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ABSTRACT Included in this annotated bibliography are approximately 100 resources about the Japanese-American population in the United States. Cited works include journals, monographs, books, theses, and dissertations intended to highlight significant scholarship and research of Japanese-American identity, acculturation, assimilation, school and family life, values, mental health, personality characteristics, and social patterns. References to internment and relocation adjustments are not included. Book listings are arranged by subject area and, within the subject area, are alphabetized by author. The last section includes a short bibliography of available bibliographies and other books that were consulted in preparing this annotated bibliography. (Author/JR)

A Selected Annotated Bibliography

Compiled by

Ilene F. Rockman
Introduction

Intended as a brief introduction to the wealth of material written about the Japanese-American population in the United States, this bibliography is selective in scope and annotated for the convenience of the reader. Cited works include reference to journals, monographs, books, theses, and dissertations all intended to highlight significant scholarship and research on the topic of Japanese-American identity. The citations are arranged by subject and are restricted only by language (English), geography (written about Japanese-Americans but published worldwide), and date (post World War II to the present day). References to the internment and relocation adjustments are not included.

Ilene F. Rockman
January 1975
ACCULTURATION


Discusses opposite patterns of acculturation among two Japanese communities in California. One is "insulated" toward acculturation, whereas the other community is "positively oriented" toward it. Author notes that different economic opportunities in these two towns result in contrasting patterns of acculturation, and the presence or absence of a Japanese-American Citizens' League chapter has significant effects.


Studies the attitudes of second and third generation Japanese-American youth toward family relationships, and compares the patterns of Japanese-American family organizations with those of Caucasian-Americans. No significant differences were found among the two types of families on ownership of material objects, or on amount of authoritarian control in their households.


Data derived from a questionnaire survey of 51 Japanese-American boys and 51 Caucasian-American boys in Los Angeles revealed no significant differences between the attitudes of the two groups. Author concludes that there is more social and cultural distance between the Issei and Nisei generations of Japanese, than between these two control groups of Japanese and Caucasian-Americans.


Authors profess that acculturation validation takes place in the host society, rather than in the ethnic community. Normally, participation in dominant institutions is a prerequisite to valid acculturation, however, in the case of the Japanese-Americans, this validation is postponed.


Examines the extent to which the Japanese-American family has retained certain characteristics associated with the traditional family system in
Japan. Data is based upon interviews with 299 Issei, Nisei, and Sansei men and women. Information shows that considerable acculturation has occurred, although the third generation still retains characteristics of ies (the Japanese household). Author concludes, therefore, that it is false to assume that the Sansei generation has been completely "American-ized."


Explores the emphasis placed upon education and pre-adaptation as a means for upward social mobility in the acculturation of Japanese-Americans. Interviews were conducted among 20 Issei in the Sacramento area to provide background information about the emigration process. Projections are provided about the Sansei, and the effects that acculturation will have on the breakdown of the Japanese culture among future generations.


Attempts to determine the degree to which acculturation has affected the relationships of Issei, Nisei and Sansei Japanese-Americans in Davis County, Utah, as well as the different patterns of this acculturation. Includes (1) an historical development with major emphasis upon the economic and social organizations of the community, and (2) the ethnic viewpoints, customs, and beliefs of its people.


Chronicles an account of the outcaste immigrants from Japan to the United States in terms of their psychological characteristics, marriage and family patterns, and relationship with the Issei and Nisei generations.

This study of Japanese-American children in the San Francisco Bay area shows that acculturated children with unacculturated parents are more likely to have accidents than are unacculturated children with the same type of parents. Justification for this theory comes from the belief that the former are caught between the contradiction of their parents' behavior and the models that are demonstrated by their school peers, while the latter have only one example to follow.


Examines social relationships which exist in Santa Clara, California between the Sansei and the non-Sansei children in grades 4, 5, and 6 in two rural schools. Author discusses how Japanese-American children are regarded by their peers, and whether or not they have problems of social adjustment stemming from their cultural background.


