

Resource List for College Educators: Global War and Violence

A growing pool of information about refugees, violence, and trauma is available through libraries and on the web. The articles, books, and other resources in this list are recommended by the Center for Victims of Torture or have been spot-checked for their availability and viability in the classroom. Several of the web sites listed include extensive bibliographies.

Resources have been categorized by subject matter. A number of resources are listed under more than one category.

Articles, Books, Magazines

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Assessment and Interviewing

Cariceo, C.M. (1998). Challenges in Cross-cultural Assessment: Counseling Refugee Survivors of Torture and Trauma. *Australian Social Work*, 51.2, 49-53.

Abstract: This article reflects on the challenges encountered while assessing refugee survivors of torture and trauma and the approaches used in dealing with clients at the Torture Rehabilitation and Network Service Act (TRANSACT). It also presents an outline of the theoretical model of the rehabilitation process for survivors of torture and trauma developed by TRANSACT which ultimately guides the therapeutic approach. The main purpose of this paper was to share the TRANSACT experience, especially with those health professionals whose practice concerns work with refugees who may have been victims of torture and trauma. The author wishes to contribute to a better understanding of this particularly vulnerable client group's plight and at the same time demonstrate how, with a sensitive approach, social workers can obtain information and effectively assist these clients without unintentionally contributing to existing anxiety.

Eisenbruch, M. (1991). Towards a Culturally Sensitive DSM: Cultural Bereavement in Cambodian Refugees and the Traditional Healer as Taxonomist. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 180, 8-10.

Westermeyer, J. (1988). *Violence and Victimization in the Refugee Patient. I. Special Issues in the Diagnostic and Therapeutic Interviewing*. University of MINNESOTA: Refugee Assistance Program.

Westermeyer, J. (1988). *Violence and Victimization in the Refugee Patient. II. Content of the Refugee Interview*. Minnesota Refugee Assistance Program

Cross-cultural Counseling and Social Work

Bemak, F., Chung, R.C. and Pedersen, P. (to be published Sept. 2002). *Counseling Refugees: A Psychosocial Approach to Innovative Multicultural Interventions*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Publishing.

Cariceo, C.M. (1998). Challenges in Cross-cultural Assessment: Counseling Refugee Survivors of Torture and Trauma. *Australian Social Work*, 51.2, 49-53.

Abstract: See Assessment and Interviewing.

Eisenbruch, M. (1991). Towards a Culturally Sensitive DSM: Cultural Bereavement in Cambodian Refugees and the Traditional Healer as Taxonomist. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 180, 8-10.

Haenel, F. (1997). Aspects and Problems Associated with the Use of Interpreters in Psychotherapy of Victims of Torture. *Torture*, 7, 68-71.

Rodenborg, N. (1986). A Western-Style Counseling Office in Somalia: A Case Study of Cultural Conflicts in Social Work Practice. *International Social Work*, 29.1, 43-55.

Abstract: A discussion examines a counseling office for refugees in Somalia. Although implemented by both the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Somalia's National Refugee Commission, the office follows only western-style organizational patterns, which are incompatible with Somali culture. Organizational communication, structure, degree of formality, workers' autonomy and power, and hiring practices are discussed. It is concluded that refugees are poorly served because of cultural differences, and the general appropriateness of counseling in a developing country is questioned.

Effects of War and Torture on Children: Resources and Interventions

Apfel, Roberta J., and Simon, Bennett, et. al. (1996). *Minefields in Their Hearts: The Mental Health of Children in War and Communal Violence*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press.

Ashabranner, Brent, and Ashabranner, Melissa. (1987). *Into a Strange Land: Unaccompanied Refugee Youth in America*. New York: Dodd, Mead.

Atkinson, F.E. (1991). Adolescents. *Treatment of Torture: Readings and References*. Ottawa, Canada: F.E. Atkinson.

Atkinson, F.E. (1991). The Child. *Treatment of Torture: Readings and References*. Ottawa, Canada: F.E. Atkinson.

Berthold, S.M. (2000). War Traumas and Community Violence: Psychological, Behavioral, and Academic Outcomes Among Khmer Refugee Adolescents. *Journal of Multicultural Social Work*, 8, 1/2, 5-46.

Abstract: This cross-sectional survey study examined the relationship between exposure to war traumas and community violence and academic, behavioral, and psychological well-being among Khmer refugee adolescents. The 144 adolescents studied were exposed to high rates of violence. One-third had symptoms of PTSD, and two-thirds had symptoms indicative of clinical depression. The number of violent events they were exposed to significantly predicted their level of PTSD, personal risk behaviors, and GPA, but not their level of depression or behavior problems reported at school. Perceived social support made a difference in the lives of these youth and predicted better outcomes. The implications for research and practice are discussed.

Boothby, N. (1992). Children of War: Survival as a Collective Act. *The Psychological Well-being of Refugee Children: Research, Practice and Policy Issues*. Geneva: International Catholic Child Bureau, 169-184.

Bracken, P., and Petty, C., et. al. (1998) *Rethinking the Trauma of War*. London: Free Association Books/Save the Children Fund.

Abstract: This book explores emerging concerns about the increased proliferation of trauma programs and the export of western mental health professionals to war-torn regions. Based on their extensive professional experience, the authors critique the current trauma discourse and offer alternative ways of responding to those affected by conflict. The book addresses issues related to family separation, sexual violence, child soldiers, victims of torture, and refugees and asylum seekers in the West.

Crew, Linda. (1989). *Children of the River*. New York: Dell.

Filipovic, Zlata. (1994). *Zlata's Diary: A Child's Life in Sarajevo*. New York: Viking.

Jorgensen, Karen, and Brown, Cynthia Stokes. (1992). *New Faces in Our Schools: Student-Generated Solutions to Ethnic Conflict*. San Francisco: Zellerbach Family Fund.

Wallace, T. (1993). Refugee Women: Their Perspective and Our Responses. *Focus on Gender*, 1.2, 17-23.

Kherdian, David. (1979). *The Road from Home: The Story of an Armenian Girl*. New York: Puffin Books.

Kleber, R.J., and Brom, D. (1992). *Coping with Trauma: Theory, Prevention and Treatment*. Amsterdam/Berwyn, Penn.: Swets and Zeitlinger International.

Ladd, Gary W., and Cairns, et. al. (1996). Children: Ethnic and Political Violence. *Child Development*, 67, 14-18.

Abstract: Violence stemming from ethnic and political tensions is a problem of increasing proportions throughout the world, and many indicators show that large numbers of children are directly or indirectly exposed to war, political repression, torture, and terrorism. There is growing evidence to suggest that children are at risk under these conditions, and that the consequences of growing up amid danger, chaos, and deprivation can be severe. Contributions to this special section attempt to stimulate new research on ethnic and political violence in many of the disciplines that are represented within the Society for Research in Child Development.

Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service. (1998). *Working with Refugee and Immigrant Children: Issues of Culture, Law and Development*. New York: LIRS.

Abstract: This manual is aimed at practitioners working with refugee and immigrant children in educational, legal and health care settings. It outlines the stages of child development and specific mental health issues, before exploring issues of good practice related to the dynamics of working cross-culturally, and conducting interviews with children.

Montgomery, E., Krogh, Y., Jacobsen, A. and Lukman, B. (1992). Children of Torture Victims: Reactions and Coping. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 6, 797-805.

Portuondo, M.F. (1984). *The Ups and Downs of an Unaccompanied Minor Refugee*. Ediciones Universal.

Punamaki, R.L., and Suleiman, R. (1990). Predictors and Effectiveness of Coping with Political Violence Among Palestinian Children. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 29, 67-77.

Punamaki, Raija-Leena. (1990). *How to Help Children Experiencing Traumatic Stress: An Evaluation of Long-term Effects of Psychosocial Assistance and International Solidarity Work*, 29, 67-77.

