DECISION ON REFUGEES OVERDUE;

U.S. OFFICIALS MUST LOOSEN IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS

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Body

Last month, the Bush administration ended a chapter in an enduring tragedy of the war in Southeast Asia. The State Department granted the last remaining group of Indochinese <u>refugees</u> -- 15,000 Hmong villagers living in Thailand -- permission to <u>immigrate</u>. Many will end up in the Central Valley, one of two Hmong enclaves in America.

The <u>decision</u>, while compassionate, was long <u>overdue</u>, and marked a turnaround in administration policy. It would be even better if the <u>decision</u> signaled a <u>loosening</u> of <u>restrictions</u> that have slowed the admission of <u>refugees</u> to America to a trickle since Sept.11.

The Hmong lived in isolated mountainous regions of Laos. They were recruited as America'<u>s</u> allies during the "secret war" there, in which they rescued <u>U.S.</u> pilots and harassed North Vietnamese troops using the Ho Chi Minh Trail through Laos. They became war victims after the **United States** abandoned Vietnam -- and them -- in 1975.

Fearing reprisals by the North Vietnamese puppet government in Laos, several hundred thousand fled to <u>refugee</u> camps in Thailand. Many were admitted to the <u>United States</u>, France and Australia, but others stayed and continued a guerrilla war against the Pathet Lao. After the United Nations closed the camps a decade ago, 15,000 fled to a Buddhist monastery, where they have remained.

The <u>United States</u> had taken the view that the Hmong were free to return home to Laos, but the Hmong, citing strong evidence of persecution, refused to budge. The State Department relented after the Thai government threatened to evict them.

Last year, only 28,400 <u>refugees</u> from all countries reached America -- little more than a third of the 70,000 that President Bush authorized. That authorization in itself represented a steep drop from pre-Sept. 11 levels.

The Hmong clearly deserve to be put at the top of this year's list; the <u>United States</u> remains indebted to them. But hundreds of thousands of other <u>refugees</u> also pose no security risk to America and languish in camps worldwide. They too deserve a chance for a new life.

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