

**The Settlement of Refugees in Canada: An Annotated
Bibliography, 1980-1998**

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A. Journal Articles

Abell, Nazare Albuquerque. "Safe country provisions in Canada and in the European Union: a critical assessment" *International Migration Review* 31(3) 1997: 569-590.

Analyzes the international legal framework that surrounds the issue of what constitutes a safe third country in the European Union (EU) and in Canada, arguing that, because Canada is not immune to the developments in the EU, refugee immigration policies have changed accordingly. It is contended that the Canadian model respects the legal constraints that govern the acceptability of mechanisms to apportion responsibility to examine a claim to refugee status, in particular, the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. By testing the international legal viability of both the European and Canadian systems of safe third country against Articles 31 and 33 of the Geneva Convention and Executive Committee Conclusions No. 58 and 15, and by addressing the draft Memorandum of Understanding between Canada and the US and comparing it with some of the readmission agreements between the EU and some third states, it is concluded that the Canadian safe third country model is preferable to that in Europe, from both legal and humane viewpoints. (Copyright 1997, Sociofile, all rights reserved).

Abu-Laban, Yasmeeen and Daiva Stasiulis. "Ethnic pluralism under siege: popular and partisan opposition to multiculturalism" *Canadian Public Policy* 18(4) 1992: 365-86.

Since the mid-1980s, diverse criticisms of the federal multiculturalism policy have emerged from various sources. While ethnic minorities have faulted the policy for its inefficacy in redressing issues of racism, and for its ghettoizing of minority concerns, the Reform Party, the Conservative Party and the Citizens' Forum have all treated multiculturalism as a source of division in the national unity debate. This article examines the current critiques of multiculturalism policy by academics, the Spicer Commission, federal parties, and ethnic minorities. Factors accounting for attacks on the policy include the constitutional impasse, along with a shifting, though resistant ethnic power structure, and the fears linked to growing immigration and refugee pressures from Third World countries in a global context of economic decline. (Copyright 1993, Sociological Abstracts, all rights reserved).

Adams, Bert N. and Victor Jesudason. "The employment of Ugandan Asian refugees in Britain, Canada and India" *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 7 1984: 462-477.

A representative sample of Ugandan Asian refugees is surveyed 14-16 months after leaving Uganda to determine labour force participation and occupational classification in their new land. Results for Canada show that those refugees seeking work found it quickly, although often at a lower occupational level. The results for Britain and India were very different, reflecting both the characteristics of the refugees and the economic conditions in those countries. (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Adelman, Howard. "Defining refugees" *Refuge* 2 (4) 1983: 1-3.

Adelman, Howard. "The right of repatriation-Canadian refugee policy: the case of Rwanda" *International Migration Review* 30(1) 1996: 289-309.

Uses the example of Rwandans living in Canada to illustrate the principle of the right to repatriation and difficulties in enforcing that principle. It is argued that Canadian policy toward repatriation is not consistent. As the right is unenforceable, Canada has only two options: resettling Rwandans permanently in Canadian territory, or using its influence to change Rwandan policies. Neither choice is desirable. Overall, the right of repatriation has not been a significant issue in the guiding of Canadian policy. It is concluded that, within domestic and foreign policy realms, the right of repatriation is primarily rhetorical. (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Ager, Alastair, Wendy Ager and Lynellyn Long. "The differential experience of Mozambican refugee women and men" *Journal of Refugee Studies* 8(3) 1995: 265-287.

A 1990 survey of 420 Mozambican women and men who had been refugees in Malawi for 4 years, supplemented by daily schedule analyses and extended interviews with a focal sample of 20 refugees, revealed the following: 34% of women and 47% of men had 1 year of schooling, and only 10% and 24%, respectively, had 2 years; programmed vocational training had little impact on income generation for either men or women; median income for men was 20 US cents, while for women it was nothing and the work burden was heavier on women. Discussion focuses on the interrelationship of the findings and refugee assistance efforts that were failing to achieve goals of substantive income generation for women and reduction in their work burden through programs aimed at increasing skills and participation. Also, food relief policy and structures for refugee representation appeared to exacerbate gender inequalities. While the goals are commended, more effective ways for increasing women's time availability and support for their indigenous population. (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Agocs, Carol. "Ethnic groups and the ecology of North American cities" *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 11(2) 1979: 1-18,

The assimilationist perspective of the Chicago school has dominated North American studies of urban ethnic settlement. Chicago urban ecologists predicted that ethnic groups would prosper, acculturate and suburbanize, leading to an end of ethnic concentrations and investigated whether blacks, a visible minority, were likely to do the same. Further work in this tradition has enlarged the comparative study of ethnic settlement, emphasizing black-white differences in the United States and the role of residential segregation in perpetuating black subordination. More recent work has posited a generalized tendency toward urban ethnic separation with black segregation differing in degree but not in kind from white segregation. This pluralist approach has been supported by Canadian research suggestion that social class does not explain ethnic segregation. Explanation of this pattern is a problem for further research. Some evidence suggests the importance of self-segregation. More information on black-white differences might be gained by comparative studies of the United States and Canada. (Copyright 1980, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Ajdukovic, Dean. "Psychic adaptation problems among displaced people" *Psychologische Beitrage* 34(3-4) 1992: 157-164.

Sources of stress in the lives of displaced people are examined through interviews with 65 mothers of displaced families housed in a refugee center in Zagreb, Croatia. Stress for displaced families begins with disruption of previous life situations but does not end once families find physical security. Sources of family stress during exile include: (1) concern over family members and family completeness; (2) dependence on others; (3) marginalization, stigmatization, and diminished social position; (4) perceptions of social injustice; (5) acculturation; (6) perception and interpretation of current events; (7) helplessness; (8) uncertainty; and (9) problems with the organization of everyday life. Failure to cope with these sources of stress and failure to establish a balance with the environment can lead to difficulties of psychosocial adaptation, which manifest themselves in behavior, social relations, and psychological and physical health. Findings identify stressor variables, including material deprivation, loss of income. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Allen, Rebecca and Harry H. Hiller. "The social organization of migration: an analysis of the uprooting and flight of Vietnamese refugees" *International Migration* 23(4) 1985: 439-452.

A discussion of the dynamics of dissociation in the refugee experience, based on interviews conducted with 70 Indochinese residing in a western Canadian city. The data suggest that the period prior to actual flight consisted of three separate processes: the social development of the refugee situation; the social

development of a flight perspective; and the development of a social organization for flight. An analysis of the initiation and sustaining of flight reveals that the decision to become a refugee involved planning, deliberation, and ad hoc organization. It is argued that the flight of these refugees is not the result of blind panic but an instance of creative mobilization of resources to attain a deeply desired objective. (Copyright 1987, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Allodi, F. and A. Rojas. "Arauco: The role of a housing cooperative community in the mental health and social adaptation of Latin American refugees in Toronto" *Migration World Magazine* 16(3) 1988: 17-21. An attempt is made to determine if an integrated and supportive social environment, the Arauco Housing Cooperative in Toronto, Ontario, has helped reduce mental stress and social maladaptation among former Chilean torture victims and their children who migrated to in 1973. Data obtained via questionnaires from 19 Arauco residents and through participant observation are compared to data on a control group of 47 Latin American individuals with similar histories of persecution who lived outside the cooperative. Results do not confirm that, after two years in Arauco, either residents or their children were any healthier mentally than noncommunity refugees. However, the other refugees may have received social support from other sources in their communities. On the whole, both Arauco residents and the controls exhibited higher mental distress scores than did immigrants from the same regions in Latin American who had not suffered persecution for their political beliefs. (Copyright 1989, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Allodi, F. and G. Cowgill. "Ethical and psychiatric aspects of torture: a Canadian study" *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry* 27 (2) 1982: 98-102.

Allodi, F. and S. Staisny "Women as torture victims" *Canadian Psychiatric Association* 35(2) 1990.

Anonymous. "Taking over when international agencies leave: a case study in split, Croatia and Western Herzegovina" *Migration World Magazine* 25(1-2) 1996: 36-41.

Refugee women and children in the Yugoslav successor states continue to face numerous challenges, including death, divorce, alcoholism, unemployment, poverty, domestic violence, lack of education, and posttraumatic stress. Yet many international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that provide emergency assistance have moved on to the next crisis, leaving few to provide ongoing support, including psychosocial counseling, education, and micro-enterprise development. Some of the remaining international NGOs are run by local staff, some have been reincorporated as Croatian and Bosnian NGOs, and some indigenous organizations have formed. Several local NGOs providing services for refugee women and children in Split, Croatia, and western Herzegovina are described. The future of NGOs in the Yugoslav successor states is discussed. (Copyright 1997, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Asikaineu, Eija. "Refugee stories: constructing a Bosnian girl's identity in exile, a case study" *Refuge* 16(4) 1997.

Ba, Tran Quang. "Canadian acceptance of Southeast Asian refugees" *Recherches Sociologiques* 15(2-3) 1984: 267-290.

An evaluation of the Canadian acceptance of Southeast Asian refugees since the mid-1970s shows how immigration policy and practice have changed since the post-WWII period. The extent of Indochinese migration to Canada is noted: a total of some 77,000 by 1984. The effectiveness of sponsorship efforts of groups and associations and the difficulties that refugees have in maintaining their cultural identity are discussed. It appears unlikely that the Canadian government will be able to continue accepting migrants

on this scale; policy should be concentrated on efforts to reunite new migrants with families already established in Canada. (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Bach, R.L. and R.C. Seguin. "Labour force participation, household composition and sponsorship among Southeast Asian refugees" *International Migration Review* 20(2) 1986.

Banafunzi, Bana M. S. "The education of the Bravanese community. key issues of culture and identity" *Educational Studies* 22(3) 1996: 331-342.

Examines the educational needs of Bravanese refugees in the UK and compares Brawan and UK educational systems. The Bravanese of Somalia have a distinct Quranic education system characterized by (1) low expense; (2) provision of basic foundational education; (3) training in handicraft skills and trades, particularly for girls; and (4) transmission of the cultural and social traditions and values of Bravanese society. It is argued that the UK's secular education system does not address the cultural and religious needs of the Bravanese refugees and has engendered the fear that the Bravanese identity will disappear in generations to come. An argument for funding of community education for the Bravanese is presented. Recommendations for Bravanese education provision in the UK, including nursery schooling, the development of learning materials, classes for women, and support for future education, are discussed. (Copyright 1997, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Banks, N. J. "The education and employment needs of the Vietnamese in Birmingham, England: are mental health risks evident?" *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy* 15(4-5) 1995: 20-39. Vietnamese (N = 183) living in Birmingham, England, were interviewed in their homes regarding socioeconomic, educational, and English-language needs in order to assess mental health risks. Vietnamese refugees first settled in Birmingham in 1976, under a government policy dispersion, and have great difficulty finding stable employment. Their lack of English communication skills has hampered access to educational and training opportunities, and they have had little contact with local and central government support services. About half of those interviewed wanted training to gain employment; others were not aware enough about training possibilities to identify the need. The early British government dispersal initiatives may have compounded problems with language skills, knowledge about British culture, and job opportunities. Since mental health risks stem from tensions within the family as social isolation and feelings of powerlessness increase, these Vietnamese are at risk because community networks and extended families are available. (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Bankston, Carl L., 111. "Gender roles and scholastic performance among adolescent Vietnamese women: the Paradox of ethnic patriarchy" *Sociological Focus* 28(2) 1995: 161-176.

The advancing status of Vietnamese-American women, members of an ethnic group with strong patriarchal traditions in the home country, is usually interpreted as a result of the increasing adoption of relatively egalitarian US values. It is argued here that in one important area of advancement, education, young Vietnamese-American women are actually surpassing the performance of male co-ethnics, although older Vietnamese women show significantly lower levels of education than men. Interview data obtained in an overseas Vietnamese community designed to prepare refugees for resettlement, and participant observation in a Vietnamese-American community in New Orleans, LA, are drawn on to argue that this educational performance occurs not because of the abandonment of patriarchal views, but rather ironically, because of the persistence of these views, which place greater social controls on young women than on young men. (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Barken, Elliot Robert. "Americans all? well, some ... immigrants, refugees, and California public opinion, January 1982" *Migration Today* 12(1) 1984: 13-20.

A sample of 1,015 Californians were asked 5 questions concerning foreigners, refugees, citizenship, and US immigration policies. The results were analyzed and classified by the political position, ancestry/ethnicity, income, education, age, sex, and union affiliation of the respondents. It was found that a majority were (1) sympathetic to the foreign-born, but wanted fewer of them admitted; (2) thought immigration policies should not favor any one region; (3) supported the existing system of immigration preferences. The respondents were split on the issue of refugees; also, it was found that there was a stronger correlation of responses based on age, education, and political leaning than on ancestry, income, and party affiliation, and that Jews most closely confirm these correlations. The findings reinforce the view that Americans are ambivalent toward foreigners and immigrants. (Copyright American Economic Association 1997; all rights reserved)

Baker, Richard. "Refugee assimilation: a study of Polish and Czech refugees" *Humboldt Journal of Social Relations* 15(2) 1988: 157-183.

In an evaluation of the assimilation into US communities of Eastern European refugees, the situation of 28 Polish and Czech refugees in Boise, Idaho, is compared with that of other groups studied in recent refugee research with regard to factors that assist or impede assimilation. These refugees were interviewed to assess ways in which they are unique and how this affects their assimilation. It was found that English language skill, full-time employment, advanced education, occupational skills, youthfulness, and ethnic enclave assist assimilation; older age, female sex, unemployment, cultural differences, and unrealistic expectations impede it. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Barer-Stein, T. "Experiencing the unfamiliar: culture, adaptation and culture shock as aspects of a process of learning" *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 20(2) 1988.

Barsky, Robert F. "Arguing the American dream a la Canada: former Soviet citizens' justification for their choice of host country" *Journal of Refugee Studies* 8(2) 1995: 125-141.

Interviews with persons (N not specified) who claimed refugee status in Canada from the former USSR are used to assess the motivations claimants have for choosing particular host countries and the argumentative tactics employed to articulate the decision. It is argued that a refugee's justification for choosing one country over another is often articulated through reference to the "American dream." This dream can function as a point of rapprochement between the claimant and the adjudicators, because both parties are presumably in agreement concerning the basic tenets of the claim, as well as a kind of tacit agreement concerning the character of the America that the claimant asks the country to uphold. Assessing the character of the dream, as described by claimants, also permits assessment of the perception that potential claimants have of America, based on the information available to them in the country of origin. 30 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, all rights reserved).

Basok, Tanya. "Refugee policy [in Canada]: globalization, radical challenge, or state control?" *Studies in Political Economy* 50 1996: 133-166.

Contrary to the argument made by post-modernists that globalization and challenges from the civil society have eroded the power of the state since the early 1970s, it can be demonstrated that in many vital areas the state has retained control and in some, it has reasserted itself with more vigor. With respect to refugee matters, the state continues to exercise control with an ever-increasing strength. While it is true that Canadian refugee policy has been subjected to pressures emanating both from the international humanitarian community and from domestic human rights groups, neither the global ethic of humanitarianism nor the pressure of various pro-refugee interest and political groups within the society have had more than a minor impact in the last quarter of a century. In an attempt to maintain its

legitimacy, the Canadian state has adopted tougher policies towards refugees in the last ten years.
(Copyright American Economic Association 1997; all rights reserved)

Basok, Tanya. "How useful is the "petty commodity production" approach? Explaining the survival and success of small Salvadoran urban enterprises in Costa Rica" *LABOUR Capital and Society* 22(1) 1989: 42-64.

Based on a 1986 examination of 75 small Salvadoran refugee businesses in Costa Rican urban areas, established 1981-1986 with the help of international agencies as part of a job development program for refugees, it is suggested that the petty commodity production (PCP) framework is not an adequately explanatory model for their survival and success. Many Third World villages have seen a multiplication of small enterprises constituting the so-called informal sector, most faced with numerous problems. The PCP model is offered by some as an alternative to the informal versus formal designations. Rather than a purely non-capitalist or capitalist model of production, PCP is regarded as a transitional, linked to commodity exchange, with capital and labor nearly inseparable, and ownership independent. PCP supporters maintain that the survival of these small businesses hinges on their contribution to the accumulation of capital in the capitalist sector. (Copyright 1991, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Basok, Tanya. "Soviet immigration to Canada: the end of the refugee program?" *Innovation* 4(3-4) 1992: 139-155.

Immigration and other statistical data supplemented by in-depth interviews with lawyers advising Soviet refugee claimants, directors of Jewish Immigrant Aid Services and the Canadian Jewish Congress, and representatives of the Dept of Refugee Affairs (Ns not specified) are used to analyze Canadian policy toward Soviet refugees before and after 1990, at which time several changes occurred: the relaxed criteria under which Soviet citizens used to be admitted to Canada as refugees were removed. Since then most Soviets have been coming as economic immigrants or under the family reunification program. Factors that explain why, between 1979 and 1990, Soviet refugees received preferential treatment, compared to those coming from Latin America and Africa, are identified: foreign policy priorities, ideological concerns, economic conditions, responsibilities vis-a-vis the international community, and pressure from domestic interest groups. Recent policy initiatives are related to changes in these factors. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, all rights reserved).

Beare, S. "ESL instruction for refugee employment" *TESL Talk* 15(3) 1984: 12-16.

Beavis, Mary A. "Housing and ethnicity: literature review and select, annotated bibliography" *Bibliographica* 6 1995.

This annotated bibliography and review of the literature on housing and ethnicity outlines the present state of research and identifies research needs. It discusses the housing characteristics of urban ethnic groups; discrimination, housing, and ethnicity; housing preferences and choices of recent immigrants and refugees; cultural needs in housing; and implications for urban aboriginal research. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, all rights reserved).

Beiser, Morton, Rene Dion, Andrew Gotowiec, Ilene Hyman and Nhi Vu. "Immigrant and refugee children in Canada" *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry* 40(2) 1995: 67-72.

A review of the literature on migrant children's adaptation and mental health in Canada provides a resettlement policy research agenda. While conflicting research findings are not uncommon, conventional wisdom and simplistic understandings of the dimensions of adaptation are challenged. A model is proposed for determinants of immigrant and refugee children's mental health, considering etiology and intervention issues suitable for future research. Focusing on causal risk factors (outcomes)

and protective factors for childhood mental health, the use of a broadened concept of adjustment is favoured, which includes measures of both mental health deficits and assets. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Beiser, Morton, R. Jay Turner R. and Soma Ganesan. "Catastrophic stress and factors affecting its consequences among Southeast Asian refugees" *Social Science and Medicine* 28(3) 1991: 183-195. The effects on mental health of the stress of being interned in a refugee camp were examined via a questionnaire survey of Southeast Asian refugees who had resettled in Vancouver, British Columbia (N = 1,348 adults interviewed in 1981, 1,169 of whom were re-interviewed 2 years later). The impact on depressive mood proved significant but short-lived. Social support derived from the ethnic community and from an intact marriage moderated the risk of developing depressive symptoms, apparently by enhancing a sense of identity and belongingness. Avoidance of references to the past was a common psychological coping mechanism used to ward off depressive symptoms. Refugees brought into the country under private sponsorship had been expected to have a mental health advantage over those admitted under government sponsorship, but this was not the case. In fact, private sponsorship by individuals or groups whose religion differed from the refugees they were supporting actually created stress. (Copyright 1992 PsychInfo, Incorporated, all rights reserved).

Beiser, Morton. "Changing time perspective and mental health among Southeast Asian refugees" *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry* 11(4) 1987: 437-464. Little is known about the psychological mechanisms people employ in adapting to extreme circumstances such as becoming refugees. Longitudinal interview data from Southeast Asian refugees (N = 1,169) in Vancouver, British Columbia, collected in 1981/82 and 1983/84 and case studies suggest that altering one's perception of time may be an adaptive strategy. During periods of acute stress, refugees seem to focus on the present to the relative exclusion of past and future. The reemergence of past and future into consciousness brings about a risk for developing depression. Epidemiological data corroborate inferences from case material, demonstrating that refugees are more present-oriented than the indigenous population. A "nostalgic" time orientation, preoccupation with the past, is associated with elevated depression scores. Contrasts are drawn between nostalgia, a maladaptive pattern, and memory, which is an inevitable part of the process of personality integration. (Copyright 1988 PsychInfo, Incorporated, all rights reserved).

Beiser, Morton. "Influences of time, ethnicity, and attachment on depression in Southeast Asian refugees" *American Journal of Psychiatry* 145(1) 1988: 46-51. An investigation of the question of whether certain phases of resettlement are accompanied by an elevated risk for depression in Southeast Asian refugees in British Columbia, based on longitudinal interviews and scale data (N = 1169) collected in 1981 and 1983. In general, the longer the refugees remained in Canada, the better their mental health. However, unmarried or otherwise unattached Laotians and Vietnamese refugees experienced high levels of depression 10-12 months after arrival. Two years after the initial investigation, this group, disadvantaged by a lack of social resources, continued to be more depressed than other refugees. (Copyright 1988, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Beiser, Morton, Ilene Hyman. "Refugees' time perspective and mental health" *American Journal of Psychiatry* 154(7) 1997: 996-1002. Investigates coping mechanisms in Southeast Asian refugees (N = 319) in Vancouver, British Columbia, focusing on cognitive alteration of time perspective. Analyses drew on interview data collected 1979-1981 and again in 1981-1983 to evaluate the association between risk of depression and time splitting. Results showed that refugees were more likely to split past, present, and future. This temporal atomism, as well as avoidance of nostalgia, were associated with a lower risk of depression than other

time perspectives, supporting the hypothesis that time splitting and suppression of the past are useful coping mechanisms in times of adversity. (Copyright 1997, Sociological Abstracts, all rights reserved).

Bell, Sue E. and Michael B. Whiteford. "Tai dam health care practices: Asian refugee women in Iowa" *Social Science and Medicine* 24(4) 1987: 317-325.

Health care utilization and health practices among a group of Tai Dam refugee women living in central Iowa (N = 52) are examined. Variables examined in this discussion include: ideas about illness etiology, choice and use of health care providers, birth control practices, and the use of preventive health care in the form of prenatal health care visits. Analysis of questionnaire responses suggests: (1) respondents share the Tai Dam belief that the majority of illnesses are caused by temperature and weather changes or bad food and water, or that illnesses are caused by the supernatural; (2) 66% of the women do not use and have never used any form of birth control; (3) although the average Tai Dam woman had been living in the US for 7 years at the time of the study, communications with MDs and understanding of written medicine instructions is difficult for many due to language problems; and (4) 25% of respondents are not covered by medical insurance of any kind. (Copyright 1988 Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Benson, Janet E. "Households, migration, and community context" *Urban Anthropology* 19(1-2) 1990: 9-29.

A review of the literature on migration reveals that extended family and non-nuclear family households mediate immigrants' adaptation to life in the US. Examination of Vietnamese and Laotian refugee households in Garden City, Kan, based on data drawn from interviews of 85 individuals in the community, including employees of the main industry (beef-packing), local agencies, and school personnel, indicates that cultural values and the political, social, and economic situations of the local receiving community also shape immigrant household structure. Women and older children make substantial contributions to family income. The refugee households share space and services with non-nuclear family members. Refugees also maintain extensive social networks outside the household. These household and networking characteristics allow for rapid adaptation to local labor markets and provide economic and cultural support in situations of unstable employment.

Bernard, W.S. "Immigrants and refugees: their similarities, differences and needs" *International Migration* 14(4) 1977: 26781.

Bertheleu, Helene. "Methods of collective organization among the Lao of Montreal. A structured sociopolitical context" *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 27(2) 1995: 81-100.

Lao community leaders and provincial government officials (N unspecified) were interviewed, 1990 and 1994, regarding the adjustment of the Lao refugee communities that settled in Montreal (Quebec) in the early 1980s. The process of community formation, the material conditions of the Lao community, and the relationship of the Lao to the greater community are described. The role of the Canadian and provincial governments in facilitating the adaptation of the Lao community and the efforts of Lao organizations to protect the rights of the community before federal and provincial officials are evaluated. The Lao are described as manual laborers and low-salaried employees with a cohesive and geographically centralized community support network. The attitudes of dominant ethnic groups regarding the Lao community are also presented. (Copyright 1997, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Black, Richard. "Refugee migration and local economic development in Eastern Zambia". *Journal of Economic and Social Geography*, 85 (3): 1994: 249-62. Population Index on the Web.
<http://popindex.princeton.edu/browse/v60/n4/h.html>

"This article examines the local socioeconomic impact of the arrival of Mozambican refugees in the Eastern Province of Zambia. Previous studies of forced migration elsewhere in Africa have suggested that not only stresses, but also positive gains for local development may be felt in areas hosting significant numbers of refugees. It is suggested here that an appropriate framework from which to analyze the impact of refugees is to focus separately on the effects of population increase on the one hand, and the specific characteristics of refugees on the other. Using this distinction, a model is developed of potential beneficial changes resulting from the arrival of refugees. Key assumptions of this model are then identified to be of relevance to policies designed to promote local economic development under conditions of refugee migration."

Brand, Laurie "Palestinians in Syria: the politics of integration." *Middle East Journal* 42 (4) 1988: 621-637.

Shortly after the arrival of some 90,000 Palestinian refugees in Syria in 1948, the Syrian government began to issue what became a series of laws that placed these Palestinians on virtually equal footing with Syrian nationals in the realm of education, employment, and military service. It was not a pan-Arab ideological inclination, but rather, the economic and political absorptive capacity of Syria that led to the integration of the Palestinian community. The experiences of the Syria branches of the General Union of Palestinian Women and the General Union of Palestine Workers demonstrates how this integration, along with the presence of a strong, repressive state and a single party system, discouraged the emergence of strong institutional expressions of a separate Palestinian identity in Syria. (Copyright American Economic Association 1997, all rights reserved.)

Breslow, Marilyn, David Haines and Dirk Philipsen. "Richmond's refugees: understanding the interaction between refugees and their new communities" *Migration World Magazine* 25(1-2) 1997: 30-34.

To teach Americans about the existence of refugees in the US, who they are, where they live, and how they have contributed to their adopted communities, a collaborative project was developed in Richmond, VA, by scholars, local resettlement agencies, former refugees, volunteers, and the Valentine Museum. The project explores and interprets the experience of refugee resettlement through the recording of oral histories contributed by the refugees, sponsors, service providers, resettlement volunteers, English-language teachers, employers, and neighbors. After reviewing the development of this project and the significance of the Richmond context, some early findings from the oral histories are discussed, and the project's future direction in Richmond and other cities is considered. (Copyright 1997, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Burgess, Hilary and Jill Reynolds. "Preparing for social work with refugees using inquiry and action learning" *Social Work Education* 14(4) 1995: 58-73.

There is an international need for social workers to be prepared to work with refugees and displaced persons. In many countries, including the UK, it may be difficult to ensure that issues related to working with refugees are addressed in basic professional courses, especially if these courses are based on traditional disciplines, or if curriculum content is already overloaded. An approach to learning to work with refugees is described, which is problem-led, based on self-directed small group study, and which has been offered with some success at a British school of social work. (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Burnley, I. H. "Lebanese migration and settlement in Sydney, Australia" *International Migration Review* 16(1) 1981: 102-132.

The evolution of Lebanese settlement in Sydney, Australia, is traced, based on interviews with 256 Lebanese conducted in 1977-8; an ecological perspective is employed, focusing on settlement patterns of

two ethnic concentrations-an older, predominantly Maronite population, and a newer, predominantly Moslem cluster-and their function and structure in the process of adapting to an alien urban milieu. The urban village model of immigrant settlement was found relevant to the Lebanese in Sydney, with maintenance of localist social relations common to rural village life in Lebanon. Several distinct, separate village/religious concentrations were found to exist, rather than a unified "Lebanese quarter"; this cluster pattern is similar to southern European immigrant concentrations. It is too early to predict how and to what extent the Lebanese will integrate fully into Australian society. However, there is evidence of considerable residential mobility and dispersion within the first generation in Sydney. (Copyright 1984, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Burwell, Ronald-J., Peter Hill and John F. Van Wicklin. "Religion and refugee resettlement in the United States: a research note" *Review of Religious Research* 27(4) 1986: 356-366.

