

PD-ABR-905
103567

amerasian outreach

THE AMERASIAN OUTREACH PROJECT

Final Evaluation

Grant Number	AID- 493-8008 T
PVO & Location	The Pearl S Buck Foundation, Inc 1 So1 St Louis 2, South Sathon Road Bangkok, Thailand 10120
PVO HQ Location	The Pearl S Buck Foundation, Inc Green Hills Farm, Bucks County Perkasie, Pennsylvania 18944 USA
Prepared by	Earl James Steele
Date Submitted	24 September 1982

Contents

I	Summary of Major Findings and Recommendations	1
II	Project Background	2
III	Project Goals and Objectives	3
IV	The Work of the Project	4
V	Accomplishments of the Project	6
VI	Some Conclusions After Four Years of the Project	9
VII	An Evaluation of the Amerasian Outreach Project	11
VIII	Financial Narrative	17
IX	Future Efforts and New Directions	18
X	Appendices	20
	1 Foundation Offices and Distribution of Amerasians	
	2 Age Distribution of Amerasians	
	3 Growth of Sponsorships	
	4 Documents collected by the Amerasian Outreach Project	
	5 Project Computer Reports	
	6 Project Evaluation	
	7 Interim Recommendations	
	8 Budgets and Expenditures	

I Summary of Major Findings and Recommendations

Major Findings

The Amerasian Outreach Project, although failing to contact, register, and assist the number of Amerasian children in Thailand originally projected, did represent a major expansion in the Foundation's outreach to the Amerasian population of Thailand. This was brought about through the increased staff and new offices made possible by the Project, as well as through the availability of special assistance for Amerasians such as the Foundation's sponsorship program and the medical and educational assistance provided through another AID operational program grant, the Assistance to Amerasians Project.

By the end of the Project, the vast majority of eligible Amerasians were recognized by the Thai authorities as possessing Thai citizenship. Efforts to secure Thai citizenship for the remainder continue. The Foundation, through the Project, accumulated what is undoubtedly the most extensive collection of documents relating to the birth and citizenship status of Amerasians in Thailand. As well as being instrumental in verifying Thai citizenship, this documentation may prove to be of value in determining eligibility for immigrant status to the United States under the new "Amerasian Bill."

Recommendations

- 1 The Foundation should continue the process of contacting, registering, and assisting the Amerasians not yet brought into contact with the Foundation through the Project.
- 2 The Foundation should continue the collection of documents for Amerasians in Thailand and should continue the process of working for Thai citizenship for Amerasians eligible for that status.
- 3 Professional legal counsel should be retained by the Foundation to assist Amerasians in obtaining documents and applying for Thai citizenship status.
- 4 The Foundation should, when feasible, re-examine the possibility of reducing this document collection to more permanent microfilm.
- 5 The Foundation should retain a staff person to act as curator of the document collection and maintain the series of computer reports established for the Project.

II Project Background

The Amerasian Outreach Project began in August 1978 with two major goals increasing the Pearl S. Buck Foundation's outreach to the Amerasian children of Thailand, and verifying Thai citizenship for those Thai Amerasians entitled to it.

Increasing the Foundation's outreach and program of service has always been a major goal of the Foundation, but verifying Thai citizenship for Amerasians only became a possibility in 1978. It was a February 1978 National Juridical Council reinterpretation of an earlier proclamation on Thai citizenship that opened this possibility. The earlier proclamation, Announcement of the Revolutionary Party, No. 337, withdrew Thai citizenship from and, in the future, denied Thai citizenship to children born of Thai mothers and alien fathers. The intent of the announcement, handed down by the government of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn on December 13, 1972, was to safeguard national security. " although they may be of Thai nationality, these persons are not loyal to Thailand. In order to protect and preserve national security, it is expedient that these persons should not be allowed to have or obtain Thai citizenship any longer." The announcement then went on to specifically revoke Thai citizenship for those born of alien fathers before the time of the announcement and forbade the acquisition of Thai citizenship by those born of alien fathers after the announcement. The whole class of Thai Amerasians thus had Thai citizenship stripped from them by this single announcement.

In February of 1978, however, the National Juridical Council released a memorandum of a discussion of the proper interpretation of that announcement. The conclusion of the National Juridical Council, as expressed in that memorandum, was that the " Announcement of the Revolutionary Party, No. 337, does not aim to withdraw the nationality of illegitimate children of American servicemen born of Thai mothers." The main concern behind this reinterpretation was humanitarian. The fathers of these illegitimate children were generally out of the country, and it was the responsibility of the mothers, Thai citizens, to raise them. The children should, therefore, be accorded Thai citizenship. If they were not granted Thai citizenship, they would effectively be stateless, which would be contrary to humanitarian concerns and international agreements.

The children that would be eligible to claim Thai citizenship based on this reinterpretation were those born to unwed parents. At the time when the Amerasian Outreach Project was funded by the Agency for International Development, it was estimated that perhaps as many as 99 percent of all Amerasians in Thailand were born to unwed parents. It was further estimated that there were roughly four thousand Amerasians in Thailand. Since the provisions for the correction of birth and citizenship records to confirm Thai citizenship for these children required case-by-case applications through the Police Department and the Local Administration Department of the Ministry of Interior, it was expected that a major effort would have to be mounted to survey the expected population of Amerasian children living in Thailand, collect the

needed documentation, and present this documentation to the Ministry of Interior for citizenship verification. Thus it was that the Thailand Branch of the Foundation requested AID's assistance in providing an operational program grant in the amount of \$150,000 to fund the three year Amerasian Outreach Project.

III Project Goals and Objectives

Thus was evolved the primary goal of the Amerasian Outreach Project to assist the estimated four thousand Thai Amerasian children in acquiring full and documented Thai citizenship. A second, and no less important goal for Thai Amerasians, was to consider each of these children for sponsorship through the Foundation's regular program of assistance to Amerasians throughout Asia.

AID's operational program grant provided assistance mainly in the staffing, facilities, and service support areas. This assistance was expected to enable the Foundation to

- 1 Contact, survey, and assemble documentation on 2700 more Amerasians,
- 2 Present that documentation to the Ministry of Interior for Thai citizenship verification,
- 3 Recommend needy Amerasian children for the regular PSBF sponsorship program and/or other special assistance, and
- 4 Extend PSBF counselling and referral services to these children and their families.

It was further expected that, at the end of the three year Project

- 1 All Thai Amerasian children still in Thailand would have been surveyed and registered with the Foundation,
- 2 All Amerasians in Thailand would be receiving the benefits of PSBF counselling and referral services,
- 3 All needy Amerasians would have been considered for PSBF sponsorship, and
- 4 Thai citizenship would have been documented and verified for all eligible Thai Amerasians.

In the original plan for the Amerasian Outreach Project, the importance of this last point cannot be overestimated. Documentation and verification of Thai citizenship for all eligible Amerasians was expected to confirm for these children all rights of Thai citizenship, some of which they might otherwise have been denied. These rights and privileges, significantly, include,

- 1 Full protection, under Thai law, against all forms of child exploitation,
- 2 Eligibility for the Thai public school system, including colleges and universities,
- 3 Eligibility and/or enhanced opportunity for employment in Thailand,

- 4 Eligibility for employment in the Royal Thai Government civil service, and
- 5 The right to a Thai passport and the freedom to travel and study abroad

Operationally, the Project was expected to fund four new offices in Sattahip, Phra Khanong, Nakhon Phanom, and Takhlı. The Project was to allow the Foundation to expand its staff by a project manager, twenty-one caseworkers, and five clerical personnel, and to purchase five typewriters, six cameras, and assorted other furnishings and equipment. Plans were also included to develop computer print outs to assist in the task of keeping track of the documents collected. The Project was expected to hold several seminars with the participation of the Royal Thai Government. Amounts were also budgeted for staff travel and per diems to assist in guiding and controlling what was expected to be a rather dramatic expansion in the Foundation's program in Thailand.

IV The Work of the Project

The Amerasian Outreach Project began operations on August 24, 1978, with the signing of the project agreement by the then Acting Director of USAID/Thailand, Thomas R. Blacka, and the then Resident Director of the Thailand Branch of the Foundation, Robert M. Hearn. Preparations, however, were already under way, and by the time the initial disbursement of funds was received in September 1978, the work of the Project was already in progress.

In the first six months of the Project, through February 1979, the major effort was in document collection. For the purposes of the Project, full documentation minimally consisted of a passport-type photograph of the child and copies of the child's birth registration, household registration, and guardian's Thai identity card. Other pertinent documents, such as marriage certificates, divorce decrees, letters, and pictures, were collected where available. The main focus of the documentation effort in the first six months was on the group of over 1300 children already being sponsored under the Foundation's regular program. Full documentation was collected for 758 children, and partial documentation was assembled for another 1000 children. A total of 1339 birth certificates, 1361 household registrations, and 1333 guardian's identity cards, as well as photos of 996 children, were collected.