Article presents two examples of Oriental-Americans for purposes of examination of the interdependence and cross-cultural influence on the function of the personality. Author notes that neurosis can stem from pressures of acculturation, and warns that therapists must work to resolve the neurosis, not to acculturate their patients.


Analysis of the effects that a lack of socio-cultural identity may have on the self-image. Four cases are presented - a Mexican-American, Jewish-Russian-American, Negro-Puerto Rican, and a Japanese-American, along with a summation of the defense breakdowns and psychological identity problems faced by these four cases.

ASSIMILATION


Partial report of the educational aspect of assimilation among Japanese-Americans in the Houston, Texas area. Based upon a questionnaire administered to 28 Issei and 36 of their children, authors conclude that (1) Issei males are more assimilated than Issei females because of their facility with the English language, and (2) Issei males and females surveyed had
acquired knowledge and habits closer to "American" culture than to the Japanese.


Study of the factors associated with the assimilation of two groups of Issei women in Seattle (40 Buddhist and 40 Christian women). From the data derived, the author concludes that those Christian women with a high education level in Japan and employed outside of the home were more assimilated than Issei women without these same cultural characteristics.


Authors' intent is to organize recent research on Japanese immigration and settlement in North America, Hawaii, and the Pacific. The work contains historical and sociological essays which discuss the rapid acculturation and social mobility which the Japanese have experienced.


Mail questionnaire survey conducted on a sample of 80 urban Issei women to determine the degree of their assimilation, and their group membership into society.


Inquiry into the acquisition of English by Japanese wives brought to the United States by American servicemen after World War II. Examines the reasons why some wives learned English faster than others, and the modes of expression acquired.


Brief case study of the behavior of Japanese-Americans during the times of mandatory assimilation into the "American" society. Author concludes that "loyalties change as social situations change."

Illustrates the extent to which the third generation hypothesis holds true among Japanese-Americans, focusing upon structural relationships (such as friendship patterns). Concludes that although the hypothesized pattern may be valid for part of the Sansei, it is not a dominant pattern among the majority of this generation.


Selection is part of a letter to a group of Japanese-Americans from the Reverend Kitagawa which discusses assimilation. Author debates whether or not it is better for the Japanese-American to work toward total integration, or try and perpetuate his own ethnic identity. Although arguments are presented for both sides of the question, letter concludes without reaching a viable conclusion.


Based upon a survey of selected Japanese-Americans toward housing facilities in the Bay Area, respondents concluded that adequate housing needs was not an issue of major importance to them. Although they recognized discriminatory practices in certain geographical areas, the Japanese-Americans were resistant to challenge them, preferring to either ignore the discrimination or reside in areas outside of its scope.


Special attention is focused upon the conditions of the Japanese community in America, rather than relations between this community and the rest of society. Book discusses such relationships as the family, ethnic organizations, marriage, occupational choice, and the communication between generations.


Comparative study of American-born Japanese, Nisei, and Blacks in terms of their attitude toward their ethnic heritage and discrimination experienced by whites. Discusses opinion that America is essentially a white nation founded by descendents of Europe, and no white nation can successfully absorb a large non-white population.

Ogawa, Dennis M. and Terry A. Welden. "Cross-cultural Analysis of Feedback
Behavior Within the Japanese-American and Caucasian-American Small Groups. "
Journal of Communication 22 (June 1972), 189-95.

Investigation of the presence of feedback as a sequential event in both
Japanese-American and Caucasian-American small group discussions. Authors
indexed their findings by teams of coder-observers, and concluded that the
Japanese-American group manifested significantly less feedback than their
Caucasian-American counterpart.

COLLEGE STUDENTS

Hirabayashi, Gordon K. "A Sociometric Study of University of Washington Students
1949.

Author surveyed 191 Nisei students at the University of Washington to
determine the factors which affect the selection of friends, dates and
student leaders. Based upon the results, he concludes that the single most
reliable factor is the frequency of association, with Nisei students preferring
to be among Nisei, then with other ethnic groups.

