

Context:

Southeast Asians & other newcomers in California's classrooms
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Context is published five times during the academic year as a way to provide staff with information and ideas concerning their newcomer students and parents. While the focus is on Southeast Asians, most articles and resources apply to other newcomer groups as well. District staff with LEP students receive a free subscription (contact Nguyet Tham at the Transitional English office). Outside subscribers pay \$10 per year to cover mailing and handling costs.

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When a Spanish-speaking child comes into your class, do you assume he's Mexican? And, if you find out he is from Mexico, do you assume he speaks Spanish as his first language? This issue provides a run-down on all the possible other languages a Mexican child might speak at home. Also included are all the languages found in Central American countries of El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras...

Not all Mexicans Speak Spanish

Mexico's population comprises a wide variety of racial and ethnic groups. At the time of European arrival in the early 1500s, the country was inhabited by numerous Amerind civilizations. The ancestors of these groups migrated south after crossing the land bridge between Asia and North America 12 to 20 thousand years ago.

The majority of the people lived in the Mesa Central. Most were under the general rule of the Aztec Empire, but a great many separate cultural groups thrived in the region, speaking Tarastec, Otomi, and Nahuatl, and many other languages. Outside the Mesa Central were other cultural groups—the Maya of the Yucatan and the Mixtecs and Zapotecs of Oaxaca.

For at least 2,000 years prior to European discovery, there were complex highly organized civilizations living in different parts of Mexico. The Aztec cities of the Mesa Central were remarkable for their architectural design, irrigation technology, and social organization. Mayan ruins in the Yucatan are evidence of widespread urbanization and intensive domestication of the land to increase its productivity. These ruins date back twenty centuries.

Over the last four centuries descendants of Indians and Europeans, sometimes called *mestizos*, have become the dominant group in





Mexico. Today they account for at least two-thirds and perhaps three-fourths of the total population.

While Indians represent nearly a quarter of the population, in 1980 there were only slightly more than 5 million people (about 8 percent of the population) who spoke an Indian language and just over 1 million who spoke only an Indian language. Some of the languages are spoken by only a few speakers, destined for extinction as these speakers pass on. Those that have been encoded in a written form stand a better chance of surviving, if only in dusty libraries.

Indian speakers predominate in several regions of Mexico. Mayan speakers are the majority cultural group in the rural Yucatan. In the Chiapas Highlands and the Southern Highlands, especially the Oaxaca Valley and more remote parts of the Sierra Madre del Sur, there are many Indian communities, and enclaves of Indians are still significant in isolated mountain areas on the eastern margin of the Mesa Central.

What is the likelihood that Mexican Indians are in your school? As the United States immigration reform law favors family-sponsored people (within a numerical limit) and immediate relatives of US citizens (with no numerical limit), the opportunities for Indians to be in our classrooms depend on whether or not they had relatives who came before and became citizens.

When Mexican-born children are brought forward for investigation of learning difficulties, one of the first questions must be: "What language do you speak at home? What language did you learn to speak first? Imagine the difficulty for a child who lived in a Indian rural village, spoke an Indian language at home, attended a two or three years of school immersed in Spanish, then came to the US and ended up immersed in English. When assessed by a Spanish-speaker, the child then appears to have very limited use of Spanish, leading to conclusions of language deficit or low ability.

Languages spoken in Mexico	<i>Language family</i>	<i>Regions, dialects, and numbers..</i>
Amuzgo	Oto-Manguean	Guerrero 25,000 (1982 SIL), Oaxaca 7,500 (1982), Santa Maria Ipalapa 2,000 (1983)
Chatino	Oto-Manguean	Oaxaca: Lachao-Yolotepec 1,500 (1991 SIL), Nopala 10,000 (1982), Tataltepec 2,500 (1982), West Highland 12,000 (1991), Yaitepec 3,000 (1991), Zacatepec 500 (1977), Zenzontepec 10,000 (1982)
Chichimeca	Oto-Manguean	Pame 1,000 to 2,000, Jonaz 1,200 (1977)
Chicomuceltec	Mayan	1,500 in Chiapas (1982)
Chinanteco	Oto-Manguean	Oaxaca: Chiltepec 3,000 (1977 SIL), Comaltepec 1,400 (1982), Lalana 10,000 (1982), Lealao 900 (1982), Ojitlan 10,000 (1977), Ozumacin 4,000 (1991), Palantla 10,600 (1982), Quiotepec 5,000 (1982), Sochiapan 4,000 (1991), Tepetotutla 1,000 (1977), Tepinapa 3,000, Tlacoatzintepec 1,000 (1983), Usila 7,000 (1991), Valle Nacional 5,000
Chocho	Oto-Manguean	Oaxaca: 2,500 (1977 SIL)
Chol	Mayan	Chiapas: Tila 40,000, Tumbala 50,000 (1982)
Chontal	Hokan	Oaxaca: Highland 5,000 (1982 SIL), Lowland 5,000 (1967), Tabasco: 40,000
Chuj	Mayan	3,000 in Chiapas (1990 SIL)
Cora	Aztec	Nayarit: 15,000 (1986 SIL)
Cuicateco	Oto-Manguean	Oaxaca: Tepeuxila 15,000 (1991 SIL), Teutila 12,000 (1991)
Diegueno	Hokan	115 to 300 in Mexico; possibly 50 to 100 in USA
Huarijio	Aztec	Sonora, Chihuahua 5,000 (1982 SIL)
Huasteco	Mayan	San Luis Potosi 38,329 (1970 census), Veracruz 35,000 (1982 SIL)
Huave	Huavean	Oaxaca: 15,000 (1991)
Huichol	Aztec	Nayarit, Jalisco 12,500 (1988 Excelsior)
Jacalteco	Mayan	1,000 (1991 SIL)
Kikapoo	Algonquian	500 in Mexico; 1,200 speakers in Mexico and USA (1987 SIL)
Mam	Mayan	Chiapas: Todos Santos Cuchumatan 10,000 (1991)
Matlatzinca	Oto-Manguean	State of Mexico: 2,200 (1977 SIL)
Mayo	Aztec	Sonora: 50,000 (1983 SIL)

