

Refugees in Britain:

an annotated bibliography

Daniele Joly

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Daniele Joly is a Research Fellow at the Centre for Research in Ethnic Relations, University of Warwick. She has researched and published in the area of the French Communist Party and the Algerian independence movement, Muslims and Education in Britain, Pakistani associations in the United Kingdom and refugees in Europe. She is currently working on two main projects:

- a study of Islam in Birmingham
- research on Refugees in Europe.

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I would like to express my thanks to Phyllis Brazier who worked on this bibliography in its early stages.

My warmest thanks go to Heather Lynn who carried out an outstanding job in editing it.

There are several areas where research has not been matched by corresponding efforts in research. Only in the UK, which as in Sweden, has substantial funding been allocated to a research programme on refugees.

There is a dearth of research on the situation. Very few books have been published on the new refugees in the UK and the articles regarding research results are not readily available. There exists, however, a body of grey literature consisting of semi-annual reports from refugee agencies and other published material with a very limited circulation which is often difficult to obtain. Only some of these items have been included in the present bibliography (e.g. AUSA, 83; JREFC, 73; Vintay, 82).

This does not mean that they should be ignored by researchers; on the contrary this literature represents rich raw material. It is my intention to review it in a follow-up bibliography. A number of these reports can be consulted at the British Refugee Council.

Most research has not been mostly the work of sociologists or anthropologists as has been the case for immigrants. Legal experts (MacDonald, 83) have shown interest in the identity of refugees which bring out complex interconnections between international European and British legal matters. Some of these studies take a comparative approach (Avery, 83; Goodwin-Gill, 83).

The field has been covered insufficiently. The implementation of the laws applied to asylum seekers, appeal procedures, detention centres and the legal culture and subculture which governs the practices of immigration officers, have yet to be looked at in detail.

The medical profession provides several references in this bibliography. Medical research on refugees has fallen within the area of transcultural psychiatry. Psychiatrists

Introduction

In the sixties and seventies Britain, like the rest of Europe, witnessed the development of a new phenomenon: the arrival of asylum seekers from the third world driven out of their countries by international and local conflict and crises. These 'new refugees' are the concern of the present bibliography.

At a time when fewer immigrants were reaching the shores of Europe, an increasing number of refugees from the third world sought asylum on European territory. More recently European countries are becoming more and more reluctant to grant asylum seekers "Convention" refugee status, thus opening a broad debate on this issue.

These phenomena have not been matched by corresponding efforts in research. Only in some cases, such as in Sweden, has substantial funding been allocated to a research programme on refugees.

In Britain there is a dearth of research on this question. Very few books have been published on the new refugees in the UK and the articles expounding research results are not numerous either. There exists, however, a body of grey literature consisting of semi-published reports from refugee agencies and other published material with a very limited circulation which is often difficult to obtain. Only some of these items have been included in the present bibliography (e.g. Adair, 85; JWGRG, 75; Finlay, 85).

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and psychologists have shown an interest in the situation of refugees (Munõz, 81; Baker, 83), although less so than in the USA where a great deal of research has been published. This area requires delicate and sensitive treatment and a more holistic approach than has been the case so far. Some medical practitioners have also published their observations on the health programmes carried out on the arrival of some refugee groups and specific features of Vietnamese traditional medicine (Lam, 80; Pearson, 80, 82; Phillips, 81).

Three main populations have been the object of studies, albeit unevenly. The most researched group is that of people from Vietnam (Daglish, 80; Hall, 81; Jones, 82), and in particular the reception centres which initially hosted them (Brand, 81) as well as resettlement programmes (Edholm, 83). Ugandan Asians have been the subject of surveys evaluating the process of settlement (Bristow, 75, 76; CRC, 74, 76; Kuepper, 76). Whilst it remains debatable to classify Ugandan Asians as refugees, they are considered as such for the purpose of this bibliography. Chileans are mentioned in a few references including one substantial piece of research (Kay, 87). All the other refugee populations in Britain have been ignored or at least neglected by researchers; Middle Easterners and Africans are hardly mentioned at all.

The historicity of the process need always be kept in mind whilst studying refugee populations; attention must be paid to the historical circumstances surrounding the flight and settlement of particular groups, as well as to a periodisation of the process of settlement and adjustment.

Most of the areas which one would expect to be well-covered have been only scantily investigated. Theoretical studies are almost absent such as a much-needed exploration of the concepts of 'refugee' and 'immigrant'.

Good demographic studies of refugee populations in the UK are also lacking.

Few sociologists and anthropologists have undertaken investigation in the wide range of issues affecting refugees. Most of the work still has to be done.

The dispersal settlement which was implemented by necessity for the Chileans and by policy for Ugandan Asians and Vietnamese deserves a detailed analysis as well as alternative plans of settlement. The whole question of English language acquisition and cultural adaptation also provides a wealth of data to linguists; the education of refugees in general raises complex issues and deserves detailed study taking into account differences of age, gender, socio-economic and educational background. The stresses undergone by families and the apparent manifestations of intergenerational discrepancy

must be delved into. Finally the crucial issue of training, employment and alternative employment presents a range of problems and attempts at solutions well worth investigating as this could contribute to a much improved approach to settlement. Such study has to include the gathering of data on refugee training and employment, the problem of qualifications and the state of the labour market itself.

Political scientists have not turned to the question of refugees. Only two of the references deal with the British government policy on refugees (Browne, 79; Ward, 72). Both foreign and home policies come into play where refugees are concerned, offering a rich field of research.

In addition, institutions involved with refugees deserve a thorough study; this comprises central and local government bodies, refugee agencies (Levin, 81), churches, trade unions, universities and solidarity campaigns. Settlement programmes have to be scrutinized together with the agencies which implemented them.

The opinions and attitudes of the local population and possible reactions of racism and xenophobia must also be looked at as well as the cultural interplay between refugee and British populations.

Another important area of research is that of refugee communities themselves, their formation, their associations and activities, their press and literature. Moreover, these communities do not simply constitute local groupings but entertain international networks and connections both with the home country and with their compatriots living in other countries of exile. The issue of return however complex and delicate cannot be left out and is a part of this area of study.

Altogether the most numerous literature has been written in the shape of practitioners' reports, handbooks and guidelines for refugee workers (WUS, 79, 80; Mares, 82; BRC, 85) rather than actual research results.

The most useful aspect of this bibliography might therefore be to stimulate researchers to broach the understudied themes which have been outlined above. This type of research raises human and ethical issues; it should lead to a better understanding of the whole issue of refugees which could bring about an improvement of the refugee situation.

A conference on Government and Voluntary Agencies in the Resettlement of Refugees in Europe: Research Priorities, held at the University of Warwick and sponsored by the Centre for Research in Ethnic Relations, 24-25 October 1987 elaborated on those very

issues. In anticipation of the book which will be published from it some papers that were presented at this conference have been included in this bibliography (Cohen, Hitchcox, Joly, Kay, Philips). In other cases the cut-off date for entries is 1986.

ADAIR, Hilary and Ron BAKER

Basle Court: a survey of ex-residents' views and current needs. London: British Refugee Council, 1985.

This study of a reception centre in London for refugees and asylum seekers aims to evaluate to what extent this pilot project (1983) was helpful and in which respects it failed to assist former residents to settle within the community at large. The research was based on personal interviews using a semi-structured questionnaire with 56 ex-residents of the reception centre (25 males, 9 females and 11 married couples) of 9 nationalities of origin. On the whole, residents were happy with the reception centre but some improvements are suggested in a number of recommendations

- as regards the centre's provisions, more private space and better common facilities and living space should be provided through building an annex.
- a leaflet on the centre translated into different languages should be distributed.
- the sharing of staffing responsibilities and duties should take into account cultural factors.
- a list of adequate interpreters needs to be ready at hand.
- existing volunteer staff must receiving training and careful supervision and no new volunteers should be accepted.
- a racism awareness course must be given to staff and the residents themselves.
- links with educational institutes must be kept and extended.
- the residents need to be prepared for life outside the centre.

ASHWORTH, Georgina

The boat people and the road people: refugees of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Sunbury: Quartermaine House, 1979.

Brief historical survey of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam and the waves of refugees. Quotations from letters and reports on and from refugees, mostly anecdotal. The Geneva conference, July 1979 (68 nations), is referred to.

ASIAN RELATIONS CENTER

Documentary - Boat people: today's untouchables, the Holocaust of the 20th Century. Tokyo: Asian Relations Center, 1978.

Articles and photos on the exodus of Vietnamese refugees, mainly written by refugees themselves.

AVERY, Christopher L.

"Refugee status decision-making: the systems of ten countries" in Stanford Journal of International Law, Summer 1983, Vol. XIX, Issue 2, pp.235-356.

The 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees prohibit nations from returning refugees to any country where they have a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of their race, religion, political opinion, nationality, or membership of a particular social group. Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States are among the countries that have ratified the Convention, the Protocol, or both. This article examines the processes each of these nations employs in making refugee-status determinations, the sources of information, the review and appeal procedures, paying special attention to the level of independence and expertise of the decision-makers. The author evaluates the extent to which these nations comply with the Convention and the Protocol through the institution of refugee status determination systems that conform to basic recommended standards, highlighting notable aspects of the processes, positive and negative ones. But altogether no country satisfies requirements. The article depicts the system of each country as it existed on January 1, 1983. Mention of significant developments occurring after that date, but before October 31, 1983, follows the discussion of each system.

BAKER, Ron, ed.

The psychosocial problems of refugees. London: The British Refugee Council and the European Consultation on Refugees and Exiles, 1983.