Abstract: An examination of how help received in childhood affects individuals' resources and mental health in later life. The study focuses on the experience of Chileans who lost their fathers in the context of political strife within the country through the 1970s and 1980s, and who were subsequently supported through Chilean-Finnish cooperation in the provision of psychological and educational assistance.

Richman, N. (1998). *In the Midst of the Whirlwind: A Manual for Helping Refugee Children*. Trentham Books.

Abstract: This manual has been designed as a starting point for discussion and training for teachers, social and health workers, mental health practitioners and refugee community groups. It provides a framework for understanding the circumstances of refugee children, and practical guidance on assessing their difficulties and making plans to help them.

Ressler, E.M., Tortorici, J.M. and Marcelino, A. (1993). *Children in War: A Guide to the Provision of Services*. New York: UNICEF.

Reynolds, P. (1990). Children of Tribulation: The Need to Heal and the Means to Heal War Trauma. *Africa*, 60, 1-38.

Rutter, J. (1996). *Refugees: We Left Because We Had To. An Educational Book for 14-18 Year Olds (2nd edition)*. London: Refugee Council.

Staehr, A., and Staehm, M. (1995). *Counseling Torture Survivors*. Copenhagen: International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims.

Abstract: This is a practical handbook aimed at training semi- and non-professional counselors to take care of torture survivors in areas where there is a lack of available experts. It outlines the aims, methods and after-effects of torture and describes an

individual-oriented counseling method. Other issues addressed include testimony taking and counseling children and families of torture survivors.

Tolfree, D., ed. (1996). *Restoring Playfulness: Different Approaches to Assisting Children Who Are Psychologically Affected by War or Displacement*. Stockholm: Radda Barnen.

Abstract: This book brings together case studies of a number of programs, which have sought to support the well-being of children impacted by conflict. In addition to providing a clear argument regarding the importance of establishing social environments in which children can feel secure and valued, it provides a range of concrete examples of activities and initiatives planned to meet this goal.

UNICEF. (1986). *Children in Situations of Armed Conflict*. New York: The Author.

UNICEF. (1996). *The State of the World's Children*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Effects of War Trauma and Torture on Communities and Community-based Interventions

Berthold, S.M. (2000). War Traumas and Community Violence: Psychological, Behavioral, and Academic Outcomes Among Khmer Refugee Adolescents. *Journal of Multicultural Social Work*, 8.1/2, 15-46.

Abstract: See Effects of War and Torture on Children.

Harvey, M. (1996). An Ecological View of Psychological Trauma and Trauma Recovery. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 9.1, 3-23.

Hobfall, S.E., de Vries, M.W. and Marten, W. (1995). *Extreme Stress and Communities: Impact and Intervention*. Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Lykes, M. (1994). Terror, Silencing and Children: International Multidisciplinary Collaboration with Guatemalan Mayan Communities. *Social Science and Medicine*, 38, 543-552.

Takeda, J. (1996). *The Effect of Internal and External Social Support on Refugee Adaptation: Psychological and Economic Adaptation of Iraqi Refugees*. University of Tennessee.

Abstract: This study examined adaptation and social support of Iraqi refugees, one of the increasing refugee groups in the U.S. in the 1990s. The study classified social support into two groups, internal (family, Arabic friends) and external (social workers, non-Arabic friends) and examined how each social support group affects adaptation. Data were collected from 105 Iraqi adult male refugees resettled in two southeastern states. The findings revealed that Iraqis were struggling to resettle psychologically and economically and were forced to utilize more external social support because of a lack of internal social support. The results of regression analyses indicated that internal social support was the better predictor for psychological adaptation while both social supports were important for economic adaptation. The study also confirmed an interaction effect of internal and external social support on refugee adaptation. Implications for social work practice are discussed.

Teter, H. (1996). Mass Violence and Community Treatment. *Trauma: From Individual Helplessness To Group Resources*. Vienna: Paul Haupt Publishers, 72-86.

Effects of War & Torture on Women: Rape, Sexual Violence, and Other Issues

Aron, A., Corne, S., Fursland, A. and Zelwer, B. (1991). The Gender-Specific Terror of El Salvador and Guatemala: Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in Central American Refugee Women. *Women's Studies International Forum*, 14, 37-47.

Callamard, A. (1999). Refugee Women: A Gendered and Political Analysis of the Refugee Experience. *Refugees: Perspectives on the Experience of Forced Migration*. London: Pinter, 194-214.

Fornazzari, X., and Freire, M. (1990). Women as Victims of Torture. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 82.3, 257-260.

Abstract: A study of Latin American female torture victims living in Toronto, Ontario, based on a review of Latin American therapists' records on 36 Latin American clients. Analyzed were victims' socio-demographics; history and symptoms of torture; political affiliation; history of community work; and country of origin. Results revealed that 23 women experienced direct physical or psychological torture, and the remaining 13 experienced indirect torture, not including physical abuse. Most of the patients were from Chile or Guatemala and had some history of community and/or political involvement. The most frequently cited symptoms related to the torture included anxiety, depression, and sleep disturbances. It is also concluded that health professionals need to be informed regarding clinical symptoms of this population, to work with them more effectively.

Hayslip, Le Ly and Wurts, Jay. (1989). *When Heaven and Earth Changed Places: A Vietnamese Woman's Journey from War to Peace*. New York: Doubleday.

Itzhaky, H., and D.S. Ribner. (1999). Gender, Values and the Workplace: Considerations for Immigrant Acculturation. *International Social Work*, 42.2, 127-138.

Abstract: A group of some 200 refugees, forced to leave a totalitarian, fundamentalist, Middle Eastern regime, took part in a transitional program in a European city before their eventual move to a Western country. Part of their activities during this 11-12 month period revolved around a community center created for this population, which offered, in part, various nonskilled occupational activities. Study findings indicated that women had significantly higher levels of job satisfaction and commitment to the work place than men did. Implications for refugee acculturation were also noted.

Keenan, Deborah, and Lloyd, Roseann. (1990). *Looking for Home: Women Writing about Exile*. Minneapolis: Milkweed Editions.

Marin, Leni, and Lansang-De Mesa, Blandina, eds. (1993). *Women on the Move: Proceedings of Workshop on Human Rights Abuses Against Immigrant and Refugee Women*. Family Violence Prevention Fund.

Pecnik, N., and Miskulin, M. (1997). Psychosocial Assistance to Refugee and Displaced Women in Croatia. *Groupwork*, 9.3, 328-351.

Seifert, Ruth. (1996). The Second Front: The Logic of Sexual Violence in Wars. *Women's Studies International Forum*, 19.1-2, 35-43.

Abstract: In the wake of international publicity over mass rape in Bosnia-Herzegovina, rape as a war crime against women is analyzed. The use of camps for sexual torture, and the presence of women in politics, academia, science, and the media who have made these incidents a political issue have triggered recent attention to this issue. It is argued that wartime sexual violence serves to destroy the physical and psychological existence of women and harm the culture and collective identity of the group, ethnicity, or nation under attack. War crimes against women should be analyzed within the symbolic contexts of the nation and gender system, as rape in war is only one aspect of sexual violence.

Swiss, S., and Giller, J. (1993). Rape as a Crime of war: A Medical Perspective. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 270, 612-615.

Voices I. (1992). *Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children*. New York, NY.

Voices II. (1994). Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children. New York, NY.

Zur, J. (1994). Making Sense of Violent Experiences: The Reconstruction of Meaning of La Violencia Among Guatemalan War Widows. *Refugee Participation Network*, 16, 10-12.

Abstract: The first 25 Bosnian women admitted to the Zagreb Obstetrics and Gynecological Clinic or its associated regional psychiatric centers were assessed using both clinical and posttraumatic stress disorder interviews. Most of the women had been multiply traumatized; all had been repeatedly raped. Psychological status was assessed for those women who were not impregnated, for those impregnated who received abortions, and for those impregnated who carried the fetus to term.