During that first period, new offices were opened in Nakhon Phanom, Takhlı, and Sattahip, greatly enhancing the outreach of the Foundation. A project manager, ten caseworkers, and three clerical staff were also hired. Expenditures were also recorded for equipment and office furnishings purchases, travel expenses, and computer services. Roughly 400,000 Baht of AID funding was spent during that period.

In the second six month period another 533 children were fully documented, bringing to almost 1300 the number of completed documentations during the first year. During this period sponsorships increased to 1480. By the end

of the project year, twelve caseworkers were on staff through Project funds. Total expenditures for the first year came to over 760,000 Baht, with staff salary assistance claiming over half of that total.

The next six months saw the number of fully documented children grow to 1624, and at the close of this period, 1630 children were being sponsored through the Foundation's regular program. Expenditures for the period were another 485,000 Baht.

By the end of the second full year, sponsorships had grown to 1675 children and full documentations to 2004. Partial documentation was available for another 253 children. Expenditures for the period came to 460,000 Baht, bringing the two-year total to just over 1.7 million Baht.

By the end of the third year, full documentations rose to around 2000, and partial documentation for another 1000 children was on file. Registrations of Amerasians with the Foundation had increased by over 1000 in the first three years of the Project, bringing the total to almost 3100 children out of the estimated 4000 Amerasians in Thailand. Total expenditures of AID funds during this three-year period came to 2.92 million Baht, or 97 percent of the budgeted 3 million Baht.

The original plan was for a three-year project. In early 1981, however, it became obvious that the original goals of the Project would not be met within the three-year life of the Project. Specifically, there were an estimated further 1000 Amerasian children in Thailand who had not been contacted by the Foundation, and the process of confirming Thai citizenship for children with questionable documents was going much slower than was initially expected during the formulation of the Project proposal. AID was therefore requested to provide funding for a one-year extension of the Project in the amount of \$50,000. An extension of the Project was agreed upon, and the agreement, an amendment to the original grant, was signed between Donald D. Cohen, then USAID/Thailand Director, and Robert M. Hearn, the Resident Director of the Foundation's Thailand Branch, on June 5, 1981. The extension was granted to ensure the continued services of the Project's legal advisor, the continued collection and processing of documents, and the continued operation of all seven branch offices maintained by the Foundation in Thailand.

During the final, fourth year of the Project, a further 500 full documentations were accumulated, bringing the total to 2543. The number of Amerasian children registered with the Foundation had climbed to 3300, regular sponsorships numbered 2300, and another 250 children were waiting for sponsors. Expenditures of AID funds in the fourth year of the Project totaled 772,000 Baht. During that fourth year, the Foundation took over the expense of renting the Nakhon Phanom office and the expense of the retainer fee of the Thai lawyer who had been assisting the Project.

V Accomplishments of the Project

In addressing the accomplishments of the Project, full attention must be paid to the stated goals and objectives of the Project. There were, however, other accomplishments that came about through the work of the Project. Although possibly secondary in nature to the Project's main goals, they will also be addressed.

At the time of the initial project conception, it was estimated that there were approximately 4000 Amerasian children living in Thailand. At the time the Project began, the Foundation was sponsoring 1322 of these Amerasians, and an insignificant number were waiting for sponsors. Prior to this date, the Foundation had made no attempt to collect documentation on Amerasians living in Thailand, and there were no fully documented children.

It was hoped in the ensuing three years, which later became four years, that contact would be established with the remainder of the estimated 4000 children, that they would all be fully documented, that Thai citizenship would be confirmed for all those eligible (an estimated 3900 of the 4000 total), and that as many as needed assistance would be taken into the regular Foundation sponsorship program.

Contact with Amerasian children in Thailand did grow dramatically in the four years of the Project. The sponsorship level in 1978 stood at 1322, and it can be assumed that another 200 or so Amerasians had been in contact with the Foundation since its establishment in Thailand in 1967. These 200 or so children had left the sponsorship program because of emigration, refusing to attend school, or becoming self-supporting. There were, then, around 1500 Thai Amerasians with whom the Foundation was or had been in contact at the inception of the Project in 1978. By the end of the four years, in August 1982, the Foundation had come in contact with and registered a total of 3300 Thai Amerasians, an increase of approximately 1800. The number of children fully documented grew to 2543. At the end of the Project, the number of children sponsored stood at 2289 and another 250 were waiting for sponsors. Sponsorships through the regular Foundation program therefore increased by almost 1000 during the life of the Project. A number of Thai Amerasians, in the vicinity of 500 to 600, either left the Program because of emigration, refusal to study, death, marriage and becoming self-supporting, or were not interested in the Foundation's sponsorship program.

The reason for the documentation effort was to assist Thai Amerasians in the process of confirming the Thai citizenship which had been returned to them by the 1978 reinterpretation of Announcement No. 337. It was originally expected that this process would be rather routine and consist largely of submitting the collected documentation to the Ministry of Interior for verification and confirmation of Thai citizenship. It was expected that the first year of the Project would see 1000 of these submissions, the second year 2000, and final year year another 1000 submissions. Action on the part of the Ministry of Interior to verify Thai citizenship for eligible Amerasians was evidently expected to be pro forma.

The document collection process itself, went rather well. In the four years of the Project almost 7500 documents were collected, and passport-type photos were on file for 2730 children. Of the three documents required for full documentation, the household registration proved to be the most elusive, with only 2141 collected. Birth certificates were collected for over 2600 children, and copies of guardians identity cards were collected for 2720 children. At the end of the four years, there were over 2500 children active in the sponsorship program or currently waiting for sponsors. Of these, 2300 were fully documented. Thus, of the total of 755 not fully documented children, some 520 were among that group no longer active in the Foundation's sponsorship program.

Presentation of these documents to the Ministry of Interior for citizenship verification, however, went much slower. By the end of the first year, it was expected that 1000 of these cases would have been presented to the Ministry for documentation and verification, and a total of 4000 were projected to be submitted during the course of the Project. There were no presentations to the Ministry in the first six months of the Project, and by the end of the first year, the mass-presentation strategy had been changed to one of selective presentation of test cases, which were to begin in the second year. There were a number of factors prompting this change. It was found that the vast majority of the children in possession of documents (birth reports and household registrations) were registered as Thai citizens in those documents. Secondly, a very high proportion of children had incorrect information on their birth records. A survey of 1172 cases for which documents were collected during the first six months, for example, indicated that only about 3 percent of these children were recorded as not having Thai citizenship. Only 30 percent were recorded as having American fathers, and there were numerous instances of Amerasians registered as children of their grandmothers and aunts. Significantly, there was only one recorded case of Thai citizenship having been revoked because of Announcement No. 337 of the Revolutionary Party. It was feared that, because of these developments, a broad-based presentation of documents to the Ministry might do more harm than good.

It was also decided that professional legal advice would be advantageous, and a part-time legal advisor was hired to assist in the process of applications for Thai nationality for Amerasians beginning in the third year of the Project. It was decided that presentations to the Ministry would be made only for those cases with particular problems, and this process was begun on December 2, 1980. By the end of the Project, a total of thirty-nine applications for Thai nationality had been filed with the Ministry. The process of approval for these applications proved to be time-consuming and difficult. Before such applications could be presented to the Minister of Interior for his final approval and signature, it was necessary to present the application, complete with documents and witnesses, to the Police Department. By the end of the Project, thirteen of these applications had been approved by the Minister of Interior for Thai nationality, and a further seven had been approved by the Police Department and forwarded to the Ministry. The remaining nineteen cases had various problems, chief among which were incomplete documentation and lack of witnesses.

Other accomplishments of the Project relate more to the Project's objectives and the development of procedures, mechanisms, and facilities needed to reach the goals of the Project. These items are not insignificant, and they will be seen to be of value to the longterm work of the Foundation in Thailand and not just in relation to reaching the goals of the Project.