This book arose from the International Conference on the Psychological Problems

of Refugees (Keffolds, 6-9 August 1981). It consists of a collection of papers intended for refugee workers, administrators or managers who organise the reception and settlement of refugees to meet their psychosocial needs. The first two papers (Baker, Rack) provide historical information and a conceptual framework. Four chapters deal with the clinical understanding of traumatised people and after effects they suffer (mostly Europeans). Chapter 7 is a research review on the mental health of refugees. Another three chapters focus on the Indo-Chinese refugees in the UK: reception (Whitham), the training needs of refugees who assist their own ethnic groups (Finlay), and ethno-medicine in the psychosocial assessment of Indo-Chinese refugees (Phillips). The last two chapters summarise the main themes, and the issues for policy, practice and refugee research in the UK, pointing out the lack of research and practitioners' reports on refugees, which contribute to the absence of cumulative experience in dealing with each new wave of refugees.

BANG, Suzanne

We come as a friend: towards a Vietnamese model of social work. Leeds: Refugee Action, 1983.

This report on the counselling and support work of 22 Vietnamese and Chinese (trained on a 6 month course) is based on interviews with all the counsellors individually, except for six interviewed in pairs, plus 8 with the English social workers. It concludes that Vietnamese field workers are a better help to their clients than English social workers. Their style is characterised by a considerable respect for the client's personal limits, while at the same time not denying his/her need for outside help. The Vietnamese field workers get much closer to their client, like a friend. Four areas are outlined for examination:

- 1 How to break cultural norms and taboos in order to meet the client's need.
- 2 How the friendship-like relationship can allow definition of the limits between the client and the helper.
- 3 How to equip the Vietnamese refugee to be able to understand and work within the British system.
- 4 How the counsellors can, whilst needing to be judgmental to help their clients, also help them to analyse their own situation.

The report is detailed and well documented and should prove useful to field workers working with Vietnamese.

BANG, Suzanne and Rosalind FINLAY

Working to support refugees. London: Save the Children Fund and Leeds: Refugee Action, 1982.

Good detailed description of a 6 month course to train 22 Vietnamese/Cantonese speakers working as social workers to help refugees to participate in British society without losing their own cultural identity. Home Office policy at first opposed then supported post-settlement provisions (not to be the sole responsibility of the local authority). SCF alone at first, then the Ockenden Venture and the British Council for Aid to Refugees joined in to select and train applicants. In the appendix, "One year on", the trainees make their own evaluation of the course.

BAXTER, Sue

The Chinese and Vietnamese in Birmingham. Birmingham: Birmingham City Council, 1986. Research commissioned by Race Relations and Equal Opportunities Unit.

The largest part of this report deals with the Chinese community in Birmingham and a few pages are devoted to Vietnamese refugees (most of whom are of Chinese origin) and points to the significant difference between the two groups due to their migration history and work situation. The research, carried out in the last months of 1985, is based on statistical data and secondary literature and on interviews with a random sample of 15 Chinese and Vietnamese residents drawn from clients of the respective advice centres. In Birmingham there are about 2000 Vietnamese, most of whom live in Handsworth in housing society accommodation. The report concludes that they still need direct support services and suffer from racism and discrimination. Two areas in particular need attention: employment and the English language. A number of policy recommendations are made addressed to the Birmingham City Council and social services.

BENOMAR, Jamal

Interim report on the Camden refugee research project. London: Refugee Forum, 1986.

The data for this report was gathered mostly from Refugee Forum's network of official and personal contacts: council officers, the Race Equality Policy Unit, voluntary organisations, refugee groups, Amnesty International and the Medical Foundation. It gives preliminary results on employment, education, health problems, housing and internal immigration controls concerning refugees. The methodology and sample need to be improved.

BRAND, Robina

"A happy place to be". Community Care, October 22, 1981, pp.22-24.

Robina Brand (SCF) reports on the experience of High Beech Refugee Centre run by Save the Children Fund which welcomed 41 unaccompanied children from Vietnam. The project was run by 6 staff, 5 of whom were Vietnamese. It proves to have been a positive experience as it allowed for the preservation of the children's Vietnamese identity, in food and habits, cultural traits and heritage. The centre was financed by the DHSS and the Home Office on a very tight budget.

BRISTOW, Mike

"Britain's response to the Uganda Asian crisis: government myths versus political and resettlement realities". New Community, Vol. 5, No. 3, Aut. 1976, pp.265-279.

This article is the second of a research series on Asians expelled from Uganda in 1972 and resettled. It aims to analyse elements of British government resettlement policy and practice and to examine whether these were misconceived placing this analysis in the context of Britain's policies on immigration and race relations. It concludes that the government attached more importance to minimising the possibility of a white backlash over immigration and race relations issues: hence its unsatisfactory dispersal policy, inadequate housing and settlement provisions.

BRISTOW, Mike, Bert N. ADAMS, and Cecil PEREIRA

"Ugandan Asians in Britain, Canada and India: some characteristics and resources". New Community, Vol. 4, No. 2, 1975, pp.155-166.

This paper identifies and comments upon six variables assumed to be related to settlement difficulty and compares the Ugandan Asians who went to Britain, India and Canada with regard to these variables: age, religious community, education, occupation in Uganda, having resources outside Uganda prior to expulsion and having kin already located in the country of settlement. 1059 male heads of household were interviewed: in Britain they were selected through cluster sampling and an 8% random sampling, including areas such as London, Leicester, Glamorgan and Midlothian. 5,452 people including respondent and households were interviewed. Ugandan Asians in Britain were, on average, the oldest, the least educated and had the fewest resources at their disposal. The majority were Hindus and had kin in Britain. Education, economic resources and kin seem the factors most related to adjustment. Caution must be exercised in assessing the variables. They have not been tested sufficiently.

BRITISH REFUGEE COUNCIL

Report of the seminar on research needs in the refugee field: Coombe Head, Haslemere: 18-20 February 1983. London: British Refugee Council, 1983.

This is the report from a seminar bringing together fifteen organisations involved in refugee work. A number of research needs were identified: a critical review of literature, a record of archives, the monitoring of existing work. The value of research was emphasised provided it did not adopt an esoteric or too academic approach. Limited pieces of work would be useful on a variety of topics: the background of the refugees, the effects of the interchange between refugees and the host country, an evaluation and monitoring of refugee programmes, education and employment, the elderly, pre-asylum refugees, refugees and citizens (similarities and differences), the training of refugee workers and finally the lessons to be learned from overseas.

BRITISH REFUGEE COUNCIL

Behind barbed wire: Vietnamese refugees in the closed camps of Hong Kong. Policy statement issued by the British Refugee Council, December 1984. London: BRC, 1984.

In this statement the BRC outlines the situation of Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong (12,600 altogether, of which more than half are in closed camps). It appeals to the British government for the admission of an increased number of refugees from Hong Kong with relatives in Britain and for urgent improvements in the administration of the closed camp policy.

BRITISH REFUGEE COUNCIL

Refugee advisers handbook. London: BRC, 1985.

Very useful handbook addressed to people giving advice to refugees in the UK. It is subdivided into the following sections:

- refugees in Britain
- legal status
- applying for asylum
- reconsideration of refusal to give asylum
- family reunion
- travel and travel documents
- DHSS
- housing
- education
- employment
- agencies assisting refugees
- refugee community groups

BRITISH REFUGEE COUNCIL

Twice as homeless: refugees, the DHSS and the housing crisis in London. London: BRC, 1985.

This pamphlet investigates the origins of the refugee housing crisis in London,

demonstrates why the new supplementary benefit regulations will make that crisis even more acute, and makes a number of proposals for immediate action including exemption from restrictions on board and lodging accommodation.

BRITISH REFUGEE COUNCIL

Uncertain future: refugees and local government financing. London: BRC, 1985.

This leaflet outlines the role played by refugee self-help organisations threatened by the Local Government Bill and their need for secure funding in the future. It includes a short description of the Iranian community centre, the creche Mafalda (Latin American), the Pomost (Polish) and the Tower Hamlets community of refugees from Vietnam.

BROWNE, Ann

"Latin American refugees: British government policy and practice". In Britain and Latin America. An annual review of British-Latin American relations. London: Latin American Bureau, 1979, pp.28-49.

Ann Browne presents a clear and concise report on the British Labour government's acceptance of Chilean refugees and their settlement in the UK. It points out the inadequacies of the legal procedure for the determination of refugee status and of the provisions for settlement.

CARLIER, Jean-Yves, et al.

Demandeurs d'asile: réfugiés: situation juridique et sociale en Belgique et dans quelques états européens. Bruxelles: Editions Labor, 1986.

Chapter 7 of this book summarises the procedures for obtaining the status of refugee in the UK, the appeal procedure, the "exceptional leave to remain", and examines the civil and political rights of refugees.

CARLIN, James L.

"Significant refugee crises since World War II and the response of the international community". In Transnational legal problems of refugees. New York: Clark Boardman, 1982, pp.3-25. (1982 Michigan yearbook of international legal studies.)

Carlin reviews the major refugee crises since World War Two and the international machinery and organisations that dealt with them. Hungary, Soviet Jews, India and Pakistan, Rhodesia, Angola, Ethiopia, Chile and Bolivia, Indochina, Cuba, Afghanistan. It concludes that the machinery and structure for response has been functioning with reasonable efficiency but that better international coordination would improve matters in emergency situations.

CARLSON, Eleanor, M. KIPPS and J. THOMSON

"Feeding the Vietnamese in the UK." Nutrition and Food Science, 65 (1980), pp.2-5.

This research reports preliminary results based on face to face interviews with refugees from Vietnam at the British Council for Aid to Refugees Sopley reception centre. It indicates that the cultural and nutritional patterns of Vietnamese food are disrupted in the UK. The abundance of fruit and vegetables available in Vietnam is absent in Britain and the varieties available are not suitable for their cooking methods, and lack the relevant vitamins. Lactose intolerance, frequent among people from Vietnam, can be overcome to an extent by the use of tinned milk. This article underlined interesting points but the conclusion needs to be developed and more systematic.

