There are many reasons why a cookie could not be set correctly. Below are the most common reasons:

- You have cookies disabled in your browser. You need to reset your browser to accept cookies or to ask you if you want to accept cookies.
- Your browser asks you whether you want to accept cookies and you declined. To accept cookies from this site, use the Back button and accept the cookie.
- Your browser does not support cookies. Try a different browser if you suspect this.
- The date on your computer is in the past. If your computer's clock shows a date before 1 Jan 1970, the browser will automatically forget the cookie. To fix this, set the correct time and date on your computer.
- You have installed an application that monitors or blocks cookies from being set. You must disable the application while logging in or check with your system administrator.

Why Does this Site Require Cookies?

This site uses cookies to improve performance by remembering that you are logged in when you go from page to page. To provide access without cookies would require the site to create a new session for every page you visit, which slows the system down to an unacceptable level.

What Gets Stored in a Cookie?

This site stores nothing other than an automatically generated session ID in the cookie; no other information is captured.

In general, only the information that you provide, or the choices you make while visiting a web site, can be stored in a cookie. For example, the site cannot determine your email name unless you choose to type it. Allowing a website to create a cookie does not give that or any other site access to the rest of your computer, and only the site that created the cookie can read it.

South Vietnamese refugees arrive on a U.S. Navy vessel during Operation Frequent Wind. In Spring 1975, the armies of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong advanced rapidly southward and by early April the defeat and occupation of South Vietnam by the north was nearly certain. During the Vietnam War, nearly one million Vietnamese had been employed by the U.S. government or were family members of former employees and were believed to be in danger of persecution or execution by the conquering North Vietnamese. The United States established a refugee office in Bangkok, Thailand headed by Lionel Rosenblatt, to process additional refugees for entry into the United States.[6]. Hmong refugees[edit]. Main article: Hmong people. One study of the Vietnamese refugees has found that 85% of the refugees surveyed made their decision to flee their homeland two days to two hours before their departure (Liu, 1979). Scudder and Colson (1982) suggest that active risk taking by refugees does not occur immediately. In addition, twice in the last decade there have been major refugee camps for several months in the United States, in 1975 for Indochinese refugees and in 1980 for Cuban refugees. These refugees have been the subject of very few studies (Keller, 1975; Saskena, 1961; Keely, 1981; Stein, 1981; Kibreab, 1983; Hansen, 1977; Aga Khan, 1981; Mutiso, 1979)–particularly research concerned with their characteristics and behavior. e Vietnamese come to the United States from a culture that is vastly different from most long-existing American cultures. e parents spent their formative years in Vietnam, holding a set of cultural values, norms, www.teachingtolerance/vietnamese. STRADLING TWO SOCIAL WORLDS 2 The Experience of Vietnamese Refugee Children in the United States. Upon resettlement in the United States and other Western countries, many Vietnamese refugees rebuilt overseas networks with families and friends. Letters frequently moved between the receiving countries and Vietnam, providing relatives in the homeland with an in-depth knowledge of the changing refugee policies and procedures of resettlement countries.