Carrying History: Fifty Years of Hmong Experiences in the US.

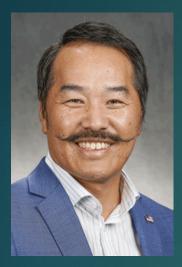
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The Hmong in Minnesota: Celebrating 50 years of impact.

Carrying History: Fifty Years of Hmong Experiences in the US.























Hmong contributions

Pennsylvania – Amish Quilts
California – Strawberries
Washington State – Flowers
Missouri & Arkansas – Chickens
North & South Carolina – Chickens & Eggs
Florida – Tropical Fruits
Minnesota – Organic vegetables (HAFA)
Wisconsin – Ginseng
Michigan - Restaurants















Carrying History: Fifty Years of Hmong Experiences in the US.

- Hmong Economy
 - ▶ Hmong buying Power
 - ▶ 2000 = \$311 million
 - ▶ 2021 = \$2.3 billion
- Tax contribution to MN
 - ▶ 2000 = \$34 million
 - ▶ 2021 = \$286 million
- Poverty Declined
 - ► 2000 = 31.6 percent
 - ► 2021 = 14.6 percent





Others

Specific niche marketing





The Hmong

- Demographic
 - ▶ 1. Minnesota 103,181;
 - ▶ 2. California 101,000;
 - ▶ 3. Wisconsin 60,000.



Hmong Early History

China:

- ▶ 5,000 8,000 years in China
- Credited with first to cultivate wet rice (rice paddies)
- Forging of metals into weapons
- Defeated by the Chinese and thus the migration to Southern China
- 12 Million still lives in China (Guizhou, Hunan, Yunnan, Szechuan, Chongqing, and KwangXi)
- Migration to SE Asia in the 1800s due to failed rebellions (Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Burma).





Hmong History

- ► The French Indo-China War (1900 – 1954)
 - ► To Assist the French to fight against the Japanese during WWII.
 - Fought against the Vietnamese after WWII ended and Japanese pulled out of Laos.



Hmong Early History

- ▶ Hmong and the Secret War of Laos
- ▶ US interest in containing of communism in SE Asia
- International agreements prohibit foreign troop in Laos
- Secret War of Laos US recruited the Hmong to fight as surrogate soldiers of US Arm Forces in Laos - through the CIA.



Hmong History

- The Secret War (1961 1975)
 - ► The Hmong fought to defend their homeland.
 - ▶ To engage the North Vietnamese Army in combats using guerilla tactics.
 - ► To rescue downed American pilots.
 - ► To gather intelligence.
 - ▶ To guard radar sites.









Aftermath of the War

- During the Secret War (1961-1975)
 - Hmong fought against 70,000 Vietnamese forces in Laos.
 - Saved over 50,000 American lives.
 - 30,000 Hmong perished during the war (1961-1975)
 - 50,000 Hmong perished after the war (1975 – 1980).



Refugee

- Hmong fled to Thailand as refugees after 1975.
- Hmong Refugee Resettlement in Thailand:
 - Criteria developed for resettlement
 - Must have worked directly with US government agencies (USAID and US CIA).
 - Must have family members in the US.
 - Must have served in the military or would face persecution if they were to return.









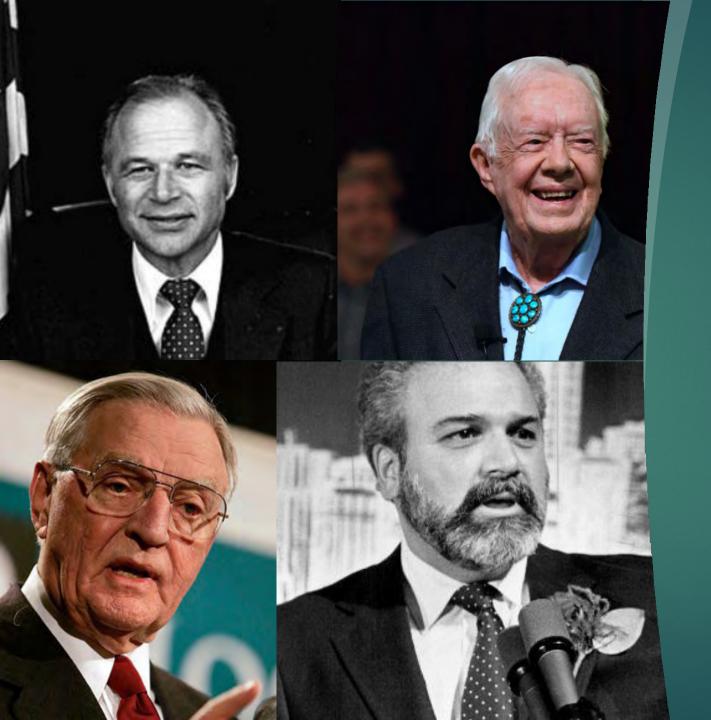
How did the Hmong end up in MN/US







- Refugee Resettlement Agencies (VOLAG) received contracts to resettle refugees
 - ▶ International Institute
 - ► Church World Services
 - ► Lutheran Social Services
 - Catholic Charities
 - Mennonite Services/Quaker Services



US & Minnesota's Response

- ▶ US Congress passed and signed into law the Office of Refugee Resettlement, expanding the definition of "refugees" to align with UN Refugee Charter.
- Governor Al Quie's visit to Ban Vinai Refugee Camp
 - ► Lobbied US Department of State to send Refugees to Minnesota.
 - Created the Office of Refugee Resettlement.
 - ► Hired Jane Kretzman as first director.
 - ► Hired Leng Wong as staff.
- Mayor George Latimer
 - Created office of refugee services
 - ► Hired Amy Crawford as first director.

First Hmong to arrive in Minnesota

- ► Her Dang, USAID Employee, Arrived in Elk River in November 1975.
- ► Leng Wong (Vang), Assistant for Jerry Daniels, Former CIA operative stationed in Laos.
 - ► Arrived in February 1976, Sponsored by Dayton Avenue Presbyterian Church & Macalester Plymouth United Church.
 - ▶ Resettled at Liberty Plaza in St. Paul.
 - ► Owner of Sunrise Market on University Avenue.





St. Paul & University Avenue

- ▶ Xang Vang First Executive Director of Lao Family Community of Minnesota.
 - ▶ Farmer Market
 - ▶ Refugee Resettlement
 - ▶ Entrepreneurial
 - ▶ Developers
- ▶Kim Long
 - ► Restaurant Owner (Kim Long Restaurant)
 - ► Developer (International Market)







Hmong American Resettlement Challenges

- ► Challenges facing Hmong-Americans
 - ► Loss of Culture, Language, History
 - Educational equity at the K-12 level the teaching of Hmong history, culture, language
 - ► The emergence of Hmong charter schools
 - ► To teach history, culture, language
 - Museums & Cultural Organizations
 - ▶ To collect
 - ▶ To preserve
 - ▶ To teach
 - ▶ To inspire
 - Health equity (diabetes, high blood pressure).
 - Educational Achievement.

RESOURCES

- ► TPT Secret War https://www.mnvietnam.org/secret-w educator-toolkit/
- Center for Hmong Studies
 - ▶ Library collection
 - Ongoing exhibit
 - Lectures & conferences
 - Archival collection
- Hmong Archives
- Hmong Culture Center
- Hmong Story 40 http://www.hmongstory40.org/
- MN Digital Library
- Hmong American Center



