The Hmong are a preliterate Southeast Asian tribe in the remote highlands of Vietnam, Thailand, and Laos. During the 1960s and 1970s, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) recruited many Hmong to fight rebel forces in Indochina. Losing to the Pathet Lao in 1975, the Hmong were forced to flee Communist-controlled Laos. The United States accepted more than 60,000 Hmong refugees between 1975 and 1986. As of April 1985, 34,700 Hmong, including their American-born children, live in California. This 318-item annotated bibliography is a compilation of printed and audiovisual materials on the Hmong published or produced between 1983 and mid-1987. The main focus is Hmong resettlement in the United States, but material has been included on the Hmong in Southeast Asia and China. The principal language focus is English, but English-Hmong bilingual material is included. Topical divisions are the following: (1) Bibliographies; (2) Ethnography; (3) Linguistics; (4) Refugees/Resettlement Issues; (5) Physical and Mental Health; (6) Bilingual Materials; (7) Audiovisual Materials; and (8) Sources (a list of addresses of organizations that produce materials on Hmong/Southeast Asians, or that engage in refugee advocacy). An index of authors is provided.
The Hmong:
An Annotated Bibliography, 1983-1987

Southeast Asian Refugee Studies
Occasional Papers

Number Seven
Compiled by
J. Christina Smith
THE Hmong: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1983-1987

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Occasional Papers
Number Seven

Southeast Asian Refugee Studies Project, Center for Urban and Regional Affairs
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota

1988
This bibliography was prepared by J. Christina Smith as a special course project while she was pursuing a Masters of Library Science degree at San Jose (California) State University. The Southeast Asian Refugee Studies Project received permission from the author to publish this work as part of its series of Occasional Papers.

The line drawing on the cover originally appeared in the Hmong Coloring Book and is reproduced here with permission from Michigan State University.
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The compilation of this biography would not have been possible without the help of many individuals. Carol Wilson of the Fresno Country Free Library provided access to the collections of the Adult Literacy Program. Nancy Shephard, kindergarten teacher to Hmong children at Zachary Taylor Elementary School, Stockton, generously shared her materials with me. The staff at the Southeast Asian Refugee Studies Project, University of Minnesota, provided answers to questions and supplied me with back issues of their newsletter. Debra Pontisso, Office of Refugee Resettlement, Department of Health and Human Services, provided population statistics on the Hmong.

I especially want to thank the staff at Interlibrary Loan, Clark Library, San Jose State University. Jean Meyer, Rhea Bradley and Hjordis Madsen went out of their way to fill my numerous requests for dissertations, theses, monographs and articles.

Finally, I would like to extend my deepest appreciation to Dr. Terence Crowley, Division of Library and Information Science, San Jose State University, for his valuable input and direction.
INTRODUCTION

The Hmong are a preliterate Southeast Asian tribe with origins in southwest China. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, many Hmong (known as Miao in China) were driven by the Han Chinese into Southeast Asia, where they settled in the remote highlands of Vietnam, Thailand and Laos. In Southeast Asia they came to be known as the Meo (a corruption of Miao). The largest concentration of Hmong settled in Laos, where they lived in relative isolation in small autonomous villages scattered through remote mountain valleys and ridges in the Lao highlands. Here they practiced swidden agriculture, growing rice, corn and their principal cash crop, opium. Until Christian missionaries developed an alphabet for the Hmong in the early 1950s, their communication had been strictly oral. During the 1960s and 1970s the Hmong were heavily recruited by the CIA to fight rebel forces in Indochina. Losing to the Pathet Lao in 1975, the Hmong were forced to flee Communist-controlled Laos. More than 100,000 fled to Thailand, where many still wait in refugee camps (43,000 in one camp alone) for resettlement in a third country. Thousands of Hmong have resettled in third countries, including France, Australia, Argentina, French Guyana, and most notably, the United States. According to the Office of Refugee Resettlement, Department of Health and Human Services, the United States accepted more than 60,000 Hmong refugees between 1975 and 1986. As of April 1985, 34,700 Hmong (including American-born children) were living in California (Debra L. Pontisso, letter to author, 30 July 1987).

This annotated bibliography is a compilation of printed and audio-visual materials on the Hmong published or produced between 1983 and mid-1987. Materials published or produced prior to 1983 may be found in the excellent bibliography compiled by Olney (1983). Hmong resettlement in the United States is the main focus; however, citations to materials on the Hmong in Southeast Asia and China have been included. The principal language focus of the bibliography is English; bilingual materials (English-Hmong) are also included. It was not within the scope of this project to systematically obtain sources in French, Hmong or other languages.

More than thirty printed indexes and databases were consulted for the years 1983 to 1987. Searching of printed indexes and online databases was conducted between June and October 30, 1987. Because the frequency of the updating of databases varies with the database producer, there is no single cutoff date for this bibliography. Indexes and databases searched include: Psychological Abstracts, Sociological Abstracts, Family Resources, Mental Health Abstracts, Nursing & Allied Health, Medline, ERIC, Education Index, Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts, Humanities Index, British Humanities Index, Arts & Humanities Citation Index, Art Literature International, A-V Online, Religion Index, America: History and Life, Historical Abstracts, Social Sciences Index, Social Science Citation Index, Refugee Abstracts, Public Affairs Information Service, GPO Monthly Catalog, NTIS, American Statistics Index, CIS Legal Resource Index, Dissertation Abstracts, Bibliographic Index, Magazine Index, National Newspaper Index, and Bell & Howell's Newspaper Index to the San Francisco Chronicle. The most valuable indexes and databases were those in the fields of physical and mental health, sociology, education and linguistics. Indexes of popular magazines and newspapers also yielded numerous articles.

For online databases, the search term was limited to "Hmong." Variant terms (Meo, Miao) were not searched, nor were broader terms such as "Indochinese" or "Southeast Asian." In print indexes, the basic search term was also "Hmong," although broader subject headings ("Refugees," "Indochinese," "Southeast Asians," ) were also searched.

The Library of Congress Catalogs/National Union Catalog (January 1983-August 1987) was also consulted, using the term "Hmong" as both a title and a subject search term.
MELVYL, the online catalog of the University of California, was searched, as was GLADIS, the online catalog of the University of California, Berkeley. Library collections consulted included the South/Southeast Asia Library Service, Asian-American Studies, Law and Main libraries at the University of California, Berkeley; McHenry Library, University of California, Santa Cruz; Clark Library, San Jose State University; and the Fresno County Free Library, Fresno, California. Bibliographies, newsletters, monographs and periodical articles provided numerous leads. Correspondence with individuals and organizations knowledgeable of Southeast Asians/Hmong also contributed to the development of this bibliography.

By necessity, this bibliography is incomplete, as it was not possible to readily obtain unpublished student papers, manuscripts or conference papers cited in other bibliographies or sources. Nor was an attempt made to obtain a complete list of all newspaper articles on the Hmong published over the last five years. Masters' theses were also difficult to locate systematically. Because this bibliography is annotated, an attempt was made to review all items firsthand. To achieve this end, extensive use was made of the Interlibrary Loan office at San Jose State University. When materials could not be obtained through Interlibrary Loan, it was necessary to rely on secondary accounts, including abstracts and other annotated sources. Three unobtainable published articles for which no annotations or abstracts were available were reluctantly omitted.

The bibliography is divided into eight major sections. "Bibliographies" includes those bibliographies consulted in the compilation of this work. "Ethnography" encompasses aspects of Hmong history and culture. Within this section is a subsection on textiles/material culture. "Linguistics" contains works on the Hmong language. "Refugees/Resettlement Issues," the largest section, is further broken down into subsections on refugee issues in Laos and Thailand, General Resettlement (in the United States), Education/ESL, and Law.

"Physical and Mental Health" addresses Hmong health issues both in Southeast Asia and the United States, and includes such topics as Sudden Unexplained Death Syndrome, and folk medicine. The "Bilingual Materials" section contains materials printed in English and various dialects of Hmong. Most are folktales. "Audiovisual Materials" is a listing of films, videotapes and audiotapes on the Hmong. The final section, "Sources," is a list of addresses of organizations which produce materials on Hmong/Southeast Asians or which engage in refugee advocacy.