Mazahua	Oto-Manguean	State of Mexico, Michoacan: 400,000 (1982 SIL)
Mazateco	Oto-Manguean	Oaxaca, Veracruz: 205,000 (1991), San Juan Chiquihuitlan 4,500 (1991), San Pedro Ixcatlan 5,742 (1960)
Mexican Sign Language	Deaf sign language	87,000 to 100,000 mainly monolingual users (1986 T.C. Smith-Stark; 1989 A. Bickford SIL) (1986 Gallaudet University)
Mixe	Mixe-Zoque	Coatlan: 5,000 (1982 SIL); Guichicovi 18,000; Juquila 8,500; Mazatlan 25,000 (1991 SIL); Quetzaltepec 25,000 (1991 SIL); Tlahuitoltepec 5,000 (1991 SIL); Totontepec 6,000 (1991 SIL)
Mixteco	Oto-Manguean	Alacatlazala 15,000 (1990 SIL); Amoltepec 5,000; Central Puebla 3,000 (1960); Coastal Guerrero 6,000; Diuxi-Tilantongo 10,000 (1960 census); Eastern 14,000 (1982 SIL); Eastern Jamiltepec-Chayuco 30,000 (1977 SIL); Eastern Jamiltepec-San Cristobal 10,000 (1983 SIL); Eastern Juxtahuaca 15,000; Eastern Putla 7,000; Huajuapán 3,000; Metlatonoc 15,000 (1972 SIL); North Central Nochitlan 2,000 (1977 SIL); Northern Tlaxiaco 14,000 (1990 census); Northwest Oaxaca 1,200 (1983 SIL); San Antonio Huitepec 4,000 (1983 SIL); San Bartolome Yucuane 1,400 (1991 SIL); San Esteban Atlatluca 8,000 (1982 SIL); San Juan Coatzospan 2,000 (1982 SIL); San Juan Colorado 12,000 (1983 SIL); San Miguel El Grande 12,000 (1983 SIL); San Pedro Tututepec 2,000 (1972 SIL); Santiago Apoala 6,000; Santiago Yosondua 15,000 (1977 SIL); Santo Tomas Ocotepec 8,000 (1982 SIL); Silacayoapan 15,000 (1982 SIL); Southeastern Nochixtlan 7,000 (1990 census); Southern Nochixtlan 5,000; Southern Puebla 8,000; Southern Putla 2,500 (1983 SIL); Southwestern Tlaxiaco 10,000 (1991 SIL); Tezoatlan De Segura Y Luna 5,000 (1983 SIL); Western Jamiltepec 15,000 (1982 SIL)
Nahuatl	Aztec	Central 63,000 (1986); Guerrero 300,000 (1991 SIL); E. Huasteca 410,000 (1991); W. Huasteca 400,000 (1991); Isthmus 50,000 (1991); Michoacan 1,800 (1982 SIL); 90,000 (1982); N. Puebla 60,000 (1982); Ometepec 2,000; Orizaba 120,000 (1991); Sierra De Puebla 125,000 (1983)



South American children (Purcell, "People of the World" photo CD)

Otomi	Oto-Manguean	Eastern 20,000 (1982 SIL); Mezquital 100,000; Northwestern 40,000; Southeastern 1,500; State of Mexico 7,000 (1982 SIL); Temoaya 35,000 (1991 SIL); Tenango 10,000; Texcatepec 8,000 (1977 SIL);
Pame	Oto-Manguean	4,350 (1990 census)
Pima Bajo	Aztec	Chihuahua 1,000 (1989); Sonora 1,000 (1989);
Plautdietsch	Indo-European (German)	42,000 (1983)
Popoloca	Oto-Manguean	Coyotepec 500; Eastern 5,000 (1991 SIL); Northern 6,000; Santa Ines Ahuatempan 6,000; Southern 1,000 (1977 SIL); Western 10,000 (1982 SIL); Sayula 6,000 (1982 SIL); Sierra 30,000 (1991 SIL); Texistepec 2,000
Spanish	Indo-European	70,826,000 first language speakers in Mexico (1986)
Tarahumara	Aztec	Central 40,000; Northern 500; Baja 10,000 (1983 SIL);
Tarasco	Language isolate	60,000 (1977 SIL)
Tectiteco	Mayan	1,000 in Mexico (1990 SIL)
Tepehua	Totonacan	Huehuetla 3,000 (1982 SIL); Pisa Flores 2,500 (1960 census); Veracruz 4,000 (1982 SIL); Northern 8,000 (1982 SIL); Southeastern 5,000 (1982 SIL); Southwestern 6,000 (1977 SIL);
Tlapaneco	Subtiaba	40,000 (1977 SIL)
Tojolabal	Mayan	14,000
Totonaco	Totonacan	Coyutla 40,000 (1982 SIL); Filomeno Mata-Coahuatlan 12,000 (1982 SIL); Northern 10,000 (1982 SIL); Ozumatlan 1,300 (1982 SIL); Papantla 80,000 (1982 SIL); Patla 5,000 (1990 SIL); Sierra 120,000 (1982 SIL); Yecuatla 500
Trique	Oto-Manguean	San Andres Chicahuaxtla 6,000 (1982); San Juan Copala 8,000 (1982 SIL); San Martin Itunyoso 2,000 (1983)
Tzeltal	Mayan	Bachajon 20,000 (1977 SIL); Highland 25,000 (1977 SIL);
Tzotzil	Mayan	Chamula 75,000 (1991 SIL); Chenalho 10,000 (1983 SIL); Huixtan 10,000 (1991); San Andres Larrainzar 30,000 (1970); Zinacanteco 10,000 (1988 SIL)
Yaqui	Aztec	12,000 or more in Mexico; 5,000 or more in Arizona

On the next pages, you'll find a short "status report" on the situation in the country related to the likelihood that people will flee for their lives. This information is from an annual report published by the US Committee for Refugees.

Despite war and repressive human rights in Central American countries over the past 30 years, it is very difficult for a person to obtain status as a "refugee" to the US. This is in part based on the international commitment to find durable solutions in the home country that will allow return to the home country.

A *refugee* is a person who has fled his country due to well-founded fear of persecution or death due to political beliefs, ethnicity, religion, or social group. A person who has fled to another country applies for "asylum" or a safe place to stay.

Mexico is a “first asylum” country: offering safe haven to those who have fled wars and their aftermaths. Mexico has agreed to allow 32,500 people to remain in southern Mexico, primarily in Chiapas, and about 4,000 people have become permanent residents. Mexicans coming to the US are not refugees, but immigrants. In 1996, there were 163,572 legal immigrants from Mexico; 61% were admitted under the family-sponsored preferences and 34% as immediate relatives of US citizens.

Yucateco	Mayan	900,000 total (1991 UBS); Chan Santa Cruz 40,000 (1977 SIL)
Zapoteco	Oto-Managuan	Albarradas 5,000 (1991 SIL); Ayoquesco 2,500 (1971 SIL); Central Miahuatlan 80,000 (1982 SIL); Central Villa Alta 4,000 (1991 SIL); Chichicapan-Tilquiapan 8,000 (1991 SIL); Choapan 24,000 (1991 SIL); Coatecas Altas 3,000 (1991 SIL); East Central Tlacolula 15,000 (1983 SIL); E. Miahuatlan 7,000 (1991 SIL); E. Tlacolula 10,000 (1991 SIL); E. Zimatlan 6,000 (1989 SIL); Isthmus 75,000 (1982 SIL); N. Central Zimatlan 500; NE Miahuatlan 7,000 (1991 SIL); NE Pochutla 100,000 (1983 SIL); NE Yautepec 2,000 (1977 SIL); N. Isthmus 7,000 (1977 SIL); N. Villa Alta 15,000 (1982 SIL); NW Pochutla 2,000 (1977 SIL); NW Tehuantepec 5,000 (1977 SIL); Ozolotepec 6,000 (1983 SIL); San Bartolo Yautepec 1,000 (1973 SIL); San Bartolome Zoogocho 1,000 (1991 SIL); San Lorenzo Texmelucan 3,000 (1982 SIL); San Raymundo Xalpan 2,000 (1983 SIL); Santa Catarina Quieri 4,000 (1983 SIL); Santa Catarina Xanaguia 1,500 (1983 SIL); Santa Maria Petapa 8,000; Santa Maria Zaniza 2,500; Santiago Lapaguia 4,200 (1983 SIL); Santiago Matatlan 4,500 (1983 SIL); Santiago Xanica 3,000 (1988 SIL); Santo Tomas Mazaltepec; 4,000 (1975 SIL); Sierra De Juarez 3,000 (1982 SIL); S. Central Zimatlan 4,000 (1872 SIL); SE Yautepec 1,000 (1960 census); SE Zimatlan 4,000 (1983 SIL); S. Ejurta 2,000 (1983 SIL); S Rincon 12,000 (1991 SIL); S. Villa Alta 9,000 (1982 SIL); W. Ixtlan 6,000 (1982 SIL); W. Miahuatlan 2,500 (1977 SIL); W. Ocotlan 20,000 (1982 SIL); W. Tlacolula 30,000 (1982 SIL); W. Yautepec 2,000 (1977 SIL); W. Zimatlan 1,500; Yalalag 5,000 (1982 SIL); Yatzachi 3,000 (1977 SIL)
Zoque	Mixe-Zoque	Copainala 5,650 (1982 SIL); Francisco Leon 5,000 (1982 SIL); Rayon 1,200 (1983 SIL); Santa Maria Chimalapa 6,000;