In 1978 before the inception of the Project, the Foundation operated offices in Bangkok, Udon, Khorat, and Ubol with a caseworker staff of approximately 10 to 12. Project funding opened new offices in Sattahip, Takhlı, and Nakhon Phanom, giving the Foundation a physical presence in all areas of the country where there were major American military bases. It was planned, at one point, to open an additional office in Bangkok in the Phrakonong area. This was not done because of failure to locate a suitable site for the funds budgeted. Project funding allowed the Foundation's caseworker staff to increase by twelve during the first year of operation, and by the end of the Project in August 1982, the Foundation employed thirty caseworkers. The Foundation also employed approximately 3 clerical staff for project purposes. During the fourth year of the Project, salary assistance for caseworkers and clerical staff was pegged at 50,000 Baht per month (approximately \$2175 at current rates of exchange). The legal advisor funded through the Project during the third year was continued on through the Foundation's funding, thus ensuring continued, readily-available, professional legal advice relating primarily to documentation and citizenship problems for the staff and clients of the Foundation. Thus, the Project allowed the Foundation to expand its potential area of service both through offices in previously unserved areas and through increased personnel. Without these two areas of assistance from the Project, the level of achievement of Project goals that was reached during the four years would undoubtedly have been much lower.

Another major area of accomplishments relates directly to document collection and maintenance. Not only do Thai Amerasians often not have proper documentation, but in rural Thailand, but there is also often a lack of realization of the importance of keeping what documentation is available. The Project, therefore, attempted to address these problems by collecting this documentation, transliterating it into English, and putting it into more permanent form. A specific system of Romanization was therefore developed for transliterating documents collected through Project efforts. This system, still in use, is consistent and its use has been expanded to cover all records of the Thailand Branch of the Foundation.

In order to keep track of documents collected through the Project and to assist in the process of locating children and identifying family relationships, two specific computer reports were developed for the Amerasian Outreach Project. The first of these, the "AOP Documentation Report," details the various types of documentation collected on each child registered through the Project, and the current citizenship status of each child. For various uses, it can be listed in different ways, such as by case number, name, birthdate, and Foundation office. The second report is the "Family Profile Report," which details current information about the parentage and guardianship of each child. It, too, can be listed in various way such as by the child's name or case number, name of mother, guardian, or by the surname of the child's father.

The work of the Project's legal advisor also produced a wealth of information on procedures of obtaining and correcting birth certification and entering children's names in household registrations in accordance with Thai law. The Foundation has retained the services of the legal advisor, but a manual to guide the Foundation staff and the guardians of Thai Amerasians in these matters is under preparation. It is expected that this manual will be available for distribution in late 1982.

It is also expected that the documentation collected by the Amerasian Outreach Project may be of great benefit in substantiating Amerasian status for the purposes of immigration to the U.S. when the new legislation granting immigration status for Amerasians comes into effect. The bill is expected to be enacted and signed in October 1982 and is expected to become operational in early 1983.

VI Some Conclusions After Four Years of the Project

The four years of the Project have provided a number of conclusions regarding the documentation and citizenship status of Thai Amerasians. Perhaps the most surprising conclusion was that not as many Thai Amerasians as had been expected were recorded as having other than Thai citizenship. In fact of all the children for whom documents were collected, only 168 were recorded as having non-Thai citizenship in their birth records or household registration. This is just 5.1 percent of the total number of 3300 children registered with the Foundation up through the end of the four-year Project period. The breakdown of these 168 cases is interesting. Of the total, 157 were recorded, mostly by Thai authorities, as having American citizenship. Another 7 were recorded as being non-Thai, 2 were recorded being European, and 2 were recorded as being Farang (a non-specific Thai slang expression for Westerner).

According to the 1978 reinterpretation of Announcement No. 337 of the Revolutionary Party, children born to Thai women and American servicemen are entitled to Thai citizenship if the parents of the child were not legally married. According to the documents collected by Foundation staff, as many as forty-five of the children recorded as having American citizenship should be entitled to Thai citizenship, as there is yet no evidence of marriage between the parents. By the same token, though, there are an undetermined number of Amerasians whose parents were legally married who were recorded by the Thai authorities as having Thai citizenship.

This whole question is further complicated by the presence of an unknown number of children among this group whose fathers were not U.S. servicemen but civilians or whose fathers were nationals of other Western nations. The 1978 reinterpretation by the National Juridical Council does not, strictly interpreted, apply to them. On the other hand, the general inaccurate state of birth documents among Thai Amerasians makes it unlikely that many of the true circumstances of these children's births will ever be determined with any degree of certainty.

Birth documents, in general, were found to be inaccurate. While there were few cases of children being born of unknown fathers, the vast

majority of children were not registered as being born of American fathers. As mentioned previously, in fact, a survey of birth and household records of 1172 children collected in the first six months of the Project found that only 30 percent of the children were recorded as being born of American fathers. There are also numerous instances of fathers with obviously Western names being recorded as Thai.

The recording of mothers on birth records was not necessarily more accurate. There are an unknown number of children who were recorded as the children of their grandmothers, aunts, other relatives, or people who were entirely unrelated to them. In other instances children were registered as being born much later than they actually were. This is undoubtedly because the mother or guardian was afraid to report the correct date of birth because of fear of having to pay a fine for late registration.

Perhaps the most serious documentary problem of all is the lack of a birth certificate. In situations where the mother failed to register the birth of her child and then abandoned the child, the problem is especially severe. Thai authorities have been receptive to the recording of births long after the actual date. When the mother has abandoned the child, however, and the child is living with a guardian who is unrelated and has no direct knowledge of the circumstances of the child's birth, the process of obtaining birth registration becomes exceedingly difficult. It may, in fact, prove impossible to find sufficient witnesses to confirm a particular set of circumstances for the birth of such a child. In such situations, obtaining a birth registration is unlikely, and the child may be denied entrance into the Thai school system and will most certainly be denied the right to a Thai passport and travel abroad.

There are, at present, almost 700 children who have registered with the Foundation for whom we have been unable to collect birth certificates. The process of trying to secure such registrations is continuing with the assistance of the legal advisor. At present, though, it is impossible to say for how many of these children securing a birth certificate is a relative impossibility.

It is difficult to assess, precisely, the effects of incomplete or intentionally falsified documentation. In 1980, the Ministry of Education approved, in principle, the entry into schools of Amerasians who would otherwise not qualify because of lack of proper birth and/or household registrations. The Foundation has not, in fact, had severe difficulty in enrolling Amerasians in schools. There have been instances, though, where children have been unable to enter government schools but have been admitted to private institutions. It is likely that the full extent of the problems these children will face will only become apparent at a later date. Birth certificates and household registrations are generally required documents for commercial and government employment, and they are most certainly required for obtaining passports. All Thais are required to obtain an identity card at the age of seventeen. This may, in fact, prove to be another serious handicap to Amerasians with incomplete or false documentation. As the average age of Thai Amerasians is still under eleven years, however, it will be several years before large numbers of them begin applying for identity cards.

VII An Evaluation of the Amerasian Outreach Project

The ultimate criteria against which the work of the Project must be evaluated are the two main goals of the Project the reaching of all Amerasians in Thailand and the verification of Thai citizenship for all those Amerasians entitled to it. It was estimated in 1978 in the original Project proposal that there were 4000 Amerasians in Thailand. By the end of the Project in August 1982, a total of 3300 Amerasians had been contacted and registered through the Project. This, in itself, represents 82.5 percent of that original estimate. It is impossible, however, to determine the accuracy of that estimate. Other estimates of Amerasians born in Thailand range up to 10,000 and 15,000.

A more accurate estimate of Amerasians is unlikely for a number of reasons. The Thai government, as far as is known, has made no attempt at a census of Amerasians in the Kingdom, and a complete census of Amerasians is obviously beyond the resources of any non-governmental organization in Thailand, even one such as the Foundation, which is devoted exclusively to the welfare of Amerasian children.

Secondly, there are undoubtedly a number of Amerasians in Thailand who wish to remain unidentified as Amerasians. There are many possible reasons for this ranging from the official and unofficial handicaps encountered by Amerasians to family circumstances which make it unnecessary for Amerasians to seek assistance from the Foundation. It is, in turn, impossible to make an estimate of this category of Amerasians.

Finally, the number of Amerasians in Thailand is constantly changing. Amerasians are still being born in Thailand. The Foundation currently has on its sponsorship rolls children of less than two years of age, and there are children now waiting for sponsors whose age is less than one year. It is highly unlikely that these are the children of American servicemen, and that their fathers were even American is problematical. For the purposes of providing them with assistance, however, the Foundation's policy in Thailand has been to accept these children for sponsorship and other assistance even if it cannot be assumed conclusively that their fathers were American, as opposed to English, Scandinavian, German, French, etc. There are also numbers of Amerasians leaving Thailand every year. The Foundation has, within the last year, established procedures to assist with locating Amerasian children whose fathers are desirous of having their children live with them. Other children have been taken by their mothers to live in Europe and Australia as well as the United States. At least twenty Amerasian children assisted by the Foundation have gone to live with parents or other relatives in other countries within the past year. The Foundation has also seen to completion the acceptance of an Amerasian as a foster child in the United States in the past six months.