Meredith, Gerald M. and Connie G. W. Meredith. "Acculturation and Personality
Among Japanese-American College Students in Hawaii." Journal of Social
Psychology 68 (February 1966), 175-82.

Purpose of the study is to present differing characteristics between Sansei
and Caucasian college students on a basic set of personality dimensions.
Based upon the findings which show that Japanese-American males are higher
on the introversion level, while Japanese-American women are higher on the
anxiety level, authors conclude that early socialization and family patterns
(along with adolescent peer groups) have a large influence upon the molding
of personality.

Meredith, Gerald M. "Amae and Acculturation Among Japanese-American College
Students in Hawaii." Journal of Social Psychology 70 (December 1966),
171-80.

Discusses the difference between Sansei Japanese-American college students
and Caucasian-American students on a set of basic personality character-
istics. With a group consisting of 154 Sansei (82 men, 72 women) enrolled
at the University of Hawaii, and 140 Caucasian (68 men, 72 women) at both
the University of Hawaii and the University of Illinois, author found that
the Sansei are more introverted and anxious than their Caucasian counter-
parts. Conclusion drawn was that a parallel exists between the feelings
of introversion/anxiety and amae (the basic dependency need).

Meredith, Gerald M. "Personality Correlates of Pidgin English Usage Among
Japanese-American College Students in Hawaii." Japanese Psychological
Research 6 (1964).

Investigation of the personality characteristics of 79 college-level Japanese-Americans in Hawaii referred to several remedial speech courses due to severe Pidgin English usage. These students were compared with 60 Caucasian-American and 75 Hawaiian-born Sansei on scores resulting from the Cattell 16 P.F. questionnaire, and results are discussed in terms of physiological, educational, and socio-cultural variables.


Findings support the hypothesis that cultural values cause the same degree of differentiation among these two groups of students, despite their ethnic diversities.


A typology formed from scores on the school and college ability test, strong vocational interest bank, and the OMNIBUS personality inventory was applied to 104 Chinese-American and 50 Japanese-American males to identify significant homogeneous subgroups and pinpoint identifiable psychological characteristics shared by both groups.

FAMILY LIFE


Description of the psycho-social past and present living conditions of selected elderly Chinese-American and Japanese-Americans. Includes those values most important to them in maintaining an adequate life style during their later years.


Based upon a survey of 26 Issei and 43 Nisei in the Los Angeles area, author analyzes the differences in child-rearing attitudes among first generation Japanese-Americans born in Japan who immigrated to the United States prior to 1924 (the Issei), and the attitudes of their children who were born in America (the Nisei). Results were obtained using the Parental Attitude Research Inventory (PARI) and indicate a significant difference in
attitude among the two generations.


Author administered the PARI to old and young generations of Japanese in both Japan and the United States. Findings show that although a substantial attitudinal difference exists among the generations of the same country, no significant distinction occurs among the same generation in different countries. Older women are more restrictive in their patterns of child-rearing, proving that differences are inter, rather than intra-generational.


Examines the degree to which changes in value and recreational orientations are taking place in the Japanese family system, particularly in the area of child-rearing practice. Looks at the conflict between individual and traditional methods and includes a brief discussion of family values and acculturation among Japanese immigrants to the United States.


Based upon a survey of 1047 first generation Japanese, author discusses the Issei occupations in both Japan and the United States, emigration patterns, reasons for coming to the U. S., difficulty faced in America, and the new value system acquired by them — especially as all affected the Japanese family life.


Based upon a survey of 50 Caucasian businessmen, 50 Japanese-Americans employed in non-entrepreneurial positions, this study examines the relationship of small family solidarity to an ideology which supports hard work and frugality among Japanese-Americans in Santa Clara County. Results show that authoritarian behavior is not characteristic of the Nisei although Issei patterns of independent enterprise with family participation is apparent.
GENERATIONAL VALUES


Results of EPPS administered to samples of second and third generation Japanese-Americans were compared with each other and with an American "normative" group. Differences between the groups suggest an acculturation process with the third generation Japanese-Americans between the second generation and the American normative group.