In the past decade, large numbers of Indochinese have sought asylum in the US. Interviews were conducted with a sample of 199 refugees resettled through one voluntary agency, attempting to assess their social, economic, and psychological adjustment. In particular, the religious beliefs and practices of the respondents were investigated in order to understand how religion relates to the general process of refugee resettlement. Religion was found to be an important factor; several religious changes were observed, including shifts in religious identity. Discriminant analysis was used to identify those variables most likely to predict a change in religious identity. Results of a 6-month follow-up of a sub-sample of the original respondents indicate even more changes. (Copyright 1987, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Cathcart, L.M. et al. "Medical examination of torture victims applying for refugee status" *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 121 (2) 1979: 179-184.

Celano, Marianne P. and Forrest B. Tyler. "Behavioral acculturation among Vietnamese refugees in the United States" *Journal of Social Psychology* 131(3) 1991: 373-385.

Vietnamese refugees (N = 64) who had resided in the US 1-24 months completed the Behavioral Acculturation Scale, originally designed for use with Cuban immigrants. In contrast to findings of a positive relationship between behavioral acculturation and length of residence for a Cuban-American sample (Szapocznik, J., Scopetta, M. A., Kurtines, W., and Aranalde, M. A., "Theory and Measurement of Acculturation," *Interamerican Journal of Psychology*, 1978, 12, 113-130), behavioral acculturation of these Vietnamese refugees was significantly and negatively related to length of residence when the effect of employment status was controlled. Regression analyses revealed that behavioral acculturation was predicted by current employment status, socioeconomic status in Viet Nam, length of residence in the US, and education. Implications for conceptualizing and measuring the process of acculturation are discussed.

Chambers, Robert. "Hidden losers? The impact of rural refugees and refugee programs on poorer hosts." *International Migration Review* 20(2) 1986: 245-263.

Refugee studies and relief organizations have refugees as their first concern, generally neglecting the adverse impacts of refugees on hosts. When impacts are considered, they are seen in terms of host country governments, economies and services rather than people or different groups among host populations. In rural refugee-affected areas, the better-off and more visible hosts usually gain from the presence of refugees and refugee programs. In contrast, the poorer among the hosts can be hidden losers from competition for food, work, wages, services, and common property resources. Vulnerable hosts also lack the refugees' option of sending their weaker dependents to camps and settlements. Development programs in refugee-affected areas will do a disservice if they neglect the adverse effects of refugees.

Development should be designed to benefit the whole population in refugee affected areas. (Copyright 1987, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Chan, Kwok B. and Lawrence Lam "Resettlement of Vietnamese Chinese refugees in Montreal, Canada: Some sociopsychological problems and dilemmas" *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 15(1) 1983: 1-17. In an analysis of interview data collected as part of a four-phase longitudinal study of the adaptation of Indochinese refugees in Montreal, Quebec, between 1975 and 1981 (N = 25 Vietnamese respondents), focus is on stress in sponsor-refugee relations, dreams, and refugees' preoccupation with the past. The sponsor-refugee relation is conceptualized as a master-dependent relation underlined by a status difference and a cognitive gap that an affective bond cannot bridge. Analysis of dreams and routine thought processes of the refugees reveals a recurrent theme: an obsessive mental concern with separation from family members, and a strong wish for family reunification. Their mourning over what was lost or left behind in Vietnam seems to have interfered with their adaptation to life in Canada. (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Chavez, Leo R. "The power of the imagined community: the settlement of undocumented Mexicans and Central Americans in the United States" *American Anthropologist* 96(1) 1994: 52-73. Interview data from Mexican and Central American immigrants in San Diego, CA, and Dallas, TX (total N = 291 and 300, respectively) are drawn on to test the relative importance of the "imagined community" on the intentions of undocumented immigrants to stay in the US. Results of logistic regression analysis clearly underscore the importance of feeling part of the community. Not only is the influence on settlement intentions statistically significant, but the odds ratio indicates that those who feel part of the local community are 4-5 times more likely to intend to stay permanently in the US than those who do not. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Cheung, Kam-fong Monit and Edward R. Canda. "Social work educational innovations in a refugee training project" *International Social Work* 37(2) 1994: 137-147. Addresses the importance of refugee training in social work by reporting the design and evaluation of a Southeast Asian refugee training project in the US, focusing on its educational and evaluative processes. Two unique features of this innovative training approach - the individualized educational design and the family and community practice orientation - are identified. The training experience is incorporated into a conceptual framework that provides helpful guidelines for the development of refugee-focused curricula: it emphasizes the use of a dynamic approach in education, the examination of system influences, and the inclusion of transcultural experience in defining competency in refugee training. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Chigier, E. and A. Nudelman. "A cross-cultural approach to health education for immigrants and refugees" *Collegium Antropologicum* 18(2) 1994: 195-198. In order to cope with the health needs of thousands of Ethiopian immigrant adolescents, Youth Aliyah's Medical Services of Tel-Aviv, Israel, has developed a specific health education program for this target population, using a cross-cultural approach. The program is based on anthropological research and combines meaningful concepts of the culture of Ethiopian Jews with the knowledge and skills necessary to deal with life in a complex Israeli society. The program also includes physical, sexual, and mental health educational units. The theoretical, cross-cultural model that underlies this case study can be specifically applied to promote the health of immigrants and refugees in different countries. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Christensen, Carole Pigler. "Training for cross-cultural social work with immigrants, refugees, and minorities: a course model" *Journal of Multicultural Social Work* 2(1) 1992: 79-97.

Explored are the development, format, and procedures of a course initiated in 1974 at a university in Montreal, Quebec, to prepare social work students to work with immigrants, refugees, and minorities. Throughout the course, historical, sociopolitical, economic, and psychosocial factors are considered. The model emphasizes experiential learning in classroom and community settings, which enables students to integrate theory and skills related to practice. Emphasis is placed on the development of self-awareness as a major aspect of training. (Copyright 1993, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Cornick, J.E. "Effects of non-clustering of refugees" *Migration Today* 11(2-3) 1983.

Cox, David. "Refugee settlement in Australia: review of an era" *International Migration* 21(3) 1983: 332-344.

Between 1975 and 1982, Australia took in almost 100,000 refugees, many of them Asians. The period saw the development of a formal refugee policy for the first time in Australia—a multicultural policy of settlement and integration—and the establishment of service programs for immigrants. From the perspective of a member of the Australian Refugee Advisory Council, refugee settlement in Australia during that period is discussed in terms of: refugee selection and preparation, settlement procedures, counseling and information services, development of English-language programs for immigrants, employment issues, multicultural policies, and immigrant welfare. (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Crepeau, Francois and Michael Barutciski. "Refugee rights in Canada and the 1941 Geneva Convention" *Journal of Refugee Studies* 7(2-3) 1994: 239-248.

The focus here is on Canada's record of compliance with the guarantees provided in the 1941 Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. Three aspects that constitute the foundation of Canada's refugee protection policy are discussed: the rights to work, social assistance and health protection. The coherence of the Convention's protection regime is evaluated, examining interpretative difficulties regarding different categories of refugees and different guarantees for each. Recent efforts toward reconceptualization of international refugee laws are addressed, exploring the possibility of systematizing the temporary nature of international refugee protection to encourage receiving countries to provide more extensive, long-term protection. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Csapo, Marg. "Differences in very bad experiences and coping skills among Canadian-born, immigrant and refugee children with post-traumatic stress disorders." *International Journal of Special Education*, 7(2) 1992: 139-152.

Currie, Michael and Michael A. Hogg. "Subjective ethnolinguistic vitality and social adaptation among Vietnamese refugees in Australia" *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 108 1994: 97-115. Factors affecting educational achievement, occupational aspirations, and life satisfaction among secondary school Vietnamese refugees living in Melbourne, Australia, were explored. It was hypothesized that the subjective perceptions of the ethnolinguistic vitality and identification of this Vietnamese community are stronger predictors of adaptation than broader measures of demographic and background sociocultural factors. Three groups of variables were assessed (demographic, experiential, and ethnolinguistic) for their prediction of the 3 outcome measures of social adaptation. Ss from inner-city environments (N = 42) completed a 4-part assessment that included the Subjective Vitality Questionnaire. Statistical analysis led to the conclusion that educational achievement is significantly positively related to perceptions of cultural and religious vitality. Identification with the local Vietnamese community was also positively related to achievement. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Dalhberg, K. "Medical care of Cambodian refugees" *Journal of American Medical Association* 243 1980: 3-13.

De Jongh, Michael. "Mozambican Refugee Resettlement: Survival Strategies of Involuntary Migrants in South Africa" *Journal of Refugee Studies*; 1994, 7, 2-3, 220-238.

As a result of civil war in Mozambique, thousands of refugees fled to South Africa, where they are officially regarded as illegal immigrants, without the right to seek employment, own livestock, or cultivate land. Focus here is on the refugee settlement of Rhulani in the Gazankulu homeland of South Africa, comprising approximately 3,000 Mozambican refugees, mainly from Magude Province. As a refugee settlement, Rhulani is unusual because of the relatively low intensity of activity by relief organizations, and the role of the homeland government as an intermediary or additional host government over and above the South African one. Five case studies are presented in an examination of the problems and processes of forced migration and relocation, strategies of adjustment, and the consequences of these for the individuals and groups concerned. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Delgado Gaitan Concha. "Russian refugee families: accommodating aspirations through education" *Anthropology and Education Quarterly* 25(2) 1994: 137-155.

Most new immigrants have learned to conform to US society largely through the educational system. Here, ethnographic interview data obtained from 12 recent Russian political-refugee families in one city are used to show how they learned coping strategies through support from community educational programs. Religious and social networks supported their efforts to accommodate. New practices in new cultural settings are discussed in these observations of Russian families realizing some of their goals while striving to make sense of obstacles to other aspirations. Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Derwing, Tracey M. and Grace V. Malicky "ESL literacy learners: where do we go from here?" *RCL, Reflections on Canadian Literacy*, 10(4) 1992: 220-225.

This study examined the experiences of a group of adult refugee Cambodians in a bilingual ESL literacy class. Most of the students had made very little or no progress in traditional ESL programs, but with access to a bilingual teacher, as well as an ESL teacher, they felt that they made significant gains. The experiences of the students are discussed in light of federal language training policies.

Derwing, T. and M. Munro. "Citizenship preparation in Canada: an overview [Secretary of State Survey of citizenship education programs for adult immigrants]" *TESL Talk* 19(1): 1989: 35-41.

This article reviews English-language adult citizenship programs in Canada. A federally-funded census of programs was undertaken in 1987 to determine the nature of citizenship programs. It was found that most programs were limiting their instruction to the content generally required in the Citizenship Court hearing. The majority of students had limited English language skills after a minimum of three years residency. Recommendations for programmers and funders were made.

DeSilva, Arnold. "Earnings of immigrant classes in the early 1980s in Canada: a reexamination" *Canadian Public Policy* 23(2) 1997: 179-202.

It is widely believed that immigrants admitted on compassionate grounds such as refugees tend to perform poorly compared with immigrants selected for their skills. Recently, Statistics Canada has assembled a longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB) which provides a unique opportunity to examine whether the above view is correct. Relying on a sub-sample of male immigrants drawn from IMDB, the present study finds evidence of a rapid convergence in earnings among immigrant classes over time. From a policy perspective, the main conclusion is that age at entry is probably more important than many

of the other immigrant attributes reported at landing. (Copyright 1998, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Desbarats, J. "Ethnic differences in adaptation: Sino-Vietnamese refugees in the United States" *International Migration Review* 20(2) 1986.

Dirks, G.E. "Contemporary Canadian responses to the worlds' refugee phenomenon" *Multiculturalism* 3(4) 1980: 3-13.

Dona, G. and J.W. Berry. "Acculturation attitudes and acculturative stress of Central American refugees" *International Journal of Psychology* 29(1) 1994: 57-70.

Acculturative stress experienced by Central American refugees in Toronto, Ontario, was studied among 101 Ss, recruited from community centers, via standardized and special tests covering: acculturative experience and cultural maintenance; Latin and Canadian acculturation attitudes; individualistic values; and psychological and somatic stress. Hypotheses are based on Berry's theoretical model of acculturation (eg, 1980), which posits that individuals in the integration mode show intermediate levels of acculturative experience with the host society, medium-level cultural maintenance, values in between individualism and collectivism, and lower stress than those in the assimilation mode, whose attitudes and values are closer to Canadian culture, or those in separation mode, who maintain high culture-of-origin ties and shun the Canadian experience. Ss are classified into the 3 categories, and exploratory and multiple stepwise regression analyses of data are performed. Results indicate that Ss overwhelmingly favor an integration mindset. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstract, all rights reserved).

Dorais, Louis-Jacques. "Refugee adaptation and community structure: the Indochinese in Quebec City, Canada" *International Migration Review* 25(3) 1992: 551-573.

Sociographical data, supplemented by interviews with 67 adults, are used to investigate adaptation and social organization among Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Laotian refugee groups residing in the Quebec area. Findings show that 3 distinct ethnic communities have been established in Quebec over the last 15 years, and that community life has been facilitated by the presence of an educated bicultural elite, a relatively high level of economic integration, core cultural values (e.g., religion and sustained interpersonal relations), and positive expectations on the part of the government. Indochinese refugee resettlement in Quebec reflects a model that emphasizes cultural rather than economic adaptation, and province officials consider the linguistic and cultural adaptation of newcomers a high priority in terms of policy and media attention. Indochinese communities in other countries are compared to that of Quebec. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved)

Edwards, R. Gary and Morton Beiser. "Southeast Asian refugee youth in Canada: the determinants of competence and successful coping" *Canada's Mental Health* 42(1) 1994: 1-5.

Ekblad, Solvig. "Psychosocial adaptation of children while housed in a Swedish refugee camp: aftermath of the collapse of Yugoslavia" *Stress Medicine* 9(3) 1993: 159-166.

Interviews with 66 children and their parents are used to examine family functioning and children's psychological adaptation among Yugoslavians staying in a refugee camp in the Stockholm, Sweden, area. Results show that homesickness had the highest frequencies among the children, followed by depression and somatic symptoms. The risk factors for mental ill health among the children included experience of direct violence, apathetic or unstable mother, long time in Sweden, higher education level among fathers, lack of proper information about the flight, somatic symptoms, depression, homesickness, and reduced interest in school. The buffers were an optimistic mother and perception of social support. It is concluded that perception of the mother's health and well-being is very important in understanding the child's health.

Family members should not be separated during the asylum and a follow-up is needed when they have obtained permission to stay. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Elgie, Kae and Hulene Montgomery. "A community development approach to meeting the resettlement needs of Indochinese refugees" *Journal of the Community Development Society* 16(1) 1985: 75-93. The Indochinese refugee movement was unique among refugee movements to Canada. The response of the Kitchener-Waterloo community in Ontario to this movement was also unique in that a community development approach was used to meet Indochinese refugee resettlement needs. Advantages and disadvantages of this approach are discussed, and the Kitchener-Waterloo experience is analyzed in terms of its applicability to other communities. (Copyright 1986, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

El Solh, Camillia Fawzi "Somalis in London's East End: a community striving for recognition" *New Community* 17(4) 1991: 539-552.

An attempt to rectify the dearth of studies on Arab communities in England via an account of the Somalis concentrated in London's east end. Somalis were among the earliest Arab migrants to the dock areas of GB, and by the mid-twentieth century, a geographically and ethnically distinct Somali community was identified in the Town Hamlet area of London. Following their nomadic heritage, Somalis tended to be relatively independent, and gravitated toward seafaring. By the mid-1970s, layoffs in the British Merchant Navy put large numbers of Somalis on welfare. In the 1980s, political turmoil in Somalia resulted in an influx of new arrivals into London. Both older seafarers and new refugees now face problems of access to housing, education, and employment. Clan consciousness is resurging and, through its inherent factionalism, is becoming a barrier to organizing the Somali community in their fight for a fairer share of resources. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Epstein, Marge and Sid L. Mohn. "Planning for pluralism: a report on a Chicago agency's efforts on behalf of immigrants and refugees" *Journal of Multicultural Social Work* 2(1) 1992: 119-123.

Travelers and Immigrants Aid (TIA) of Chicago, Ill, established in 1888, offers the following services to refugees from Southeast Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe: community education to fulfill legalization requirements; legal counseling and representation; resettlement, placement, and employment programs; psychological and physical therapy for torture survivors; school preparation for children; and substance abuse prevention and housing programs. Major current constraints on TIA are indicated, e.g., increase in substance abuse and family violence, as well as budgetary constraints. Recommendations for improvement of service delivery by TIA focus groups are outlined. (Copyright 1993, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Escalona, Ana and Richard Black. "Refugees in Western Europe: bibliographic review and state of the art" *Journal of Refugee Studies* 8(4) 1995: 364-389.

A review of the post-1988 literature on recent refugee flows and their consequences in the Western European countries of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, and Italy. Discussion includes: (1) general study of background of refugee flows in the region, including examination of theoretical perspectives and definitions of refugees; (2) the numerical significance of refugees in Western Europe and geographical patterns of movement; (3) recent changes in asylum policy in Western European countries, including examination of national trends and the contradictory trend toward harmonization of policies at a European level; and (4) settlement and integration of refugees, including links between national refugee settlement policies and asylum policies. (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Etzioni, Amitai. "Refugee resettlement: the infighting in Washington" *Public Interest* 65 1981: 15-29.

On the basis of personal experience as a White House adviser, the Carter administration's efforts to organize refugee services more effectively in the face of the massive influx of refugees from Southeast Asia in 1979 are traced. Initial suggestions called for an increased federal role; it was recommended instead that the federal government act only as a catalyst and convener, turning responsibility over to the private (voluntary) sector. Among the issues considered in trying to reconcile these views were: relationships between smaller voluntary agencies that traditionally had served refugees and large agencies that, while new to refugee resettlement, commanded greater resources; the questionable ability of even large agencies to provide sufficient funds and personnel to resettle such large numbers of refugees; and tensions between refugees and US minorities, particularly over jobs and housing. The flood of Cuban and Haitian refugees in 1980 overtook the process of reorganization, and most of the resettlement process. (Copyright, Sociological Abstracts, 1982, Incorporated, all rights reserved).

Fairbairn, Kenneth J. and Hafiza Khatun. "Residential segregation and the intra-urban migration of South Asians in Edmonton" *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 21(1) 1989: 45-64.

This paper examines the nexus between ethnic residential segregation and intra-urban mobility. It reasons that one expression of ethnic minority assimilation is its pattern of household locations and relocation activity ... South Asian households in Edmonton ... are shown to be weakly segregated. The intra-urban migration behaviour of a sample of these households also shows little tendency towards spatial concentration. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Fairbank, D.T. and R.L. Hough. "Life event classifications and the event-illness relationship" *Journal of Human Stress* 1979: 41-47.

Fass, Simon M. "Through a glass darkly: cause and effect in refugee resettlement policies" *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* 4(4): 554-572.

Interpretation of cause and effect in human action is often extremely difficult; especially complicated for the policy analyst is the problem of determining whether causal relationships are inferred from the evidence or imputed to it. This dilemma characterizes certain types of government activity in which distinctions between policy and implementation, decisions and actions, and inputs and outcomes are unclear. The efforts of the federal government between 1960 and 1985 to assist refugees in securing employment illustrate how the flow of events may elude a causal explanation and how conclusions and recommendations for improvement, derived from the evidence, may prove highly ambiguous. In such instances, it may prove more rational for policy analysts to concede ignorance. (Copyright 1986, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved).

Firman, C. "Occupational assimilation of refugees" *International Migration Review* 15(1) 1983,

Fitzpatrick, Joan. "Ethical refugee policy and the moral relevance of numbers: response to Adelman and Churgin" *International Migration Review* 30(1) 1996: 325-332.

Comments on articles by Howard Adelman, "The Right of Repatriation - Canadian Refugee Policy: The Case of Rwanda," and by

Michael Churgin, "Mass Exoduses: The Response of the United States". Both authors suggest that the number of immigration/asylum seekers has both moral relevance and political significance. This tendency to treat refugees in groups reflects the diminishing importance of the individual in the formation of refugee policy. The contemporary refugee crisis caused by the war in the former Yugoslavia and the response by Western European states illustrate this dilemma. (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Florin, Frits. "Refugee students in the Netherlands" *Higher Education and Research in the Netherlands* 19(3) 1975: 19-23.

The refugee student population is a small group consisting of people who left their countries for political and cultural reasons and others who were invited by the Dutch government in response to more specific conditions, e.g., Czechs in 1968 and Chileans in 1973. Some of their problems and types of assistance available are described, including: (1) qualification recognition, (2) language difficulties, (3) finances, and (4) a shortage of admission places. Those who arrive at the invitation of the government are placed in reception centers. Some problems that arise with their isolation from the surrounding community are identified. The type of assistance needed for integration into the U community is often lacking. (Copyright 1977, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Frankenhoff, Charles A. "Cuban, Haitian refugees in Miami: public policy needs for growth from welfare to mainstream" *Migration Today* 13(3) 1985: 7-13.

A set of four interrelated policy premises for the analysis of public policy needs for Cuban and Haitian refugees in Miami, Florida is proposed. Major problem areas are identified, e.g., employment, housing, language, finances, mental health, and education, and solutions are proposed. It is assumed that the refugees will not be deported and that public policy should focus on their incorporation into the community on a self-supporting basis. (Copyright 1986, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Friedl, Reinhold. "Highly political education: refugee education problems in the horn of Africa" *Migration World Magazine* 18(2) 1990: 10-16.

An examination of education and training assistance given by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to countries who are hosts to refugees in Africa. Statistical data are used to reveal the large number of children among the refugee populations there and their educational needs. Some educational problems of the Ethiopian refugees in the Republic of Djibouti are outlined: language conflicts, especially the use of language as a political issue; local integration problems; difficulties in articulating educational interests due to the refugees' rural origins; overcrowding; and young intellectuals suspected to be state security threats. Djibouti's economy, already stressed by the Ethiopia-Somalia war, was doubly stressed by the Ethiopian refugees. The refugees were unwanted, and many were resettled to Egypt where they experienced linguistic problems resulting in lower educational level placement; educational and professional UNHCR goals were not realized. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Frye, Barbara A. "Use of cultural themes in promoting health among Southeast Asian refugees" *American Journal of Health Promotion* 9(4) 1995: 269-280.

Cultural themes pertinent to the development of culturally relevant Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Hmong refugee health promotion strategies are examined via interview data from 93 refugees and review of 106 manuscripts from the fields of health, social and political science, history, and Southeast Asian folklore. The analysis reveals two prominent cultural themes common to these populations: (1) kinship solidarity, and (2) the search for equilibrium. The relevance of these themes to causation of ill health, management of suffering, the refugee experience, physical health risks, psychological and psychosomatic risks, and changes in family structure are discussed. Health promotion strategies utilizing such cultural themes as use of cultural imagery and culture-bound syndromes are presented. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Gardner, Sheena, Eleoussa Polyzoi, and Yvette Rampaul. "Refugee experience, educational background, and ESL: lessons from learners" *TESL Manitoba* 12(2) 1996: 3-13.

Gardner, Sheena, Eleoussa Polyzoi, and Yvette Rampaul. "Individual variables, literacy history and ESL progress among Kurdish and Bosnian immigrants." *TESL Canada Journal* 14(1) 1996: 1-20.
This study examines the relationship between individual variables and ESL progress among 9 Kurdish and 7 Bosnian immigrants. All were adult refugees who came to Canada with virtually no English. Significant correlations were found between the dependent variables of oral and written progress and the independent variables of literacy level, years of schooling and ethnicity. Contingency, text quality, and text quantity are also examined.

Gold, Steven J. "The employment potential of refugee entrepreneurship: Soviet Jews and Vietnamese in California" *Policy Studies Review* 11(2) 1992: 176-186.

Interviews with the proprietors of 21 Soviet Jewish and 46 Vietnamese enterprises in CA are used to explore the prospects for refugee self-employment. Considered are: the characteristics of self-employed refugees, resources and motives for opening businesses, and use of community-based sources of capital, labor, customers, and information. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Gold, Steven. "The Americanization of Vietnamese" *Society* 27(1) 1989.

Goldstein, Beth. "In search of survival: the education and integration of Hmong refugee girls" *Journal of Ethnic Studies* 16(2) 1988.

Grundy, Shirley. "Being and becoming an Australian: classroom discourse and the construction of identity" *Discourse* 15(1) 1994: 16-31.

An exploration of language's formative nature analyses the language-expressed discursive and communicative practices of the Australian classroom lesson. A transcription of the lesson, part of a 1989 study of inner-city suburban school teachers' interactions with a pluri-ethnic student body from migrant and refugee backgrounds, revealed incongruities when "our lesson" in Australian history was presented as "our history" to temporary resident students. The assimilationist discourse of the lesson indicates a particular identity form (or position of subjectivity) for students to adopt, specifically the traditional values of fairness and equality. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Haines, David W. "Patterns in Southeast Asian refugee employment: a reappraisal of the existing research" *Ethnic Groups* 7(1) 1987: 39-63.

Research on the economic adjustment of Southeast Asian refugees in the US is reviewed, focusing on general employment patterns, major correlates of employment, and multivariate statistical analyses of the relative effects of these correlates. The data show consistent improvement in the refugees' economic adjustment, and demonstrate that English language competence, occupational background, and educational level in the country of origin are good predictors of employment. Research on the second generation of refugees is needed to explain the reasons for the consistent improvement pattern. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Haines, David W. "Kinship in Vietnamese refugee resettlement: a review of the US experience" *Journal of Comparative Family Studies* 19(1) 1988: 1-16.

From 1975 to 1985, approximately 500,000 refugees from Vietnam were resettled in the US. Their experience has generated a large and eclectic body of research, one aspect of which is reviewed: the ways in which kinship changes and continues across the exodus experience, and the way it affects refugee adaptation to the US. Specifically, described are: (1) the structure of Vietnamese kinship; (2) the changes and continuities in family structure across the migration experience; (3) the interaction of kinship with refugee economic adjustment; and (4) some of the ways in which kinship conditions non-economic

aspects of adjustment. The potential of this body of research within the broader context of immigrant adaptation is considered. (Copyright 1988, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Haines, David, D. Rutherford and P. Thomas. "Family and community among Vietnamese refugees" *International Migration Review* 15(1) 1981.

Haines, David, D. Rutherford and P. Thomas. "The case for exploratory fieldwork: understanding the adjustment of Vietnamese refugees in the Washington area" *Anthropological Quarterly* 54(2) 1981.

Haines, David W., Dorothy Rutherford and Patrick Thomas. "The case for exploratory fieldwork: understanding the adjustment of Vietnamese refugees in the Washington area" *Anthropological Quarterly* 54(2) 1981: 94-102.

The anthropological techniques of exploratory fieldwork can make a contribution to the understanding of ethnic groups in metropolitan areas, to interdisciplinary fields, e.g., refugee studies, and to the researcher's professional development. These contributions are described with respect to a series of field efforts with Vietnamese refugees in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area. The MD and VA suburbs have consistently hosted one of the nation's largest Indochinese refugee clusters. Results of the field research help to clarify the social context of the Vietnamese refugees' adjustment process, the deceptiveness in this case of the traditional analytic categories of "economics" or "the family," and the extended, spatial, and temporal dimensions of adjustment. What appears most clearly is the continuing importance of kinship as the mediator of adjustment. While the Washington milieu affects the refugees themselves, it has even more important effects on the conduct of research. (Copyright 1982, Education Research Index, Incorporated, all rights reserved).

Hardy, Cynthia. "Underorganized interorganizational domains: the case of refugee systems" *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science* 30(3) 1994: 278-296.

Relying on both archival data and 81 in-depth interviews with civil servants, politicians, officials from non-governmental organizations, and refugees, refugee systems in Canada, GB, and Denmark are compared to explore under-organized inter-organizational domains. Refugee systems - the government, non-government, and refugee organizations that determine refugee status and help place asylum seekers - can be under-organized because they lack convergence around key values world have excluded relevant stakeholders. Moreover, the precise nature of underorganization has implications for the political processes that occur within them. Accordingly, systems that appear to be relatively organized and to enjoy a high level of collaboration are typically those that have excluded relevant stakeholders. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Hathaway, James C. "The conundrum of refugee protection in Canada: from control to compliance to collective deterrence" *Journal of Policy History* 4(1) 1992: 71-92.