CENTRE FOR EMPLOYMENT INITIATIVES

A report on the employment situation of refugees, prepared for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. London: Centre for Employment Initiatives, 1984.

This study was carried out by Anne Engel and Peter Kuenstler (CEI staff) between March and September 1984. Information was obtained through UNHCR in Geneva and individual countries and through refugee agencies and workers. One section on the UK summarises the situation for Vietnamese and for Latin Americans. On the

whole, it is difficult for the Vietnamese to find employment. Lack of command of English constitutes a major obstacle. On the positive side, MSC course schemes temporarily employed mostly young people; support and agency workers ran successful placement public relations exercises to persuade employers to accept refugees or to find funds to start small businesses. The majority of Vietnamese however are in unskilled low paid jobs working long hours, often in the dual labour market (restaurant, home workers). Latin Americans have done better, some gaining further qualifications, setting up cultural and political groups which employed workers, and a number of successful cooperatives. Many, however, are still in badly paid casual jobs (such as industrial and domestic cleaning).

CHILE DEMOCRATICO

Provisional report on the survey carried out among the Chilean community in Britain in March-April 1984. London: Chile Democratico, 1985.

This survey sets out to ascertain the main problems and needs of the Chilean refugees in Britain and to make recommendations towards helping Chilean exiles who want to return to their country. It was based on a controlled quota random sample of 180 adults aged 18-plus in 13 cities (12% of the listed Chilean population in Britain), interviewed with a questionnaire. It covers the following areas: education, youth, housing and health, employment and income, social integration, legal situation and return. The researchers themselves recognise that it was not possible to carry out research in more depth but point to a number of conclusions and recommendations mostly relating to return to Chile: financial programmes to support long-term employment projects, grants, preparation for the children's return, Spanish language schemes, and legal advice.

COHEN, Robin

The detention of asylum-seekers in the U.K. Paper given at the Conference on Government and Voluntary Agencies in the Resettlement of Refugees in Europe, 24-25 October 1987, University of Warwick, Coventry.

After presenting statistical data on detention cases of asylum seekers in the United Kingdom, this study investigates legal aspects pertaining to their detention as well as detention procedures and conditions. It also presents a number of case studies of

individual detainees. It concludes with a substantial list of political, administrative and legal recommendations.

"COMING TOGETHER FOR EQUAL RIGHTS"

Coming together for equal rights: report on migrants, immigrants and refugees conference held on 6/7th October 1984. London: Extract from a GLC report (EM 969), 1984.

The conference states as its aims to bring migrants, immigrants and refugees together to discuss issues of common concern and to promote an organisation to fight oppression. It examined the following areas: regularisation and amnesty, trade unions, immigrant women, health, refugees and youth.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMISSION

One year on: a report on the resettlement of the refugees from Uganda in Britain. London: CRC, 1974.

In this follow-up of a previous survey which took place in August 1973, 59 community relations officers were contacted through a questionnaire and unstructured interviews. In addition 62 Ugandan refugee families dispersed over Britain were interviewed (a follow-up from interviews done whilst the same families were in resettlement centres a year before). The two surveys lead to very similar conclusions:

- the officially resettled group suffered from isolation as the Ugandan Refugee Board did take into account the resources offered by previously settled communities.
- for 75% of the refugees who resettled themselves great accommodation problems were faced.
- employment difficulties affected all: either they were unemployed, earned very low wages, or were employed below their skill.
- families with a sick or disabled member (50-60%) suffered more.
- two positive aspects: children settled well and fast into schools, mothers and wives who had never worked before found employment.

The recommendations stress the need to strengthen the communities' capacity for self help; a liaison officer under Section 11 (1966 Local Government Act) should be

appointed and a resettlement worker in areas without Asian community support. More detailed recommendations are addressed to the Home Office, the DHSS, the Department of Employment and the Department of the Environment in order to improve the areas of housing, employment and training and social security benefit, in which the Ugandan Asian refugees encountered difficulties similar to but greater than other deprived groups in the community.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMISSION

Refuge or home? A policy statement on the resettlement of refugees. London: CRC, 1976.

This is the second report of this kind but this time it focuses attention on the particular needs of forced migrant populations coming to Britain to join previously settled communities of compatriots. The research is based on 105 interviews with Ugandan Asian families (55 had previously been interviewed in 1973 in resettlement centres, and the rest had resettled themselves, 25 families in Leicester and 25 in Ealing; the interviews were carried out in early 1975). It establishes a comparison between the location of settlement and housing of self-settling and officially resettled refugees; it investigates employment and the health of Ugandan Asians and finally the processes of settlement and the continuing needs of refugees. Recommendations:

- contingency plans must take into account the pull and assistance of the community previously settled in the UK, and make funds available where it exists through local authorities, and the involvement of CRC's
- to meet the continuing needs of Ugandan Asian evacuees, the Home Office and Department of the Environment should set up a service of advice to widen opportunities in the East Midlands. A self employment scheme and sheltered home for the elderly must be set up as well as a health education scheme (including advice on diet).

CONNELLY, Maureen

"Zimbabwean refugees in the UK". Disasters, 1979, Vol. 3, No.4, pp.361-366.

A special issue devoted to viewpoints, case studies and theoretical considerations on the care and management of refugees. Maureen Connelly's report on

Zimbabwean refugees in the UK outlines the difficulties they encounter in obtaining asylum in the UK. As British subjects they have to be admitted within the limits of the Immigration Rules, despite the turmoil and the irregular situation in Rhodesia in 1979.

CONNELLY, Maureen

"Refugees and the United Kingdom". Race and Immigration, Runnymede Trust Bulletin No.168, June 1984, pp.8-15.

Background paper written by Maureen Connelly (UKIAS Refugee Unit) mostly on legal aspects pertaining to refugees in the United Kingdom. It defines who is a refugee according to the 1951 Convention, the 1967 Protocol and their application in the UK through specific paragraphs in the Immigration Rules of the 1971 Immigration Act. It deals with legal and administrative practice in the UK, the rights of appeal, special programmes and policy decisions, (for Ugandan Asians, Chileans and Vietnamese refugees) exceptional leave policy decisions, (for Cypriots, Afghans, Lebanese, Salvadoreans, Poles and Iranians). It lists the proposals for change put forward by UKIAS and finally cites UKIAS and the British Refugee Council. It is a very succinct summary on refugee policy.

COOK, Adele

"Settling down in a new country". Nursing Mirror, Vol. 148, Part 8, August 1979, pp.17-18.

This article relates the experience of a health visitor at a Save the Children Fund centre in Warwick housing 74 Vietnamese and it gives a general and fairly anecdotal report of the health care dispensed to them.

CRISP, Jeff and Clive NETTLETON, eds.

Refugee Report 1984: an international survey. London: British Refugee Council, 1984.

This report constitutes a basic text on refugees comprising a collection of articles

on refugee issues in the UK and in the world. The United Kingdom section deals with the following themes:

- the UK as a country for resettlement for Third World refugees
- health screening for refugees entering the UK
- asylum seekers
- the legal status of refugees
- refugees research in the UK
- UK and international refugee statistics.

It concludes with an article on British foreign policy and refugee issues in the 1980s. This book also includes statistical surveys, a bibliography and a directory of British and international agencies working with refugees.

DALGLISH, Carol

"Occupational background of the refugees from Vietnam in Great Britain". New Community, Vol. 8, no. 3, 1980, pp.344-346.

This article is based on figures collected by the Hong Kong government about over 70,000 refugees from Vietnam. It claims relevance to Vietnamese in Britain as most of these arriving now come from Hong Kong. However a higher proportion of ethnic Chinese from the North are in the UK (75%) compared to 60% in Hong Kong: 40% of the refugees are under 16 (15% of the total being pre-school children). The category of housewife or old age pensioner does not seem to exist as such (1% or less than 1%). 30% of the refugees are in education, 21% are semi-skilled or unskilled workers, 3% are professional, 3.5% are merchants. Very useful data which needs to be compared with data in Britain.

DOYLE, Mary and John McENANEY.

Vietnamese in Leeds. Leeds: Leeds University Union, 1983.

This document is a basic simple introduction to Vietnamese background and culture: geography and history, family life, marriage, religious beliefs, language, food and eating patterns. It then gives an outline of the situation in Leeds, where there are 500 Vietnamese, concerning volunteer support, employment (only 8% have found employment), language difficulties and housing (in inner city areas).

D'SOUZA, Frances and Jeff CRISP

The refugee dilemma. (New ed.) London: Minority Rights Group, Report No.43, 1985.

This report summarizes the main issues on the recognition and acceptance of refugees. It traces a historical outline of the refugee phenomenon and analyses international instruments, conventions and agencies which regulate the movements of refugees globally. It investigates critically the implementation of these in the UK, distinguishing between the rights of asylum seekers and of recognised refugees.

EDHOLM, Felicity, Helen ROBERTS and Judith SAYER

Vietnamese refugees in Britain. London: Commission for Racial Equality, 1983.

This research describes in some detail the re-settlement programme of Vietnamese refugees. It is based on 100 interviews with Vietnamese households (with the male head of household, his wife and other family members), drawn from the North West, Birmingham, London and Yorkshire, i.e. the main zones which were divided between three agencies. It investigates the work of the agencies, the British Council for Aid to Refugees, the Ockenden Venture and the Save the Children Fund, and the main issues confronted by the refugees: housing, benefits, education, health, reception centres, and the refugee experience. Conclusions: one main criticism, the ad hoc nature of each refugee programme. Recommendations: 1) priority to be given to resettlement (proper provision centrally coordinated for health, English language, counselling) 2) dispersal to be limited 3) financing for provision of housing facilities (through talks between government, County Councils, Housing Corporations) 4) proper analysis to be made of the research done on refugees 5) voluntary support needs clear information and guidance 6) settlement workers to be given in-service training 7) information on the social, political, economic and cultural background of groups of refugees to be made a priority.

