

D E V E L O P M E N T O F T H E

S O U T H A M E R I C A N

R E F U G E E P R O G R A M

PATRICK A. TARAN

APRIL 1980

DEVELOPMENT OF THE  
SOUTH AMERICAN REFUGEE PROGRAM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I	Initiation of Program . . . . .	1
II	Planning and Management . . . . .	32
III	Fund Raising. . . . .	40
IV	Sponsor Development . . . . .	64
V	Support Services. . . . .	77
VI	Community Education . . . . .	99
VII	Conclusion. . . . .	115

## I. INITIATION OF PROGRAM

The Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program originated in 1976 and became a functioning entity with regular staff early in 1977. Its formulation was a result of, and in fact obligated by, the success of earlier efforts directed towards securing the release of political prisoners held by the military dictatorship ruling Chile since 1973.

The Non-Intervention in Chile (NICH) Committee here in Seattle had worked tirelessly to denounce the brutal and systematic repression in Chile following the violent military overthrow of the democratically elected government in Chile in September, 1973. A major focus of Committee work was on efforts creating pressure in this country aimed at obliging the Chilean regime to free its thousands of arbitrarily held political prisoners.

These efforts, together with those of literally hundreds of other groups and organizations around the United States and throughout the world, brought results. Prisoners were released. In 1974, the ruling Chilean military junta announced--clearly in response to international pressure--that it would release many more prisoners outside the country if other nations would accept them as refugees.

The United States government made no move to respond, despite the documentation coming to light of its own complicity in "destabilizing" the elected Allende government, fomenting the military coup, and propping up the junta. Chile solidarity, church, and human rights groups around the country took up campaigns to demand that the United States respond to these refugees, especially since the government had had a hand in creating the situation they were forced to flee.

In mid-1975, however, after opening the doors to tens of thousands of Vietnamese refugees, the U.S. Attorney General finally, very reluctantly agreed to admit up to 400 political prisoners and their immediate families into this country as refugees. And then, it took the opening of a Senate Committee investigation before eligible Chileans began to be processed for admission by the State Department and the Immigration Service.

Here in Seattle, NICH's work began laying the foundations, though not consciously, for the development of the Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program long before it came into being. By mid-1975 the Committee's work focused on political prisoners and human rights had already established a firm base of interest and support in the Seattle church community. That community supported the efforts to bring about U.S. admissions of Chilean prisoner-refugees.

When the admission of Chileans was finally authorized, we in Seattle NICH recognized that efforts to resettle some of these refugees in Seattle would be a logical extension and a most concrete manifestation of our efforts to free Chilean political prisoners. We realized that we could enlist the support of the sympathetic church community in this project. Sponsoring refugees would be a concrete way to involve church communities in freeing political prisoners. The day to day work of sponsorship would make "solidarity with Chilean people" a living activity. And sharing the experiences of the refugees would bring the Chilean reality much closer to people here.

In April of 1976 NICH, together with the local American Friends Service Committee, invited a Roman Catholic priest recently expelled from Chile to visit Seattle and talk with church leaders about Chile and Chilean refugees. Later that same month, NICH presented a forum for potential sponsors and the general public at which three Chilean refugees, resettled in Vancouver, Canada, recounted their experiences and highlighted the need for resettlement possibilities in Seattle.

Political prisoners need sponsors here

# Chilean exiles find U.S. visas scarce, hard to get

by John McCoy

On Sept. 11, 1973, when the Chilean military bombed the presidential palace, assassinated President Salvador Allende, and seized control of the democratically-elected government, Nelson Rodriguez, a heavy-set, middle-aged banker with no political affiliation, was at work.

Shortly after the coup, police came to Rodriguez' Valparaiso bank. They arrested him, took him to the police station, and besat him in the head. They leveled no charges against him.

Rodriguez was stripped and thrown in a cold, cement jail cell with water on the floor. For three weeks he lay there. He was not permitted to communicate with anyone, family, lawyers, or friends.

Finally, police accused Rodriguez of being "an activist and a terrorist" but when they could find no one to testify against him, he was released.

Rodriguez' ordeal was not over, however. He had no job and no prospect of finding one.

Everywhere the story was the same, "Sorry, we're not allowed to give you work."

"I was on the blacklist of Chile," Rodriguez said Saturday night at a Capitol Hill church basement.

"This situation affected an enormous number of Chileans," he added. "We filled the sidewalks looking for work."

Today Rodriguez and thousands of other Chilean exiles do have work, in Mexico, in Canada, in Australia. But scarcely any of them work in the United States. They can't get in the country.

Rodriguez and two fellow Chilean exiles spoke to Seattle audiences last weekend as guests of two local groups who are heading up a national campaign to admit 400 Chilean refugees to the United States.

Over 12,000 political prisoners could be freed if sponsors can be found abroad, explained a spokesman for Non-Intervention in Chile (NICH). He said NICH and another group, the Northwest Committee to Free Chilean Political Prisoners, hopes to find sponsors, jobs, or scholarships in order to bring 10-15 Chilean refugees to the Seattle area.

"The U.S. agreed to grant visas after a lot of pressure last year," the NICH spokesman said, "but since that time the State Department has been dragging its feet."

At St. Joseph's church basement Saturday, NICH provided letter boxes for mailing letters to prod both the State Department and the Chilean junta.

While some wrote cards, over 200 people listened to Rodriguez, Nestor Fernandez, and Ruben Contreras tell simply and matter-of-factly of their imprisonment and torture at the hands of Chilean military and police.

Fernandez, an accountant, described three separate interrogations in which he

was stripped, blindfolded, burned, electrically-shocked, and beaten with a rifle butt.

"They told me they had my wife and children in another cell and would kill them unless I admitted to their charges," Fernandez said.

He said, "More Chileans are being tortured at this very moment."

Contreras, a port administrator held for 14 months in an island concentration camp, told of similar tortures. He said the worst torture was psychological, "the fear of mentioning the name of a friend and knowing he would be arrested."

Rodriguez, Fernandez, and Contreras are now living and working in Vancouver, B.C.

NICH, interested in the implications of Chile for Latin American politics in general, will sponsor a film on Argentine unionism at the HUB Auditorium May 6.

The group has also scheduled a Chilean cultural festival, May 21 and 22, at the Langston Hughes Auditorium, Yesler and 17th Ave.

It was at about that point that we recognized what we were getting ourselves into. We were embarking on a project outside of the areas of expertise and experience of the membership of Seattle NICH. We were developing an area of work which was different than that which the Committee was organized to carry out. In fact the Committee began to foresee limitations and potential conflicts inherent in NICH, a political organization, assuming primary responsibility for resettling refugees. Refugee resettlement obviously could be characterized as a basically social work endeavor, whereas NICH was an entity designed to carry out political and educational tasks.

We began to anticipate the multitude and complexity of the resettlement needs. These alone would require more resources and energy to meet than was available in our relatively small, all-volunteer organization. On the other hand, even if adequate resources to attend those needs were available in NICH, engaging in resettlement work would certainly coopt the organization's primary focus and energy away from the crucially important political tasks which defined its very reason for existence. We also recognized the limitations on generating community resources, on obtaining funds, and on reaching out to a broader spectrum of the community with the identity of a political organization.

Thus, we came to the realization of the need to create a separate entity, formally independent of NICH, which would dedicate itself to organizing, coordinating, and meeting unmet needs of Chilean refugee resettlement in Seattle, and which could mobilize necessary community resources and obtain funding for full-time paid staff to do this work. The following draft proposal for a "Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program" for Seattle was drawn up.

# SEATTLE NICH

## Non-Intervention in Chile

PO Box 12074, Seattle WA 98112

Telephone - (206) 329-3655

June 2, 1976

DRAFT PROPOSAL:

### CHILEAN REFUGEE

### RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

### FOR SEATTLE

The Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program is being developed to coordinate the resettlement of Chilean refugees in the Seattle area. This program is being initiated by Seattle Non-Intervention in Chile, (NICH) with the objective of generating and coordinating community resources to provide the necessary services for and meet the needs of refugees from the brutal Chilean military dictatorship. We hope also to provide an emergency back-up to families and organizations sponsoring the Chilean refugees.

The first Chilean refugees and their families are expected to arrive in Seattle in the next two months; within a year a minimum of 15 to 20 Chilean families are expected. If current pressure on the U.S. State Department is successful and restrictions on the admission of Chilean refugees are relaxed, that number could be considerably higher. (In June, 1975, the State Department and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service agreed to accept 400 Chilean refugees and their families under the Parole Visa Program. To date only 75 families have been allowed entry.)

The needs of the Chilean refugees will be great. Prior to their arrival refugee sponsors would be greatly aided by discussions, presentations, and literature which could help them to understand Chile's recent history and the conditions which the refugees are fleeing. The refugees will need to be provided with the most basic needs of food, shelter and clothing, which in most instances will be fully provided by the sponsor. However, provisions for emergency and "hardship" situations should be guaranteed. As Spanish speakers, most of the Chileans will need English language training. Of course, they will benefit from assistance in familiarizing themselves with our society -- and how to get around in it. Medical care will be needed; some, victims of inhumane prison conditions and torture, may require psychiatric aid. Since our aim is to help refugees to become self-sufficient and productive, job training and help with "relicensing" will be necessary for some. Most adults will need assistance in finding employment. Help will also be required to attain financial aid and admissions for college students. Other incidental needs such as transportation, enrollment of younger children in schools, etc., will also have to be coordinated.

In view of these needs the Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program at present suffers serious limitations due primarily to a lack of financial support. Unlike the Cuban and Indochinese refugee resettlement programs, federal resettlement funds and other services have not yet

been made available to Chilean Refugees. Congress appropriated millions of dollars to resettle the Cambodians and Vietnamese; agencies coordinating their resettlement were allocated a sum of \$500 for each refugee. However, although only a relatively limited number of Chileans are admitted to the U.S., this and other services such as food stamps, medicare/medicaid, and welfare assistance have not yet been allocated.

In the Seattle area to date the work done to initiate the Chilean Parole Visa Program and the Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program has been carried out by members of Seattle NICH and other concerned individuals and groups on a voluntary basis. Seattle NICH has taken on the coordination in the Northwest of these tasks. (Seattle NICH is part of nation-wide NICH, a voluntary Chile solidarity organization. One of the principle programs of NICH is political prisoner and refugee support work. In accordance with this priority Seattle NICH has created a permanent Political Prisoner Support sub-committee.) Seattle NICH is committed to carrying out the refugee-related tasks outlined above. However, we feel that the needs of the Chilean refugees here in the Seattle area will be much better served if Seattle NICH is assisted and supported in this program. For that reason we submit the following 12 month budget for a Seattle Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program.

TENTATIVE BUDGET FOR 12 MONTHS: CHILEAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

<u>Staff coordinator</u>	\$4,800.00
(one full or two part-time @ \$400/mo.)	
<u>Office</u>	\$1,500.00
rent	\$60.00
phone	\$20.00
postage	\$15.00
supplies	\$10.00
printing/copy	\$20.00
	\$125.00/mo.
<u>Transportation</u>	\$1,200.00
(Staff outreach and refugees; gas, oil, maintenance, depreciation, insurance: \$100.00/mo.)	
<u>Refugee Support</u>	\$3,250.00
(Medical back-up fund: \$125/ person for 10 persons= \$1250.00--- Emergency support fund to assist sponsors with living expenses or educational expenses, or in case of sponsor cancellation: \$2000.00)	
TOTAL	\$10,750.00*

\*or \$179/ refugee or \$537/family, assuming 20 families of 3 persons.



In approaching churches and potential funding sources, we quickly realized that visibility and credibility of the project would be vastly enhanced were it associated with a broader, more widely recognized organizational entity than NICH. Furthermore, few funds would be available from any source without the project obtaining tax deductible status on its own or through a receivership with another organization.

At this same time, during the summer of 1976, both our expectations and our apprehensions became reality. In June Chilean refugee families began arriving in Seattle! By mid-September, ten families had arrived. Their needs were all that we had anticipated. And more. There was, however, no central entity prepared to respond. Individual church and family sponsors were not prepared or able to meet all the needs. There was no central source of information on local community resources available corresponding even to such basic needs as medical care for Spanish-speaking people. No public assistance was available for even the direst problems. And NICH members were overwhelmed with requests for help. No more graphic demonstration of the urgent need for precisely what we were proposing could have been made.

Recognizing the need for broader auspices for the project, we surmised that the best and most obtainable sponsorship for the program would be an ecumenical church entity. NICH had already developed relations and credibility in the Seattle church community. We had also found churches to be the most available and generally able sponsors. Establishing the refugee program in association with an ecumenical church entity could not help but increase both funding and sponsorship possibilities.

We turned to SERPAC, the Seattle Religions Peace Action Coalition, a loose coalition of peace and social justice promoting individuals and groupings among the Seattle Church community. NICH actively participated in SERPAC, numerous churches affiliated with SERPAC were already sponsoring Chilean refugees, and SERPAC

itself functioned as a task force of the Church Council of Greater Seattle. We proposed that SERPAC officially cosponsor the Chilean Refugee Program with NICH and that it, in turn, approach the Board of Directors of the Church Council for official endorsement and for authorization of a tax-deductable receivership account, as the following documents portray.

# SEATTLE NICH

9.  
Non-Intervention in Chile  
PO Box 12074, Seattle WA 98112  
Telephone - (206) 329-3655

Tuesday, September 21, 1976

PROPOSAL FOR COSPONSORSHIP  
OF THE CHILEAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM  
WITH SERPAC

Seattle Non-Intervention in Chile (NICH) is in the process of developing a Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program to assist in the resettlement of a number of Chilean refugees and their families in the Seattle area. The need for such a program is great. To date, eleven refugees and their families have arrived in Seattle. More are expected to arrive in the coming weeks. Churches, individual family sponsors, and organizations such as NICH have been providing for the initial basic needs of the refugees and their families on a voluntary basis. However, a coordinated, funded, and staffed program is absolutely essential to insure the long term success of resettling the refugees. Attached to this proposal is a tentative draft of the resettlement program which concretely outlines the needs upon which it is based, its objectives, and a suggested budget.

In order primarily to increase the visibility of the program and community participation in it, Seattle NICH is proposing that the Seattle Religious Peace Action Coalition (SERPAC) cosponsor with NICH the Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program. Concretely, cosponsorship would entail different responsibilities on the part of each organization. Tentatively, it would require only a limited and well defined commitment on the part of SERPAC.

Seattle NICH will take the primary responsibility raising the funding, selecting the administrator-staff person, and for supervising the actual administration of the program. Seattle NICH will also make available to the program its resources and personnel as circumstances deem appropriate.

SERPAC would be entitled to a periodic review of the program. Individual and organizational members of SERPAC would be invited and encouraged to participate in the program as their circumstances and resources permit. The SERPAC name would be used in the public relations and outreach work of the program. Use of the SERPAC mailing address for correspondence would be requested on occasion. Possibly, use of desk and/or office space in the Church Council offices as available may be requested.

It should be noted that several SERPAC member churches are involved in sponsoring Chilean refugees. The Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program is designed to assist them and the other sponsors in fulfilling the longer term responsibilities of sponsoring and resettling the refugees.

Respectfully submitted,  
  
Patrick Taran  
for Seattle NICH

**Non-Intervention in Chile**

PO Box 12074, Seattle WA 98112

Telephone - (206) 329-3655

October 11, 1976

**SEATTLE NICH**

DRAFT PROPOSAL:

CHILEAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENTPROGRAM FOR SEATTLE

The Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program is being developed to coordinate the relocation of Chilean refugees in the Seattle area. This program has been initiated by Seattle Non-Intervention in Chile (NICH) with the objective of developing and coordinating community resources to provide the necessary services for and meet the needs of refugees from the brutal Chilean military dictatorship. The program also intends to provide an emergency back-up for families and organizations sponsoring the refugees. The Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program is now being cosponsored by NICH and by the Seattle Religious Peace Action Coalition (SERPAC), a task force of the Greater Seattle Council of Churches.

Twelve Chilean refugee families, a total of forty-three persons, have arrived in Seattle since June of 1976. Two more families are expected to arrive in the next two weeks. By the end of the year, a total of at least twenty families may be here. If current pressure on the U.S. State Department is successful and restrictions on the admission of Chilean refugees are relaxed, the total number of refugees could be considerably higher by early next year. (In June of 1975, the State Department and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service agreed to accept only 400 Chilean refugees and their families under the Parole Visa Program.)

The needs of the Chilean refugees are great. The refugees and their families need to be provided with the most basic needs of food, shelter and clothing. While these are generally provided for by the local sponsors, there is a great difference in capabilities among different sponsors, particularly between entire church congregations and individual families. Some family sponsors especially would benefit from assistance in meeting the basic needs of the refugees under their care. In addition, provisions for emergency and "extreme hardship" cases need to be guaranteed. As Spanish speakers, most of the Chileans need English language instruction. Of course, they will benefit from assistance in familiarizing themselves with our society and how to get around in it. Medical and dental care is needed; some, victims of inhumane prison conditions and torture as well as prolonged family separation, require psychiatric counselling.

Since our aim is to help refugees to become self-sufficient and productive, job training and help with "relicensing" is necessary for some. Most of the adults need assistance in finding employment. Help is also required in obtaining financial aid and admissions for college students. Other needs such as transportation, enrollment of younger children in schools, and so on also have to be coordinated.

In view of these needs the Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program suffers serious limitations at present, due primarily to a lack of financial support. Unlike the Cuban and Indo-chinese resettlement programs, federal funds and other services have not been made available to Chilean refugees. The United States Congress appropriated several million dollars for the resettlement of Cambodians and Vietnamese; agencies coordinating their resettlement were allocated a sum of up to \$500 for each refugee. However, despite the limited number of Chilean refugees being admitted into the U.S., this type of assistance and other services such as food stamps, medicare/medicaid, and welfare assistance have not been allocated yet.

In the Seattle area, the work done to date to initiate the Chilean Parole Visa Program and the Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program has been carried out by members of Seattle NICH and SERPAC and by other concerned individuals and groups on a voluntary basis. (Seattle NICH is part of nation-wide NICH, a voluntary Chile solidarity organization. One of the principle programs of the organization is political prisoner and refugee support work.) A local Refugee Support Committee has been organized as an initial step towards meeting some of the most urgent needs of the refugees. However, the needs of the Chileans here in the Seattle area will only really be met as support for the program is broadened in the community and as a financial base for it is assured.

# seattle religious peace action coalition SERPAC

A Task Force of the Church Council of Greater Seattle

4759-15<sup>th</sup> Ave. NE. Seattle, Wa, 98105

SERPAC has committed itself to co-sponsoring the Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program in conjunction with Seattle NICH. SERPAC member churches and individuals are already involved in the efforts to sponsor and resettle Chilean refugees and their families in the Seattle area. Other churches and individuals among the Seattle religious community are considering involvement in the resettlement program.

In order to further encourage the participation of church congregations and members in the resettlement effort, SERPAC asks that the Church Council of Greater Seattle endorse its participation in the Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program.

Specifically, we would like the endorsement for a press release to publicize the program in the local religious and community news media. We ask that a tax deductible receivership be authorized to receive financial contributions toward the resettlement effort. We would also like to generally encourage the participation of the Seattle area churches and their members in the resettlement program, particularly in sponsoring refugees.

---

Affiliated with Clergy and Laity Concerned

FROM: Dr. William B. Cate  
Church Council of Greater Seattle  
4759 15th Avenue N.E.  
525-1213  
Patrick Taran  
525-9119 or 329-3655

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program has been initiated to relocate a number of Chilean refugees and their families here in the Seattle area. All are victims of political persecution by the rightist Chilean military dictatorship. At least one member of every refugee family has been imprisoned; some have been subjected to torture. The United States is currently accepting a limited number of these refugees for resettlement in this country.

The program is being developed under the joint auspices of the Seattle Non-Intervention in Chile committee (NICH) and the Seattle Religious Peace Action Coalition (SERPAC), a task force of the Church Council of Greater Seattle. The board of the Church Council has endorsed the effort.

Twelve Chilean refugee families, a total of 43 persons, have arrived in Seattle since June of this year. Ten more families are expected in the next two months. No government resettlement funds or other services have been allocated for the Chilean refugees. Financial support and contributions for the program are urgently needed. A special trust fund has been established with the Church Council of Greater Seattle to receive tax deductible contributions.