For these reasons, as well as others, it is unlikely that any true census of Amerasians in Thailand can ever be completed. Nonetheless, it seems as though the original Amerasian Outreach Project estimate of 4000 Amerasians might have been a bit too low. This suggestion derives from the feeling that there remain an uncertain number Amerasians who have not, for a variety of reasons, either been in contact with the Foundation or been contacted by the Foundation and the fact that Amerasians continue to be added to the Foundation's rolls at the rate of ten to fifteen per month. Added to this is the realization that there must be a considerable number of Amerasians who, despite the Foundation's presence in Thailand since 1967 and various newspaper advertisements, are still not aware of the Foundation and its programs of assistance for Amerasians. Communication remains a problem even in late twentieth century Thailand, and it is in some degree reasonable to expect that numbers of Amerasians who may be living in remote villages may not have heard of the Foundation. There are apparently, though, Amerasians living in Bangkok who are unaware of the Foundation, as evidenced by the continued slow stream of Amerasians in Bangkok coming to ask for assistance who had just recently learned of the Foundation and its programs.

Coupled with the registration of 3300 Amerasians during the Project period, the above could be interpreted as indicating a Thai Amerasian population in excess of 4000. It is, though, for the very reasons cited, quite impossible to specify with any degree of certainty how large that population is. It would appear at this point, though, that a more reasonable estimate might be in the range of 4500 to 5000 Amerasians in Thailand at present.

The Amerasian Outreach Project started in August 1978 with a base figure 1322 sponsored Amerasian children, and it has been previously assumed that there were upwards of 200 children who had been cancelled from the program for one reason or another during the previous eleven years. This figure of, say, 1500 is the figure that corresponds with the total of 3300 Amerasians registered through the Project by its end in August 1982. This, in itself, represents an increase of 120 percent.

Comparing these figures to the original 4000 estimate, the Project began with 37.5 percent of that estimate and ended with 82.5 percent. Even using a revised estimate of, say, 5000 Amerasians in Thailand, the Foundation had registered 66 percent of that figure by 1982, up from just 30 percent at the Project's start. Attainment of the goal of reaching all Amerasian children in Thailand, though, is difficult to evaluate. Obviously, all Amerasian children in the Kingdom have not been registered with the Foundation, as evidenced by continuing new registrations and requests for assistance. Regardless of the lack of a verifiable standard against which to measure the ultimate achievements of the Project in reaching Thai Amerasians, the Project did record a significant increase, amounting to 120 percent.

Analyzing the factors behind this increase, there appear to be three major factors, two of which bear little relation to the Project itself. The first of these is the natural increase which one might expect through time. Total contacts with Amerasians in Thailand came only to about 1500 in the eleven years before the establishment of the Project. To what level this would

have climbed without the Project is impossible to state, but the Foundation, at that time, was operating with only an average of twelve caseworkers in four offices in Thailand. It is highly unlikely that there would have been a natural increase in contacts anywhere near the level achieved through the Project.

The Project, however, allowed the Foundation to establish three new offices in widely separated areas of the country, namely Sattahip, Takli, and Nakhon Phanom, and expand its caseworker staff to its current level of thirty. It would have been impossible to completely service the Amerasian children in the three areas where new offices were established without those offices. The value of these new offices is indicated by the numbers of children in their service areas contacted after their establishment. There are a total of 314 children living in the area served by the Sattahip office. Of these, 114 were registered after the beginning of the Project in August 1978. Children living in the Takli office number 216, of which 124 were contacted during the Project period. Of the 236 Amerasians in the Nakhon Phanom area, 175 were registered during the Project's four years. For these three offices combined 54 percent of all registered children living in their service areas were registered after the beginning of the Project. The figure for the Nakhon Phanom office, the most remote of the Foundation's offices in Thailand, is much more revealing. Over 74 percent of the total number of registered children were registered after the Project began. Previously, it was possible to serve this area only on an occasional basis by sending caseworkers from Udon or Ubol.

Expansion of the caseworker staff was a necessary adjunct to opening new offices and certainly played an important role in the large increase in the number of contacts with the Thai Amerasian population. In addition to being better able to serve our clients, caseworkers have played an instrumental role in contacting new cases. Informal interviews with children and their guardians indicate that the majority still learn of the Foundation by word of mouth, despite periodic newspaper announcements of the Foundation and its services and displays and presentations at various schools, hospitals, and fairs throughout the country. Nonetheless, there is a continual stream of new cases met and contacted by the Foundation's caseworkers, primarily in the course of home and school visits, who were previously unaware of either the Foundation or its programs of assistance.

The third factor behind the increase in contacts with Thai Amerasians was most certainly the major increase in service the Foundation was able to provide with USAID's assistance through the Assistance to Amerasians Project. This Project enabled the Foundation to provide for the major medical and educational needs of its clientele with more complete coverage and rapidity than was previously possible due to the Foundation's limited ability to provide for the special requirements of Amerasians. Once again, it is difficult to judge the actual effect of the Assistance to Amerasians Project in increasing Foundation contacts with Thai Amerasians. Only subjective indicators are available, such as 1981 interviews with an unstructured sample of around one hundred guardians of newly registered children which indicated that they were much more interested in major educational aid for their children than in the Foundation's regular sponsorship program.

In the final analysis, then, it is not possible to state with any certainty what proportion of Thai Amerasians was reached through the Amerasian Outreach Project. There was, however, a substantial and significant increase in the outreach and services provided to Thai Amerasians, in which the Project played a most important role. In raw figures, the numbers of Amerasians contacted and registered by the Foundation during the four years of the Project totalled approximately 1800. This was an increase of 120 percent. During this period also, sponsorships increased from 1322 to 2289, an increase of 73 percent, and 245 were waiting for sponsors at the end of the Project period. Thus, active cases increased during this period from 1322 to 2534, an increase of nearly 92 percent. Measured against the stated goal of contacting 4000 Amerasians in Thailand, the Project did well in establishing contact with 82.5 percent of that figure.

The second major goal of the Amerasian Outreach Project was to collect the documentation needed for Thai citizenship verification for Amerasians and to secure that verification. Both of these processes are ongoing and will be continued by the Foundation after the four-year period of the grant. Even so, the four years of the Project saw tremendous progress in the collection of documents. Over 10,000 individual documents were collected and 2543 Amerasians were fully documented. This represents 77 percent of those registered, and 63.5 percent of the original target of 4000 registration and complete documentations. This leaves 757 children with incomplete documentation files. Of this number, though, only 237 are active in the Foundation's program, that is currently being sponsored or waiting for sponsors. It is the Foundation's policy to continue trying to secure complete documentation for those 237 Amerasians. For the 520 children with incomplete documentation who are no longer active in the Foundation's program, though, it is unlikely that complete documentation will ever be secured.

The most severe documentation problem is the lack of a birth record. The births of many Amerasians were never recorded, for a variety of reasons. Often times these children have been abandoned by their mothers as well, and the process of obtaining a birth record is extremely lengthy and may border, in fact, on the impossible. With a birth record, though, the process of registering a child in a household is relatively simple. Birth records have been collected for 2606 children, 79 percent of the total registered and 65 percent of the original target.

The strategy for citizenship verification underwent a change during the course of the Project. It was initially planned to present documents to the Ministry of Interior for every Amerasian child registered through the Project. It was discovered, however, that the vast majority of Amerasian children had been recorded as having Thai citizenship and that there had been no systematic withdrawal of Thai citizenship from Amerasians based on Announcement No. 337 of the Revolutionary Party. For the vast majority (3132 or 95 percent of the 3300 registered) of Amerasians recorded as having Thai citizenship, it was deemed unnecessary to present their documents to the Ministry. There are, then, 168 whose records indicate they are not Thai citizens. Of this number only 45 appear to be entitled to Thai citizenship. The other 123 Amerasian children are not, strictly interpreted, entitled to Thai citizenship as their parents were legally married.

It was on this group of 45 children that citizenship verification efforts were concentrated. Applications for Thai nationality were submitted to the Ministry of Interior for 39 of these children. The process for confirming Thai citizenship is lengthy and at a minimum involves investigation and approval by the Police Department before final approval by the Minister of Interior. After approval by the Minister, the child's birth certificate and household registration must be changed at the local level, a process which usually takes another three to four months. In cases where documents are incomplete, testimony of appropriate witnesses is usually required. At the end of the Project, 13 of these applications had been approved by the Minister of Interior, and another 7 had been approved by the Police Department and forwarded to the Ministry for final approval, which is expected to be merely a matter of form. The final 19 applications were in various stages of the process in the Police Department. Once again, pursuit of Thai nationality for these children will be continued by the Foundation after the end of the Project. The legal advisor employed initially by the Project has been retained by the Foundation, and it was through his professional assistance that the process of appealing for changes in nationality for these Amerasians is as successful as it has been.