J. Christina Smith, compiler

[The author index has been prepared by SARS for the publication of this edition of the bibliography.]
BIBLIOGRAPHIES

001. Ashmun, Lawrence F. 

There are 1,037 entries covering Indochinese resettlement issues, 1975-1981. Numerous items deal with the Hmong. Available from Cellar Book Shop (see "Sources") and from ERIC, ED 260 575.


Bibliography for literacy/English-as-a-second-language tutors of Southeast Asian refugees. Includes several items specifically on the Hmong: dictionaries, texts, resettlement studies.

003. Chuong, Chung Hoang, and Janet Y.H. Lu. 

Bibliography of materials on general background and educational concerns, list of resource agencies and resource people, arranged by ethnic group: Southeast Asian, Cambodian, Hmong/Mien, Lao and Vietnamese.

004. Huffman, Franklin E. 

Comprehensive 10,000 item bibliography on Southeast Asian languages, organized alphabetically by author and chronologically by title. Hmong is listed in the Miao-Yao family. References on the Hmong language include those written in English, French and Chinese. Citations include some descriptive annotations, and where relevant, reviews. The key to the work is the language and subject index, organized by language name.

005. Lewis, Judy. 

Annotated bibliography from the Southeast Asian Education Faire, held March 7, 1987. Includes books, articles, audiovisual materials and foreign language software. Many of the entries include addresses and ordering information.
006.
Lim, James, comp.

Brief annotated bibliography on Hmong adjustment to American life. Divided into bibliographies, books, newsletters, newspaper articles, periodical articles, government publications and useful addresses.

007.


008.
Olney, Douglas P.

Broad coverage of Hmong through early 1983. Includes audiovisual sources. Subject classification.

009.
Sage, William, and Judith Henchy, comps.

Contains 2,400 entries of works produced since 1975. Emphasis is on English language materials, but French and other languages are included. Although focus is on Laos, one section contains materials on displaced persons, refugees and resettlement. Sources on the Hmong are found in an ethnographic subsection on the Hmong as well as scattered through other sections (e.g., language, religion).

010.
Silver, Barbara J., and Josephine Chui.

Includes items specifically on the Hmong; covers cultural heritage, lifestyles, mental health issues relating to refugees.

List of films and videotapes on Southeast Asians, including Hmong, available for rent from the University of Minnesota. University Film & Video, 1313 Fifth Street SE, Suite 109, Minneapolis, MN 55414.


Bibliography of published papers relevant to Asian Sudden Unexplained (or Unexpected) Death Syndrome (formerly Sudden Unexplained Nocturnal Death Syndrome), which has taken the lives of many Hmong refugees. Topics include epidemiology of Sudden Unexplained Death Syndrome, traditional healing, Hmong mental health.


Sources on refugee resettlement. Includes general background information on the Hmong and other Southeast Asian groups. Other categories of materials include orientation, language, sponsors and service providers, audiovisual materials, MAAs, program development and research.


Bibliography of English-as-a-second-language curricular materials and general information on Asians, resettlement and ESL materials for teaching specific groups. Hmong and other highland Lao groups are included under the category of Laotian. Priced materials and their publishers are listed in the bibliography along with addresses. The items listed as RMC were available for free from the RMC; however, the RMC's educational functions are being distributed to other clearinghouses, effective November 30, 1987. Disposition of non-educational materials is still undecided.


Bibliography organized by content area; indexed by author, refugee/ethnic group, subject. More than 40 items pertaining to the Hmong; numerous entries in Southeast Asians in general.
Anderson interviewed Hmong of all ages and recorded 24 Hmong games, including the courtship game "Throw the Ball," played by young people during the Hmong New Year. Game rules are explicit enough that the games can be played by others.

Discusses Hmong traditional music, instruments and sung poetry, as well as new forms of Hmong music, including Christian and modern secular music.

Examines economic relations in Northern Thailand linking Hmong and Karen with lowland traders in the 1960s and 1970s.

Examines social and economic changes undergone by Hmong swidden agriculturalists in the face of resource scarcity.

Overview of Hmong history and culture.
021.
Dunnigan, Timothy.
Reviews Hmong history, culture and events resulting in Hmong resettlement in the United States.

022.
Dunnigan, Timothy, and Douglas P. Olney.
Includes historical and social background, life in the United States, bibliography.

023.
Frank, Perry.
Discusses Hmong language, culture, assimilation, acculturation and ethnic identity.

024.
Gross, Catherine Stoumpos.
Ethnographic study of the Hmong of Isla Vista, CA.

025.
Hang, Doua.
Six generations of descent in Doua Hang's family presented in the form of a wheel. Because clan names are handed down through the male line, and because women leave the family when they marry, only males are indicated.

026.
Hinton, Peter.
Contrasts Hmong and Yao, both opium-growing groups, with the Karen.

Recipes collected from Hmong cooks. Includes explanations of unusual ingredients, addresses for seeds.


Discusses self-identity, gender and Hmong identity.


Overview of Hmong secular chants which are sung to the accompaniment of a reed instrument, and the context in which they are performed. Includes lengthy bibliography.


Discusses community differences and changes in household composition in a mixed ethnic population in northwestern Thailand. Data were collected in the late 1960s and 1980-81.


Examines Hmong residential patterns, household formation and dispersion.


Examines Hmong kinship and ritual system.
033. 
Lee, Gary Y. 

Examines terminology of Hmong kinship, which is principally based on the family unit and patrilineal clan. Includes chart, explanation of Hmong terms.

034. 
Lewis, Paul, and Elaine Lewis. 

Chapter 4 of this photographic essay describes the Hmong people and culture. Includes bibliography.

035. 
McKinnon, John, and Wanat Bhrusari, eds. 
Several chapters address, in whole or in part, Hmong issues, including land use, sexual inequality, shamanism, general characteristics.

036. 
McNamer, Megan. 

Contrasts Hmong traditional music and identity with Hmong music and identity in the United States.

037. 
Mottin, Jean. 

Brief background on the Hmong, characteristics of shamanism and belief in soul loss as the cause of illness. Describes shaman's seance as a healing technique.

038. 
Mua, Kia Long, and Susan Bessac. 

Hmong story within the "Cosmic giant/animal ancestor" myth tradition, translated and annotated, with notes, discussion of vocabulary, references.
039.
Numrich, Charles H.

Collection of Hmong legends and folktales gathered from ESL students. Goal of project was to teach Hmong refugees English via their own culture and prevent their rich oral tradition from being lost in a new land and new culture.

040.
Peng, Jianqun.

Describes Xijiang village, largest Miao (Hmong) community in Guizhou province, China.

041.
Schein, Louisa.

Brief ethnographic overview of Miao (Hmong) in south and southwest China; changes as a result of Chinese minority policy since 1949.

042.
Tapp, Nicholas.

Examines the impact of Thai Buddhism on the Hmong.

043.
Tapp, Nicholas.

Discusses Hmong practice of geomancy (divination as means of site selection for ancestral graves).

044.
Tapp, Nicholas.

The primary cash crop of Thailand's 62,000 Hmong is opium, important traditionally in their medicine and culture. At the hands of the Thai government, the Hmong endure corruption, physical intimidation, alienation of their lands and denial of citizenship. Includes ethnographic overview of the Hmong.
045. Thao, Paja. 
I am a Shaman: A Life History of Paja Thao, A Hmong Healer. Translated by Xa Thao in collaboration with Dwight Conquergood. 1986.

Transcri of a recording of the life of a Hmong shaman in Chicago, printed in booklet form. Complements the film Between Two Worlds--The Hmong Shaman in America. Available: Dr. Dwight Conquergood, Department of Performance Studies, Northwestern University, School of Speech, 1979 Sheridan Road, Evanston, IL 6020.1.

046. Thao, Paja. 
"I am a Shaman." Translated by Xa Thao in collaboration with Dwight Conquergood. The Hmong World 1 (1986): 164-93.

Excerpt from the booklet cited above. Discusses the way of the shaman. Includes photographs of shamanistic equipment, altar, the shaman and his family.

047. Thao, T. Christopher. 

Written by the first Hmong individual to graduate from an American law school, this article compares Hmong marriage and divorce customs and the rights of married women, and the provisions of Minnesota law with respect to marriage, divorce and the rights of married women. Discusses pros and cons of each.


049. United States Catholic Conference. 

Overview of the culture, history and the current situation of the Hmong, Mien and Lao Theung hill tribes of Laos. Includes bibliography.