EITINGER, Leo and David SCHWARZ, eds.

Strangers in the world. Bern: Hans Huber Publishers, 1981.

This volume is partly based on papers from the world congress of the World

Psychiatric Organisation, Honolulu (1977). The plenary session deals with human dislocation and mental health but not only on psychiatry. The first chapter, whose author studied refugees in Norway 1940-1965, refers to refugees as more prone to mental disturbances than natives for a variety of causes. Chapter 18, entitled "A migrating world: migrants and refugees: some facts, patterns and figures" deals with

- historical aspects: 19th century Armenians, Russians (1917), Nazism and fascism, World War II onwards and international organisations
- recent migration patterns: receiving countries Europe (guest workers etc.) Americas, USA, Canada, Latin America, Africa, Asia, Oceania. There were 5.4 million people living in camps.

EUROPEAN CONSULTATION ON REFUGEES AND EXILES

Asylum in Europe: a handbook for agencies assisting refugees. (S.I.): European Consultation on Refugees and Exiles, 1983.

This handbook is addressed primarily to practitioners of refugee law, people who provide legal counsel to refugees, or who are active in agencies concerned with the reception and orientation of refugees. It also constitutes a useful basic tool for researchers on refugees in Europe. It is a source of information on the laws and procedures relative to refugee status, applications etc. in all the countries which are members of the Council of Europe (except Cyprus, Lichtenstein and Malta). It provides all the key addresses of government and voluntary agencies dealing with refugees at European level and in each of the countries considered. An introductory chapter introduces the main notions and concepts at the European level, and is then followed by a chapter on each of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. It is concise but not incomplete.

EUROPEAN CONSULTATION ON REFUGEES AND EXILES

Restrictive asylum policy in Europe: report of the seminar held in Zeist, the Netherlands, 16-18 January 1985. London: The Consultation, 1985.

The report consists of a) an introduction to the problem of "restrictive practices"

("deterrence") and b) specific conclusions and recommendations regarding three principal areas of concern:

- 1) procedures at borders, detention, 'refoulement' (turning back at frontier), extradition
- 2) specific measures of deterrence during the pre-asylum period
- 3) responsibility for the examination of asylum requests.

There were 36 participants, 24 non-governmental agencies from 9 European countries, and 14 observers from international organisations (UNHCR, Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration).

FIELD, Simon

Resettling refugees: the lessons of research. Home Office Research Study 87. London: HMSO, 1985.

This paper attempts to draw lessons from research conducted in a number of countries for resettlement policy in Britain. It surveys aspects of the research literature to identify broad principles underlying the refugee experience that can be applied to refugee resettlement in the UK. It concludes that the role of the refugee community in facilitating resettlement is crucial and must be taken into account whilst planning the geographical patterns of resettlement. The voluntary agencies are fulfilling all the main tasks of resettlement but more coordination and better management is necessary involving agencies together with an increased central support. Their work must be a transitional one, and, therefore, better liaison between agencies and institutions must be developed. It appears that there are good arguments for employing members of the community as settlement workers, but there is a lack of research on this. It highlights the potential cost-effectiveness of organising special training and employment programmes for refugees and more research is also needed in this field. Refugees and mental health have been relatively well researched, their traumatic experiences tending to lead to psychiatric casualties but there are deep methodological problems involved. This paper is mostly based on research carried out in the USA and in Canada.

FINLAY, Ros and Jill REYNOLDS

Better social services for refugees. Leeds: Refugee Action, 1985.

This preliminary report of Refugee Action's DHSS-funded project is based on interviews with 60 people, including refugee agency workers, senior social services staff, social work tutors and trainers. It investigates the nature of refugee needs in the UK, the role of agencies, the contrasting experiences of workers who are refugees and those who are not, what skills, knowledge and training are needed. It concludes that there is very little communication or understanding between refugee agency workers and social workers in statutory or voluntary agencies: this aggravates the refugees' situation. It stresses the potential effectiveness of workers who are themselves refugees, if they are appropriately trained. Better-informed social services workers and appropriate training of refugee workers are the two main tasks to be accomplished: more links between refugee workers and social workers, more mutual training, the influencing of the content of social work courses towards equal opportunities and better practice with refugees, and collating materials and resources for training and for wider dissemination.

GERSHON, Karen, ed.

We came as children: a collective autobiography. London: Victor Gollancz, 1966.

A selection of accounts of their experiences made by over 234 former child refugees; thirty people are interviewed (direct speech mostly). Most had come through Youth Aliyah. The enquiry is confined to those who stayed in Great Britain escaping from the Nazi German threat. Karen Gershon is herself an ex child refugee. It follows the children from the transports through to their settlement in Britain.

GOODWIN-GILL, Guy S.

The refugee in international law. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1983.

Describes the foundation and framework of refugee law - the definition of a refugee, the question of asylum, and the protection of refugees by the international community. The author is a legal adviser in the office of the UNHCR. Under

"Protection in municipal law" three pages concern the UK and asylum claims procedures, focusing on appeal and its limitations.

GOVERNMENT REPLY TO THE THIRD REPORT FROM THE HOME AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, SESSION 1984-85: HC 72-1: REFUGEES AND ASYLUM, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE VIETNAMESE. London: HMSO, 1985. (Cmnd. 9626)

HMG accepts the recommendation made on relaxing the family reunion criterion. No commitment is made with regard to closed camps. Consideration is given to recommendations regarding Vietnamese in Britain (the MSC will relax its eligibility criteria), additional funding is to be granted to refugee agencies (£130,000 extra in 1986-87) and the programme will be extended by a fourth year to March 1988.

GRAHL-MADSEN, Atle

The status of refugees in international law. Leyden: Sijthoff, 1966. Vol. 1: Refugee character.

A comprehensive text on international refugee law and legal aspects. A small section is devoted to the UK outlining the main legal instruments pertaining to refugee issues, from the Extradition Act 1870 to the Immigration Appeals Act 1969.

GRAHL-MADSEN, Atle

Territorial asylum. Stockholm: Almqvist and Wiksell International, 1980.

Examination of national and international law on territorial asylum - problems and proposals. A paragraph on British legislation, in particular the Extradition Act 1970 and the Fugitive Offenders Act 1967.

GRANT, L. and I. MARTIN

Immigration law and practice. London: Cobden Trust, 1982.

A practical guide to immigration law in the United Kingdom, with a section on

refugee status and political asylum: first asylum country principle, refugee eligibility, applications for political asylum, appeals, travel documents, loss of refugee status and stateless persons. A first supplement was published in 1985 which brings up to date the headings mentioned above and adds a reference on the granting of asylum relevant to Cypriot refugees as well as a short reference on the transfer of asylum.

HALL, Dorothea

"Adult education amongst Vietnamese refugees". Adult Education, Vol. 54, part 2, 1981, pp.146-151.

D. Hall reports on an education programme for 70 refugees from Vietnam aged 16 and over, organised by the Ashford Adult Education Centre at Hotfield reception centre. The author summarizes the project as "education for survival in Great Britain". The students had a mixed level of education and of English. They are taught a crash course over 12 weeks including a core syllabus of 8 situation-related topics for language teaching and an "aculturation" programme, consisting of visits to institutions and a social skill syllabus. The students are under stress and there is no suitable textbook for this type of language teaching. A progress report is given to each student. The article concludes that adult education centres following up the refugees once settled should request that Local Education Authorities waive fees for refugees, accept that they need adequate transport, could involve volunteers and must take into account that a language syllabus for resettlement is quite different from that used in EFL classes.

HITCHCOX, Linda

The Vietnamese refugees in Britain. Paper given at the Conference on Government and Voluntary Agencies in the Resettlement of Refugees in Europe, 24-25 October 1987, University of Warwick, Coventry.

This paper provides a general overview of the reception and resettlement of Vietnamese refugees in Britain. It notes the difficulties in carrying out a detailed analysis because of the limited amount of research available on the subject. It addresses three main themes: the response of the British government to the arrival

of refugees in the past, the Vietnamese reception programme since 1979 and a discussion of the current issues of concern to Vietnamese and resettlement agencies.

HOUSE OF COMMONS HOME AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Refugees and Asylum, with special reference to the Vietnamese. Third Report from the Home Affairs Committee, Session 1984-85. Volume I: Report together with proceedings of the Committee. Volume II: Minutes of Evidence and Appendices. London: HMSO, 1985 (72-I and 72-II).

This report is based on evidence from two Ministers of State (Home Affairs - Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) the British Refugee Council, Ockenden Venture, Refugee Action, the United Kingdom Immigrants Advisory Service and two groups of Vietnamese settled in Britain. The report deals with three main headings:

- 1) The Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong: it recommends that Britain's family reunion criterion be relaxed towards allowing more refugees from Hong Kong camps into the UK and it promotes the abolition of closed camps.
- 2) The Vietnamese in Britain: the main concern for these is that of training and employment, and it is urged that the MSC gives particular attention to it in order to make more facilities available to the Vietnamese. Another two items are help towards developing community centres and for mental health care.
- 3) Asylum procedures: rights of appeal should be extended to all asylum applicants; asylum seekers who have been waiting for an answer for six months should be allowed to work, people with exceptional leave to remain need to have better recognition.

Those are the main recommendations.