While the full goal of presenting all cases to the Ministry of Interior for citizenship verification was certainly not met, it can be said that for all of those children eligible for Thai citizenship, only 25 children were not currently accorded that status. Of the 3300 Amerasians registered by the Foundation, it appears that 3177 should be entitled to Thai citizenship (96 percent of the total figure). Of this figure, 3152 were recorded as having Thai citizenship or expected to be granted Thai citizenship within a matter of months after the end of the Project. Thus, over 99 percent of registered Amerasians entitled to Thai citizenship were, in fact, recorded as having it.

There are a number of objectives originally proposed that must also be evaluated. One of these was the hiring of staff to implement the Project. The staff was to consist of a project manager, who was to be responsible for budget control and accounting, document collection and processing, computer data files and reports, and evaluation, several clerical staff caseworkers, and, in the third and fourth years of the Project, a legal advisor. For the most part of the Project period, the project manager's position was filled by the Foundation's Assistant Resident Director for Thailand. A total of five clerical staff were also hired to complete the major portion of document processing and typing. In the fourth year of the Project the number of clerical staff hired through Project funding was reduced to three because of the completion of the major portion of the document processing. A legal advisor was retained through AID funding during the third year of the Project and was continued on in the fourth year, with the Foundation assuming his fee.

The main portion of salary assistance went for caseworkers. It was originally projected that the Project would fund twenty-one additional caseworkers, and, in fact, the Foundation's caseworker staff was expanded to thirty, an increase of eighteen to twenty over the levels maintained immediately before the inception of the Project in August 1978. The

salaries of the increased caseworker staff were paid through USAID funding during the first three years of the Project, and during the fourth year, USAID salary assistance for caseworkers was pegged at a level of \$2000 per month. There was a serious problem among the caseworking staff in mid-1979, and a number of them were replaced. The sole reason for this mention is the inevitable effects this must have had on contact with unregistered Amerasians and the collection of documents.

Another objective of the Project was the opening of new offices to enable the Foundation to increase its outreach to the Amerasian population. The original proposal projected new offices in Sattahip, Nakhon Phanom, and the Phra Khanong area of Bangkok during the first year and a new office in Takhli during the second year. It proved impossible to find a suitable location for the Phra Khanong office, however, and the Takhli office was instead opened during the first six months of the Project. Rentals for all three offices were paid through USAID funding during the first three years of the Project, and the Foundation assumed the rent of the Nakhon Phanom office in the fourth year. Even though the Phra Khanong office was never opened, the Project did allow the Foundation to maintain offices in all areas where there were major U.S. bases during the period of the Viet Nam War.

The original Project document projected the design, implementation, and maintenance of a computerized record keeping system. These plans have been carried out in their entirety, and the reports thus prepared have proven to be of immense value for the Foundation's other operations as well as for the Project.

The original proposal also projected the issuance of identification cards to all Amerasians registered through the Project. Preparations were made and the equipment was purchased. But for some reason the identification cards were never issued. The Foundation now plans to issue such cards to all active cases soon after the completion of the fourth year of the Project.

During the second year of the Project a plan was conceived to microfilm copies of the documents collected through Project efforts. The rationale behind this proposal was drawn from the observation that rural Thais, who are the guardians of the majority of the Amerasians making up the Foundation's clientele, often have little appreciation for the importance of such documents, and they are many times ill-kept. The first step was the transliteration of these documents into English according to a standardized system which was especially developed for the Project. The documents were then to be typed, both in Thai and the transliteration onto letter-sized card forms replicating the official Thai government forms. The documents to be so processed included the child's birth certificate, the registration form of the household of which the child is a member, the Thai identity card of the child's guardian, and, where available, the parent's marriage registration and other documentation pertaining to the parents of the child or the circumstances of his birth.

This portion of the Project, however, was not completed. The task of typing the Thai and English card forms of all of these documents is presently about 50 percent complete. It appeared that to begin microfilming before all of the typed copies were prepared would be, at best, confusing. The process of typing the Thai and English copies of these documents will

be completed, as this will be retained as an ongoing project of the Foundation. Possibilities for permanently recording these documents on microfilm will be, again, investigated. This remains a hope of the Thai branch, but it is impossible to say, with certainty, when the microfilming of these documents will be completed.

The original Project proposal had quite optimistic objectives in the area of obtaining sponsorships through the regular Foundation program for the Amerasians expected to be registered and considered for such sponsorship. In August 1978 sponsorships stood at 1322, and they were projected to grow to 3600, an increase of almost 175 percent, by the end of the third year. Meeting this objective depended not only on contacting and registering Amerasian children in Thailand, but also, and just as importantly, on finding sponsors for them in the United States. Both of these processes went slower than was expected. By the end of the first year, 2400 sponsorships had originally been projected. The actual total stood at 1480. The uncertain economic situation projected for the second year of the Project (September 1979 through August 1980) coupled with the slower-than-expected growth of sponsorships during the first year forced a revision of expected sponsorships by the end of the second year down from 3200 to 1800. Given the previous performance of the Project and uncertain economic situation, this was certainly a more reasonable projection. At the end of the second year, sponsorship stood at 1675, or 93 percent of the revised projection. At the same time, though, there were 582 Amerasians waiting for sponsors, indicating that the economic situation and the level of response from potential American sponsors was more of a factor than the availability of children for sponsorship in failing to meet the revised projection for sponsorships for the second year.

This projection for sponsorship growth by the end of the second year was, in fact, the last specification. Despite the failure to meet expected levels, sponsorships did experience consistent growth during the four years of the Amerasian Outreach Project. From an initial level of 1322, sponsorships grew to 2289 at the Project end in August 1982. This increase of 967 averages out to around 242 per year or about 60 per quarter.

The last objective of the Project to be addressed in this section is the requirement for evaluations of the Project at six month intervals. The author of the present evaluation, the last of the series, has been unable to locate the evaluation scheduled for the tenth quarter of the Project, due in March 1981.

VIII Financial Narrative

The original three year Project called for funding in the amount of \$150,000 from USAID, and the agreement for the fourth year added another \$50,000. Foundation commitments to the Project totalled \$66,700 for four years. During the first three years of the Project, USAID funds were specified for staff salaries, equipment and furnishings, office rents, documentation and computer services, travel and per diem expenses, and

seminars. With the exception of documentation and computer services and seminars, there were Foundation commitments in these same areas. The Foundation also assumed the other administrative costs of the Project, primarily employee benefits, supplies, utilities, maintenance, communication costs, and photo processing.

The fourth year budget put USAID funds in the same categories and also appropriated funds for microfilming and a contingency fund. Foundation contributions went to the same categories in the fourth year as in the first three years.

All funds and expenditures under the Project were made and recorded in Thai currency. As the exchange rate varied over the four years of the Project, they are reported here in Baht, the Thai currency. Expenditures of AID funds during the first three years totalled 2,919,942.96 Baht, which was 97.3 percent of the artificially budgeted 3,000,000 Baht (using an exchange rate of 20 Baht = \$1). The exchange rate during this period actually varied from 20.179 to 23.01 Baht to the dollar. Expenditures of AID funds during the fourth year amounted to 771,725.22 Baht, bringing the total expenditure of AID funds to 3,691,668.18 Baht over the four years of the Project. This was 93 percent of the four year budget of 4,000,000 Baht (again using 20 Baht = \$1). A total of \$181,658.10 was received from AID and 128,779.45 Baht (\$5,596.67) was returned to AID at the Project's conclusion. Thus the total expenditure of AID funds for Project purposes during the four years came to \$176,061.43, or 88 percent of the total \$200,000 grant.

IX Future Efforts and New Directions

While USAID funding for the Amerasian Outreach Project ended in August 1982, the work begun during the Project will, to a large degree, continue. Regarding the processes begun under the Project, the collection of documents and attempts to have Thai citizenship confirmed for those Amerasians eligible will continue. It is hoped that in the not-too-distant future, all of the documents collected since 1978 will be permanently recorded on microfilm.