050. White, Peter T. 
"Laos Today." National Geographic 171 (June 1987): 772-95.

Briefly discusses the Hmong of Laos. According to White, half of the estimated 300,000 Hmong in Laos have left Laos as refugees in Thailand, the United States and other countries.

Author visited more than ten ethnic minorities in China. There are 5 million Miao (Hmong) in China, half of whom live in Guizhou Province. Includes several photographs of various subgroups of the Miao (identified by costume as Black, Red, White, Blue and Flowery Miao).


Narrative of the life of a Hmong woman born in Laos in 1952, her childhood, marriage to a soldier fighting with Vang Pao, fleeing the communists (spending two years hiding in the jungle), eventual escape to Thailand. Includes kinship diagram, photographs.


Photographic essay of Hmong playing traditional reed instrument, making paj ntaub (traditional Hmong needlework) wearing traditional clothes, dancing.


Brief overview of symbolism of paj ntaub needlework and the marketing of it in Providence, Rhode Island.


Highlights Hmong paj ntaub, tips on how to make it, special Thai thread used, examples of design motifs, background on story cloths (here called pictorials).


Discusses the needlework of the Hmong community in San Diego.

Black-and-white drawings made from textiles of Hmong and other Southeast Asian groups.


Catalog of an exhibit of Hmong textiles, includes essay on Hmong culture, Hmong sung poetry, statements by ten artists.


Discusses traditional Hmong textiles and costumes, jewelry and other artifacts, as well as acculturated forms of paj ntaub sold to Americans.


Discusses the changes in Hmong textile production, use and marketing in Lansing, Michigan.


Catalog of an exhibit of Michigan Hmong textile art. Includes bibliography, glossary, design motif index.


Features Beijing exhibit of artifacts and photographs of the Miao (Hmong) and Tujia peoples of Hunan province. Discusses Miao costumes and jewelry and other aspects of Miao life.


Discusses Hmong paj ntaub. Includes list of galleries and shops in California and other western states.
064.
Hassel, Carla J.

Background information on the Hmong and their needlework. Directions on how to create paj ntaub applique.

065.

Catalog of a major Hmong art exhibit which toured the United States. Includes background essays and bibliography. Exhibit contained textiles, musical instruments, weapons, tools, basketry and farming implements.

066.

Popularity of Hmong paj ntaub is high, but most women earn $.30/hour for their painstaking labor. For these women to earn minimum wage, prices of needlework would be far above what middle class customers could afford to pay. There is also a supply and demand problem: glut of needlework in cities with a large Hmong population.

067.
Kimsey, Judy.

Profiles the Laotian Handicraft Center in Berkeley, CA, which employs Lao women in a cottage industry to make needlework.

068.
Li, Tao.

Describes the costumes of the 5 million Miao (Hmong) people in Guizhou, Hunan, Yunnan and Guangxi provinces.

069.
MacDowell, Marsha.

070.
MacDowell, Marsha, ed.  

Teaching resources originally designed as pre- or post-exhibition visit activities to be used in conjunction with the exhibition "Michigan Hmong Arts: Textiles in Transition." Many of the activities focus on Hmong textiles and design motifs.

071.
Rush, Beverly.  

Discusses the needlework of the Hmong and provides background information. Brief discussion of the Mien and other hill tribes.

072.

Catalog of an exhibit of Hmong art held at the C.N. Gorman Museum, University of California, Davis.

073.
Zhou, Shu.  


074.
Zygas, Egle Victoria.  

Profiles Hmong *paj ntaub* and the Hmong art exhibit of the John Michael Kohler Arts Center, Sheboygan, Wisconsin.
LINGUISTICS

075.
Downing, Bruce T., and Judith Wheaton Fuller.

Describes traditional naming and kinship identification in Hmong society and discusses cross-cultural (Chinese, Lao, French, American) influences on these practices.

076.
Fuller, Judith Wheaton.

Topic-prominent languages are said to have no passive or only marginal passive constructions. Fuller analyzes two marginally passive constructions in Hmong, finding characteristics of both topic-prominent and subject-prominent languages.

077.
Fuller, Judith Wheaton.

Hmong is a topic-prominent language with some properties of subject-prominence.

078.
Fuller, Judith Wheaton.

Examines zero anaphora (absence of pronouns) in Hmong and position of Hmong between topic-prominent and subject-prominent languages.

079.
Huffman, Marie K.

Examines glottal flow for Hmong vowels. The Hmong language uses breathy and normal phonation.

080.
Huffman, Marie K.

Studies factors affecting vibration type in voiced sounds in Hmong.
081.
Jackson, Michel, Peter Ladefoged, Marie Huffman, and Norma Antonanzas-Barroso.
"Automated Measures of Spectral Tilt." University of California Working Papers in Phonetics

Examines Hmong, Burmese and Jalapa Mazatec in report of method to estimate spectral tilt
from native speaker data.

082.
Jackson, Michel, Peter Ladefoged, Marie Huffman, and Norma Antonanzas-Barroso.
"Measures of Spectral Tilt." University of California Working Papers in Phonetics 61 (July
1985): 72-78, Los Angeles, University of California.

Hmong, Burmese and Ixoo linguistic data used to determine that spectral tilt can be used to
classify modal phonation but not breathy phonation. Los Angeles: University of
California.

083.
Jaisser, Annie Christine.

Discusses embedded sentences and complementizers in Hmong. Thesis expands on research
undertaken in SDSU coursework on Hmong syntax. Presents background information on the
Hmong and an overview of the language.

084.
Jasser, Annie Christine.
"The Morpheme 'Kom': A First Analysis and Look at Embedding in Hmong." In The Hmong

Studies sentence embedding through semantic and syntactic analysis of morpheme 'kom,'
which works as a verb as well as a complementizer.

085.
Owensby, Laurel.
"Verb Serialization in Hmong." In The Hmong in Transition, edited by Glenn L. Hendricks,
Bruce T. Downing, and Amos S. Deinard, 237-43.

Examines reduplication and serialization in Hmong sentence structure.

086.
Pederson, Eric William.
"Intensive and Expressive Language in White Hmong (Hmoob Dawb)." Master's thesis,
University of California, Berkeley, 1985.

Discusses special classes of expressive morphemes in Hmong and investigates the organization
of post-verbal expressives and intensive particles used to add additional expressiveness or
emphasis to sentences.
087.
Ratliff, Martha.

Discusses synchronic and diachronic processes responsible for the frequent occurrence of tonally differentiated doublets.

088.
Ratliff, Martha.

Examines three morphological functions of tone and discusses changes in the Hmong language. Available from Photo Duplication Department, University of Chicago Library, 1100 E. 57th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

089.
Ratliff, Martha.

Examines word pairs (principally onomatopoeic) in Hmong and their patterns of construction.

090.
Strecker, David, and Lopao Yang.

Dialogues originally developed for intensive beginning White Hmong course. Presents everyday social situations. Includes information on White Hmong spelling, pronunciation and tones. A cassette tape is also available.

091.
Xiong, Lang, Joua Xiong, and Nao Leng Xiong, comps.

Green Hmong (Mong) dialect; dictionary moves from English to Hmong to English. Contains appendices on English and Hmong grammar.
REFUGEES/RESETTLEMENT ISSUES

Laos and Thailand


Explains situation of Lao refugees (including Hmong) in Thailand and offers recommendations.


Examines Hmong clan struggles for leadership beginning in the 1920s as background to the 1975 diaspora. The fifteen-year war in Laos divided the Hmong into three factions: Vang Pao (CIA), Pathet Lao and unaligned.


Cooper contends that Hmong mass exodus from Laos in 1975 (and limited repatriation since 1980) correlates with resource scarcity/availability of agricultural resources.


Ban Vinai Camp is home to 43,000 Hmong. Fearing family break-up, Hmong reject French offers to relocate, and news of hardships in the U.S. makes them reluctant to move to America.


Armed Thai troops raided Ban Vinai Camp, detained several Hmong for forcible repatriation to Laos.

Describes Ban Vinai refugee camp, Thai government refugee policy and voluntary repatriation.


Summarizes findings of State Advisory Council's trip to five refugee camps in Thailand in the fall of 1986. Makes recommendations regarding camps, international and national issues, Minnesota refugee policies. Describes appalling health conditions at (Hmong) Ban Vinai camp Reports presence of 400,000 refugees in Thailand. Report available from State Refugee Program Office, 444 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN 55155.