A number of Seattle churches of various denominations as well as several individual families are sponsoring Chilean refugees. Sponsoring, the first step in resettling the refugees, involves a non-legal commitment to assist the Chileans in meeting their basic needs of food, shelter and clothing after their arrival here. The need for more sponsors is critical. Many Chileans still imprisoned need only a sponsor here in order to be released, reunited with their families, and freed from the repression in Chile. The Church Council strongly encourages the churches of Seattle to become sponsors. More information about sponsoring and about the resettlement program may be obtained by calling 329-3655.

An initial startup contribution of \$2000 was committed by a private donor in December, 1976. The NICH members involved with the project agreed that this was sufficient to justify initiation of formal program operations as soon as possible, given the urgent needs already existant.

We recognized the need to establish a formal advisory or management group to set priorities and oversee program operations. We believed that this entity should represent the organizations involved in the program itself, including in particular representation from the refugee community. Initially, this group involved representatives from NICH, SERPAC, CORECH (the Committee of Chilean Refugees), and the Refugee Support Committeel This latter was a volunteer group of interested individuals organized by NICH to assist in meeting refugee needs by providing English tutoring and Social Service support.

As the documents comprising the following pages indicate, the "Oversight Committee" came into being in January, set directions and priorities, and the program became a functioning reality in February, 1977. The "Proposed Staff Plan of Activities, Initial Period" provides a guide to the initial priorities. The initial draft budget graphically demonstrates the limitations the program faced as it began, obviously with faith and determination over-riding our lack of assurance of a secure financial base.



# SEATTLE NICH

**Non-Intervention in Chile**

PO Box 12074, Seattle WA 98112

Telephone - (206) 329-3655

December 14, 1976

MEMO

TO: SERPAC

FROM: NICH

RE: Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program

A limited amount of funding for the Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program has recently been committed from a private donor. Possibilities for more are being developed. We believe there is sufficient committed to begin operating the program with a half time staff person. However, the implementation of the program and clear guidelines for the staffperson need to be discussed and defined.

Seattle NICH proposes that the C.R.R.F. be initiated on an operational basis with staff as soon as possible. As an immediate step, we propose the formation of an ongoing Oversight Committee. This committee would have as primary functions: giving guidance to the staff, overseeing the program, and providing means by which all those involved with the program can develop common purpose and direction for the program. NICH suggests that the initial composition of the Oversight Committee be one representative from each of the organizations involved: SERPAC and NICH as the program cosponsors, the Committee of Chilean Refugees (CORECH), and the volunteer Refugee Support Committee, plus the program staffperson(s). NICH also proposes that Pat Taran be the staff person, at least for the initial period.

CHILEAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMADVISORY COMMITTEE**A G E N D A**

First Meeting, January 15, 1977

- 1) Introduction of representatives and their respective organizations; SERPAC, NICH, CORECH, & RSC.
- 2) Selection of Chairperson and length of meeting.
- 3) Brief report on the program's history in Seattle, by Patrick Taran.
- 4) Reports and Discussion of current status of program:
  - a) Reports and proposals on Finances and budgets.
  - b) Initiation of regular operations.
  - c) Discussion of office location.
- 5) Development of Guidelines for program;  
Selection of task forces to develop proposed guidelines to be adopted at next meeting for:
  - a) Staff priorities and responsibilities
  - b) Sponsor ship of refugees.

CHILEAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

MEMO RE. Proposal for Half-time Staff Guidelines

TO: Advisory/Oversight Committee to C.R.R.P.

FROM: Fr. Tom Yates, Marlinda Sobarzo, Janet Duecy

General Priorities for time: two-thirds in direct services to refugees, refugee sponsors and one-third or less in on-going fund-raising, (for the program).

General Focus: work to encourage/facilitate greater sponsor responsibility whenever possible.

Accountability: Staff to keep a daily diary of activities, divided into the following categories: in office, out of office (including travel); direct services, development of new sponsorships, fund-raising. Suggest this take the form of brief weekly written reports. Purpose: to allow staff to objectively assess where his time is spend, and to help Advisory Committee establish basis for advice!

Some Specific Guidelines:

- 1) As a first task, contact refugees and formally assess needs of each family. Same for sponsors. General priorities to be set by Advisory Committee.
- 2) Coordinate work closely with Chilean Refugee Support Committee, in ESL and areas of social service.
- 3) Develop resources for different areas of need (resources being both persons, e.g., lawyers, and agency lists, etc.). For example, immigration, visas, travel papers, etc., higher education, health care, emergency food, women's artisan cooperative, day care, translators, etc.
- 4) Staff might serve as coordinator, or "mediator" if necessary, among refugees (CORECH), Nat. Voluntary Refugee Resettlement Agencies, SERPAC, NICH, RSC, and local sponsors. Maintain close contact with these organizations.
- 5) Maintain and disseminate current information on legislation and immigration with regard to Chileans, and others from the Southern Cone of Latin America.
- 6) Generate information/publicity (P.R.) about the CRRP.
- 7) In seeking new sponsors, require certain criteria\*for eligibility and develop brief program &/or resources to prepare sponsors for their responsibilities.

\*See "Suggested Criteria for Chilean Refugee Sponsorship" on separate page.

\*\*\*\*\*

CHILEAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

PROPOSED STAFF PLAN OF ACTIVITIES,  
INITIAL PERIOD, START FEB. 1

I Locate and Establish Office:

- 1) Locate suitable office space; install telephone
- 2) Centralize and Organize files, records and other information
- 3) Issue Press Release

II Determine Concrete Needs of Chilean Community and Devise Plan to Meet Needs:

- 1) Survey and Interview all Chilean Refugee cases
- 2) Determine needs for Employment, Housing, Medical Care, Dental Care, Schooling, and Material Needs (furniture, etc.)  
*By Phone when possible, otherwise visit*
- 3) Develop Plan of Action:
  - a) Prioritize needs *with Advisory*
  - b) Meet with Informed resource persons (consultation)
  - c) Seek out and develop community resources
  - d) *Concrete materials drafted and distributed*

III Fund Raising for Program:

- 1) Pursue CETA funding possibilities:
  - a) King County
  - b) State of Washington
- 2) Pursue Church and other grant possibilities
- 3) Mailing

IV Sponsorship of New Refugee Cases:

- 1) Follow up on potential sponsors who have expressed interest

CHILEAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

## D R A F T B U D G E T

For first period of four months, beginning February 1, 1977

## EXPENSES, by month:

Staff Salary, half-time	\$ 250	
Staff Employment Costs, with-holding, etc.	30	
Office Rental, including answering serv.	100	
Telephone	30	
Office Supplies, paper, stamps, etc. (including incidentals, fotocopying)	25	
General Mailings, one per month	40	
Transportation; program use of vehicle 200 miles per month @ 12¢ per mile	25	
	<hr/>	
TOTAL	\$ 500	per month

## INITIAL EXPENSES:

Telephone Installation	\$ 45
------------------------	-------

Both the letters and reports which follow should serve to indicate the initial needs and priorities of the new program.. The letters announce in English for sponsors and in Spanish for refugees, the formal establishment of the program and opening of the office; and the reports outline staff activities for the first and third months of program operation.

**CHILEAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM**

620-B YMCA Building  
909 Fourth Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104  
(206) 622-1292

March 15, 1977

"Compañeros";

We are pleased to announce to the sponsors of Chilean refugees that the Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program is now a functioning reality. The office is open, the telephone is installed and a staff person is working part-time. The office address and the telephone number are listed above. The staff person and program coordinator is Patrick Taran, an active member of both NICH (Non-Intervention in Chile) and SERPAC (Seattle Religious Peace Action Coalition), the program's sponsoring organizations.

The Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program is a joint project of NICH and SERPAC and the program has been endorsed by the Board of the Church Council of Greater Seattle. The principle purpose of the program is to assist the Chilean refugees and their sponsors in meeting the urgent needs of the Chileans as they resettle here in Seattle. The program intends to work primarily in the areas of employment, health and dental care, education and language training, housing, and other needs. However, the program is not intended to substitute the primary responsibility which the sponsors have for the refugees. Rather, the focus will be on centralizing information, coordinating efforts, and undertaking tasks that others cannot do. As a beginning, the program has just completed a comprehensive interview survey of the Chilean refugee community to determine their concrete and most urgent needs. Priorities for the program staff time are being determined on the basis of the results.

The program is also dedicating efforts towards bringing to Seattle additional refugees from the repression in Chile. Sponsors for refugee families are needed! If you know of interested groups or individuals, please let us know.

Success of the program depends on the cooperation of everyone, sponsors, refugees, and the community alike. If you have information on job opportunities, medical services, or anything else of benefit to Chileans, please call the office and let us know. If you have questions or suggestions, call. And if you need assistance, call too! Since program funding is very limited, staff time is limited. Regular office hours are 9-12 AM, Monday thru Wednesday. However, the office has an answering machine, so call anytime and leave a message.

Thank you for your involvement.

Patrick Taran  
Program Coordinator

**CHILEAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM**

620-B, YMCA Building  
909 4th Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104  
Telefono #622 1292

16 de Febrero de 1977

Compañeros;

Tenemos mucho agrado en anunciarles a la comunidad de refugiados chilenos que ya existe en forma concreta el Programa de Relocalización para Refugiados Chilenos (Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program). El programa es coauspiciado por el Seattle Religious Peace Action Coalition (SERPAC) del Consejo de Iglesias de Seattle y por Non-Intervention in Chile (NICH). Es un programa apoyado oficialmente por el mismo Consejo de Iglesias.

El programa tiene como fin principal apoyar a los refugiados chilenos y a los "sponsors" en obtener las necesidades urgentes que los chilenos requieren para localizarse aquí en Seattle, y para establecerse en forma independiente y autosuficiente. Así, el programa pretende trabajar en los campos de empleo, salud, educación, habitación, y otros que se precisan. Asimismo, queremos clarificar que los sponsors siguen con la responsabilidad primaria para atender a las necesidades de los refugiados. Esperamos, entonces, que se recurren a ellos antes de nada.

El programa también pretende hacer las tareas necesarias para facilitar la venida de otros refugiados de Chile, y posiblemente también de otros países del cono sur.

Para poder orientar nuestro trabajo, necesitamos de su ayuda. Queremos determinar bien cuales son las situaciones mas urgentes para así poder dar prioridades a nuestro trabajo. Para facilitar el proceso, hemos hecho un cuestionario, en que hay preguntas relacionados a las situaciones de empleo, atención médica y dental, habitación, educación, y otras necesidades.

En la próxima semana, alguien del program les llamará para convocarles a conversar y participar en el proceso. Esperamos que habrá oportunidad en que esa persona puede visitarles, para que pueden darnos un idea de su situación actual. Queremos decirles, en todo caso, que su participación es a su voluntad. Las respuestas a preguntas serán mantenidas con estricta confidencia.

El coordinador del programa soy yo, Patricio Taran. Tengo agrado en anunciarles que acabamos de abrir una oficina para el programa. Está en el centro de la ciudad, donde todos tienen facil acceso. Es oficina número 620-B en el edificio del YMCA, 909 4th Avenue.



Debido a nuestros recursos limitados, la oficina está abierta solamente durante parte de la semana, los Lunes a Miércoles por la mañana, cuando estoy yo. A veces puede estar abierto por la tarde también los Lunes y Martes. Quiero invitarles a todos a venir y conocer la oficina.

Tenemos un aparato automatico para recibir mensajes telefónicos. Así, se puede llamar a la oficina y dejar mensaje mismo cuando no estoy. Al llamar a la oficina, se escuchará primero un mensaje mio en inglés, anunciando el nombre del programa y avisando que no estoy, pero que se puede dejar un mensaje breve después de escuchar un tono. Cuando escucha el tono, se puede decir su nombre y su número de teléfono. Así, puedo saber quién quiere hablar conmigo y puedo llamar de vuelta cuando vuelvo a la oficina.

En solidaridad,

Patricio Tarán  
Coordinador del programa

CHILEAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

## SUMMARY OF STAFF ACTIVITIES

FEBRUARY, 1977

	<u>TOTALS</u>
1 FEBRUARY 1-5 Total of 4 hours spent "in office", 8½ out. Virtually all of time dedicated to calling and visiting potential office locations. Approximately ten different building locations actually were visited, mostly downtown.	12½
2 FEBRUARY 6-12 Total of 5 hours spent in office, 11 out. About 6 to 7 hours spent on looking for furnishings, etc.  Social services: About 5 hours; drafting letter and survey, RSC social services meeting  Sponsor development; 4 hours; talk and discussion at S.S. Mennonite Church (with Sobarzos).  Fund Raising: 1 hour; Friends Mtg. committee meeting	16
3 FEBRUARY 13-19 Total of 11 hours in office, 19 out  Office set-up: 14 hours; pick-up and move in furniture, get rubber stamp, sign lease, get phone in, get "phone-mate"  Social services: 14 hours; type, translate, duplicate, collate and assign surveys; type, translate and post letter to Chileans; meet with Kathy of RSC; draft, translate and type cover letter  Sponsor development: 1 hour; prospective sponsor meeting  Fund Raising and PR: 1 hour; interview & meet with YMCA staff	30
4 FEBRUARY 20-26 Total of 5 hours in office, 8 out  Office set-up: 4 hours; visit Boeing and State Surplus  *Program & Office: 6 hours; prepare reports, update accounts, meet with advisory com., SERPAC mtg.  Social Services (etc.) 3 hours; meet with Mary of RSC, contact calls, etc.	13

MONTH TOTAL HOURS: 71

## CHILEAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

SUMMARY OF STAFF ACTIVITIES

APRIL OF 1977

<u>WEEK:</u>	<u>TOTAL HOURS:</u>
1 APRIL 4-10	37
A)* Social Services- 17 hours: Donoso & Osses home visits, Osses boys to dentist, conduct interview, soc. service committee meeting.	
C) Fund Raising- 20 hours: Draft, revise, write, & get typed CETA application	
2 APRIL 11-17	27
A) Social Services- 21 hours: Calls & arrangements for services (appointments), meet with Alfonso, translate/interpret at Orthopedic	
D) Program/office Maintenance- 6 hours: Advisory Board meeting & preparation, talk with Jeanne	
3 APRIL 18-24	22
A) Social Services- 12 hours: Research calls re services, appointments, job calls & interview for Alfonso, meet with RSC language coord.	
B) Sponsor Development- 5 hours: update old contact lists, KU-16 radio interview, meet with Ed Kenny & Nancy (USCC & IRC)	
D) Program/office Maintenance- 5 hours SERPAC meeting, update files.	
4 APRIL 25- MAY 1	21
A) Social Services- 10 hours: research calls, check-up with social services com., arrangements for appointments	
B) Sponsor Development & PR- 5 hours KRAB radio interview program, calls to possible spon- sors,	
D) Program/office Maintenance- 6 hours meeting with Jeanne & CORECH reps, meeting with Janet, office maintenance	

APRIL TOTAL HOURS: 107

## SUMMARY OF STAFF ACTIVITIES, APRIL OF 1977

page 2

\* Code Letters refer to areas of work:

<u>WORK AREA:</u>	<u>MONTH'S TOTAL HOURS:</u>
A) SOCIAL SERVICES	60
B) SPONSOR DEVELOPMENT, including more general public relations and publicity work	10
C) FUND RAISING (CETA application)	20
D) PROGRAM/OFFICE MAINTAINENCE, including relations with sponsoring organizations and board	17
	<u>107</u>

Concrete accomplishments for April include assisting refugee to obtain employment in Alaska, establishment of files on wide range of available dental, medical and other services, providing general assistance in arranging for social services, and providing interpretation on several occasions. An application for CETA funding to support three additional staff people for one year was also prepared and submitted.

Following the Board meeting held April 12th, priorities changed somewhat, specifically towards more time on sponsor development. However, the above evaluation shows that the actual amount of time put in that area was still insufficient in accordance with the high priority placed on developing new sponsors. I will endeavor to rectify this situation in May, particularly since it has been agreed that that area continues to be a priority.

Patrick Taran,  
staffperson

In May and June, fund-raising efforts paid off as two tremendous financial boosts virtually assured a substantial future for the office. A church granted \$4000 to the program and the City of Seattle awarded a one-year CETA program grant enabling the office to expand to four full-time staff members.

The program definition, a listing of the Advisory Board members and the staff of the program, and the financial report, all from the end of 1977, conclude this section.

## DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM AND ITS NEED

There is an international need in our local community. It is an opportunity to aid victims whose human rights have been violated. These victims are the refugees from Chile, who are now residing in the greater Seattle area. In 1973, after the change in government in Chile, these people (with thousands of their fellow countrymen) were imprisoned, or tortured, or exiled. This occurred because they were supporters or sympathizers of the previously elected government. A special program by the United States, Department of State, has allowed these people to enter the United States and for some to come to Seattle.

Seattle is the new home for these people. It is a place of freedom- freedom from unjust imprisonment, torture and exile. A place where they are reunited with their families and are able to begin a new life of hope.

There are now 32 families, numbering 122 persons, who have arrived in Seattle as Chilean refugees. It is expected that an additional 10 families will arrive in the next two months. Recent information from the National Volunatray Agencies (International Rescure Committee, United States Catholic Conference, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, Church World Service, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society) that more families may be authorized to come.

The refugees come with virtually nothing. Many come directly from unjust imprisonment, as much as three years. They have been tortured, separated from their families, exiled and many suffer from psychological trauma.

They come to a strange country with a different language and culture. Public assistance or medical care is not given to them. They need to become self-sufficient.

In order to meet the needs of the refugees from Chile the Church Council of Greater Seattle formed the Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program in February of 1977. The purpose of this project is to facilitate Chilean and other South American alien refugees and their families to resettle in the Greater Seattle area and to become self-sufficient and productive members of this society while still maintaining their own cultural identity.

The program aids the refugees in this goal by (1) the development of adequate local sponsors, (2) the provision of a wide range of supportive services to both sponsors and refugees, and (3) by community educational services.

(1) To develop adequate local sponsors.

A local sponsor is legally necessary for the State Department authorization of a family to come as an alien refugee. The program staff recruits, screens sponsors and matches them with refugees. The staff then orients and trains sponsors, and helps organize them so that they may come together to share information and common concerns. These sponsors come from many concerned individuals and families as well as many area churches from various denominations.

(2) To provide a wide range of supportive services to both sponsors and refugees.

After the refugee family arrives, the program provides a wide range of supportive services to both sponsors and refugees. It does so by aiding the Chileans with areas of employment, vocational, academic and technical training, medical coverage, education and child care services for children, legal advocacy, translation and emergency transportation. It helps to maintain and coordinate English language classes and tutoring provided by volunteers. The program works closely with the professional community of Seattle in their service to the Chileans through the formation of the Medical Advisory Committee and Employment Advisory Committee. Counseling services are provided both by the staff and through referral to other professionals.

(3) To offer community educational services.

The situation in Chile is something people should be aware and therefore community educational services are vital to the program. This is provided to the sponsors and Chileans by monthly bi-lingual newsletters, classes and readings in Chilean history. For the community at large this service is accomplished by public speaking at various organizations and church congregations, media presentations, a general brochure and legislative advocacy.

YMCA Building #615  
909 Fourth Avenue  
Seattle WA. 98104  
(206) 624-0855



# CHILEAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

### CHURCH COUNCIL OF GREATER SEATTLE

The Rev. Dr. William B. Cate, President-Director  
The Rev. Timothy Nakayama, Vice-President  
Cora Pinson-Pigford, Secretary  
The Rev. Dr. Melvin Finkbeiner, Treasurer  
The Rev. James Firbrook  
Gregory Frazier  
The Rev. John Huston  
Lylia Joyner  
Juan Juarez  
The Rev. Waldo Lindberg  
Sally Mackey  
The Rev. Kenneth Miller  
Dale Ramerman  
Ann Siqueland

### CHILEAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM- ADVISORY BOARD

Judy Bairey, representing the Refugee Support Committee,  
Social services worker with the Chilean refugees.  
Luis Donoso, representing the Committee of Chilean refugees,  
member of the refugee community of Seattle.  
Ana Freund, representing Non-Intervention in Chile, graduate student.  
Vernon Hathaway, representing the local sponsors, Pacific  
Region Associate Director for Y.M.C.A., member of Plymouth  
Congregational Church.  
Robert Johnson, representing the National Voluntary Resettlement  
Agency, District Director of International Rescue Committee.  
John Van Bronkhorst, representing Seattle Peace Action Coalition  
of the Church Council, engineering manager Boeing Corp.

### CHILEAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM- STAFF

Patrick Taran, Director- Latin American studies and social work,  
Friends World College, extensive travel in South America.  
Brenda Sloan, Caseworker- graduate from Walla Walla College  
in social work.  
Marlinda Sobarzo, Caseworker- a Chilean refugee, student of  
social work from University of Chile, Santiago.  
Sergio Urrutia, Caseworker- a Chilean refugee, graduate in  
chemical engineering from Chile's State Institute of Technology.  
Tom Yates, Administrative assistant- M.A., Certificate in  
Pastoral Counseling, formerly campus pastor at Campus Christian  
Ministry at the University of Washington.



## BUDGET AND FUNDING

The Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program began operations in Feb. of 1977 with one half-time staff position. In June, the program expanded to one full-time staff position. In August the staff was expanded to four full-time positions and in October to five positions with the award of a Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) grant. This provides four staff positions for a year.

The revenues from February 1977 through December 1977 are as follows:

<u>ITEM:</u>	<u>AMOUNT:</u>
Churches: University Friends Meeting	\$4,000
St. Mark's Episcopal	250
South Seattle Mennonite Church	25
Roman Catholic Archdiocese	4,000
Society of Jesus-Oregon & Wa.	2,000
Church Council of Greater Seattle	39
St. Stephen's Churchwomen	1,000
Individuals:	2,250
Loan	833
CETA grant for City of Seattle	12,264
Cash on hand at beginning of year	100
	<hr/>
Total Revenue	\$26,761

The expenses from February 1977 through December 1977 are as follows:

<u>ITEM:</u>	<u>AMOUNT:</u>
Director's Salary	\$6,868
CETA Salaries	14,288
Office Rental	907
Telephone	867
Transportation-Mileage	786
Office Supplies	1,074
Printing	215
Miscellaneous	35
Bookkeeping and Auditing Fees	810
	<hr/>
Total Expenses	\$25,850
	<hr/>
Total Cash on Hand	\$ 911

## II. PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The program, as indicated in the description concluding the previous section, has been divided into three basic resettlement components: Sponsorship development, support services, and community education. The program itself is predicated on a planning and management component.

Effective planning and management are essential to the successful operation of the program and to the achievement of its goals. Given the variety of different tasks and operations among the various components and given the demands that with varying degrees of urgency constantly pull personnel in different directions, prioritization, coordination, and monitoring are crucial to insure that more than just a few of the program tasks are being carried out. Program Priorities for 1980 and the initial work plan for 1980 are presented on subsequent pages.

A set of three sketches indicate (1) the Project Breakdown Structure, (2) the program objectives by categories, and (3) the program task Matrix. The Project Breakdown Structure indicates the subject matters addressed by the program as divided into four basic components. The various categories within each component are outlined together with elements comprising each category. The second sketch defines basic objectives within each component. The third sketch lists some of the numerous tasks within each component and delineates responsibility for these among program staff and related organizations.

Planning and careful fiscal administration are required by the constant uncertainty of funding. Fund raising, a task upon which the survival of the program depends, could virtually be considered a program component itself. More information on fund raising is contained in the next section.

A word about the program's advisory board is in order. The group has gone through substantial changes both in function and in composition since it was organized in January of 1977. Although the group came together under the title of "Advisory Board", it initially played a relatively strong role in defining and developing priorities and directions for the program--with its members personally committed to the success of the program. However, as the program developed and staff expanded with the addition of several capable members, the Board's role receded to that of advisory and review functions.

More recently, both the board and staff have realized the necessity of the board assuming a strong management role as well as advising and reviewing. "Staff cannot do it alone" and require guidance from the varied perspectives represented in the composition of the board. As a result the body has renamed itself the "Program Management Board", intending to fulfill that function.

Composition of the board has also changed and expanded. The glaring absence of sponsor representation from the initial list was quickly recognized. Representatives were subsequently added to include the perspectives of the National Voluntary Agencies involved in placing and assuring adequate resettlement of refugees, and that of the medical services community involved in their basic health care. More recently, "at large" delegates were added to bring in persons with perspectives and expertise deemed necessary and not otherwise represented by the board membership. With the growing number of Argentine refugees arriving in the area since 1979 a representative of that community has joined the Board.

Project Breakdown Structure  
(Defines Subject Matters Addressed by Project)

Title	Components	Categories	Elements	
Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program	Planning and Management	Project Definition and Development	Policy Plans / Schedules Coordination	
		Administration/operational Control	Administration Fiscal Control Monitoring/Reporting	
		Co-ordination	Communications Referral for other agencies (MICH, COA, ECL, RSC) In services - staff	
		Training Program	Community resources	
		Evaluation	Project Administration Sponsor Development Support Services Community Education Services	
	Sponsor Development	Selection / Serviny	Recruit Screen Match	
		Train	Orientation Training session Pamphlet	
		Organize Sponsors	Board representative Share information & resources Share concern	
	Support and Services	Recruit Volunteers	English as second language Employment Housing Transportation	Translation Legal
		Counseling Services	Sponsors Chileans	
		Information + Referral	Resource development Identity specific resources Introductory brochures	
		Direct Service to chileans	Translation/Advocacy Transportation Promote self-support & sufficiency Appropriate services	
	Community Education Services	Sponsors	Monthly Newsletters Occasional Announcements Chilean History	
		Chileans	Monthly Spanish News Letter Occasional Announcements in Spanish Educational Sessions	
		Community at Large	Public Speaking Media Presentations Interpretation/Information General Brochure Legislative Advocacy	

TASK MATRIX	CATEGORIES	AD.Board	Director	Staff	Ad Ass. Caseworkers	RSC NICH	Spon.	CORECH	CCGS SERPAC	VOLAGS
Planning & Management	Policy Plans Fiscal Control Evaluation	Plans/Schedules Co-ordin. Administration Fiscal Control Monitor Communications In service-staff Training:Community Referrals for other agencies Eval.							Policy Fiscal Control	
Sponsor Development	Recruit Board Rep.	Recruit Screen Match Orientation Training Pamphlet Shareinfo. &concern				Rec. Rec.	Rec.			Screen Match
Support and Services		Rec. vomunteers Counseling Resource development Identify specific resources Intro. brochures Trans./Advocacy Transportation Promote self-sufficiency Appropriate services				Rec. Rec.				Promote App. Services
Community Education Services		Monthly letter to sponsors Occasional Newsletters Chilean History Monthly Span. News Occ. Span. News Educational Sessions Public Speaking Int./Info. General Brochure								
	Leg.Ad.									

Leg.Ad.

OBJECTIVES	CATEGORIES
<p>LONG TERM GOAL: To facilitate Chilean and other South American alien refugees and their families to resettle in this community and to become self-sufficient and productive members of this society while still maintaining their own cultural identity.</p>	<p>CHILEAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-To establish an advisory board of representatives from SERPAC, NICH, Corech</li> <li>- Sponsors, RSC, VOLAGS for overall planning and management</li> <li>-To establish a staff to implement goals and policy, plan and manage, coordinate various elements of CRRP.</li> </ul>
<p>Sponsor Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-To solicit, screen and match at least 15 sponsors within a year with Chilean refugee families.</li> <li>-To conduct individual orientation, training sessions and distribute sponsor brochure for each new sponsor.</li> <li>-To assist in the organization of sponsors so that they may choose a Board representative, share common concerns and information.</li> </ul>
<p>Support and Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-To help maintain an adequate number of volunteers to conduct English language classes and other appropriate services.</li> <li>-To provide by the staff or referral counseling services to sponsors and Chileans as need arises.</li> <li>-To develop, identify and disseminate information &amp; resources to sponsors and Chilean refugees by telephone referrals, caseworker on site referrals, newsletter and occasional bulletins.</li> <li>-To aid the sponsors in providing direct services to the Chileans with but not inclusive of the following specific objectives:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full employment for at least one adult per family with 12 months of arrival.</li> <li>Insure enrollment of all adults indicating need of vocational &amp; technical training with 6 months of arrival.</li> <li>100% enrollment of adults in English language classes within 2 months of arrival.</li> <li>Have all children in well-child program within 3 months of arrival.</li> <li>General physical exam for all within two months of arrival.</li> <li>50% of families enrolled in med. ins. or care programs within 8 months of arrival</li> <li>80% of families enrolled in med. ins. or care programs within 12 months of arrival</li> </ul> </li> <li>-Insure enrollment of children in schools and child care services as needed.</li> </ul>
<p>Community Education Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-To provide sponsors with a monthly newsletter, occasional announcements and other information as well as material regarding Chilean history.</li> <li>-To provide the Chilean refugees with a monthly newsletter, announcements in Spanish and offer special educational sessions.</li> <li>-To offer to the community at large news and information regarding Chilean refugee aliens and conduct advocacy with the general community on behalf of Chilean refugees as need arises and on an on-going basis.</li> </ul>



# SOUTH AMERICAN REFUGEE PROGRAM

YMCA Building #621  
909 Fourth Avenue  
Seattle WA. 98104  
(206) 624-0855

## PRIORITIES FOR 1980

### GENERAL PRIORITY WORK AREAS FOR 1980:

#### I. DIRECT RESETTLEMENT

##### A. Sponsor Development

1. Continue developing Church and similar sponsorships
2. Begin developing "Non traditional" sponsorships with Trade Unions and other organizations.

##### B. Case Work Services

1. Provide basic services to new refugees
2. Provide ongoing and special services to other refugees (such as assistance with Immigration Adjustment of Status)

#### II, ADMISSIONS ENABLEMENT

1. Coordinate with other programs and agencies and with Congressional delegations to pressure the U.S. State Department and the Argentine and Chilean governments for increased refugee admissions and arrivals.
2. Develop local educational and constituency support-building activities for the above pressure campaigns.  
(For example: requests for letters to Congressional representatives)

III. FUNDING AND SUPPORT RAISING

1. Grant Writing to Secure Maintenance of Effort
2. Seek Funding Source for Additional Permanent Staff
3. Request Continued CETA support
4. Secure "Volunteer" Staff Support through Jesuit, Mennonite, and/or similar Volunteer Service Programs

IV. NATIONAL LIAISON AND COORDINATION

1. Coordinate Activities and Campaigns among the South American Refugee Programs and related organizations
2. Facilitate Dissemination of Information and Data Nationally
3. Provide Consultation and Technical Assistance to other South American Refugee Programs as needed

V. COMMUNITY EDUCATION

1. Continue Promoting Local News Media Coverage of Refugees and Program
2. Produce Quarterly Program Newsletter





# SOUTH AMERICAN REFUGEE PROGRAM

YMCA Building #621  
909 Fourth Avenue  
Seattle WA. 98104  
(206) 624-0855

## 1 9 8 0 W O R K P L A N

### I. REGULAR OR CONTINUAL ACTIVITIES

1. Sponsor Development: Calls and Presentations to secure average of 7 to 10 firm new commitments per month.
2. Case Work Services as needed or requested.
3. Preparation of one or more Grant Proposals per month.
4. Contact with Congress, other Agencies and Programs, and with Constituents regarding status of program and campaigns.

### II. PROJECTS AND SPECIAL ACTIVITIES BY MONTH; FIRST QUARTER

- JANUARY:
1. Annual Work Plan and Budget
  2. Semesterly Program Report (July to December, 1979)
  3. Reports to Funding Sources
  4. Funding Extension Request to City of Seattle CETA
  5. Volunteer Service Requests to Jesuits, Mennonites
  6. Status of Program Report for National Network

- FEBRUARY:
1. Revise Orientation Packet, Spanish and English Versions
  2. Elaborate Specific Letters and Materials for Campaigns:
    - a) Argentina
    - b) Chile
  3. Request Funding Support from Voluntary Agencies
  4. Prepare March Newsletter

- MARCH:
1. Increased Case Work Services for New Arrivals (!?)
  2. Submit new Funding Proposals to LeBrun, Catholic Charities
  3. Dispatch Newsletter

### III. FUND RAISING

Successful fund raising is obviously essential to the survival of a program. Fund raising is an art and a complex skill in and of itself. Fund raising requires having a "together" project and a proposal which reflects it. It requires having a well planned, well thought out, valid, and realizable project or program, which can be deemed "worthy" by potential funding sources.

Rather than describing further the art and skills of fund raising, we will include here several notable funding proposals, grant requests, and letter appeals for contributions drawn up by our program over the last three years. These should serve as helpful examples and guides for others pursuing similar support. At the same time, we highly recommend seeking out, as we did, professional fund raising courses, seminars, or workshops in which to learn the techniques.

The Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program has pursued a multi-faceted approach to raising funds since its initiation. We have directed requests, proposals, and appeals to a variety of sources ranging from city government to private foundations to churches and denominations to individuals.

Our single most important source of funding has been the City of Seattle CETA program. Beyond that, we have emphasized efforts directed towards churches and religious denominational entities since our program is both officially a church-related agency and works extensively with church sponsorships. We have also applied for private foundation funding.

Included on the next pages are:

- 1) Our 1978 application for City of Seattle CETA Program Public Employment funding. (Page 42)
- 2) A grant proposal to the regional Jesuit "Quest for Justice" fund. (page 53)
- 3) A letter appealing to a refugee-sponsoring church. (page 60)
- 4) A model letter to individuals asking for support. This letter is set up to be personalized by typing in individual names and addresses on each copy. (page 62)

The 1979 budget expense and income projections are on pages 58-59.

Proposals due 5:00 p.m.  
 August 25, 1978  
 Submit proposals to:

City of Seattle  
 Office of Personnel  
 400 Yesler Building, 6th fl.  
 Seattle, Wash. 98104

CITY OF SEATTLE  
 PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYMENT PROJECT APPLICATION FORM

<p>1                  Project Title</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">SOUTH AMERICAN REFUGEE PROGRAM</p>	<p>Project I.D. No. (staff use only)</p>
<p>2                  Project Staffing and Funding Request</p> <p>a) Number of CETA Positions Requested: <u>    3    </u>                      c) Total CETA Funds Requested 10/1/78 - 9/30/79:</p> <p>b) CETA Funds Requested 10/1/78 - 12/31/78: \$ <u>8292.87</u>                      \$ <u>33,171.42</u></p>	
<p>3                  Project Proposal Submitted By</p> <p>Organization/Agency: CHURCH COUNCIL OF GREATER SEATTLE</p> <p>Address:                      4759 15th Avenue NE                                                          Seattle, WA 98105</p> <p>Contact Person:            Patrick Taran    Phone: 624-0855</p>	
<p>4                  Type of Applicant Agency</p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Non-Profit                      <input type="checkbox"/> Other Public Agency  <input type="checkbox"/> Unit of Local Government            <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify:  <input type="checkbox"/> School District                 </p>	
<p>5                  Agency Description</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(23 including</p> <p>a) Number of total paid staff: <u>7 projects</u>    b) Number of CETA-funded staff: <u>7</u></p> <p>c) Total agency budget (current year): \$ <u>91,944, basic; 140,000, projects</u> (\$231,944 total)</p> <p>d) Principal source(s) of operating revenues:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">                     1. Churches and Denominations                      2. Individuals and Businesses                      3. Foundations and other                 </p> <p>e) Title(s) and name(s) of staff currently on board to be directly involved in supervision or training of CETA project personnel:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">                     1. President-Director, William B. Cate                      2. Executive Administrator, Jessie Kinnear                      3. Program Director, Patrick A. Taran                 </p> <p>f) Please attach an organization chart of your agency. Indicate where the proposed CETA project will be located in the organization chart.</p>	

6 Identify any CETA VI(b) proposals that your agency has submitted to another jurisdiction (King County, Washington State Employment Security or Snohomish County)

Project Title

Jurisdiction

---

---

7 **Brief History of Agency** (Describe purpose, major functions, past experience of the agency with particular reference to programs previously undertaken which are similar to this project proposal)

The Church Council of Greater Seattle unites community-minded individuals and religious persons of the metropolitan area to meet the challenges of our daily life. The Church Council provides a way for churches of twenty denominations and individuals of more than 300 parishes to respond to the needs of our community. The Church Council seeks to aid the hurt and helpless in our society, especially those without other recourse, and to make our community a better place in which to live. The Church Council was established in 1954. Its programs include activities in the areas of emergency assistance, refugee resettlement, racial justice, peace, pastoral care, social justice, and others. The Church Council defines as a major priority meeting human and social needs here in this community. The council has a history and substantial experience with similar projects, both in the past and in the present, providing it the expertise necessary to carry out successfully this new program. Specific projects currently include the Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program, the Emergency Feeding Program, the Housing and Urban Development Task Force, Racial Justice in Education Task Force, and numerous others. The Chilean Resettlement Program is the project most similar to the South American Refugee Program. It is the predecessor and basic model for this new program, having developed over the last 18 months viable methods, successful experiences and an impressive track record meeting if not surpassing its original public service objectives.

8 **Location**

a) Indicate the geographic area(s) (e.g., census tract, neighborhood, etc.) in which the proposed project will be undertaken. If the project will operate out of a facility(ies), give address(es).

The project will be undertaken primarily within the City of Seattle, wherein reside most of the South American refugees already resettled in Washington State. Refugees currently are located in the Ballard, Greenwood, University, Capitol Hill, Rainier Valley, Beacon Hill and Rainier Beach neighborhoods in Seattle. Nearly all reside within the designated Community Development Areas. The program currently maintains an office and resource center at 615 YMCA Building, 909 4th Avenue, Seattle, Washington, 98104.

b) Define the primary geographic impact or primary service area of the proposed project.

The primary service area of the project is the community of Chilean and other South American refugees in Seattle. The community currently numbers nearly 150 individuals of both sexes and all ages. The number is expected to reach approximately 200 by December 31, 1978, with additional arrivals projected beyond December to total 300 to 350 by September 30, 1979, since the U.S. government has recently authorized the admission of a new group of refugees from South America.

9  
**Target Population** (Describe the population (e.g., race, age, ethnic group, sex, income characteristics) to benefit from the proposed project. Indicate any eligibility requirements for service recipients)

The population targeted by the project is the entire South American refugee community now here or soon to arrive in the area. All are Spanish-speaking minority Latin Americans having Spanish surnames. There are currently 70 adults here with a median age of 28 and over 70 children of all ages. The adults are equally divided between male and female and the children approximately likewise. Many are low-income; all of those who come are without resources, income or employment of any kind at time of arrival. There are no eligibility requirements for service recipients beyond being refugees.

10  
**Need Statement** (Specify objective indicators (e.g., demographic data, research findings, survey results, backlogs, waiting lists) that demonstrate the need or demand for the project)

The South American Refugee Program is addressing the demonstrated and well-documented needs of a specific, defined community. All of the refugees already here arrived directly from Chile, Peru, or Argentina since June of 1976. All arrive without resources or funds of their own; most come with little more than the clothes on their backs. Some have readily employable skills or professions; some have not. Few have a functional knowledge of English. Most come with families, including children of varying ages. At least one member of each family has been imprisoned before coming here, some for up to three years. Some have been subjected to torture, with consequent physical and psychological after-effects. Most face problems generated by prolonged family separation, extended unemployment, and even nutritional deficiencies. All are totally unfamiliar with this society and culture. Since a needs identification survey of this group 16 months ago, the Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program has achieved significant success in meeting needs for health care, employment, English language instruction, etc. In the next 12 months, the number of South American families here is expected to double. This program is the only agency providing services to this refugee population. No federal or other government funding has been provided to assist/reimburse local agencies for S. American resettlement services.

**Public Service Objective(s)** (Define the quantifiable objective(s) to be accomplished by the proposed project. Indicate for each objective the performance standard(s) (e.g., units of service, numbers of persons to be served, definable "products") by which success will be determined)

Objectives

1. Provide emergency assistance upon arrival
2. Provide comprehensive employment services
3. Maintain emergency transportation service
4. Assist in locating housing
5. Insure adequate medical care and services
6. Assure adequate English language training
7. Assist in enrollment and financial aid application for job, technical, and vocational training
8. Provide legal advocacy and referral
9. Insure adequate child care for refugee children

Performance Standards

1. Adequate food, clothing & shelter for all families
2. 100% employment for heads of families
3. Provide assistance as needed
4. Service as requested
5. 100% examined in 1st month after arrival; 75% plan enrolled or insured in year
6. 100% enrollment w/in 3 months of arrival
7. 100% of those indicating need
8. Service as needed
9. 100% enrollment of those needing service

12

**Project Description** (Include, as appropriate, purpose for undertaking the project, methods to be employed, expected results, and any long-term or lasting impacts of the project. Also indicate dates by which project major accomplishments or milestones will be achieved.)

The South American Refugee Program is a special program to coordinate the relocation of refugees in metropolitan Seattle and nearby areas. Its primary purpose is to assist a significant number of refugees and their families to relocate in this community and to become self-sufficient and productive members of this society. To achieve this, the primary function is to seek out, develop, and coordinate the provision of emergency assistance, basic social services, and other support to the refugee community.