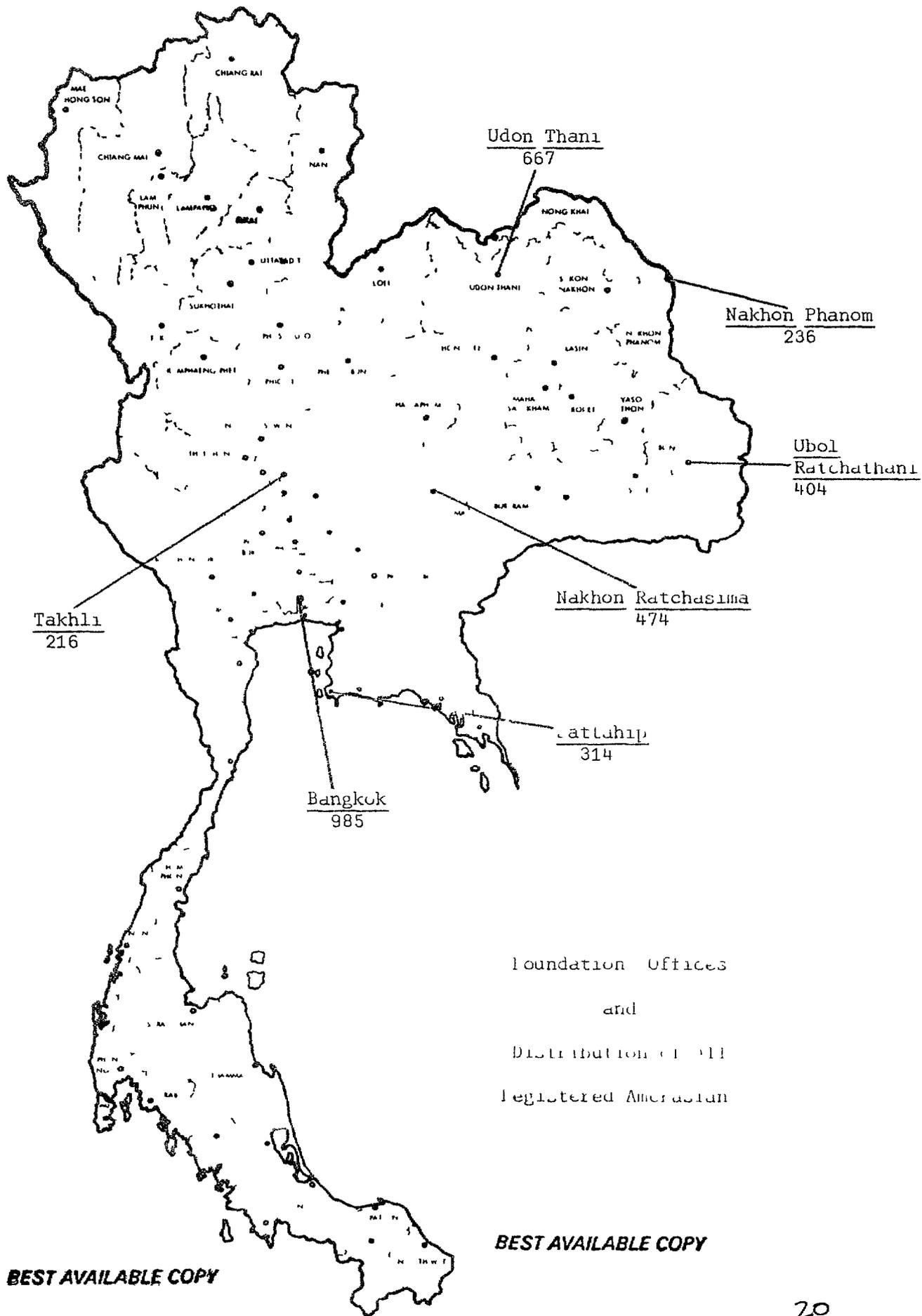
The Foundation will continue to retain the services of the legal advisor who is still pursuing Thai citizenship for those children of questionable citizenship status. He is also preparing a handbook to guide Foundation caseworkers and the guardians of Amerasians in the procedures involved in applying for new copies of birth records, obtaining birth records for children whose birth was never registered, registering children's names in households, changing addresses, and a variety of other documentation problems which face Amerasians. This handbook should be ready for distribution in the near future.

There is also a new procedure for acting on applications for Thai citizenship. The Ministry of Interior has established a new committee to screen such applications, however, must still be examined by the Police Department. There are also indications that the Thai government maybe prepared to further ease therequirements for Amerasians and other Thai residents in obtaining Thai citizenship. The final form any easing of requirements may take is uncertain at this point.

The documents collected by the Project may have another major use in the future. It is expected that the U S Congress will approve and the President will sign into law before the end of 1982 legislation which will provide immigration priority for Amerasians to come to the United States. One cannot, at this stage, determine exactly what sort of documents will be required to meet the provisions of the legislation, but the documents collected by the Foundation during the Project should be of extreme usefulness when the legislation becomes operational.

Regarding the staffing and office expansions achieved under the Project, the Foundation has no immediate plans to cut back in either of these areas. The Foundation hopes to be able to continue to maintain the current caseworker to child ratio of 1.75, and there are no plans to close any of the three offices opened during the Project. Even though those three offices are the three smallest, closing them would affect 562 currently sponsored children and 59 children waiting for sponsors.

It remains a goal of the Foundation in Thailand to reach as many of the Thai Amerasians as possible and to assist as many of them as possible. And, securing Thai citizenship for those Amerasians eligible has become an integral part of the Foundation's outreach and assistance. Thus, though the Amerasian Outreach Project as an operational program grant may be over, the procedures, programs, and growth it fostered will continue.



Foundation Offices
and
Distribution of All
Registered American

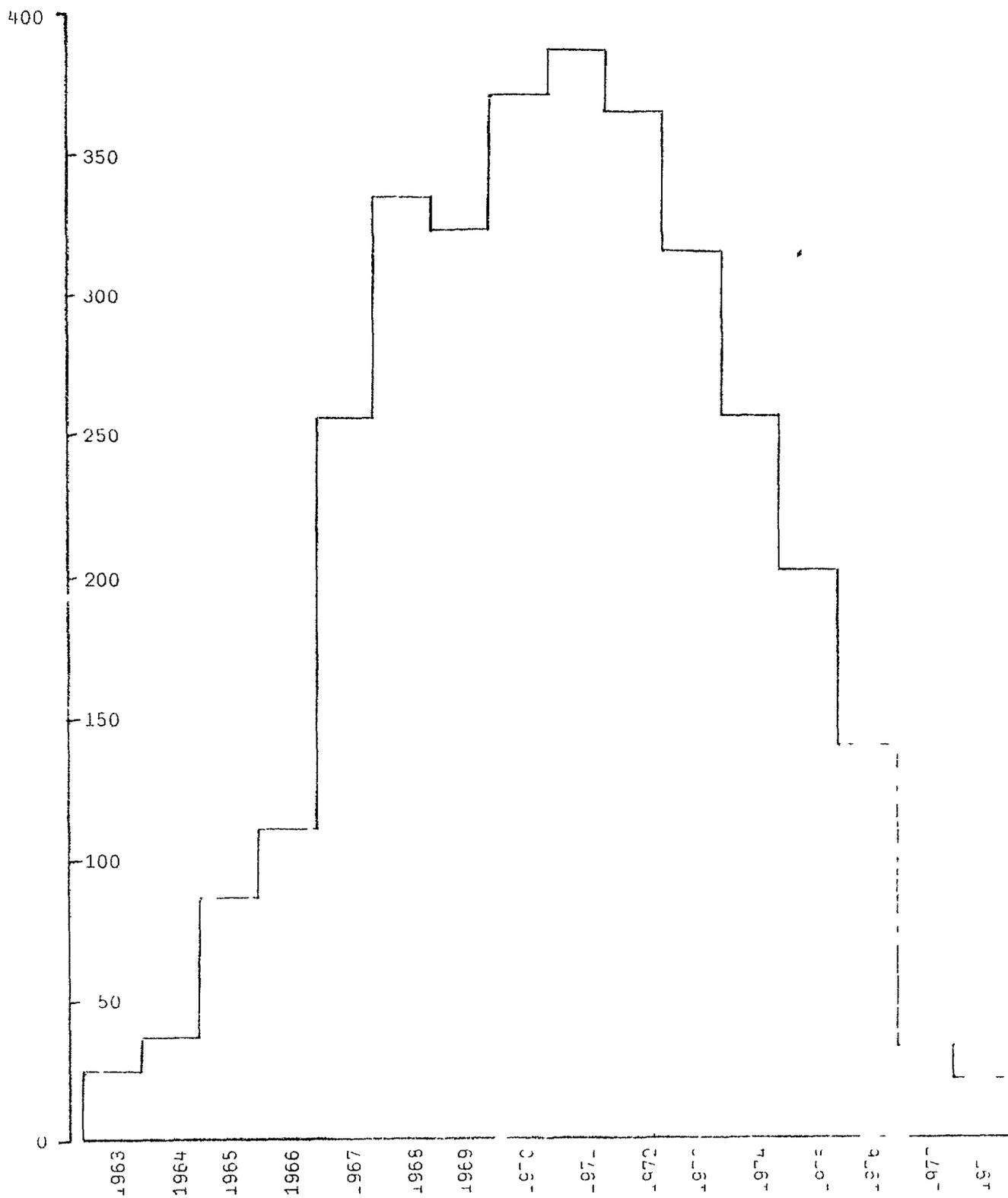
BEST AVAILABLE COPY

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

DISTRIBUTION OF ALL REGISTERED AMERASIANS
BY YEAR OF BIRTH

Year of Birth	Number Registered	Year of Birth	Number Registered
unknown	4	1968	335
1955	1	1969	323
1956	0	1970	371
1957	1	1971	387
1958	3	1972	365
1959	3	1973	315
1960	2	1974	255
1961	6	1975	201
1962	2	1976	140
1963	25	1977	33
1964	37	1978	21
1965	87	1979	10
1966	111	1980	3
1967	255	1981	4
			====
			3300