Profiles Ban Vinai refugee camp, Thailand, with 43,000 Hmong refugees in 3.9 acres. Discusses camp conditions, politics surrounding camp's creation, Thai government and UN roles.


Editorial asks Thailand to maintain adequate first asylum. Result of Thai forcing of Hmong tribesmen from U.N.-protected Ban Vinai.


Reagan Administration's public criticism of Thai repatriation of 38 Hmong resulted in Thai ambassador's complaint. Thailand wants other countries to resettle more refugees, and feels it shouldering the burden of refugees.


Thai government said that Hmong tribesmen evicted from Ban Vinai camp for repatriation were not refugees but anti-communist guerrillas.

Thai government denied plans to exchange Hmong refugees for Thais held by the Vientiane government.

104. Wright, Alan G. 
"A Never Ending Refugee Camp? The Explosive Birth Rate in Ban Vinai: An Examination of its Consequences and the Roles of the Family Planning and Health Care Agencies in Relation to It." Bangkok, 1986.

Former Ban Vinai nurse calculates that at present birth rates, the population of Ban Vinai, the major Hmong camp in Thailand, will be 82,000 in 2001. Health and environmental conditions will worsen. Available from Alan Wright, 1156 N. Marquette Street, La Salle, IL 61301.

Resettlement-General


Assesses family strengths, marital and parenting satisfaction for Chicano, Native American, Black and Hmong families.

106. Abramson, David M. 

Feature article on the Hmong community in Fresno. Profiles lives of several Hmong and discusses leadership of General Vang Pao.

107. Belsie, Laurent, and Neal Menschel. 

Describes the life of a Hmong family resettled in Eau Claire, Wisconsin.
108. Bishop, Kent Ausburn.

Ethnographic investigation of acculturation of Hmong families, changes in family structure after resettlement. Includes chapter on Hmong traditional society, history, conditions resulting in immigration to the U.S. Makes recommendations for further study.

109. Breneman, Donald.

Examines the programs of Minnesota Extension Service aimed at Hmong refugees: nutrition, 4-H, community gardens, truck gardens.

110. Cohn, Mary.

Education and cultural adaptation are seen as keys to the future of the younger Hmong.

111. Cohn, Mary, et al.

Orange County has a large Southeast Asian community, only 20 percent of which is Hmong. Special needs of the Hmong have not always been recognized. There are increasing mental health problems among the middle-aged and older Hmong.

112. Dhawan, Gita.

Author conducted a needs assessment to identify and analyze education, employment and health needs of Hmong Lao, Tai Dam, Khmer and Vietnamese refugee women. English language instruction was most desired.

Discusses factors causing rift between American patrons in control of needlework cooperative and Hmong clients, resulting in Hmong defection and creation of new, independent needlework cooperative.


Fort Smith has a small Hmong population. Employment is high, but low-paying jobs prevail, with little opportunity to develop English proficiency and work experience.


Dallas-Fort Worth's Hmong population is small; there is a high level of employment, high rate of home ownership, high percentage of young people completing high school and continuing their education.


Summarizes 1982-83 Hmong Resettlement Study conducted in seven regions in the United States.


The Hmong are the primary refugee group in the Twin Cities; many services specific to the Hmong have been created. Nevertheless, ESL training is limited to six months, and there is little incentive to get off welfare rolls.

Discusses manner in which ethnic politics, religion, language and kinship work to reinforce Hmong identity in the face of assimilation in the United States.


Examines sewing, farming, small business and employment projects designed to promote Hmong self-sufficiency in the United States.


Studies entrepreneurial projects (farming, crafts, small businesses) and efforts to promote self-reliance among Hmong in the United States.


Studies projects and enterprises promoting Hmong self-sufficiency.


Hmong in Providence have available entry-level jobs, inexpensive housing. The community has been established since 1976.

Between 1981 and 1983, some 20,000 Hmong moved to the Central Valley of California.


Examines integrational experiences of Indochinese refugees, residence patterns, secondary migration, occupational adjustment and economic integration. Findings indicate that Vietnamese are acculturating quickly but the Hmong slowly.


Factors inhibiting adjustment include language, elder concerns over burial practices, fear of crime and culture change, economic difficulties, isolation, and sensitivity to misrepresentation. Factors enhancing adjustment are those shared with Americans and Hmong qualities of resourcefulness and flexibility.


Eleven-page article on Hmong individuals who have resettled in Minnesota. Discusses Hmong involvement in CIA secret war in Laos; includes photographs, tables, maps.


Documents a Hmong family’s resettlement experience in Minnesota, includes background information on Hmong culture and political factors resulting in Hmong resettlement in the United States.

Compilation of papers from the Second Hmong Research Conference on Hmong language, literacy, health care, culture change, adaptation to a new society.


Compilation of newspaper articles discussing various aspects of Hmong resettlement in Fresno County, California.


Discusses 90 percent welfare dependency, joblessness, problems of welfare system for Hmong in Fresno.


Discusses Hmong in Fresno, background of their involvement with the CIA during the Vietnam War.


According to article, more than 20,000 Hmong (more than one-third of the 60,000 Hmong in the U.S. in 1985) live in the San Joaquin Valley, some 15,000 in Fresno; nearly all of Fresno's Hmong came within a three-year period. Article chronicles high unemployment, role reversals by children.
135.  

Examines life of Hmong refugees in Merced County, California. 90 percent on welfare, 90% unable to read or write Hmong or English. Discusses impact on community.

136.  
Lee, Gary Yia.  

Discusses traditional Hmong subsistence, social structure, religion, and the impact of Australian civilization on Hmong culture.

137.  
Lindskoog, Kathryn.  

Addresses attitudes of Minnesota farmers towards possible Hmong settlement in their community.

138.  
Mason, Sarah R.  

Most training programs for Hmong women offer training in traditional areas of immigrant women's work: sewing, housecleaning, food preparation, typically low paid and seasonal or part time. There are a few innovative programs (education, health care) offering the prospects of higher pay and entrance into mainstream society.

139.  
Mason, Sarah R.  

Surveys 69 training programs for Southeast Asian women: With the exception of health care, these training programs place women in low-paid, low-skilled unstable jobs with few advancement opportunities.
140.

Reports a longitudinal study of Hmong in Nebraska which examined the changes in need occurring between 1980 and 1985 for housing, employment, family relations, family finance, nutrition, clothing, and social environment. Interprets changes using McCubbin's stress theory and Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

141.
Meredith, William H., and George P. Rowe.

Reviews traditional marriage practices in Laos, examines changes in customs as a result of immigration to the United States.

142.
Meredith, William H., and George P. Rowe.

Examines Hmong immigrant attitudes toward marriage compared to traditional attitudes. Attitudes undergoing change include bride price, polygamy, age at marriage and equality.

143.
Moore-Howard, Patricia.

This resource book designed for teachers reviews Hmong history, ethnography, escape, resettlement and adjustment difficulties. An appendix contains 13 lesson plans, including such topics as needlework designs, map reading and Hmong folklore. The book is illustrated and includes a bibliography. It may be obtained from the author at 2731 Sutterville Road, Sacramento, CA 95620.

144.
Morin, Stephen R.

Focuses on the Hmong community in Providence, Rhode Island (2,500 in 1983), the largest in the east. Discusses problems of adjustment, joblessness, crimes against the Hmong.
Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory.  


Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory.  

Final report of project examining Hmong resettlement in the United States. Includes overview of Hmong, settlement in the U.S., ongoing resettlement, summary and recommendations.

Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory.  

Describes exemplary resettlement projects in housing, employment, education and training, income supplementation and economic development, provision of health and legal services, Hmong community formation.

Olney, Douglas.  

Summarizes data from Hmong Resettlement Study. Estimates Thai and U.S. Hmong population. According to data presented, half of the estimated 60,000-64,000 Hmong in the U.S. live in California, two-thirds of them in the Central Valley.


Hmong Folklife and Documentation Project in Philadelphia recorded legends and traditions of the Hmong. The project also produced a video, in part to dispel myths and reduce racial tension.

Profiles Hmong refugee community in Morganton and Marion, North Carolina, discusses community relations, resettlement, cultural differences.


Focuses on issues facing Fresno as result of influx of 10,000 Hmong refugees by 1983. Presents background information on the Fresno area and the Hmong and addresses secondary migration.