Human Rights

Asad, Talal. (1996). On Torture, or Cruel, Inhuman, and Degrading Treatment. *Social Research*, 63.4, 1081-1109.

Abstract: Argues that the modern conception of cruelty as represented in Article 5 of the Universal of Human Rights is unstable because of the contradictory, ambiguous and changing practices attached to it. The modern history of torture is not only a record of progressive prohibition of cruel, inhuman, and degrading practices, but also a part of the modern secular concept of being truly human. The phrase "torture, or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment" is discussed in its historical and cultural context. The conceptualization of suffering and the sufferer to include mental torture and nonhumans where these terms have become increasingly universal in scope, particularly in a prescriptive content is discussed. In this context, a moral skepticism about the universalistic discourse surrounding torture is raised.

Crisp, Jeff, et al. (1997). United Nations High Commission for Refugees. *The State of the World's Refugees: A Humanitarian Agenda*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Abstract: This publication describes the "many dangers experienced by the world's uprooted and displaced people. It also presents a wide-ranging set of policy proposals concerning the protection of such populations and the resolution of their plight."

Danieli, Y., Rodley, N., and Weisaeth, L., eds. (1996). *International Responses to Traumatic Stress: Humanitarian, Human Rights, Justice, Peace and Development Contributions, Collaborative Actions and Future Initiatives*. New York: Baywood Publishing Company.

Abstract: This book is an overview of work in a wide range of contexts where the concept of traumatic stress has been adopted, ranging from forced displacement and armed conflict to criminal activity. Particular attention is given to the contributions of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in addressing the needs of affected individuals and populations.

Engdahl, et al. (1998). The Impact of Traumatic Human Rights Violations on Victims and the Mental Health Profession's Response. *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Fifty Years and Beyond*. New York: Baywood Publishing Co.

Mills, Kurt. (1998). *Human Rights in the Emerging Global Order: A New Sovereignty*. New York: St. Martin's Press.

Abstract: The year 1998 marked the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Although the international community has agreed that citizens of all countries should be guaranteed certain rights, they have failed to adequately respond to many dire humanitarian circumstances.

Moore, Jonathan, ed. (1998). *Hard Choices: Moral Dilemmas in Humanitarian Intervention*. Lanham, M.D.: Rowan & Littlefield.

Abstract: Moore writes, “that the purpose of this book is to contribute to the public discourse about humanitarian intervention in internal conflicts by focusing more attention on moral considerations and their complexity.”

Slaughter, Joseph. (1997). A Question of Narration: The Voice in International Human Rights Law. *Human Rights Quarterly*, 19.2, 406-430.

Abstract: Examines the role of the voice and narratives in constructing international human rights law, and argues for an interdisciplinary approach to comprehending and formulating such law and policy. This approach stresses competition between concepts of human subjectivity based in innate human characteristics versus determinative process. The ideas of Burns Weston (1992), Richard Falk (1992), Adenos Addis (1991) provide a basis for understanding current thought on human rights. The suppression of the voice as a human rights violation is demonstrated by analysis of French torture of Algerian civilians, in particular, Djamilia Boupacha, during Algerian war of independence. The ironic role of the French in formulating human rights thought and laws is described. International commitment to the role of the voice is shown by reference to U.N human rights statutes resulting from the Boupacha case and should be understood as a commitment to narratability that allows control of representation. Human rights law should promote the sense of distinctiveness and self-knowledge demonstrated by the voice and narratives.

Wilson, J.P. (1995). Intervention and Principles of Treatment. *Trauma, Transformation and Healing: An Integrative Approach to Theory, Research and Posttraumatic Therapy*. *Internationalis*, 33.1, 89-103.

Abstract: Laments the silence of the social sciences on issues of human rights and suffering. It is argued that this silence derives from a belief in cultural relativism, a program of noninterference in the developing world and a failure to define or even discuss what it means to be human. The abandonment of the Enlightenment paradigm in favor of postmodernism has disproved objectivity but has not overthrown the unilinear, evolutionary view of how societies, knowledge, and culture develop. Meanwhile, child labor, the death penalty, genocide, mass rapes, forced prostitution, child prostitution, domestic violence, forced migration, torture, prisoner mistreatment, hunger, and poverty-related diseases are rampant worldwide, including many countries that have signed human rights declarations. In the social sciences, these atrocities generally fall under the category of cultural autonomy or are ignored in the name of cultural context or out of fear of displaying ethnocentrism. Anthropologists and sociologists are challenged to address human rights, not only in their private lives and fieldwork, but also in their theories.

Immigration Status and Related Issues

Amnesty International.(1997). *Refugees: Human Rights Have No Borders*. New York: Amnesty International.

Abstract: AI calls on “governments to ensure that they do not obstruct asylum seekers’ access to their countries and that they provide asylum procedures that are fair, impartial, and thorough.”

Drachman, D. (1995). Immigration Statuses and Their Influence on Service Provision, Access and Use. *Social Work*, 40.2,188-197.

Abstract: This article describes the varied immigration statuses of newcomers to the United States and discusses the influence of immigration status on service provision, access, and use. Background information on the rise of newcomer populations in the United States, the service needs of the groups, and immigration legislation is presented.

Loutan, L., et al. (1999). Impact of Trauma and Torture on Asylum Seekers. *European Journal of Public Health*, 9.2, 93-96.

Abstract: In 1993/94, 573 asylum seekers were interviewed shortly after arrival in Geneva, Switzerland, at a medical clinic, using a questionnaire to collect information in physical and

psychological symptoms and previous exposure to traumatic events. A full 62 percent reported such exposure, and 18 percent reported having been tortured. Overall, 37 percent reported at least one severe symptom during the previous week, most often of a psychological nature (e.g. chronic sadness, insomnia, and anxiety). Persons who reported torture were more symptomatic than those who did not, and symptoms were consistent with diagnoses of depression and posttraumatic stress disorder. A follow-up visit was proposed to 28 percent of the entire sample, and 66 percent of those who reported torture. Findings suggest that a simple checklist such as the one used here may assist health professionals to identify asylum seekers in need of further assessment and care to reduce long-term posttraumatic psychosocial disability and strengthen coping capability.

Mahmood, Cynthia Keppley. (1996). Asylum, Violence, and the Limits of Advocacy. *Human Organization*, 55.4, 493-498.

Abstract: Explores the advocacy role of anthropologists in the area of political asylum, focusing on Sikh political refugees from the Khalistan region of India and the issue of internationally recognized political asylum rights as applied to their military effort to gain sovereignty. A call is made for anthropologists to transcend their objective position, especially in light of the extreme case of torture and provide international advocacy for particular situations. Such intervention is exemplified in research involving expatriate Khalistani Sikhs in North America, some of who have been denied asylum and deported. The complications created by the Sikh military violence are addressed, focusing on issues of self-determination rights and guerilla actions against noncombative Indians. Anthropologists studying insurgent movements must face the choice of mere sympathetic representation versus active legal advocacy.

Padilla, Y.C. (1997). Immigration Policy: Issues for Social Work Practice. *Social Work*, 42.6, 595-606.

Abstract: Immigrants make up a significant segment of U.S. society. Immigration to the United States has been characterized by steady growth, dramatic changes in ethnic composition, and declining socioeconomic levels. The challenge for social work is to respond to the social services needs of immigrants by designing appropriate programs that will contribute to the social and economic integration of immigrants. This study provides an overview of the major policy issues relevant to social work practice with immigrants and describes the recent U.S. immigrant population. The study discusses current federal policy that affects service provision to immigrants, defines immigrant eligibility for social services, outlines the major areas of need among immigrants, and considers implications for social work practice.