Methods of response to identified and quantified needs include:

1. Location of local sponsors for South American refugees to provide immediate initial needs of food, clothing and shelter. Establishment and maintenance of a clothing bank. Establishment of emergency back-up feeding and shelter arrangements.
2. Employment: Research and collection of data on available employment opportunities from public and private agencies, publications, etc.: development of job opportunities for refugees with potential employers; assistance to refugees with preparation of resumes, matching of refugees' skills and experience to job offers; guidance for refugees to seek employment independently.
3. Coordination of volunteer transportation pool of on-call drivers.
4. Provision of assistance in locating adequate housing, collection of data and referrals.
5. Collection and referral of data on available medical and dental care and/or assistance programs; provision of initial medical and dental examinations and services through community public and private hospitals and clinics, private practitioners, and volunteer services; assistance with enrollment in employer-provided medical coverage plans; arrangements for emergency services.
6. Recommendations and placements of refugees in existing English language training programs, coordination and training of volunteer tutors, promotion of contacts between refugee families and local English-speaking citizens.
7. Research and collection of data on available job, vocational and technical training programs and courses; assistance with enrollment and procurement of financial aid.
8. Provision of general information and advocacy of refugees' legal rights: referrals to qualified legal personnel for specific legal problems.

Specific results expected will match program objectives with qualified standards for the continuing achievement of general self-sufficiency by refugees as they resettle here and their productive participation in the community. The major long-term impact of this project, beyond the above results, will be continued development of methodology and compilation of experience in resettlement of refugees from a specific, troubled world region into a local U.S. community. With the U.S. continuing to play its historical role as a haven for refugees from persecution, there is a growing need for such pioneering projects. As such, this project has national significance. In fact, the Chilean Refugee Program, from which this project has developed, has already been recognized nationally as the prime model for other similar S. American refugee programs being developed across the United States.

13

**Project Implementation** (Assume the project is to be funded October 1, 1978)

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| a) Date project will begin:                        | <u>October 1, 1978</u>    |
| b) Date by which all CETA employees will be hired: | <u>October 15, 1978</u>   |
| c) Length of the project in months (up to 12):     | <u>Twelve (12)</u>        |
| d) Date for completion of the project objective:   | <u>September 30, 1979</u> |

14

**Participants** (Indicate the characteristics (e.g., persons 45 years and over, handicapped, female, youth, minority, veterans) of the persons who will be hired for the proposed CETA positions and why these characteristics are appropriate for the job)

At least two of the positions will be filled with persons from a Hispanic minority background. A high priority is given to hiring from the program target population. A Hispanic and preferable refugee background is essential for understanding the refugees, their needs, and their problems in relocation in this community. Fluency in Spanish is also necessary for communication.

It is expected that two of the positions will be filled by women, if possible by Hispanic minority women. It is essential that at least one of the case workers be female in order to gain and maintain the confidence of the female target population and to respond sensitively to its particular problems.

Priority will be given to considering applicants 45 and older or handicapped who meet the basic qualifications.

15

**Training and Related Services**

a) Indicate for each job classification any job development, skills training, or other types of career and employability development assistance to be made available to CETA participants by your agency.

A. Substantial on-the-job training will be provided to all CETA supported employees. Case workers will be provided with specific training in social service research and delivery techniques. Case workers will be advised of and encouraged to attend pertinent educational and training conferences and seminars offered by local institutions of higher education and social service agencies. Compensatory staff time will be allowed when appropriate.

The Administrative Assistant will receive on-the-job instruction in the proper execution of duties. The person will be advised of and encouraged to attend pertinent training courses and classes with compensatory staff time allowed when necessary. All CETA participants will receive close supervision from the Program Director.

b) Describe any opportunities that will be available for upward mobility in your agency for each of the above job classifications.

B. The classification of Case Worker is a new classification for the Church Council. Opportunities for upward mobility have not yet been determined. Proposed future budget expansions will hopefully provide for the unsubsidized incorporation of these positions into permanent classifications. Opportunities for upward mobility of the Administrative Assistant exist within the Church Council. In addition to turnover of current staff, the proposed budget expansion for the following fiscal year calls for creation of similar additional positions on a permanent basis.



16

**Permanent Job Opportunities** (Describe: (1) opportunities available for permanent job placement of CETA participants in your agency; (2) evidence of the likelihood of persons obtaining permanent jobs outside your agency upon project completion; and (3) assistance you will provide participants in finding unsubsidized jobs)

1. Opportunities for permanent placement are being explored and developed. Funding being developed from other sources for refugee resettlement programs would provide opportunities for absorption of case workers. Normal turnover of present staff and creation of at least one new administrative/secretarial position in the following fiscal year will provide ample internal placement opportunities for the administrative assistant CETA participant.

2. Both CETA assisted job classifications are common classifications for which substantial permanent job opportunities exist within the community.

Case Worker is the basic classification in nearly all of the area's several score of public and private social service agencies. Administrative assistants with experience, similar to secretaries, have ample opportunity for employment in both public and private sectors in the area.

3. All CETA participants will be advised of permanent employment opportunities within the Church Council and of others outside which come to its attention. At the end of the project period assistance will be provided to CETA participants in preparing resumes and in locating permanent employment opportunities.

17

**Fiscal Impacts** (Describe: (1) future cost savings, if any, resulting from the project, including savings which reduce the need for financial support from the City; and (2) future new costs resulting from the project and sources of funds to defray increased costs)

1. Due to the social service nature of the program, the Church Council does not anticipate direct cost savings resulting from the project. However, substantial indirect cost savings for the federal government and for the Department of Social and Health Services are anticipated through provision of the support necessary for the refugees to become employed and self-supporting without recourse to welfare, as has been the case to date with the Chilean Refugee Program.

2. The South American Refugee Program will incur costs which are not included in the current core budget of the Church Council. However these costs represent a continuation of the previous Chilean Refugee Program and funding has already been secured or assured to cover the anticipated basic expenses for the duration of the project.

A \$12,000 grant from the Le Brun Foundation has been received for the director's salary and employment benefits. Funding from various church and private sources is on hand for office and overhead expenses through December 31, 1978. Funding for the remaining office and overhead expenses for the balance of the project duration is assured or anticipated from three source areas:

1. Local Churches and Denominations
2. National Voluntary Resettlement Agencies
3. Foundations and other private sources

A breakdown of the expected expenditures of funds from these sources is provided on the application "Project Summary Budget" page.

18

## Other Resources

- a) Describe any commitments of community contributions or volunteer time that your agency has received for this project.

Community contributions of thousands of dollars have been assured for the program as outlined in the previous section, number 17, as has in-kind support from agencies such as the YMCA, through reduced office space rental. In addition, over 30 individuals have been enrolled as volunteers, providing English language tutoring, emergency transportation, interpretation and other services on a regular basis. Over thirty area churches representing eight religious denominations together with other organizations and individual families have become "sponsors" helping particularly to meet initial emergency needs. Numerous others have already committed themselves to sponsor for this new program.

- b) Are CETA VI(b) personnel necessary to make use of other available funds for the project? If so, explain, indicating the amount and source of funds that would be lost without CETA VI(b) personnel.

Yes  No

Source

Amount

19

## CETA Impact

- a) If you did not receive any CETA funds, how would the project be undertaken this year?

A. The project would be undertaken due to the urgency of this situation, but on a drastically reduced scale, entirely inadequate to demonstrated needs. The program would be limited to extremely sparse delivery of services. Without CETA support for case workers, few of the urgently needed direct services could be provided. Without support for an administrative assistant, necessary research of outside social services will not be undertaken and essential recruitment of local "sponsors" for refugees will be severely hampered. In addition, case work staff will be obliged to dedicate excessive portions of time to office work and clerical duties.

- b) Describe the impact of not undertaking the project as proposed, this year.

Without this program, the South American refugees would be left largely to their own virtually non-existent resources. With inadequate or non-existent provision of emergency needs, language training, and employment services, we anticipate that a significant number of refugee families would of necessity become wards of government welfare, despite expressed desire for self-sufficiency. We also expect that crucial health needs would go unmet, resulting in unnecessary and unacceptable physical and psychological suffering by the refugees.

20

We certify that the information contained in this application is correct

William D. Katz  
Agency Director's Signature

[Signature]  
Preparer's Signature

## PROJECT SUMMARY BUDGET

Project Title:

South American Refugee Program

Budget Period: 10/01/78 to 9/30/79

	CETA VI (b)	Other CETA	Generated <sup>1</sup> Income	Source	Source	Source	Total CETA Project
Personnel Services							
Salaries	\$29,988.			\$10,920			\$40,908
Fringe	3,183			1,117			4,300
Travel							
Mileage Reimbursement					\$ 1,800		1,800
Other							
Rent							
Building Equipment					1,800		1,800
Communications							
Telephone					1,500		1,500
Postage					480		480
Utilities							
Supplies							
Office Operating					960		960
Capital Outlay							
Construction Equipment Other							
Other Services & Charges							
Contractual Services					1,850		1,850
Insurance							
Printing & Duplicating					600		600
Repair & Maintenance							
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$33,171</b>			<b>\$12,037</b>	<b>\$ 8,990</b>		<b>\$54,198</b>

1


Income expected to be generated by the project. Identify, by line item, how generated income will be expended.

## PROJECT PERSONNEL DETAIL

Project Title:

South American Refugee Program

Budget Period: 1 / 01 / 78 to 9 / 30 / 79

Position Title	Monthly Wage Per Position		No. of Positions	% of Time (Full = 1.0)	% Fringe <sup>1</sup> Benefits	Total CETA Costs <sup>2</sup> (Wages & Fringe)	
	Total	CETA Only (\$833 or Less)				10/1 - 12/31/78	10/1/78 - 9/30/79
Case Worker	\$ 833	\$ 833	2	1.0	10.62 %	\$5528.58	\$ 22114.28
Administrative Assistant	833	833	1	1.0	10.62%	2764.29	11057.14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 833</b>	<b>\$ 833</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>10.615%</b>	<b>8292.87</b>	<b>33171.42</b>

<sup>1</sup>  
Cost of CETA fringe benefits divided by cost of CETA wages.

<sup>2</sup>  
Total cost of CETA wages and fringe for all persons in each position title during the 3-month period 10/1/78 to 12/31/78, and during the 12-month period, 10/1/78 to 9/30/79.

CETA POSITION DESCRIPTION

Project Title: South American Refugee Program

Job Title: Administrative Assistant

Number of Project Positions  
With Above Job Title One (1)

Total Monthly Salary: \$ 833.00

Total Benefits: \$ 88.43

Types of Fringe Benefits: King County Medical Insurance, FICA Social Security,  
Department of Labor & Industries Industrial Insurance

Duration of Employment in Months: Twelve (12)

Job Type:  Entry Level  Non-Entry Level

Description of Job Duties:

1. Perform clerical tasks, including typing, filing, telephoning and office reception duties.
2. Prepare program reports and evaluation under supervision of the Director.
3. Research social service availability.
4. Assist in recruitment and orientation of refugee "sponsors".
5. Assist case workers as necessary.

Job Qualifications:

Education: High School Diploma or equivalent preferred but not required.

Experience: Office work experience desirable.

Desired Knowledge/Skills: Basic typing skills (50 wpm)  
Functional ability in spoken Spanish desirable.

CETA POSITION DESCRIPTION

Project Title: South American Refugee Program

Job Title: Case Worker

Number of Project Positions  
With Above Job Title Two (2)

Total Monthly Salary: \$ 833.00

Total Benefits: \$ 88.43

Types of Fringe Benefits: King County Medical Insurance, FICA Social Security,  
Department of Labor & Industries Industrial Insurance

Duration of Employment in Months: Twelve (12)

Job Type:  Entry Level  Non-Entry Level

Description of Job Duties:

1. Carry a social service case load of refugee families.
2. Orient newly arrived families; insure emergency needs met.
3. Determine service needs and establish priorities.
4. Facilitate and insure delivery of appropriate services; assist with enrollment, advocacy, referrals, etc.
5. Provide counseling and guidance to refugees.

Job Qualifications:

Education: High School Diploma or equivalent.

Experience: 6 to 12 months work experience in community service type job preferred.  
Hispanic background.

Desired Knowledge/Skills: Fluent Spanish preferred  
Ability to establish rapport and work with people  
Some typing skills would be helpful



# QUEST FOR JUSTICE

2222 N. W. HOYT STREET  
PORTLAND, OREGON 97210

## APPLICATION FOR FUNDING

*Please Type or Print  
Answer All Questions Where Applicable*

Name of Proposal SOUTH AMERICAN REFUGEE PROGRAM

Total Amount of Proposal \$ 3,500

Date June 14, 1979

Is this a request for a:

Organization Submitting Proposal:

grant XXXX

Name CHURCH COUNCIL OF GREATER SEATTLE

loan \_\_\_\_\_

Address 4759 15th Avenue N.E.

matching money \_\_\_\_\_

City SEATTLE State WA. Zip 98105

seed money \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone (206) 525-1213

Is this a non-profit organization? YES

Person with whom JQJF should communicate:

Name Patrick A. Taran

Address South American Refugee Program  
YMCA Building, #621

909 Fourth Avenue

City Seattle State wa. Zip 98104

Telephone (206) 624-0855

A. OBJECTIVES:

1. A brief statement on the intent, purpose and objectives of this project.

The purpose of this project is to facilitate South American refugees and their families to resettle in the Western Washington area and to become self sufficient and productive members of this society while still maintaining their own cultural heritage and identity.

The program aids the refugees in this goal by (1) the development of adequate local sponsors, (2) the provision of a wide range of supportive services to both sponsors and refugees, and (3) providing community educational services. No alternative services or program exists in the region to meet these refugees' needs.

The broader intent of the program is to involve the Seattle area community in responding concretely to the oppression and the denial of human rights in Latin America. Through this involvement, the program encourages and moves members of the community to begin addressing and acting to change the root causes of that oppression.

The program is now serving as a model for the development of other, similar programs elsewhere in the United States, including in Chicago, Minneapolis, San Francisco and L.A.

B. ORGANIZATION AND COMMUNITY TO BE SERVED:

The Jesuit Quest for Justice addresses itself to those living in poverty. Those oppressed by social structures and the alienated. It focuses primarily on programs designed to change the root causes of these situations.

1. Describe the target population to be served by this project: Their numbers, how they are affected by poverty, unjust social structures, and alienation.

The South American refugee population in the Greater Seattle area now numbers 43 families, over 160 persons. Approximately 40 to 50 more families are expected to come to this area directly from South America in the coming year. All are or will be served by this program.

All of the refugees are fleeing persecution in their homelands, countries like Chile, Argentina and Uruguay where brutal, dictatorial military regimes have overthrown and replaced democratically elected governments. All of these refugees have been harassed, threatened, and exiled for their political beliefs or simply suspected beliefs. Many have been imprisoned, even brutally tortured. All arrive in this country with virtually no material possessions but the clothes on their backs. They come not knowing the language, customs or even what might await them here in this country.

These refugees come hoping to rebuild their lives and families and they come with the hope of returning to their homelands under more just and democratic governments than those they were forced to flee. The South American Refugee Program understands their need to continue to be advocates for social justice and change in their homelands.

The program recognizes the need for our community here to be more aware of the situations in Latin America which have forced these refugees to flee their homelands where brutal military repression is used to maintain by violence unjust economic and social class structures despite overwhelming desires for change by the people of those lands.

Beyond the universal concern for human rights, the involvement of the government of the United States in supporting the status quo in Latin America is what this program tries to ultimately address and to encourage the Seattle area community to act upon to begin to end. Thus the program hopes that its ultimate contribution will be toward more just, democratic and equalitative societies in Latin America and, by reflection, here as well.



2. Describe how this project will alleviate the situation described above.

The program responds to the needs of the refugees and the wider concerns through its programmatic components: sponsor development, service provision, and community education.

Sponsor development involves locating and orienting church congregations and other groups to provide for the initial basic material needs of refugee families. It also involves imparting to sponsors an understanding of and sensitivity to the refugees backgrounds and experiences.

Provision of services is key to insuring the rapid achievement of self-sufficiency and independence by the refugees. Major emphasis is on assisting the refugees to learn "the ropes" and to help themselves in this society so as to survive effectively on their own.

Through community education, the program raises publicly both issues of the plight of the refugees and the wider questions underlying this refugee movement. The program distributes information and its own periodic newsletter, provides speakers, gives presentations, informs the mass media, and works with the refugee community to educate and motivate the wider community.

3. How are the poor who are being helped by the project involved in the planning and implementing of it?

The refugees already here are deeply involved in the development and implementation of this program. Two of the current four program staff persons are themselves Chilean refugees. A representative of the Committee of Chilean and Latin American Refugees is a member of the program's Advisory Board which sets policy and priorities for the program and overall management for the office and staff. Another organization also on the Advisory Board has just appointed a Chilean refugee member to be its new representative. In addition, the appointment of representatives of other nationality groups to the board and the staff (if possible) is anticipated once numbers of them begin arriving in the area.

The refugee community is also involved directly and indirectly with the program in recruiting and developing sponsors, in providing support services and assistance to refugees as they arrive, and in offering their experiences, their music and folklore, and their perspectives to the people of this area.

C. *JESUIT INVOLVEMENT: Since JQJF funds are made available to or for Jesuits working for the promotion of justice ....*

1. Please describe the type of Jesuit involvement in the project.

Jesuit involvement in the project has primarily been through the involvement of St. Joseph's Parish in sponsoring one of the first families to come and in motivating other parishes to make similar commitments. The parish, under the guidance of Fr. Pat Hurley, in fact sponsored one of the larger families to come to this area.

Two members of the Chilean refugee community, one now a program board member, recently led the session on international perspectives in the Convergence Conference sponsored by the Central Sub-Deanery of Seattle and coordinated by Fr. Hurley.

St Joseph's Parish has indicated its interest in continuing to work with the South American Refugee Program through sponsorship of more refugees in the near future.

The program and its staff have also participated in activities and events sponsored by or held at Seattle University, such as the Religious Leadership Conference on International Human Rights held and cosponsored by Seattle University last fall.

D. ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

1. What are other current sources of funding?

- A) City of Seattle CETA Program; funding three temporary staff positions through September of this year;
- B) The LeBrun Foundation of Buffalo, New York: funding directors salary for this year (\$10,000 granted);
- C) World Relief Fund of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod;
- D) Local church grants and contributions;
- E) Individual donations and contributions

2. Have you made application to other funding sources? Which?

YES

- A) United Way of King County
- B) Requests or grant applications to other local church and other sources are being explored.

3. Please attach a detailed budget and a list of the members of the Board of Directors of your organization.

Attached:

- I. Projected Expense Budget for 1979, January through December
- II. Projected Income for 1979
- III. List of Officers and Directors of the Church Council of Greater Seattle and the Advisory Board of the South American Refugee Program
- IV. Descriptive Brochure for Sponsor Development of the South American Refugee Program.

## 1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF ORGANIZATION

Church Council of Greater Seattle  
 4759 15th Ave. NE  
 Seattle, Wa. 98105  
 Phone: 525-1213

South American Refugee Program  
 909 4th Ave.  
 YMCA Building, Room 621  
 Seattle, Wa. 98104

## 2. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

## CHURCH COUNCIL OF GREATER SEATTLE

The Rev. Dr. William Cate, President- Director  
 The Rev. Timothy Nakayama, Vice-President  
 Henrietta Mathews, Secretary  
 The Rev. Dr. Melvin Finkbeiner, Treasurer  
 Inez Allan  
 Gregory Frazier  
 The Rev. Kenneth Miller  
 The Rev. John Huston  
 Lylia Joyner  
 Juan Juarez  
 The Rev. Waldo Lindberg  
 Sally Mackey  
 Dale Ramerman  
 Ann Siqueland

## SOUTH AMERICAN REFUGEE PROGRAM

Dr. Case Kolff, representing the Medical Advisory Board,  
 physician at SeaMar Community Health Clinic  
 Vern Hathaway, member at large, Pacific Region Associate  
 Director of YMCA  
 Bob Johnson, represents Voluntary Resettlement Agencies,  
 District Director of International Rescue Committee  
 Rick Saling, representing Non Intervention in Chile  
 Daniel Trigo, representing the Committee of Chilean  
 Refugees, member of the refugee community  
 John VanBronkhorst, representing Seattle Religious Peace  
 Action Coalition and Church Council, design engineer  
 at Boeing  
 Representative to be appointed from the local sponsors

SOUTH AMERICA REFUGEE PROGRAMPROJECTED BUDGET FOR 1979, January through December

<u>ITEM:</u>	<u>MONTHLY:</u>	<u>YEAR:</u>
Director's Salary	\$ 910	\$ 10,920
Benefits & Taxes	124	1,484
CETA Salaries: 3 staff positions (9months)	2,499	22,491
CETA Benefits & Taxes	267	2,401
Case-Worker Salary (3 months) (833)		2,499
Benefits & Taxes (3 months) (116)		349
Office Rental (12 months)	162	1,944
Office Supplies & Expenses	110	1,330
Consumable Supplies (40)		(480)
Printing & Reproduction (40)		(480)
Postage & Mailings (30) <sup>1</sup>		(360)
Telephone	125	1,500
Transportation - Mileage Comp. @ 15¢/mile	<u>150</u>	<u>1,800</u>
	4,347	46,708
Bookkeeping @ 3%		1,909
Auditing @ 1%		477
Travel to Conference and Meeting		900
Furniture - 2 Desks (to replace 2 currently on loan)		<u>120</u>
		<u>50,114</u>

II. PROJECTED INCOME FOR 1979

59.