Provides overview of Hmong and five other refugee groups in Ramsey County, Minnesota and presents a needs assessment (employment, health, housing...).


Muggings and other crimes of violence against the Hmong in Philadelphia have caused the population to drop from an estimated 5,000 to 650 in 1984.


Proceedings of a 1983 conference attended by refugee workers. Topics discussed included the suicide of an elderly Hmong man in Oregon as a result of cuts in cash assistance.


Cross-cultural study of Southeast Asian refugee groups in San Diego.
Hmong refugees of St. Paul harvest and cook immature and mature squash, squash vines and blossoms.

Describes the life of an 18-year-old Hmong refugee in West Philadelphia.

Examines Hmong traditional sociocultural system, describes adjustments made by the Hmong community in San Diego, analyzes political organization of Hmong community, discusses adjustment strategies and trade-off negotiations.

Minnesota residents are concerned about the unsightliness of temporary shelters built by Hmong on rented farmland.

"Think of them as a people who made one airplane flight from the 16th century to the 21st." Estimated 80-95 percent of Hmong do not have jobs or skills to work in the United States. Unlike other refugees, they are preliterate. Presents background on CIA role, life in Fresno, clashes with U.S. laws.
161.
Sherwood, Richard.

Report finds that 40 percent of time-expired Hmong (in the United States 31+ months) have no education in their home country, compared to 4 percent of Vietnamese. Compares Hmong, Khmer, Lao and Vietnamese household size and public assistance rates. Available from Hennepin County Training and Employment Assistance, 1st Level South, Government Center, 300 S. 6th Street, Minneapolis, MN 55487, Attn: Richard Sherwood.

162.
Smalley, William A.

Traces six stages of modern change in Hmong life and culture: in Laos, Thailand and in the United States. Focuses on changes in Laos and Thailand.

163.
Speizer, Irwin.

Discusses California State University, Fresno construction design class proposal to build prefabricated houses for Hmong. Proposed housing would be clustered to imitate traditional Hmong clan village. Article discusses Hmong community in Fresno and includes photograph of Hmong-occupied courtyard apartment complex with swimming pool filled in with dirt and used for community garden.

164.
Strand, Paul J.

Hmong, Lao, Khmer and Vietnamese heads of household in San Diego were interviewed. Report indicated that English language ability was the major barrier to employment.

165.
Strand, Paul J., and Woodrow Jones, Jr.

166. 
Swan, Gary E., and Edward Iwata. 
Discusses Hmong influx (7,000) into Merced, making Hmong 13 percent of Merced's population; problems faced by sixth poorest county in California.

167. 
Sweeney, Michael, et al. 
Addresses Hmong refugee issues in Portland, including employment, housing, education, welfare dependency, secondary migration from Portland to California.

168. 
First credit union run for and by Hmong, sponsored by Lao Family Community, Inc. of St. Paul. It will provide a safe place for Hmong to put pay and welfare checks and will eventually make small loans.

169. 
U.S. Congress. 
Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy. 
Addresses reauthorization of the domestic resettlement provisions of the Refugee Act of 1980 and reports on overseas processing of refugees, domestic resettlement, refugee dependency, fiscal accountability, placement policy and other matters. Includes testimony and answers to questions from Hmong mutual assistance agency leader.

170. 
Vangyi, Shur Vang. 
Hmong employment is dependent upon the number of available jobs and the competition for those jobs. An estimated 80 percent of adult Hmong in California are unemployed, compared to less than 50 percent outside California. Transition from welfare to self-sufficiency is difficult, given low pay, work limits, large families and lack of medical care.

-33-
Hmong secondary migration to the San Joaquin Valley and Fresno has resulted in 90 percent unemployment. Viviano estimates 18,000 Hmong in Fresno alone. Presents story of one Hmong man's journey from Virginia to Merced, CA and his success as a farmer.

Lengthy article focuses on the Hmong of Fresno (which Viviano estimates at 20,000, with another 18,000 in the cities of Merced, Stockton and Sacramento). Briefly profiles the approximately 100 Hmong in the Santa Clara Valley. Presents brief history of the Hmong and their involvement with the CIA. Viviano makes a conservative estimate of "in excess of 200,000" Hmong deaths in service to the CIA, 40 percent of the tribe's pre-war population.

Examines Hmong adaptation strategies and relationship of literacy and social process.


Report of effect of ORR-funded program to increase employment, decrease welfare dependency, stabilize Highland Lao communities and stem secondary migration. Report deals primarily with the Hmong.

Studies achievement of Hmong elementary school students, examines relationship of classroom factors and school resource program characteristics to student achievement.


Study of whether Hmong, Vietnamese, and Hispanics enrolled in vocational training improved English aural skills, graduated in a vocational career and found employment in area of vocational training.


Adult ESL students from Hmong and four other Southeast Asian groups were studied to determine the English-language needs of the various groups and whether there was a difference in the amount of time needed to learn English by different groups. The study results indicated that ethnicity, age, previous education, literacy and length of time in the United States were significant factors in the length of time students remained in ESL training.


Summarizes Hmong Resettlement Study, addressing barriers to English language learning, education and language background of Hmong, value placed on English.
180.
Evans, Gaynelle.
"From English Lessons to T-Shirt Stitching, College Tries to Aid Unique Asian Refugees." 

Indochinese Project at Sauk Valley College, Dixon, Illinois, provided Hmong refugees with English classes, occupational training and opportunities through the New Business Development Incubator to set up businesses, including a T-shirt making concern.

181.
Eyring, Janet Louise.
"Effect of Cultural Orientation on English Language Learning by Preliterate Indochinese." 

Study hypothesized that a cultural orientation approach using refugees' native culture could increase student motivation and facilitate English language learning. Control and experimental groups of Hmong and Mien were used to compare the effect of a cultural orientation component in second language instruction.

182.
Fox, Frank, Moonyene Lew, Jane Talbert, and Elvie C. Watts.

Summarizes multilingual education program for preschool children and their limited-English speaking parents. Parents were given teaching kits to reinforce class lessons. Services to Hmong and Lao families were made available in a second phase of the program.

183.
Goldstein, Beth Leah.

Studies the dynamics of ethnicity in schooling through an ethnographic case study of Hmong students, families, schools.

184.
Green, Karen Reed, and Stephen Reder.

One-year study found that age, education in Laos and proficiency in reading Hmong correlated with English acquisition and proficiency, as did current activities (having American friends, attending school, speaking English daily).
185.
Guskin, Judith T., and Beth L. Goldstein.
"From Laos to the Midwest: Schools and Students in Transition Guide for Video Program: ‘Pain and Promise’ and ‘Fitting In.’" Madison, WI: Department of Public Instruction, 1983.

Guide accompanies videotapes Pain and Promise and Fitting In, addresses educational needs of Hmong students. Includes bibliography.

186.
Hammendinger, Anna.

Project conducted to improve communication skills of non-literate immigrant women who could neither read nor write their own language or English. Populations included Hmong, Central Americans, Portuguese. Evaluates project effectiveness.

187.
Henry, Jean, Doris Zook, and Sherry Royce.

Reports on ESL/lifeskills instruction program for homebound refugees. Program featured home-centered ESL and crafts instruction and marketing of Hmong, Cambodian and Lao crafts.

188.
Hirayama, Kasumi K.

Questionnaires completed by teachers, counselors, children, parents assessed adaptation of Hmong, Vietnamese, and Korean children to American schools.

189.
Huebner, Thom.
A Longitudinal Analysis of the Acquisition of English. Ann Arbor, MI: Karoma, 1983.


190.
Huebner, Thom.

Reviews notions of system and variability as applied to interlanguage. Examines data from Huebner’s longitudinal study of an adult Hmong speaker and new data collected 20 months later.

Microethnographic study of Hmong adults in an English language literacy class; examines how cultural factors affect perceptions and learning.


Utilizes ethnographic research methods to examine the school lives of four Hmong elementary students classified by school personnel as "learning disabled" due to their low achievement levels. Offers suggestions for educational policy implementation.


Employs participatory research model to determine how effectively the community college is integrating the Hmong into American society. Available from the author at Dept. of Foreign Language, Merced College, 3600 M Street, Merced, CA 95340.


Studies effectiveness of music and rhythm as techniques for developing short-term memory in the learning of phonemes. Hmong, Lao, Khmer and Vietnamese ESL students were tested.


