Sample Works Cited


The article provides information on how Quan Hong Huynh, president of Louisiana's Vietnamese Association, helped his fellow Vietnamese get relief funds after hurricane Katrina hit the state.


The article looks at a new landfill in New Orleans, Louisiana where the remains of damaged houses from 2005 Hurricane Katrina will be dumped. The landfill, known as Chef Menteur, is located across a canal from Bayou Sauvage, the largest urban wildlife refuge in the U.S., and is close to the homes of a thousand Vietnamese-American families. The article also discusses the concerns and frustrations of environmental groups.


The article reports on how the Vietnamese community of East New Orleans resettled their neighborhoods against government orders and without official help. A grassroots movement is developing to ensure a right to return to people displaced by the storm. The Katrina movement has won some victories, like convincing Mayor Ray Nagin to rebuild to whole city, not just the affluent white areas.


Reports on the efforts of New Orleans residents to rebuild their community, following the devastation caused by Hurricane Katrina in Louisiana.


The article highlights the efforts of Vietnamese in the Village de L'Est in East New Orleans, Louisiana to rebuild their community after Hurricane Katrina. The Katrina-ravaged district has transformed itself back into a livable neighborhood. Its rapid development stands in contrast to the glacial pace of rebuilding in the surrounding areas.

Hurricane Katrina constitutes the most costly natural as well as technology-induced disaster, in terms of both human suffering and financial loss in the history of the United States. Even years later, it continues to profoundly impact the livelihoods and the mental and physical health of those who have experienced evacuation and return and those who have begun lives anew elsewhere. Our study focuses on these geographical processes associated with the Katrina disaster experiences of African Americans and Vietnamese Americans in a racially mixed pre-Katrina eastern New Orleans neighborhood.


The flooding of New Orleans in the wake of Hurricane Katrina on 29 August 2005 uncovered critical issues in local, state, and national strategies for emergency preparedness and disaster relief. The Katrina disaster reveals the persistent racial inequality and economic disparities in American society. This paper examines the pre-Katrina socio-spatial configuration of the African-American and Vietnamese-American communities in an eastern New Orleans suburb.


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In this qualitative study of the Vietnamese American community of Biloxi, Mississippi, conducted three years after Katrina, we attended not only to individual experiences but to the relationship of individuals to their collective and social worlds. The interlocked relationship of individual and collective loss and recovery are clearly demonstrated in respondents' narratives. The neighborhood and community of Little Saigon was significant not only as a symbolic source of identity but as a protected and familiar space of residence, livelihood, and social connections.
The article focuses on the role of the coalition of charities in helping the closure of a landfill for Hurricane Katrina debris in New Orleans, Louisiana. The closing of the massive landfill, which sits near the Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge and a densely populated Vietnamese-American neighborhood, is a victory for Citizens for a Strong New Orleans East, a coalition of unlikely bedfellows.


This paper examines the emergence, development and abandonment of 'new town' communities in eastern New Orleans in the half century after 1957. Eastern New Orleans promised municipal leaders, planners and citizens an alternative to crowded city and sprawling suburb. This paper also considers how planners and many local citizens viewed planned communities in the eastern stretches of the city as an antidote to population exodus from New Orleans.


The article examines the relationship between Vietnamese Americans and African Americans living in New Orleans, Louisiana following Hurricane Katrina. The author emphasizes the sense of racial solidarity shared by the two groups following the disaster. Vietnamese-American political activism and community involvement before and after Katrina are therefore analyzed, as well as the class status of both Vietnamese Americans and African Americans in New Orleans 50s. It is explained how such connections arise due to white racial dominance and discrimination.


We assessed the health impacts of a natural disaster upon a major immigrant community by comparing pre- and post-event measures for identical individuals. We collected standard health measures on a population-based sample of working-age Vietnamese-Americans living in New Orleans in 2005, just weeks before Katrina occurred. Near the first- and second-year anniversaries of the event, we located and re-assessed more than two-thirds of this original pre-Katrina cohort.