Potocky, M. (1996). Refugee Resettlement in the United States: Implications for International Social Welfare. *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare*, 23.2, 163-174.

Abstract: An analysis of U.S. refugee resettlement policy reveals approaches that do not address several root causes of resettlement difficulties: cultural differences, posttraumatic stress disorder, and discrimination by the host culture. Several recommendations are made for policy improvements and suggestions for the future of international social welfare.

Interpreters in Mental Health Settings

Benhamida, L., Downing, B., Egli, E. and Yao, Z. (1988). *Refugee Mental Health: Interpreting in Refugee Mental Health Settings* [Videocassette and Workbook] (Contract No. 278-85-0024 CH). Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Mental Health.

Haenel, F. (1997). Aspects and Problems Associated with the Use of Interpreters in Psychotherapy of Victims of Torture. *Torture*, 7, 68-71.

Policy and Research

Ager, A. (1997). Tensions in the Psychosocial Discourse: Implications for the Planning of Interventions with War-Affected Populations. *Development in Practice*, 7.4.

Baehr, P.R. (1996). *The Role of Human Rights in Foreign Policy (2nd edition)*. London: MacMillan Press Ltd.

Abstract: This book discusses various aspects of human rights and their relationships to foreign policy, including policy voices, instruments, and governmental services.

Doctors Without Borders. (1997). *World in Crisis. The Politics of Survival at the End of the Twentieth Century*. London: Routledge.

Abstract: The responsibility to witness not only plays an essential role for people whose very survival is threatened but shows how they can regain their human dignity.

Millet, Kate. (1994). *The Politics of Cruelty: An Essay on the Literature of Political Imprisonment*. New York: W.W. Norton & Co.

Padilla, Y.C. (1997). Immigration Policy: Issues for Social Work Practice. *Social Work*, 42.6, 595-606.

Abstract: See [Immigration Status and Related Issues](#).

Potocky, M. (1996). Refugee Resettlement in the United States: Implications for International Social Welfare. *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare*, 23.2, 163-174.

Abstract: See [Immigration](#).

Potocky, M. (1996). Toward a New Definition of Refugee. *International Social Work*, 39.3, 245-256.

Abstract: The adequacy of current definitions of refugee economic integration was evaluated by comparing socioeconomic characteristics of Southeast Asian refugees with those of U.S.-born residents. The results indicated that Southeast Asian refugees had worse economic status than any U.S.-born ethnic group. Large proportions of the refugees were not employed, were receiving public assistance, and were living in poverty. The findings indicate a need for an expanded definition of refugee economic integration. A new definition is proposed and its implications are discussed.

Summerfield, D. (1999). A Critique of Seven Assumptions Behind Psychological Trauma Programs in War-Affected Areas. *Social Science and Medicine*, 48, 1449-1462.

Summerfield, D. (1995). Addressing Human Response to War and Atrocity: Major Challenges in Research and Practices and Limitations of Western Psychiatric Models. *Beyond Trauma: Cultural and Societal Dimensions*. New York: Plenum.

Psychological Effects of Torture and War Trauma

Agger, I. (1989). Sexual Torture of Political Prisoners: An Overview. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 2, 37-44.

Aron, A., Corne, S., Fursland, A., and Zelwer, B. (1991). The Gender-Specific Terror of El Salvador and Guatemala: Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in Central American Refugee Women. *Women's Studies International Forum*, 14, 37-47.

Bagheri, A. (1992). Psychiatric Problems Among Iranian Immigrants in Canada. *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry/Revue Canadienne de Psychiatrie*, 37.1, 7-11.

Abstract: Psychiatric problems experienced by Iranian immigrants arriving in Canada are explored via analysis of the charts of 111 such patients referred for psychiatric treatment, from 1985 to 1988. Analysis reveals that 10 percent were experiencing trauma as a result of their involvement with the revolutionary government or the 1980 Iran-Iraq war, symptoms that were in accordance with DSM-III-R criteria for posttraumatic stress disorder. Criteria for adjustment disorder with the depressed or anxious mood was met by 60 percent and 6 percent had been subjected to physical and psychological torture and confinement. Findings are discussed in terms of the effect of migration and displacement on the integrity of the psychic life of Iranian immigrants.

Basoglu, M., et al. (1994). Psychological Effects of Torture: A Comparison of Tortured with Non-tortured Political Activists in Turkey. *The American Journal of Psychiatry*, 76-81.

Abstract: The psychological effects of torture were examined using interview and questionnaire data from demographically matched groups of 55 tortured political activists, 55 non-tortured political activists, and 55 non-tortured, nonpolitical individuals, in Turkey. Posttraumatic stress disorder had at some time appeared in 33 percent of torture survivors and 11 percent of comparison Ss. Its incidence was lower at the time of the study, however, and its symptoms were generally not severe. Compared to non-tortured Ss, torture survivors scored higher on measures of anxiety and depression; level of psychopathology was only moderate. Results suggest that torture produces psychological effects independent of the trauma of uprooting, refugee status, and political repression.

Doerr-Zegers, O., Hartmann, L., Lira, E., and Weinstein, E. (1992). Torture: Psychiatric Sequelae and Phenomenology. *Psychiatry*, 55.2, 177-184.

Abstract: Examines political torture in Chile, focusing on its phenomenology and the psychopathology of torture victims. Various techniques of torture are discussed, including electric shock and mock executions. It is noted that torture victims often experience acute posttraumatic stress disorder, as well as significant personality changes. Case studies of victims also reveal global changes in personality and behavior as a consequence of torture. Several aspects of the experience of torture are discussed, including: the asymmetry of the torturer/tortured relationship; feelings of anonymity; the "double bind," in which the victim must choose between suffering or denouncing political beliefs or comrades; and the web of lies the torturers use to confuse and mislead the tortured.

El Sarraj, E., Punamaki, R., Salmi, S., and Summerfield, D. (1996). Experiences of Torture and Ill-Treatment and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptoms among Palestinian Political Prisoners. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 9.3, 595-606.

Abstract: Interviews conducted with 550 male non-help-seeking Palestinian former political prisoners from the Gaza Strip are drawn on to examine the relationship between the nature and severity of experiences of torture and ill-treatment and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms. Results show that the greater the exposure to physical, chemical, and electric torture; psychological ill treatment; and sensory deprivation or bombardment, the more PTSD symptoms subsequently experienced, e.g., intrusive re-experiencing, withdrawal and numbness, and hyper-arousal. Existential problems were not related to torture experiences. Further, duration of and health problems during imprisonment; harassment during arrest and after release; and family, marriage, and economic difficulties all predicted intrusive re-experiences of trauma. Ss who continued to be harassed by military authorities and had economic problems suffered more from withdrawal, numbness, and hyper-arousal than others.

Ferrada-Noli, M., Asberg, M., and Ormstad, K. (1998). Suicidal Behavior after Severe Trauma. Part 2: The Association between Methods of Torture and Suicidal Ideation in Posttraumatic Stress Disorder. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 11.1, 113-124.

Abstract: Analyzes psychiatric interview data from 56 male and nine female refugees diagnosed with suicidal behavior and posttraumatic stress disorder in Stockholm, Sweden, 86 percent of whom reported torture as the primary stressor, to determine whether

associations exist between stressor type and suicide method tried or planned. Several associations between method of torture endured and content of suicidal ideation are identified. Some may be partially explained by gender or national/cultural origin, but it is concluded that other mechanisms are also at work, e.g., victim association of torture method and threat of death, victim desire to suppress or deny certain memories, and reenactment/resolution dynamics.

Figley, C. (1985). *Trauma and Its Wake: The Study and Treatment of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder*. New York: Brunner/ Mazel.