Ethnologue Database; Glenn Welker Gwelker@Mail.Lmi.Org. Last Updated: January 7, 1996. Languages with fewer than 1,000 speakers are not listed. “SIL” is the “Summer Institute of Linguistics,” www.sil.org

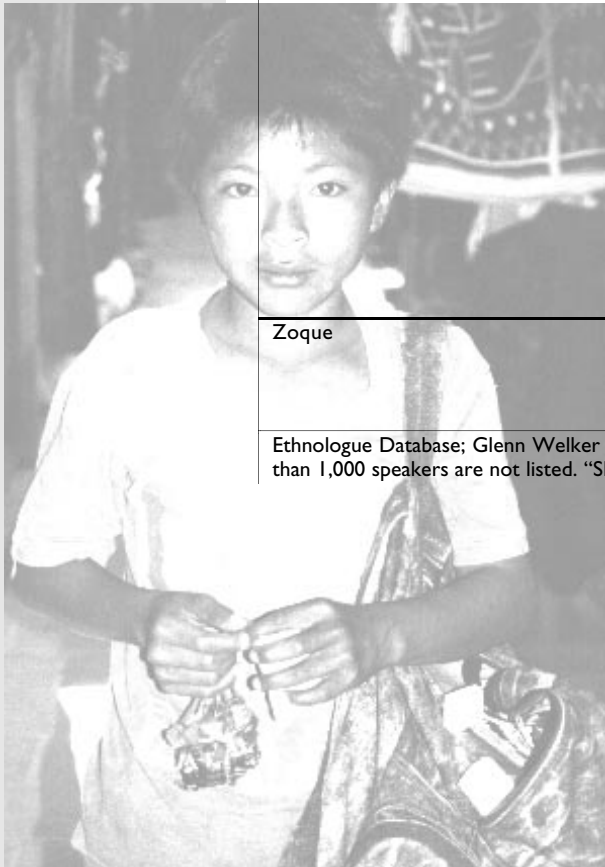


Photo of Guatemalan boy by Sherian Kutzera

Languages spoken in El Salvador		
El Savadorean sign language	Deaf sign language	
Kekchí	Mayan	12,000
Lenca	Unclassified	37,000 (1982 Barrett)
Spanish	Indo-European	5,670,000 or 92.3% of the population (1987)

Languages spoken in Guatemala		
Achí	Mayan	Cubulco 17,700 (1990 SIL); Rabinal 37,300 (1990 SIL).
Guacateco	Mayan	16,700
Cakchiquel	Mayan	Central 132,200 (1990 SIL); Eastern 85,900 (1990 SIL); Northern 16,000 (1982 SIL), S Maria de Jesus 9,900; S Domingo Xenacoj 5,200 (1991 SIL); South Central 73,300 (1990 SIL); Southern 32,000 (1991 SIL); SW Acatenango 11,147 (1991 SIL); SW Yepocapa 8,000; Western 69,000 (1991 SIL).
Carib, Balck	Arawakan	16,700
Chortí	Mayan	31,500 (1990 SIL)
Chuj	Mayan	San Mateo Ixtatán 22,130 (1991 SIL); San Sebastián Coatán 19,458 (1991 SIL).
Ixil	Mayan	Chajul 8,900; Nebaj 35,000 (1991 SIL); San Juan Cotzal 9,000 (1990 SIL);
Jacalteco	Mayan	Eastern 10,200 (1990 SIL); Western 27,000
Kanjobal	Mayan	Eastern 20,000 (1991 SIL); 5,000 in Los Angeles CA; Western 24,000 (1991)
Kekchí	Mayan	335,800 (1990 SIL)
Mam	Mayan	Central 100,000 (1992 Collins SIL); Northern 155,800 (1990 SIL); Southern 125,000 (1991 SIL); Tajumulco 35,000 (1992 Collins SIL); Todos Santos Cuchumatán 30,000 (1991 SIL)
Mopán	Mayan	2,600 (1990 SIL)

El Salvador's

democracy began in 1992, and continued to strengthen in 1996. However, political crime and terrorism have been commonplace as recently as 1996. Those who fled to the US during the 1980s have remained there, pursuing asylum claims. In September, 1996, 190,128 applications (cases, not individuals) were waiting for Immigration and Naturalization Service decision.

30 years of conflict in **Guatemala** officially ended on December 29, 1996, with the creation of a coalition government and the signing of an accord. The peak of the conflict in the 1980s resulted in more than 100,000 dead, 40,000 "disappeared," 80,000 widowed, and 200,000 orphaned. A million people fled to Mexico, Belize, the US, and other countries. The current situation remains very tenuous, with widespread corruption among the military and police. International efforts are in place to help the 200,000 people displaced within Guatemala and to safeguard returnees. In September 1996, 119,151 applications for asylum were pending before the INS.

Pokomam	Mayan	Central 8,600 (1990); Eastern 12,500 (1990 SIL); Southern 27,912 (1991 SIL).
Pokomchi	Mayan	Eastern 24,100 (1990 SIL); Western 30,000 (1990 SIL)
Quiché	Mayan	216,910 (1990 SIL), Cunén 6,500 (1992 census); East Central 100,000 (1991 SIL); Eastern 19,728 (1991 SIL); Joyabaj 54,298 (1991 SIL); West Central 489,475 (1991 SIL)
Sacapulteco	Mayan	36,823 (1991 SIL)
Sipacapense	Mayan	6,000 (1991 SIL)
Spanish	Indo-European	4,300,000 (1982 SIL)
Tacaneco	Mayan	20,000 (1991 SIL)
Tectiteco	Mayan	2,600 (1990 SIL)
Tzutujil	Mayan	Eastern 48,100 (1990 SIL); Western (1990 SIL)
Uspanteco	Mayan	2,000 (1990)

There is no current crisis causing people to leave **Honduras**.

Languages spoken in Honduras

Carib, Black	Arawakan	70,000 (1991)
English	Indo-European	11,000 first language speakers (1982)
Miskito	Misumalpan	10,000 (1982)
Pech	Chibchan	300 (1990)
Spanish	Indo-European	3,321,000 (1982 TIME)
Sumo	Misumalpan	500 (1982)

Other Latin American trouble spots

Colombia. 600,000 people remain displaced by fighting that has gone on sporadically since 1985. Costa Rica and Panama have received some refugees fleeing Colombia.