To assess why the asylum dilemma is becoming especially burdensome, Canada's historical, context-specific response to the problem of refugees is depicted. At first, Canada accepted refugees as regular immigrants. In the mid-1960s, immigration-based refugee policy was shifted to comply with international legal rights granted to refugees, resulting in numerous refugees entering Canada, 50% of whom are not subject to immigration quotas. Canada is currently on the verge of entering a third era, in which it must decide whether to continue to accept the burden of refugees when the nation's European allies have abdicated this responsibility. (Copyright 1993, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Helwa, Mussallam Abu and Brian Birch. "The demography and housing conditions of Palestinian refugees in and around the camps in Amman, Jordan" *Journal of Refugee Studies* 6(4) 1993: 403-413.

Questionnaire survey data from 1,081 Palestinian refugee households in the 3 main camps, and their bordering squatter areas, in Amman, Jordan, are drawn on to describe the demographic and housing characteristics of this poorest sector of the city's population. Analysis reveals little demographic variation across the population, but some variety in its housing conditions. Despite much self-help home improvement, most refugee dwellings remain poorly equipped and seriously overcrowded. In some respects, these problems are more severe within camps run by the UN's Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees. Results confirm that household overcrowding and poor neighborhood conditions - more common in the areas fringing the camps - are major causes of refugee dissatisfaction with housing. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Henkin, Alan B. and Liem, T. Nguyen. "Development of self-concept among Indochinese refugee students" *International Review of Modern Sociology* 14(1) 1984: 23-34.

The relationship between self-concept/-esteem-ideal and academic achievement of Indochinese refugee students in US schools was examined via the Self-Descriptive Inventory (Muller, D., Larned, D., and Leonetti, R., "Self-Descriptive Inventory," unpublished text, New Mexico State U, 1978) administered to 147 Lao students in grades 4-8 at a Midwestern school, and analysis of students' academic records. Younger students had higher self-concept and -esteem scores on all 4 dimensions investigated-physical maturity, peer relations, academic success, and school adaptiveness-indicating that they are making the transition to new schools with greater ease than older students. Older students had higher self-ideal scores, though the gap between these and self-esteem scores indicates difficulty with the acculturation process. Compared to Mexican, Chilean, and US ethnic groups, Lao students had lower self-esteem and -ideal, but higher self-concept. Further research is suggested. (Copyright 1985, ERIC, Incorporated, all rights reserved.)

Hermansson, Ann-Charlotte, Jan Olaff-Hornquist and Toomas Timpka. "The Well-being of war-wounded asylum applicants and quota refugees following arrival in Sweden" *Journal of Refugee Studies* 9(2) 1996: 166-181.

Interview and scale data are drawn on to investigate well-being following arrival in Sweden and its correlation with sociodemographic and pre-post-migration factors in 30 war-wounded asylum applicants and 30 quota refugees who were consecutively investigated during hospitalization after an average of 2.5 months in the host country. Self-rated current wellbeing was lower than previous wellbeing. Asylum applicants experienced a lower level of current wellbeing than did quota refugees. Significant correlations were found between a higher level of wellbeing, lower education, not having made the decision to flee oneself, and not having informed the family about the flight; the strength of these relationships was different in the 2 subgroups. No salient associations were found between wellbeing and pre-migration war traumas or between wellbeing and degree of physical disability. (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Hjarno, Jan. "Migrants and refugees on the Danish labour market" *New Community* 18(1) 1991: 75-87. Structural changes since 1973 in the Danish labor market have contributed directly to keeping migrants out of the labor market, and indirectly to prejudicial attitudes toward migrants. This cycle has marginalized migrants within the labor market and society; the role of social networks in gaining employment in Denmark also works against migrants. Government statistical data on migrant employment 1988-1990 by gender and nationality (Turkish, Yugoslav, Pakistani, and other) show massive unemployment. In other areas, prejudicial stereotypes have inspired defeatist attitudes, as young migrants increasingly opt against higher education. The next few years could see Denmark emerge as one of the most racist countries in Western Europe, in contrast to its historical image as a country unmarred by intolerance. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Howard, Rhoda. "Contemporary Canadian refugee policy: a critical assessment" *Canadian Public Policy* 6(2) 1980: 361-373.

The factors affecting Canada's refugee policy are discussed. After a brief summary of the historical background, instances of humanitarian acceptances of refugees (e.g., Southeast Asians, Lebanese, and Ugandan Asians) are cited. The internal refugee procedure is described, focusing on relations between refugees and immigration, security, and government officials, and on possible biases in the procedure. The possible biases in government policy are discussed, concluding that although there is no racial bias, there is an ideological bias against overtly socialist or communist refugees, and that the policy of considering refugees according to their economic viability as immigrants precludes genuine political asylum. Data for the study are from: (1) about 25 interviews with government and judicial officials, refugees in Canada, immigration lawyers, and concerned members of the Canadian public; and (2) documentary sources, especially House of Commons debates and immigration case reports. (Copyright 1981, Sociological Abstracts, all rights reserved).

Howell, David R. "Refugee resettlement and public policy: a role for anthropology" *Anthropological Quarterly* 55(3) 1982: 119-125.

Although immigration plays a major role in the history of the US, only recently has the government distinguished refugees from other new arrivals as a matter of law and public policy. The Refugee Act of 1980 establishes a comprehensive statutory basis for the admission and resettlement of those granted refugee status under its definition. Refugee resettlement involves complex issues relating to: the diverse cultural backgrounds of those admitted; their experiences during the flight to safety and the arrangement of resettlement opportunity; statutory and programmatic goals; institutional contexts; and the roles and relationships of agencies that participate in the resettlement process. Because of this, the adjustment of refugees, both socially and economically, is of particular interest to many anthropologists and other social scientists, while policy and program decision making can benefit from products of their research. The discussion introduces a special journal issue that provides examples of policy relevant research (Copyright 1983, American Economic Association, all rights reserved).

Huyck, Earl E. and Rona Fields. "Impact of resettlement on refugee children" *International Migration Review* 15 (1) 1981.

This article develops a conceptual framework for examining research and services needed by refugee children in their process of acculturation in various spheres, but especially in the school system. (from author's abstract)

Ima, Kenji and Ruben G. Rumbaut. "Southeast Asian refugees in American schools: a comparison of fluent-English-proficient and limited-English-proficient students" *Topics in Language Disorders* 9(3) 1989: 54-75.

Issues regarding language education of limited English proficient (LEP) and fluent English proficient (FEP) Southeast Asian students are discussed. It is argued that the diversity of Asian and Pacific Islander groups must be recognized in the educational setting, rather than lumping them together in a single category. Five main ethnolinguistic groups are examined: Khmer, Lao, Hmong, Chinese, and Vietnamese. Analysis of survey data and school records obtained on linguistic minority high school students (N = 5,472) in the San Diego (CA) Unified School District reveals differences between LEP and FEP students. A comparison of academic performance of Southeast Asian and other linguistic minority students shows that Southeast Asians are most likely to be classified as LEP, but still have a higher grade point average than all other language minority groups. A comparison of educational attainment among Southeast Asian subgroups shows significant diversity. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Ima, Kenji and Charles F. Hohm. "Child maltreatment among Asian and Pacific Islander refugees and immigrants: the San Diego case" *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 6(3) 1991: 267-285.

An investigation of the cultural aspects of child maltreatment among Asian and Pacific Islander (API) immigrant groups, analyzing 158 cases reported to and handled by the Union of Pan Asian Communities in San Diego, CA. Utilizing both quantitative and qualitative strategies, five parameters that may explain the patterns of reported child maltreatment in a population are identified: (1) home country traumas, especially notable among refugees; (2) differences in child-rearing practices; (3) the relative visibility to welfare professionals and other publicly employed professionals; (4) the relative continuity of social support systems brought from country of origin; and (5) the relative ability to cope with cultural conflicts brought on by being newcomers. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Indra, Doreen Marie. "An Analysis of the Canadian private sponsorship program for Southeast Asian refugees" *Ethnic Groups* 7(2) 1988: 153-172.

Consequences of the Canadian program for refugee adjustment, in which refugee families are financially supported by groups of individuals or by religious or other institutions are reviewed. Private sponsorship via this program grew following its inception in 1978, until at the peak flow of Southeast Asian refugees (1981), about 50% of all migrants were participation. Preliminary expectations were that private sponsorship would serve social, psychological, educational and financial purposes, but data from a Vancouver-based survey of 1,348 refugees showed that even daily contact with sponsors did not mean significant differences in employment status, English language fluency or knowledge of Canadian society, when private sponsored refugees were compared with government-sponsored ones. A model is developed for the argument that structural constraints in the initial formulation of relations between refugees and sponsors (limited cross-cultural tools, sponsorship monopoly on power, the lack of role models for sponsor-refugee relations and overall sexism) led to social conflicts between refugees and sponsors, refugee sense of deprivation, and refugee female subordination. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Indra, Doreen. "Resettlement and gender differences: a Lethbridge community study" *Canadian Women's Studies* 10(1) 1989.

Ivry, Joann. "Paraprofessionals in refugee resettlement" *Journal of Multicultural Social Work* 2(1) 1992: 99-117.

The role and function of indigenous paraprofessionals in refugee resettlement are discussed. With training and supervision, such paraprofessionals - who share a common background and experience with the client population - can bridge cultural and linguistic barriers, and serve as role models. For illustration, the experience of the recent Soviet Jewish refugee resettlement program in Boston, Mass, is examined. (Copyright 1993, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Jenkins, Shirley. "Children who are newcomers: social service needs" *Journal of Children in Contemporary Society* 15(3) 1983: 39-47.

Children who are newcomers to the US fall into several status groups, including refugees, entrants, immigrants, and undocumented aliens. Some come with their families and others are unaccompanied minors. Their needs for support and services range from food and shelter to language education and help in acculturation. These children and their families do not fit neatly into our service system. In addition to being newcomers, the majority are visible ethnics, facing problems of prejudice and racism. As time runs out for federal reimbursement for refugee support, many new arrivals may seek a share of the shrinking welfare budget. (Copyright 1983, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Joe, V. "A new lifestyle in a new land" *Canadian Nurse* 77(3) 1981: 16-19.

Jones, Woodrow Jr. and Paul Strand. "Adaptation and adjustment problems among Indochinese refugees" *Sociology and Social Research* 71(1) 1986: 42-46.

An examination of the resettlement experience of Indochinese refugees in the US, based on interviews conducted with refugee heads of households (N = 800) randomly selected from the telephone directory in San Diego County, Calif. The demographic profile of the sample shows characteristics dissimilar from earlier immigrant groups; the Indochinese refugees are younger (average age 37) and married, and most earn incomes below poverty level. In addition to lack of English language skills, separation from families, and war memories, respondents cited lack of job skills and money, child care, and transportation problems; resettlement efforts were perceived as inadequate. Regression analysis shows that the Hmong are less capable of understanding US ways than Vietnamese, Laotians, or Cambodians; education and length of residence are found to have little significance. It is concluded that the findings in general indicate readjustment and adaptation problems among Indochinese groups. (Copyright 1987, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Jones, P.R. "Vietnamese refugees in the UK" *New Community* 1983.

Jones, Crispin. "Refugee children in the classroom" *European Journal of Intercultural Studies* 5(3) 1995: 59-60.

Kaprielian-Churchill, Isabel. "Refugees and education in Canadian schools" *International Review of Education* 42(4) 1996: 349-365.

The nature and needs of refugee students in Canadian schools are examined, drawing on a 1991 Ontario Institute for Studies in Education research project. The school performance of refugee students is explored in a number of domains: immigration regulations; initial identification, assessment, placement, and monitoring; unaccompanied youngsters; at risk students; academic needs; and the conflict of cultures. In particular, the changing role of the school in light of recent immigration trends is discussed. Many of the findings are suggested to be applicable to other national settings. (Copyright 1997, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Keely, Charles B. "The resettlement of women and children refugees" *Migration World Magazine* 20(4) 1994: 14-18.

Although women and children comprise about 80% of refugee populations under UN care, they account for only 57%-70% of refugees resettled in major recipient countries (the US, Canada, and Australia), and their particular needs are often not met. The bias toward adult males is probably a consequence of the UN convention definition of "refugee." A woman refugee is less likely than a man to be at risk of persecution for her own political activities and thus less likely to be classified as a refugee to be resettled. Women are more likely to be fleeing war or at persecution risk because of their husbands' activities. Quotas are not recommended to ensure the resettlement of more women, because the goal should continue to be saving the most vulnerable refugees. This requires situation judgments. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Kelly, Gail Paradise. "Adult education for Vietnamese refugees: commentary on pluralism in America" *Journal of Ethnic Studies* 5(4) 1978: 55-64. English-as-a-second-language classes for Vietnamese refugees at the Fort Indian Town Gap relocation camp are examined. Although these classes' explicit purpose was to teach English to the Vietnamese, they implicitly taught what the United States teachers perceived as the new lifestyle that the refugees would be acquiring. The courses did not recognize the necessity for cultural pluralism, that a Vietnamese-American culture needed to be developed. United States stereotypes regarding division of labor, sex roles, and occupational roles were transmitted to the

refugees that were contrary to the Vietnamese ways (as well as being contrary to many Americans). The Vietnamese did not have input into the development of the English classes; therefore, they were only taught what the Americans chose to teach. Consequently, classes were often irrelevant to Vietnamese culture. (Copyright 1980, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Khasiani, Shanyisa Anota. "The role of education and training in the local integration of women refugees in Kenya" *African Urban Quarterly* 5(3-4) 1990: 269-275.

Questionnaire data from 445 women refugees in Kenya suggest that education and training do not have as great a potential for promoting their local integration as has been assumed, primarily because extant educational and training programs cannot meet the needs of the large numbers of refugees. Some women do not even know of their existence. These programs must be expanded, and this is an international responsibility; the countries of asylum cannot cope alone. International agencies should establish aggressive outreach programs that reach and inform more women refugees. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Khoo, Siew Ean. "Correlates of welfare dependency among immigrants in Australia" *International Migration Review* 28(1) 1995: 68-92.

Drawing on data from the 1990 Survey of the Labour Force and Other Characteristics of Migrants conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, examined is the role of migration category, birthplace, period of arrival, age, gender, educational background, and employment status on immigrants' dependence on government pensions and benefits. Significant differences in welfare dependency were observed by birthplace and migration category, even after controlling for age, education, and employment status. Immigrants from Vietnam, Lebanon, and Turkey were more likely than others to be dependent on welfare. Refugees were also more likely than other immigrants to be dependent on welfare; however, the effect of refugee status on welfare dependency diminished with duration of residence. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Kibria, Nazli. "Patterns of Vietnamese refugee women's wage-work in the U.S." *Ethnic Groups* 7(4) 1989: 297-323.

Patterns of women's wage-work in a Vietnamese refugee community in a low-income inner-city area of Philadelphia, Pa, were examined drawing on questionnaire and interview data from 138 refugee men and women. Analysis reveals that Vietnamese women's wage-work is concentrated in activities of the informal economy, e.g., homework and hotel housekeeping. Three factors influence women's motivations and decisions to seek such jobs: (1) the structure of opportunities and resources in the local economy; (2) cultural traditions and experiences; and (3) demands posed by the women's family care-taking role. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Kissman, Kris and Thanh Van Tran. "Social isolation among the Vietnamese refugees: analysis of some requisites to successful integration" *Journal of International and Comparative Social Welfare* 4(2) 1988: 35-43.

Analysis of questionnaire data reveals 5 significant predictors of social isolation among 209 adult Vietnamese refugees in Missouri and Texas: age, social adjustment, English language fluency, number of relatives living in the US, and the number of work hours per week. Implications of the results are discussed in terms of social service interventions that can effectively meet the needs of this population. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Kosaka, Futniko. "Language learning in the process of refugee resettlement: a case study comparing conditions in Germany and Japan" *International Journal of Japanese Sociology* 2 1993: 35-46.

Comparison of language learning among refugees in Germany and Japan reveals three primary difficulties affecting refugee resettlement: (1) personal factors such as individual character and experience; (2) specific circumstances surrounding the resettlement, including the level of host country assistance and cultural differences; and (3) the nature and possibility of social contacts between refugees and their new environment. Analyses of case studies indicates that Germany frequently provides better language-learning assistance, whereas Japanese culture and society are more easily adapted to by its many Indochinese refugees. Addressed are questions of how best to promote language acquisition, as well as improve the situation of refugees in both Germany and Japan. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Kunz, Egon F. "Exile and resettlement: refugee theory" *International Migration Review* 15(1) 198-211. This article extends the analysis of factors affecting refugee outcomes to those areas preceding and succeeding flight. Thus, although the refugee situations may appear unique, the study and analysis of recurring elements offer explanations of the events actually observed and enable one to predict the course which future events may take. (abstract from author's article)

Langer, Beryl. "From history to ethnicity: El Salvadoran refugees in Melbourne" *Journal of Intercultural Studies* 11 (2) 1990:1-13.

El Salvadoran refugee settlement in Melbourne, Australia, is placed in the context of the history of the Salvadoran civil war and the social political divisions on which it is premised. These divisions are glossed within the discourse and practices of multiculturalism, which constructs immigrants not as bearers of history, but as members of ethnic groups defined in terms of language and culture. In the Salvadoran case, the multicultural fiction of ethnic community is challenged by the continuing commitment of many refugees to the political struggle in El Salvador, and a general reluctance to extend the boundaries of imagined community to include people from the "other" side of El Salvadoran politics. Demographic statistics and ethnographic data on Salvadoran refugees in Melbourne reveal "staying in history" and "becoming an ethnic Australian" as strategic responses to the problem of being a refugee. Ways that each strategy is pursued, and the demographic and political characteristics of the groups involved. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Lanphier, C. Michael. "Kanada und die globale Flüchtlingssituation (Canada and the global refugee situation/Le Canada et la situation globale des refugies)" *WeltTrends* 5, 1994: 19-34.

This article reviews Canada's refugee policy and intake over the recent two decades. From ad hoc series of responses to refugee situations in the 1970s, the government has developed a multi-year policy within a comprehensive legal articulation. Nevertheless, Canada's policy has been driven by the patterns of international conflict that now are understood to be global in nature and impact. The increasing influx of asylum seekers since the mid-1980s caused alterations in Canada's administrative procedures. Furthermore, the refugee policy has to a large extent been influenced by NGO consultations and to a lesser extent by public opinion. This complex of factors has combined with longer-range policy determination to produce a profile of a relatively stable policy with limited possibility of change. As several important issues remain on the international agenda considerable academic research is devoted in Canada to the question whether refugee movements can be prevented by an "early warning" strategy. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, all rights reserved).

Lanphier, C. Michael. "Refugee resettlement: models in action" *International Migration Review* 17(4) 1983" 4-33.

This paper argues that a limited number of models of resettlement have emerged as a result of the accumulated experience and tradition of resettlement practices in the three major receiving countries of the Southeast Asian refugee influx: France, Canada and the United States. A model of refugee

resettlement containing two axes is proposed: volume of refugee intake and emphasis on economic or cultural adaptation. France and Canada exemplify moderate intake with emphasis on economic adaptation, although Quebec uniquely demonstrates moderate intake/emphasis on cultural adaptation. (adapted from Shiel and Beaujot, 1996)

Lanphier, C. Michael. "Canada's response to refugees" *International Migration Review* 15(1) 198-211. This paper traces types and numbers of refugees to Canada since World War II. As policy and practices have evolved considerably in that period a brief review of key developments precedes the discussion of Canada's response to the current refugee situation.

Lavik, Nils-Johan, Edvard Hauff, Anders Skrondal and Oivind Solberg "Mental disorder among refugees and the impact of persecution and exile: some findings from an out-patient population" *British Journal of Psychiatry* 169(6) 1996: 726-732.

Psychiatric and standard interview measures are drawn on to explore the risk for mental disorder in a consecutive sample of 231 refugees referred to the psychiatric outpatient unit at the U of Oslo, Norway. Results indicate that 46.6% of the patients had a posttraumatic stress disorder as the main diagnosis, though scores on the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale and Global Assessment of Function Measure did not reveal any predictor of psychotic behavior. However, torture emerged as an important predictor of emotional withdrawal/retardation. Also, age, gender, and no employment or education predicted anxiety/depression, while refugee status and no employment or school predicted hostility/aggression. Results confirm earlier findings that refugees constitute a population at risk for mental disorder. Past traumatic stressors and current existence in exile constitute independent risk factors. However, stressors other than those discussed here appear to be important also, particularly regarding psychotic symptoms. (Copyright 1997, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Law, Chi Kwong and Yeheskel Hasenfeld, "The relationships between the public and the voluntary sectors: the case of refugee resettlement services" *Administration in Social Work* 13(2) 1989: 15-28. Two competing theories that explain the relationship between the public and voluntary sectors-the private failure theory and the public goods theory-are examined, using official data on state contracts made with the Office of Refugee Resettlement for the provision of social services under the Refugee Resettlement Program. The results indicate that the private failure theory provides a better explanation for regional variation in the market share of the private sector, whereas the public goods theory provides a better explanation for variation across different types of services. (Copyright 1989, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Leach, B. "Wild cranes and Tibetan refugees: aspects of community education at Douglas College" *Journal of the Association of Canadian Community Colleges* 5(2) 1981: 61-64.

Le Doux, Cora; and King S. Stephens. "Refugee and immigrant social service delivery: critical management issues" *Journal of Multicultural Social Work* 2(1) 1992: 31-45. Given the debate regarding the potential burden on the states to provide health, education, social, and mental health services to refugees, immigrants, and newly legalized aliens, the funding, staffing, service delivery, and information system needs are examined as critical management issues in the resettlement of refugees and in the delivery of social services to eligible legalized aliens in the US. A review of the social work literature on immigrants and refugees highlights the theme of these populations as consumers and recipients of social services. (Copyright 1993, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Lee, Christina. "Not quite a refugee: refugee women in Canada" *Healthsharing Magazine* 9(3) 1988.

Lengyel, Thomas E. "Crazy to leave: the malpractice of anthropology in refugee settlement" *Wisconsin Sociologist* 26(4) 1989: 108-125.

Personal experience and documentary data are drawn on to analyze the administration of the Cuban resettlement camp at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin, in 1980. The manner and substance of decision making by camp administrators, and the way in which those decisions were implemented or resisted by the lower echelon staff, are addressed. This social experiment involved a controversial effort by administrators to allow the temporarily interned Cubans to govern and police themselves through a hastily arranged hierarchy known as the Cuban Refugee Internal Government. The effort suffered three fundamental and fatal flaws: (1) the US State Dept treated the activities of certain trusted individuals as though they constituted functioning democratic institutions; (2) the covert motive for promoting the Internal Government was administrative expedience, which conflicted with more public representations; and (3) relations between the camp administration and front line staff were plagued by elitism, which disrupted the information flow. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Levack, Chris. "Working with Vietnamese refugee children in Great Britain: a teacher's experience" *International Settlement Canada Research Resource* 7(1) 1993: 5-7.

This article chronicles one teacher's experience teaching refugee children. It also outlines Britain's refugee reception program, with special focus on how the program deals with school age children. The paper then describes the program designed to help children adapt to Britain during the waiting period before they begin school. It is hoped that these types of programs can be expanded throughout the country to help provide pre-school integration for all refugee children entering the country.

Lin, Keh-Ming, L. Tazuma and M. Masuda. "Adaptational problems of Vietnamese refugees" *Archives of General Psychology* 36, 1979.

Luciuk, Lybomyr Y. "Unintended consequences of refugee resettlement: post-war Ukrainian refugee immigration to Canada" *International Migration Review* 20(2) 1986: 467-48 1.

This article examines the resettlement of Ukrainian displaced persons (DPs) in Canada during the immediate post-World War II period (1945-1951). Allowed to emigrate from Western Europe to Canada, partially as a result of lobbying efforts of various voluntary agencies established by Ukrainian Canadians, these DPs soon became embroiled in acrimonious debates with representatives of the previously established Ukrainian population. The DPs' creation of a number of new organizations both alienated the receiving Ukrainian society and had deleterious effect on the latter's overseas refugee relief and resettlement operations, which lasted only until 1951. (adapted from Shiel and Beaujot, 1996)

MacDonald, Jeff. "Adult refugee education in Portland, Oregon, U.S.A" *Convergence* 23(3) 1990: 71-82.

Malunoudi, Kooros M. "Refugee cross-cultural adjustment: Tibetans in India" *International Journal of Intercultural Relations* 16(1) 1992: 17-32.

Following a general overview of the problems of placement and adjustment experienced by the 15+ million refugees displaced around the globe, described are ways that Tibetan refugees in India have accepted the challenges of adjustment in light of their different culture, language, religion, and ethnic background. Their patterns of social organization in exile have made the Tibetans uniquely well-adjusted, with notable economic and social gains. It is shown how the institutions of religion, the economy, education, and government have facilitated the adjustment of Tibetans to their environment in India, allowing them to serve as a model for other international refugees. (Copyright 1993, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Majhanovich, Suzanne E. and Ljubo D. Majhanovich. "Implications of intra-European mobility on education: education for immigrants and refugees" *Canadian and International Education* 24(1) 1995: 71-82.

Majka, Lorraine and Brendan Mullan. "Employment retention, area of origin, and type of social support among refugees in the Chicago area" *International Migration Review* 26(3) 1992: 899-926. Data from a statewide refugee database are used to explore the influence of various socio-demographic variables on refugee's employment propensities in the greater metropolitan Chicago (111) area. Analysis indicates that the type of support structure that a refugee can access, the number of dependents in a household, and a refugee's chronological age, sex, ability to read and write English, and area of origin all have a significant impact on employment retention possibilities. Background characteristics and exposure to US assistance organizations also influenced refugees' labor force participation patterns. (Copyright 1993, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Macklin, Audry. "Refugee women and the imperative of categories" *Human Rights Quarterly* 17(2) 1995: 213-277.

Guidelines issued by the Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board in 1993 are used to examine the theoretical and practical implications of using gender as a category in refugee determination. The intent of the guidelines was to interpret the legal definition of a refugee in a gender-sensitive manner, and may be seen as the first formal move by a state to recognize gender prosecution. The guidelines are examined in the broader context of Canadian and international refugee law. The guidelines are critiqued, noting gaps and omissions. Questions of the self/other are also seen to be part of the debate, as gender persecution in refugee acceptor countries remains an issue. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Malicky, Grace V. and Tracey Derwing. "Literacy learning of adults in a bilingual ESL classroom" *Alberta Journal of Educational Research* 39(4) 1993: 393-406.

The purpose of the year-long project was to investigate the nature of literacy teaching and learning in a bilingual ESL program. All learners were adult refugee Cambodians. Some reported that they were literate in Khmer, their first language) while others reported either no or very limited literacy in Khmer. One of the teachers was an experienced ESL teacher whereas the other was a bilingual Khmer/English instructor. Data were collected through observation, interviews and journals. Results confirmed the positive impact of L1 literacy on L2 literacy development. The bilingual nature of the instruction allowed learners to contribute their cultural and language knowledge to the classroom.

Malkki, Liisa. "National geographic: the rooting of peoples and the territorialization of national identity among scholars and refugees" *Cultural Anthropology* 7(1) 1992: 24-44.

A review of modern perspectives on the concept of refugee in: ordinary language; nationalist discourse; and scholarly studies of refugees, nations, and nationalism. The scholarly construction of refugee is briefly juxtaposed by comparing an ethnographic study of Hutu refugees in camps in western Tanzania (see Malkki, L., *Purity and Exile: Transformations in Historical-National Consciousness among Hutu Refugees in Tanzania*, Ph.D. dissertation, Harvard U, 1989) with a study of Hutu refugees living in and around a Tanzanian township ("Context and Consciousness: Local Conditions for the Production of Historical and National Thought among Hutu Refugees in Tanzania," in Fox, Richard G. [Ed], *Nationalist Ideologies and the Production of National Cultures*, Washington, DO American Anthropological Assoc., 1990, 32-62). It is argued that the two case studies present different conceptualizations of uprootedness and national identity, and both challenge scholarly perspectives. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Matsuoka, Atsuko and John Sorenson. "Ethnic identity and service delivery: some models examined in relation to immigrants and refugees from Ethiopia" *Canadian Social Work Review* 8(2) 1991: 255-268. Data from the Canadian Employment and Immigration Commission indicate that some 10,000 Ethiopian immigrants and refugees have joined Canada's multicultural society since 1980. While the majority are single men ages 15-44, with a high school education or better, it is contended that they should not be considered as a homogeneous ethnocultural group; their internal political and ethnic divisions must be taken into account for efficacious delivery of social services. Four models of service delivery are considered: 1) generic services delivered by mainstream agencies; 2) services provided by ethnic organizations to their own communities; 3) multicultural services addressing the needs of broad ethnic categories, e.g. African immigrants; and 4) the bridging approach, developed by the Immigrant Access Service in Winnipeg, Manitoba, in which mainstream agencies hire workers from different ethno-cultural backgrounds to serve clients from similar backgrounds. The advantages of this model are outlined, especially the capability of providing help in a nondiscriminatory manner, and strategies to aid its implementation are suggested. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Mattson, Susan. "Health care delivery to Southeast Asian refugees" *Migration World Magazine* 17(1) 1989: 28-35.