Figley, C. (1986). *Trauma and Its Wake: Traumatic Stress Disorder – Theory, Research, and Treatment Vol. 2*. New York: Brunner/ Mazel.

Folnegovic-Smalc, Vera, et al. (1995). Rape, Torture, and Traumatization of Bosnian and Croatian Women: Psychological Sequelae. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 65.3, 428-433.

Abstract: The first 25 Bosnian women admitted to the Zagreb Obstetrics and Gynecological Clinic or its associated regional psychiatric centers were assessed using both clinical and posttraumatic stress disorder interviews. Most of the women had been multiply traumatized; all had been repeatedly raped. Psychological status was assessed for those women who were not impregnated, for those impregnated who received abortions, and for those impregnated who carried the fetus to term.

Gonsalves, C.J. (1990). The psychological Effects of Political Repression on Chilean Exiles in the U.S. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 60.1, 143-153.

Abstract: Interviews with 32 Chilean refugees elicited descriptive findings on the effects of detention and torture and subsequent exile in the United States. Interviewees had been in the United States between three months and two years. The findings suggest that exile for this group constitutes a continuation, rather than cessation, of their suffering. The adults recount marital problems, economic hardship, and loneliness, while teachers and parents report adjustment and behavioral difficulties among the children. The influence of sociopolitical factors on these outcomes is discussed. Anticipatory guidance designed to prepare families for the hardships of exile, outreach programs for children and their parents, and support systems for single people are recommended as solutions to some of the difficulties experienced by the subjects.

Janoff-Bulman, R. (1992). *Shattered Assumptions: Toward a New Psychology of Trauma*. New York: Free Press.

Jaranson, James, and Popkin, Michael. (1998). *Caring for Victims of Torture*. Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Press, Inc.

Kardiner, A., and A. Spiegel. (1947). *The Traumatic Neuroses of War*. New York: Hoeber.

Kleber, R.J., Figley, Ch.R., and Gersons, B.P.R., eds. (1995). *Beyond Trauma: Cultural and Societal Dimensions*. New York: Plenum.

Itzhaky, H., and Ribner, D.S. (1999). Gender, Values and the Workplace: Considerations for Immigrant Acculturation. *International Social Work*, 42.2, 127-138.

Abstract: See [Effects of War & Torture on Women](#).

Loutan, L., et al. (1999). Impact of Trauma and Torture on Asylum-Seekers. *European Journal of Public Health*, 9.2, 93-96.

Abstract: See [Immigration Status and Related Issues](#).

Peltzer, Karl. (1998). Ethno-Cultural Construction of Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms in African Contexts. *Journal of Psychology in Africa*, 1, 7-30.

Abstract: An ethno-cultural construction of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms in African contexts draws on questionnaire data collected from 100 Sudanese refugees in Uganda in 1994 and 120 Malawian torture survivors in 1996. Findings suggest that the PTSD diagnostic category as set forth in DSM-IV and as applied to these particular two samples of African victims do not appear fully applicable. This seems especially true for symptoms that constitute Criterion C. The particular feature of psychic numbing can, however, be substituted by bodily numbing symptoms. Trauma has been seen as an individual centered event to soma or psyche. But, in non-Western people who have a different notion of self, it seems to be more projected to the soma (in metaphoric and communicative terms) and the loss of interpersonal relationships and other losses.

Reeler, A.P., and Mhetura, J. (2000). The Psychosocial Effects of Organized Violence and Torture: A Pilot Study Comparing Survivors and Their Neighbors in Zimbabwe. *Journal of Social Development in Africa*, 15.2, 137-168.

Abstract: Studies of survivors of organized violence and torture are uncommon in the African setting. Studies of the psychosocial effects of organized violence are even less common. A Zimbabwean study comparing survivors of organized violence and torture with their neighbors was carried out in one previously war-affected area of Zimbabwe. The findings indicated that survivors were more economically and socially deprived than their neighbors in many key areas, especially the areas of employment, income, food security, and housing. In addition, survivors showed indications of lower self-esteem and belief that they could change their situation. Seen in the context of the increasing real poverty in Zimbabwe, the findings suggest that survivors of organized violence and torture represent a disabled group that may require targeted assistance by the state in order to overcome the social adversity they experience. The findings also indicate the need to assess more carefully the psychosocial as well as the medical consequences of organized violence and torture, especially in a region where epidemic levels of violence have been experienced in recent decades.

Silove, D., et al. (1997). Anxiety, Depression and PTSD in Asylum-Seekers: Associations with Pre-Migration trauma and Post-Migration Stressors. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*, 170.3, 351-357.

Abstract: Argues that current procedures for dealing with non-resident-status asylum seekers in Sydney, Australia, generate high levels of stress and psychiatric symptoms. Interviews with 40 refugees from various countries at a community-based asylum shelter assessed initial trauma and posttraumatic stress disorder levels. Pre-migration traumas included assault, torture, captivity, and the witnessing of killings. Post-migration anxieties included female gender discrimination, poverty, conflict with immigration officials, loneliness, and boredom. PTSD resulted from a culmination of pre-migration trauma, immigration difficulties, refugee application impediments, employment obstacles, and racial discrimination, with 37 percent of respondents experiencing all criteria, the rest experiencing some. Despite living in Australia for an average of three years, none received specialized psychiatric service, negatively impacting an already vulnerable group.

Takeda, J. (1996). The Effect of Internal and External Social Support on Refugee Adaptation: Psychological and Economic Adaptation of Iraqi Refugees. Dissertation. University of Tennessee.

Abstract: See Effects of War Trauma and Torture on Communities and Community-based Interventions.

Wilson, J.P. (1995). Intervention and Principles of Treatment. *Trauma, Transformation and Healing: An Integrative Approach to Theory, Research and Posttraumatic Therapy*. *Internationalis*, 33.1, 89-103.

Abstract: See Human Rights.

Yehuda, R., and McFarlane, A.C. (1995). Conflict Between Current Knowledge About Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Its Original Conceptual Basis. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 30, 131-138.

**Recovery and Treatment for Torture and War Trauma Survivors
- Counseling, Psychosocial, and Psychological Methods**

Ahearn, F., ed. (2000). *Psychological Wellness of Refugees: Issues in Qualitative and Quantitative Research*. New York and Oxford: Berghahn Books.

Abstract: This book is aimed at students, practitioners, and researchers who are interested in the understanding and investigation of refugee psychosocial wellness. It presents examples, recommendations, strengths, and limitations of using quantitative and mixed method approaches to this area of study. By focusing on the study of "wellness," it emphasizes a strengths perspective and the qualities of resiliency and independence.

Arthur, N. (1998). *Competencies for Providing Counseling Services to Survivors to Torture. Paper Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Western Psychological Association*. Albuquerque, New Mexico: Annual Meeting of the Western Psychological Association.

Figley, C. (1985). *Trauma and Its Wake: The Study and Treatment of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder*. New York: Brunner/ Mazel.

Figley, C. (1986). *Trauma and Its Wake: Traumatic Stress Disorder – Theory, Research, and Treatment Vol. 2*. New York: Brunner/ Mazel.

Fischman, Y., and Ross, J. (1990). Group Treatment of Exiled Survivors of Torture. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 60.1,135-142.

Abstract: Although symptoms of victims of forced exile and torture can be considered to indicate a type of posttraumatic stress disorder, standard treatment approaches fall short of alleviating the problems of this growing population. A model for time-limited group treatment of exiled survivors of torture is presented, and the importance of placing such traumatic experiences in a sociopolitical context is emphasized. The model is illustrated by descriptions of work with a group made up of Central and South American refugees. Therapeutic techniques are proposed that focus on symptoms of torture related posttraumatic stress disorder, allowing members to attain gradual psychological reorganization.

Frankl, V. (1963). *Man's Searching for Meaning: An Introduction to Logotherapy*. New York: Washington Square Press.