Investigates variables best indicating Hmong child's perceived level of adjustment to public schools.
196. McGinn, Finan, and Jerry McMenamin. 

Practical ideas for teachers. Text focuses on structure of Hmong and English acquisition by Hmong students.

197. Miles, Norma Dorothy. 

Study of Spanish and Swedish and Hmong informants revealed that first language had little effect on second language errors; there were similar errors made by all three informants.

198. Mounts, Zella Zink. 

Reports results of tests administered to Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian and Vietnamese refugee children to identify cerebral dominance and cognitive styles.


Asians, particularly Southeast Asians, are the fastest growing school-age minority in the greater St. Paul area. Currently pre-school aged, they will be the largest group at all levels by the year 2000. Report available from Amherst H. Wilder Foundation, Wilder Research Center, 1295 Bandana Boulevard N., Suite 210, St. Paul, MN 55108.

200. Neale, No an C. 

Surveys Hmong undergraduates at the University of Minnesota to identify their educational and career aspirations and the influences in their decision-making. Available at Southeast Asian Refugee Studies Project, University of Minnesota.
201.
Smalley, William A.

Compares language learning of Lao and English by Hmong; the former learned orally through social interaction and use, the latter seen as an academic exercise.

202.
Sonsalla, Donald Richard.

Describes two different school systems' approaches to teaching Hmong students.

203.
Strouse, Joan.

Discusses American immigration policy with respect to the Hmong. Policy of dispersal of the Hmong among the U.S. population, discouraging of enclaves. Indicates failure of schools to reach across gap, keep adults enrolled, insensitivity to poverty of students.

204.
Strouse, Joan.

Summarizes Strouse's dissertation, cited above.

205.
Terdal, Marjorie S.

Case study of a Hmong and a Vietnamese high school student. Study examines what Southeast Asian students know and are learning about reading and writing in English. Examines their prior literacy experiences.
206.
Weinstein, Gail.

Overview of literacy’s role in human cognition, social development and adaptation, case study of social consequences of acquiring literacy among Hmong refugees in Philadelphia.

207.
Weinstein, Gail.


Law

208.
Dershowitz, Alan M.

Traditional marriage by abduction among Hmong in Fresno resulted in the filing of rape charges.

209.
Goldstein, Beth L.

Conflict between American and Hmong values, approaches to conflict resolution with regard to rape.

210.
Meier, Peg.
"Hmong, Opium: A Culture Clash." Minneapolis Star and Tribune, 1 October 1983, 1C.

Discusses arrests of Hmong in Minnesota for possession of opium, refusal of Hmong to sign for and accept any letter or package for fear of arrest, prosecution or deportation. Hmong have long tradition of opium use for medicine and recreational use. Some 35 percent of the opium entering the U.S. is addressed to Minnesota, and 40 percent to California, states with the largest Hmong populations.
211.
Rosenstein, Sue.

Hmong man jailed on manslaughter charges for traffic deaths hanged himself in a Fresno jail. Article discusses Hmong beliefs in conflict with U.S. law, customs.

212.
Sherman, Spencer.
"When Cultures Collide." California Lawyer 6 (January 1986): 32+.

Examines cultural differences, language barriers encountered by Hmong refugees confronting the American legal system. Examines Hmong marriage-by-capture, polygamy, opium, hunting and fishing and the U.S. legal system.

213.
Sheybani, Malek-Mithra.

Cultural defense is the concept whereby foreign residents with a vastly different set of rules who commit acts illegal in America but acceptable in their homeland should not necessarily be charged with committing crimes. Discusses examples of crimes committed in California by Hmong and Japanese individuals. Discusses issue of whether a "cultural defense" should be recognized by the U.S. criminal justice system.

214.
Skye, William C.

Discusses practical method to prove and document a client's age for SSI. An independent and preliterate people, the Hmong have no birthdate records and do not keep track of birthdays. Article recommends organizing four distinct areas of evidence: historical and cultural documentation, family tree, demonstration of the consistent use of a date of birth, medical documentation.

215.
Thompson, Mark R.
"Immigrants Bring the Cultural Defense into U.S. Courts." Wall Street Journal, 6 June 1985, 26(W) and 28(E).

Discusses the issue of cultural defense with respect to cases involving Hmong (marriage by capture/rape) and Japanese (maintaining family honor/murder).
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. 

Report documents intimidation, harassment, violence against Asians and Southeast Asians, including Hmong in Philadelphia.
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

217. 

Discusses health of Southeast Asian refugees. Includes Sudden Unexplained Death Syndrome and folk remedy lead and arsenic poisoning of Hmong.

218. 
Aylesworth, Lawrence S., and Peter G. Ossorio. 

Addresses issue of ability of service providers to provide culturally appropriate mental health and social adjustment services to Hmong, Cambodian and Vietnamese refugees in Colorado. Includes numerous tables on demographic characteristics and psychological factors.

219. 

Between July 15, 1977 and the end of March, 1982, there were 51 unexplained sudden deaths of young, previously healthy Southeast Asian refugees. Of these, 29 were Hmong.

220. 
Bliatout, Thowprou. 

 Recommends that Hmong traditional health treatments be incorporated into patients' treatment programs; overview of traditional Hmong beliefs about mental health.

221. 
Bosley, Ann. 

Examines the health care practices of Boston's Hmong community.
222.
Brataas, Anne.

St. Paul health workers visit refugee camps in Thailand, answer refugees' questions, clear up misconceptions regarding life and health care in the United States.

223.
Chun, Karl, and Amos S. Deinard.

Poor nutrition and the use of lead-contaminated folk remedies may be factors in high lead levels among Hmong children. High soil lead may also play a role.

224.

Two Hmong infants given home remedies for diarrhea were brought to the hospital, where opiate intoxication was diagnosed. There is a need for education of the Hmong on the dangers of folk cures.

225.
Faller, Helen Stewart.

Pilot survey of Denver Hmong women and health care providers regarding accessibility and acceptability of health care to child-bearing families.

226.

Comprehensive report on what is now termed SUDS ("nocturnal" was dropped, as cases have occurred during the day). Report of project researching cause of SUDS, programs for prevention and care.

Examines birth culture of five populations: middle-class whites, lower-class blacks, Mexican-Americans, Chinese, and Hmong. Hmong and Mexican-Americans were found to have the highest fertility rates; yet the Hmong have the lowest percentage of out-of-wedlock births, and an infant mortality rate lower than that of the white population. Also discusses Hmong attitudes toward hospitals and medical intervention in birthing.


Documents social and psychological upheaval of elderly Hmong in Los Angeles and Orange counties.


Death-related experiences and concerns of Hmong refugees; parallels are drawn between their experiences and those of holocaust victims.


Indochinese fertility rates in Oregon are 1.8 times higher than the U.S. rate; greater maternal and infant risk rates are found in the Hmong population.


Summarizes Hmong attitudes towards study of Sudden Unexplained Death Syndrome, difficulties encountered in obtaining blood samples, Hmong beliefs and misconceptions of Western medical practices.

Forty-three Hmong refugees were screened for depression using the Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale. Twenty-eight patients had scores suggestive of depression.


Examines Hmong traditional health care, herbal cures, shamanistic healing. Addresses Hmong expectations of health care in the U.S. and supplementation with traditional methods. Recommends further research and improvements in Hmong health care.


Low morbidity and mortality among the Hmong compared with other highland ethnic groups appears to be associated with low tobacco and alcohol use, childcare responsibility shared within the extended family.


Childbirth practices and beliefs of the Hmong must be understood and included whenever possible into their health care plans.


A red powder folk remedy for fever was found to be a source of lead toxicity in Hmong children in St. Paul.


Provides introduction to traditional health beliefs of pregnant and postpartum women to help health care practitioners provide culturally sensitive perinatal care.
Nursing assessment of Hmong self-care practices will lay the foundation for more effective nursing intervention.

Addresses role of shamanism as psychotherapy in traditional society and in refugee society in third countries.

Examines mental and physical stresses that may play a part in Sudden Unexplained Death Syndrome, which has killed many Hmong refugees.

Describes Hmong general health, nutrition and mental health self-care practices. Aimed at health care professionals so that they may better serve Hmong clients.

Examines Hmong, Lao, Mien, Cambodian and Vietnamese traditional health beliefs and disease etiology.