Cultural characteristics presenting problems in the provision of health care to Southeast Asian refugees in the US are enumerated, including fear of Western medicine, reliance on folk remedies, unfamiliarity with appointments and clinics, medication compliance, somatization of illness, language communication differences, and physical contact. Delivery of health care services must be tailored to ethnic differences on three levels: structural or institutional; functional or worker; interactional or client. Solutions to the cultural problems are proposed, e.g., use of bilingual and bicultural interpreters; education of health care professionals; development of cultural assessment tools; and adaptation to clients' cultural needs. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

McInnis, Kathleen M. "Working with political refugees: new challenges to international social work" *International Social Work* 29(3) 1986: 215-226.

The potential role of social work practice, education, and research in the resettlement of political and economic refugees is explored, focusing on the successes and failures of the US and Canada in resettling the recent influx of Southeast Asian refugees. The role of social workers on the national level in determining who is defined as a refugee, what quotas will be set, and what resettlement model will be used are discussed within the context of several current international models. (Copyright 1987, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

McSpadden, Lucia-Ann and Helene Moussa. "I have a name: the gender dynamics in asylum and in resettlement of Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees in North America" *Journal of Refugee Studies* 6(3) 1993: 203-225.

Reports results of 2 independent studies of Ethiopian/Eritrean refugees in Canada and the western US, 1982-1991, to compare and contrast the particularities of the refugee experience for females (Fs) and males (Ms). Analysis indicates that the clearly differentiated gender identities of the home culture affected refugee attempts to rebuild their lives and reconstruct their identity in the new environment. The status of Ms in the home culture being higher, they found it difficult to come to terms with a lower status and limited opportunities after resettlement. Fs, in contrast, had already experienced a conflict in the home environment between their traditional and individual aspirations. In addition, the traumatic experiences in flight and asylum (e.g., rape, and the possibility of prostitution as the only survival strategy) made Fs realize that for them, there was a much lower status than menial employment. Consequently, they tended to see the new environment as offering more possibilities for them in the long run. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

MeSpadden, Lucia Ann. "Ethiopian refugee resettlement in the Western United States: social context and psychological well being" *International Migration Review* 21(3) 1987: 796-819.

The psychological well-being of Ethiopian refugees in California, Washington, and Nevada is investigated via questionnaire, scale, and interview data (N = 59). Results indicate that the level of stress among Ethiopian refugees resettled by agencies is higher than that of those resettled by volunteers. When English-speaking ability is held constant, the differential ability of these two resettlement methodologies to provide appropriate employment and access to higher education varies directly with stress levels. Recommendations for improvements are offered. (Copyright 1988, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Mequanent, Getachew. "The role of informal organizations in resettlement and adjustment process: a case study of iqubs, idvs and mahabus in the Ethiopian community in Toronto" *Refuge* 15(3) 1996.

Mercer, E. "A 'professional' approach to helping immigrants and refugees" *Canadian Nurse* 77 (3) 1981: 20.

Meredith, William H. "Level and correlates of perceived quality of life for Lao Hmong refugees in Nebraska" *Social Indicators Research* 14(1) 1984: 83-97.

The perceived global quality of life and the sense of well-being for 13 specific domains of life experience for 145 Lao Hmong refugees in Neb were determined, to examine the relationship between the 13 domains of life experience, 4 demographic variables, and perceived global quality of life. Because the refugee population studied was largely illiterate in English as well as in their native language, a special questionnaire format was developed to allow them confidentiality in responding. Analysis indicates that these respondents are generally positive in their global life quality and its various domains. The statistical tests used demonstrate the importance of the individual- self-concept in determining life quality. The findings are of special interest since they deal with a unique minority group that has not previously been studied in terms of its perceived global quality of life. (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Meyers, Mary. "Equity for refugee children" *FWTAO Newsletter*, 13(2) 1994: 2-7.

Moldofsky, Naomi. "Expellees and 'voluntary' refugees from less-developed lands" *International Migration* 13(1-2) 1975: 252.

A study is presented of the adjustment process of French-speaking North African Jewish immigrants in Montreal-the first such substantial immigration to Canada from North Africa, admitted on humanitarian grounds at a time when geography formed Canada's primary admission criterion. This group, whose occupational content did not reflect the general occupational pattern of their native lands, defied geography as a selection criterion, adjusting in a manner that one would have expected from a limited, carefully selected group. As such, they evolved into being the kind of immigrants that are actively sought by Canadian immigration authorities. The viability of deliberate design in immigration comes into question in that the various areas of human endeavor cannot possibly be used as a criterion for prediction. When pertinent information happens to be widely dispersed among all individuals concerned and cannot possibly be known to any one particular individual or group, not even the most enlightened policy-makers, however powerful politically, or well-equipped technologically-could possibly overcome this obstacle. Consequently, any controls emanating from policy making, necessarily operate with unknown and variable forces, also with time lags. (Copyright 1977, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Montero, Darrel and Ismael Dieppa. "Resettling Vietnamese refugees: the service agency's role" *Social Work* 27(1) 1982: 74-81.

It has been nearly seven years since the first refugees from Vietnam began arriving in the US, and data from various sources suggest a positive relationship between the length of time they have been in this country and the levels of employment and income they have attained. Their adjustment to life in the US is assessed, and the role of social work agencies in their resettlement is discussed. (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Montgomery, R. "The economic adaptation of Vietnamese refugees in Alberta: 1979-1984" *International Migration* 24(4) 1986: 749-768. An investigation of the cultural, economic and psychological adjustment of Vietnamese refugee immigrants living in or near Edmonton, Alberta. Structured interviews were conducted with a representative sample of 537 adult respondents by interviewers fluent in their native languages (Chinese or Vietnamese). The dependent variables of employment, duration of unemployment, job search problems, mean gross monthly income, net monthly financial situation and standard of living were analyzed according to four predictor variables: current English skill, education level on arrival in Canada, population of the municipality resided in at time of interview and ethnicity (Chinese-Vietnamese or pure Vietnamese). Despite a high unemployment rate for the most recent arrivals and the metropolitan (Edmonton) dwellers, and a high concentration of low status occupations, it is concluded that Vietnamese refugees are doing no worse than comparable cohorts of disadvantaged immigrants; especially considering Alberta's recess economy and the recency of the Vietnamese in Canada. (Copyright 1987, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Montgomery, R. "Predicting Vietnamese refugee adjustment to Western Canada" *International Migration* 29(1) 1991: 89-117.

Though Canada was one of the first countries to openly accept Vietnamese refugees in the late 1970's, a major controversy had developed by the early 1980's over its admission policy and the impact of the refugees on the country's labour and culture. Here, Vietnamese refugees' adaptation to life in Canada is described, drawing on interviews obtained from a sample of 333 refugees in Alberta. Multivariate analysis reveals that education (academic and/or vocational) and length of residence are positively related to adjustment; whereas size of municipality of current residence is inversely related as are age (older refugees have more problems), extent of trauma in leaving Vietnam and single versus married status. Results are compared to previous findings in the literature and used as a basis for policy recommendations, including an emphasis on education, patience with new immigrants, directing refugees to non-metropolitan areas and focusing more on older refugees. (Copyright 1991, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Moore, Terence. "Refugee resettlement: toward a conceptual framework" *Social Thought* 8(2) 1982: 8-21.

Issues and problems in the resettlement of Indochinese refugees in Utah are compared with national and regional information and their social service needs and service utilization patterns are assessed. A community survey was administered to a random sample of 103 Utah sponsors of Indochinese refugees and a key informant instrument was administered to 43 social service agencies in Utah that provide social services to Indochinese refugees. Pre and post 1979 refugee admissions were examined across demographic characteristics, adjustment patterns, resettlement issues and social service needs. Among study conclusions were the following: the Indochinese refugee population in Utah paralleled its population in the US in demographic characteristics and patterns of sociocultural adjustment. Utah refugees have not yet completed the cycle of sociocultural adjustment to life in the US, and resettlement has occasioned serious strain. Understanding and use of community social services by refugee sponsors was limited. (Copyright 1983, American Economic Association, all rights reserved.)

Moussa, Helene. "Sowing new foundations: refugee and immigrant women and support groups" *Refuge* 13(9) 1994.

Nash, Alan. "Can we meet the refugee challenge?" *Policy Options* 9(10) 1988: 18-23.

Neldner, Brian W. "Settlement of rural refugees in Africa" *Disasters* 3(4) 1979: 393-402.

Problems of settlement for Africa's rural refugees are outlined, with types of settlement policies and assistance programs explained. Rural refugees, unlike their urban counterparts, generally move in groups, and can usually count on finding members of their own tribes in countries to which they migrate. Host countries may deal with refugees through a policy of spontaneous settlement, or they may designate specific settlement areas. A designated type of settlement generally makes the administrative tasks of the host country easier, and reduces the possibilities of tension with the refugees' original country. At both national and international levels, there must be planning and provisions for feeding, housing, educating, and giving health care to refugees. All possible efforts must be made to train and encourage refugees to be self-supporting, whether or not they plan eventually to return to their own countries. Tanzania provides a positive example for dealing with the refugee problem. (Copyright 1983, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Neuwirth, Gertrud and Lynn Clark. "Indochinese refugees in Canada: sponsorship and adjustment" *International Migration Review* 15(1) 1981: 131-140.

Describes the response to the 1979 policy which raised the quota of Indochinese refugees to 50,000 and introduced a one-to one matching formula between privately and government sponsored refugees. 16 sponsoring groups and families were studied and monitored. Most of the refugees have experienced downward mobility in the labour market. The relationship between sponsor and sponsored is usually initiated in trust and equal social interaction. Most sponsors take a short-term, instrumental approach to refugees that may defeat the purpose of facilitating social adjustment. (Copyright 1982, American Economic Association, all rights reserved)

Neuwirth, Gertrud. "Refugee resettlement" *Current Sociology* 36(2) 1988: 27-41.

A report on the resettlement trends of forced refugees from Third World countries is provided, beginning with a review of available statistics. Issues that have been studied and that need further study are discussed. The debate surrounding the plight of the "boat people" from Vietnam is used to highlight the negotiations and ethnocultural preferences of various settling countries. Selection criteria of some countries, notably Thailand, are based on humanitarian considerations, whereas Western countries resettle on the basis of immigration considerations. Problems of occupational and economic adjustment shift over time to questions of equitable access to opportunity structures. Further research is urged, especially the comparison of resettled immigrant groups with voluntary immigrants, such as so-called guest workers. (Copyright 1989, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Neuwirth, Gertrud. "Indicators of integration" *INSCAN* 10(3) 1997: 5-7.

The author argues that while integration is used quite regularly by policy makers and academics, the concept defies precise definition. Until the definition of 'integration' is agreed upon, it cannot be used with any accuracy. The author suggests many difficulties associated with the term itself. The article concludes with a call to create a theory of integration in order to clarify the processes and results of integration. This would avoid misuse and misunderstandings behind the term.

Nguyen, L.T. and A.B. Henkin. "Vietnamese refugees in the United States: adaptation and transitional status" *Journal of Ethnic Studies* 9, 1982.

Nguyen, S.D. "The psycho-social adjustment and mental health needs of Southeast Asian refugees" *Psychiatric Journal of the University of Ottawa* 7 (1) 1982: 26-35.

Nicholson, Barbara. "The influence of culture on teaching Southeast Asian paraprofessionals: a challenge to social work education" *Journal of Teaching in Social Work* 3(1) 1989: 73-86.

A review of the literature indicates that underutilization and premature termination of services is common among southeast Asian refugees. Also, all evidence points to the fact that Southeast Asians respond more readily to indigenous workers, who are knowledgeable about differences in service delivery between Eastern and Western cultures. In view of these findings, the need for training Southeast Asian paraprofessional social workers is stressed. Emphasis is placed on mutuality in learning between educators and students, and on the influence of culture and individual life experiences that may enhance or impede the learning process. Knowledge of the culture is an essential ingredient for teaching effectiveness, and examples of specific teaching and learning issues relevant to cultural and migration experiences are reviewed. (Copyright 1989, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Nudelman, A. "Health services to immigrant and refugee population: patient and provider cross-cultural perspective" *Collegium Antropologicum* 18(2) 1994: 189-194.

Health services provided to immigrants and refugees are not always perceived as useful by this target population. Such services may be incompatible with patients' explanatory models and language of distress. Providers and patients often perceive illness causation and treatment differently, and such misunderstandings may be exacerbated by cross-cultural factors. Strategies to improve health services for immigrant and refugee populations are proposed. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Olmsted, Jennifer. "Women "manufacture" economic spaces in Bethlehem" *World Development* 24(12) 1996: 1829-40.

Education is an important factor in women's economic development. For Palestinian women, who may be denied access to wage labor because of societal conceptions of gender roles, education has added importance since it increases women's ability to challenge these roles. This paper looks at differences in education and employment patterns between two groups of Palestinian women, refugees and non-refugees, in the Bethlehem area, with the conclusion that while refugee women have made considerable gains in their education and employment options, non-refugee women have lagged behind and as a result have become relatively less economically powerful. A combination of social, economic, and institutional factors have led to current education and employment patterns. (Copyright 1997, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Opoku-Dapaah, Edward. "Barriers to educational pursuits of refugee claimants in Canada: the case of the Ghanaians" *Refuge* 12(3) 1992.

Palmer, Ingrid. "Advancement preparation and settlement needs of South-East Asian refugee women" *International Migration* 19(1/2) 1981.

Parkins, C. Richard. "Public policy issues in refugee resettlement" *Social Thought* 10(3) 1984: 15-20.

The problems of resettlement of foreign refugees in the US are examined, including: the concentration of refugees in a limited number of areas; job availability; welfare utilization by refugees; refugee demand for local services; and the role of ethnic support systems in resettlement. Measures have begun to be developed that structure refugee resettlement in accord with the needs of the resettlement program as a whole. (Copyright 1986, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Pask, Diane E. and Anne Jayne. "Resettlement of minor refugees: some interdisciplinary issues" *Canadian Journal of Family Law* 4(3) 1984: 275-292.

An assessment of national and international refugee resettlement programs. From an examination of Indo-Chinese refugees that fled Vietnam to Canada, the problems confronting refugees (personal and relocation) and the conflicting regulations governing immigration among various nations are reviewed. The role of Hong Kong (the first stop for many refugees), the UN, Canada and the US are discussed and compared. It is argued that refugee migration is not a temporary situation in the world today, as most nations view it, and that those charged with assisting resettlement-anthropologists, therapists, social workers, lawyers, MDs, sociologists and immigration officers-should establish an institutional approach, rather than responding to each new crisis: as an entirely new event. (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Passaris, C. "Canada's record in assisting refugee movements" *International Perspectives* September/October 1981: 6-9.

Pereal, Raul Moncarz. "The golden cage-Cubans in Miami" *International Migration* 16(3-4) 1978: 160-173.

Processes of adaptation to the host country of Cuban refugees in the Miami area are analyzed, using three parameters: educational, geographic, and income mobility. A random sample of 100 Cuban noncitizens living in Florida in Jan 1972 was surveyed. Results showed that: most were working at jobs below their educational level, language was a major barrier, and 76% were earning below the US median income. This suggests that mobility is minimal and that there is a significant waste of human resources. (Copyright 1988, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Pereira, Cecil, Bert N. Adams, and Mike Bristow. "Canadian beliefs and policy regarding the admission of Ugandan Asians to Canada" *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 1(3) 1978: 352-364.

The reasons for admitting certain Asians who were expelled from Uganda in 1972 into Canada are explored, using both subjective and objective criteria. A sample of Ugandan household heads living in Canada (N=372) was interviewed in 1973 to discover their perceptions as to the bases of selection used in permitting them to enter Canada. Interviews with 150 Canadian citizens were conducted during the 1974 election period, as were interviews with 80 government officials who had been involved in this project. Socioeconomic characteristics of Ugandans, such as formal education, occupational status and resources were considered. Most of the Canadian citizens felt that humanitarian reasons or self-interest motivated their admissions. Analysis of the socioeconomic data indicates that Canada was following a rather strict immigration policy and was thus indulging in an 'immigrant grab' despite public statements to the contrary. (Copyright 1980, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Pho, Hai B. "The politics of refugee resettlement in Massachusetts" *Migration World Magazine* 19(4) 1991: 23-25.

Political backlash against the refugee resettlement program in Mass is examined. Despite the promise and potential that refugees bring to Mass, austere cost-cutting measures and revenue shortfalls have prompted increasing political attacks on refugees and immigrants from all levels of government in the state. The attacks stem from the perception that refugees threaten non-immigrants' way of life and take a variety of forms: (1) exclusion of refugees from entitlement programs; (2) denial or restriction of services to refugees; (3) exclusion of refugees and immigrants from residing in racially pure communities; and (4) school segregation and minority student isolation. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Pope, L. "The case of Ward v. Minister of Employment and Immigration: its implications for refugee women and children" *INSCAN: International Settlement Canada* 6(2/3) 1992.

Portes, A. "Dilemmas of golden exile: integration of Cuban refugee families in Milwaukee" *American Sociological Review* 34(4) 1969.

Potocky, Miriam. "Toward a new definition of refugee economic integration" *International Social Work* 39(3) 1996: 245-256.

The adequacy of current definitions of refugee economic integration was evaluated by comparing 1990 census data on Southeast Asian refugees living in CA (N = 388,310) with data on US-born CA residents. The results indicated that Southeast Asian refugees had worse economic status than any US-born ethnic group. Large proportions of the refugees were not employed, were receiving public assistance, and were living in poverty. The findings indicate a need for an expanded definition of refugee economic integration. A new definition that considers comparative status is proposed and its implications are discussed. (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Preston, Rosemary. "Is there a refugee-specific education?" *Convergence* 23(3) 1990: 3- 10.

Qualman, A. "Educational needs of refugees and college potential" *College Canada* 9(3) 1984: 7.

Rasanen, E. "Change in culture and language environment in childhood and its effect on adult life" *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica* 80(3) 1989: 280-286.

The impact of childhood changes in culture and language environment on education, criminality, professional status, and physical and mental health in adulthood is examined based on questionnaire data from 501 Finnish children removed from Finland to Sweden during 1944/45. Compared to a control group, refugee children were characterized by: (1) similar mental health; (2) better physical health; (3) greater criminality, particularly in adolescence; and (4) less educational achievement and fewer professional positions. Refugee children speaking Swedish as their mother tongue were found to achieve higher employment status than those undergoing a language change. Mechanisms underlying adjustment difficulties occurring with changes in language and culture are discussed. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Richmond, Anthony H. "Sociological theories of international migration: the case of refugees" *Current Sociology* 36(2) 1988: 7-26.

Richmond, Anthony H. "Reactive migration: sociological perspectives on refugee movements" *Journal of Refugee Studies* 6(1) 1993: 7-24.

Rockhill, Kathleen and Patricia Tomic. "There is a connection: racism, hetero/sexism and access to ESL" *Canadian Woman Studies* 14(2) 1994: 91-94.

Rousseau, Cecile "The Place of the unexpected : ethics and methodology for research with refugee children" *Canada's Mental Health* 41(4)1994: 12-16.

Rousseau, Cecile, Aline Drapeau and Ellen Corin. "The influence of culture and context on the pre- and post-migration experience of school-aged refugees from Central America and Southeast Asia in Canada" *Social Science and Medicine* 44(8) 1997: 1115-1127.

Pre- and postmigration contexts of elementary-school-age refugee children from Central America and Southeast Asia (N = 56 and 100, respectively) living in Montreal, Quebec, are compared using data from

home interviews. Results suggest that the culture of origin radically modulates the relationship between the premigration experience and the developing postmigration universe. In the case of the Central American children, the state-sponsored violence suffered in the country of origin is strongly associated with subsequent family conflicts, whereas in the case of the Southeast Asians, conflict is associated with an active social network in the community of origin, suggesting that there is a delicate balance between the support provided and the burden imposed by the extended family. (Copyright 1997, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Rousseau, Cecile, Aline Drapeau and Ellen Corin. "School performance and emotional problems in refugee children" *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 6 (2) 1996: 239-251.

The relationship between school performance and emotional problems was assessed via analysis of the academic records of a general population sample of 156 Southeast Asian and Central American refugee children ages 8-12 in Canada. Data collected using the Child Behavior Checklist, academic records, and a standardized intellectual aptitude test suggested that learning difficulties and academic achievement levels were associated with emotional problems in both groups but that, despite comparable academic records, remedial measures were more often prescribed for Central American children. (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Rousseau, C., D. Lefibvre, R. Rosenfeld. "Les enfants refugies du sud-est asiatique: experience Quebecoise" *Union medicale du Canada* 110 (5) 1981: 469-473.

Ruefle, William, William H. Ross and Diane Mandell. "Attitudes toward Southeast Asian immigrants in a Wisconsin community" *International Migration Review* 26(3) 1991

A telephone survey was conducted of 458 adult residents of La Crosse, Wisconsin, a community with over 2,000 Hmong immigrants, as well as lesser numbers of other Southeast Asian immigrants (SEA). Knowledge about and attitude toward the SEA immigrants were assessed. The community was almost evenly divided in its attitude toward the new immigrants. A positive attitude toward SEAs was negatively related to ethnocentrism and positively related to economic optimism. It was also correlated with selected demographic variables. Multiple regression analysis showed that ethnocentrism accounted for a significant proportion of the variance in attitude even after economic optimism and demographic background factors had been entered into the equation. Implications for policy and community attitude change are discussed.

Rumbaut, Ruben G. and John R. Weeks. "Fertility and adaptation: Indochinese refugees in the United States" *International Migration Review* 20(2) 1986: 428-466.

Levels of fertility among Indochinese refugees in the US are explored in the context of a highly compressed demographic transition implicit in the move from high-fertility Southeast Asian societies to a low-fertility resettlement region. A theoretical model is developed to explain the effect on refugee fertility of social background characteristics, migration history, and patterns of adaptation to a different economic and cultural environment, controlling for marital history and length of residence in the US. Multiple regression techniques are used to test the model for 2 sets of Indochinese refugees interviewed by the Indochinese Health and Adoption Research Project of the U of California, San Diego (total N = 739), with focus on F refugees (N = 313). It accounts for nearly 50% variation in refugee fertility levels in the US. Fertility is much higher for all Indochinese ethnic groups than it is for American women; the number of children in refugee families is a major determinant of welfare dependency. (Copyright 1987, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Ryan, Angela-Shen and Irwin Epstein. "Mental health training for Southeast Asian refugee resettlement workers" *International Social Work* 30(2) 1987: 185-198.

A description of a training program for nonprofessional, refugee resettlement workers in two US cities (New York, NY, and Boston, Mass). Curriculum content areas include comparing cross-cultural mental health concepts, crisis intervention counseling, identifying clients at risk, communication skills, and overcoming client mistrust and fear. Recruitment, participant characteristics, training methods, and program evaluation are described. The limitations of training alone are examined, and the need is pointed out for supportive supervisory and community structures for refugee resettlement workers and their clients. (Copyright 1987, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Sabagh, Georges and Mehdi Bozorgmehr. "Are the characteristics of exiles different from immigrants? The case of Iranians in Los Angeles" *Sociology and Social Research* 71(2) 1987: 77-84.

Data from the 1980 US Census Public Use Microdata Sample for the 1975-1980 and pre-1975 Iranian immigrant cohorts are used to explore demographic, religious, and socioeconomic differences between immigrants and political refugees/exiles (i.e., those who left Iran before and after the 1978 revolution, respectively) residing in Los Angeles, Calif, where over 25% of the total US Iranian population is located. It is revealed that the 1975-1980 cohort includes a larger proportion of religious members and is more balanced with respect to age and sex distribution than the pre- 1975 cohort. Refugee/exiles have a lower educational attainment level than do immigrants, as well as lower occupational and income levels; this may be due to: (1) a higher proportion of students in the immigrant group, or (2) the downward mobility of refugee/exiles immediately following their arrival. More intensive survey research is recommended to resolve this question. Copyright 1987, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Sachs, et al. "The psychiatric effects of massive trauma on Cambodian children: the family, the home and the school" *Journal of American Academy of Child Psychology* 25(3) 1986.

Samuel, T.J. "Economic adaptation of refugees in Canada: experience of a quarter century" *International Migration* 22(1) 1984: 45-55.

The economic adaptation of refugees in Canada is examined using the variables of employment, occupation and income. The major groups of refugees examined are: Hungarians, Czechoslovaks, Uganda Asians, Chileans and Indochinese. Data are mainly from the Department of Employment and Immigration Canada. It is found that the vast majority of refugee groups that came to Canada during the last quarter century seem to have adjusted well economically as seen from their employment/unemployment experiences and levels of income, despite having had difficulties entering the occupations they intended to join. (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Sehl, M and J. Naidoo. "The adaptation of Salvadorean refugees in Canada" *Multiculturalism* 9(1) 1985: 25-27.

Shisana, Olive and David D. Celentano. "Depressive symptomatology among Namibian adolescent refugees" *Social Science and Medicine* 21(11) 1985: 1251-1257.

Data from the Beck Depression Inventory are used to assess the prevalence of symptoms of depression in a group of 56 Namibian refugees aged 12-23 residing in a Sub-Saharan (Africa) host country. Also measured were social support and chronic stress. Contrary to expectations, the rates of self-reported symptoms were quite frequent, with many symptoms reported as moderate or severe by a large proportion. Using a stress model to explore these data, it is demonstrated that social support ameliorates the effects of chronic stress, as represented by the length of time in exile. Which adaptation, acculturation, and adolescent developmental demands result in self-reports of depressive symptoms these demands are lessened in intensity by a strong social support system, which is especially helpful early in the exile period. (Copyright 1987, Sociological Abstracts, Inc. all rights reserved.)

Sinclair, Margaret. "Education and training for out-of-school Afghan refugees youth and adults in Pakistan" *Convergence* 23(3) 1990: 49-58.

Simmons, Alan B. and Kieran Keohane. "Canadian immigration policy: state strategies and the quest for legitimacy" *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology* 29(4) 1992: 421-452.

Although the state may appear to be a hegemonic, self-interested leader in directing immigration policy in Canada, challenges from various interest groups influence outcomes. Aiming to perpetuate national economic security, pursue a rational bureaucratic agenda, and attain legitimacy, the state anticipates criticism of immigration policy from interest groups, tries to undermine oppositional strategies, and mediates major social conflicts. Here, policy formulations, 1986-1990, concerning laws restricting refugee inflows are examined, identifying the main influential actors and tracing power flows in communications resulting in policy decisions. After a review of the literature, interviews with actors from various ethnic groups, humanitarian organizations, the provinces, labor, and capital, and participant observation in immigration policy consultative meetings, it is found that seemingly high immigration targets are a concession to pressure from interest groups. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, all rights reserved).

Simmons, Alan B. "Latin American migration to Canada: new linkages in the hemispheric migration and refugee flow system" *International Journal* 48(2) 1993: 282-309.

The flow of migrants from Latin America to Canada, although recent, is now quite large. Approximately 200,000 Latin Americans have moved to Canada since 1966, and the general trend over time has been upward. They have moved to Canada in waves, each wave responding to a crisis in a particular sending country or groups of countries and to related international circumstances favoring entry into Canada. Not all Latin American immigrants to Canada are refugees from violence; many other migrants from the region have moved principally in search of economic opportunity and social mobility. There are few data on the many undocumented migrants who do not plan to claim asylum because their claims would probably fail. (Copyright 1993, Sociological Abstracts, all rights reserved).