Haenel, F. (1997). Aspects and Problems Associated with the Use of Interpreters in Psychotherapy of Victims of Torture. *Torture*, 7, 68-71.

Herman, J. (1992). *Trauma and Recovery*. New York: Basic Books. (Considered the basic text for many torture treatment centers.)

Hirayama, H., and Cetingok, M. (1988). "Empowerment: A Social Work Approach for Asian Immigrants. *Social-Casework*, 69.1, 41-47.

Abstract: Asian immigrants and refugees are often powerless in American society. Client empowerment should be the major focus for social work intervention among Asian immigrants and refugees. The worker's major concerns should be to help clients acquire and develop resources that will empower them, such as knowledge and information, problem-solving skills, and interpersonal communication skills. In focusing on client empowerment, the social worker should explore creative and innovative ways to reach out to clients. The worker may assume roles such as resource consultant, sensitizer, or teacher/trainer while finding ways to use cultural translators, mediators, and models in

and out of the ethnic community. Because Asians emphasize family and community loyalty, solidarity and cooperation, it may be more appropriate for the worker to be concerned with the empowerment of the family or community as a whole rather than to focus on the individual.

Jaranson, James, and Popkin, Michael. (1998). *Caring for Victims of Torture*. Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Press, Inc.

de Jong, K., and Kleber, R.J. (2001). Early Psychosocial Interventions for War-Affected Populations. *Early Interventions*. Oxford: Oxford University.

Kleber, R.J., and Brom, D. (1992). *Coping with Trauma: Theory, Prevention and Treatment*. Amsterdam/Berwyn, Penn.: Swets and Zeitlinger International.

Nguyen, T., and Bowles, R. (1998). Counseling Vietnamese Refugee Survivors of Trauma: Points of Entry for Developing Trust and Rapport. *Australian Social Work*, 51.2, 41-47.

Abstract: This article discusses how significant contact is possible between Vietnamese refugee clients and non-Vietnamese counselors. Three major steps in the development of rapport and trust in the counseling relationship are outlined and points of entry at each step are shown. These steps are the self-presentation of the counselor, ways of approaching a problem, and working through it.

Pecnik, N., and M. Miskulin. (1997). Psychosocial Assistance to Refugee and Displaced Women in Croatia. *Groupwork*, 9.3, 328-351.

Abstract: See [Group Work](#).

Prigoff, A. (1995). Healing and Recovery from Psychological Trauma, with Individuals, Families and Communities. Dissertation. School of Social Work, California State University.

Punamaki, R.L., and Suleiman, R. (1990). Predictors and Effectiveness of Coping with Political Violence Among Palestinian Children. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 29, 67-77.

Staehr, A., and Staehr, M. (1995). *Counseling Torture Survivors*. Copenhagen: International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims.

Abstract: See [Effects of War and Torture on Children](#).

Strober, S.B. (1994). Social Work Interventions to Alleviate Cambodian Refugee Psychological Distress. *International Social Work*, 37.1, 23-25.

Abstract: The poll taken at random among 102 Cambodian refugees (May to August of 1989) served to determine the extent of environmental social support and refugee characteristics in the process of acculturation. Fifty percent of the variation is explained by education, the time spent in the country, and the impact of psychological decline. In addition, the data showed that there was a slight correlation between the observed social support and acculturation adjustment, and that there was a strong correlation between the latter and the lack of psychological decline. Furthermore, there was no significant correlation between the observed social support and psychological collapse. This result suggests that the observed family and community support does not promote acculturation, but rather a lower incidence of psychological decline. In addition, it suggests that traditional family and community support does not count when it comes to alleviating emotional problems. Social work, education, psychological collapse, conjugal support and, the amount of time spent in the country offer usable information in the application of social work to the task of reducing emotional problems of these people.

Summerfield, D. (2001). The Intervention of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and the Social Usefulness of a Psychiatric Category. *British Medical Journal*, 322, 95-98.

Takeda, J. (1996). The Effect of Internal and External Social Support on Refugee Adaptation: Psychological and Economic Adaptation of Iraqi Refugees. Dissertation. University of Tennessee.

Abstract: See Effects of War and Torture on Children.

Van der Veer, G. (1998). *Counseling and Therapy With Refugees and Victims of Trauma: Psychological Problems of Victims of War, Torture and Repression*. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons.

Abstract: The second edition of a practical guide written for mental health professionals, social workers and those in voluntary and government agencies who are concerned with the care of refugees and other victims of political and military violence. This new edition draws upon the latest research and clinical experience to offer a conceptual framework and practical guidelines for undertaking therapeutic work with children and adults from such groups.

Zur, J. (1994). Making Sense of Violent Experiences: The Reconstruction of Meaning of La Violencia Among Guatemalan War Widows. *Refugee Participation Network*, 10-12.

- Arts Therapy

Boal, A. (1979). *Theatre of the Oppressed*. New York: Theatre Communications Group.

Couroucli-Robertson, K. (1992). Cultural Differences and Similarities in Drama Therapy. *The Arts in Psychotherapy*, 19.2, 117-121.

Doktor, D., ed. (1998). *Arts Therapist, Refugees, and Migrants: Reaching Across Borders*. London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers.

Johnson, D.R. (1987). The Role of Creative Arts Therapies in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Psychological Trauma. *The Arts in Psychotherapy*, 14, 7-13.

Lewis, P. (1997). Multiculturalism and Globalism in the Arts in Psychotherapy. *The Arts in Psychotherapy*, 24.2, 123-128.

Scheff, T.J. (1979). *Catharsis in Healing, Ritual, and Drama*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Seligman, Z. (1995). Trauma and Drama: A Lesson from the Concentration Camp. *The Arts in Psychotherapy*, 22.2, 119-132.

Winn, L. (1994). *Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Drama Therapy: Treatment and Risk Reduction*. London: Jessica Kingsley Publisher.

- Group Work

Corey, G. and Corey, M.S. (1992). *Groups: Process and Practice*. 4th edition. Pacific Grove: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company.

Fischman, Y., and Ross, J. (1990). Group Treatment of Exiled Survivors of Torture. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 60.1, 135-142.

Abstract: See Recovery and Treatment for Torture and War Trauma Survivors.

Pecnik, N., and Miskulin, M. (1997). Psychosocial Assistance to Refugee and Displaced Women in Croatia. *Groupwork*, 9.3, 328-351.

Abstract: See Group Work, under Recovery and Treatment for Torture and War Trauma Survivors.

Posthuma, B. (1996). *Small Groups in Counseling, and Theory*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.

Teter, H. (1996). Mass Violence and Community Treatment. *Trauma: From Individual Helplessness to Group Resources*. Vienna: Paul Haupt Publishers, 72-86.

Refugees, Articles Sorted by Regions of Origin

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de Jong, K., et al. (2000). The Trauma of War in Sierra Leone. *The Lancet*, 355, 2067-2068.

Peltzer, Karl. (1998). Ethno-Cultural Construction of Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms in African Contexts. *Journal of Psychology in Africa*, 1, 17-30.

Abstract: See Psychological Effects of Torture and War Trauma.

Reeler, A.P., and Mhetura, J. (2000). The Psychosocial Effects of Organized Violence and Torture: A Pilot Study Comparing Survivors and Their Neighbors in Zimbabwe. *Journal of Social Development in Africa*, 5.2, 137-168.

Abstract: See Psychological Effects of Torture and War Trauma.

Reynolds, P. (1990). Children of Tribulation: The Need to Heal and the Means to Heal War Trauma. *Africa*, 60, 1-38.

Rodenborg, N. (1986). A Western-Style Counseling Office in Somalia: A Case Study of Cultural Conflicts in Social Work Practice. *International Social Work*, 29.1, 43-55.

Abstract: See Cross-cultural Counseling.