Peru. 400,000 people are internally displaced by a 14-year war between the government and leftist rebels that began to fade in 1992. The guerrilla groups are the Shining Path, responsible for 124 assassinations in 1996, and the Tupac Amaru, responsible for the 4-month hostage situation in the Japanese embassy.

Dominican Republic. 500,000 Haitians are slowly being helped to return to Haiti.

Cuba. 29,000 refugees (mostly Haitian) at Guantánamo have been resettled in the US. About 400,000 people applied for 6,000 slots for visas to the US. Priority is to deter escape by boat to the US.

Haiti. People who fled in the early 1990s are returning to Haiti under a new government established under international peacekeeping. 20,000 applications are pending for asylum in the US.

Information on refugee situations is from **World Refugee Survey 1997**, Virginia Hamilton (ed.), U.S. Committee for Refugees. Washington DC: Immigration and Refugee Services of America, 1997. 800 307-4712.

Languages spoken in Nicaragua

Carib, Black	Arawakan	1,500 (1982)
Miskito	Misumalpan	150,000 (1982)
Nicaraguan sign language	Deaf sign language	200 (1989)
Spanish	Indo-European	1,918,000 (1982)
Sumo	Misumalpan	6,700 (1982)
Western Caribbean Creole	English-based creole	30,000 (1986)

Diversity of Latin American-born population in the US, 1996

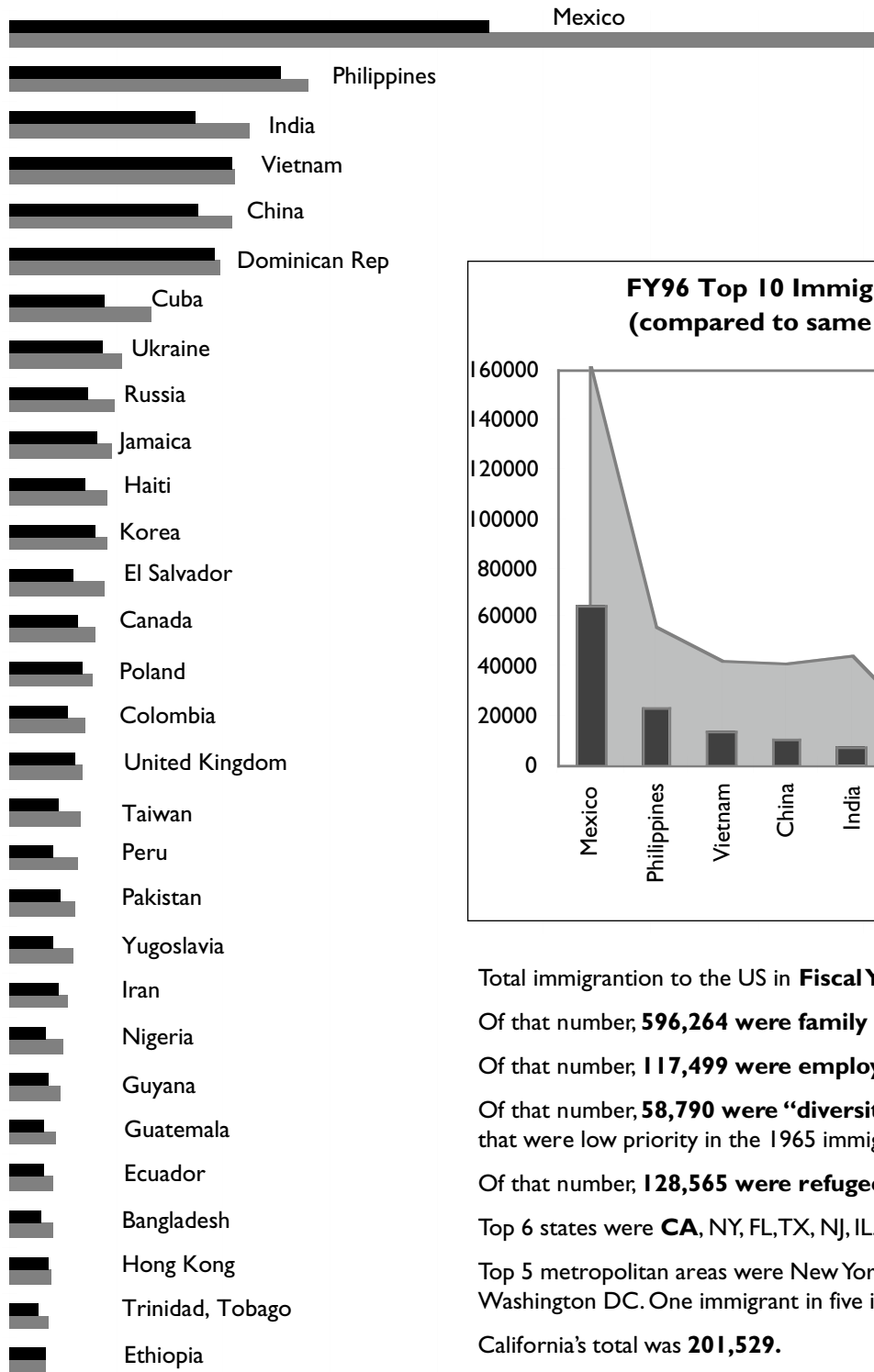
(April 8, 1997, data from the 1996 March Current Population Survey, website for the US Census Bureau)

	Born in	Other		
	Mexico	El Salvador	CentralAm	South Am
	6,679,000	701,000	1,000,000	1,295,000
US citizen	13%	16%	20%	28%
Not US ctzn	87%	84%	80%	72%
Above poverty	65%	71%	73%	82%
Below poverty	35%	29%	26%	18%
Not HS grad	49%	43%	36%	18%
HS/ some college	19%	25%	33%	43%
College grad	2%	3%	9%	18%
Under 25 yrs	30%	29%	23%	21%
Employed	52%	63%	60%	57%
Under 16 yrs	12%	8%	8%	9%
Unemployed	6%	4%	5%	5%
Not in labor force	30%	25%	27%	29%
Received AFDC	3%	2%	3%	1%
No AFDC/und 16	97%	98%	97%	99%
Food stamps	18%	10%	17%	7%
No food stamps	82%	90%	83%	93%