SOURCES:

PROJECTED AMOUNTS:

LeBrun Foundation	\$12,000
City of Seattle CETA	26,721
Churches & Denominations	4,000
Other Foundations & Organizations	2,000
Voluntary Agencies	1,000
Individuals	1,100
Quest for Justice (Submitted for Consideration)	3,500
	<hr/>
TOTALS	\$50,321
TOTAL EXPENSES PROJECTED (including 1978 deficit)	\$50,991

---

YMCA Building #615  
909 Fourth Avenue  
Seattle WA. 98104  
(206) 624-0855



# CHILEAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

September 15, 1978

Reverend David Dunning  
St. Stephen's Episcopal Church  
4805 Northeast 45th Street  
Seattle, Washington 98105

Dear Reverend Dunning:

We address this letter to you and the people of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church as faithful friends of the Chilean Refugee Program and the Chilean refugees themselves. We recognize the excellent and commendable work your congregation has carried out in resettling your Chilean Refugee family and in assisting them to become self sufficient and productive members of our own community. We address this letter to you with a request for assistance.

The Chilean Refugee Program is continuing its efforts; there are now nearly 40 Chilean refugee families in this area, nearly all of whom are now self supporting and active here. Many aspects of this successful resettlement have been the result of assistance, support, coordination or simply guidance provided by the program. Some sponsors have been able to do much on their own. Others have required more help from our office.

However, the program is facing a serious problem in that funding for all but one of the current three staff positions is ending in September. New refugee families continue to arrive. The U.S. Government has recently authorized the admission of a new group of 500 South American refugees and their families which means that more families will be coming this and next year. All this is to say that the program urgently needs financial assistance in order to continue offering support and services as it does now.

To be able to offer even minimal support and assistance to sponsors and refugees we need to maintain at least one if not two full-time case work staff positions. We also need to pay our office rent, telephone and minimal supply costs to stay in existence.

The Chilean Refugee Program has submitted a proposal-request for new CETA position funding which, if granted, would be available later this fall. However, even if funding is granted for one or more staff salaries by CETA, we will still have our other expenses to pay.

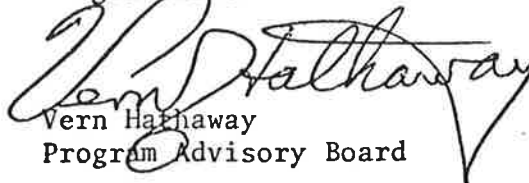
Reverend David Dunning  
RE: Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program  
Page two  
September 15, 1978

With no other options available at this time to meet even these basic needs, we are asking you, a recipient of our assistance in the past, to assist our program in turn with a contribution so that we can continue to be of service to you and others in the future. We would like to ask that your church consider a contribution of from \$200 - \$500. We will be happy to answer any questions you may have on the program. Enclosed with this you will find a copy of our recent project quarterly progress report indicating the general situation and status of our Chilean refugee community.

Sincerely,



Patrick A. Taran  
Program Director



Vern Hathaway  
Program Advisory Board

PAT;m  
Enclosure

P.S. Just as we are completing this letter we have received the good news that our CETA proposal has been approved. Thus we will need and will be able to use your contribution for our basic rent, telephones, postage and other miscellaneous expenses. We also have significant "start up" expenses for our CETA funded positions.



## **SOUTH AMERICAN REFUGEE PROGRAM**

YMCA Building #621  
909 Fourth Avenue  
Seattle WA. 98104  
(206) 624-0855

The year's end and the holidays are approaching. As this season of festivities and giving arrives, we would like to take a moment to tell you of our work. We also would like to ask you in the spirit of the season, to help continue the work of resettling South American refugees, people who have been forced to flee injustice and persecution in their homelands.

As you probably know, in September of 1973 a military coup violently overthrew the democratically elected government of Chile. In 1976, a similar takeover took place in Argentina. In these coups and their aftermaths, thousands of people were killed and thousands of others simply disappeared. Tens of thousands more were thrown into prisons and hastily erected concentration camps. Few ever had any legal charges or accusations brought against them. Wide use of brutal tortures against these prisoners has been documented by Amnesty International and the United Nations.

As a result of worldwide outrage, the military juntas of Chile and, recently, Argentina agreed to release some of their political prisoners to other nations as refugees. The United States government has accepted a limited number of Chilean refugees and their families beginning in 1975.

The new Argentine refugees and their families are arriving now on a weekly basis. At least one member of each family is being freed from prison through this program; some are being released after suffering as many as five years of arbitrary imprisonment and brutal treatment!

Meeting the needs of these refugees and helping them to establish new homes and new lives in the Seattle area is the South American Refugee Program under the auspices of the Church Council of Greater Seattle. Established in 1976 as the Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program, its purpose is: to facilitate South American refugees and their families to resettle in the Seattle area, become self-sufficient and productive members of this society and still maintain their own cultural identity. The program is thus dedicated to locating sponsors for refugees and assisting them in obtaining employment, housing, English language instruction, medical services and other



basic needs.

The program has been successful! Almost all of the adults have either begun working or studying English full-time within just a month of arrival. Working together with the sponsors and the wider community, the South American Refugee Program has played a vital role in assisting the more than sixty families now here to become productive members of this community in a short amount of time. Virtually none of these refugees have had to rely on public assistance since arrival!

Today, the South American refugees here are making solid and significant contribution to our community with their skills and backgrounds. They are sharing their unique and beautiful cultural heritages with us in our churches, schools, and other community centers.

Due to this success, our program has been recognized nationally as a model for the development of refugee resettlement programs in other cities. In the last year, similar South American refugee programs have been established in the San Francisco and Chicago areas. Others are projected in Los Angeles and Minneapolis using this program as their prime model.

However, only minimal funding has been assured for the program beyond the end of the year. With the cutbacks in CETA funds nationwide, one significant source of funding for our program staff may be eliminated completely in January. In essence, the program is in serious need. Our hope is that with additional support from concerned people such as yourself, we might yet be able to keep this valuable work going.

We would like to ask that you consider making a contribution towards continuing the work of resettling South American refugee families. We would be happy to tell you more about our program. We are willing to meet with you personally to provide you with a more in-depth perspective on our work and its results. Please give us a call at 624-0855.

All contributions are tax deductible and checks may be made out to the South American Refugee Program. We encourage you to consider making a monthly pledge to the program of \$10, \$25, or \$50 if you can. Any contribution of whatever size is welcome. Enclosed is an addressed envelope for your convenience.

As one Chilean refugee said, "People like myself who have been tortured and persecuted know that the people of the United States believe in Human Rights". With your help and concern, that statement can continue to be made by South American refugees as they arrive seeking a new home and a new land, a land where the message of Peace will be in their lives again.

Thank you for your interest and concern.

Patrick A. Taran  
Program Director

Vernon B. Hathaway  
Management Board of SARP

#### IV. SPONSOR DEVELOPMENT

Sponsors of refugees are the essential basic resettlement resource. They are the persons and groups that take on the primary responsibility for meeting the basic needs--food, clothing, shelter--of refugees as they arrive. They assist the refugees in establishing themselves in their new community and in becoming self-sufficient. Sponsors provide opportunities for refugees to learn English and to find employment. They offer orientation, guidance, friendship, and moral support to the refugee strangers in a strange land.

Development of adequate local sponsors is thus a major task of the program. This includes recruiting, screening, orienting, training, and preparing individuals, groups, and churches to take on the role and responsibilities of sponsorship. It also involves counseling sponsoring individuals and groups on avoiding the pitfalls of paternalism and on how to encourage a supportive but non-dependent relationship with the refugees.

For our program this area of sponsor development has involved developing techniques and procedures for seeking out, convincing, and recruiting potential sponsors, as well as for training and orienting them. We include here the basic materials which we have developed as tools to recruit and prepare sponsorships.

Following are:

- 1) An example of a sponsor interest raising letter sent out to area churches of one denomination under the auspices of the denomination's refugee resettlement officer for the area. (page 66)
- 2) Our sponsorship development case progress form used to record contacts and results with each potential sponsor. (page 67)

- 3) The Sponsor Questionnaire developed to obtain information and data about sponsor expectations and actual experiences with refugee sponsorship. Information from this survey is utilized both in setting support service priorities and in providing accurate data to potential sponsors. (page 68)
- 4) Our basic "sponsor development brochure" is included as part of our "sponsor orientation package" accompanying this handbook. The orientation package, also provided in Spanish to arriving refugees, contains a basic guide to responsibilities and lists sources of support and assistance for meeting the various refugee needs.



## COUNCIL ON MINISTRIES PACIFIC NORTHWEST CONFERENCE

810 Olympic National Building, 920 Second Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104

206-624-7482

June 7, 1977

MEMO TO: United Methodist Pastors in King and South Snohomish Counties

FROM: Robert C. Ward

RE: Potential Sponsorship for Chilean Refugees

United Methodist congregations in the Pacific Northwest Conference have provided a new beginning for about 25 families who come to this country as refugees from Indo-China. As these congregations filled the vital role of sponsorship they found themselves involved in a task that at times was exciting and satisfying and at other times demanding and frustrating. Whatever the experience it can be said without reservation that it was a ministry of compassion. Perhaps your congregation is one of those sponsors.

Refugees, in small numbers, continue to come from Indo-China. The new source of refugees fleeing from persecution and suffering is Chile. UMCOR, through Church World Service, is one of the major participants in the resettlement of Chilean refugees.

The enclosed article is copied from the June 1977 issue of "The Source", newsletter for the Church Council of Greater Seattle. As you read the article do so with this question in mind: "Could our church sponsor a Chilean refugee?"

If you want more information call: Pat Taran of 622-1292 or myself at 624-7482.

RCW/ds

C.C. ✓ Pat Taran  
620-B  
YMCA Building  
Seattle, WA 98104

S P O N S O R S H I P

<u>denomination</u>		
<u>church name</u>		<u>church phone</u>
<u>church address</u>		
<u>city</u>	<u>zip</u>	
<u>pastor's name</u>		<u>home phone</u>
<u>other contact name</u>		<u>position in church</u>
<u>address</u>		<u>contact phone</u>

## MAJOR CONTACT DATES:

         Denominational Letter Sent Out  
         Program Packet Sent  
         Presentation Made By: \_\_\_\_\_  
         Sponsor Commitment Affirmed

## CONTACTS &amp; COMMENTS:

DATE:    WITH WHOM:    BY WHOM:    SUMMARY & COMMENTS:

---



---



---



---



---



---

YMCA Building #615  
909 Fourth Avenue  
Seattle WA. 98104  
(206) 624-0855



**CHILEAN  
REFUGEE  
RESETTLEMENT  
PROGRAM**

August, 1978

SPONSOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Sponsors;

Chilean refugee resettlement is entering a new phase here in Seattle. There are now 37 families, almost 150 persons, in this area. More are expected to arrive in the near future.

The United States government recently announced its intention to admit 500 more refugees and families from South America. A large number of refugees under this new authorization will be political prisoners currently held in Argentina under conditions as horrendous as those from which the Chileans now here fled. It is expected that some Chileans who have fled Chile to other countries and other South Americans forced to flee their homelands will also be admitted under this new authorization.

The Chilean Refugee Program has been functioning for eighteen months. The office has completed a one year CETA contract which provided the program with four full-time staff persons. CETA has temporarily extended funding for two of those positions and the program anticipates receiving funding for staff in the future.

It is now time to evaluate the performance of the program and to insure that it will continue to meet the needs of local sponsors, of the refugees now here and of those yet to come. As a means of accomplishing this, the questionnaire which follows has been developed.

This survey has been designed with two basic purposes in mind. One is to more clearly identify the difficulties and the areas of need facing both sponsors and refugees in resettlement. The other is to provide sponsors an opportunity to evaluate the role of the Chilean Refugee Program and to help improve the usefulness of the office and staff to both sponsors and refugees. The survey also includes questions aimed at identifying the extent to which the Chileans themselves have endeavored to solve their problems independently. A final section intends to identify positive contributions made by the Chilean refugees in our community.

Thank you for your support and participation.

Patrick A. Taran  
Program Director

*A Project of the Church Council of Greater Seattle — 4759 15th Ave. N.E., Seattle, 98105*

SPONSOR SURVEY, INTRODUCTION

Name of Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_

Person(s) Responding: \_\_\_\_\_

This survey is divided into seven sections. The first six correspond to the different areas of resettlement efforts and the final one relates to the contributions made by the Chileans to this community. The six identified areas and their approximate definitions are:

- I. DAY TO DAY LIVING: matters of financial management, shopping, household management and maintenance, transportation, health
- II. LANGUAGE: communication and learning English
- III. EMPLOYMENT: seeking and finding work
- IV. FINANCIAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY: progress towards and achievement of financial independence.
- V. SOCIAL RELATIONS: relations of the Chileans with sponsors and with the community in general.
- VI. CULTURAL SITUATION: relating to the different cultural values, roles and expectations encountered in the U.S; "culture shock".

Questions in each of the above areas relate to (A) expectations on the part of the sponsors, (B) actual outcomes and realizations versus expectations, (C) specific concerns or problems, (D) specific sponsor efforts to resolve problems, (E) observations on the Chilean's efforts to handle problems independently, (F) rating the effectiveness of the Chilean Refugee Program's response, and (G) suggestions for improving the work of the Program.

INTRODUCTORY QUESTIONS:

1. What were your general expectations before your refugee family arrived; which areas (DAY TO DAY LIVING, LANGUAGE, etc.) did you expect to encounter more difficulty with?  
(Number or list in rank order beginning with the most difficult)
 

1. _____	4. _____
2. _____	5. _____
3. _____	6. _____
  
2. Since their arrival, which areas have you actually found to be more difficult with your family? (Rank with most difficult first.)
 

1. _____	4. _____
2. _____	5. _____
3. _____	6. _____

I DAY TO DAY LIVING (finances shopping, household, transportation)

- A. 1) Before the Chileans arrived, did you expect them to find day to day living in this country to be \_\_\_\_\_ / / / / \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
difficult easy
- 2) Did you expect them to adjust to the differences in day to day living and life style \_\_\_\_\_ / / / / \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
rapidly slowly

- B. 1) In your observation, has your Chilean refugee family actually found living day to day here to be \_\_\_\_\_ / / / / \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
difficult easy
- 2) Has their actual adaptation to the life style of day to day living in the United States been \_\_\_\_\_ / / / / \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
rapid moderate slow

- C. In which of these areas has your Chilean refugee family had the most difficulty here? (Circle one)
- |                      |                |        |
|----------------------|----------------|--------|
| financial management | shopping       | health |
| household management | transportation |        |

Explain briefly. (Use back of sheet)

- D. To what extent has your support committee/group mobilized and provided orientation and assistance to the family in this area of day to day living? \_\_\_\_\_ / / / / \_\_\_\_\_  
overwhelming more than adequate minimal not at all

- E. What other resources has your Chilean family called upon or utilized on its own? (circle)
- |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| other Chileans       | non-refugee friends      |
| groups/organizations | other (describe on back) |

- F. 1) How would you rate the usefulness of the assistance provided by the Chilean Refugee Program in this area? (circle)

5	4	3	2	1
essential				useless

- 2) Please rate the need for assistance to sponsors from the Program in this area.

5	4	3	2	1
crucial need				no need

- G. What specific assistance can the Chilean Refugee Program provide to you and to sponsors of newly arriving refugees in this area?

(Use back of sheet)



Sponsor \_\_\_\_\_

II LANGUAGE

- A. 1) Before your refugee family arrived, did you expect them to find learning English to be \_\_\_\_\_/?\_\_\_\_\_/?\_\_\_\_\_/?\_\_\_\_\_/?  
easy difficult
- 2) How long did you anticipate it would take for the adults to learn enough English to communicate basics? (Circle one:)  
a few weeks 3 months 6 months 1 year more than 1 year
- B. 1) Has the family actually found learning English to be (in your obser-  
 vation) \_\_\_\_\_/?\_\_\_\_\_/?\_\_\_\_\_/?\_\_\_\_\_/?  
easy difficult
- 2) How long did it actually take for them to get the basics learned?  
a few weeks 3 months 6 months 1 year or more
- 3) What do you estimate the head-of-the-family's actual proficiency to be?  
 (Circle one, using the classification description provided:)  
 Speaking: S-1 S-2 S-3 S-4 S-5
- C. What have been the major barriers or difficulties in learning English for your family? (Describe briefly on back of sheet)
- D. What assistance have you provided to help them learn English? (Circle as appropriate:)  
Tutoring Socializing opportunities to practice English  
Special Classes Other (describe)
- F. 1) How would you rate the usefulness of the assistance provided by the Chilean Refugee Program in this area? (circle)  
5 4 3 2 1  
essential useless
- 2) Please rate the need for assistance to sponsors from the Chilean Refugee Program in this area:  
5 4 3 2 1  
crucial need no need
- G. What specific assistance can the Chilean Refugee Office provide to you and to sponsors of newly arriving refugees in the area of learning English?  
 (Use back of sheet)



Sponsor \_\_\_\_\_

IV FINANCIAL SUPPORT

- A. 1) Before your refugee family arrived, did you expect that your financial costs of sponsoring would turn out to be: large moderate small ?
- 2) For how long did you anticipate providing financial support or assistance to your refugee family?  
Less than 4 months 4 to 8 months 8-12 months more than 1 year
- 3) What dollar amounts were originally budgeted to provide for the refugees?  
 a) Initial per month for the first 2 to 3 months: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 b) Total anticipated amount: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) To what extent was consideration of the possibility of a long term financial responsibility a factor in deciding to sponsor?  
major factor moderate factor minor factor
- B. 1) In your opinion, has your actual financial outlay to date been:  
large moderate small
- 2) For how long did you actually provide significant financial support or assistance to your refugee family?  
Less than 4 months 4 to 8 months 8-12 months more than 1 year
- 3) What dollar amounts have you actually expended to support the refugees?  
 a) Initial monthly average for the first three months: \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 b) Total amount: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Are you providing any significant financial support or assistance to your refugee family at the present time? Yes No
- 5) Did you or your refugee family receive financial support or assistance from organizations or individuals outside of your congregation or family (for basic resettlement purposes) Yes No
- a) If yes, what amount? \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Is this amount included in your response to question 3-(b) immediately above? Yes, it is No, it is a separate amount
- c) If the source of the additional support is a resettlement agency or an organization, please name the source if possible; if from an individual or undisclosed source, please indicate as such.
-

Sponsor \_\_\_\_\_

V SOCIAL RELATIONS & INTEGRATION

A. In general, did you originally expect that the Chilean refugees would be received here in Seattle by the community at large with:

friendliness          indifference          hostility

B. Have you actually found the community at large in Seattle to be responding to the Chilean refugees with:

friendliness          indifference          hostility

C. Have your group or family relations with your refugee family been:

close                  so-so                  distant

D. To what extent has your refugee family participated in your family/group activities?

frequently          occasionally          not at all

E. To what extent have the refugees made efforts on their own to establish friendships outside the Chilean refugee community?

great extent          moderate extent          not at all

F. 1) How would you rate the usefulness of the assistance provided by the Chilean Refugee Program in this area?

5                  4                  3                  2                  1  
essential \_\_\_\_\_ useless

2) Please rate the need for assistance to sponsors from the Program in the area of social integration.

5                  4                  3                  2                  1  
crucial need \_\_\_\_\_ no need

G. What specific assistance can the Chilean Refugee Program provide to you and to sponsors of newly arriving refugees in this area?