Study of generational value differences among 100 mother-daughter and 100 father-son groups showed that there was no increase in differences among any one culture -- all generational differences were similar and equally divided among the three groups.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS


Study of interpersonal relationships among Japanese students at Garfield High School in Seattle. Based upon questionnaire data, results show that Japanese prefer to associate with their own ethnic group in all situations.


Study based upon the mental ability test of 669 Japanese-American seniors enrolled in the high school at the Heart Mountain Relocation Project near Cody, Wyoming with comparisons to students in all Wyoming high schools. Results show that Japanese-Americans consistently score lower than other seniors which may be result of language handicap rather than intelligence.

INTERMARRIAGE

Contrary to the assumption that marriages between American Caucasian males and native-born Japanese females are relatively unstable, author found that of the 20 couples who took part in his study, all were as stable and well-adjusted as Caucasian American couples of comparable marital experience and socio-economic background.


Tests the assumption that marriages between Caucasian-American males and Japanese born females are unstable due to differences in culture, religion, and race. Based upon interviews of 20 married couples and five divorced women, author concludes that these marriages are not unstable and that couples are well-adjusted.


Review of past and current patterns of intermarriage show that Issei had an almost exclusive preference for each other when marrying, while only 50% of the Sansei generation marry within their own culture.


Survey analysis of the marriage records of Japanese-Americans in Fresno, California indicates an increased rate of intermarriage within the last decade.

MARRIAGE


Using the Jacobson scale, research was conducted at Cal State Los Angeles among 131 Caucasian and 95 Japanese-American college students with results compared to previous data about Japanese, Japanese-Americans, and Caucasian-Americans. Results show that Japanese-American males in Hawaii are the most dominant, while Japanese females from Japan are the most egalitarian in their attitudes toward marriage.

Discusses dilemma of Japanese-Americans in Hawaii who are caught between Japanese tradition of male dominant role and Caucasian-American companionate role in marriage. Results from 60 Caucasian-Americans, and 75 Japanese-Americans in Hawaii show that the Caucasian couples are equalitarian, as were the Japanese-American women. Japanese-American men were more male dominate than either group of women.


Results from a 28-item measuring scale questionnaire show that although no significant difference was found among Caucasian males and females, both Japanese and Japanese-American males were high in male dominance while Japanese and Japanese-American females were high in equalitarianism.

MENTAL HEALTH


Intensive case study of a Nisei man who was under psychoanalysis for two years. Detailed analysis of the cultural aspects of his problem - alienation, loneliness, and depression resulting from family, school, and war experiences.


Study of suicide rate among 20-25 and over 65 age group pinpointing uniqueness of high rural suicide rate, high female suicide rate, and high evening rate. Author attributes these statistics to (1) "weak ego" of Japanese youth (2) uninhibited impulses (3) sense of obligation, guilt, and shame (4) favorable attitude toward suicide (5) sense of insecurity.


Examines possible sources of mental strain and conflict of Japanese immigrant stemming from his traditional cultural ties, with supportive research from studies carried out in urban farming community of Davis County, Utah from 1954-1955.

Ikeda, Kiyoshi, Harry V. Ball and Douglas S. Yamamura. "Ethnocultural Factors in Schizophrenia; the Japanese in Hawaii." American Journal of Sociology 68
Study of differential risk in schizophrenia among Okinawan and Naichi Japanese in Hawaii, showing relationship between ethnicity and personality disturbance. Results show that both groups of Japanese are similar in schizophrenic diagnosis with Okinawans showing a higher risk.


Through quantitative data regarding home, school, friends and neighborhood, author seeks to determine whether or not Japanese-American delinquents perceive their surroundings as significantly different than perceived by nondelinquents.