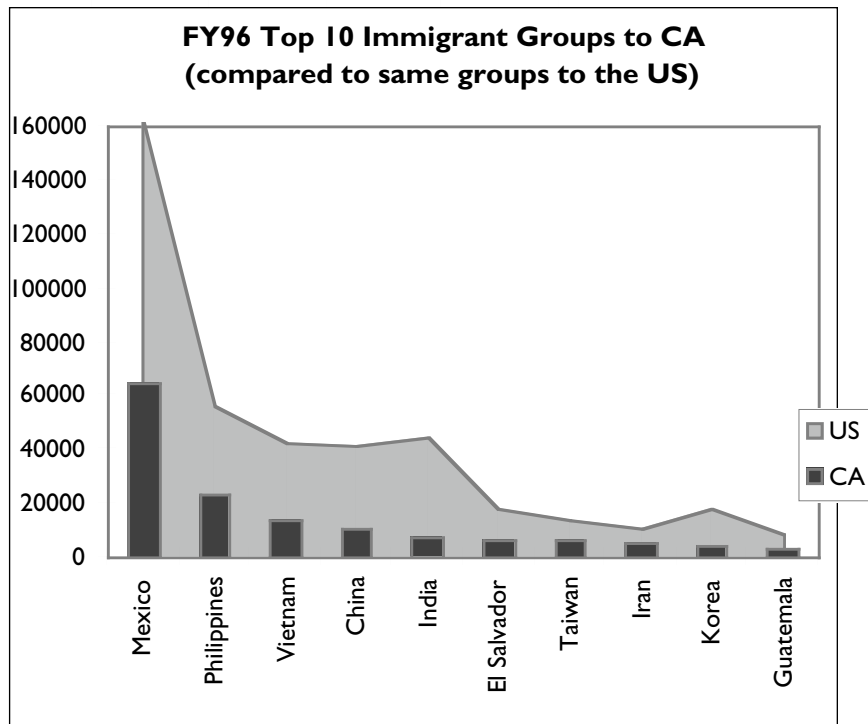
FY96: Immigration to the US and to California

Top 30 Immigrant-Sending Countries, FY 96 & 95



Increase in immigrants from Mexico was in part due to a delay in processing FY95 cases.

■ FY95
■ FY96



Total immigration to the US in **Fiscal Year 1996** was **915,900**.

Of that number, **596,264** were **family relatives**.

Of that number, **117,499** were **employment-based preferences**.

Of that number, **58,790** were **“diversity” preferences**—from countries that were low priority in the 1965 immigration law.

Of that number, **128,565** were **refugees or asylees**.

Top 6 states were **CA, NY, FL, TX, NJ, IL**.

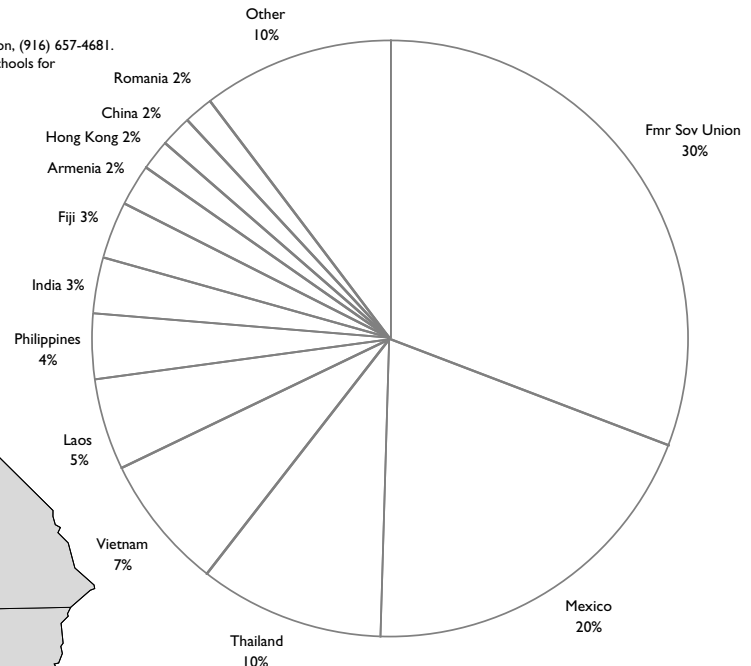
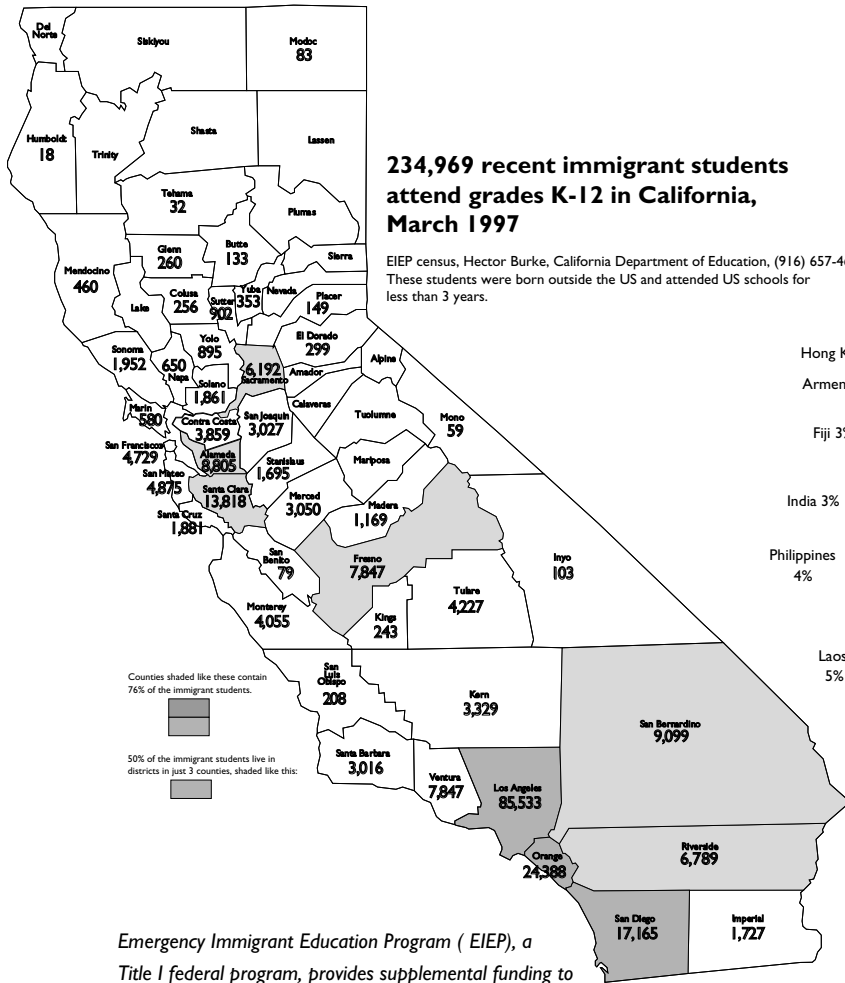
Top 5 metropolitan areas were New York City, **Los Angeles**, Miami, Chicago, Washington DC. One immigrant in five intended to live in **LA** or NYC.

California's total was **201,529**.

0 20000 40000 60000 80000 100000 120000 140000 160000 180000

Data from INS website.

March 1997: Recent immigrant students in California



In Sacramento County, where do recent immigrant students come from?

Emergency Immigrant Education Program (EIEP), a Title I federal program, provides supplemental funding to districts with more than 5% (or 500) recent immigrant students for language and culture services to accelerate their success in meeting challenging standards.

By Sacramento County school district, where do recent immigrant students come from?