(Use back of sheet)

Sponsor \_\_\_\_\_

VI CULTURAL ADAPTATION

- A. 1) Before your refugee family arrived, did you expect them to find adaptation to living in this culture, with its different values and roles,          /          /          /          ?  
  easy  difficult
- 2) What did you expect their **primary** response to be? (circle one)  
adoption of U.S. values and life styles  
preservation of Chilean values and life style  
combination of both
- B. 1) In your observation, have they actually found adaptation to living here to be          /          /          /          ?  
  easy  difficult
- 2) What has their **primary** response actually been? (circle one)  
adoption of U.S. values and life styles  
preservation of Chilean values and life style  
combination of both
- C. 1) Have the differences in cultural values and life styles been related to, in your observation, problems for your refugees in:  
a) marital relations? .... YES                    NO  
b) child rearing? .... YES                    NO
- 2) What other particular problems has living in this U.S. culture presented for your family? (List on back of sheet)
- F. Please rate the need for assistance to sponsors from the Chilean Refugee Program in the area of cultural adaptation: (circle)  

5	4	3	2	1
<u>crucial need</u>				<u>no need</u>
- G. What specific assistance can the Chilean Refugee Program provide to you and to sponsors of newly arriving refugees to assist in the area of cultural adaptation?

(Use back of sheet)

Sponsor \_\_\_\_\_

8

VII CONCLUSIONS

- 1) To assist the Chilean Refugee Program in ordering its priorities, please indicate in which of the six areas you need or needed more assistance from the program. (The areas are Day to Day Living, Language, Employment, Financial Self-Sufficiency, Social Relations, and Cultural Adaptation.)

Rank by writing in by order of greatest to least need:

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 \_\_\_\_\_

- 2) What have been the benefits to you and your group of sponsoring a Chilean refugee family?  
 (Write in comments:)

- 3) How would you characterize your overall experience in sponsoring?  
 (Circle as appropriate)

positive      negative      smooth      difficult      \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) What contributions do you see the Chilean refugees making in and/or to the community at large here? (Write in comments using the categories below as a guide. Use back of sheet as needed)

- A) Material  
 B) Social  
 C) Cultural  
 D) Political

## V. SUPPORT SERVICES

Support Services are the central component of the program. These are the basic social and back-up emergency services which the program provides to refugees and sponsors alike to insure progress towards the goal of assuring rapid achievement of independence and self-sufficiency for each refugee family.

The service areas, their elements, and the basic objectives are outlined in earlier documents--notably the Project Breakdown Structure (page 34) and Program Objectives (page 35). They are described in more detail in the CETA funding application (pages 443-45).

To assess the needs and establish priorities as the program began, a refugee needs questionnaire was devised in Spanish to be administered with each refugee family by program staff and volunteers.

Following are some of the documents and forms developed for program use in this area:

- 1) Original needs questionnaire. (page 79)
- 2) Casework memorandum form. (page 84)
- 3) Family Information factsheet for case files. (page 85)
- 4) Informational mailings for refugees on health, legal, and other concerns. (page 86)

The end-of-year "Project Record Reports" from 1977, 1978, and 1979 are also enclosed here, to indicate the progress and success of program work over those three years. The 1977 report includes the summarized results of the initial refugee needs survey that was carried out when the program began. The comparative change in the

refugee community's situation from March to December of that year had already dramatically confirmed the usefulness of the program!



CHILEAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

CUESTIONARIO DE NECESIDADES

NOMBRE \_\_\_\_\_ EDAD \_\_\_\_\_  
apellido nombre

DIRECCIÓN. \_\_\_\_\_  
numero y calle  
\_\_\_\_\_   
ciudad zip

TELÉFONO \_\_\_\_\_

NOMBRE DEL "SPONSOR" \_\_\_\_\_

CASADO \_\_\_\_ sí \_\_\_\_ no

HIJOS:	<u>NOMBRE</u>	<u>EDAD</u>	<u>FECHA</u> nacimiento
1	_____	___	__ / __ / __
2	_____	___	__ / __ / __
3	_____	___	__ / __ / __
4	_____	___	__ / __ / __

I EMPLEO

A. Situación Actual:

- 1) Tiene empleo sí \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) "Full-time" \_\_\_\_\_ o "Part-time" \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Permenente \_\_\_\_\_ o Temporal \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Cuanto es su ingreso mensual aproximado? \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Cuanto es el ingreso total de la familia? \$ \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Es adecuado para las necesidades basicas?

B. Calificaciones y Entrenamiento

- 1) Anos de escuela completados \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Universidad: Cuantos años \_\_\_\_\_ Qué facultad \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Educación técnica: Que rama/tipo \_\_\_\_\_ Años \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Experiencia de trabajo: (Último primero, incluye trabajo aqui en Seattle)

<u>Trabajo/ posición</u>	<u>Donde</u> (nombre de firma)	<u>Cuanto Tiempo</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

PUEDE USAR EL OTRO LADO

C. Continuación de Educación:

- 1) Tiene interés/ necesita entrenamiento técnico o vocacional?  
si \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_ En que? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Tiene interés en seguir estudios universitarios aqui?  
si \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_ En que rama? \_\_\_\_\_

NOMBRE \_\_\_\_\_

II SALUD

## A. MÉDICA

- 1) Ha recibido examen físico completo después de llegar aca?  
sí\_\_\_ no\_\_\_ Donde? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Hay alguna condición específica o crónica que requiere atención? sí\_\_\_ no\_\_\_ Explique si hay: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Hay algún plan médico o seguro médico a través del empleo (Blue Cross, Group Health, etc.) sí\_\_\_ no\_\_\_  
Que plan hay? \_\_\_\_\_ Usted participa? sí\_\_\_ no\_\_\_
- 4) Han recibido exámenes completos los niños? sí\_\_\_ no\_\_\_  
Donde? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Reciben los niños exámenes, inyecciones (vacuna), etc. regularmente, a través de algún programa? sí\_\_\_ no\_\_\_  
Donde? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Le interesa alguna forma de consejo, sea social, psicológico, individual, familia, etc.? sí\_\_\_ no\_\_\_

## B. DENTAL

- 1) Ha recibido examen dental aquí? sí\_\_\_ no\_\_\_
- 2) Han recibido los niños examen dental? sí\_\_\_ no\_\_\_  
Donde? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Hay alguna condición dental que requiere de atención urgente? sí\_\_\_ no\_\_\_  
Explique si hay: \_\_\_\_\_

III HABITACIÓN

1) Viven junto con su "sponsor"? \_\_\_\_\_ Con su ayuda? \_\_\_\_\_  
o viven independientemente? \_\_\_\_\_

2) Es su domicilio adecuado? \_\_\_\_\_

Si no, cuales son sus necesidades en términos de espacio  
y de localización? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ numero de piezas

\_\_\_\_\_ barrio, sector

3) Son suficientes para las necesidades minimas los muebles  
y artefatos domesticos que tienen? \_\_\_\_\_

Que hace falta? \_\_\_\_\_

4) Tienen ropa adecuada? \_\_\_\_\_ Para los niños? \_\_\_\_\_

Por el trabajo? \_\_\_\_\_

Indican sus necesidades especiales: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

IV MOVILIZACIÓN

Tienen necesidades especiales encuanto a movilización?

(visitas a hospitales, trabajo nocturno, transportación  
al curso de inglés, etc.)

\_\_\_\_\_

V EDUCACIÓN

A. NIÑOS

1) Están los niños matriculados en escuela o jardín infantil?

<u>Nombre:</u>	<u>Edad:</u>	<u>Año:</u> (grade)	<u>Escuela:</u> (name)
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

2) Están ellos recibiendo instrucción "ESL" (Inglés Segunda Lengua) en la escuela? sí\_\_\_ no\_\_\_

3) Les interesa "daycare" para los niños? \_\_\_\_\_

B ADULTOS

1) Estan participando regularmente en un curso de inglés?

<u>Nombre</u>	<u>Curso/donde</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

2) Es adecuada la instrucción? sí\_\_\_ no\_\_\_

3) Tiene interes en un tutor individual? \_\_\_\_\_ no\_\_\_

4) Tiene necesidades especiales en terminos de horarios?

Indícalos si hay: \_\_\_\_\_

VI OTRAS NECESIDADES, INTERESES, SUGERENCIAS

Hay otras necesidades aparte de los ya mencionadas?  
(Consejos legales, información de "consumidor", etc.)

Hay algun interés especial para la cual precisa de información?

Que nos sugere? Que ideas tienen?



CHILEAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM  
FAMILY INFORMATION

FAMILY NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE OF ARRIVAL: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

SPONSOR: \_\_\_\_\_ AGENCY: \_\_\_\_\_

CONTACT NAME(S): \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

EMPLOYMENT: \_\_\_\_\_

HEALTH INSURANCE: \_\_\_\_\_ WIC: \_\_\_\_\_

SOURCE OF MEDICAL CARE \_ ADULTS: \_\_\_\_\_

AND COUNCELING \_\_\_\_\_

SOURCE OF DENTAL CARE \_ ADULTS: \_\_\_\_\_

CHILDREN: \_\_\_\_\_

MEMBERS NAME		SEX	BIRTHDATE	WORK/SCHOOL				PPD
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								

OTHER DATA:

SS#: \_\_\_\_\_

A#: \_\_\_\_\_

P#: \_\_\_\_\_

CHILEAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

620-B YMCA Building  
909 Fourth Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104  
(206) 622-1292

Estimado compañero:

El Dr. Case Kolff, del Childrens Orthopedic Hospital, ha traído a nuestra atención un problema en la lectura de los resultados de los pruebas usuales con la T.B. (Tuberculosis), con el grupo de chilenos.

En muchos países, incluido Chile, una vacuna (llamada BCG) es dada para ayudar y proteger a la gente, contra de la T.B. Sin embargo la vacuna no siempre es efectiva in prevenir la T.B. Además, gente vacunada con BCG invariablemente tiene una muy positiva reacción, cuando recibir la prueba de la piel para la T.B., con hinchazon, parecida a la que se observa en la gente que actualmente tiene la enfermedad.

Por consiguiente, recomendamos a las familias chilenos, ir a la Tuberculosis Clinic, ~~en~~ la oficina 1207 del Public Safety Building, en la 3<sup>a</sup> avenida con James. (telefono 625-2141). Se puede ir cualquier dia entre la 8:00 A.M. y 4:00 P.M. La Sra. Dorothy Ritter, enfermera de la Clinica, estará presta a atenderlos. Ella les hará el tests de la piel, les dira que vuelvan en dos o tres dias y verá el tamaño de la hinchazón local causado por la vacuna.

El doctor Miller, director de la Clínica de T.B. y el doctor Kolff, pediatra del Children's Orthopedic Hospital, revisarán los resultados de todas las familias, habiendo visto la prueba, y harán recomendaciones específicas.

Por favor cuando vaya a la T.B. clinic lleve esta carta con Ud.

Sinceramente,



Patrick Taran,  
Program Coordinator



YMCA Building #621  
909 Fourth Avenue  
Seattle WA. 98104  
(206) 624-0855



## SOUTH AMERICAN REFUGEE PROGRAM

May 9, 1979

### BOLETIN INFORMATIVO

De acuerdo a lo solicitado por la comunidad a nuestra Oficina, les pasamos a informar de los siguientes puntos de interés:

#### Oficina de Inmigración y Servicios de Naturalización.-

- 1.a) Todos los refugiados que adquirieron legalmente la residencia permanente en este país, pueden presentar una petición en Inmigración para solicitar la entrada a Estados Unidos en favor de sus esposas, hijos e hijas solteros en calidad de inmigrantes. Para ello es necesario completar el formulario I-130 y adjuntar documentos que prueben la relación familiar entre el residente y el beneficiario.
- b) Para solicitar la entrada al país de padres, hermanos y hermanas, padrastros, hijastros, hijos adoptivos (no más de 2 niños), abuelos, nietos, sobrinos, tíos, cuñados, es necesario ser ciudadano de los Estados Unidos y tener a los menos 21 años. La ciudadanía se adquiere a los 3 años después de haber adquirido la residencia permanente (eso suma un total de 5 años). Se debe completar el formulario I-130 y adjuntar documentos que comprueben la relación familiar entre ellos.
- c) Sin embargo, cualquiera de los familiares anotados en letra b) pueden viajar en calidad de turistas a Estados Unidos. Usualmente la visa de turista es otorgada por 6 meses, pero hay extensiones hasta de 1 año máximo. También se requiere comprar los pasajes de ida y vuelta y comprobar que durante su estadía en los Estados Unidos será mantenido por sus familiares o una familia solvente económicamente.

..

## 2. Salida del país antes de adquirir la residencia permanente.-

- a) Un refugiado puede viajar al extranjero sin haber completado necesariamente los 2 años reglamentarios para ser residente permanente. Sin embargo, si un refugiado sale del país por 2 meses (por ejemplo), ese tiempo será descontado y por lo tanto los 2 años los completaría 2 meses más tarde. El trámite regular para solicitar el permiso de viaje, es el siguiente:
- 1) Debe completar formulario I-570 (Refugee Travel Document)
  - 2) Llevar 2 fotografías tamaño pasaporte con indicaciones especiales.
  - 3) Solicitar el permiso 6 semanas antes de viajar (Se recomienda solicitarlo 2 o 3 meses antes, para mayor seguridad)
  - 4) Este permiso dura 364 días (Si usted tardara 365 días en volver al país, el permiso quedaría caduco)

Si usted necesita extender el permiso, es necesario volver a ingresar al país y reaplicar para una extensión.

- b) Un residente permanente puede reentrar al país presentando su Alien Registration Receipt Card - Form I-151 (Tarjeta de Residente Permanente) siempre que no venga de ciudades comunistas y que no se haya ausentado por más de 1 año. Sin embargo, si usted prefiere recibir un permiso de reentrada al país, debe completar el formulario I-131. Se aconseja completar esta fórmula y obtener el comprobante que le asegure la reentrada.

Todos los formularios se obtienen de la Oficina de Inmigración, pero también nuestra oficina consta de ellos.

#####

## Cambios de Domicilios.-

Cuando una familia se cambia de domicilio, es necesario notificar la nueva dirección a sus acreedores y otros lugares, así se evitaran problemas de pagos futuros y no perjudicaran su record personal de crédito. Algunos importantes lugares son los siguientes:

- 1.- Oficina de Inmigración y Servicios de Naturalización
- 2.- Bancos
- 3.- Oficina de Correos
- 4.- Sponsors
- 5.- Lugares donde se tiene cuentas de créditos (hospitales, casas comerciales, compañías de gas, luz, teléfono, etc.)

...

DAY CARE DE VERANO 1979Y.W.C.A. (Young Women Christian Association)-

Edad : 6-10 años  
 Lugar : Y.W.C.A. Edificio, 5th. Ave. & Seneca  
 Horario : 7:30 a.m. a 5:50 p.m.  
 Costo : \$35.00 por semana, 2do. niño \$20.00  
           \$1.50 de seguro, que se paga en el primer registro  
 Fecha : 18 de Junio hasta el 31 de Agosto  
 Personal : Todo el personal es especializado

Este programa ha sido creado para los niños de 6 a 10 años, cuyos padres trabajan.

Durante todo el día al niño se le incentiva para crear actividades, confianza en si mismo, capacidad física y habilidades en compartir con los demás niños. Las actividades incluyen enseñanza en artes, música e inventos comunes, ya sea en forma individual o en grupo. Deportes, natación y paseos están incluidos.

Utensilios que deben llevar:

Cada niño debe llevar consigo: almuerzo, traje y gorra de baño, chaleco. Cada uno de los objetos debe tener su nombre marcado. Un formulario de salud, escrito y firmado por un médico es requerido por cada niño. El formulario se obtiene en Y.W.C.A.

Los pagos se hacen los días Viernes de cada semana o antes, para asegurar el lugar de la próxima semana. El pago semanal incluye: materiales de trabajo, seguro de viaje, bebidas en el almuerzo, excursiones y transportación para las actividades relacionadas con el programa.

Las solicitudes de ingreso se obtienen en el edificio de la Y.W.C.A. y se pueden entregar personalmente o enviarlas por correo a la siguiente dirección: 1118 5th. Ave., Seattle, WA. 98101. Este programa tiene una capacidad de 35 alumnos.

Y.M.C.A. (Downtown).-

Edad : 6-10 años  
 Lugar : 909 4th. Ave., Edificio de la Y.M.C.A.  
 Horario : 7:30 a.m. a 5:30 p.m.  
 Requisitos: Formulario de Salud  
 Costo : Socios de la Y.M.C.A. \$58.00, no socios \$66.00, cada dos semanas

Este programa ofrece a los niños oportunidades de cultivar y expandir su independencia y propios valores. Un personal especializado cuidara de los niños. Como parte integral de un pequeño grupo, tendran diarias aventuras, como: juegos, paseos para pescar, natación, acampar en el campo durante la noche y tener nuevas amistades.

Los gastos incluyen: camiseta de campamento, seguro, materiales de trabajo, transporte, equipos de deporte, arriendo de terrenos para acampar.

Las fechas de cada sesión son las siguientes:

18-20	Junio
02-13	Julio ( No hay actividades el 4 Julio)
16-27	Julio
30J-10	Agosto
13-24	Agosto
27-31	Agosto

#### Buscando Aventuras

Edad : 11-14 años  
 Costo : Miembros YMCA \$70., No miembros \$76.Cada 2 semanas

Ofrece aventuras a las montañas, ríos, paseos al campo, etc.

Las fechas de las sesiones son las siguientes:

10-20	Julio
23J-3	Agosto
06-17	Agosto
20-31	Agosto

#### Jovenes Consejeros

Edad : 14-16 años

Este programa es para jóvenes que estan interesados en trabajar con niños que participan en los campos de verano que ofrece la YMCA. A los interesados se les entregaran lecciones Inicativas y dirección para tal efecto.

Los aplicantes deben tener una entrevista con la directora del programa. Las vacantes son : 10 para jóvenes y 10 para jovencitas.

East Madison YMCA , Shoreline YMCA , NW YMCA

Estas sucursales ofrecen Day Care de Verano, con pequeñas diferencias de pago.

Para mayor información de Day Care se puede llamar a Day Care Referral, 721-4110 , si tienen problemas de idioma sirvase contactar la Oficina.

## QUARTERLY PROJECT RECORD REPORT

Period Ending December 1977

The situation as of the end of December 1977 is the following:

1. Total population:
  - 122 persons, 62 adults
2. Employment:
  - 46 employed, 34 full-time and 12 part-time
  - 5 need employment
  - 11 are in full time English Language Classes or are taking care of infant children.
  - 62 adults
3. Medical:
  - 46 of the adults have medical insurance policies or similar coverage through employment or school
  - 16 the remaining adults, primarily the more recent arrivals, have not yet been enrolled in medical insurance programs but are receiving medical attention through community health clinics.
  - 60 which is the total of all the children are covered by medical insurance or are enrolled in health coverage program through Children's Orthopedic Hospital or Odessa Brown Clinic. This coverage also includes Dental care.
4. English Language Instruction:
  - 24 adults have completed or do not need ESL.
  - 28 adults are currently enrolled in a ESL class or are receiving tutoring from the Refugee Support Committee volunteers.
  - 10 need ESL instructinn

All the school children are enrolled in either the public or parochial school system. Some are in bi-lingual programs and the others are receiving assistance from tutors.
5. Other information:
  - a. A free family membership to the Y.M.C.A. has granted to all the Chilean refugees.
  - b. The Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program assisted one family to receive a \$2,000 grant for a down payment on a house.

YMCA Building #615  
909 Fourth Avenue  
Seattle WA. 98104  
(206) 624-0855



# CHILEAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

January 31, 1979

## QUARTERLY PROJECT RECORD REPORT

Period Ending December 1978

The program has been renamed as of January, 1979. It's now the South American Refugee Program. This reflects the expansion of the program focus to serve refugees from other South American countries in addition to those from Chile, in response to the United States Government authorization to admit a new group of refugees from various South American Countries.

The situation as of the end of December 1978 is the following:

1. Total population:

151 persons

77 adults

74 children

2. Employment:

40 persons employed:

37 full-time and 3 part-time

7 need employment

30 in full-time E.S.L., training or don't need

3. Medical:

The majority of the adults are covered by medical insurance policies or similar coverage through their employment or E.S.L. programs.

The remaining adults, primarily those that have arrived recently, have not yet been enrolled in medical insurance programs but are receiving medical attention at low or no cost from community health clinics and hospitals.