Discusses perceived overall quality of life and sense of well-being among Hmong men in Nebraska. Study found that despite change forced upon the Hmong by resettlement, they were generally satisfied with their lives; however, there was dissatisfaction with their English ability and standard of living (income level).
244. Meredith, William H.  
"Level and Correlates of Perceived Quality of Life for Lao Hmong Refugees in Nebraska."  
Summarizes Meredith's dissertation above.

245. Mielke, Howard W., Bruce Blake, Sarah Burroughs, and Nancy Hassinger.  
"Urban Lead Levels in Minneapolis: The Case of the Hmong Children."  
Environmental Research 34 (June 1984): 64-76.  
Soil lead studies determined that inner city neighborhoods where Hmong live have higher lead levels than outside the city center. Chronic exposure to lead has implications for mental and behavioral deficits.

246. Morrow, Kathleen.  
"Transcultural Midwifery: Adapting to Hmong Birthing Customs in California."  
Examines the birthing traditions of the Hmong and the need to maintain traditional customs to facilitate physical and emotional well-being during childbirth.

247. Munger, Ronald G.  
"Sleep Disturbances and Sudden Death of Hmong Refugees: A Report on Fieldwork Conducted in the Ban Vinai Refugee Camp."  
Fieldwork at a Hmong refugee camp forms the basis of this study of sleep disturbances and sudden unexplained death in Hmong refugees. Makes recommendations for further study, involvement of community leaders, health education programs.

248. Munger, Ronald G.  
"Sudden Death in Sleep of Asian Adults."  
Dissertation Abstracts, DA8521639.  
Anthropological and epidemiological approach to etiological field studies of Sudden Unexplained Death Syndrome in Hmong and Lao refugees in Thailand and Filipinos in Manila.
249.
Munger, Ronald G.

Case-control study of Hmong refugees in Ban Vinai refugee camp, Thailand, revealed associations between Sudden Unexplained Death Syndrome and membership in the Green Hmong subgroup, family history, and previous non-fatal sleep disturbances.

250.
Nicassio, Perry M.

Examines relationship between several psychosocial adjustment measures and social alienation of Hmong, Lao, Cambodian and Vietnamese refugees in the United States.

251.

Arsenic poisoning may have been the result of ingestion of arsenic-containing folk remedies.

252.

Many western obstetrical practices are in conflict with traditional Hmong beliefs. Health care workers need to recognize and respect the traditional beliefs and practices of the Hmong.

253.
Oberg, Charles N., Sharon Muret-Wagstaff, Shirley G. Moore, and Brenda Cumming.

254. Owan, Tom Choken, ed. 
Southeast Asian Mental Health: Treatment, Prevention, Services, Training and Research. 
Provides current information on treatment, prevention, services, training, research and techniques to improve mental health services of Southeast Asian refugees. Several articles address the Hmong.

255. Pake, Catherine E. 
Report based on interviews with Hmong herbalists in Thailand. Includes chart of 174 plants and their uses.

Prevalence of asymptomatic splenomegaly (enlargement of the spleen without symptoms) among Hmong refugees is three times that of non-Hmong refugees. Includes recommendations for evaluation of the problem.

257. Richman, Debra, and Suzanne Dixon. 
Perinatal parameters of Hmong and Cambodian families were compared to those of a Caucasian control group in the San Diego area.

258. Rumbaut, Ruben G. 
"Mental Health and the Refugee Experience: A Comparative Study of Southeast Asian Refugees." In Southeast Asian Mental Health: Treatment, Prevention, Services, Training and Research, edited by Tom Choken Owan, 433-86. 
Study based upon interviews with refugees, including Hmong.

Analyzes fertility levels of Indochinese refugees in the U.S. and examines the influence of adaptation and adjustment processes on these levels. Hmong have the highest fertility level.


Identifies frequency and type of work-related injuries among Hmong refugees in Minnesota and analyzes potential association of English proficiency with incidence of injury.


Study findings indicate that length of residence and ethnicity are predictors of utilization. Hmong are low-volume users of health services.


Compares selected maternal characteristics and pregnancy outcomes of Hmong and other Southeast Asian refugees, blacks and Caucasians.


Traditionally, Hmong young people marry upon reaching puberty and immediately start a family. In the U.S. with its wage economy and education as a means to make a better living, together with different attitudes towards teenagers and sexuality, Hmong attitudes are being questioned.

Considers Hmong traditional healing (shamanism, herbal medicine) and perception of illness from a medical point of view. Recommends that health care providers learn about Hmong attitudes.


Examines the Hmong perception of illness as loss of soul and traditional methods of healing: shamanism and herbal medicines.


Case study of a 22-year-old Hmong refugee soldier in Chicago.


Designed to teach Western health care providers Hmong traditional concepts of illness, healing, and to instruct Hmong traditional healers in the concepts of Western health and mental health. Written in Hmong and English.


Examines Hmong adjustment difficulties, provides recommendations for refugee mental health programs.

Studies Lao and Hmong opium use among addicts in Vientiane, Laos.


Zung and SCL Depression tests were translated into Hmong and administered to Hmong refugees in Minnesota. Patients in treatment for depression and those not in treatment were compared.


Hmong refugees in Minneapolis were tested for changes in self-reported symptoms over a two-year period. Studies showed improvement in self-rating scales.


Ninety-seven Hmong refugees over the age of 16 participated in a study in which they were interviewed regarding life in Laos, migration to the U.S., and life in the U.S. Expectations regarding the U.S. and problems encountered were also elicited.
274.
Westermeyer, Joseph, Tou Fu Vang, and John Neider.

Through the use of self-rating scales, study collected data on depression from 97 Hmong refugees in Minnesota. The 17 Hmong who became psychiatric patients are compared to the 80 non-patients.

275.
Westermeyer, Joseph, Tou Fu Vang, and John Neider.

Use of self-rating scales in the study of Hmong refugees.

276.
Westermeyer, Joseph, Tou Fu Vang, and John Neider.

Studies Hmong refugees in Minnesota and factors that favored or prevented psychiatric status.

277.
Westermeyer, Joseph, Tou Fu Vang, and John Neider.

Hmong psychiatric patients and nonpatients were administered self-rating scales, offered psychiatric services. Those who sought care improved between assessments more than nonpatients.

278.
Williams, Carolyn L., and Joseph Westermeyer, eds.

Several of the chapters address mental health issues, adjustment problems and syndromes with respect to the Hmong. The book also describes projects and makes suggestions for the future.
Hmong and Mien refugees were interviewed in order to learn their areas of concern and confusion with respect to medical care in the United States. These include lack of interpreter services, reasons for blood tests, importance of making/keeping appointments, hospital costs and availability of financial aid.
BILINGUAL MATERIALS

280.
Johnson, Charles, ed.

Collection of annotated myths and folktales written in English and White Hmong. Stories taped, transcribed and translated. Explanatory notes on Hmong culture, customs and beliefs.

281.
Lyman, Thomas Amis.

Hmong legend presented in Hmong, literal English, free translation in English, explanatory notes.

282.
Tsawb, Yaj Txooj, and David Strecker.
"Excerpt from "Piav Tus Txheej Txheem Kab Tshoob Kev Kos."_ The Hmong World_ 1 (1986): 99-123.

Presented in White Hmong and English, "Outline of Marriage Rites" describes different types of marriages recognized in Hmong society: negotiated marriage, elopement, marriage by abduction, marrying a widow, marrying a woman who has left her husband or whose husband has rejected her.

283.
Vang, Lue, and Judy Lewis.

Story about friendship, song about being an orphan, presented in Hmong and English. Includes explanatory notes.

284.
Vang, Lue, and Judy Lewis.

285. 

Shrunked version of a 1981 hour-long film of the same name, documenting a Hmong family's journey from a Thai refugee camp to resettlement in Seattle. Study guide available.

286. 
*Between Two Worlds: The Hmong Shaman in America*. Taggart Siegel and Dwight Conquergood, 1985, 28 min., color, video. Rental: University Film & Video, University of Minnesota, 1313 Fifth Street SE, Suite 109, Minneapolis, MN 55414.

Documentary of a Hmong shaman in Illinois.

287. 

Introduces educators, students and community to the Hmong way of life and problems encountered by Hmong children and their families in resettling in the United States. A 52-min. videotape of a panel discussion expanding on the film is also available.

288. 

Three adolescent Southeast Asian youths describe the survival of their respective cultures in America. Featured are a Hmong shaman's son, a Vietnamese Buddhist monk and a Laotian classical musician.