Sac Co district	Center	DelPaso	Grant	NoSac	FolCor	RioLin	ElkGro	SanJuan	SacCity		
% Recent immigr	1%	4%	6%	6%	8%	9%	16%	18%	32%	100%	
1997 EIEP #	69	248	400	389	497	560	963	1,110	1,951	6,187	
Fmr Sov Union	41	43	167	96	258	350	103	570	274	1902	31%
Mexico	4	26	77	113	29	62	216	154	543	1224	20%
Thailand	0	139	41	131	3	18	35	4	256	627	10%
Vietnam	1	1	18	5	20	41	159	9	192	446	7%
Laos	0	23	26	18	0	1	8	1	227	304	5%
Philippines	5	4	12	9	15	10	105	26	44	230	4%
India	7	1	11	2	7	8	95	29	27	187	3%
Fiji	0	3	7	4	12	4	55	14	80	179	3%
Armenia	0	4	5	1	89	6	0	31	8	144	2%
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	4	58	110	2%
China	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	13	77	103	2%
Romania	3	2	11	3	2	28	6	34	12	101	2%
Other	8	2	25	7	61	32	121	221	153	630	10%

Browsing the Amazon for Recent Materials about Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao, and Hmong

Amazon Books is an online bookstore with more than 2 million titles. On the next few pages are titles that look interesting. More information and online ordering (with a credit card) is available at www.amazon.com

**The Hmong
Celebrating the Peoples & Civilizations of
Southeast Asia**
Dolly Brittan, Rosen Pub Group, 1997.

**The People of Cambodia
Celebrating the Peoples & Civilizations of
Southeast Asia**
Dolly Brittan, Rosen Pub Group, 1997.

**Millennium of Glory
Sculpture of Angkor & Ancient Cambodia**
Helen Ibbitson Jessup, Thierry Zephir, Washington
DC: National Gallery of Art, 1997 (Exhibit publica-
tion). \$80.00 (On Order).

**Road to the Killing Fields:
The Cambodian War of 1970-1975**
Texas A&M University Military History Series, No 53
Wilfred P. Deac, Texas A&M University, 1997.
\$34.95.

**A Hmong Family
Journey Between Two Worlds Series**
Nora Murphy, Peter Ford (Photographer), 1997.
Paperback, \$7.16.

**Field, Forest, and Family
Women's Work and Power in Rural Laos**
Carol J. Ireson, 1996. Hardcover, \$60.00 (Special
Order).

**Healing Traditions Alternative Medicine
& the Health Professions**
Bonnie Blair O'Connor, 1995. Paperback, \$17.95.

**Migrants of the Mountains
The Cultural Ecology of the Blue Miao
(Hmong Njua of Thailand)**
William Robert Geddes, 1976. Hardcover, \$34.96
(Special Order).

**Power in Education
The Case of Miao University Students & Its
Significance for American Culture**
Henry T. Trueba, Yali Zou, 1994.. Paperback, \$25.00
(Special Order).

**The Spirit Catches You & You Fall Down
A Hmong Child, Her Doctors and an Ameri-
can Tragedy**
Anne Fadiman, 1997. Hardcover, \$16.10 (On Or-
der).

Angkor Wat: Time, Space, and Kingship
Eleanor Mannikka, 1996. Hardcover, \$55.00.

**Cambodian Culture Since 1975:
Homeland and Exile**
May M. Ebihara, et al., 1994. Hardcover, \$35.00.

**Children of Cambodia's Killing Fields:
Memoirs by Survivors**
Monograph Series, Yale Univ, Southeast Asia Studies
Dith Pran (Compiler), et al., 1997. Hardcover,
\$17.50.

**Conflict Neutralization in the Cambodia
War: From Battlefield to Ballot-Box**
(South-East Asian Social Science Monographs)
Sorpong Peou, 1997. Hardcover, \$60.00.

**Cultural Sites of Burma, Thailand
& Cambodia**
Jacques Dumarcay, Michael Smithies, 1996. Hard-
cover, \$55.00.

Hear Me Now: Tragedy in Cambodia
Sophal Leng Stagg, et al., 1996. Hardcover, \$13.97.

The Killing Fields
Chris Riley (ed.), et al., 1996. Hardcover, \$35.00.

**The Pol Pot Regime:
Race, Power, and Genocide in Cambodia
Under the Khmer Rouge, 1975-79**
Ben Kiernan, 1996. Hardcover, \$35.00.

**Teenage Refugees from Cambodia Speak Out
(In Their Own Voices)**
Stephanie St. Pierre, 1995. \$16.95

The Two Brothers
Minfong Ho, et al., 1995. \$10.50.

**Western Responses to Human Rights Abuses
in Cambodia, 1975-80**
Jamie Frederic Metzl, St. Martin's Press, 1996. Hard-
cover, \$59.95.

**Braving a New World: Cambodian (Khmer)
Refugees in an American City**
(Comtemporary Urban Studies)
Marycarol Hopkins, 1996. Hardcover, \$55.00 (Back
Ordered).

Cambodia at War
Dinah Pokempner (ed.), et al., 1995. Paperback,
\$15.00 (Back Ordered).

**Down Highway One: Journeys Through
Vietnam and Cambodia**
Sue Downie, Venn Savat (Illustrator), 1993. Paper-
back, \$14.95 (Special Order).

**Keeping the Peace:
Lessons from Multidimensional UN Opera-
tions in Cambodia and El Salvador**
Michael W. Doyle (ed.), et al., 1997. Paperback,
\$19.95 (On Order).

**America at War Since 1945:
Politics and Diplomacy in Korea, Vietnam,
and the Gulf War**
Gary A. Donaldson, 1996. Hardcover, \$62.95.

**Bridging the Gap:
Twenty Years After the War in Vietnam**
Charles D. Pilon, 1996. Paperback, \$8.76.

**Chasing the Tigers:
A Portrait of the New Vietnam**
Murray Hiebert, 1996. Hardcover, \$17.50.

A Christmas Gift from Vietnam

Sandra R. Dalton, 1996. Paperback, \$12.76.

Covert Warrior: Fighting the CIA's Secret War in Southeast Asia and China, 1965-1967
Warner Smith, 1996. Hardcover, \$17.47.

Dereliction of Duty: Lyndon Johnson, Robert McNamara, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Lies That Led to Vietnam

H. R. McMaster, 1997. Hardcover, \$19.25.

**Dragon Ascending:
Vietnam and the Vietnamese**

Henry Kamm, Jms (ed.), 1997. Paperback, \$10.36.

Encyclopedia of the Vietnam War

Stanley I. Kutler (ed.), 1997. Paperback, \$31.96.

**Fighting on Two Fronts:
African Americans and the Vietnam War**

James E. Westheider, 1997. Hardcover, \$17.47.

The Food of Vietnam: Authentic Recipes from the Ascending Dragon

Trieu T. Choi, Marcel Isaak, 1997. Paperback, \$10.36.

**From Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia:
A Refugee Experience in the United States**
(Twayne's Immigrant Heritage of America),
Jeremy Hein, 1995. Paperback, \$11.96.

**Higher Education in Vietnam:
Change and Response**

D. W. Sloper (ed.), et al., 1995. Hardcover, \$55.00.

Historical Atlas of the Vietnam War

Harry G. Summers, Stanley Karnov, 1996. Hardcover, \$27.97.

**Night, Again:
Contemporary Fiction from Vietnam**

Linh Dinh (ed.), 1996. Paperback, \$10.36.