- Central and South America

Aron, A., Corne, S., Fursland, A., and Zelwer, B. (1991). The Gender-Specific Terror of El Salvador and Guatemala: Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in Central American Refugee Women. *Women's Studies International Forum*, 14, 37-47.

Lykes, M. (1994). Terror, Silencing and Children: International Multidisciplinary Collaboration with Guatemalan Mayan Communities. *Social Science and Medicine*, 38, 543-552.

Gonsalves, C.J. (1990). The psychological Effects of Political Repression on Chilean Exiles in the U.S. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 60.1, 143-153.

Abstract: See Psychological Effects of Torture and War Trauma.

Huggins, Martha K., and Haritos-Fatouros, Mika. (1995). Tortured Consciousness: Brazilian Police Torturers' Secrets and Moralities about Violence. *American Sociological Association*.

Abstract: Describes how police who tortured and murdered during Brazil's military period (1964-1985) structured their discourse to maintain their own organizations' secrets. The resulting analysis of secret-keeping by 11 of 27 interviewees confirms George Simmel's proposition that the secret offers the possibility of understanding a second world that exists alongside the manifest world and profoundly influences it. Content analysis of 11 interview narratives disclosed nine ways that interviewees explained torturing and murdering, including blaming victims, pointing to temporarily or permanently "bad cops," citing social and professional pressures, seeing it as necessary in a "just war," and claiming no clear source of responsibility for the violence. These pointed to an implicit morality calculus about when torture was considered acceptable, not acceptable but understandable, or

unacceptable. It is argued that the interviewees' moralities about torture allowed those who had engaged in such violence to maintain their "doubled selves" (Lifton, 1986) intact: by controlling morality, the police could see their good self as in control of their professional self, which had exclusively carried out the violence.

Zur, J. (1994). Making Sense of Violent Experiences: The Reconstruction of Meaning of La Violencia Among Guatemalan War Widows. *Refugee Participation Network*, 10-12.

- Former Yugoslavia

Folnegovic-Smalc, Vera, et al. (1995). Rape, Torture, and Traumatization of Bosnian and Croatian Women: Psychological Sequelae. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 65.3, 428-433.

Abstract: See [Psychological Effects of Torture and War Trauma](#).

Mertus, J. et. al., eds. (1997). *The Suitcase: Refugee Voices from Bosnia and Croatia*. Berkeley, California: University of California Press.

Pecnik, N., and Miskulin, M. (1997). Psychosocial Assistance to Refugee and Displaced Women in Croatia. *Groupwork*, 9.3, 328-351.

Abstract: See [Group Work](#).

Seifert, Ruth. (1996). The Second Front: The Logic of Sexual Violence in Wars. *Women's Studies International Forum*, 19.1-2, 35-43.

Abstract: See [Effects of War & Torture on Women](#)

Softic, Elma. (1996). *Sarajevo Days, Sarajevo Nights*. Trans. Nada Conic. St. Paul, Minn.: Hungry Mind Press.

- Middle East

Bagheri, A. (1992). Psychiatric Problems Among Iranian Immigrants in Canada. *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry/Revue Canadienne de Psychiatrie*, 37.1, 7-11.

Abstract: See [Psychological Effects of Torture and War Trauma](#).

Basoglu, M., et al. (1994). Psychological Effects of Torture: A Comparison of Tortured with Non-tortured Political Activists in Turkey. *The American Journal of Psychiatry*, 76-81.

Abstract: See [Psychological Effects of Torture and War Trauma](#).

El Sarraj, E., Punamaki, R., Salmi, S., and Summerfield, D. (1996). Experiences of Torture and Ill-Treatment and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptoms among Palestinian Political Prisoners. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 9.3, 595-606.

Abstract: See [Psychological Effects of Torture and War Trauma](#).

Itzhaky, H., and Ribner, D.S. (1999). Gender, Values and the Workplace: Considerations for Immigrant Acculturation. *International Social Work*, 42.2, 127-138.

Abstract: See [Effects of Torture and War Trauma on Women](#).

Punamaki, R.L., and Suleiman, R. (1990). Predictors and Effectiveness of Coping with Political Violence Among Palestinian Children. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 29, 67-77.

Takeda, J. (1996). The Effect of Internal and External Social Support on Refugee Adaptation: Psychological and Economic Adaptation of Iraqi Refugee. Dissertation. University of Tennessee.

Abstract: See [Effects of War and Torture on Children](#).

- South and Southeast Asia

Bernier, Diane. (1990). *The Indochinese Refugees: A Perspective from Various Stress Theories*. Lima: Paper Presented at the XXV International Congress of Schools of Social Work.

Berthold, S.M. (2000). War Traumas and Community Violence: Psychological, Behavioral, and Academic Outcomes among Khmer Refugee Adolescents. *Journal of Multicultural Social Work*, 8.1/2,15-46.

Abstract: See Effects of War Trauma and Torture on Communities and Community-based Interventions.

Criddle, Joan and Mam, Teeda Butt. (1987). *To Destroy You is No Loss: The Odyssey of a Cambodian Family*. New York: Anchor.

Eisenbruch, M. (1991). Towards a Culturally Sensitive DSM: Cultural Bereavement in Cambodian Refugees and the Traditional Healer as Taxonomist. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 180, 8-10.

Hayslip, Le Ly and Wurts, Jay. (1989). *When Heaven and Earth Changed Places: A Vietnamese Woman's Journey from War to Peace*. New York: Doubleday.

Hirayama, H., and Cetingok, M. (1988). Empowerment: A Social Work Approach for Asian Immigrants. *Social-Casework*, 69.1, 41-47.

Abstract: See Recovery and Treatment for Torture and War Trauma Survivors- Counseling, Psychosocial, and Psychological Methods.

Kelley, P. (1994). Integrating Systemic and Post-systemic Approaches to Social Work Practice with Refugee Families. *Families in Society*, 75.9, 541-549.

Abstract: The worldwide increase in refugees is a result of rapid changes from shifts in political allegiances to ethnic conflicts fracturing national identities. This study assesses the potential of integrating systemic and post-systemic theories for therapeutic social work practice with refugee families. These families face problems as they experience rapid transitions. Crucial interventions are examined.

Mahmood, Cynthia Keppley. (1996). Asylum, Violence, and the Limits of Advocacy. *Human Organization*, 55.4, 493-498.

Abstract: See Immigration Status and Related Issues.

Nguyen, T., and Bowles, R. (1998). Counseling Vietnamese Refugee Survivors of Trauma: Points of Entry for Developing Trust and Rapport. *Australian Social Work*, 2, 512, 41-47.

Abstract: See Recovery and Treatment for Torture and War Trauma Survivors.

Nicholson, B.L. (1997). The Influence of Pre-emigration and Post-emigration Stressors on Mental Health: A Study of Southeast Asian Refugees. *Social Work Research*, 19-31.

Abstract: Using path analysis, this study discusses the direct and indirect effects of a series of pre-emigration and post-emigration factors on mental health status among 447 Southeast Asian refugees. Bicultural interviewers administered a cross-sectional survey to a stratified sample of community residents divided evenly by ethnicity (Cambodian, Vietnamese, Laotian, and Hmong), gender, and employment status (working or nonworking). Findings indicated that 40 percent of participants suffered from depression, 35 percent from anxiety, and 14 percent from posttraumatic stress disorder. One pre-emigration factor, experienced trauma, and two post-emigration factors, degree of current stress and perceived health, directly affected all mental health outcomes. Current stress, which measured the degree of stress created by acculturative tasks such as learning a new language, seeking employment, rebuilding social supports, and redefining roles, was

the strongest overall predictor of mental health. Social workers should design and implement programs that will decrease current stressors and rebuild indigenous social supports to enhance acculturation and reduce mental health problems.