*** For the Government Reply to this report, see page 23

HOUSE OF COMMONS HOME AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

United Kingdom Immigrants Advisory Service. Seventh Report from the Home Affairs Committee, Session 1984-85. Together with the proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence and Appendices. London: HMSO, 1985. (389).

UKIAS is an independent organisation but which receives a substantial government grant (£301,000 in 1984-85); it assists those with rights of appeal under immigration legislation. This report does not consider in detail the work of its Refugee Unit (75% of its cost is funded by UNHCR) and its overseas work (Bangladesh). It concludes that UKIAS fulfils a most important role in a professional, cost-effective and successful way. It recommends an increase of the Home Office grant to UKIAS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS HOME AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Response by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Seventh Report from the Home Affairs Committee 1984-85 (HC (1984-85) 389): United Kingdom Immigrants Advisory Service. First Special Report, Session 1985-86. London: HMSO, 1986. (H.C. 175).

This government response remains non-committal although it states that "the Department will do what it can within the constraints of public expenditure generally to give sympathetic consideration to those requests for additional expenditure".

HUMPHRY, Derek and Michael WARD

Passports and politics. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, 1974.

After an introduction setting out the historical background to the Uganda Asians crisis, this book concentrates on the resettlement programme and on the political debate shaking Britain at the time.

HUSSEIN, M. Farrukh

"Race related illness in Vietnamese refugees". International Journal of Social Psychiatry, Vol. 30, Part 1-2, 1984, pp.153-6.

The author worked for six weeks in 1982 as a medical practitioner and psychiatrist at the first Asylum Centre Puerto-Princessa, Palawan, Philippines. This paper relates relevant aspects of the mental health needs of Vietnamese refugees to their experiences involving racism, the aftermath of war, leaving their home-land without preparation, their perilous escape, their prolonged stay in cramped refugee camps, and the move on to an unsettled, unsure future in another country with an alien culture and environment.

Changes of life situation, the loss of business, property or occupation, the loss of loved ones, separation from friends and disruption of family relationships are related to elements of racism and persecution in 'boat people'. The most frequent psychiatric illnesses among the refugees are depression, anxiety state, psychosomatic disease and psychosis.

The author concludes that a special mental health project is needed to train health workers, provide service and consultation and to organise research activities. On the preventive aspects, primary prevention may be achieved by less stress on rapid assimilation and the reduced likelihood of discrimination, hostility and prejudice. Secondary prevention consists of the early detection of the disease and the early initiation of treatment. Tertiary prevention consists of the elimination or reduction of residual disability after an illness.

INTERNATIONAL HELSINKI FEDERATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Asylum policy and family reunification policy in ten European countries. Vienna: The Federation, 1985.

This report includes a section on the United Kingdom. It first describes the UK asylum policy procedures and legislation, noting an increase in refusals to grant asylum and the growing numbers being granted exceptional leave to remain. The second part is devoted to family reunification and concludes that the UK policy is becoming systematically more restrictive:

- long waiting periods
- the admission of children is restricted

- the requirements for admission of parents and grandparents were stiffened in 1980 as were those for the admissions of husbands and fiances, giving immigration rules a sexist character.

JACKSON, Graeme C.

The Vietnamese refugees - what next? Unpublished paper dated 17.10.84, available at the British Refugee Council.

This general paper describes the historical background of the refugees' flight from Vietnam and their arrival in Britain. It criticises the "dispersal policy" which is shown to have failed, mostly because its motivations were not derived from a true concern for the well being of Vietnamese refugees.

JACOBSON, G.I.

"The refugee movement: an overview". International Migration Review, Vol. 11, No. 4, Winter, 1977, pp.514-523.

A very brief summary survey of the main countries which are sources of refugees and host to them in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Europe, Latin America, North America, and an additional mention is made of Soviet Jews. It remains too simplistic and incomplete.

JAY YAP Ye-Chin

Communication and the refugee: a personal perspective. Swindon: Southeast Asian Outreach, 1980.

The author stresses the importance of communication in the refugee's resettlement. His capacity at coping with the new language and the new situation is related to his own attitude and to that of the host society: the process of adaptation can be helped by instruction in the acquisition of communication skills through group learning situations, role play and a sensitive empathy with the other culture (here with particular reference to the Vietnamese) devoid of stereotyping.

The report also notes the importance of catering for the mental health of the refugees and the opening of opportunities for their social and economic contributions.

JAY YAP Ye-Chin

The inner world of the Vietnamese refugee: stress and the Vietnamese refugee in South England. Swindon: Southeast Asian Outreach, 1981.

A personal view on Vietnamese refugees and the factors contributing to stress: the refugee experience before and during the flight, the camps, adaptation to a new unknown society in the U.K. which is going through an economic depression. Stress symptoms are recorded giving examples of real cases and recommendations are made towards alleviating the plight of Vietnamese refugees at international and national level, the need for in-depth research, the provision of a professional counselling service, the creation of job opportunities (i.e. business), a "cluster" geographical settlement policy.

JOINT COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES FROM VIETNAM

Report of the Joint Committee for Refugees from Vietnam. London: Home Office, 1982.

This report aims to describe what has been achieved so far in the reception and settlement of the Vietnamese and lists the tasks ahead for satisfactory resettlement. It emphasises the difficulties of adaptation encountered by the Vietnamese and their prolonged need for assistance. Proper counselling before and after arrival about life in Britain, reception centres (not larger than 100 residents for no more than 3 months), health screening, language provision and particular attention for unaccompanied minors are needed. Finding adequate housing also has been beset with difficulties. There must be more coordination between central and local government and refugee agencies. Special assistance must be given to education provision, employment and training schemes and the speedy reunion of families.

JOINT WORKING GROUP FOR REFUGEES FROM CHILE IN BRITAIN

Refugees from Chile: an interim report. London: Joint Working Group For Refugees From Chile, 1975.

The Joint Working Group is an executive and coordinating body directly responsible for the immediate reception arrangements for Chilean refugees (1297 refugees from July 1974 to December 1975). This report gives a detailed account of the reception and resettlement of Chilean refugees in Britain, the work of the Joint Working Group and of local committees, the questions of housing, employment, education, health, English language, women, and the future. It points to three major obstacles to satisfactory planning: inadequate reception facilities, uncertain expected numbers and uncertain funding. It recommends that letters of consent from the Home Office for entry into the UK should be issued within eight weeks of the application's receipt, and that seven days notice of arrival be given by the Intergovernmental Committee of European Migration. It also stresses the need for a better reception centre, hospital check-up and psychiatric help for refugees who have been imprisoned, and funding for English language tuition and training.

JOINT WORKING GROUP FOR REFUGEES FROM CHILE IN BRITAIN

Visit to Chile and Argentina for the Joint Working Group For Refugees From Chile, July 1975. London: Joint Working Group For Refugees From Chile, 1975.

This report outlines the situation of refugees in Latin America generally. It investigates the situation in Argentina, Uruguay and Chile of political prisoners as potential refugees (sentence commuted to exile). It also examines the prospects of returning to Chile and Brazil.

A list of recommendations is given to improve and extend British and international aid to refugees. The British government is urged to continue its programme of assistance to Latin American refugees and political prisoners, to broaden the criteria for their acceptance and to set up mechanisms to hasten and facilitate their arrival into Britain and to extend the settlement provisions already available in the UK (to include development-oriented training programmes). The report also recommends better UK support to refugees who are residing in Latin America itself and those who wish to return to their country of origin through putting pressure on Latin American governments.

JOLY, Daniele

Voluntary agency, local government and the refugee community from Vietnam: the case of Birmingham. Paper given at the Conference on Government and Voluntary Agencies in the Resettlement of Refugees in Europe, 24-25 October 1987, University of Warwick, Coventry.

This paper studies the resettlement of refugees from Vietnam in Birmingham. It covers the relationship between the voluntary agencies, the community from Vietnam and the local authority. The data is drawn from fieldwork including numerous interviews with Ockenden Venture staff, local authority officers, Vietnamese people and from the study of archives.

JONES, Peter R.

Vietnamese refugees. Research and Planning Unit Paper 13. London: Home Office, 1982.

This research was carried out with two basic aims: 1) to assess the running of the refugee programme, 2) to provide some basic data on the Vietnamese refugees. Respectively 78, 52 and 167 questionnaires were returned from reception, resettlement and support group workers (i.e. a response rate of 60%). In addition a total of 1530 completed schedules were returned providing data on almost 6600 Vietnamese refugees (through the agencies). This major piece of research underlines the necessity for a planned and long term policy on refugees so that lessons can be learned and it warns against considering the refugee phenomenon as transitory. It points to the disadvantages of lack of communication and even rivalries between refugee agencies. It promotes a sustained funding from the government rather than the "front end loading" which concentrated government spending on reception. Thus best results would be achieved in terms of housing and language teaching and training through financial support to local authorities. The dispersal policy despite its shortcomings is judged to have been an asset from a practical point of view (volunteers' support).

KAY, Diana

Public and private experience: from Popular Unity to exile. Ph.D. Edinburgh 1982.

See annotation to 'Chileans in exile'.

KAY, Diana

Chileans in exile: private struggles, public lives. Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1987.

This book is drawn from an anthropology Ph.D thesis written in 1982. It is based on in-depth interviews with Chilean men and women in Glasgow. It is a qualitative and interpretive account of how a group of actors set about reconstructing their lives in exile after the military coup in Chile of September 1973. The findings show that the deprivation experienced by all the categories of social actors took different forms. For the politically involved men and women deprivation focused on the loss of a valued public role, for private women on their removal from the extended family, their main outlet for sociability. Stripped of their respective social structures - be they maids or female relatives - women are shown to experience an increased subordination in marriage in exile. The author shows how this led to a power struggle to re-negotiate the terms of the gender order and opened up male-female relations to re-examination and politicisation.