**Secret Army, Secret War: Washington's
Tragic Spy Operation in North Vietnam**
(Naval Institute Special Warfare Series), Sedgwick D.
Tourison, 1995. Hardcover, \$22.37,

The Soviet Union and the Vietnam War
Ilya V. Gaiduk, 1996. Hardcover, \$19.95.

The Stars, the Earth, the River: Short Fiction
(Voices from Vietnam, No 1)
Minh Khue Le, et al., 1997. Paperback, \$10.36.

Tales from Vietnam
Nguyen Le, 1996. Audio CD, \$11.89.

A Taste of Earth & Other Legends of Vietnam
Nhat Hanh, et al., 1993. Paperback, \$11.20.

A Time for War: The United States and Vietnam, 1941-1975
Robert D. Schulzinger, 1997. Hardcover, \$24.50.

**Two Lands, One Heart: An American Boy's
Journey to His Mother's Vietnam**
Jeremy Schmidt, Ted Wood, 1995. \$11.16.

Understanding Vietnam
Neil L. Jamieson, 1995. Paperback, \$14.36.

Vietnam: A Casebook
(Brunner/Mazel Psychosocial Stress Series No 10)
Vol 10 Jacob D. Lindy, 1988. Hardcover, \$53.95.

Vietnam Joins the World
James W. Morley (ed.), et al., 1997. Hardcover,
\$58.95

**The Vietnam War the American War:
Images & Representations in Euro-American
& Vietnamese Exile Narratives**
Renny Christopher, 1996. Paperback, \$15.96.

**Vietnam Wives:
Facing the Challenges of Life With Veterans
Suffering Post-Traumatic Stress**
Aphrodite, Phd Matsakis, 1996. Paperback, \$15.96.

Voices from Vietnam
Barry Denenberg, 1995. Hardcover, \$11.87.

**The Wars We Took to Vietnam:
Cultural Conflict and Storytelling**
Milton J. Bates, 1996. Paperback, \$26.50.

**Cultural Legacies of Vietnam:
Uses of the Past in the Present**
(Communication and Information Science)
Richard Morris, Peter Ehrenhaus, 1990. Paperback,
\$39.50 (Special Order).

**Resources for Teaching the Vietnam War:
An Annotated Guide**
Anthony Edmonds, 1990. Paperback, \$11.95 (Special
Order).

Vietnam (Festivals of the World)
Susan McKay, 1997 (Not Yet Published).

Postcards from Vietnam
Denise Allard, 1997 (Not Yet Published) Paperback.

**Vietnam at 24 Frames a Second:
A Critical and Thematic Analysis of Over 400
Films About the Vietnam War**
Jeremy M. Devinek, Hardcover, 1995, \$39.95 (Back
Ordered).

Vietnam (Worldfocus)
Pat Simmons, 1996. Hardcover, \$12.95 (Special
Order).

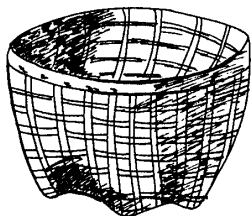
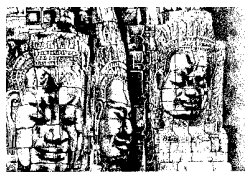
**Vietnam: The Boat People Search for a
Home**
(Children in Crisis)
John Isaac (Photographer), Keith Elliot Greenberg,
1996. Library Binding, \$10.46 (Special Order)

Vietnam: Hat Cheo (Traditional Folk Music)
Tran Van Khe, 1991. Audio CD, \$19.98 (Special
Order).

Vietnam: Traditional Music: Ca Tru
Various, 1996. Audio CD, \$19.98 (Special Order).

South east Asia

Community
Resource
Center



Southeast Asia Community Resource Center

provides information and resources to people interested in the backgrounds, cultures, languages, acculturation, and educational success of refugees, immigrants, and other newcomers to the US.

- The building, staff, and overhead are covered by housing the SEACRC with Folsom Cordova Unified School District's Transitional English Programs Office (a contribution exceeding \$100,000).
- Small subgrants from the Department of Education's refugee and immigrant funds have provided a 3.5 hour clerk who catalogs, inventories, maintains, orders, and circulates materials, paid for costs associated solely with the Center's operation, and a bought a few materials for checkout (\$19,000).
- An annual conference, summarized on the next page, has provided the majority of funds for purchase of materials to check out (\$5,000 to \$15,000).
- The Refugee Educators' Network, Inc., a non-profit organization, provides oversight and direction for the Center's collection and the organization of the annual conference.(Member roster on the next page).
- The Center has also published several handbooks for teachers and parents, the proceeds of which are used to prepare and publish other timely but small-market resource books. (See back page).

All of this has been done as an extension to providing services to language-minority students and parents in the Folsom Cordova district. For example, *Context* is prepared as a way of providing required "inservice" to teachers of LEP students (compliance items 12-4, 15, 21-24) and to teachers of all students (compliance item 11); extra copies are made available to non-district people on a subscription basis. Or, as another example, district staff volunteer to meet with visitors to the Center to help them find information and put it into relevant context. (Visitors regularly come from area school districts and universities as well as from other cities—Weed, Redding, Oroville, the bay area, the San Jose area, Stockton, Fresno, and Visalia).

Why do it?

This leveraging of programs promotes our **philosophy** that:

- information has to be readily accessible.
- people won't seek information until they have a personal curiosity or project. There has to be a way to trigger interest before providing information.
- information and "expert power" must be shared across district boundaries, despite funding that flows to districts, with a focus on understanding the people wherever they happen to live.
- it takes a long time to put together a resource center, and geography is no longer of prime concern to making resources available.

What's needed?

It's been like a tripod, three legs of support: Folsom Cordova + Department of Education + fund-raising conference. Now one leg is gone. We will need \$19,000 per year for the clerk and operating costs. Bi-pods don't stand very well.

What might be?

SEACRC website with searchable catalog, pdf versions of *Context*, conference handouts, downloadable literacy instruction materials for Hmong, Mien, Khmu, Lao, and Khmer, contact list of other educators responsible for immigrant, refugee, and language minority programs.

ANNUAL REPORT: Conference and the SEACRC

ANNUAL EDUCATION FAIRE RECAP

	13th 1996-97	12th 1995-96	11th 1994-95	10th 1993-94	9th 1992-93
Gross receipts	\$27,773	\$25,754	\$34,822	\$28,202	\$32,605
Expenses	(\$22,346)	(\$16,741)	(\$20,516)	(\$19,298)	(\$15,984)
Net proceeds	\$5,427	\$9,013	\$14,306	\$8,904	\$16,621
Staff, parents, students	712	632	912	683	763
Presenters/volunteers	180	150	129	150	125
Total	892	782	1041	833	888
Human theme	Fortune	Journeys	Folklore	Humor	Proverbs
CDE subgrant	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$6,000	\$6,000

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTER RECAP

	1996-97	1995-96	1994-95	1993-94	1992-93
Faire proceeds	\$5,427	\$9,013	\$14,306	\$8,904	\$16,621
Balance from prior yrs					\$3,447
Donations/book sales	\$442	\$1,061	\$2,066	\$2,733	\$3,292
Materials for checkout	(\$2,387)	(\$3,804)	(\$3,938)	(\$6,118)	(\$5,620)
Operations/postage	(\$3,055)	(\$2,147)	(\$3,303)	(\$9,048)	(\$4,903)
Community projects	(\$2,465)	(\$3,228)	(\$1,605)	(\$768)	(\$1,662)
Buy books to sell	(\$976)	(\$1,435)	(\$1,587)	(\$2,490)	(\$2,061)
Income-Expenses	(\$3,014)	(\$540)	\$5,939	(\$6,787)	\$9,114
Running balance	\$4,712	\$7,726	\$8,266	\$2,327	\$9,114

Refugee Educators' Network, Inc., 1996-97 Roster

Pam Davis, Hector Burke, EIE Program, CDE Middle Grades Academic Support, (916) 657-4681, Fax 657-5112.

