand continues to insist that no Indochinese refugees remain in that country (as do all other ASEAN nations). The U.S. remains committed to provide support and assistance to the resolution of the refugee situation in Thailand and elsewhere in Southeast Asia. Though we are unable to meet the RTG's strong desire for monthly flow of some 3,500 refugees from Thailand to the U.S. without endangering the principle of first asylum in other area countries, we believe our projected offtake of some 39,000 Indochinese refugees from first asylum in Thailand in FY 1984 will provide evidence of our commitment to the resolution of the refugee problem in that country. Although some 6,000 of the 39,000 will remain in Thailand undergoing English-as-a-Second-Language and Cultural Orientation training, they will move to the U.S. in FY 1985. Over the long run, we hope that circumstances in the refugee home countries will permit the voluntary repatriation of a portion of the remaining refugee population. If this takes place, and the number of refugees unable to return to their homeland but who prefer to remain within the region becomes manageable, some settlement in place may be possible. Despite this, we recognize that there are no reasonable prospects for local settlement anywhere in Southeast Asia for the Vietnamese, nor does there appear to be any likelihood of their safe and voluntary repatriation.

Overall, we believe our policies and strategy with respect to managing down the Indochinese refugee populations in first asylum in FY 1984 and FY 1985 will ensure eventual success in the resolution of the refugee problems in first asylum countries in Southeast Asia.

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

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84-934

March 2, 1984

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MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. ROBERT KIMMITT
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

MR. GERALD PAGANO
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

COLONEL JOHN STANFORD
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ✓

MR. ALTON KEEL
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

MR. ROBERT SEARBY
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MR. LOGAN SALLADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SUBJECT: Senior Interagency Group for Refugee Policy (SIG/RP)

Ambassador H. Eugene Douglas, U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, is convening a meeting of the SIG/RP on Friday, March 16, 1984, in the Deputy Secretary's conference room of the Department of State at 10:00 A.M.

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will attend.

Research Director, OGI/DAI
(3/7/84)

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The formal agenda will be forwarded to you shortly along with background information on:

ICARA II
ODP
TCP
Southeast Asian Admissions

Would you please inform us of your agency's representative.

for Tom Kelly
for Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

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The formal agenda will be forwarded to you shortly along with background information on:

- ICARA II
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Would you please inform us of your agency's representative.

for Tomer
 Charles Hill
 Executive Secretary

→ meeting in Africa called by OAU to look into problems, issues involving African refugees, drought, impact on indiv. of political situations etc. etc.

← processing begun in country (e.g. Vietnam) to determine under US Presidential authority that individuals claiming such are in fact valid refugees

→ TCP = "Third Country Problem" - situation where we have no one in country (e.g. Rumania) and the determination as to refuge status is made by the government of the country involved (e.g. Rumania)

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