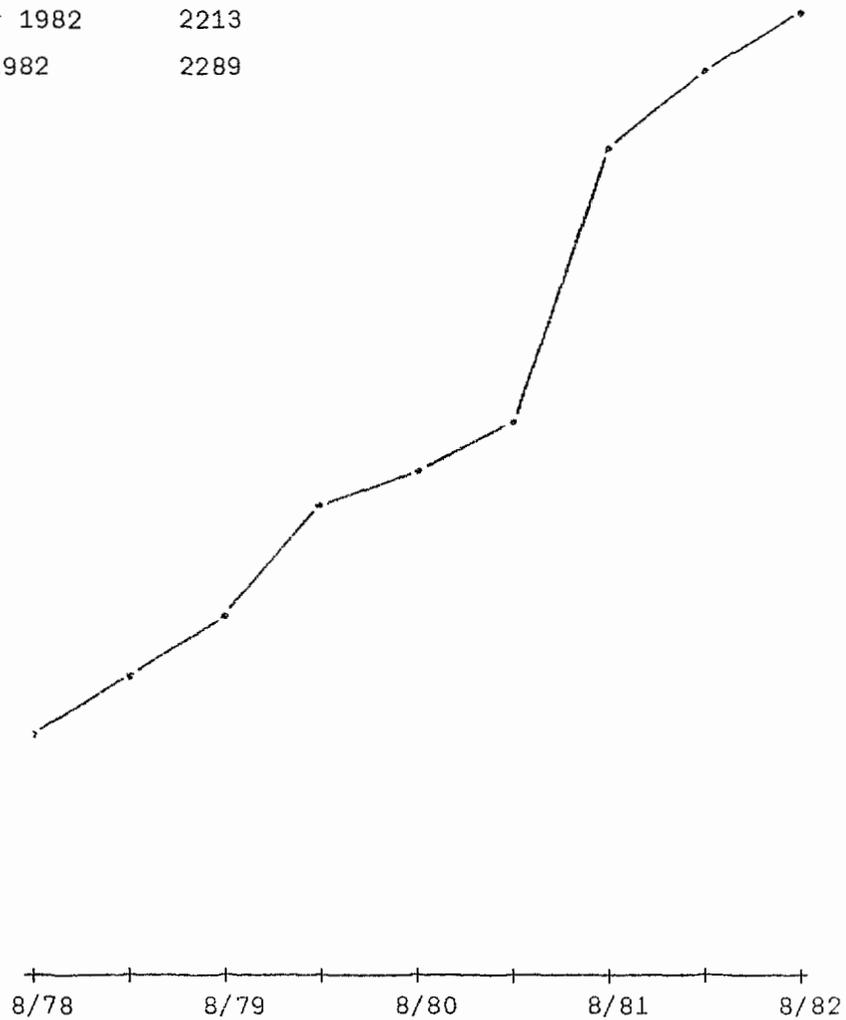
August 1982



DISTRIBUTION OF ALL REGISTERED APPLICANTS BY YEAR OF BIRTH
(1963 - 1978)

GROWTH OF SPONSORSHIP OF THAI AMERASIANS
DURING THE AMERASIAN OUTREACH PROJECT

August 1978	1322
February 1979	1400
August 1979	1480
February 1980	1630
August 1980	1675
February 1981	1739
August 1981	2108
February 1982	2213
August 1982	2289



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Area	Birth Records	Household Registration	Guardian's ID Card	AOP Photo	Fully Documented Cases	Total Registered	Active and Waiting Cases
Bangkok	732	718	760	760	705	989	691
Udon	536	543	543	544	528	667	500
Khorat	375	376	385	387	367	474	357
Sattahip	208	217	229	227	206	314	214
Ubol	360	381	385	383	357	404	371
Takhli	182	187	190	196	173	216	184
Nakhon Phanom	213	219	228	233	207	236	217
Totals	2606	2141	2720	2730	2543	3300	2534

DOCUMENTS COLLECTED BY THE AMERASIAN OUTREACH PROJECT

(August 1978 - August 1982)

24

AMERASIAN OUTREACH PROJECT (AOP)

COMPUTER REPORTS

The two reports used by the AOP office are

- (1) AOP DOCUMENTATION REPORT Shows, at a glance, which cases are fully & partially documented, and which citizenship (Thai, American, etc) is held by which children
- (2) FAMILY PROFILE REPORT Shows parentage and guardianship of the child, as well as PSBF Family Counselor and PSBF sponsor Shows *de jure* and *de facto* relationships in the child's family

Frequency of print-outs

The AOP DOCUMENTATION REPORT is "published" every six or eight weeks, after receiving a recent batch of PSBF sponsorship assignments, and after a reasonable number of new entries (newly-registered cases), data changes, deletions, "documentations", up-dates, etc have been accumulated by the AOP office

The FAMILY PROFILE REPORT is "published" every ten or twelve weeks, after a reasonable number of new entries, name changes, etc have been accumulated by the AOP office

Choice of listings

Each of the two reports used by AOP may be "sorted" and "listed" in several ways. Regardless of the listing, however, the reports show the same basic information in the same basic format. The various listings simply help the researcher locate and identify data within the report.

Distribution list

The AOP office generally receives all AOP reports/listings printed out, checks the reports against the order, identifies each copy of each report by hand-lettering the title on the covers, and distributes copies as directed.

As needed, reports are distributed by AOP to the Admin Section, the up-country branch offices, the Family Counselor Room in the Bangkok Office, the Resident Director/Assistant Resident Director, the AOP Project Manager, USAID/Thailand O/HRT, US Embassy/Bangkok, US Consular Office/Udon, PSBF Headquarters, etc

Scope & Length of Computer Report

Unless special-requested (at additional cost), both the AOP DOCUMENTATION REPORT and the FAMILY PROFILE REPORT show data on all PSBF cases active cases, cancelled cases, and cases on the waiting list (including cases which have re-applied). As of mid-1981, these reports show data on about 3,000 cases, and run for about 125 pages.

Usefulness of Various Listings

1 AOP DOCUMENTATION REPORT

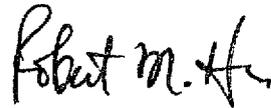
- (a) Sorted by branch (bank) Regardless of listing, the sort by branch is handy for each branch because, instead of a 3,000-plus listing, the branch is provided with only those cases attached to their particular branch office
- (b) Listed by PSBF Case Number Can show errors in two cases sharing same Case Number, can identify child's name from Case Number, etc
- (c) Listed (alphabetically) by Child's Name Can show errors in same child holding two PSBF Case Numbers, errors in spelling of names of children, can identify child's Case Number from child's name, etc
- (d) Listed by Child's Date of Birth Can provide master list of children's age groups, may show same child who used two different names when registering with PSBF, identifies all pre-school-age and school-age children, identifies all 17-year-old children (who are required to hold Thai identity cards), etc

This report, regardless of listing, provides the reader with up-to-date information on which documents have been received by the AOP office

2 FAMILY PROFILE REPORT

- (a) Listed by Name of Mother May show that a certain woman is the natural mother of three Amerasian children, although the children live in separate households Useful when American citizen asks to locate the mother of his child/children
- (b) Listed by Name of Guardian May show that a certain person is the guardian of three or four PSBF-registered children, each child having a different surname (and, perhaps, a different mother) Useful when grouping children/cases by household
- (c) Listed by PSBF Family Counselor Provides master-list of all cases in each FC's caseload Useful in determining caseloads, directing specific inquiries about a case to the responsible FC, etc
- (d) Listed by PSBF Sponsor's Surname May be useful in identifying a sponsor who sponsors two or three children in Thailand, especially when reporting to that sponsor Occasionally, a sponsor's inquiry or correspondence will show incorrect Case Number We can verify and correct locally

- (e) Listed by Surname of Child's Father Extremely useful when American citizen asks to locate his son or daughter Unfortunately, we do not have names (and/or surnames) of the fathers of many children at this time I believe we can improve on this listing --to perhaps a name (at least) of father for 70% of all registered cases--by carefully examining Case History reports and by re-interviewing mothers and guardians of children Many father's names and surnames will, of course, be undocumented and, therefore, alleged identification only Nonetheless, the name and surname of an alleged father might someday be useful in helping to establish a "match" between father and child Without an effort being made now, however, details of the father may be lost forever I am constantly amazed at how much information on the father is still unreported by the mother and/or unrecorded by AOP and PSBF sometimes including the existence of marriage documents between mother and father



Robert M Hearn
AOP Project Manager
24 August 1981

THE PEARL S. BUCK FOUNDATION INC. (THAILAND BRANCH)
 ANFRASIAN OUTREACH PROJECT, DOCUMENTATION REPORT

PAGE 1

BY TEMPORARY NO.