..

2.

The 74 children are covered by their parents' medical insurance or are enrolled in a health coverage program through Children's Orthopedic Hospital, Odessa Brown Children's Clinic or Sea-Mar Clinic.

In September of 1978 the Sea-Mar Community Health Clinic opened, specializing in comprehensive physical and mental health services for the Spanish speaking population in the area. The Chilean Refugee Program has assisted in arranging for the majority of the refugee population to receive medical services at the Sea-Mar Clinic.

4. English Language Instruction.-

English as Second Language

49 adults completed or don't need E.S.L.

13 adults are currently enrolled in full-time E.S.L.

1 adult is currently enrolled in part-time E.S.L.

14 adults need E.S.L.

Adult Basic Education (A.B.E.) and training:

4 adults are currently enrolled in S.O.I.C. training

5 adults are currently enrolled in S.O.I.C. in G.E.D.-A.B.E.

4 adults are currently enrolled in U. of W. or College

3 adults are currently enrolled in Child Care Training

1 adult is currently enrolled in training at "El Centro"

10 adults have completed one of the above

Children:

48 children are currently enrolled in School

19 children are currently enrolled in Day Care

1 child is currently enrolled in S.O.I.C. training

1 child is currently enrolled in E.S.L. Class at "El Centro"

1 child is currently enrolled in training at "El Centro"

4 children are at home

2 children have completed E.S.L. or G.E.D.

...

**Explanatory note:**

A.B.E. = Adult Basic Education

S.O.I.C.= Seattle Opportunities Industrialization Center.  
Provides employment training and placement for economically disadvantaged individuals in the greater Seattle area.

G.E.D. = High School Graduation Equivalency Diploma.

U. of W.= University of Washington

El Centro de la Raza = A service center serving the Seattle Chicano and Latino communities. Among the training programs offered at the facility are courses in Child Care, Communications, Carpentry, Electricity, and Culinary Arts.

All of the school children are enrolled in either the public or parochial school system. Some are in bi-lingual programs and the others are receiving assistance from tutors.

**5. Other information:**

The refugee families come from varying national resettlement agencies. The families in Seattle have arrived from the following:

- 13 from International Rescue Committee
- 6 from Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service
- 9 from United States Catholic Conference
- 11 from Church World Service
  - 8 from United Methodist Committee on Relief
  - 1 from Baptist Resettlement Office
  - 1 from United Church of Christ
  - 1 from Episcopal Resettlement Office



YMCA Building #621  
909 Fourth Avenue  
Seattle WA. 98104  
(206) 624-0855



# SOUTH AMERICAN REFUGEE PROGRAM

February 28, 1980

## SEMESTERLY PROGRAM RECORD REPORT

Period Ending December 31, 1979

This is the report from the South American Refugee Program of the Church Council of Greater Seattle on its activities and accomplishments during the second half of the 1979 year. This report includes a statistical summary of the general situation of the South American refugee community in Washington State at the end of 1979.

Arrivals of the new flow of Argentine refugees authorized in 1978 finally began in late summer of 1979. During the fall, an average of one new case per week arrived in Seattle.

All of these refugees were released from prison to come directly to the United States, many after suffering four or more years of unjust, arbitrary imprisonment. Some were re-joined with families with whom they had had only the most minimal contact during the several preceding years.

The major focus of staff activity continued to be direct case work support providing social services to refugees and to sponsors. Major efforts were dedicated to providing special orientation and counseling needed for these new refugees and to insuring adequate medical care for their special needs.

Sponsor development, a program priority area, also required increased efforts during the semester. The goal, as always, was to assure adequate and prepared local church sponsorships for each of the incoming refugee families.

The efforts of the South American Refugee Program have apparently continued to be a major contributing factor in the relatively rapid achievement of economic self-sufficiency and independence by the arriving refugees. Nearly all have become financially self-supporting within four to six months of arrival and that without recourse to public assistance. A majority of the refugee "breadwinners" are now employed in jobs, trades or professions similar or identical to those for which they were originally trained.

..//

Semesterly Program Record Report

Page 2

Beyond the basics, fully one fifth of the Chilean refugee families resettled in this area since 1976 have now purchased their own homes! At the same time, the refugee community now has two active folksinging and dancing groups. In sum, the program has continued to achieve its purpose, "to facilitate South American refugees and their families to resettle in this community and to become self-sufficient and productive members of this society while still maintaining their own cultural identity."

The program has placed an increasing priority in the area of "admissions advocacy" due to the extremely slow implementation of the "Hemispheric 500 Parole Program" admissions for South American refugees.

The program has engaged in efforts in coordination with other interested agencies and groups around the country to raise awareness and concern over the situation and the plight of South American refugees. In addition, the program director, Patrick Taran, traveled to New York and Washington, D.C. in November to consult with the National Voluntary Resettlement Agencies, with State Department officials, and with members of Congress regarding the admissions delays and to suggest a more emphatic response by all concerned.

The program has, of course, continued to maintain efforts in the priority area of community education to insure ongoing public awareness of the plight of South American refugees and their resettlement needs in our community. To this effect the program has encouraged local media coverage of refugee arrivals and their following resettlement stories. We have continued producing and distributing a quarterly bilingual informational newsletter for refugees, sponsors, volunteers, friends, agencies and other interested entities.

The situation as of the end of December 1979 is the following for the South American refugee community here:

1. Total population:

193 persons:

101 adults

92 children

...///

Semesterly Program Record Report

Page 3

2. Employment: 101 adults

51 persons employed:

45 full time

6 part time

4 need employment

37 in full time schooling (E.S.L., job or professional training)

9 Not in employment market

3. Medical:

The majority of the adults are covered by medical insurance policies or similar coverage through their employment or E.S.L. programs.

The remaining adults, primarily those that have arrived recently, have not yet been enrolled in medical insurance programs but are receiving medical attention at low or no cost from community health clinics, primarily from the SEAMAR bilingual Community Health Clinic for Spanish speaking people.

4. English Language Instruction:

English as Second Language: 101 adults

74 adults have completed or didn't need E.S.L.

15 adults are currently enrolled in full time E.S.L.

8 adults need E.S.L.

4 adults have private tutors (Approximately 15 others in categories above currently receive regular, supplemental English tutoring from volunteers provided through the South American Refugee Programs)

5. Adult Education and Training:

3 adults are currently enrolled in training programs at S.O.I.C. (Seattle Opportunities Industrialization Center)

4 adults are currently enrolled in Adult Basic Education

11 adults are currently enrolled at the University of Washington or Seattle area Community Colleges

8 adults are currently enrolled in Vocational training courses at "El Centro de la Raza"

17 adults now employed have completed one of the above

....////

Semesterly Program Record Report

Page 4

6. Children: 92

58 children are currently enrolled in School

15 children are currently enrolled in Day Care

1 teenage child is enrolled in training at "El Centro de la Raza"

14 preschool children are at home in care of parents

4 teenage children have completed E.S.L. or Graduation Equivalency Diploma in place of high school enrollment

7. Voluntary Agency Placements:

A total of fifty four South American refugee cases have been placed in this area. Of these:

17 from International Rescue Committee

7 from Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service

15 from United States Catholic Conference

15 from Church World Service:

2 from United Presbyterian Church of U.S.

10 from United Methodist Committee on Relief

1 from American Baptist Resettlement Office

1 from United Church of Christ

1 from Episcopal Resettlement Office

8. Residents:

Thirty families have received permanent resident immigration status to date.

Patrick A. Taran  
Program Director  
South American Refugee Program

PT/bj

## VI. COMMUNITY EDUCATION

The component of Community Education comprises both the informational and educational services of the program together with its promotional and public relations work.

Community education involves providing refugees, sponsors, and program friends with useful information about such topics as refugee community status and activities, news of new arrivals, national refugee admissions (or lack thereof), and the work of the program itself. It includes interpretation to sponsors and others of the realities in Latin America which have forced the refugees' flight to this country.

A regular --now quarterly-- program newsletter is the main tool utilized to inform refugees, sponsors, friends, and other organizations and agencies involved in refugee work. A copy of one issue is attached separately from this narrative. The content of the newsletter has included both local news of the refugees and program and extensive information about the political situations in the countries from which the refugees fled. A past tendency has been to emphasize the latter. However, this has been tempered more recently by the growing recognition that the role of the program touches on but does not focus on the political educational work that is more appropriately the realm of the solidarity and political organizations of the community.

Program staff also make themselves available for presentations to groups and for public speaking on issues and topics related to Latin American refugees and their resettlement in this country. And, of course, the basic sponsor recruitment activities and presentations include ample elaboration on the above-mentioned topics.

Community Education also involves informing the wider community of the plight of South American refugees, of the fact of their resettlement in the Seattle area, and of both their needs and their contributions in the community here. The purpose of these information efforts is twofold. One is to promote a favorable resettlement climate for the South American refugees. The second objective is to attract and enlist direct support, both material and human, for the resettlement activities.

The program has emphasized promotion of mass media coverage of refugee arrivals and of other "newsworthy" aspects of their resettlement, as an effective means to reach the wider community. On the next pages are examples of the "news releases" issued by the program and the resultant newspaper stories. The program has been quite successful at generating substantial and consistent news coverage through the local newspapers, both the dailies and others, and through the area television and radio media as well. In fact, at least a couple of the stories generated by the refugee program have been picked up by wire services for national and even international dissemination!

The basic "sponsor development" brochure, attached separately, has also been utilized as a basic, descriptive brochure on the refugees' situation and the program's work for interested members of the general public. A much briefer, one page promotional leaflet was also prepared at one time to respond to more casual inquiries and interest. This leaflet, with a most basic description of the program and of refugee needs, comprises page 110.

As the program has achieved national recognition, distribution of its informational materials, such as the newsletter, has likewise expanded. National recognition has also implied the necessity of assuming a role in distributing data around the country on the broader, national aspects of Latin American

refugee issues. In particular, by default if not by designation, the Seattle program has assumed responsibility for promoting among sympathetic organizations coordinated campaigns of advocacy on behalf of South American refugees. One major tool utilized in this endeavor has been the circulation of occasional informational and agitational "memos" to groups and contacts around the United States. One such memorandum begins on page 111.



**CHILEAN  
REFUGEE  
RESETTLEMENT  
PROGRAM**

YMCA Building #615  
909 Fourth Avenue  
Seattle WA. 98104  
(206) 624-0855

\*\*\*\*\* NEWS RELEASE \*\*\*\*\*

FOR RELEASE: WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1978

Condemned to death Chilean military officer, granted refugee status by the United States, arrives today in Seattle.

Belarmino Costanzo, a former sargent in the Chilean Air Force, his wife Sisabel, and the couple's 15 year old daughter, Estrella, will be arriving at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport today, Wednesday, May 31 at 1:38 PM aboard flight #608 of Western Airlines. The family is coming directly from Santiago, Chile where Belarmino has just been released from imprisonment.

Belarmino, 46, was arrested and later twice condemned to death by military tribunals following the violent military coup de etat which overthrew the democratically elected government of President Salvador Allende in September of 1973. Costanzo's case has attracted worldwide interest. International protests followed the death sentencing and the influence of such figures as Senator Edward Kennedy played a role in securing a commutation of the sentence and now his release into exile.

Costanzo, an air force veteran with 23 years of service, apparently opposed the military takeover in his country. He was arrested on September 28, 1973 and reportedly beaten and subjected to tortures subsequently on numerous occasions. According to information from



the United States Embassy in Santiago, Chile, Costanzo was finally brought before a military court in July of 1974, accused of treason and inciting to sedition, and condemned to death. He was said to have delivered important military secrets to the movement of the revolutionary left. Costanzo, however, has had no political affiliations or activities. Indications are that the accusations and evidence presented to support them were concocted to make his case a "show trial". His sentence was later commuted to 30 years' imprisonment due to his "irreproachable prior conduct" in the Chilean Air Force.

The commutation of his sentence was influenced by international pressure and protests, including those by congressmen and others here in the U.S. Through the involvement of the United Nations, he was granted refugee status by the U.S. government two years ago. However, Costanzo was denied his exile decree by the Chilean military government until this month.

The situation in Chile remains tense despite an "amnesty" for a number of political prisoners recently declared by army general Augusto Pinochet, head of the military regime. Relatives of some of the estimated 1,500 to 2,500 "disappeared" political prisoners in Chile are currently staging a sit-in hunger strike in several churches and the Chilean office of UNICEF in Santiago.

The Costanzo family is coming into the United States under the auspices of Church World Service, a division of the National Council of Churches. The family will be met at the airport by members of their local sponsor, the University Congregational Church. The church will assist the family with their basic necessities until they are employed and self-supporting.

A large group of Seattle's Chilean exile community will also be at the airport with their colors to greet and welcome the arriving family. There are now over 130 Chilean refugees in the Seattle area.

\*\*\*\* MORE \*\*\*

All 34 refugee families now here have arrived in the last two years. Members of many of these families were also imprisoned and, in many cases tortured, before coming here. Through the efforts of local sponsors and the Chilean Refugee Program, there is virtually full employment today among the refugee adults. All of the families now here are self-supporting. None of the Chilean refugees are or have been on welfare. Eight more families are expected to arrive soon and a new group of 40 to 50 families of South American refugees is anticipated for this area in the next year.

CONTACT PERSON:

Patrick Taran  
Program Director  
624-0855



Belarmino Constanzo, right, hugged a well-wisher here yesterday — Staff photo by Ron DeRosa.

# Exiled Chilean carries scars

by LEE MORIWAKI  
Times staff reporter

Belarmino Constanzo, a wiry ex-Chilean air force sergeant, flew into Seattle yesterday a free man after 4 years, 6 months and 22 days in a Santiago jail, where torture of political prisoners left deep scars on his body and mind.

He came with harsh words for the military junta that now rules his homeland, and warm embraces for the well-wishers who greeted him and his family at Seattle-Tacoma Airport.

"The first thing I'm going to do is try to rebuild my home; my family life has been practically destroyed," said Constanzo.

Constanzo, 47; his wife, Isabel, 46, and their daughter, Estrella, 15, were brought to the United States under the sponsorship of the University Con-

gregational Church with the assistance of the Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program here.

Now in exile, Constanzo said his family will make Seattle their new home. He hopes to be reunited with his 18-year-old son, who fled Chile for England.

The former air-force sergeant was convicted of treason and sedition in 1974 by the military junta that came to power in 1973. The violent coup ended in the overthrow and death of Chilean President Salvador Allende.

Constanzo was one of 63 defendants in what was reported to be the largest trial in Chile's history. He and three others were sentenced to death by firing squad, and prison terms were ordered for 56 defendants for "supporting" Allende, according to news accounts. Three defendants were acquitted.

CONSTANZO SAID charges that he was involved in the plot to kill military officers and anti-Communist politicians were trumped up.

Constanzo's death sentence was commuted and, under an amnesty decree by the junta on April 19 this year, he was allowed to exchange his prison term for exile.

But the memories of torture in jail linger on. He said there is a large number of political prisoners in Chile whose whereabouts are unknown. (Three organizations — Seattle Non-Intervention in Chile, the Committee of Chilean Refugees in Seattle and the Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program — estimate the number of "disappeared" prisoners may be as high as 2,500.)

"There is an image of change in Chile, but the conditions have not changed fundamentally," said Constanzo.

"Our liberty is due to the great solidarity you have shown to our people," he told 50 persons at the airport.

Patrick Taran, director of the Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program here and who also served as interpreter for the Spanish-speaking Constanzo, said Constanzo was certified by the United Nations as a political prisoner, and was granted refugee status by the United States government.

Constanzo was noncommittal on his work plans, but Taran added that all the Chilean refugee families here are self-supporting. He said there are more than 130 Chilean refugees in the Seattle area.

The Constanzo family will be staying with a family from the University Congregational Church, the local sponsor, until they can find a place of their own.

# Free of Chile, Free of Prison, Free of Torture

By Joe Fribling

Belarmino Constanzo came from torture in a Chilean prison to Seattle yesterday and received a warm and emotional greeting which surprised him.

Belarmino, 47, a former sergeant in the Chilean air force, was arrested and twice condemned to death by the government of President Gen. Augusto Pinochet which seized control of the country in a coup in 1973.

He was jailed for "four years, six months and 22 days," he said, and he was released through an amnesty declared April 19 and allowed to come to the United States with his wife and daughter.

He spoke through an interpreter, and said he was "jailed because I belonged to a certain political party and refused to kill my fellow countrymen."

He said he was tortured "for two months and during that time my family did not know where I was. They used electric shocks, cigarette burns and needles under the fingernails," he said.

Obviously happy, and laughing despite his prison ordeal, Belarmino smiled at the dark-eyed men and women surrounding him and said, "I have some scars but it wouldn't be convenient to show them in mixed company."

Some 50 fellow countrymen met Belarmino, his wife Isabel and daughter Estrella, 15, at Seattle-Tacoma Airport, many carrying signs reading, "We Are Happy You Are Here," "We Salute You, Belarmino," and "In Chile Patriotic Sol-

diers are in Jail and Bad Soldiers Serve the Fascists."

Belarmino said he was surprised at the size of the crowd at the airport, that he had thought just one or two people would greet him and his family.

He told the gathering that conditions remain the same in Chile despite what he termed "an image of change. The junta is making a few political gestures, but the tortures continue for those they call enemies of the state."

He said he wanted to thank the American people and all others trying to assist the Chilean people.

Belarmino said that while he was in prison "my wife and daughter had to sell everything we had just to exist. They were harassed and the house was raided and searched."

He and his family will live in Seattle, where the Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program, a project of the Church Council of Greater Seattle, which assisted them in getting here, will attempt to find them living quarters and work. Belarmino was a supervisor of aircraft maintenance in his 23 years of military service.

The first person who bugged Belarmino as he walked up the ramp was Jorge Charlet, with whom he spent long months in prison. Also greeting him were Attilio Gallardo, now head of the refugee group and also in the Santiago jail with him, Daniel Trigo, another former political prisoner, and Patrick Taran, resettlement program director who acted as



**BELARMINO CONSTANZO,** second from right, stands with his wife, Isabel, far left, Jorge Charlet, a fellow inmate in Chile and Constanzo's daughter, Estrella, 15, far right at Sea-Tac yesterday. — P-I Photo by Tom Barlet.

## Interpreter.

Both Belarmino and Attilio expressed deep concern over what they call "the disappeared people," those of whom nothing is known. Both men were "disappeared people" when first picked up by the police, their families not knowing if they were alive or dead, or if alive, where they were.

Asked what he wants to do now, Belarmino said "I want to try to rebuild the family life that was destroyed in Chile (he has a 19-year-old son who earlier escaped to England). We have had 23 married years together and have a lot in common."

"And I want to work."

YMCA Building #621  
909 Fourth Avenue  
Seattle WA. 98104  
(206) 624-0855



## SOUTH AMERICAN REFUGEE PROGRAM

\*\*\*\*\*NEWS RELEASE\*\*\*\*\*

FOR RELEASE: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1979

The first Jewish refugee from Argentina to arrive in Seattle, Alicia Mabel Sanabria will arrive at Sea-Tac airport this Saturday, December 22, at 3:55 P.M. on United Airlines flight #656. Accompanied by her 4 year old daughter Ruth Irupe, Alicia will rejoin her husband Carlos Samuel Sanabria for the first time since she was taken from their house on January 12, 1977 by Argentine soldiers. Carlos Sanabria, 26, was imprisoned at the same time as his wife and was only released to come to the U.S. and Seattle on October 25, 1979.

Alicia Sanabria, 24, has been imprisoned for 3 years, and will be coming directly from prison. Mrs. Sanabria was beaten but not tortured and kept blindfolded for 3½ months after detention in an unknown location. She was eventually transferred to Villa Floreste Prison in Bahia Blanca, and later to Villa Deroto prison in Buenos Aires.

Mrs. Sanabria stated to U.S. Consular Officials that neither she nor her husband had ever been a member of a political party and neither had participated in any political activities.

Currently Argentina has proven to be a dangerous host to its Jewish community, the world's fifth largest center, with recurrent surges of violent bigotry. Synagogue bombings, shootings, kidnappings and anti-semitism propaganda campaigns are among the most frequent offenses.

Alicia is an English instructor and will be met at the airport by her husband, their local sponsor, St. Georges Church, the South American Refugee Program and by other Argentine refugees who have recently resettled in the Seattle area.