KAY, Diana

The politics of gender in exile. Paper given at the Conference on Government and Voluntary Agencies in the Resettlement of Refugees in Europe, 24-25 October 1987, University of Warwick, Coventry.

This anthropological study explores the experiences of Chilean men and women exiled in Britain since the military overthrow of the Popular Unity government in September 1973. This research is based on in-depth interviews in Glasgow and examines the very different accounts of exile given by men and women. It is argued that public and private spheres in which men and women were respectively involved were brought into a new and more conflictory relationship in exile, politicising areas of life which had been largely unexamined during Popular Unity.

KINO, F.F.

"Aliens' paranoid reaction". Journal of Mental Science, Vol. 97, 1951, pp.589-594.

F.F. Kino reports on a number of young Polish men admitted at Middlewood Hospital in Sheffield during the years 1948-49. They displayed a rare form of an acute and sub-acute psychotic disorder and their state is characterized as constituting a readily recognizable clinical entity of purely psychological situational origin.

KRAMER, Jane

Unsettling Europe. New York: Random House, 1972.

A journalist of the New Yorker relates the histories of the San Vincenzo Cell; a communist couple in the Umbrian countryside and their doctor son; of the Invandrare, a Yugoslav peasant who had been working for nearly eight years in Swedish factories, trying to earn the money to finish building a house in his native village; of a Uganda Asian family in exile, Muslim traders who fled from Uganda to a London borough; and of a Pied Noir refugee family in a Provençal village.

KUEPPER, W.E. et al

"Ugandan Asian refugees: resettlement centre to community". Community Development Journal, Vol 11, No. 3, October 1976, pp.199-208.

This paper is based on research carried out in 1972 and 1973 through interviews conducted with local and national officials, from data compiled on the immigrants' dispersal, and interviews with all the Ugandan Asian heads of household in the inner London Borough of Wandsworth. A team composed of a geographer, a political scientist and a sociologist presents their conclusions on the resettlement of Ugandan Asians through the Uganda Resettlement Board.

- 1) Examination of the strategies taken by national government to effect the dispersal of Ugandan Asians through Britain clearly indicates that resettlement was not the primary goal of the Uganda Resettlement Board.
- 2) The shifting of the burden of responsibility from the national government to

local authorities is shown to lead to unsatisfactory solutions where the housing of the refugees is concerned.

- 3) The survey of heads of households on arrival and two years later provides further evidence of the inadequacy of "resettlement" policies carried out by the British government over the past several years.

Quick dispersal and unsatisfactory settlement has meant the continued need for help long after their arrival.

KUNZ, E.F.

"The refugee in flight: kinetic models and forms of displacement". International Migration Review, Vol. 7, no. 2, 1973, pp.125-146.

The author points to the absence of a general theoretical approach to refugee movements and attempts to establish a typology of the refugee phenomenon and kinetic models of their movement. It differentiates between various subtypes of anticipatory and acute refugee movements and draws attention to the importance of the affinitive nature of the vintage - wave patterns. A typology of acute displacement forms classifies them under displacement by flight, displacement by force and displacement by absence. The author himself notes that this theoretical effort needs to be expanded and furthered.

LAM, Emily

"Health visiting Vietnamese refugees in Britain". Health Visitor, Vol. 53, July 1980, pp.254-255.

This article gives an account of Lam's work as a health visitor with 5 refugee families from Vietnam in a small reception centre (a big house) in Manchester. She outlines the need for advice on diet, child care, family planning and counselling to help prevent mental ill health.

LEVIN, Michael

What welcome? Reception and resettlement of refugees in Britain. London: Acton Society Trust, (1981).

This booklet is concise but not superficial. It introduces the main agencies dealing with refugees, such as the British Council for Aid to Refugees, the Standing Conference on Refugees, the United Kingdom Immigrants Advisory Service, the World University Service, Ockenden Venture and Christian Aid. It surveys the main groups of refugees in Britain since the second world war, the Poles, the Hungarians, the Ugandan Asians, the Chileans and the Vietnamese as well as their reception and settlement. A longer section is devoted to the Vietnamese and the contribution made for their settlement by the BCAR, Ockenden Venture and Save the Children Fund, and the respective roles of BCAR and SCOR are examined together with the merger leading to the formation of the British Refugee Council. Levin concludes that there has been no learning in an institutional sense, no accumulation of knowledge, no formulation and refining of policy.

MACDONALD, Ian A.

Immigration law and practice in the United Kingdom. London: Butterworths, 1983.

Thorough account of immigration law and practice in the United Kingdom. One chapter is devoted to refugees, with a fairly detailed section on the 1980 Immigration Rules and a special mention of UK citizens of Asian origin living in East Africa, the voucher system and statelessness (with reference to Nationality Acts). A new edition of this book was published in 1987.

MACDOUGALL, Jean Y. and Arthur A.B. MITCHELL

"Vietnamese refugees in Lanarkshire: a team approach to an unusual problem". Health Bulletin, 39/6, November 1981, pp.351-55.

This study reports on the health screening of refugees from Vietnam arriving at two Save the Children Fund reception centres (65 refugees each, in Lanarkshire and in Wishaw). The lack of medical records complicated the tasks. Teams were formed consisting of a Senior Clinical Medical Officer, a Senior Nursing Officer

(Community), two Health Visitors and one Senior Clerk.

Faeces specimens were examined for microbiological and virological investigation. Blood specimens were examined to check for Hepatitis B antigen carriers among other things. A full physical examination took place and chest x-rays were arranged dependent on clinical findings and tine tests results.

The article discusses the results of the screening and places the issue within the general context of refugee settlement.

MAMDANI, Mahmood

From citizen to refugee: Uganda Asians come to Britain. London: Frances Pinter, 1973.

A personal account of the events in Uganda leading up to the flight of Ugandan Asian refugees. The second part of the book is devoted to the arrival in the U.K. and the weeks-long wait in the camp awaiting resettlement. Vivid and pleasant to read, it outlines the numerous problems encountered by Ugandan Asian refugees on their arrival in Britain.

MARES, Penny

The Vietnamese in Britain: a handbook for health workers. Cambridge: Health Education Council, National Extension College, 1982.

An attractively designed handbook for health workers who take care of Vietnamese refugees. It introduces background information on Vietnam, its geographical, climatic, and social conditions, on the Vietnamese family, and a substantial section on the Vietnamese approach to health and illness. Part three is devoted to the question of food, eating patterns, Vietnamese beliefs about food and giving advice about nutrition, pointing out that it figures prominently in a good health profile. Finally a list of sources of information, advice and support is given. In the appendices a useful presentation of Vietnamese medical services and medicine can be found.

MIGRANTS ACTION GROUP

The European migrant, immigrant and refugee. London: The Group, 1985.

This manifesto mostly concerns immigrants. One section deals with refugees in the U.K. and puts forward six demands for a European Refugee Charter including equal rights of movement, work and political activities to those of EEC nationality, welfare rights and benefits for asylum applicants, an independent appeal system, the fast processing of applications, and an appropriate directory of advisers and services in several languages.

MOUGNE, Chris.

Vietnamese children's home: a special case for care? London: Save the Children Fund, 1985.

Since 1979, almost one hundred children and teenagers have lived in a home under the responsibility of Save the Children Fund, with thirty-six in residence in the spring of 1985. Chris Mougne reports on the experience of this pioneering project, emphasising the retention of cultural identity and the need to allow the children to adjust gradually to life in Britain. The project is presented in the context of unaccompanied refugee minors in other settlement countries and the Vietnamese refugee programme in Britain. A historical account of the development of the home is followed by a description of how it is run and the relationships between house parents, children and the local community; a profile of the children in the home then leads to examining the processes involved in family reunion, resettlement and aftercare. It proposes a placement alternative to adoption which the UNHCR has discarded as a desirable solution for unaccompanied minors.

MOUGNE, Chris.

Study of young single Vietnamese in Britain. Derby: Refugee Action, 1986.

This pilot study ascertains the current situation of young single Vietnamese in Britain. The research work took place between May and September 1985 and is based on 60 questionnaires sent out to agency workers, Vietnamese workers and Vietnamese refugee groups and community associations complemented by about 20

interviews of agency workers, Vietnamese associations' representatives and young single Vietnamese. This study gathers together the statistics on the numbers of young singles and information as to the existing services for the young singles in Britain as well as making an assessment of their impact. It investigates problems and needs and assesses priorities whilst making suggestions on possible action that should be taken by Refugee Action or other agencies.

MUÑOZ, Liliana

"Exile as bereavement: socio-psychological manifestations of Chilean exiles in Great Britain" in Mental health and exile: papers arising from a seminar on mental health and Latin American exiles. London: WUS, 1981, pp.6-9.

This paper summarises conclusions from a study on Chilean exiles in Great Britain, taking exile as a psychological state. The research is based on case histories of 25 Chilean exiles, with a semi-structured interview exploring the following areas: history of migration, work history, family history, behavioural manifestations, identity, plans for the future. The exile syndrome is analysed as gestalt and a preliminary interpretation is suggested of the exile syndrome as a form of bereavement. An interesting thesis but based on a doubtful sample (all the cases are white-collar workers of middle-class origin, i.e. unrepresentative of all Chilean exiles).

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

"Programmes for refugees" in Action for social progress, the U.K. experience. Paper prepared for 21st International Conference on Social Welfare, University of Sussex, Brighton. London: National Council for Voluntary Agencies, 1982, pp.23-28.

Brief presentation of the work of British statutory and voluntary bodies on refugees in the U.K. and abroad, dealing with programme refugees, spontaneous refugees, arrival procedures and settlement, and the British programme for refugees overseas.