AS OF AUGUST 1982

CASE NO.	TEMP. NO.	NAME OF CHILD	SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	M	CTZN	US BR	BIRTH RCRD	HOUS RESN	THAI ID	AOP PHOT	DOCN DATE	BANK	CASE STATUS
10617	A0001	TIM CHAINAKHON	F	11-18-70		THAI		FC	00	ID	AOP		07	ACTIVE
10604	A0002	KIMMY TAYLOR	F	5-07-70		THAI		BX		ID	AOP		01	ACTIVE
12303	A0003	PANTHIP KEKHUNTHOT	F	7-23-76		THAI		HC	HH	ID	AOP	3-79	03	ACTIVE
10597	A0004	TONY NOINANTA	F	12-13-70		THAI		HC	HH	TID	AOP	10-80	07	ACTIVE
10598	A0005	NETIMA JANLA	F	3-02-74		THAI		HC	HH	ID	AOP	12-79	07	ACTIVE
	A0006	ANUCHA KASIWAT	M	6-26-77		THAI		HC	HH	ID	AOP	8-80	01	WAIT
11029	A0007	NIRAMON SPO	F	2-06-75		THAI		BC	HH	ID	AOP	1-80	01	ACTIVE
11042	A0008	SOMCHAI JANHOENWAI	M	5-20-76		THAI		HC	HH	ID	AOP	3-79	03	ACTIVE
10562	A0009	KETSARI SUPHASI	F	2-26-69		THAI		HC	HH	ID	AOP	12-79	04	ACTIVE
10595	A0010	NARAKON PHIMPRU	M	7-02-67		THAI			HH	TID	AOP		03	ACTIVE
10787	A0011	WIRAT DETCHAIYAPHUM	F	10-22-70		THAI		BC	HH	-	-	4-81	02	CO7-79
10670	A0012	THAIDAM JITTHAM	M	4-18-71		THAI		BC	HH	ID	AOP	10-79	02	ACTIVE
10568	A0013	SAIRUNG NGAOWICHAJ	F	11-03-67		THAI		BC	HH	ID	AOP	5-79	03	ACTIVE
11090	A0014	SUWANNA ATHIT	F	2-19-73		THAI		BC	HH	ID	AOP	11-80	02	ACTIVE
12076	A0015	PHENPRAPHA JITTRASI	F	11-19-64		THAI		BC	HH	ID	AOP	10-80	03	ACTIVE
10846	A0016	RENRY SONANGAM	M	4-01-76		THAI		BC	HH	ID	AOP	9-80	02	ACTIVE
10572	A0017	MIKE PHROETTIKAN	M	2-11-72		THAI		BC	HH	ID	AOP	12-79	02	ACTIVE
12323	A0018	ANUCHA NGOENPHLAPPHA	M	5-25-74		THAI		HC	HH	ID	AOP	8-80	03	ACTIVE
12343	A0019	JIN DOLANGLO	M	4-18-71		THAI		BC	HH	ID	AOP	10-80	05	ACTIVE

THE PEARL S. BUCK FOUNDATION, INC. (THAILAND BRANCH)

AS OF 28 / 04 / 82

FAMILY PROFILE

BY NAME OF CHILD

10117 PARIYA SUWANDI

(UNKNOWN) (FATHER)
PHAO SUWANDI (MOTHER)
BAI SUWANDI (GUARDIAN=GRANDMOTHER)
LIMMER (PSBF SPONSOR)

01857 PAT KAEOBUA

ZATELLI, CLIFFORD L. (ALLEGED FATHER)
AIENG KAEOBUA (MOTHER)
KHAM KAEODUA (GUARDIAN)
(UNKNOWN) (PSBF SPONSOR)

00685 PAT KUNWONG

HAWE, RICHARD (DOCUMENTED FATHER)
MOEN KUNLAWONG (MOTHER)
MOEN KUNLAWONG (GUARDIAN=MOTHER)
NAPAPUN HUNRATANAPORN (PSBF COUNSELOR)
SMITH (PSBF SPONSOR)

01982 PAT TERSON

TERSON, PAT (DOCUMENTED FATHER)
ONSI PHETSAWAENG (MOTHER)
ONSI PHETSAWAENG (GUARDIAN=MOTHER)
WILCOTT (PSBF SPONSOR)

05596 PATCHALI JAROENWET

(SURNAME UNKNOWN), JOSEPH (ALLEGED FATHER)
PHANTHIPHA JAROENWET (MOTHER)
KITTI JAROENWET (GUARDIAN=GRANDFATHER)
CHERAPORN CHAIGOSRI (PSBF COUNSELOR)
HUBBARD (PSBF SPONSOR)

EVALUATIONS OF THE AMERASIAN OUTREACH PROJECT

Six Months

by Richard L Arant
submitted 15 March 1979

Twelve Months

by Richard L Arant
submitted 24 September 1979

Eighteen Months

by Richard L Arant
submitted 2 April 1980

Twenty-four Months

by Richard L Arant
submitted 10 September 1980

Thirty Months

not located

Thirty-six Months

by Robert M Hearn
submitted 24 August 1981

Forty-two Months

by Earl James Steele
submitted 25 February 1982

Forty-eight Months (present report)

by Earl James Steele
submitted 24 September 1982

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM PRIOR EVALUATIONS AND PROGRESS REPORTS

Six Months

Within budgetary restrictions, unsponsored children should be brought into the scope of PSBF counselling, medical assistance, and recreational activities to the greatest extent possible. These children should be placed on the caseload roster of the appropriate caseworker and kept in contact with PSBF while sponsors are being sought.

Twelve Months

Emphasis should be placed on documenting Amerasian children in the Ubol area during the second year of the Project, as there are indications that this area has the greatest potential for unsponsored children.

Professional legal counsel should be sought in connection with the presentation of documents to the Ministry of Interior for citizenship confirmation.

Twenty-four Months

Activity during the third year of the Project should be directed mainly towards developing a permanent legal guide for counselor reference after the grant ceases and taking action on cases in which children not holding Thai citizenship are residing in Thailand without proper visas.

PSBF should begin planning to fund and support at least one full-time staff person to continue assembling and maintaining documentation files for children after Project funding ceases.

Thirty-six Months

Important documents and records should be maintained for future use. A full-time curator is recommended.

A part-time legal advisor should be employed by the Foundation to assist Thai Amerasian children in legal matters throughout the 1960s. Legal counselling should become an integral part of the PSBF counselling program hereafter.

BUDGETS AND EXPENDITURES

Original Three Year Budget

Staff Salaries	1,933,500 Baht
Equipment and Furnishings	131,500
Office Rents	256,000
Documentation, Computer, and Evaluation	370,000
Travel and Per Diem	255,000
Seminars	<u>54,000</u>
	3,000,000 Baht

Fourth Year Budget

Staff Salaries	660,000 Baht
Equipment and Furnishings	16,000
Office Rents	44,000
Documentation, Computer, and Evaluation	30,000
Travel and Per Diem	80,000
Seminars	0
Microfilming	70,000
Contingency	<u>100,000</u>
	1,000,000 Baht

Combined Four Year Budget

Staff Salaries	2,593,500 Baht
Equipment and Furnishings	147,500
Office Rents	300,000
Documentation, Computer, and Evaluation	400,000
Travel and Per Diem	335,000
Seminars	54,000
Microfilming	70,000
Contingency	<u>100,000</u>
	4,000,000 Baht

Actual Four Year Expenditures

Staff Salaries	2,572,900 00 Baht
Equipment and Furnishings	164,870 12
Office Rents	257,900 00
Documentation, Computer, and Evaluation	409,799 86
Travel and Per Diem	215,198 20
Seminars	53,000 00
Microfilming	0
Contingency	<u>0</u>
	3,691,668 18