Smawfield, David. "A comparative study of the provision of primary education for Mozambican refugees in Malawi and Zambia" *Journal of Refugee Studies* 6(3) 1993: 286-295.

A field report shows how the provision of education to Mozambican refugees in Zambia has largely been used to allow for assimilation of the refugee population, whereas in Malawi, education has been used to promote repatriation. In comparison to Malawi, the system operating at Ukwimi, Zambia, benefits from far greater per capita resources, and consequently, is much more internally efficient. Questions are raised, however, concerning the effect on motivation and performance arising from Mozambican refugees in Zambia enjoying a more certain future. Key indicators discussed include: teacher/pupil ratios, provision of basic materials, enrollment and attendance, and gender. The wider international significance of the findings is projected. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Somerset, F. "Indochinese refugees in Canada: government policy and public response" *New Community* 10 (1) 1982: 106-114.

"Special issue: refugee women" *Canadian Women's Studies* 10(1) 1989.

This edition is a special issue on refugee women in Canada. It documents the proceedings of the June 1988 meeting of the Working Group on Refugee Women held at York University. Several short articles discuss issues such as grassroots organizing, personal experiences, dislocation/resettlement, non-governmental organizations, government initiatives, bibliographies, film and book reviews all concerning the life experiences of refugee women in Canada. (adapted from McIrvin Abu-Laban and Wilkinson, 1997)

Stahlman, Kathy E. "Socioeconomic changes of Indochinese refugees" *Migration World Magazine* 23(3) 1995: 26-29.

Examines the socioeconomic development of Vietnamese refugees living in the US following Indochinese resettlement efforts. A case study examines 15 Vietnamese families living in San Francisco, CA, who arrived in the US 1978-1984. From interviews, data were collected concerning acquisition of language, reliance on public benefits, employment and participation in labor organizations, and social mobility. After the transition from refugee camps into the community, the group demonstrated minimal reliance on public benefits and a trend toward upward mobility. An overview is presented of the waves of Indochinese migration into the US after the Vietnam War, (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Starr, P.D. and A.E. Roberts. "Community structure and Vietnamese refugee adaptation: the significance of context" *International Migration Review* 16(3) 1982.

Starr, Paul D. and Alden E. Roberts. "Attitudes toward new Americans: perceptions of Indo-Chinese in nine cities" *Research in Race and Ethnic Relations* 3 1982: 165-186.

The nature of anti-Asian prejudice and discrimination in the US is described. The results of a questionnaire survey of northern Calif and Gulf Coast residents (total N = 745) concerning their experience with, and attitudes toward, Indochinese refugees are presented. Negative views tend to reflect traditional patterns of prejudice against other Asian groups and are associated with political conservatism, low education, lower occupational status, Christian fundamentalism, and other characteristics that have been linked with anti-black prejudice. Those who had actual contact with the refugees in work or home settings had more positive views of them. There were also indications that the Indochinese served as "scapegoats" for some who were frustrated over concerns they could do little about. (Copyright 1983, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Stein, Barry N. "Occupational adjustment of refugees: the Vietnamese in the United States" *International Migration Review* 13(1) 1979: 25-45.

Patterns of occupational adjustment of Vietnamese refugees to the United States are examined on the basis of official statistical records. These patterns are compared with those of refugees from Nazi Germany, Hungary and Cuba and recent groups of United States and Canadian immigrants. Refugees experience substantial downward mobility and difficulty in adjusting to the United States; it appears that their position after four years is likely to be the final one, but more study is needed on this phase. (Copyright 1981, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Stein, Barry N. "The refugee experience: defining the parameters of a field of study" *International Migration Review* 15(1) 1981.

This article deals with the following stages of the refugee experience: perception of threat; decision to flee; the period of extreme danger and flight; reaching safety; camp behaviour; repatriation; settlement or resettlement; the early and late stages of resettlement; adjustment and acculturation; and residual states and changes in behaviour caused by the refugee experience. (from author's abstract).

Stephenson, Peter H. "Vietnamese refugees in Victoria BC: an overview of immigrant and refugee health care in a medium-sized Canadian urban centre" *Social Science and Medicine* 40(12) 1995: 1631-1642.

Examines barriers to health care access and provision as perceived by Vietnamese refugees and health care providers in Victoria, British Columbia, based on interviews with 20 Vietnamese and 20 health care workers. The major issue identified by both groups was problematic interpretation of patient symptoms

and health care provider recommendations. Lack of health care worker understanding of traditional remedies for common ailments was also identified as a barrier to health care access and utilization. The special problems of unemployment, depression, surviving torture, and getting assistance are all made more difficult for refugees living in a smaller urban center that lacks sufficiently large ethnic populations to assist in service provision. Suggestions that might ameliorate the difficulties of refugees living in smaller communities include municipally based client advocates and special translation training for existing hospital staff. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Stepick, Alex and Alejandro Portes. "Flight into despair: a profile of recent Haitian refugees in South Florida" *International Migration Review* 20(2) 1986: 329-350.

Based on a random sample interview survey of 499 Haitians recently arrived in Fla and on participant observation, the following areas are examined: (1) individual background characteristics of Haitian immigrants; (2) their arrival and early resettlement experiences; (3) their education, knowledge of English, and information about the US; (4) current employment status and occupation; (5) income and use of public assistance; (6) predictors of employment, occupation, and income; and (7) beliefs and orientations. Also discussed is the context of out migration from Haiti. (Copyright 1987, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Stevens, Christine A. "The school to work transition: young Cambodians in South Australia" *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Sociology* 29(2) 1993: 173-193.

Structured interviews conducted in 1988 provided data on the transition from school to work among a sample of 92 Cambodians ages 15-19 who arrived in South Australia as refugees during the early 1980s. Evidence from school retention and accreditation and participation in post-school training all suggest that these youth were not systematically disadvantaged within the South Australian education system. They were also successful in entering the labor force, but were generally concentrated in lower echelon positions, despite their academic attainment. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Stevens, Christine A. "The labour market experience of Cambodians: policy implications for settlement services" *Australian Journal of Social Issues* 31(3) 1996: 271-289.

Examines the labor market experience of Cambodian refugees to Australia using demographic data from the 1991 Census. It is argued that a lack of education and low English proficiency place Cambodian refugees at a tremendous disadvantage in the labor market. Citing high unemployment rates among Cambodian-born citizens and their occupational concentration as laborers, poor English-language skills are reasoned to limit economic mobility in the labor force. Arguing that a lack of settlement services and limitations in the current adult migrant education program contribute to long-term economic dependency, it is recommended that refugees be given greater access to job-related English-language training, vocational training, and other special employment programs. Implications for policy revision are discussed in terms of long-term humanitarian and economic interests. (Copyright 1997, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Strand, Paul J. "Employment predictors among Indochinese refugees" *International Migration Review* 18(1) 1984: 50-64.

The influx of Indochinese refugees into the US since 1975 has forced policy development in various resettlement areas, with considerable emphasis placed on employment and employment barriers. Here, an investigation of refugee employment is reported, part of a larger San Diego, Calif, interview study (N = 800 household heads) of Indochinese refugees' resettlement experiences. A multivariate model was used to distinguish the effects of 16 predictor variables, categorized as: (1) facilitating/program variables (e.g., utilization of job training and placement programs), (2) enabling variables (e.g., health, language skills,

length of US residence, transportation), (3) predisposing variables (e.g., age, education in home country, gender), and (4) ethnicity (Vietnamese, Laotian, Hmong, and Cambodian). The results indicate that English language communication skill is the major factor in refugee employment. Health and transportation are also important, but vary in impact by ethnic group. (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Strober, Susan B. "Social work interventions to alleviate Cambodian refugee psychological distress" *International Social Work* 37(1) 1994: 23-35.

A 1989 survey of 102 Cambodian refugees in the US explored the extent of environmental social support and refugee characteristics in the process of acculturation, revealing that 50% of the variation was explained by education, time spent in the country, and the impact of psychological decline. A slight correlation between observed social support and acculturation adjustment, and a strong correlation between the latter and the lack of psychological decline were also found. There was no significant correlation between observed social support and psychological collapse. Results suggest that the observed family and community support does not promote acculturation, but rather, a lower incidence of psychological decline; and traditional family and community support does not count when it comes to alleviating emotional problems. Social work, education, psychological collapse, conjugal support, and amount of time spent in the country offer usable information in the application of social work to the task of reducing emotional distress. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Strom, Robert et al. "Supporting the adjustment of immigrant families" *International Journal of Sociology of the Family* 22(1) 1992: 35-43.

The educational needs of immigrant and refugee parents from Vietnam and Central/South America who had settled in Canada were examined through interviews with 48 families. Parents cited a variety of concerns, including difficulties in communication with children not fluent in the mother tongue, preservation of one's cultural heritage and pressure to conform to Canadian standards of discipline, obedience and teenage freedom and independence. The responses of the parents were incorporated into a multicultural parent curriculum that included discussion of orientation to public policy regarding the rights of children, group activities for goal setting, parent discussion focus groups and family discussion about preserving customs. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Tollefson, James W. "Language policy and power: Yugoslavia, the Philippines, and Southeast Asian refugees in the United States" *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 103 1993: 73-95.

What is the relationship between language policy and power? In what ways do language policies reflect the power structure of societies? How are changes in the distribution of power reflected in changes in language policies? These questions are explored with reference to three situations: US policy for Southeast Asian refugees arriving in the US, conflict about the official status of English in the Philippines, and the role of language policy in the breakup of Yugoslavia. US policy for refugees is briefly examined, focusing on the importance of the links between language policy and power. Yugoslavia is examined as an example of a situation in which conflicts over language policy are central to a strategy for fundamentally altering the sociopolitical organization of the state. The consistent role of English in the Philippines under Presidents Marcos and Aquino suggests that the Philippines is an example of a situation in which changes in political leadership are not accompanied by changes in the district. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Tran, Thanh V. and Thang D. Nguyen "Gender and satisfaction with the host society among Indochinese refugees" *International Migration Review* 28(2) 1994: 323-337.

Data from a 1982 national survey of economic self-sufficiency among 1,384 Indochinese refugees ages 17-73 are used to examine gender differences in satisfaction with the host society in terms of satisfaction

with housing, neighborhood, and life. Regression analysis revealed that for men: (1) satisfaction with housing was influenced by age on arrival in the US and financial problems; and (2) satisfaction with life was influenced by age on arrival, employment, lack of healthcare, financial problems, and English language ability. For women, slightly different results were obtained: (1) satisfaction with housing was influenced by urban background in country of origin and length of residence in the US; (2) satisfaction with neighborhood was influenced by financial problems, education in country of origin, and ethnicity; and (3) satisfaction with life had no statistically significant relationship with selected independent variables. Gender and age had significant interaction effects on all satisfaction dimensions. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Tran, Thanh and Roosevelt Wright Jr. and Charles H. Mindel. "Alienation among Vietnamese refugees in the United States: a causal approach" *Journal of Social Service Research* 11 (1) 1987: 59-75. A causal model of alienation was developed and tested among a probability sample of Vietnamese refugees (N = 180) in Okla. and Tex, who responded to a questionnaire in 1985) using path analysis. The findings indicate that marital status, social support, social interaction anxiety, self-identity, and length of time in the US directly predicted feelings of alienation. The social support variable, however, was the most important predictor. Background variables had almost no notable direct effects on alienation. (Copyright 1989, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Tran, Thanh V. "Sponsorship and Employment Status among Indochinese Refugees in the United States" *International Migration Review* 25(3) 1991: 536-550. National survey data collected by the Office of Refugee Resettlement on a sample of 1,960 Chinese-Vietnamese, Lowland Laotian, and Vietnamese refugees, ages 18-64, who arrived in the US 1978-1982, are used to examine the relationship between types of sponsorship and employment status. Logistic regression analysis reveals that refugees who were sponsored by voluntary agencies were more likely to be employed than those who were sponsored by relatives. Health, education, urban residence in the original country, English proficiency, length of residence in the US, and age were also strong predictors of employment status. No significant relationship between ethnic groups and types of sponsorship was found. It is concluded that an ideal refugee resettlement policy would require local resettlement agencies to work closely with ethnic relative sponsors to find jobs for newcomer refugees. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Tran, Thanh V. "Sex differences in English language acculturation and learning strategies among Vietnamese adults aged 40 and over in the United States" *Sex Roles* 19(11-12) 1988: 747-758. Gender differences in the English language acculturation of older Vietnamese refugees in the US are explored using data from a sample of 327 adults aged 40-92 who participated in the Southeast Asian Refugee Self-Sufficient Study in 1982. Results indicate statistically significant variations between males and females in both degree of English skills and participation in learning strategies designed to improve them (e.g., English as a second language classes). It is hypothesized that inherited cultural gender differences in traditional Vietnamese society may be responsible for these findings. (Copyright 1989, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Troper, Harold. "Canada's immigration policy since 1945" *International Journal* 48(2): 1993: 255-281. Since the end of World War 2, Canada's population has more than doubled, from less than thirteen million to more than twenty-six million in 1992. Immigrants and their offspring account for much of that growth. Equally important, the ethno-cultural composition of Canada's population has been recast. Since 1970, the proportion of non-charter group members - those of non-British and non-French origin - has increased dramatically. In the economic hard times of the early 1990s, the national mood on immigration seemed to be hardening. Ottawa tightened up on admissions of refugee claimants and family of those in

Canada while promising more immigration by those with the needed skills or investment capital. (Copyright 1993, Sociological Abstracts, all rights reserved).

Tsui, Alice M. and Morgan T. Sammons. "Group intervention with adolescent Vietnamese refugees" *Journal for Specialists in Group Work* 13(2) 1988: 90-95.

A model for group intervention with adolescent Vietnamese refugees that focuses on adjustment difficulties and psychological disturbance is proposed based on the primary prevention schemes developed by T. C. Owan ("Southeast Asian Mental Health: Transition from Treatment Services to Prevention-A New Direction" in *Southeast Asian Mental Health: Treatment, Prevention, Services, Training and Research*, Owan, T C. [Ed], Washington, DC: National Institute of Mental Health, 1985). In this group model, members are culturally similar and facilitators may or may not be of the same cultural identity as members. Group members who are more acculturated act as peer counselors; thus, the model serves as a structural extension of processes already occurring among refugee children. Assertiveness training, social skills practice, and sex education are included in an educational component. (Copyright 1988, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Van der Meeren, Rachel. "Three decades in exile: Rwandan refugees 1960-1990" *Journal of Refugee Studies* 9(3) 1996: 252-267.

Around 100,000 Tutsi became refugees in Tanganyika, Uganda, Burundi, and the Congo in the pre-independence Hutu revolution in Rwanda in 1960. The background of this exodus is outlined, and the experiences of the refugees, 1960-1990, are examined. Emphasis is on Tanzania, where refugee settlement was the most successful; initial problems and eventual self-sufficiency and integration are examined. A comparison is provided of how refugees became involved in and scapegoats of ethnic conflicts in the Congo and Uganda, eventually leading to the refugee military invasion of Rwanda from Uganda in 1990. Civil war lasted 1990 to 1994, ending in the genocide of Tutsi who had remained in Rwanda together with moderate Hutu. The effect of the Tutsi army's selective genocide of Hutu in Burundi, sabotaging all efforts at democratic reform, has had a significant impact on Rwandan ethnic polarization, just as Rwanda's revolution in 1959/60 instilled fear of Hutu majority rule in Burundian Tutsi. (Copyright 1997, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Walter, Ingrid. "One year after arrival: the adjustment of Indo-Chinese women in the US (1979-1980)" *International Migration* 19(1/2) 1981.

Weiermair, K. "Economic adjustment of refugees in Canada: a case study" *International Migration* 9(1-2) 197 1.

Williamson, Louise. "A safe haven? the development of British policy concerning unaccompanied refugee children 1933-93". *Immigrants and Minorities* 14 (1) 1995: 47-66.

Since the late 1930s, the British government has facilitated the arrival of varying numbers of unaccompanied refugee children through special arrangements with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Recently, however, specific steps have been taken to prevent unaccompanied children, as well as adult asylum-seekers, arriving in Britain. Little has been done to recognize children's particular needs in the refugee-determination process. In the same period, children's settlement changed from being the sole responsibility of NGOs to being shared, with NGOs providing government-funded services. Latterly, refugee settlement has been largely the statutory responsibility of local authorities; asylum-seekers, including vulnerable children, have to compete with the indigenous population for resources. (Copyright American Economic Association 1997; all rights reserved.)

Winland, Daphne N. "Christianity and community: conversion and adaptation among Hmong refugee women" *Canadian Journal of Sociology* 19(1) 1994: 21-45.

Data obtained via participant observation and interviews, 1985-1989, are drawn on to examine the role of Christian conversion on the early adjustment experience of 43 Laotian Hmong refugee women in Ontario. It is demonstrated that this transition from a traditionally animist and preliterate past did not result in the wholesale abandonment of Hmong practices and beliefs, but rather in a dynamic relationship of custom and innovation. Women in particular turned to the Hmong Christian church (Mennonite) as a resource for empowerment, but also to maintain key Hmong social practices and values. The church proved to be a valuable resource in helping these refugee women cope more effectively with the constraints of gender and minority status. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Winland, Daphne N. "The role of religious affiliation in refugee resettlement: the case of the Hmong" *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 24(1) 1992: 96-119.

Investigates religious conversion among Hmong refugees from Laos in Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario, since their arrival in the late 1970s. Fieldwork data are drawn on to describe how this traditionally animist and preliterate people have been converting to the Mennonite faith. This has been less a result of wanting to please their hosts (i.e., the "rice-bowl Christian" phenomenon noted originally in Southeast Asia) as of the complex transformations in Hmong symbolic and meaning systems, social structure, and group identity. The impact of conversion to Christianity on the dynamics of group leadership, social status, and indigenous belief systems is detailed. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Woods, Devon H. and M. Moore. "Bilingual education and programs for immigrant/refugee children: a review of the literature" *Carleton Papers in Applied Language Studies* 1988, 5, 1-35.

Wooden, Mark. "The experience of refugees in the Australian labor market" *International Migration Review* 25(3) 1991: 514-535.

Population survey data are used to analyze employment success among persons, ages 18+, born overseas and arriving in Australia after 1960 (N = 8,585). Econometric analyses indicate that, after controlling for such factors as age, gender, education, and premigration employment history, new refugee arrivals have employed probabilities close to 20% lower than otherwise comparable nonrefugees. The differential narrows for males over time but is never eliminated. It is suggested that relatively poor English-language skills, rather than ethnic discrimination, are responsible for the persistent gap. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Woon, Yuen Fong. "Indo-Chinese refugee sponsorship: the case of Victoria, 1979-1980" *Canadian Ethnic Studies* 16(1) 1984: 58-77.

In-depth interviews of Indo-Chinese sponsorship group leaders (N=25) in Victoria, British Columbia, indicate that a majority came from former refugee and immigrant families and now subscribe to multicultural ideals. Because of their background, despite the cultural gap, many were tolerant of and sympathetic to the refugees arriving in 1979/80. Though they tended to be possessive, many derived intrinsic satisfaction from being instrumentally helpful. They found private sponsorship a mind-widening experience. However, discouraged by some refugees who tried to milk the system and having to answer to congregations with mixed reactions to the sponsorship program, many leaders affiliated with religious groups were reluctant to respond. (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Woon, Yuen Fong. "Some adjustment aspects of Vietnamese and Sino-Vietnamese families in Victoria, Canada" *Journal of Comparative Family Studies* 17(3) 1986: 349-370.

Factors influencing the adjustment of Vietnamese and Sino-Vietnamese in Victoria, British Columbia, were investigated in in-depth interviews with adult members of these families (N=50 families) representing various ethnic and socioeconomic categories. Results suggest several hypotheses concerning the adjustment of refugee or immigrant families to the host community. The need and willingness to adjust may be related to the similarities or differences between the family norms of the host society and the family norms of the home country, the degree of emotional attachment to the homeland and previous exposure to the language and values of the host country. Conflict within the family occurs when some members adjust better than others and when economic circumstances in the host society prevent the maintenance of former family patterns. (Copyright 1987, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Wright, Robert G. "Voluntary agencies and the resettlement of refugees" *International Migration Review* 15(1) 198-211.

In almost all countries in the world that offer permanent resettlement to refugees, resettlement is accomplished through some combination of the efforts of government and voluntary agencies. This article identifies the elements of resettlement and the various distributions of responsibility for its accomplishment. By focusing on the Southeast Asian refugee movement to the United States, current and evolving relationships among government and voluntary agencies are illustrated. (from author's abstract)

Yau, Maria. "Refugee students in Toronto schools" *Refuge* 15(5) 1996: 9-16.

Yee, Barbara W. K. "Elders in Southeast Asian refugee families" *Generations* 16(3) 1992: 24-27.

Secondary research reveals that elderly Southeast Asian refugees in the US are in situations very different from their expectations. Although most have relatives in the US, they lack the extended families they would have had in their homelands. They face different definitions of aging, isolation caused by language barriers and the Americanization of children and grandchildren, downward mobility (particularly for men), and altered gender roles. In many homelands, older people provide land and material support to their families, while in the US they can often offer only child care and do not receive the level of respect they expect. Elderly living with their families are generally better off than those in other situations. Young elderly women are more integrated into their families due to the necessary tasks they perform, but as they age, they are often isolated. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Young, Marta. "Acculturation, identity and well-being: adjustment of Somalian refugees" *Sante mentale au Quebec* 21(1) 1996: 271-290.

An examination of the relationship between acculturation and psychological adjustment of 94 Somalian refugee women ages 18-50 living in Ottawa-Carleton, Ontario, focuses on questions of ethnic identity and well-being. Respondents, with an average length of residence of four years, were found to prefer integration in Canadian society. Refugees with longer residence, and stronger self-identification as Canadians, reported more anti-Somali sentiments. Younger Somali women showed higher levels of depression. Dissatisfied with their expatriate life, refugees in Canada with political asylum indicated a desire to return to Somalia. (Copyright 1997, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Zetter, Roger. "Incorporation and exclusion: the life cycle of Malawi's refugee assistance program" *World Development* 23(10) 1995: 1653-67.

The dynamics of institutional relationships in assistance provision to 1.2 million Mozambican refugees in Malawi are examined. Three phases are identified. An innovative model of assistance delivery, integrating refugees and hosts in a development-oriented program, was established in the early phases. This avoided the "parallel" structures of orthodox relief operations. Within the context of its political economy, the Government of Malawi successfully mediated competing interests. Incrementally, the host

government lost autonomy; this is explained in terms of pressures to internationalize and diversify the program and the adoption of a conventional relief model focusing only on refugees and emergency assistance. With extensive repatriation the program is winding down. The lessons learned are discussed. (Copyright 1996, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Ziegler, E. *Refugee Movements and Policy in Canada*. Canadian Review of Demography and its Implications for Social Policy, 1988.

"The intent of this report is to give an overview of refugee movements to Canada and the development of a refugee policy from the late 18th century up to the present" The author notes that 'economic considerations remained the principal elements underlying immigration and refugee policy' He also extensively explores the proposed new system of determining claims for Convention refugee status. (adapted from Shiel and Beaujot, 1996)

Zima, Suellen. "Forty-two Ethiopian boys: observations of their first year in Israel" Social Work 32(4) 1992: 359-360.

Technological and cultural adjustment, health, and mental health-including depression, racial problems, and differences in group dynamics-of young M Jewish-Ethiopian immigrants to Israel (N = 42, aged 13-15) are evaluated based on observational data; Ss arrived without parents from Sudanese refugee camps, and were placed in a religious boarding school. Having lived in isolated rural villages, they were catapulted into a highly developed technological world with a different structure and culture. Rapid acculturation was demanded of them as they struggled to deal with lingering malaria, intestinal parasites and infections, hours studying Hebrew daily, and integration with 100 native-born Israeli boys at the school. Both the Israelis and Ethiopians were totally inexperienced in black/white relationships. Cultural differences in temperament, fighting techniques, and group dynamics, combined with a language gap, exacerbated the tensions between them. (Copyright 1988, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

B. Books, Theses and Association Papers

Adelman, H., A. Borowski, M. Burstein and L. Foster. eds. *Immigration and Refugee Policy in Australia and Canada Compared*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994.

"Immigration is one of the major policy issues for the governments of Australia and Canada in the 1990's... The similarities, as well as the differences, between these two western democracies generally, and especially in regard to matters of immigration, refugee and settlement policy, suggest that a detailed comparative study of those issues in the two countries is timely. The task was undertaken by a team of Australian and Canadian scholars over a two-year period, and this two-volume work is the product of that collaboration. Australian and Canadian migration patterns and policies are described and placed within the broader context of international population movements. As well as analysing policies adopted by the two countries to foster social cohesion, some chapters also consider the economic and environmental consequences of immigration on their host countries. There are chapters on racism, ethnicity, language, aging, economic status, education and the effects of immigration on crime. (adapted from Shiel and Beaujot, 1996).

Adelman, Howard John Sorenson. *African Refugees: Development Aid and Repatriation*. African Modernization and Development Series, Boulder CO: Westview Press, 1994. Population Index on the Web. <http://Hpopindex.princeton.edu/browse/v60/n4/h.html>

This is a collection of 12 papers on aspects of the refugee problem in Africa. "The first brief section provides the legal framework for defining and assisting refugees. The second section considers the lack

of resources that contribute to refugee production and inadequate relief aid. Since relatively few African refugees are able to avail themselves of one permanent solution to their plight, resettlement abroad. The third section discusses the two other permanent solutions utilized--settlement in countries of first asylum and repatriation." The fourth and final section examines issues concerning refugees and the problems of economic development in Africa.

Adelman, Howard. *The Indochinese Refugee Movement: The Canadian Experience*. Toronto: Operation Lifeline, 1980.

Adelman, Howard. *Refugee Policy: Canada and the United States*

Adelman, Howard. Refugee Sponsorship and Backlash. Mimeo. 1980.

Adelman, Howard and David Cox "Overseas refugee policy" pp. 255-282 in Adelman, Howard, Allan Borowski, Meyer Burstien and Lois Foster, eds. *Immigration and Refugee Policy in Australia and Canada Compared*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994.

Anderssen, Curtis. *Educational Refugees: Malaysian Students in Australia*

Barth, Frederick. *Ethnic Groups and Boundaries*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1969.

Basler, Gerhard P. *Sanctuary Denied: Refugees from the Third Reich and Newfoundland Immigration Policy, 1906-1949*. St. John's, Nfld Institute of Social and Economic Research, Memorial University of Newfoundland, 1992.

Bisping, John. *Political Refugees or Economic Migrants: The Case of Polish Professionals, 1980-1986*. Master's of Arts Thesis. University of Ottawa. 1992.

This thesis searches for the presence of economic motives in professionals, who left Poland circa 1980-81. Through this case study of so-called "political refugees", the wider goal is to examine the dichotomy between political flight and economic migration. At issue is the depoliticization of poverty in the Third World, as well as the effect of the cold war on immigration policy in Canada. The results indicate that economic factors constituted important motives for departure in our target population. It is suggested that members of the latter were therefore not political refugees by UN-defined standards. (Copyright 1993, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Chabot, Richard. "Community development and naturalization rates: Southeast Asian refugees in Canada, Australia, and the United States" *American Sociological Association (ASA)*. 1990.

Southeast Asian refugee community development is hypothesized to be a positive influence on aiding individual and group integration in host nations. Resettlement policy and programs, in particular the multiethnic and pluralist nature of such programs, are essential factors in the development of a person's sense of well-being and degree of acculturation. One potential aspect of social integration will be increased rates of application for citizenship. US, Australian, and Canadian resettlement policies are analyzed for probable influence on Southeast Asian community development. This influence is then compared to aggregate naturalization rates since 1975. Resettlement policy appears to be less an influence on naturalization rates than the multiethnic nature of programs implemented, the ethnic tension surrounding resettlement of a new ethnic minority within the dominant community, and hurdles involved in participating in the process of becoming a citizen of the host nation. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved)

Chan, Kwok B. and Doreen-Marie. Indra. *Uprooting loss and adaptation: the resettlement of Indochinese refugees in Canada.* Ottawa: Canadian Public Health Association, 1987.

Chiswick, Barry R. ed. *Immigration, Language, and Ethnicity: Canada and the United States.* Washington, DC: AEI Press 1992.