O'BRIEN, Justin

Brown Britons: the crises of the Ugandan Asians. London: Runnymede Trust, 1972.

This pamphlet was written precisely at the time of the Ugandan Asian crisis. It elucidates the numbers involved and expounds the reasons why President Amin did not want UK Asians. After elaborating on Britain's responsibility and ability to act upon it, it promotes as a principal objective systematic and orderly negotiations between the two governments of Britain and Uganda.

PEARSON, Rachel

"Health visiting with a difference". Health Visitor, Vol. 53, No. 7, July 1980, pp.257-258.

This article describes briefly the problems met by the health visitor in a reception centre (40 refugees arrived in November 1979). The first difficulty was to overcome the refugees' apprehension and fear of Western medicine, immunizations, instruction in basic Western hygiene and health education. The main immediate tasks to be seen to were the cultural shock and associated stress. The article gives some indication of the difficulties refugees may have on resettlement.

PEARSON, Rachel

"Understanding the Vietnamese in Britain. Part one: Background and family life". Health Visitor, Vol. 55, August 1982, p.426-430.

The author describes the recent exodus of Vietnamese refugees, their native country, ethnic origins, languages, characteristics and attitudes towards the UK. The importance of the family, in particular as an extended patrilineal family, is discussed, as well as the status of women, the naming system and the Chinese calendar.

PEARSON, Rachel

"Understanding the Vietnamese in Britain. Part two: Marriage, death and religion". Health Visitor, Vol. 55, September 1982, p.477-483.

This second article of a series describes and explains the Vietnamese cultural background with regards to marriage, death and religion (Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, Christianity, ancestor worship, etc.).

PEARSON, Rachel

"Understanding the Vietnamese in Britain. Part three: Health beliefs, birth and child care". Health Visitor, Vol. 55, October 1982, p.533-540.

A very useful introduction to the health beliefs of the Vietnamese refugees: Chinese medicine, their attitude towards Western medicine, pregnancy and birth, and child rearing.

PHILLIPS, Alan

Employment as a key to settlement. Paper given at the Conference on Government and Voluntary Agencies in the Resettlement of Refugees in Europe, 24-25 October 1987, University of Warwick, Coventry.

This paper investigate the issues involved in refugee employment on the basis of the experiences of many voluntary agencies working with refugees in Europe. The employment of refugees is seen as a controversial subject that is central to refugee resettlement. It makes the case of why research into the employment of refugees should be a priority and outlines the many facets of the issues involved.

PHILLIPS, Simon

"Bizarre physical signs and traditional Vietnamese folk medicine". Journal of Maternal and Child Health, April 1981, pp.145-147.

This article is an account by a General Practitioner and medical adviser who has

had extensive experience with Vietnamese refugees. It surveys a number of therapeutic practices related to traditional medicine which leave traces of physical violence such as burning therapy or pseudo-strangulation with a warning that they should not be mistaken for child abuse.

PHILLIPS, Simon

"Screening Vietnamese refugee children". Journal of Maternal and Child Health, September 1981, pp.342-346.

In this article based on medical care given to Vietnamese children in the Devizes reception camp, Dr Phillips speaks of the immunizations given to the children and classifies diseases into 1) not serious, 2) potentially serious and 3) serious, unacceptable to society, unacceptable to the patient, specific to their refugee state, specific to their ethnic group.

PHILLIPS, Simon

"Vietnamese refugees: the clinical lessons". Pulse, January 22, 1983, pp.54-55.

This article summarizes the health problems encountered by medical staff in a reception centre for refugees from Vietnam. It first warns about the need to be aware of cultural differences and the relevance of the information gathered (due to codes of politeness or the fear of being deported). It then discusses a series of items such as upper respiratory tract infections, chickenpox, rubella, measles, pertussis, pyrexia, the evaluation of children's age, etc.

PHILLIPS, Simon and PEARSON, Rachel J.

"Dealing with Vietnamese refugees". British Medical Journal, 21 Feb. 1981: Vol.282, pp.613-616.

This article deals with the health care given to 62 refugees from Vietnam in a reception camp in Devizes. It describes clinical findings relative to skin lesions, respiratory infections, venereal disease, obstetrics, gynecology and nutrition; it reports on investigations on intestinal infestation and blood profile and the common

diseases to which Vietnamese refugees have little immunity: chickenpox, rubella, measles, polio, pertussis and pyrexia; and problems of hearing, eyesight and dentistry. It comments on the unsatisfactory health screening in Hong Kong and the particular clinical interest of intestinal infection and the fact that one must look for each infestation in terms of the immediate and long term morbidity; it underlines the importance of a nutritionally adequate diet.

In their own interest refugees need to be screened to try to make them as healthy as possible so that they can meet the considerable problems that they must face in the future.

REES, Elfan

We, strangers and afraid: the refugee story today. Geneva: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1959.

Post-war refugees (1945-1959) in the Far East, the Middle East and Europe. A 'refugee' is defined as "anyone who has been uprooted from his home, has crossed a frontier - artificial or traditional - and looked for protection and sustenance to a government or authority other than his former one". It summarises the problems of refugees, the impact on countries of origin and countries of asylum and proposes three solutions: integration, immigration, and repatriation (which proved not viable). Responses to the issue include intergovernmental and voluntary agencies. For the future it is necessary to recognise that "the refugee constitutes the largest single humanitarian issue of our time" and necessitates permanent international agencies.

REFUGEE FORUM

The refugee challenge: a rejection of the Home Affairs Committee report on Refugees and Asylum Seekers. London: Refugee Forum, (1985).

This pamphlet rejects the Home Affairs Committee conclusions that "Britain's general record on asylum is satisfactory", particularly for non-programme refugees. It quotes the experience of Tamil refugees to show the "incompetence, apathy and racism" of the Home Office and immigration officers as well as the "criminalisation" of refugees (Tamils being asked for visas to be allowed into the

UK and being treated as criminals). It introduces the Refugee Forum aims and proposes a refugee charter for Europe (covering freedom of movement and political activities, immigration controls, deportation and detention, basic welfare needs, education and housing).

ROSS, Tamara

"Boat people". Nursing Mirror, August 23, 1979, pp.14-17.

This article describes the provisions made at the British Council for Aid to Refugees Sopley reception camp for the arrival of 500 refugees from Vietnam: initial health screening and infra-structure set up such as providing an intercom and an ambulance, bringing together a team giving medical care, English lessons, interviews on professional backgrounds, etc.

The main lessons to be drawn are stated as the need for 100% screening of stool specimens and swabs taken to test for diphtheria. Sufficient supplies of medicines should have been stocked for the sick bay and the intercom installed from the first day.

SCHECHTMAN, Joseph B.

The refugee in the world: displacement and integration. New York: A.S. Barnes & Co., 1963.

Through the study of different aspects of refugee problems on a world scale the author traces the origin, development and attempts at solution of each significant refugee movement that has arisen in the post-war years, 1943-1963, on the three continents of the Old World, Europe, Asia (India, Pakistan, Korea, Palestine, Indonesia) and Africa. It comprises a useful introduction and photos.

SHACKMAN, Jane

Speaking through others: a study of the use and training of interpreters in Bristol. Leeds: Refugee Action, 1982.

The report is based on an eight-week pilot study to look at the recruitment, training and use of interpreters for all ethnic groups in Bristol, based on interviews with concerned agencies (i.e. CRE), the social services, the courts, the police, the area health authority and other statutory agencies. It comments on the inadequacies of the interpreting done and the lack of awareness of the need for properly trained interpreters (whose role can be crucial in the case of the courts or the health service). It makes recommendations for the selection and training of interpreters, and the training of those using interpreters.

SHARMA, Prakash C.

Refugee migration: a selected international research bibliography. Exchange bibliography no. 801. Monticello, Ill: Council of Planning Librarians, 1975.

This bibliography contains 150 selected references on studies published during 1935-1973. It is not comprehensive or definitive but can provide a guide for further research. It is divided into a first part comprising books and monographs and a second part listing articles and periodicals.

SIMSOVA, Sylva

Library needs of the Vietnamese in Britain. Research report No. 10. London: The Polytechnic of North London, School of Librarianship and Information Studies, 1982.

The research towards this project was based on two short surveys carried out in 1982: a survey among Vietnamese refugees at 6 reception centres and a questionnaire sent to 168 public library authorities (response rate 69.6%).

It investigates the library use and needs of Vietnamese readers. It concludes that library service to the Vietnamese is beset with problems (including the lack of Vietnamese books and periodicals) and that a Vietnamese back-up service is greatly needed.

STEIN, Barry

"The Geneva Conferences and the Indochinese refugee crisis". International Migration Review, Vol.13, no. 4, Winter 1979, pp.716-23.

This is a short report on three Indochinese refugee conferences held in Geneva, Switzerland, in July 1979: the International Council of Voluntary Agencies conference, the World Council of Churches conference, and the United Nations meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South East Asia on 20/21 July, 1979. The UN meeting was attended by 65 countries plus many agencies.

This report comments on the lack of support by governments to voluntary agencies, the role of Vietnam, the aims and achievements of the UN meeting. The success of the UN meeting is measured by the increased number of refugee places offered by the US, France, Australia and Canada (240,000) and new commitments by Britain and Germany. Vietnam itself accepted a moratorium (stopping "illegal" departures) and extended its orderly departure programme. However Thailand and Malasia did not budge.

The future remains uncertain as it is estimated that there might be between one and two million potential refugees from Indochina.

STEIN, Barry

"The refugee experience: defining the parameters of a field of study." International Migration Review, Vol.15, no. 1, 1981, pp.320-393.