Discussion of spectrum of Japanese-American mental illness with references to epidemiological rates and conclusion that mental illness rates are rather low. Analysis of culture, community, and family is included.


Comparison of schizophrenic research among Japanese in Japan, Okinawa, Hawaii, and mainland United States. Despite sub-cultural differences, the reactions, definitions and resources were surprisingly similar.


Groups of third generation male adolescent Japanese-American delinquents and nondelinquents were studied for passive discrimination -- a preference for one's own ethnic group despite belief in equality of all men. Results showed that nondelinquents identified more with own ethnic group, and that ethnically-oriented Japanese-Americans practice a higher degree of descrimination.


Shows that Sansei delinquents have characteristics of not identifying with their ethnic community, family, neighborhood, or school, which make them immune to these environmental influences.

Shows that initial rates of aberrant behavior in areas of crime and delinquency are low, concluding that acculturation can be associated with increases of problem behavior.

PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS


Objective assessment of the Nisei personality with results showing that cultural variables are a dominant factor in personality development. Nisei have a closer identification with each other than with other racial groups.


Twenty-item research questionnaire administered to 63 Caucasians, 76 Japanese-Americans, and 113 Japanese of college age to determine dominance-deference behavior. Results show that compared to Caucasian-Americans, Japanese-Americans have relatively low dominance patterns.


Examines attitudes of Japanese in Japan, Japanese-Americans, and Caucasian-Americans toward "deference; the need to admire and support a superior." Results show that despite ethnic identification, women are more deferent than men.


Based upon the EPPS as a survey tool, authors found that no significant difference in need patterning was found among urban and rural Sansei.


Follow-up to the 1952 study concludes again that there is a significant
compatibility between the value systems found in Japan and in the American middle class culture, despite differences in social structure, customs, and religion. This compatibility may be due to both cultures placing a premium upon achievement, long-term rewards, and close attention to detail.


Value and adaptive mechanism comparison of 30 Issei and 40 Nisei surveyed in Chicago in 1947 based on Thematic Apperception Test results. Comparisons were made with 40 white lower middle class and 20 white upper middle class records, and researcher concludes that significant compatibility exists within value systems of two ethnic groups.


Based upon samples of 140 Japanese-Americans living in Chicago (50 Issei, 30 Kibei, and 60 Nisei) and 160 Caucasians, a detailed comparison is made of the different patterns of intelligence, ego control, and emotional organization among these two groups.


Tests the applicability of the EPPS to a group of 50 men and 50 women Nisei students at the University of Washington. Findings show that EPPS is applicable and measures 15 personality variables considered to be manifest needs.


Study based upon survey of 80 Nisei and 23 Sansei residents of Santa Clara County to investigate their prejudicial behavior and attitudes as members of minority group within culture which subordinates minorities. Results show that prejudicial attitudes of minorities which relate to majority are motivationally functional through one's lifetime.


Book commissioned by the Japanese-American Citizens League as a popular history of its establishment, trials, and accomplishments. Within three sections -- prewar, World War II, postwar to 1950's -- discussion addresses itself to immigrant problems, growth of political and social
awareness, search for identity.


Social and psychological interpretation of Japanese-Americans from emigration to the United States through the postwar era. Emphasizes the relationship of ethnic institutions, cultural norms, and values to current social-psychological issues such as mental health, and deviant behavior.


Survey of the interests and attitudes of 690 Chinese and 1589 Japanese high school students in Hawaii, and 1547 Caucasian children of comparable age and grade level on the mainland. Based upon data received from the Interest-Attitude Test results show that (1) Asians have a higher degree of worry than whites due to the acculturation process and (2) sex differences are greater than any racial differences.


Attempt to analyze and interpret data on religious conversion during 1964 field work on milennial charismatic set of the Dancing Religion in Hawaii, composed primarily of Japanese-Americans. Focus is on the individual actor's self identity, and conversion is explained as an identity crisis which makes the individual receptive to a milennial message.