Nine papers, with commentaries, originally presented at a conference held at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, analyze the immigration and language policies of Canada and the United States. Contributions focus on Canadian and American immigration policy since 1945; refugee policy in the United States and Canada; the changing demographic characteristics and impact of immigrants in Canada; wage rates of immigrant and native men in Canada and the United States; an economic perspective on language and public policy in Canada and the United States; language in the immigrant labor market; gender issues in immigration and language fluency; earnings of the French minority in Canada and the Spanish minority in the United States; and some evidence of the effects of admissions criteria on immigrant assimilation. Contributors are mainly economists.

Cloutier, Francois et al. *Profiles des communautés culturelles du Québec.* Montreal: ministère des Affaires internationales, de l'Immigration et des Communautés culturelles et la Ville de Montreal, 1995. This book is a collection of social and demographic research on the cultural communities in Quebec. It uses information collected from the 1991 Census of Canada and incorporates many different research strategies such as historical analysis, policy analysis and includes information gathered from community organizations.

Cobas, Jose A., Mikel Aicken and Douglas S. Jardine. *Industrial Segmentation, the Ethnic Economy, and Job Mobility: The Case of Cuban Exiles in Florida* American Sociological Association (ASA). 1992. Mobility between core, periphery, and the ethnic economy is examined, using data on a sample of Cuban exiles in Fla to test hypotheses involving the relative magnitude of exit rates from given origins and effects of independent variables on exit rates. Data support the argument that the presence of ethnic economy requires modification of predictions in the segmented economy perspective. Regression analysis shows that movement into the periphery is negatively associated with number of relatives in the US; movement into ethnic economy employment is positively related to number of relatives living in the same city; and movement into self-employment is positively related to education, intention to return to Cuba if communism were overthrown, and taking a university-level course, and negatively associated with living in a Cuban neighborhood. It is concluded that, with the exception of movement into the periphery, individuals with more resources are more prone to mobility.

Coelho, E. ... et al. *Immigrant students in North York schools: intermediate and senior divisions.* North York, Ont.: Curriculum and Instructional Services, 1990.

The 1st 3 sections focus on the following topics: demographics (immigrants, refugees, visa students), design and delivery of program (support programs, bilingual tutors, peer support programs, parental involvement), and the English as a Second Language (ESL)-English Skills Development (ESD) program (who takes ESL and ESD and what they learn; special subject sections; integrated courses). Section 4 suggests a number of strategies for curriculum adaptation: promoting positive attitudes to language learning; responding to students' use of language; modifying classroom language; evaluating learning resources; using directed reading activities; developing alternative materials; and being aware of the linguistic and cognitive demands of the subject. The last section deals with measuring student progress (equity as a goal; evaluation - student and program; evaluation questionnaire). (Copyright 1991, Education Research Index, Incorporated, all rights reserved).

Cohen, Robin. *The Cambridge Survey of World Migration*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1995.

Relevant chapters include: Gerard Noiriel. Jewish economic and refugee migrations, 1880-1950 / Colin Holmes. The resettlement of displaced persons in Europe, 1946-1951 / Manolo I. Abella. Displaced people after the Gulf crisis / Nicholas Van Hear -- 13. Refugees from political conflict. Refugees, displaced people and returnees in southern Africa / K. B. Wilson. Hunger, war and flight: the Horn of Africa / Naomi Flink Zucker and Norman L. Zucker. Refugees from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, 1975-1993 / Michel Mignot. Refugees and asylum in the Muslim world / Astri Suhrke. Development and forced migration: the case of Afghan refugee women in Pakistan / Diana Cammack -- 14. Migrants and asylum-seekers in contemporary Europe. European East-West migration, 1945-1992 / Alexei Polyakov and Igor Ushkalov. Whose protection? European harmonization on asylum policy.

Cox, David and Patrick Glenn "Illegal immigration and refugee claims" pp. 283-308 in Adelman, Howard, Allan Borowski, Meyer Burstien and Lois Foster, eds. *Immigration and Refugee Policy in Australia and Canada Compared*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994.

Dan, Han T. *Factors That Foster or Impede the Process of Acculturation of Vietnamese Refugees* American Sociological Association (ASA). 1977.

Responses from 245 "new Americans" residing in 3 eastern, 4 intermountain, and 1 western state were used to test a model of the acculturation process of Vietnamese refugees. Path analysis is used to study the possible associations between conditions conducive to acculturation and acculturation outcomes through acculturation promoters. Besides the commonly-used demographic items, i.e., former occupation, education, age, and marital status, conditions conducive to acculturation also included: respondents' place of birth and their religious preferences, whether they had been abroad prior to the evacuation, and in case they had, where and how long. Acculturation outcomes included: (1) acculturation process (food, cultural pursuits, leisure activities, social contacts, nostalgia, solidarity, and segregation), and (2) English language proficiency. Acculturation promoters were: respondents' present occupation, their evacuation plan, evacuation means, present income, and self-evaluation of their degree of Americanization. (Copyright 1977, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Dirks, Gerald E. *Controversy and Complexity: Canadian Immigration Policy during the 1980s*. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1995.

After describing the context that prompted the changes enacted in the present Immigration Act, Dirks turns to contemporary immigration: he examines such controversial and complex issues as establishing annual arrivals limits, setting and managing refugee policy and developing regulatory procedures for handling applicants. Costs and benefits of a universal visa policy, the distinction between refugees and immigrants, the role of the provinces, and the relationship between immigration and demographic issues are considered in depth. (from back cover).

Dirks, Gerald E. *Canada's Refugee Policy: Indifference or Opportunism?* Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1977.

Do, Hen Du. *The New Outsiders: The Vietnamese Refugee Generation in Higher Education* Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences 55(8) 1995: 2584-A.

Donally, Nancy Dorelle. *The Changing Lives of Refugee Hmong Women*. Ph.D. Dissertation. Seattle: University of Washington, 1989.

Describes how Hmong conceptions of gender have changed upon their arrival to the United States.

Dorais, Louis-Jacques. *Les Associations Vietnamiennes a Montreal et l'adaptation des refugies.* Department of Anthropology, Laval University, 1990.

Dorais, Louis-Jacques et al. eds. *Ten Years Later: Indochinese Communities in Canada.* Montreal: Canadian Asian Studies Association, 1987. Describes Vietnamese refugee community settlements in several Canadian cities.

Dorais, Louis-Jacques et L. Le Pilon, *Les communauts cambodgienne et laotienne de Quebec.* Quebec: Laval University, Laboratoire des recherches anthropologiques.

Draper, P.J. *The Accidental Immigrants: Canada and the Interned Refugees.* Ph.D. Thesis, University of Toronto, OISE, 1983.

Dumas, Steven. *An Analysis of Bill C-86: Canada's Refugee Status Determination Process.* Master of Arts Thesis. University of Manitoba Winnipeg, 1995.

In June of 1992, the federal government announced new legislation to overhaul the Canadian immigration system including the refugee system. The government maintained that Bill C-86 upheld the basic humanitarian, social, and economic goals of the 1976 Immigration Act, but that the environment in which to achieve these goals had changed dramatically (Immigration Canada, 1992, p. 13). Bernard Valcourt, the former Minister of Employment and Immigration said that the 1990's began with "frequent, unpredictable, large-scale movements of people" with more people trying to circumvent normal immigration procedures including criminals and terrorists (Ibid). At the same time, Canada's need for a highly-skilled work force is now greater than ever before. Finally, public support for immigration depends more than ever upon effective management to bring economic and social benefits to all regions of Canada. The objectives for the changes are to improve services and cut costs (Immigration Canada, 1992, p.2).

The previous government blamed the difficulties of the refugee system on several factors. Natural disasters and political upheaval in other countries, and Canada's well known generosity towards refugees produced large numbers of people seeking refuge unpredictably. The system was never designed to handle such large waves of people. Consequently, the department became backlogged with cases. Canada cannot and should not throw open the doors to all refugees of the world. To do so would encourage abuse of the system and create many social problems. The concern here is that Bill C-86 curbs the numbers of certain classes of legitimate refugees seeking status in Canada. This study will examine the development of Bill C-86 to analyze what the state's specific interests are in refugee policy, how refugees will be affected by the new policies and the potential for lobby groups to change the legislation. (Copyright 1996, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Elliot, Doreen, Nazneen S. Mayadas and Thomas D. Watts, eds. *The World of Social Welfare: Social Welfare and Services in an International Context.* Springfield, IL: Thomas, 1990.

Sixteen papers provide an overview of social welfare in diverse country settings. Contributions examine social welfare in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Nicaragua, Brazil, Britain, Sweden, the USSR, Israel, Iran, Japan, India, China, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, Australia, and New Zealand. Also contains a case study of the office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to illustrate the application of two international models of social welfare. Contributors are mainly in the field of social work. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, all rights reserved).

Forbes Martin, Susan. *Refugee Women. Women and Development Series.* London and New Jersey: Zed Books Ltd., 1991.

Refugee Women looks at the harsh conditions of daily life for refugees and the implications for their host countries. It shows how discrimination and violence from refugee women's own communities in addition to the threat of military attack, abduction and rape, can greatly increase their emotional trauma. It examines the steps needed to protect their rights and promote their empowerment. This book stresses the importance of refugee women's participation. It also surveys the current international commitment to refugees and offers practical recommendations for action. (adapted from back cover).

Gilad, Lisa. *The Northern Route: An Ethnography of Refugee Experiences*. St. Johns: Memorial University Press, 1990.

Gold, Steven J. "Refugee resettlement" *American Sociological Association (ASA)*. 1989.

Because refugees flee their own countries with few political or economic resources, they are almost totally dependent on host country governments, organizations, agencies, and interest groups to provide them with the basic necessities for survival. Resettlement services provide invaluable assistance, but refugees are frequently excluded from important decisions regarding their resettlement, and are expected to be cooperative and grateful for all services provided. Fieldwork and in-depth interviews with Vietnamese and Soviet Jewish refugees and their resettlement agencies in Calif indicate that the structure and organization of resettlement programs yield conflict between refugees and their benefactors over issues such as location, levels and stability of funding, job placement, and future position in the host society. It is concluded that benefactors' policies take refugees' powerless status for granted, making them subject to a paternalism not generally acceptable in US society. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Haines, David W. *Refugees in America in the 1990s: A Reference Handbook*. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1996.

Originally intended to update an earlier reference work by the editor on the US refugee situation (Refugees in the United States, 1985), this work has evolved such that the bulk of it is completely original and the rest substantially revised. It explores the evolution of the refugee program and current patterns of refugee resettlement and adaptation and offers an extensive, annotated literature review. Afghan, ethnic Chinese from Southeast Asia, Cuban, Eastern European refugee, Ethiopian and Eritrean, Haitian, Hmong, Iranian, Khmer, Lao, Soviet Jew, and Vietnamese issues are discussed in relation to the historical, social, and cultural context of the refugee's homeland, initial and long-term experiences in the US, and future prospects. Also considered are public and political opinions on refugee admission to the US, ethical problems raised by reducing refugee flows, and documentaries about refugees. The book's 19 chapters are organized in 3 parts with a preface. (Copyright 1997, Sociological Abstracts, Incorporated, all rights reserved).

Haines, David W. "Patterns in refugee resettlement and adaptation" in *Refugees in America in the 1990's: A Reference Handbook*. David W. Haines, ed. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1996.

The uniqueness of the US refugee resettlement situation is defined in relation to refugee capabilities, expectations, values, experiences, and initial Vs long-term quality of life. Age differences of different nationalities, occupational and educational backgrounds, and the effects of exodus and transit have a direct impact on resettlement. Varying environments, changing public policies, and features specific to the community of settlement make assimilation a complex process. Downward occupational mobility once in the US is the norm. The role of family and the refugee community is discussed, and projections are offered about the future refugee situation. (Copyright 1997, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Haines, David W. "An annotated introduction to the literature" in *Refugees in America in the 1990's: A Reference Handbook*. David W. Haines, ed. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1996.

An extensive overview of the academic literature about refugees in the US, with citations selected based on relevance, availability, and parsimony (avoiding multiple references). This annotation serves as an introduction to the available academic literature, but is necessarily inconclusive because of the scope of this project. Selections include books, journals, conference papers, bibliographies, and government documents. (Copyright 1997, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Haines, David W. "Refugees in America: established patterns and emerging themes" *American Sociological Association (ASA)*. 1996.

The resettlement of refugees in the US over the last fifty years has yielded a broad range of research, from many disciplinary perspectives, on a very diverse set of people. Certain clear patterns have emerged from that research, many of which mirror findings from the more general immigration research. The effects of demographic structure, educational and occupational background, and host society conditions, e.g., are well-documented. As the understanding of these patterns has been refined through analysis of different refugee groups, as these groups have aged and progressed in generations, and as the global political order itself has shifted, other issues emerge. Of particular importance are the reconstruction of relations with home country, the elaboration of political beliefs and social attitudes about both home and new countries, and the mending of ruptures in religious and spiritual beliefs. These emerging themes will remain both vital to, and distinct from, the general understanding of the immigrant experiences. (Copyright, 1997, Sociological Abstracts, Incorporated, all rights reserved)

Haines, David W. and Karen E. Rosenblum. "Global conversations in a parochial context: twenty years of press accounts about refugees in a southern city" *American Sociological Association (ASA)*. 1997.

Over the last 150 years, Richmond, VA, has been sequentially the most northern and immigrant-settled city of the South, the almost accidental capital of the Confederacy, a center for the creation of "lost cause" mythology and retreat in minority rights, and a "New South" city with a combination of race-based politics and business-oriented civic leadership. Press accounts of refugee resettlement in Richmond since 1975 illuminate the conceptualization of refugees within such a milieu. Four dominant themes emerge: (1) refugee resettlement has provided the opportunity to expand the parameters of discourse about cultural diversity; (2) consideration of refugees and their high employment rate illustrate the inherent values of the local civic business coalition; (3) refugees are resettled almost entirely by well-established Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish institutions, thus providing the opportunity to reiterate the link between social service and established religious values; and (4) the conceptualization of refugees. Copyright 1997, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Haines, David W and Augustine Ha-T. Vinh. *Refugee Resettlement in the United States: An Annotated Bibliography on the Adjustment of Cuban, Soviet and Southeast Asian Refugees*. 1980

The 304 citations included in this annotated bibliography focus on the issues of refugee settlement in the United States during the last 20 years. The experiences of three major refugee groups (those from the Soviet Union, Southeast Asia, and Cuba) are emphasized. Published literature, papers, and reports generally characterized as research are included. Each citation contains the document's author and title, and publication information; the topic(s) covered; the population group(s) discussed; the annotation; and text information. (Copyright 1983, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Hansen, Art and Anthony Oliver-Smith, eds. *Involuntary Migration and Resettlement: The Problems and Responses of Dislocated People*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1982.

Harris, Stuart and Morton Weinfeld "Refugees and other migrants, international instruments and future options and dilemmas" pp. 309-336 in Adelman, Howard, Allan Borowski, Meyer Burstien and Lois Foster, eds. *Immigration and Refugee Policy in Australia and Canada Compared*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1994.

Hawkins, Freda. *Critical Years in Immigration: Canada and Australia Compared*. Second edition. McGill-Queen's Studies in Ethnic History, no. 2. Montreal, London and Buffalo: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1991.

Examines and analyzes Canadian and Australian policies and programs relating to immigration, focusing on the years after 1972 when a process of liberalization and modernization in immigration policies and programs took place in both countries. Explores the major features of Canadian and Australian immigration during the period from 1900 to 1972, then examines immigration policy and management in each country in the period 1972 to 1986. Discusses important developments in both countries in the areas of refugee policy, and illegal or undocumented immigration. Examines the policies of multiculturalism adopted by both Canada and Australia in the early 1970s. Explores critical issues in the contemporary management of immigration in Canada and Australia, and looks future. (Copyright American Economic Association 1997; all rights reserved.)

Hinkson, Heather A. *Canadian Refugee Policy: International Developments and Debates on the Role of Gender in Refugee Determination Procedures*. Master of Arts McGill-University Montreal, 1996.

Through the evolution of international human rights law and policy, gender has become a prohibited ground for persecution. However the international definition of a refugee contained in the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees does not explicitly include gender as an enumerated ground on which persecution can be feared. This omission has required women who fear gender-based persecution to use the Convention's "membership in a particular social group" provision. Traditionally, judicial interpretation of criteria establishing a "particular social group" was not consistent in cases alleging gender-based persecution. In 1993, Canada developed guidelines that attempt to establish a coherent and consistent application of the "particular social group" category. This represents a state policy initiative to recognize the international evolution of policy on gender as a basis for persecution. Although the guidelines challenge theories of state sovereignty in the design and execution of domestic policy, they demonstrate that a coherent and consistent framework for granting asylum status to women who fear gender-based persecution can be developed in such policy. (Copyright 1996, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Huntington, Ray L. "Education, employment, politics, and changing sex roles: Palestinian refugee women in the occupied territories " *Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences* 56(12) 1996: 4963-A.

Hyder, Syed G. *The Dialectic of Crisis: Tamils and Sikhs in Canada*. Master of Arts Thesis. University of Calgary, 1991.

On August 11, 1986 one hundred and fifty-five Tamil refugee claimants arrived off the coast of Newfoundland. Nearly one year later, one hundred and seventy-four Sikh refugee claimants appeared off the coast of Nova Scotia. The nature of each arrival, and the circumstances surrounding each arrival were remarkably similar. The fundamental difference between the arrivals, though, was the manner in which the government defined them. Whereas the Tamils were welcomed with open arms, the Sikhs were accused of being illegal aliens. The Sikh arrival was defined as representing a "national crisis". By using the refugee arrivals as a case study, the thesis seeks to explain how two virtually identical incidents were managed by the government in a dichotomous manner. This thesis explores the belief that the language used to define a problem, not only gives the problem meaning, but also shapes the reality in which the

problem will be addressed. The thesis contends that political language, in fact, constructs political reality. Though the term "crisis" is not new to politics, a contemporary phenomena is that of "crisis decision-making'. The intent of this thesis is to assess the impact that the "crisis" label has on a policy problem. The thesis advances the opinion that in a "crisis" situation the government finds itself in a dialectic. (Copyright 1992, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Ima, Kenji. *Refugees from Vietnam*

Kaprielian-Churchill and Stacy Churchill. *The Pulse of the World: Refugees in Our Schools.* Toronto: OISE Press, 1994.

Lam, Lawrence. "Blocked mobility and entrepreneurship, resettlement of Vietnamese-Chinese refugees in Montreal, 1980-1990. Mimeo. Toronto: York University, 1994.

This paper attempts to link the 'blocked mobility thesis' and its impact on the economic well-being of refugees in their adopted homeland, including the emergence of ethnic small business activities as manifested by the Vietnamese-Chinese refugees' resettlement in Montreal from 1980 to 1990. The findings suggest that a smooth and rapid entry of Vietnamese-Chinese refugees into the Canadian mainstream economy was hindered by such factors as non-recognition of their professional qualifications by potential employers, effective controls by professional associations or licensing bodies, and discriminatory practices used against them by some employers. These barriers had effectively blocked their ambition and expectation to participate equally and fully in the economy of the host society. Some of them were trapped in a cycle of dead-end jobs, some were becoming increasingly marginalized, concentrated in informal employment or informal economic activities such as sweatshops, home work or subcontracting work. Others became reluctant entrepreneurs or ghetto merchants. (Copyright 1995, American Economic Association, all rights reserved).

Lam, Lawrence. *Vietnamese- Chinese Refugees in Montreal: Factors Affecting Their Resettlement.* Toronto: York University, 1983.

Lee, Kiyoungh. Multiple Wage-Earner Strategies in Southeast Asian Refugee Households during Early Resettlement. *Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences* 57(10) 1997: 4544-A.

Levinson, Daniel. *The Season's of a Woman's Life.* New York: Alfred Knopf, 1996.

Louk, Sandra I. and J. Michael Armer. "Hispanic ethnicity and enclave participation: do they modify the effects of English proficiency on refugee earnings?" *American Sociological Association* (ASA). 1993. Among the most important determinants identified in the literature on refugee employment and economic settlement is English language proficiency, but there are differences in the importance of this variable for Hispanics and non-Hispanics. One theory is that English proficiency is less important for refugees participating in ethnic enclave economies than for those working in the mainstream marketplace. According to this reasoning, the earnings of Hispanics will be less affected by English proficiency in settings such as Fla, where Hispanics have a greater probability of working in an ethnic enclave situation. To test this thesis, 1991 interview data on earnings of Hispanic and non-Hispanic refugees (total N = 600+) and on earnings of refugees whose employers are from the same Vs other ethnic groups are examined. (Copyright 1993, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Luciuk, Lubomyr Y. *Searching for Place: Ukrainian Refugee Migration to Canada after World War II* Doctoral dissertation, University of Alberta, 1984.

This thesis focuses on the involuntary migration of an ethnic population (Ukrainian displaced persons after World War II). He discusses how the attributes of these migrants differ from those of the same ethnic group arriving in Canada voluntarily, prior to World War II. The author places emphasis on the refugees' desire to return home - an attitude that affects the ability to assimilate in a new land. (adapted from Shiel and Beaujot, 1996)

Mangat, Jas. *The Refugee Backlog Clearance Program of 1988: A Critical Examination of Canada's Refugee Determination System*. Master of Arts Thesis. Simon Fraser University, 1995.

The Canadian government's response to the backlog of refugee claimants that sought to avail themselves of Canada's protection in the late 1980s was the Refugee Backlog Clearance program of 1988. By any reasonable standard of evaluation, this Program must be viewed as an abject failure. The roots of its failure lie in the history of Canada's immigration and refugee policies as well as in the misjudgment and motivation of those responsible for its conception and implementation. This thesis attempts to measure the cost of this failure, in both human and financial terms, through an examination of the structure of the program combined with the author's firsthand view of its actual functioning and the effect it had on those who were left literally at its mercy, the claimants themselves. In the end, it is apparent that the government of the time formulated a policy that tragically failed to service the interests of either the claimants or the Canadian public. (Copyright 1996, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Martin, Susan Forbes and Emily Copeland. *Making Ends Meet: Refugee Women and Income Generation*

Matas, David with Illana. Simon. *Closing the Doors : The Failure of Refugee Protection*. Toronto : Summerhill Press, 1989.

Methot, Caroline. *du Viet-nam au Quebec: la valse des identités*. Collection Edmond-de-Nevers no. 13. Montreal: Institut quebécois de recherche sur la culture, 1995.

The author examines questions of identity of refugee youth from Vietnam residing in Quebec. She studies Vietnamese refugees from ages 18-25 who have lived in Montreal with their parents for at least ten years. She examines their diverse identities, their religious practices, family life, the social organization of Vietnamese in Montreal and their adaptation to Quebec society. (adapted from back cover).

Mignot, M. *Les cambodgiens, les laotiens, les vietnamiens réfugiés au Canada: bibliographie*. Valbonne, France: CeDRASEMI, 1983.

Montero, Darrel. *Vietnamese Americans: Patterns of Resettlement and Socioeconomic Adaptation in the United States*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1979.

Mougue, Chris. *Study of Young Single Vietnamese in Britain*. Derby, UK: Refugee Action, 1986.

Nash, Alan. *International Refugee Pressures and the Canadian Public Policy Response*. Ottawa: Institute for Research on Public Policy, Studies in Social Policy, 1989.

The purpose of this paper is to provide information upon which discussion of refugee policy can be based and to offer an informed critique of Canada's current refugee policy. To do this, it examines the international and Canadian dimensions of the problem, contains a full discussion of the developments of Canadian refugee policy and the 1988 legislation, examines the problems posed by that legislation, and concludes with a series of recommendations for change. (Copyright 1990, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Neuwirth, Gertrud and John De Vries. "Refugees: a new underclass?" *International Sociological Association (ISA)*. 1994.

Analysis of 1986 census data on immigrants from Third World refugee-producing countries who had arrived in Canada since 1978 shows that both male (M) and female (F) immigrants had consistently lower incomes than did similarly educated Ms and Fs born in Canada, suggesting that these immigrants may form a new underclass. Here, 1986-1991 census data are used to investigate whether immigrants' economic positions have improved over time. The average wage income and occupational placement of several M and F immigrant cohorts who have arrived since 1978 are compared with those of M and F Canadian-born with roughly similar levels of education. By controlling for the immigrants' language skills in English or French, as measured by census questions, it is explored whether knowledge of an official language facilitates the transfer of educational capital to the Canadian economy. Discussion focuses on whether the initial low wages of immigrants should be interpreted primarily as a function of their relatively short time in the receiving country. (Copyright 1994, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Neuwirth, Gertrud and Christine Vincent. *Women Refugees in International Perspectives: An Annotated Bibliography*. Ottawa: Research Resource Division for Refugees, 1991.

Phan, Tan T. "Voices of the silent shadows: a feminist perspective on refugee women" MA thesis: Dalhousie University, 1995.

Exploration of the experiences of 10 Vietnamese women living in a community in the Maritime Provinces focusing on their experiences at home, at work, and in the community through the relations of gender, race, and class. In the home, the women were expected to carry out all household and childcare responsibilities. The husbands also attempted to control their social lives. The study found that higher socio-economic status negatively correlated with fidelity on the part of the husband. The struggle within the family over the division of labour remained minimal because struggles against outside forces took precedence. In the work force, women were segregated and exploited by gender and race, a situation that is related to lack of training and education, language barriers, and racial ideology. Class and race were dominant factors in their acceptance in the non-Vietnamese community. The study shows gender, race, and class are inextricably intertwined in the lives of the women. (Copyright American Economic Association 1997; all rights reserved)

Pisarowicz, J.A. and V. Tosher. "Vietnamese refugee resettlement in Denver, Colorado: 1975-77". in *Involuntary Migration and Resettlement: The Problems and Responses of Dislocated People*. A. Hansen and A. Oliver-Smith, eds. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1982.

Porter, Renee M. *Perceptions of the Adequacy of Nursing Care of Hospitalized Anglo- Canadian and Culturally Diverse Clients*. Doctoral Dissertation. University of Toronto, 1996.

Canadian society is composed of individuals and groups of many cultural, racial and linguistic backgrounds. This cosmopolitan mosaic is highly reflected in the population of clients in the health care system in Ontario. Professional nurses, who work with these clients, find themselves with a challenge of caring for people whose beliefs, values and life-styles may vary from their own. This study is aimed at exploring (1) whether there are similarities and/or differences in the perceptions and experiences of the hospitalized Anglo-Canadian and culturally diverse clients of the nursing care they receive and (2) whether the perceptions of the professional nurses giving care are similar and/or different from those of their clients. The study seeks to determine, by use of sociological conflict theory, whether or not the nursing care as perceived by the clients is discordant with their expectations and desires and whether the professional nurses perceived themselves to be educationally prepared to meet the challenge facing them.

Content analysis revealed that the health beliefs, values, practices and illness management of the immigrant and refugee clients differed significantly from those of the mainstream culture and the western-educated-nurse professional. What became apparent was that the western system of nursing care as practised in Ontario is in conflict with the cultural definitions of health and illness practices of culturally diverse clients. The results suggest that nurse educators and policy makers need to research the differences in objectives, content and learning experiences related to cultural diversity in their curricula that may account for the differences experienced by the culturally diverse clients. Implications for specific curriculum changes are suggested in planning nursing educational changes. (Copyright 1996, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Purves, Grant. *Humanitarian Immigration and Canadian Immigration Policy Canada*. Library of Parliament. Research Ottawa: Library of Parliament, 1994.

There are many issues connected with the Canadian refugee policy. The focal point of this study is the historically close association of an essentially humanitarian concern, the treatment and resettlement of those who cannot return to their homelands for one reason or another, with a basically self-interested or pragmatic concern, immigration policy. (Copyright 1994, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Richmond, Anthony H. *Immigration Policy and Research in Canada: Pure or Applied?* Toronto: CERIS Working Paper Series, 1998.

Who influences research and policy-making? Is it the experts or public opinion? What is the role of research in policy development? Anthony Richmond presents a provocative analysis of the role of social research in policy development. By using the field of immigration, he offers "and interesting case-study to consider the contribution that ...research has made to the policy and planning process." (adapted from source document)

Robinson, Bennie C. U.S. Domestic Refugee Resettlement Policy: A Secondary Analysis of Factors Related to Southeast Asian Refugee Economic Adjustment *Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social-Sciences* 50(4) 1989: 1095-A.