Strober, S.B. (1994). Social Work Interventions to Alleviate Cambodian Refugee Psychological Distress. *International Social Work*, 37.1, 23-25.

Abstract: See Recovery and Treatment for Torture and War Trauma Survivors.

Refugees (General Information)

Ager, A. (1999). Perspectives on the Refugee Experience. *Refugees: Perspectives on The Experience of Forced Migration*. Ed. A. Ager. London: Pinter

Amnesty International. (1997). *Refugees: Human Rights Have No Borders*. New York: Amnesty International.

Abstract: See Immigration Status and Related Issues.

Callamard, A. (1999). Refugee Women: A Gendered and Political Analysis of the Refugee Experience. *Refugees: Perspectives on the Experience of Forced Migration*. Ed. Ager. London: Pinter, 194-214.

Crisp, Jeff, et al. (1997). United Nations High Commission for Refugees. The State of the World's Refugees: A Humanitarian Agenda. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Abstract: See Human Rights.

Dona, G. and Berry, J. (1999). Refugee Acculturation and Re-acculturation. *Refugees: Perspectives on the Experience of Forced Migration*. Ed. A. Ager. London: Pinter, 169-195.

Donahue, David and Flowers, Nancy (1995). *Uprooted: Refugees and the United States*. Hunter House.

Mayotte, Judy A. (1992). *Disposable People?: The Plight of Refugees*. Maryknoll, NY: Orbis Books.

Moussa, H. (1998). *Stormy Seas We Brave: Creative Expressions by Uprooted People*. Geneva: World Council of Churches.

Potocky, M. (1996). Refugee Resettlement in the United States: Implications for International Social Welfare. *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare*, 23.2, 163-174.

Abstract: An analysis of U.S. refugee resettlement policy reveals approaches that do not address several root causes of resettlement difficulties: cultural differences, posttraumatic stress disorder, and discrimination by the host culture. Several recommendations are made for policy improvements and suggestions for the future of international social welfare.

Roberts, A. (1998). More Refugees, Less Asylum: A Regime in Transformation. *The Journal of Refugee Studies*, 11.4, 375-395.

Santoli, Al. (1988). *New Americans, an Oral History: Immigrants and Refugees in the U.S. Today*. New York: Viking.

Weiner, M. (1995). *The Global Migration Crisis: Challenge to States and to Human Rights*. New York: Harper Collins.

Refugee Mental Health

Bagheri, A. (1992). Psychiatric Problems Among Iranian Immigrants in Canada.

- Canadian Journal of Psychiatry/Revue Canadienne de Psychiatrie*, 37.1, 7-11.
Abstract: See Psychological Effects of Torture and War Trauma.
- Barudy, J. (1989). A Programme of Mental Health for Political Refugees: Dealing with the Invisible Pain of Political Exile. *Social Science and Medicine*, 28, 715-727.
- Beattie, M. and Randell, J. (1997). Using Refugee Stories in Social Work. *Journal of Multicultural Social Work*, 6.1/2, 3-15.
Abstract: Facilitating the adjustment of refugees can be a challenging task for social workers because these involuntary migrants are often both culturally different and psychologically traumatized. Powerful stories about the refugee experience can, therefore, be valuable tools in the preparation of social workers. They can be used to build background knowledge because they document the experiences of refugees and the socio-psychological effects of those experiences. They can also be used to complement and illustrate theory and are especially valuable, because they permit us to see the receiving country and its agencies from a refugee perspective. Last, they can effectively raise issues for discussion and/or further investigation. This pedagogical potential is illustrated by references to eight short stories, one biography, and a collection of first-person narratives.
- Benhamida, L., Downing, B., Egli, E., and Yao, Z. (1988). *Refugee Mental Health: Interpreting in Refugee Mental Health Settings* [Videocassette and workbook] (Contract No. 278-85-0024 CH). Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Mental Health.
- Bernier, Diane. (1990). *The Indochinese Refugees: A Perspective from Various Stress Theories*. Lima: Paper Presented at the XXV International Congress of Schools of Social Work.
- Bettleheim, B. (1991). *The Informed Heart: A Study of the Psychological Consequences of Living Under Extreme Fear and Terror*. London: Penguin.
- Bracken, P.J., Giller, J.E., and Summerfield, D. (1997). Rethinking Mental Health Work With Survivors of Wartime Violence and Refugees. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 10, 431-442.
- Criddle, Joan and Mam, Teeda Butt. (1987). *To Destroy You is No Loss: The Odyssey of a Cambodian Family*. New York: Anchor.
- Danieli, Y., Rodley, N., and Weisaeth, L., eds. (1996). *International Responses to Traumatic Stress: Humanitarian, Human Rights, Justice, Peace and Development Contributions, Collaborative Actions and Future Initiatives*. New York: Baywood Publishing Company.
Abstract: See Human Rights.
- De Vries, F. (1998). To Make a Drama Out of a Trauma is Fully Justified. *Lancet*, 315, 1579-1580.
- Folnegovic-Smalc, Vera, et al. (1995). Rape, Torture, and Traumatization of Bosnian and Croatian Women: Psychological Sequelae. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 65.3, 428-433.
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Web Sites

Mental Health

www.mc-mlmhs.org - The Center for Multicultural and Multilingual Mental Health Services site includes extensive bibliographies and materials on refugee, immigrant, and minority mental health.

www.refugeesusa.org/store - Publications of the Immigrant and Refugee Services of America that include several manuals on refugee mental health, specialized refugee orientation and working with other specific health and mental health issues.

www.mentalhealth.org/cmhs/childrenandadolescents - This site provides materials on child and adolescent mental health.

www.diversityrx.org - Material on child health, including refugee children.

Refugees

earlybird.geh.ox.ac.uk/rfgexp/start.htm - Web site of the Refugee Experience from the Refugee Studies Centre includes commentaries, simulation game, glossary, and bibliography.

www.yorku.ca/crs/resource_centre.htm - Instructions for accessing the Andrew Forbes Refugee Resource Centre at York University's Centre for Refugee Studies.

www.refugees.org - U.S. Committee for Refugees.

www.unhcr.ch - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' home page. Extensive bibliography.

www.usaforunhcr.org/resources - Offers a wealth of resources, including lists of films and videos, novels, poetry, curricula, history and discussion topics, and personal narratives.

Torture

www.amnestyusa.org - Numerous links to country-specific information, as well as a directory of torture treatment programs and related services.

www.cvt.org - Web site of the Center for Victims of Torture in Minnesota.

www.essex.ac.uk/torturehandbook/index.htm - This site includes the *Torture Reporting Handbook*, a reference guide for anyone who wishes to know how to take action in response to allegations of torture or ill-treatment.

www.hrw.org - Human Rights Watch homepage.

www.icomm.ca/ccvt/home.html - The Canadian Centre for Victims of Torture site provides comprehensive materials about torture and treatment.

www.nyu.edu/socialwork/wwwrsw - An excellent search site by category.

www.oneworld.org/ni/issue327/title327.htm - *New Internationalist* special issue on torture.

www.survivorsintl.org - Survivors International site.

www.torture-free-world.org - This site links to the Torture Abolition and Survivors Support Coalition (TASSC).

Videos

From Terror to Healing, Parts I & II. The Center for Victims of Torture. (2001). Minneapolis, Minn.: CVT. (Winner of the 2001 Videographer Award of Distinction.) Available at www.cvt.org.

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www.witness.org - Reasonably priced films on social justice issues from around the world; archive includes over 700 hours of raw footage of range of international human rights abuses.

www.bullfrogfilms.com - Independently produced videos for sale and rental; examples are: *Fighting Back* (Bosnian women reclaiming lives torn by war), *The Man We Call Juan Carlos* (Guatemala), and *Triumph Over Terror* (six films on human rights worldwide).