For further information, contact:

Patrick Taran  
South American Refugee Program (Director)

624-0855

Evening phone: 329-2952

*A Project of the Church Council of Greater Seattle — 4759 15th Ave. N.E., Seattle, 98105*



Flowers, a flag and a loving touch

# Reunion At The Airport

## Argentinian Family Rejoices After Three Years of Terror

By Gill Bailley

A young Argentinian couple traded the terror of nearly three years in separate Argentine jail cells for a joyful yuletide reunion last night at Sea-Tac Airport.

It was the first reunion for Carlos and Alicia Mabel Sanabria and their 4-year-old daughter, Ruth, since Argentine police arrested the parents at their home on Jan. 12, 1977, and imprisoned them on unspecified charges.

The three met again in a leaping embrace shortly before 9 p.m. at a crowded National Airlines Concourse. The solemn-faced, curly-headed little girl reached out small hands to clutch at her father as they swirled around together.

Earlier Sanabria — carrying a

bouquet of red and white carnations — had paced the concourse nervously, not certain his wife would be on the flight.

"These flowers are of significance to us in remembrance," he said in flowing Spanish. "Red is significant, for it is the color of passion, and white is the color of purity."

His wife was white of face after 28 hours in flight from Argentina.

"Yesterday was the first time in three years I have been able to touch my daughter," she said. "I keep remembering I am here, but many people are still there. To me it is a great happiness, but it is also a great bitterness."

Mrs. Sanabria commented that she had been kept in a 9-foot by 9-

foot prison cell for almost three years, and thousands like her are still in prison in Argentina.

"I am going to try to begin a new life in freedom with my family," she said.

They were met by more than a dozen friends and supporters, some carrying signs denouncing the Argentine government.

The Sanabrias' reunion was the result of a joint effort by the U.S. State Department and the Church Council of Greater Seattle, according to Patrick Taran, executive director of the church council's South American Refugee Program.

Neither of the two had been charged with any specified crime following their 1977 arrests. Instead, like thousands of other Ar-

gentinians, they had just been imprisoned, Taran said.

Amnesty International estimates 15,000 persons in Argentina have disappeared into such jails since 1976, while another 5,000 to 10,000 are known to be imprisoned without charges or jailed after having been found innocent under the "executive powers" of the right-wing government.

In addition, a wave of anti-Jewish sentiment "similar to that in Nazi Germany" is sweeping the country with governmental officials making statements about the "Jewish problem," Taran added.

Mrs. Sanabria, 24, is Jewish. Her husband is Catholic.

Since their arrest there has been no contact between the two. Their daughter was cared for by maternal grandparents.

Mrs. Sanabria was beaten following her arrest and kept blindfolded in an unknown location for 3½ months before being moved to a large prison.

Sanabria was freed and flown to Seattle on Oct. 25. He is being sponsored by St. George's Catholic Parish in Georgetown.

A former engineering student in Argentina, Sanabria is attending an intensive English-language program at El Centro de la Raza while looking for part-time employment. The parish has furnished the family with an apartment.

Their story is not unique, according to Taran.

There are now an estimated 15 Argentine families or single persons, refugees from terror, in the Seattle area, he said. All have arrived in the last four months. About 45 Chilean families or individuals also have settled here in the last three years, he said.

"We expected larger numbers of Argentine families," Taran said. "But Argentina is refusing to allow people to leave — although there are 250 family or individual visas to the U.S. already approved by our State Department."

Under Argentine law, persons detained are supposed to have the option of leaving the country or staying in jail, Taran explained.



— PHOTOS BY KERRY COUGHLIN

MR. AND MRS. CARLOS SANABRIA and their 4-year-old daughter, Ruth, last night were together again at Sea-Tac Airport for the first time since the parents were arrested and placed in separate jail cells by police in Argentina nearly three years ago.

## Argentiniains describe anti-Semitism

Continued from Page 1

prison cell with three other women. At one point guards told her she "would be made into soap." A family photo she received in prison had been etched with swastikas.

Alicia told U.S. consular officials that neither she nor her husband had ever been a member of a political party and neither had participated in political activities other than a few classroom discussions. Both were going to school at the time of their arrests. Alicia was studying literature and Carlos was selling tires and studying civil engineering.

Their reunion was the result of joint efforts by the U.S. State Department, the Church Council of Greater Seattle, St. Georges Church and the South American Refugee Program, according to Patrick Taran, director of that program in Seattle.

In an interview, with Taran interpreting, the Sanabrias said Argentina is proving to be a dangerous host to its Jewish community, the fifth largest in the world.

Synagogue bombings, shootings, kidnappings, and anti-Semitism propaganda campaigns are among the most frequent offenses.

The Sanabrias still have family in Argentina for whom they fear.

Their story is not unique, Taran

said. An estimated 15 Argentine families or single persons have fled terror for the Seattle area. All have arrived in the last four months. He said the South American Refugee Program had expected more Argentine families by this time, but the Argentine government is refusing to allow departures. There are 220 United States already approved by the State Department, he said.

Alicia, 24, excitedly tripping over English and Spanish words in her

hurry, acknowledged that she is "impatient to learn English to communicate with people here."

"The first thing to do is to make a home and to make a relationship with my husband and daughter and to make myself the idea that I am free. It is a shock. It is a great change," she said.

Sanabria, 26, studying English at El Centro de la Raza, is looking for a part-time job. The couple has been set up in a house by St. Georges Church and is able to live

off a small stipend that is attached to the Comprehensive Employment Training Act money that pays for Sanabria's English lessons.

Donations for the Sanabrias and other needy Argentine refugees, most who come with only a suitcase or two of clothes, should be routed through Taran at the South American Refugee Program. His telephone number is 634-0855. His office is in the YMCA Building on Fourth Avenue.

The Sanabrias urged the Seattle Jewish community to educate itself about the mistreatment of Jews and others in Argentina. They are both willing to speak to Jewish groups here, with an interpreter if necessary. They can be reached through Taran's office.



REUNITED — Alicia Mabel and Carlos Samuel Sanabria share a quiet moment together with their daughter Ruth Irupe after three years of separation. Alicia, who is Jewish, was arrested by Argentine soldiers and imprisoned in 1977. Carlos was imprisoned shortly thereafter. (Photo by Wendy Marcus)

## Argentinian terrorism, anti-Semitism bared by returning couple

An "Israeli plan to invade since Alicia, who is Jewish, was Argentina" and secure a section of that South American country as a potential Israeli state in case Arabs destroy Israel may sound preposterous.

But in Argentina, where the government incites the spread of anti-Jewish sentiment, it is a considered fact, say Alicia Mabel and Carlos Samuel Sanabria.

The Sanabrias and their four-year-old daughter Ruth Irupe were reunited in Seattle for the first time

See Describe, Page 12

## THE CHILEAN REFUGEE PROGRAM IN SEATTLE

The Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program is a special program of the Church Council of Greater Seattle. Developed by the Non-Intervention in Chile (NICH) Committee of Seattle and by the Seattle Religious Peace Action Coalition (SERPAC) of the Church Council, the program initiated its work in February of 1977. Its primary goal is to facilitate Chilean and other South American alien refugees and their families to resettle in this community and to become self-sufficient and productive members of this society while still maintaining their own cultural identity. To achieve this goal, the program strives to develop adequate local sponsors, to provide a wide range of supportive services to both sponsors and refugees, and to offer community educational services.

There are now over 100 Chilean refugees in the Seattle area. Fifty to one hundred more are expected to arrive in the coming months. Through the efforts of the Chileans themselves, their sponsors, and the Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program, virtually all of the refugee adults are now working full or part time or are enrolled in full-time intensive English language courses.

### REFUGEES NEED YOUR SUPPORT

There are several ways to become involved in aiding the resettlement of Chilean refugees in the Seattle area. Among them are becoming a sponsor for a refugee family, working with the voluntary Refugee Support Committee, and contributing financially to the work of the Chilean Refugee Program.

The most vital way of becoming involved is to sponsor a Chilean refugee individual or family. Any church congregation, union, local group, or even individual family can become a sponsor. Sponsorship means providing temporary housing and financial assistance during the initial period after the refugees arrive. It means helping the family heads find employment so that they can become self-supporting as soon as possible. Sponsorship also involves providing the crucial emotional support and friendship to people who have been persecuted, imprisoned, even tortured, and who now have had to flee their homeland to come to a strange, new and different country.

Nearly twenty Seattle-area churches of different denominations have sponsored Chilean refugee families. Numerous organizations and individual families as well have become sponsors.

Many individuals who don't have the resources or time to actually sponsor a refugee have joined in the work of the Refugee Support Committee. The Committee maintains English classes and members also relate to individual refugee families as friends, helping the Chileans "learn the ropes" or providing assistance when necessary.

The Chilean Refugee Program needs support as well. In order to continue its vital work, it welcomes financial contributions, which are tax deductible.

For more information:  
Telephone 624-0855

The Chilean Refugee Program  
615 YMCA Building  
909 Fourth Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104



YMCA Building #621  
909 Fourth Avenue  
Seattle WA. 98104  
(206) 624-0855



**SOUTH  
AMERICAN  
REFUGEE  
PROGRAM**

July 5, 1979

**MEMO TO:** South American Refugee Programs and Contacts

**FROM:** Patrick Taran, national liaison *PT*

**COPIES TO:** Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, New York, Washington D.C., Los Angeles, San Jose, Bay Area Program for Argentine Refugees, Tucson, Amarillo-Dumas (Texas), Lawrence (Kansas), Amnesty International, AISC, COHA, NICH, National Lawyers Guild, Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA)

**SUBJECT:** Pressure Campaign to secure Rights of Option for Argentine detainees already granted Certificates of Acceptability by the U.S. URGENT!!

Our first Argentine refugee has finally arrived! A slight trickle of refugee detainees from Argentina seems to have begun with half a dozen detainees granted Right of Option and U.S. visas in May. Seven more detainees already granted Certificates of Acceptability by the U.S. have just been "tentatively" granted Right of Option according to information received last week from the State Department.

However, even this trickle is still questionable. In fact, as of this date, only one of the six detainees granted right of option in May has actually arrived here in the U.S. And none of the most recent seven cases have yet been forwarded to the American Council of Voluntary Agencies (ACVA) to be sent out for sponsorship commitments through the various Voluntary Agencies (VOLAGS).

In light of the continued non-progress in the Hemispheric Parole Program, an emphatic and rapid pressure campaign is absolutely necessary to insure that some refugees from Argentina begin to come.

The major obstacle at this time appears to be the Argentine regime's reluctance to grant rights of option, since over 100 detainees have already been granted Certificates of Acceptability by the U.S. Consulate in Buenos Aires since December of last year.

(more)

Spokespersons for the State Department recently said that the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires has taken steps to encourage the Argentine government to comply with the program by releasing detainees accepted by the U.S.. Apparently, however, the initiatives taken so far are not enough since so little is actually happening. Additional pressure from other sources needs to be developed in order to achieve results, especially since State Department initiatives are often limited by administration policy. Other sources, though, can be both more flexible and more representative of significant constituencies.

The appropriate initiative at this time appears to be to ask a group of U.S. Senators and Representatives to jointly sign and send an official "Dear Colleague" letter of concern directly to General Videla and the Argentine government, requesting that the Government of Argentina follow through on its commitment to release detainees by granting Right of Option to all those prisoners already assured visas by the U.S.

The campaign to this effect has already been initiated. An Amnesty International staff person in Washington D.C. (Francesca Jessup) is meeting with staff of key congresspersons to obtain sponsorship for the letter. A draft of the letter is enclosed with this memo. Kennedy in the Senate and Holtzman in the House are being approached for sponsorship.

Once sponsors are committed, we will need as many cosigners as possible to add their names to the letter. Efforts, thus, will be needed all around the country to alert congressional representatives from each locality and state to the situation and to urge them to sign the letter.

We have already begun here in Seattle. We suggest that individuals and groups both contact their local congressional offices and that they approach local church councils and other organizations to explain the situation and to ask for letters of support for this Congressional letter directed to the sympathetic local congress-people. A draft of such a letter of support is also enclosed.

THESE EFFORTS NEED TO BE INITIATED IMMEDIATELY!

If pressure isn't applied soon, we suspect that this whole Hemispheric Parole Program may never be implemented in more than token fashion (and that for a program that itself is no more than a small token!).

Please communicate with this office and with Francesca of AI in Washington regarding your efforts and successes.

(Amnesty International  
413 E. Capitol Drive  
Washington, D.C. 20027

(202) 544-0200

\* \* \* DRAFT \* \* \*

General Jorge Videla  
President of the Nation  
Casa Rosada  
Buenos Aires, Capital Federal  
Argentina

The Honorable President Videla,

In response to your government's offer to release outside of Argentine territory individuals arbitrarily held in detention under the "Poder Ejecutivo Nacional" (National Executive Power), the United States, among other countries, has agreed to accept such detainees for admission to the United States as refugees. In June of last year, the United States' Attorney General authorized the admission of 500 refugee principals and their dependents from South America with the understanding that the majority would be detainees paroled from Argentina.

We understand that your government has indicated that it is willing to release detainees held without charges under the Poder Ejecutivo Nacional (PEN). Information publicized in the United States' press has indicated that your government decreed a "Right of Option" law last year which allows individuals held in arbitrary detention to exchange that imprisonment for the option of exile. Your government has, in our understanding, committed itself to releasing all of the estimated 2,600 individuals currently being held in PEN status within the shortest possible time.

Draft: Gen. Videla

page 2

To this date, the United States Consulate in Buenos Aires has received more than 400 applications for refugee admission on behalf of Argentine detainees. More than 110 of these detainee applicants have been interviewed for admission by U.S. Consular officials. The U.S. Consulate has now issued Certificates of Acceptability for admission to the United States to nearly 100 of these individuals (86 as of April 3, 1979). In addition, the U.S. Consulate reported that up to April 3, the Government of Argentina had denied it permission to interview 173 other applicants for various reasons. However, as of June 30, only twelve of nearly 100 individuals granted Certificates of Acceptability by our government had actually been granted the Right of Option to leave and come to this country.

We feel that this response by the Argentine Government is unnecessarily and unacceptably slow, especially in light of its commitment to improve the status of human rights in Argentina and to release detainees. We ask specifically that the processing be speeded up for those granted Certificates of Acceptability by the United States and by other nations and we ask that the Right of Option be granted to all of those individuals who have been accepted for admission to the United States in the shortest possible time.

## VII. CONCLUSION

Certainly, numerous observations and conclusions can be drawn from the experience and the results of this refugee resettlement project. Several of the more salient points are offered in drawing this working narrative to a close.

Without question, this endeavor can be considered a notable success in several realms. Most importantly, the refugee resettlement program has more than accomplished its basic purpose: "to facilitate Chilean and other South American refugees and their families to resettle in the Seattle area and to become self-sufficient and productive members of this society while still maintaining their own cultural identity". As data presented in earlier chapters has indicated, the program has achieved, even exceeded, the quantified resettlement goals established for it.

In so doing, the program has demonstrated itself to be a viable model offering an alternative approach to refugee resettlement, one with potential applicability elsewhere. Its viability --indeed, its success-- has been recognized not only in Seattle but much more widely. In essence the program itself, launched as a local experiment in meeting unmet needs, has become a successful operating model of national significance.

The best testimony of the broader viability of the program's approach is its utilization as the prime model in the establishment of two similar programs elsewhere in the United States. One is the Bay Area Refugee Program/ South American Refugee Program initiated in the San Francisco Bay Area in 1978. That program, with offices in Berkeley, is currently involved in resettling a score of Chilean and Argentine refugee families. The Latin American Refugee

Resettlement Program in Chicago is another, similar endeavor modeled after the Seattle program.

Organizational efforts for the creation of another similar program were initiated in Los Angeles in 1978. However, that project has not yet matured into a functional entity due primarily to a lack of committed, capable leadership coupled with the lack of arriving refugees from South America. Interest has been expressed in developing similar projects in New York and Washington, D.C. What is perhaps more significant is that discussions have been initiated among the various local programs around an emerging proposal to link these together into a single entity of national consequence.

In yet more general terms, this project has been posed as an alternative model worthy of consideration towards improving general approaches to refugee resettlement across the nation. Among its most salient aspects are the program's non-reliance on the flow of Federal Government funds for its existence and its methodology discouraging the utilization of public assistance benefits in assuring the survival and successful resettlement of refugees in local communities. Rather, the program identifies and mobilizes local community resources, including efforts of interested and sympathetic individuals and entities, to strengthen local sponsorships. Similarly, funding support for the program itself has been sought primarily from church and private foundation sources, although City of Seattle CETA funding has given the program a great boost.

The program has, in fact, emphasized reliance on the traditional form of local sponsorship of refugees by churches and other groups, recognizing this form as the most appropriate and supportive in assisting refugees to begin a new life in a new country. The fact that such sponsoring groups often need outside guidance, orientation, and assistance is recognized -- recognized in the context that numerous forms of non-financial support can often be far more productive and useful than the mere provision of funds.

The Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program faced numerous and significant limitations inherent to its focus and nature. Certainly the program began with difficulties because it was responding to refugees whose plight is "unpopular" with the policy makers of the United States Government. The very admission and the arrival of the so-few South American refugees even authorized to enter the United States has been uncertain at best. Moreover, admissions of these refugees have been nonexistent during extended periods over the last three years. This factor has weighed heavily on the ability of the program to make long range plans, maintain priorities and to obtain the funding essential to survival.

Furthermore, the Chilean refugees themselves were discouraged --more precisely, denied-- access to public assistance benefits even when other refugees, the Indochinese, were assured ample welfare benefits! This situation has, fortunately, changed in the last three years. On the other hand, no federal resettlement funds have yet been obtained by the program. Only this year with the enactment of new national refugee legislation (the Refugee Act of 1980) have such funds even become theoretically available for agencies serving South American refugees.

Within the refugee resettlement field, the program faced difficulties in achieving recognition and cooperation on the part of the national entities designated as the national voluntary resettlement agencies. Through the first year of the program, several of these agencies were reluctant to refer through our office the few Chilean refugee cases received for assignment to local sponsors. In fact, key people in at least one of these national agencies directly challenged the existence of this program, arguing that it served no essential purpose and filled no real unmet needs. They admittedly saw the existence of this program as a clear challenge, even a threat, to their concept of how the resettlement process should operate.

In fact, our program was a challenge to that agency's resettlement model, not so much to the ideal concept as to the glaring deficiencies of the actual operation of the process for the Chileans. Our program came into being precisely to respond to major unfulfilled needs. The very existence of those unfulfilled needs demonstrated the large gap denied by church agency bureaucrats defending an archaic system from the parapets of New York towers. We thus had to confront a status quo undermining a viable solution while denying the problem. To this date, that same agency has yet to respond to an appeal for funding assistance submitted by this program.

The program's success in its resettlement efforts has overcome to a considerable degree some of the initial barriers it faced. The national resettlement agencies today recognize the positive and supportive role the program has played and they are generally cooperative.

The question of admissions and arrivals is much more complex since it involves the most basic precepts and prejudices of U.S. foreign policy. Here too, though, the efforts and successes of the program seem to have had effect. Certainly, the awareness of the contradictions between government rhetoric and actual refugee policy has been raised in the Seattle community and on the part of national entities through the information disseminated and the agitation promoted by the program. The basic lack of or denial of admissions for Latin American refugees as United States policy has not been altered. It has not even been addressed openly by government policy makers. However, recent indications point towards potential change even in that condition.

The program has also faced internal limitations. The most noteworthy among these have been the lack of professionally trained and skilled staff, difficulties in maintaining consistent program approaches and priorities, and deficient long range planning. The latter two can be attributed in part to the first



deficiency cited, as well as to the earlier described uncertainties of the minimal refugee flow and of basic funding. And the first limitation has been a condition of the project itself, initiated of necessity by individuals without appropriate professional backgrounds and staffed under the requirements of CETA funding, requirements which focus on providing employment and training for underskilled, inexperienced individuals.

It hardly needs to be added that committed and effective management is essential to the survival and success of such a venture periled by overwhelming uncertainties and fraught with inherent limitations.

Finally, an observation and conclusion in the political realm to conclude. This project has demonstrated the possibility of transforming a specific, politically focused humanitarian concern into a broadly based community program for social action, a program which, however, does not leave aside the political impact of the issues involved. This refugee project has, furthermore, made this demonstration around issues beyond and apparently outside of the focus of the local community, yet the program has been carried out with ample community involvement.

The experience of the Chilean Refugee Resettlement Program, now renamed the South American Refugee Program, would appear to demonstrate the further potential for developing innovative and creative programs to meet human needs. The challenge is to develop such projects not only around similar issues but also around varied and diverse concerns in the many localities where the needs are urgent.