This article makes a survey of approaches in refugee research and literature. It follows the stages of the refugee experience: perception of a 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. This article concludes with a very long bibliography.

THOMAS, Janie T.

"Where have all the refugees gone?" Community Care, 29 October 1981, pp.19-21.

This article describes some aspects of the work and experience with Vietnamese refugees in particular the mid-term support team of para social workers' training organised by Save the Children Fund and BCAR in Britain. It outlines four main areas of problems for Vietnamese refugees comprising language, employment, family reunion and the effects of dispersal over the United Kingdom. Finally the author presents the policy and practice of the three organisations which carried out Vietnamese refugees' reception and resettlement programmes. There is not much analysis to be found in this article and its structure is rather loose.

THOMAS, Janie and Diana MAK

"Social work and the boat people". Social Work Today, August 21, 1979, Vol. 10, no. 49, pp.11-14.

A description by members of Hong Kong Polytechnic School of Social Work of the plight of Vietnamese refugees in overcrowded camps in Hong Kong. It outlines the special responsibilities of social workers, and the need for a better understanding of refugees by the native population and an improvement in the refugees' situation. Whilst pointing out the Vietnamese needs and problems in Hong Kong itself, it also elaborates on the health, educational and cultural implications for their settlement in the UK, and the education of the British population.

UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION

Note on the integration of refugees in the United Kingdom. Paper submitted to the 1983 Seminar on the Integration of Refugees in Europe. Geneva, September 12-15, 1983. Geneva: Office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, 1983.

This paper covers all the main areas pertaining to the settlement of asylum seekers and recognised refugees: reception, housing, employment, education, social security, health and social services. It is clear and concise but on the whole fails to emphasise sufficiently the depth of problems encountered by refugees and the insufficiencies of the facilities provided.

UNITED NATIONS

Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia convened by the Secretary General of the United Nations at Geneva on 20 and 21st July 1979, and subsequent developments: report of the Secretary-General. United National General Assembly 34th session, agenda item 83.

Meeting of 65 governments to discuss ways of dealing with refugees from South East Asia - commitments for resettlement, money, setting up a refugee processing centre, proposals regarding rescue at sea, orderly departures from Vietnam, etc.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES

Forty years of international assistance to refugees. Geneva: UNHCR, 1962.

This is a brief description and history of the following organisations: the League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (1921-1930), the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (founded 1938), the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) (November, 1943), the International Refugee Organisation (1945), the UN Relief and Work Agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East (1949), the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration (1951), and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, (1951).

VERNANT, Jacques

The refugee in the post-war world. London: Allen and Unwin, 1953.

This survey of the position of refugees under the mandate of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees was carried out by independent researchers, applying methods of sociological analysis to a problem involving political, legal economic and social factors. Introductory chapters attempt a definition of refugees, the problems involved for them and for the international community, and give an account of the world of international bodies from the first world war. One chapter describes the various ethnic and national groups of refugees after the second world war. The rest of the book is devoted to an analysis of the refugees' situation in the different countries classified geographically and according to their capacity to absorb refugees, subdivided into countries which are places of transit

(such as Austria, the FDR, Turkey), countries able to accept refugees permanently (France, Belgium, the UK, Sweden etc.), Middle Eastern countries, Israel, countries of "re-establishment" of final immigration (Australia, the US, Canada, Latin America), Eastern and Far Eastern countries (India and Pakistan, China and Korea).

Each chapter is sub-divided into three parts: a general view, legislative provisions, the refugees' economic and social conditions. Only a few deductions rather than conclusions were drawn from the survey:

- the refugee is tending to become a permanent feature of society
- legal assistance is not enough: attention must be paid also to social conditions, mostly housing and work
- international action and finance are needed.

WAIN, Barry

The refused: the agony of the Indochina refugees. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1981.

The largest part of this book is devoted to the historical circumstances of the Vietnamese refugees' flight. The last section tracks developments leading up to the UN conference in Geneva in July 1979, which involves Britain, and shows an international community unprepared, unwilling or unable to fashion a solution to the refugee crisis. The whole book is highly critical of the Vietnamese government and regime.

WARD, R.H.

"The decision to admit: a note on governmental attitudes to immigration". New Community, Vol. 1, no. 5, 1972, pp.428-434.

The article argues that the arrival of Ugandan Asian refugees holding British passports is only one of a series of episodes in the history of immigration into the United Kingdom and it examines previous immigration crises, such as the cases of British deportees from the Commonwealth in the thirties, Irish immigration and West-African immigrants in the thirties also as well as Jewish refugees into Britain from Nazi Germany and the highly restrictive, but not totally closed British Government's policy. To analyse their situation it lists the following series of

questions relevant to the "decision to admit": Can we divert them elsewhere? Are they suitable to fit in? How many are they? Is any compensatory repatriation possible? How can we avoid a similar crisis recurring? This paper thereafter attempts to answer the above questions as applied to Ugandan Asians.

This paper is largely based on Dominions Office papers then recently made available.

WORKING GROUP ON EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES (GEAR)

The forgotten overseas students: towards a policy for refugees. London: WUS, 1986.

This is a policy-oriented document aimed at obtaining better assistance for refugee students mostly addressed to British government departments and UK institutions, in the UK and abroad. It notes the dramatic decline in Britain's special education and training schemes since 1980 and concludes that the DES needs to improve its responsibilities towards refugees. A student who becomes an asylum seeker can only rely on DHSS income and study part-time, he cannot afford to pay the fees. The report recommends that institutions consider remitting fees, establish a hardship fund, provide advice for refugee students and for admission staff. The DES should amend its regulations to make refugees eligible for home fees and awards from the beginning of the academic year in which asylum is granted; those with exceptional leave to remain in the UK should be eligible for the same conditions as refugees, and asylum seekers who have been waiting for a decision for 6 months also should have the same benefits. DES regulations and staff need to make special reference to refugees and better checks and provisions need to be offered for improving their language ability in English. The British Refugee Council, through the World University Service, has to set up regional programmes within education institutions.

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE

Third world political refugees in the United Kingdom. A report of a conference organised by the Institute of Development Studies in collaboration with the World University Service (UK), December 1977, rapporteur, Carlos Fortin. Brighton: Institute of Development Studies, 1978.

This report is based on the proceedings of a conference organised by the Institute of Development Studies together with the World University Service in December 1977 with the purpose of assessing the existing situation regarding refugees in the UK, identifying problem areas and clarifying desirable policies. The main focus of the discussions was on legal aspects but they also concerned the social and economic conditions of refugees in the UK, with particular reference to the mechanisms for reception, provision of English language training, resettlement and access to social services, educational opportunities and employment.

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE

Seminar on mental health and exile: Chile, 30 March 1979-1 April 1979. London: WUS, 1979.

The proceedings of this seminar include several papers on Chilean second generation children and exile (France, Belgium, Switzerland, UK); papers on therapy, methods of intervention and action; descriptive and general presentations on stress by practising psychiatrists and psychologists of the psychopathology of exile and a social psychological approach.

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE

Working in Britain. London: WUS, 1979.

This handbook on the employment situation and employment rights in Great Britain is addressed to refugee students or refugees in white collar jobs or professions. Though it is not exhaustive it proves a very useful guide on finding a job, taxation and wages, trade unions, employment rights and benefits, according to the legislation enforced in 1979. It also includes a list of useful addresses and a reading list.

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE

A handbook for refugees in the United Kingdom. London: WUS, 1980.

Introduction to Britain and useful information on all major aspects of life in the

U.K.: housing, health, education, employment, social benefits, advice bureaux. List of non-governmental organisations assisting refugees, government and semi-public bodies. Resume on legal aspects of refugee status and procedures for applying.

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE

Refugee students: education policy is failing: proposals for change. London: WUS, 1981.

This report reviews the government's policy that refugee students should, since September 1980, be treated in the same way as home students and includes case studies of 5 refugees. In practice the majority of refugees are excluded from receiving LEA awards: if they were studying in their own countries at university before they fled, or if they had not reached university level. In addition the new ruling does not assist refugees who do not have convention status, whose applications are pending, who had started to study before September 1980, or who may wish to follow non-advanced courses.

Recommendations include that:

- 1) The mandatory award regulation should be amended to include refugees who are granted asylum in the UK without refugee status and those who had studied in their own country;
- 2) A central DES fund should be established for refugees towards non-advanced courses, post-graduate studies and English language training.
- 3) The Overseas Development Agency should establish a fund for scholarships for refugees who wish to contribute to the development of their region and return programmes for those who wish to return to their region after completing their studies in the UK.

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE

A study in exile: a report on the WUS Chilean refugee scholarship programme. London, W.U.S., 1986.

This report attempts an evaluation of the programme which, over a 10 year period, assisted 900 Chileans in their studies; this programme was run by the World

University Service funded by the government development and aid agency (ODA).

It assesses the humanitarian issue, the management of the programme, its reorientation, students' academic performance, the question of return, and makes a number of recommendations:

- in the event of a future refugee exodus to Britain, the government should provide adequate provision for education at post-graduate, undergraduate and further education level
- voluntary agencies can provide a better supportive environment
- involvement of the refugee community itself enhances the effectiveness of the programme
- other aspects of refugee reception and provision must be considered urgently so that refugees do not take up training opportunities as an alternative to long-term employment
- funding must be allocated on a longer term basis, i.e. in three to five year tranches
- a period of the order of one year must be allocated for specialist courses in language and study skills before studies commence
- special attention must be given to improving training opportunities for women refugees
- refugee scholarship programmes should be based on humanitarian and developmental objectives
- an integrated scholarship scheme should make funding available to redeploy graduates to countries where their skill may contribute to development
- consideration should be given to funding a full-scale analysis of the results of the Chile programme to follow up the present studies.