289. 
*Fitting In*. Judith Guskin, 1983, 28 min., color, video. Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, Bilingual Education, P.O. Box 7841, Madison, WI 53707.

Focuses on St. Paul school programs for Hmong elementary school children; profiles individual children, families, school personnel, administrators, community leaders. Comes with extensive guide, "From Laos to the Midwest: Schools and Students in Transition."
290.  
*Great Branches, New Roots: The Hmong Family.* Hmong Film Project, 1983, 42 min., color, 16mm. Rental: University Film & Video, University of Minnesota, 1313 Fifth Street SE, Suite 109, Minneapolis, MN 55414.

Film illustrates concept of Hmong family structure and its role in survival in an American city. Film begins with animated Hmong creation story.

291.  

Features Hmong discussing their resettlement and adjustment to life in America.

292.  

Contains scenes of Sacramento Hmong New Year, 1985, and footage of traditional ceremonies.

293.  
*A Journey to Laos.* Jacqui Chagnon and Roger Rumpf, 1986, 45 min., color, 8mm and video. Asia Resource Center, P.O. Box 15275, Washington, DC 20003.

Film created during a three-week visit to Laos. Includes interviews with farmers, government officials, monks, war victims. Ethnic groups represented: Lao, Hmong, Mien, Khmu.

294.  
*Pain and Promise.* Judith Guskin, 1983, 30 min., color, video. Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, Bilingual Education, P.O. Box 7841, Madison, WI 53707.

Film begins with Sukhwan, a Lao-Hmong ceremony for rites of passage. Focuses on Hmong high school students in Sheboygan and Madison, WI; issues of segregating and mainstreaming, in-service for teachers. Comes with extensive guide, "From Laos to the Midwest: Schools and Students in Transition."

295.  

Story of the hospitalization of an 8-year-old Hmong boy. Discusses issues of cross-cultural concepts of illness, role of interpreters, health care, role of non-Western medical practices.
SOURCES

296.
Asia Resource Center
P.O. Box 15275
Washington, DC 20003

Non-profit educational corporation, providing educational materials, periodic publications, audio-visual materials on Southeast Asia and Asia. Back issues of *Southeast Asia Chronicle*.

297.
Asian American Studies Library
101 Wheeler
University of California
Berkeley, CA 94720

Collects materials on history and contemporary issues relevant to Asian Americans, including Indochinese. Maintains extensive newspaper clipping files on Indochinese Americans. Subjects include acculturation and assimilation, art, education, employment, social services, health and housing. Library also has monographs, reports and periodical articles on Indochinese in the United States.

298.
Asian Sudden Death Information Center
St. Paul-Ramsey Medical Center
640 Jackson Street
St. Paul, MN 55101

Provides health education and communication about Sudden Unexplained Death Syndrome (SUDS), which has afflicted Southeast Asian refugees in the U.S., particularly the Hmong. Publishes a newsletter in English (*Update*) and Hmong (*Xov Tshiab*) as well as pamphlets in English and Southeast Asian languages.

299.
The Cellar Book Shop
18090 Wyoming
Dearborn, MI 48221

Specializes in current and out-of-print material on Southeast Asia. Catalogs available.

300.
Education Programs Associates, Inc.
1 West Campbell Avenue, Bldg. C
Campbell, CA 95008

Produces posters, booklets, audiotapes on family planning and contraception. Languages include Hmong, Lao, Mien, Khmer, Vietnamese. Catalog available.
301.
Folk Arts Division
Michigan State University Museum
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824-1043


302.
Folsom Cordova Unified School District
Bilingual Office
2460 Cordova Lane
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

Publishes monthly newsletter, *Refugee Update*, during the school year (9-10 issues). Newsletter contains information on Southeast Asian languages and culture, publications, educational fairs, conferences, etc. Subscription costs ten first-class stamps. Source for bibliography entitled "Selected Resources: Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos."

303.
Hmong Arts
842 N. Fulton
Fresno, CA 93728

Hmong textile art shop. Catalog available for $1.00.

304.
Hmong Catholic Association
951 East 5th Street
St. Paul, MN 55106

Sells books published in Hmong. Subjects include primers, tales and legends, rituals, and sung poetry.

305.
Hmong Folk Art, Inc.
Calhoun Square
3001 Hennepin Ave. S
Minneapolis, MN 55408

Hmong textile art store. Catalog available for $2.00.
306.
Indochina Issues
Indochina Project
Center for International Policy
236 Massachusetts Ave NE, Suite 505
Washington, DC 20002

The Indochina Project examines U.S. policy toward Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. Indochina Issues is published ten times a year. Recent topics have included U.S. refugee policy.

307.
Indochina Resource Action Center
1118 22nd St. NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20037

Publishes bimonthly newsletter, The Bridge, containing news concerning Southeast Asian refugees. Maintains library.

308.
Migration and Refugee Services
U.S. Catholic Conference
1312 Massachusetts Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20005-4105

USCC resettles almost half of the refugees entering the United States each year. Publications include the booklet "Highland Laos," and a bibliography on refugee resettlement, which includes many items on the Hmong.

309.
Multifunctional Resource Center/Northern California
310 Eighth Street, Suite 301
Oakland, CA 94607

Source for bibliography "Bilingual Education for New Immigrant/Refugee Language Students."

310.
National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education
11501 Georgia Avenue, Suite 102
Wheaton, MD 20902

Effective November 30, 1987, will distribute some of the Refugee Materials Center's literature, including many items on Hmong language and culture.
311.
Office of Refugee Resettlement
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
330 C Street SW
Washington, DC 20201

ORR assists refugees in attaining economic self-sufficiency, by funding various services and projects. Publications include An Evaluation of the Highland Lao Initiative, and annual reports to Congress. ORR funded the Hmong Resettlement Study.

312.
Refugee Abstracts
UNHCR Centre for Documentation on Refugees (CDR)
5-7, Avenue de la Paix
CH-1202 Geneva, Switzerland

CDR is a "computerized documentation centre which gathers, stores, and disseminates information on all aspects of refugee matters." Issued quarterly since 1982, Refugee Abstracts includes literature, bibliographies, reviews, basic texts, publishers' addresses. Items on the Hmong include unpublished papers from throughout the world.

313.
Refugee Issues
Information Section
British Refugee Council
Broadway House
3/9 Bondway
London SW8 1SJ
United Kingdom

Quarterly series of working papers published by the British Refugee Council and the Refugee Studies Programme of Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford.

314.
Refugee Materials Center
U.S. Department of Education
10220 N. Executive Hills Blvd., 9th Floor
Kansas City, MO 64153

Free bibliography on refugee resettlement, English as a Second Language. Many of the items contained in the bibliography are available at no charge from the RMC until November 30, 1987. After that date, several educational clearinghouses will distribute the educational materials. Most items on Hmong language and culture will be available from the National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education.
315.  
*Refugees*
UNHCR  
1785 Massachusetts Ave NW  
Washington, DC 20036

Monthly illustrated news magazine produced by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. Articles, news and photographs about refugees throughout the world. May 1983 issue focused on Southeast Asian refugees. Subscriptions free.

316.  
Southeast Asian Refugee Studies Project  
Center for Urban and Regional Affairs  
University of Minnesota  
330 Hubert H. Humphrey Center  
301 19th Avenue South  
Minneapolis, MN 55455

The SARS Project “has been established to encourage, coordinate, and support research related to refugees from Southeast Asia who have been resettled in the United States.” Its *Newsletter* summarizes research activities, news and publications on Southeast Asian refugee communities, highlights additions to its research collection, produces and sells publications. The primary focus of the project has been the Hmong; this focus has been extended to include Cambodians. Subscription free.

317.  
U.S. Committee for Refugees  
815 Fifteenth Street NW, Suite 610  
Washington, DC 20005

USCR is the public information and advocacy program of the American Council for Nationalities Service. It publishes *Refugee Reports* (monthly), which includes news of Southeast Asian refugees in the United States and Thailand, highlights projects, programs, resources, policy, statistics. Other publications include *In Harm’s Way*, concerning Hmong/Lao refugees in Thailand, and *The World Refugee Summary [year] in Review*, an annual report containing charts, statistics, country reports, titles, bibliographies and lists of organizations.

318.  
Yale Southeast Asia Studies  
Box 13A Yale Station  
New Haven, CT 06520

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