JoAn Criddle, 1375 Estates Drive, Dixon, CA 95620, (916) 678-8454 (out of country 1996-97)

Carol Dunstan, CSUS Department of Anthro, (916) 278-5337 Fax (916) 278-6339 museum@csus.edu

Maggie DeLeon, International Studies Project at Sacramento, (916) 278-4964, Fax 278-4896

Kathy Crane, Center USD, Spinelli School, (916) 338-6490, Fax 338-6386

Dorcas Lopez, Del Paso Heights SD, (916) 641-5305, Fax 641-5304

Nguyen Dang, State & Federal Programs, Elk Grove USD, (916) 686-7712 x7298, Fax 686-5095

Anita Freitas, Judy Thungc Grant Joint Union SD, (916) 263-6295 or 6283, Fax 263-6967

Janet Webb, Categorical Programs, North Sacramento USD, (916) 263-8358 Fax 263-8261

Judy Lewis, Lue Vang, Folsom Cordova USD, (916) 635-6815. Fax (916) 635-0174. SEACRC@ns.net

Owen (Konthal) Cheng, Lincoln USD, (209) 477-5154, Fax (209)474-7817

Patti Miller, Anita Loeffler, Thu Voageley, Rio Linda Union SD, (916) 332-0246, Fax 339-2031

Anita Lau, Curriculum and Instruction Dept., Sacramento City USD, (916) 264-3134, Fax 264-4008

Rosendo Garcia, Angela Ng, Sacramento City USD Multilingual Programs, (916) 264-4009, Fax (916) 264-4463

Amy Tan, Multilingual Resource Teacher, SCUSD Preschool, Sacramento CA 95818, (916) 264-4571

Isabel Johnson, Azar Sadrian, SanJuan USD, (916) 575-2386, Fax 575-2475

Van LE, Huynh Dinh Te, Southeast Asian Culture and Ed. Foundation, (714) 847-8586, Fax (714) 847-4009

Charles Hwang, Stockton USD, (209) 953-4021, Fax (209) 953-4298

Della Peretti, Developmental Tchr Education Program, UC Berkeley, (510) 642-4201, Fax (510) 642-3555

Julie Hoskins, Bilingual Programs, Washington USD, (916) 375-7635, Fax 375-7639

Publications

(see back page)

Projects supported

- ASPIRE (Oroville Hmong)
- Ukrainian Saturday School
- Russian, Mien dance troupes
- “Hmong in America” exhibit & lecture series
- World Women’s Conference in Beijing (US Hmong)
- Links with Hmong of Thailand (Hilltribe Video Project)



14th annual
Immigrant Education Faire
 March 14, 1998

Refugee Educators' Network, Inc.
 This group of educators meets at the above address 5 times per year to share information and plan an annual conference, the Southeast Asian Education Faire—9:00-11:30, 2nd Thursdays.

Join us!
 September 11, 1997
 November 13, 1997
 January 8, 1998 (1st week back!)
 February 12, 1998
 May 14, 1998

Make payable to Folsom Cordova USD/SEACRC—

- #9616 *Tawm Lostsuas Mus (Out of Laos: A Story of War and Exodus, Told in Photographs)*. Roger Warner. English/Hmong. \$18.56 per copy, \$89.10 per 6-pack, \$445.48 per carton of 40. Shipping/handling \$2.00 per copy, 10% for 6-pack and carton.
- #9613 *Introduction to Vietnamese Culture* (Te, 1996. \$5.00. Carton price \$4.00).
- #9512 *Handbook for Teaching Armenian Speaking Students*, Avakian, Ghazarian, 1995, 90 pages. \$7.00. No carton discount.
- #9411 *Parent Involvement in School: A Handbook for Language Minority Parents & School Personnel (Vietnamese Glossary & Summary)*, Huynh Dinh Te, 1994. \$5.00. No carton discount.
- #9410 *Amerasians from Vietnam: A California Study*, Chung & Le, 1994. \$7.00. No carton discount.
- #9409 *Proceedings on the Conference on Champa*, 1994. \$7.00. No carton discount.
- #9308 *Selected Resources: People from Cambodia, Laos & Vietnam*. Lewis, ed. \$5.00. No carton discount.
- #9207 *Minority Cultures of Laos: Kammu, Lua', Lahu, Hmong, and Mien*. Lewis; Kam Raw, Vang, Elliott, Matisoff, Yang, Crystal, Saepharn. 1992. 402 pages \$15.00 (carton discount \$12.00, 16 per carton)
- #S8801 *Handbook for Teaching Hmong-Speaking Students* Bliatout, Downing, Lewis, Yang, 1988. \$4.50 (carton discount for lots of 58: \$3.50)
- #S8802 *Handbook for Teaching Khmer-Speaking Students* Ouk, Huffman, Lewis, 1988. \$5.50 (carton discount for lots of 40: \$4.50)
- #S8903 *Handbook for Teaching Lao-Speaking Students* Luangpraseut, Lewis 1989. \$5.50 (carton discount for lots of 42: \$4.50)
- #S8904 *Introduction to the Indochinese and their Cultures* Chhim, Luangpraseut, Te, 1989, 1994. \$9.00. Carton discount: \$7.00.
- #S8805 *English-Hmong Bilingual Dictionary of School Terminology* Cov Lus Mis Kuj Txhais ua Lus Hmoob Huynh D Te, translated by Lue Vang, 1988. \$2.00 (no carton price)
- #S9006 *Vietnamese Language Materials Sourcebook* Huynh Dinh Te, 1990. \$2.00 (no carton discount)

Add California tax if applicable. For orders under \$30.00 add \$2.00 per copy shipping and handling. For orders over \$30.00, add 10% shipping/handling. If you wish UPS for quantity orders, please request it.

#S9999 CONTEXT: Southeast Asians & other newcomers in California, annual subscription. \$10.00 (5 issues: S/O, N/D, J/F, M/A, M/J).

Make payable to Refugee Educators' Network	#R001	Lao Alphabet Pstr	\$3.50	#R004	Lao 2nd Gr. Reader	\$5.50
	#R002	Lao Primer	\$4.00	#R005	Lao 3rd Gr. Reader	\$6.50
	#R003	Lao 1st Gr. Reader	\$5.00	#R006	Hmong Primer	\$4.00
Includes tax; \$1.00 per item shipping/handling up to \$30.00. Over \$30.00, 10% s/h.						

Context:
 Refugee Educators' Network, Inc.
 c/o Folsom Cordova Unified School District
 Transitional English Programs Office
 2460 Cordova Lane
 Rancho Cordova CA 95670

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 Bulk Rate
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