Saenger, Ellen. *Women Refugees: Women at Risk*. Vancouver: Mosaic, 1988.

Sharma, Satya P., Alexander M. Ervin and Deirdre Meintel, eds, *Immigrants and Refugees in Canada: A National Perspective on Ethnicity, Multiculturalism and Cross-Cultural Adjustment*. Saskatoon and Montreal: University of Saskatchewan and University of Montreal, 1991.

Skeldon, Roselyn, ed. *Reluctant Exiles*. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, 1994.

Silver, Robin Sloane. Immigrant Settlement in Israel and France: An Integrated Approach to Autonomy, Organizational Performance and the Political System *Dissertation Abstracts International A: The Humanities and Social Sciences*; 1995.

Spencer, Jennifer Rosemarie. *Under the Gaze : The Experiences of African Canadian Students in Two Edmonton High Schools*. Master's Thesis, University of Alberta. Dept. of Educational Foundations, 1995.

Spencer-Nimmons, Noreen L. "The emergence of refugee women as a social issue, 1978-1988" *Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences* 56(7) 1996: 2899-A.

Strand, Paul and W. Jones Jr. *Indochinese Refugees in America: Problems of Adaptation and Assimilation*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1985.

Swanson, M. Jeanne. "The impact of acculturation experiences on five Southeast Asian refugee families in the United States: implications for adult education" *Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences* 50(6) 1989: 1814-A.

Takeda, Joe. The Effect of Internal and External Social Support on Refugee Adaptation: Psychological and Economic Adaptation of Iraqi Refugees. *Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The Humanities and Social Sciences* 57(7) 1997: 3254A-3255-A.

Taplin, John M. *A Study of educational policy towards immigrants in Alberta with emphasis upon English as a second language instruction and the Indo-Chinese refugee movement.* MA Thesis, University of Calgary, 1987.

This thesis examines the growth of ESL programs as a response to the Indo-Chinese refugee movement in the early 1980s. It takes into account the history of ESL training, noting that ESL is not a particularly new phenomenon and has been an integral part of white settlement on the Canadian prairies. (Abstract provided by author)

Tienda, Marta and Leif Ingram Jensen. Immigration and Social Program Participation: New Evidence for an Old Question *American Sociological Association (ASA)*. 1984.

The extent to which immigrant householders participate in public assistance (PA) programs in comparison to US native householders is addressed. The analysis is based on a sample from the 5% A sample of households from the 1980 Census Public Use Microdata Samples. Descriptive tabulations and microlevel logit regressions are provided to examine the relative propensity of immigrants to receive public assistance income, comparing differences in program participation between whites, blacks, Hispanics, and Asians. The basic finding is that immigrants are, other things equal, less likely than natives to become welfare dependents. Moreover, contrary to popular opinion, recent immigrants-i.e., those who arrived in the US between 1970 and 1980, are no more likely than earlier migrants to receive public assistance income. This generalization held for all groups except Asians, among whom recent immigrants were more likely to receive PA income. This result seems to be associated with the impact of the refugee resettlement. (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Tutchings, Terrence Richard. Indochinese Refugee Resettlement in Texas *Southwestern Sociological Association (SWSA)*. 1979.

In order to determine the adjustment of the Indochinese refugees in Texan, a study was carried out in 5 Tex cities with the largest Indochinese refugee populations: Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Beaumont, and Port Arthur. Interview guides consisting of structured, multiple-choice, and open-ended questions were developed with the help of Indochinese refugees. The guides were designed to determine the experiences of the refugees since arriving in the US. Demographic characteristics, education, and employment experiences in country of origin and in the US, assistance received, and present needs for social services, medical assistance, and other services were included. The interviews were carried out by experienced Indochinese refugees in the native language of Rs. The Rs were chosen randomly from lists of refugees on cash assistance, and from lists of refugees not on cash assistance but known to various agencies in the cities. Additionally, elite members were located by reputational methods. (Copyright 1979, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

C. Conference Papers

Bach, R.L. "Refugee self-sufficiency". Paper presented at *Refugee Policy: A Comparison of Canada and the USA*. Toronto: Centre for Refugee Studies and Refugee Policy Group, York University, 1990.

Beiser, Morton. "Refugee mental health adaptation: the Canadian experience" Paper presented at *Refugee Policy: A Comparison of Canada and the USA* Toronto: Centre for Refugee Studies and Refugee Policy Group, York University, 1990.

Beiser, Morton. *Research Priorities in Multiculturalism and Mental Health: Report of a National Workshop*. National Workshop on Research Priorities in Multiculturalism and Mental-Health. Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Services and Promotion Branch, 1991. Recognizing Canada's increasingly culturally diverse character and the challenges as well as opportunities that change creates for providing health care, Health and Welfare, Canada invited research workers, service providers, policy makers and representatives of ethnocultural organizations to participate in a 2 day workshop to define research priorities in multiculturalism and mental health. This document contains a summary of the workshop and its recommendations. (Copyright 1992, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Gingrich, Paul. *Refugee Settlement and integration in Regina*. Paper presented at the Meetings of the Canadian Population Society, St. Catharines, June, 1996.

"In this paper, some of the results of a survey of 55 individuals who originally arrived in Regina as refugees are presented. The experiences of English language acquisitions, labour market activity, and relationships involving community, friends and family are examined. The paper contains a short summary of the development of settlement services in Regina along with the reaction of refugees to these services and to government services and multiculturalism. The data for this paper came from a project that was carried out for the Saskatchewan Association of Immigrant Settlement and Integration Agencies". (adapted from Shiel and Beaujot, 1996)

Haines, David. "The structure of kinship in Vietnam: implications for refugee adaptation" Paper presented at *Society for Applied Anthropology*, Denver, CO, 1980.

Heipel, R. "Refugee resettlement in a Canadian city" Paper presented at *Refugee Policy: A Comparison of Canada and the USA*. Toronto: Centre for Refugee Studies and Refugee Policy Group, York University, 1990.

Knudsen, J.C. "Resettlement patterns and sociocultural adaptation among Vietnamese refugees in Norway" Paper presented at the 1st *International Congress of Anthropology and Ethnological Sciences*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia, 1983.

Nash, A.E. and J.P. Humphrey. *Human Rights and the Protection of Refugees under International Law: Proceedings* Halifax: Institute for Research on Public Policy and Ottawa: Canadian Human Rights Commission, 1988.

In the papers collected in this document, authors discuss the nature and causes of the refugee problem; the international response and the limitations of the existing protection system; possible means of prevention and solution; and the specific problems of the Canadian experience.

Spencer-Nimmons, N. and C.Y. Wong "Refugee women: Canadian concerns, Canadian considerations" in *The Canadian Collection of Papers for the International Symposium at Oxford, 1989, The Refugee Crisis: British and Canadian Responses*. North York, Toronto: York University, Centre for Refugee Studies, 1989.

Starr, P.D. et al. "Adaptation and stress among Vietnamese refugees: preliminary results from two regions" Paper presented at conference on *Indochinese Refugees*. Fairfax, VI: George Mason University, 1979.

D. Book Chapters

Adelman, H. et al. "Canadian policy on Indochinese refugees" in *Southeast Asian Exodus: From Tradition to Resettlement*. E. Tepper, ed. Ottawa: Canadian Asian Studies Association, 1980.

Buchigani, N. "The economic adaptation of Southeast Asian refugees in Canada" in *Southeast Asian Exodus: From Tradition to Resettlement*. E. Tepper, ed. Ottawa: Canadian Asian Studies Association, 1980.

Chacko, James and Judy Chacko. *A Situation Report on the Adaptation of Selected Groups of Refugee and Designated Class Immigrants in Toronto*. Ottawa: Employment and Immigration Commission, 1986.

Chan, Kwok and Lawrence Lam. "Community, kinship and family in the Chinese Vietnamese community: Some enduring values and patterns of interaction" in *Uprooting loss and adaptation: the resettlement of Indochinese refugees in Canada*. Ottawa: Canadian Public Health Association, 1987.

Chan, Kwok and Lawrence Lam. "Psychosocial problems of Chinese Vietnamese refugees resettling in Quebec" in *Uprooting loss and adaptation: the resettlement of Indochinese refugees in Canada*. Ottawa: Canadian Public Health Association, 1987.

Chan, Kwok. "Unemployment, social support and coping: the psychological response of Indo-Chinese refugees to economic marginality" in *Uprooting, Loss and Adaptation: The Resettlement of Indochinese Refugees in Canada*. Kwok Chan and Doreen Indra eds. Ottawa: Canadian Public Health Association, 1987.

Deschamps, Gilles. "Adaptation économique des réfugiés indochinois de la seconde vague (1979-1980): l'exemple du Québec" dans *Adaptation linguistique et culturelle: L'expérience des réfugiés d'Asie du sud-est Québec* sous la direction de Kwok B. Chan et Louis-Jacques Dorais. Québec: Centre international de recherche sur le bilinguisme, 1987.

Based on a survey, this chapter looks at the economic integration of Indochinese refugees of the 1979-1980 period. Partly because of the difficult economic environment, adaptation has presented problems. Sponsorship has not been particularly successful as means of integration. Nonetheless the refugees themselves are generally satisfied with their progress and are optimistic about their future. (adapted from Shiel and Beaujot, 1996).

DeVoe, Pamela A. "Lao" in *Refugees in America in the 1990s: A Reference Handbook*. David Haines ed. Westport, CT: Greenwood 1996: 259-278.

Discusses Lao refugees, their initial situation in the US, and their adaptation. An overview of Laos topography, ethnic diversity, France's colonial occupation, and the Pathet Lao takeover is offered. US resettlement has been categorized by lack of language and work skills, a reconstruction of familial patterns, spiritual readjustment, value changes, and money problems. Education has helped newer Laos generations adapt to US culture. Integration in terms of religion, gender relations, and ethnic identity is explored. (Copyright 1997, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Fairweather, R. "Refugee determination: the Canadian experience" in *Trilateral Commission Working Group Papers, 1991-92*. Charles Heck, ed. New York: Trilateral Commission, 1992.

Holman, Philip A. "Refugee resettlement in the United States" in *Refugees in America in the 1990s: A Reference Handbook*. David W. Haines, ed. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1996.

An examination of the development of refugee policy since 1945 reveals how differences between refugees and immigrants are related to immigration regulations. The history and implications of several federally funded domestic refugee programs are explored, culminating in the Refugee Act of 1980. Trends and issues in refugee resettlement, services, and assistance are considered. The future of refugee resettlement is viewed in regard to (1) US immigration policy, (2) cash and medical assistance systems, and (3) the worldwide refugee situation, calling for a reexamination of current policy. (Copyright 1997, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Indra, Doreen Marie. "A bibliography of research on southeast Asian refugee resettlement in Canada" in *Uprooting, Loss and Adaptation*. K.B. Chan and D.M. Indra, eds. Ottawa: Canadian Public Health Association, 1987.

Indra, Doreen. "Self concept and resettlement: Vietnamese and Sino-Vietnamese in a small prairie city" in *Ten Years Later: Indo-Chinese Communities in Canada*. L.J. Dorais, Kwok Chan and Doreen Indra, eds. Montreal: Canadian Asian Studies Association, 1988.

Indra, Doreen-Marie. "Social science research on Southeast Asian refugee settlement in Canada" in *Uprooting, Loss and Adaptation: The Resettlement of Indochinese Refugees in Canada*. Kwok Chan and Doreen Indra, eds. Ottawa: Canadian Public Health Association, 1987.

Surveyed in this paper is the social science research on Southeast Asian refugee settlement in Canada. According to the survey, the body of literature on Indochinese immigrants is substantially larger than those on other ethnocultural Canadian populations of comparable size. Policy analysis is well developed, and there now exists sufficient information to put together a broad sketch of Indochinese immigrant life in Canada. The paper states, however, that there are enormous gaps and omissions in the literature, some due to the newness of the field, which is less than five years old. Areas where the research is said to be scarce or completely lacking are (1) Lao and Khmer refugees; (2) immigrants' links with their source countries or their source country kin; (3) the structure of Indochinese communities in Canada; (4) the effect of the 1981-83 economic downturn on refugees; (5) Indochinese use of social, health, and educational services; (6) language problems; (7) family and mental health problems; (8) Indochinese women in Canada; (9) what aspects of the settlement saga are attributable to ethnic group status and what aspects to refugee status; (10) the direction of the refugees' long term integration into Canadian society; and (11) oral and community history. An attached bibliography (which constitutes half of this paper) lists almost all available studies involving research on Indochinese settlement in Canada. (Copyright 1988, Canadian Research Index, Incorporated, all rights reserved).

Indra, Doreen. "Community and inter-ethnic relations of Southeast Asian refugees in Canada" in *South East Asian Exodus: From Tradition to Resettlement*. Montreal: Canadian Asian Studies Association, 1980.

Manh Hung, Nguyen and David Haines. "Vietnamese" in *Refugees in America in the 1990s: A Reference Handbook*. David Haines ed. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1996: 305-327.

A discussion of the Vietnamese refugee situation in the US in regard to their history, exodus, and assimilation. Refugees left Vietnam in three waves following the 1975 Soviet advance on Saigon, and according to census data, are now the second largest refugee group accepted in the US, with

resettlements in every state, and large concentrations in particular geographic locations. Vietnamese readjustment is marked by rapid economic adjustment and a belief that success can be achieved through hard work and education. Dynamics of resettlement are explored, including the "Vietnam syndrome," the situation of reeducation camp survivors, new gender roles, the elderly, and the adjustment of children. (Copyright 1997, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Pham-Nguyen, Thuy. "Les determinants du processus d'adaptation sociale et linguistique des Vietnamiens A Quebec: dans *Adaptation linguistique et culturelle: 'l'experience des refuges d'Asie du sud-est Quebec*. sous la direction de Kwok B. Chan et Louis-Jacques Dorais. Quebec: Centre international de recherche sur le bilinguisme, 1987.

Based on a small sample of Vietnamese refugees to Quebec city, it is found that language courses are among the better ways of integration, along with strong ethnic communities. (adapted from Shiel and Beaujot, 1996)

Samuel, T.J. "Economic adaptation of Indochinese refugees in Canada" in *Uprooting, Loss and Adaptation*. K.B. Chan and D.M. Indra, eds. Ottawa: Canadian Public Association, 1987.

The paper examines the economic adaptation of Indochinese refugees in Canada based on special survey data. Economic adaptation is looked at primarily with reference to employment and income. The author concludes that, as most refugee groups before them, Indochinese refugees have been and still are going through an initial period of settlement difficulty. This is chiefly the result of the host society's economic problems coupled with the refugees' lack of familiarity with Canada's official languages, (especially English) and with problems related to acceptance of their occupational and educational qualifications. Despite many problems, refugees have begun to increase their earnings and are on their way to catching up with members of the host society in their ability to have the necessary purchasing power to facilitate their economic integration. (Copyright 1988, American Economic Association, all rights reserved.)

Suh, M. "Psychiatric problems of immigrants and refugees" in *Southeast Asian Exodus: From Tradition to Resettlement*. E. Tepper, ed. Ottawa: Canadian Asian Studies Association, 1980.

Van Esterik, P. "Cultural factors affecting the adjustment of Southeast Asian refugees" in *South East Asian Exodus: From Tradition to Resettlement*. E. Tepper, ed. Montreal: Canadian Asian Studies Association, 1980.

Van Esterik P. and J. Van Esterik. "Indochinese refugees in Toronto" in *Ten Years Later: Indochinese Communities in Canada*. L.J. Dorais, K. Chan and D. Indra, eds. Montreal: Canadian Asian Studies Association, 1988.

Whitmore, John K. "Chinese from Southeast Asia" in *Refugees in America in the 1990s: A Reference Handbook*. David Haines ed. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1996: 81 - 101.

An examination of Chinese refugees from Southeast Asia, focusing on Vietnamese and Cambodians, in terms of their lifestyles and future prospects in the US. A historical background chronicles the events leading to the refugee movement in the late 1970s. Data from various surveys suggest that the role of ethnicity per se is secondary to refugee duration in the US, education and occupation, English proficiency at arrival, settlement location, and household composition. Educational achievements, socioeconomic status, and the importance of contacts are examined to predict the future success of Chinese refugee communities in the US. (Copyright 1997, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

Woon, Yuen Fong. "The mode of refugee sponsorship and the socioeconomic adaptation of Vietnamese in Victoria: a three year perspective" in *Uprooting, Loss and Adaptation: The Resettlement of Indochinese Refugees in Canada*. Ottawa: Canadian Public Health Association, 1987.

Zolberg, Aristide R. "Response to crisis--refugee policy in the United States and Canada" in *Immigration, Language, and Ethnicity: Canada and the United States*. Washington, DC: AEI Press 1992.

E. Government Documents

Alberta Advanced Education and Career Development, Adult Development Branch. *A Directory of services for immigrants in Alberta, 1996*. Edmonton: Alberta Advanced Education and Career Development, Adult Development Branch, Immigrant Settlement Services, 1996. iv, 24 p. 1996

This directory only lists organizations that are directly involved in the provision of services of interest to immigrants. Also included are related government programs and services. Organizations primarily involved in the provision of English as a Second Language (ESL) training are not included.

Organizations are grouped by the municipality where they are located. Government programs are listed by dept., for Alberta or the federal government. For these programs, the directory provides addresses, telephone or fax numbers, and the names of who to contact. This information is also provided for other agencies but in addition the purpose or target group is described, activities are discussed, and the language groups served are listed. (Copyright 1996, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved)

Alberta Career Development and Employment, Immigration and Settlement. *Immigrant settlement in Alberta : service delivery trends for immigrant aid organizations supported by Alberta Career Development and Employment*. Edmonton: Alberta Immigration and Settlement, 1988. (annual report)

Alberta Career Development and Employment, Immigration and Settlement Services. *English as a second language adult ESL programs and activities supported by immigration bridging programs, 1991-92*. Edmonton: Alberta Career Development and Employment, Immigration and Settlement Services, 1993. 45p

This report summarizes the activities supported by Immigration Bridging Programs in the area of adult English as a Second Language (ESL) for the 1991/92 fiscal year, and provides an overview of the trends and needs for ESL training in Alberta. It identifies adult ESL responsibilities in Alberta. It looks at specialized ESL training and characteristics of students in ESL programs in Alberta. It provides information on immigration. It includes tables showing knowledge of English of immigrants by gender, by age group, by immigration class, and by education. (Copyright 1993, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Alberta Manpower. *Indochinese Refugees: Advanced Study*. Unpublished Report, 198 1.

Alberta Manpower and Settlement Services. *Latin American Newcomers: Issues Affecting the Adaptation of Immigrants from Chile, Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador*. Edmonton: Alberta Manpower, 1985.

Blackwell, M. and S.M. Smith. *English as a Second Language for Adults: English for Work*. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Department of Education, 1982.

British Columbia, Ministry of Multiculturalism, Immigration and Human Rights. *Stories from communities: immigrant settlement in BC*. Victoria: Ministry Responsible for Multiculturalism, Immigration and Human Rights, 1995. 49 p. 1995

Tells the stories of 24 different communities' efforts to help immigrants settle in their new home in British Columbia, and how those communities have grown and adapted to meet the needs of the province's diverse population. The stories include efforts aimed at helping immigrant-serving agencies support integration of immigrants into the community; community site-based projects supporting integration through networking and community values; ethno-specific initial settlement efforts in which direct settlement services are provided to newcomers in their own language; programs at social and educational institutions; and efforts in developing settlement services in communities now attracting immigrants. (Copyright 1995, Canadian Research Index, Incorporated, all rights reserved).

Canada. Employment and Immigration Canada, Policy and Program Development Branch. *Recognition of Foreign Qualifications*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services Canada, 1993.

Canada. Employment and Immigration Commission. *Some Historical, Social and General Background Information Relating to the Resettlement of Newcomers from Indo-China*. Ottawa: Employment and Immigration Canada, 1980.

Canada. Employment and Immigration Canada. *Strategy for the Successful Settlement of the Indochinese Refugees in Canada*. Ottawa: Employment and Immigration, 1980.

Canada. Employment and Immigration Canada.. *Study of the Impact of the 1979-80 Indochinese Refugee Program on Canada Immigration Centre (CIC) and Canada Employment Centre (CEC) Operations*. Ottawa: Employment and Immigration Canada, 1981.

Canada. Employment and Immigration Canada. *Immigration to Canada: Aspects of Public Opinion*. Ottawa: Employment and Immigration Canada, 1989. (By Angus Reid Associates).
Public opinion research on the types of immigrants Canadians would like to see come to Canada has shown that Canadians are more likely to accept immigrants who can make a positive contribution to Canada's economic growth and prosperity and less inclined to accept those who would pose an economic burden or threaten the employment opportunities of Canadians. In the area of refugee acceptance, Canadians feel that the needs of Canada must be considered. While there remains a strong commitment to Canada's humanitarian tradition along with a sense that Canada should be taking in its share of international refugees, there is some concern that Canada is taking in more than its share and that many of the people who claim to be refugees are not legitimate refugees. Thus, Canadians would like to see a greater emphasis on controlling the number of refugees coming into Canada (adapted from author's introduction).

Canada, Employment and Immigration Canada. *Backlog Clearance Program: Program Overview*. Ottawa: Employment and Immigration Canada, 1989.

The backlog clearance program is based on the new refugee determination system in which those who claimed or indicated an intention to claim refugee status prior to January 1, 1989 will have the credibility of their claims assessed by an adjudicator and a member of the Immigration and Refugee Board. This overview explains the program, summarizes the general process by use of a chart, gives highlights to date, and gives data on category of claims processed. (Copyright 1990, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved)

Canada, Employment and Immigration Canada. *Provincial Legislation Affecting Unaccompanied Refugee Minors: Research Abstract*. Ottawa: Employment and Immigration Canada, 1989.

The main focus of this study is the situations of young people who enter Canada to live in foster homes or group homes, and not with family members, or who have uncertain prospects for their care in Canada.

It examines how provincial statute and case laws affect these unaccompanied refugee minors. It is concerned with guardianship and tutorship, access to education, adoption of unaccompanied refugee minors after their arrival in Canada, and application of child-protection statutes to unaccompanied refugee minors. (Copyright 1990, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved)

Canada, Employment and Immigration Canada. *Refugee Perspectives, 1987-88*. Ottawa: Employment and Immigration Canada, Policy and Program Development Branch, 1987. Report on the federal government's policies on refugees, presenting an overview of the situation, including the 1986 and 1987 Annual Refugee Plans, intake by world areas, special programs and humanitarian measures, processing priorities, and handicapped refugees. The report also details admissions to Canada from 1982-86 by program, considerations, and country of first asylum for Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe, Southeast and East Asia, West Asia (Middle East), and Africa. International assistance to refugees is reported on, and new legislation being introduced (Bill C-55 and Bill C-84) is described. More detailed data is included in an appendix. (Copyright 1987, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved),

Canada, Employment and Immigration. *Refugee Perspectives, 1986-87*. Ottawa: Employment and Immigration Canada, Policy and Program Development Branch, 1987. Report on refugee intake and policies of the federal government, presenting an overview of the situation, including intake by world area for 1985, private sponsorships, government-assisted refugees, special program lands and humanitarian measures, women refugees, and handicapped refugees. More detailed information is given on admissions from 1982-1985 by program for East and West Europe, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Southeast and East Asia, Middle East, and other world areas. A discussion on refugee determination in Canada, including the Minister's statement, the proposed system, and backlog clearance; and the convention and protocol on refugees and the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees are also included. Detailed data is found in an appendix. (Copyright 1987, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Canada, House of Commons. *The Preliminary Draft Agreement between Canada and the United States Regarding Refugee Claims: First Report*. Ottawa: The Standing Committee, 1996. This document establishes the general rule that refugee claims should be made in the first of the two countries in which the claimant arrives. It then goes on to look at the following topics: the role of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; an oversight committee; discrepancies in procedures and interpretation of the refugee definition; removal to other countries; family reunification; detention during transit; choice for French- Language speakers; mandatory review; and committee reconsideration. (Copyright 1996, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Canada, House of Commons. *Refugees, Immigration and Gender: Report*. Ottawa: The Standing Committee, 1995 The UN High Commission for Refugees places special emphasis on the needs of refugee women. It recognizes their disproportionate numbers, their particular vulnerability, the often sexual nature of their persecution, the need to change attitudes. In approaching this study, the committee had one major goal: to determine if Canada is meeting the challenge. Are we (fully recognizing the particular risks women refugees face? Are we addressing their special needs? have our training programs changed to reflect this priority? Are we acting in accordance with our new awareness or are older attitudes undermining real change? Are we doing all we can to identify and remove the systemic barriers we know women face in gaining access to Canada's protection? (Copyright 1995, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Canada, Immigration and Refugee Board. *Performance Report, 1996-97*. Ottawa: The Board, 1997.

This report responds to the government's commitments and reflects the goals set by Parliament to improve accountability for results. Gives a departmental overview with mandate (as an independent tribunal the Board makes decisions on immigration and refugee matters), program objective, strategic priorities, and business and service lines, and organization composition. Next follows a look at performance comparing expectations and accomplishments, then supplementary information including financial summary tables. (Copyright 1997, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Canada, Immigration and Refugee Board. *Civilian Non-Combatants Fearing Persecution in Civil War Situations: Guidelines Issued by the Chairperson Pursuant to Section 65(3) of the Immigration Act.* Ottawa: The Board, 1996. Claims made by civilian non-combatants fearing return to situations of civil war come before the Refugee Division on a regular basis. These guidelines address the particular difficulties raised in such claims. In claims involving situations of civil war, as in all other refugee claims, the claimants must satisfy all of the elements of the statutory definition of Convention refugee. A major difficulty encountered in analyzing these claims is determining whether or not a linkage exists between the persecution feared and one or more of the Convention grounds. (Copyright 1996, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Canada, Immigration and Refugee Board. *Guidelines on Detention* Ottawa: The Board, 1998. These guidelines deal with the following topics which are intended to help adjudicators achieve greater consistency in exercising their jurisdiction and, thereby, ensure greater fairness: long-term detention; the notion of "danger to the public"; alternatives to detention; and evidence and procedure. At head of title: Guidelines issued by the Chairperson Pursuant to Section 65(4) of the Immigration Act. (Copyright 1998, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Canada. Information Canada. *Canadian Immigration and Population Study: Three Years in Canada. First Report on the Longitudinal Survey on the Economic and Social Adaptation of Immigrants.* Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974.

Canada. Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada. *Public Opinion Research Update on Multiculturalism, Immigration and Race Relations.* January 1989 to August 1991. Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, 1991.

Canada. Multiculturalism and Citizenship Canada. *National Attitude Study, 1991.* Ottawa: Supply and Service Canada, 1991.

Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. Standing Committee on Citizenship and Immigration. *The Preliminary draft agreement between Canada and the United States regarding refugee claims : first report* Ottawa: The Standing Committee, 1996.

This document establishes the general rule that refugee claims should be made in the first of the two countries in which the claimant arrives. It then goes on to look at the following topics: the role of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; an oversight committee; discrepancies in procedures and interpretation of the refugee definition; removal to other countries; family reunification; detention during transit; choice for French- language speakers; mandatory review; and committee reconsideration. (adapted from Shiel and Beaujot, 1996)

Canadian Teachers' Federation. *Responding to the needs of immigrant and refugee children.* Ottawa: Canadian Teachers' Federation, 1990.

This paper summarizes relevant trends and issues presenting significant challenges to the education system. It includes a statistical profile of immigrants in Canada, profiles of immigrant students,

information on immigrant/refugee families, the schools' response, principles of successful programs, and a report of the Canadian Task Force on multiculturalism. (Copyright American Economic Association 1997; all rights reserved.)

Churchill, Stacy and I. Kaprielian. *Coping with Pluralism in Ontario Education: A Review of Policies and Programs: Final Report.* Toronto: Modern Language Centre, 1989.

A review of policies and programs in Ontario education which deal with people whose personal or family origins are other than Native peoples, French, or Anglo-Celtic. The methodology is borrowed from cross-national studies of development of educational policies for linguistic minorities. Program and policies reviewed include: multiculturalism, heritage languages, antiracism, special measures for refugees and recent immigrants, ESL, human rights education, and textbook revisions to eliminate bias or prejudice. (Copyright 1990, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Citizenship and Immigration Canada. *Growing Together, a Backgrounder on Immigration and Citizenship.* Hull, PQ: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 1995.

This publication begins with a history of immigration to Canada and how it changed over the years. It then reviews Canada's acceptance of refugees and the refugee claim process; the immigration system, how immigrants are accepted, and types of immigrant classes; Canadian public opinion on immigration; how immigrants fit into Canadian society and their contribution to that society; the concept of citizenship and how Canadian citizenship is acquired; and the rights and responsibilities of citizens. It concludes with a chapter on Canadian ideals. (Copyright 1995, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

City of Halifax Social Planning Department. *Southeast Asian Refugees in Halifax: A Study of their Needs and the Services Which are Available to Them.* Halifax, NS: Halifax Social Planning Department, 1980.

City of Vancouver Task Force. *Background Paper on the Laotian, Cambodian and Hmong Refugees.* Vancouver, City of Vancouver, 1980.

Davis, S. and L. Waldman. *The Quality of Mercy: A Study of the Processes Available to Persons Who Are Determined Not to be Refugees and Who Seek Humanitarian and Compassionate Treatment.* Ottawa: Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 1994.

This report critiques the present mechanisms and reviews the criticisms and concerns arising from the narrow appeal possibilities available at present to persons who are found not to be Convention Refugees. It looks at underlying principles that are adopted in designing new mechanisms. Finally, it contains proposals for new procedures and criteria regarding both humanitarian or compassionate (including risk) treatment and an internal appeal mechanism at the IRB. It includes rudimentary costing of the procedures. (Copyright 1994, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Derwing, T. and M. Munro. *Citizenship Instruction for Adult (ESL) Learners : An Assessment of Programmes and Services* Ottawa: Dept of the Secretary of State, Corporate Policy Branch, 1987.

In the last decade, there have been numerous initiatives on the topic of citizenship education for adult immigrants; but unfortunately, the studies, conferences, symposia and reports are not widely known. This document provides a national survey of citizenship programmes in order to identify their strengths, weaknesses and needs, and makes recommendations to the department on directions for citizenship education in Canada. (Copyright 1988, Canadian Research Index, Incorporated, all rights reserved).

Deschamps, Gilles. *Etude longitudinale sur l'adaptation socio-economique des refugies Indochinois au Quebec: Bilan apres un an de sejour.* Montreal: Ministere des Communautes culturelles et de Fimmigration, Gouvernement du Quebec, 1982.

Hathaway, James C. with the assistance of Leanne MacMillan. *Rebuilding Trust: Report of the Review of Fundamental Justice in Information Gathering and Dissemination at the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada.* Toronto: York University, 1993.

This report reviews the present state of information gathering and dissemination by the Refugee Division. It examines the weaknesses in the Division's implementation of its statutory authority to engage in non-adversarial, inquisitional decision making. It also examines the range of legally permissible information gathering strategies open to the Division, and the role of the Documentation, Information and Research Branch in coordinating these activities. (Copyright 1993, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Immigration Legislative Review Advisory Group. *Not Just Numbers, a Canadian Framework for Future Immigration* Ottawa: The Advisory Group, 1997.

Presents a review of the suitability of Canada's current immigration and refugee legislation to continue to provide the flexibility and direction needed to respond to emerging issues and migration trends. The review consisted of a re-evaluation of current immigration and refugee legislation through review and analysis of Canadian social, economic, and demographic trends and their implications; comparative review and analysis of other countries' experiences with immigration policy; conducting interviews with key partners; and development of a series of options and recommendations to strengthen the immigration and refugee legislative framework. Sections of the review cover the following: the principles of review; the need for a new legislative and accountability framework; partnership and co-operation with other levels of government and non-governmental organizations; community participation; the importance of the family; self-supporting immigrants; protection for refugees and those seeking asylum; building confidence in the system; the immigration review process; and residual powers. (Copyright 1997, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

International Refugee Integration Resource Centre. *IRIRC International Bibliography of Refugee Literature (Working Edition).* Geneva: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees UNHCR, 1985.

Jones, P. R. "Vietnamese refugees: A study of their reception and resettlement in the UK" Paper No. 13. London: Home Office Research and Planning Unit, 1982.

Legislative Review Advisory Group. *Immigration Legislative Review : Persons in Need of Protection.* Ottawa: Citizenship and Immigration Canada. 1997.

Provides background for discussion of the following questions: how Canada can best meet its obligations with regard to persons needing protection; what level of resources should be devoted to such persons; and the most effective way to provide fair determination of refugee status in Canada. Issues discussed include Canada's international obligations under the Geneva Convention; Canada's humanitarian tradition; the global context of refugee populations; screening of visitors to Canada; abuse of the refugee determination process; refugee resettlement; and protection of asylum seekers. The appendix outlines principal features of the refugee determination system. (Copyright 1997, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Marsden, L.R. *Final Report: Children of Refugee Households in Canada.* Working Paper. Ottawa: Employment and Immigration Canada, 1977.

McDade, Katharine. *Barriers to Recognition of the Credentials of Immigrants in Canada.* Ottawa, 1988.

Nash, Alan. *International Refugee Pressures and the Canadian Public Policy Response.* Discussion paper Institute for Research on Public Policy. Studies in Social Policy Program. Ottawa: Institute for Research on Public Policy, Studies in Social Policy, 1989.

The purpose of this paper is to provide information upon which discussion of refugee policy can be based and to offer an informed critique of Canada's current refugee policy. To do this, it examines the international and Canadian dimensions of the problem, contains a full discussion of the developments of Canadian refugee policy and the 1988 legislation, examines the problems posed by that legislation, and concludes with a series of recommendations for change. (Copyright 1990, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Nash, Alan E. *Human Rights and the Protection of Refugees under International Law: proceedings.* Halifax: Institute for Research on Public Policy and Ottawa: Canadian Human Rights Commission, 1988. In the papers collected in this document, authors discuss the nature and causes of the refugee problem; the international response and the limitations of the existing protection system; possible means of prevention and solution; and the specific problems of the Canadian experience. (Copyright American Economic Association 1997; all rights reserved)

Neuwirth, Gertrude et al. *Southeast Asian Refugee Study: A Report on the Three Year Study of the Social and Economic Adaptation of the Southeast Asian Refugees to Life in Canada, 1981-1983.* Ottawa: Employment and Immigration Canada, 1985,

Neuwirth, G., S. Jones and J. Eyton. *Immigrant Settlement Indicators: A Feasibility Study.* Ottawa: Employment and Immigration Canada, 1989.

The study determines the feasibility of developing indicators to evaluate settlement programs. Satisfactory settlement is seen generally as an ability to participate fully in Canadian society. (adapted from Shiel and Beaujot, 1996)

Neuwirth, Gertrud. *The Settlement of Ethiopian Refugees in Toronto: An Exploratory Study.* Ottawa: Employment and Immigration Canada, 1989.

This pilot study explores some of the difficulties which refugees from Ethiopia have experienced their settlement and adaptation including their access to, and perceived adequacy of, settlement services The study focuses primarily on the linguistic, economic and social dimensions of adaptation Toronto was selected as the research site. The sample includes 20 refugees. (Copyright IHS/Micromedia Limited: Canadian Research Index 1982 to present. All Rights Reserved)

Neuwirth, Gertrud. *The Settlement of Salvadoran Refugees in Ottawa and Toronto : an Exploratory Study.* Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, 1989.

This pilot study explores some of the difficulties that refugees from El Salvador have experienced in their settlement and adaptation, including their access to and perceived inadequacy of, settlement services. We understand by settlement, the initial time period during which refugees begin the long process of adapting to live in an unfamiliar society. The study focuses primarily on linguistic, economic and social dimensions of adaptations. Linguistic adaptation is seen as a necessary condition for all other forms of adaptation. For without at least some fluency in the language of the host society, a refugee is not only handicapped economically, but will be unable to understand the cultural meanings embedded in everyday life. (adapted from author's introduction)

Ontario Legal Aid Review. *A Blueprint for Publicly Funded Legal Services: Report.* Toronto: The Review, 1997.

Part I of this review of the Ontario legal aid system provides a historical background of legal aid in Ontario and an analysis of critical policy issues relating to legal aid. It includes a profile of the current legal aid system, its legislative framework, system of governance, delivery models, funding sources, types of cases for which service is provided, and how eligibility is determined. The final four chapters of part I address the following issues: legal services to low-income Ontarians; setting priorities for service delivery; the legal aid system in the wider context of the provincial justice system; and service delivery models. Part II sets out a plan for the Ontario legal aid system, beginning with a statement of principles and commitments. Subsequent chapters of part II attempt to work out the implications of those principles or commitments for service delivery in particular areas: criminal law, family law, poverty law, immigration and refugee law, and other civil law. Delivery models are proposed that promote early identification and assessment of clients' legal needs, facilitate diversion to non-legal service providers where appropriate, and manage intake of eligible clients. The final chapters discuss issues relating to funding, financial planning, and governance. Recommendations for reform are included in each chapter and summarized at the end of the report. Volumes 2 and 3 contain background papers prepared for the legal aid review, covering such topics as utilization patterns, legal aid to Aboriginals, quality control, delivery models and mechanisms, legal and constitutional requirements, governance, case studies in poverty law and family law, and legal aid in other jurisdictions. (Copyright 1998, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Purves, Grant. *Humanitarian Immigration and Canadian Immigration Policy.* Canada. Library of Parliament. Research Branch Ottawa: Library of Parliament, Research Branch, 1994.

There are many issues connected with the Canadian refugee policy. The focal point of this study is the historically close association of an essentially humanitarian concern, the treatment and resettlement of those who cannot return to their homelands for one reason or another, with a basically self-interested or pragmatic concern, immigration policy. (Copyright 1994, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Quebec Ministre des Communautés culturelles et de l'immigration du Québec. *La santé, les services sociaux et la sécurité sociale au Québec.* Montreal: Ministère des Affaires sociales du Québec, 1982.

Shearer, Renate. *A Review of Immigrant and Ethnic Services in Vancouver.* Ottawa: Employment and Immigration Canada, 1989.

"The review of immigration and ethnic services in Vancouver had two objectives. It undertook to establish an inventory of existing services and it also hoped to increase understanding of the needs, issues and opportunities currently confronting ethnic and immigrant communities and the agencies that minister to them. The review provides a basis for program planning that can meet both current and future needs. (adapted from Shiel and Beaujot, 1996)

Smith, W. *Tibetan Refugees: A Second Life in a New Land.* Working Paper. Ottawa: Manpower and Immigration Canada, 1976.

Status of Women Canada. *Gendering Immigration/Integration: Policy Research Workshop Proceedings and a Selective Review of Policy Research Literature, 1987-96: Report from the First National Conference Responding to Diversity in the Metropolis: Building an Inclusive Research Agenda.* National Conference on Immigration. Gender Immigration/Integration Policy Research Workshop, Edmonton, Alberta, 1998.

This document presents policy research workshop proceedings and a selective review of policy research literature 1987-1996. Topics covered are: proceedings from the gendering; and, a selective review of policy research literature 1987-1996.

Stranks, Robert T. *Environmental refugees?* Ottawa: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, 1997.

This paper focuses on an understanding of what is meant by the term 'environmental refugee. Issues considered include the need to redefine the internationally agreed definition of a refugee to take into account a class of so-called environmental refugees; means of identifying environmental refugees as opposed to conventional refugees or environmental migrants; categories of events that may produce environmental refugees, including natural disasters, human induced environmental change, and military-political upheavals; and conditions that need to be met to be granted environmental refugee status. (Copyright 1997, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Swan, Neil et al. *Economic and Social Impacts of Immigration.* Ottawa: Economic Council of Canada, 1991.

Analyzes the economic and social aspects of immigration in Canada. Provides a wealth of statistical data on immigration and Canada's demographic development. Presents a short history of immigration and its impact on Canada's economic development. Discusses the effects of immigration on the economic welfare of Canada. Explores the potential effects of immigration on the tax burden and on unemployment. Examines the economic performance of immigrants and the characteristics of the immigrant population. Provides a sketch of the diversity and multiculturalism in Canada, the degree of prejudice and tolerance toward immigrants, and the status of refugees. Concludes with a discussion of policy recommendations. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, all rights reserved).

Tebeje, Ainalem. *Cultural Interaction of Canadian and Ethiopian Newcomers in Canada.* Ottawa: Employment and Immigration Canada, 1989.

Thompson, Judy. *Host Program for Refugee Settlement Pilot Projects: Summary Report.* Population Working Paper. Ottawa: Employment and Immigration Canada, 1988.

Tienhaara, Nancy. *Canadian Views on Immigration and Population: An Analysis of Post- War Gallup Polls.* Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974.

The Gallup Polls of the post-Second World War period demonstrate that although there was a narrow margin of support for the idea that Canada needed immigrants in 1947, the majority of Canadians since 1952, at least, have believed that Canada does not need immigrants. Today, as in 1952, the Gallup Polls show that only about one-third of Canadians think that Canada needs immigrants, while more than half are opposed, and the remainder are undecided (adapted from author's introduction).

Toronto Board of Education. *Sometimes I Think about My Childhood.* Toronto: Toronto Board of Education, Language Study Centre, 1983.

Stories from English as a Second Language/Dialect students reflecting their experiences with their families, life in their birth country, schooling, life in refugee camps in Thailand, escape from Vietnam, arrival in Canada, food, friendship, and dreams. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, all rights reserved).

Toronto Board of Education. ESL/D Work Group. *Final report of the work group on English as a second language dialect* Toronto: The Group, 1988.

The Work Group's mandate was to address Toronto Board of Education issues arising from changing immigration patterns and the arrival of significant numbers of refugees. This report explores who ESL/D (English as a Second Language/Dialect) students are, the reception of these students in the Toronto school system, ESL/D programs and staffing, in-service programs, government responsibilities, communications, program implementation and review, and refugee concerns. The conclusions emphasize the complexity of the issues and include recommendations. The report also includes a chart showing the ESL/D statistical information available. The appendix contains a psychiatrist's report on the experiences and difficulties of refugee families and their children, reflecting the Latin American experience. (Copyright American Economic Association 1997; all rights reserved).

Toronto Ministry of Health. *Immigrant, Refugee and Racial Minority Women and Health Care Needs : Report of Community Consultations* Toronto: Ministry of Health, Women's Health Bureau, 1993.

Describes and presents findings of a community consultative process carried out to identify strategies that will address the health access issues faced by immigrant, refugee, and racial minority women in Ontario. Consultations were conducted across the six health regions of the province, involved over 250 women, and included health system clients, health care practitioners, and other front-line health and social service workers. In the consultation discussions, participants focused mainly on the fundamental mismatch and tension between the beliefs, expectations, and behaviours of Western-trained health care professionals and those of patients from other diverse backgrounds whose cultural identities often strongly influence their perceptions and feelings about health and illness. Issues discussed include language barriers, cultural insensitivity, mental health problems, and community empowerment. Recommendations arising from the consultations are also presented. (Copyright 1993, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Toronto Ontario Housing Department Policy and Research Section *Refugee Housing Study*. Toronto: Toronto Housing Dept, Policy and Research Section, 1992.

This exploratory study documents refugee experiences in finding and securing accommodation in Toronto. The study methodology included retention of associates with links to specific minority communities, an ongoing literature review, interviews with community professionals and advocates, and focus groups with community professionals and refugees. This study report profiles government sponsored refugees and refugee claimants, presents composite case histories to illustrate the range of refugee experiences in finding housing, and summarizes the principal issues emerging from the study. These include lack of coordination of programs and services for refugees, employment and income restrictions, language issues, housing supply, discrimination, and housing quality. The report concludes with recommendations aimed at developing new strategies to improve housing programs and services. Appendices include focus group questions and a contact list. (Copyright American Economic Association 1997; all rights reserved).

Wilson, A.M. *Housing Needs and General Well-being of Immigrants and Refugees in Calgary*. Ottawa: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 1992.

This research was designed to shed some light on several questions that are of relevance to both resettlement agencies and accommodation suppliers. From June 1991 to February 1992, 337 recently arrived immigrants were administered a survey that examined their housing characteristics, perceived housing needs, satisfaction with their housing and ratings of life satisfaction. The respondents were from diverse regions of the world and had resided in Canada an average of 2.7 years. The findings of this survey are presented in this report. (Copyright 1992, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Young, Margaret. *Canada's Refugee Status Determination System*. Background paper: Canada. Library of Parliament. Ottawa: Library of Parliament, Research Branch, 1997.

Although Canada signed the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees in 1969, procedures for determining claims to Convention refugee status made within Canada remained informal and discretionary until the current Immigration Act came into force in 1978. This document looks at Canada's refugee status determination system. Topics covered are: the Immigration and Refugee Board; access to the system; the refugee hearing; landing of rejected refugee claimants; board operations; the safe country concept; and, ongoing issues. (Copyright 1997, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Young, Margaret. *Canada's Immigration Program.* Background paper, Canada. Library of Parliament Ottawa: Library of Parliament, Research Branch, 1997.

Are immigration levels too high? Are they high enough? What are the demographic implications of immigration? What settlement services are needed for new immigrants? What should be our policy for refugees? What kinds of immigrants are best for Canada? Needless to say, this paper does not answer these questions; the intention is rather to provide a framework whereby readers may become aware of the scope of the immigration program and background information for what can be a very complex area of law and government policy and administration. (Copyright 1997, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Young, Margaret. *The Immigration and Refugee Board: Proposed Changes* Background paper, Canada. Library of Parliament. Ottawa: Library of Parliament, Research Branch, 1995.

On March 2, 1994, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration announced in the House of Commons two proposals relating to the Immigration and Refugee Board. These are 1) the introduction of legislation to reduce the normal refugee determination panel from two members to one member and 2) the creation of an Advisory Committee to assist in the selection of members for appointment to the board. This document looks at proposed changes to the Immigration and Refugee Board. Topics covered are: changing to one-member refugee panels; appointment of members to the board; and, restructuring investigations and hearings by the refugee division. (Copyright 1995, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Young, Margaret. *The Convention Refugee Determination Process in Canada : Its Reform.* Canada. Library of Parliament. Research Branch. Ottawa: Library of Parliament, Research Branch, 1988.

This publication reviews international refugee law, the history of immigration law in Canada, and addresses the need for reform, the administrative review, the current situation, interim control measures, and parliamentary action. It contains a chronology highlighting significant events related to this matter. (Copyright 1989, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

F. Community Reports

Equal Opportunity Consultants. *Discussion Paper: Immigrant, Refugee and Racial Minority Women and Health Care Needs.* Toronto: Equal Opportunity Consultants, 199 1: 11 p.

This paper was prepared by the Women's Health Bureau of the Ontario Ministry of Health. The first section presents demographic profiles of Ontario's multicultural make-up and identifies major health issues for refugee and immigrant women. It argues that the health care needs of immigrant, refugee and racial minority women "have been inadequately served by the existing provision of health services in Ontario." (McIrvin Abu-Laban and Wilkinson, 1997)

Gingrich, Paul. *Refugee Settlement and Integration: Removing Barriers.* Regina: The Saskatchewan Association of Immigrant Settlement and Integration Agencies, 1995.

The objective of this project was to evaluate existing programming efforts with the goal of improving the settlement process. The outcome of the study is expected to provide a basis for program changes and implementation. Given these considerations, the project was designed to explore two areas of concern. The first goal of the study was to examine settlement programs and integration into Regina, and the second was to determine what successful settlement meant, and to provide some indication of how well newcomers integrated into the city. It outlines both successful and unsuccessful cases of integration. The report is divided into sections which examine areas pertinent to the lives of refugees in Regina: an demographic overview of respondents, issues related to learning English, labour market situation of refugees and long term implications of employment, refugee health and health services, and an examination of refugee communities in Regina. (adapted from author's introduction).

Gogia, N. *To Whose Benefit? A Needs Assessment on Services for Immigrant and Refugee Women who have been Abused.* Toronto: St. Christopher Neighbourhood House, 1993.

Grey, Josephine. *Speaking Out: Final Report of the New Social Assistance Legislation Consumer Focus Group Project.* Toronto: The Group, 1992.

Describes a project that consisted of a series of focus groups with consumers of social assistance in Ontario. The purpose of the focus groups was to obtain consumer opinions and ideas about how the social assistance system currently operates and how it could be improved; and to access both the existing network of organized consumers, and other consumers who might otherwise not become involved, in an ongoing way regarding the establishment of a council of consumers and social assistance reform. Half of the focus groups consisted of a cross section of people who had received general welfare or family benefits; seven groups were with immigrants and refugee claimants; six focus group sessions and a series of interviews were conducted with people with disabilities; and four groups focused on specific issues including employment and training. Issues discussed include adequacy of payments, service delivery, incentives to work, information access, child support, accountability, and efficiency. (Copyright 1993, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Ho, Laura E. *Voices from the Woods: A Study of Newcomer Needs in Millwoods.* Edmonton: The Millwoods Centre for Immigrants/Indo Canadian Women's Association, 1997.

This is a study of the experience and understandings of newcomers settling in the Millwoods area of Edmonton. It seeks to identify and describe the immigrants of the Millwoods area, to describe their settlement service needs, their experience in using existing settlement services and what settlement needs remain to be addressed in Edmonton. (from author's abstract)

Ho, Laura E. *Settlement Needs Assessment Project: A Study of the Settlement Needs of Newcomers in the Family and Independent Classes.* Edmonton: Community and Immigration Service, Catholic Social Services, 1996.

This paper examines the settlement experiences of newcomers in Edmonton, specifically those admitted as family and independent immigrants. Using a survey, over five hundred newcomers from a variety of Southeast Asian countries provide a description of their settlement experiences in Edmonton. Interviews with settlement agency staff, government officials and ethnocultural community workers round out the study. The study reveals that newcomers are largely under-served by settlement agencies. Many newcomers are not aware that settlement services are available so they depend largely on family and community resources for support. As well, those who are aware of settlement services often think that such services are available only to refugees or newcomers from certain countries. Another main problem identified by respondents was learning English. (adapted from author's abstract).

Hughes, A. *Hamilton-Golden Horseshoe Consultation on Homelessness: Consultation Report*. Hamilton, Ont.: Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District, 1987.

Summary and recommendations of one of six regional workshops held throughout Ontario to identify the causes of homelessness and suggest solutions. Issues explored were: affordability and quality of housing, supportive housing for the de institutionalized in transition from hospital to community, emergency housing, refugee housing and housing availability. (Copyright 1988, Canadian Research Index, all rights reserved).

Juleau, Roberta, Adrian Franklin and Bruce Felningham. *Hmong Refugees in Tasmania: Employment, Housing and Community Development*. www.stolaf.edu/people/cdr/hmong-au/hm-tas95.htm#summary.

The research comprises a major investigation into the settlement process, community development and economic integration of refugees and refugee-initiated communities in Tasmania. In common with most ethnographic research this project uses a number of methods and a range of data sources. The project centres around intensive fieldwork among a representative number of refugee communities and includes a social composition sample survey, follow-up in-depth interviews, participant observation and focus groups. Data from the Office of Multicultural Affairs, local Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs records and Australian Bureau of Statistics census data will also be examined in order to provide accurate national, state and historical contexts for the study.

The research will document and analyze the settlement careers of refugees who have arrived in Tasmania since the early 1970s. It will focus on the relationship between employment, housing, family structure and community development in this process. The research will develop some practical policy suggestions for improving the settlement experiences of refugees. The research focuses on the migration and settlement experiences of the following refugees and their families who have arrived in Tasmania since the 1970s: Hmong, Vietnamese, El Salvadoran, Chilean and Polish. Some interviews will also be conducted with more recent refugee arrivals from Iran, Iraq and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

MacLeod, Linda and Maria Shin. *Isolated, Afraid and Forgotten: The Service Delivery Needs and Realities of Immigrant and Refugee Women*. Ottawa: National Clearinghouse on Family Violence, 1993. A needs assessment survey of immigrant services in Canada, with particular attention to the special needs of the female immigrant population especially in regard to abused women services. (adopted from McIrvin Abu-Laban and Wilkinson, 1997)

Mazid, Sanjida. *Immigrant and Refugee Women Survey: Reproductive Health Needs Assessment for Ethno-Cultural Communities*. Edmonton: Planned Parenthood Association of Edmonton, 1988.

Nann, R.C. et al. *Refugee Resettlement: Southeast Asians in Transition*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Refugee Resettlement Project, 1984.

Nguyen, Hai. *Legal Needs of South East Asian Refugees: A Survey*. Calgary: Calgary Sponsor and Refugee Society, 1981.

Nguyen, San Duy, T. Cooke and T.Q. Phung. *Refugee Needs Assessment*. Ottawa: Southeast Asian Refugee Research Project, University of Ottawa, 1983.

Seffeiddine, Samia. *Refugee Adaptation: a 1997 Long-Term Follow-up Study of Newcomers*. Edmonton: Catholic Social Services, Community and Immigration Service, 1997.

This study follows up a group of refugees who moved to Edmonton who were involved in the Host Program, a government settlement program set up in 1988 and designed to assist government-sponsored

refugees in adapting to life in Canada. It evaluates the Host program in its ability to facilitate long term adaptation, an assessment of the settlement services received in the eyes of refugees, to identify areas needing improvement, to learn from refugees what is most useful in helping them settle and adapt to life in Canada and to identify current status of adaptation among refugees participating in the study. (adapted from author's abstract).

Stevens, Sarah. *The Immigrant/Refugee Health Program: An Overview*. Winnipeg: Planned Parenthood Manitoba, 1991: 12p.

In its introduction this paper gives a brief overview of the aims and objectives of the Immigrant/Refugee Health Program run Planned Parenthood Manitoba which provides culturally-sensitive services in the field of reproductive health care. Since this field is more private, more culture-dependent than almost any other you could name," the paper argues that existing Canadian Health and social services should plan for the needs of an increasingly multicultural society.(McIrvn Abu-Laban and Wilkinson, 1997)

Tyndale-St. Georges Community Centre. *Somalian and Tamil Refugee Women in Montreal: Twenty Case Studies*: Montreal Shire and Coomarasamy, 1988.

Chronicles the integration experiences of twenty women in the Tyndale-St. Georges region of Montreal.

Yau, Maria. *Refugee students in Toronto schools : an exploratory study* Toronto: Toronto Board of Education, Research Services, 1995.

Examines the situation of refugee students in Toronto public schools, the response of school staff to the change in student population, and ways for teachers, schools and the school system to help such students. Findings are based on interviews, observations of local school team meetings, data from student registration files and the 1991-92 Every Secondary School Student Survey, and related literature. Suggests ways in which the Board could provide information for school staff, refugees and their parents; how schools can help meet refugees' needs through a whole-school approach and outreach to parents; and how the system can offer necessary in-service support to staff, use existing resources more effectively and solicit external support. Expresses the hope that this paper will help raise educators' awareness of and sensitivity to the issue. (Copyrights of Micromedia Limited: The Canadian Education Index 1976 to present. All Rights Reserved.)

YOUTEC (Consulting firm of Jack Santa Barbara). *Southeast Asian Refugee Settlement in Metro Toronto: Refugee Sponsor Views*. Toronto: YOUTEC Consulting, 1980.

G. Canadian Popular Press

"Dispatch from Dixon (More than 4,000 Somali refugees are crowded into six high-rise condominiums on Dixon Road) *Toronto Life*, v.29(1 1) August, 1995 40-47.

"Ontario, BC want cash for services (Immigration settlement services)" *Calgary Herald*, February 28, 1997, A3.

US marines to build refugee settlement: safe haven in northern Iraq developed despite government objections. *Globe and Mail (Toronto) - Metro edition*, April 22, 1991 A9.

Van der Gaag Nikki. Trading places: the local people welcomed the refugees to their area, but things haven't gone quite as some of them had hoped *New Internationalist*, (283) September, 1996 20-2 1.

Van der Gaag, Nikki. Field of dreams (Sudanese refugee settlement in northern Uganda) *New Internationalist* 283. September, 1996 7-8.

Lindoff, D. New Canadians: their educational needs and adjustments (interview with the coordinator of Victoria's refugee settlement program) *Intermediate Teacher*, 22:1: Fall 1986. 53-56.

"What's wrong with being an "economic" refugee" *Montreal Gazette*, February 5, 1987: B3.

"Robillard wants crackdown on bogus refugees" *Canadian Press Newswire*, September 6, 1996.