Based upon Rorschach tests of 24 Japanese and 12 Caucasian male University of Hawaii students, and 33 male Caucasians from the University of Southern California, the author found that cultural responses are more apparent than ethnic responses. Hawaiians of both ethnic groups had more similar responses than the two Caucasian groups, and the Japanese were ranked midway between the Hawaiian and mainland whites on a test of extroversion.


Detailed exploration about the unique character of the Nisei, discussing its composition, social control and personality control.
Cross-cultural research on conscience development indicates no overall difference among Japanese-American or Caucasian-American children on resistance to temptation or guilt after the transgression occurs. Both boys and girls were surveyed, and no gender differences were found either.


Discussion of what Schermerhorn calls the "Japanese ethos" -- qualities such as a sense of obligation, self discipline, group solidarity, conformity, and "dynamic aggressiveness" in work.


Comparative study of public school pupils which shows that high scholastic achievement of Japanese-Americans is due to traditional values of the Japanese culture, which differ from those found in the middle class Caucasian culture.


Concentrating upon 254 pupils from a survey of 2200 in 23 Los Angeles City Schools (grades 6, 9, 12), author determines that the uniqueness of the traditional Japanese culture has a significant affect upon the scholastic achievement of its school children.


Previously, early Chinese and Japanese stereotypes were uniformly negative, reflecting the social, economic, and political climate in America. Currently, Asian-Americans are viewed as highly successful model minorities.


Author discusses theory that because the Kibei and Issei follow the same linguistic course, they have become the caricature stereotype of the English speaking Japanese. The Nisei, however, are bilingual and may experience difficulty with certain consonants of the English language,
causing them to be socially isolated from the mainstream of society.

POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS


First comprehensive description of Japanese-American political involvement ever done in field of political science. Bunch duplicated survey of Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba's five nation civic culture and applied it to 300 Issei, Kibei, Nisei, and Sansei in Portland in 1967 to describe their political attitudes and behavior in terms of 12 "orientation categories" (such as allegiance and alienation).


Interviews of 508 Sansei college students in California were conducted to identify sociological correlates of third generation Japanese-American activism. Correlations included dimensions of acceptance versus rejection of traditionalism, and involvement versus detachment from social issues.

SELF-IDENTITY


Exploration of the interrelationship of ethnicity and social stratification among 178 native-born Japanese-American heads of household in the Los Angeles area. Results show that the converging effects of a strong ethnic identity and a secure socio-economic position have a definite effect upon political attitudes and party preference.


Study of adult, college-age, and school-age Californians to determine how they view themselves and other ethnic groups. Results show only partial support for the hypothesis that whites are dominant and minorities have negative traits as was the case in the 1930 study by Katz and Braly.


Study compares the degree of ethnic identity among three generations of Japanese-Americans in Hawaii via an Ethnic Identity Questionnaire. Highest
score was achieved by the Issei sample, and entire Hawaiian results were compared with scores derived from the Seattle sample. Seattle results proved to be more ethnically strong than their Hawaiian counterparts.


Exploration of the thesis that the Sansei and Yonsei are currently establishing a new identity within the multi-ethnic American culture. This fact dispels the myth that the Japanese-Americans have been fully assimilated into society.


Study of Sansei and Nisei high school students and their mothers to determine whether ethnic identity counters the alienate feelings attributed to minorities and/or supports the value of achievement.


Results of a study based upon interviews with 62 Japanese men in Chicago supported the author's hypothesis that (1) test scores of "Japaneseness" in terms of background, behavior and orientation are consistent with the attitudes and behavior of male Nisei and (2) a strong relationship exists between "Japaneseness" of background and current behavior patterns of these men.


Discussion of the need for a Japanese-American identity due to the generational and cultural gaps between the Nisei and their Sansei children. Clinical cases of Japanese-American adolescent crises are included.

**SOCIAL PATTERNS**


Descriptive analysis of postwar leadership among Japanese-Americans citing major problem as successful integration of Japanese and American culture. Author states that Japanese leaders are too conservative by Nisei standards, but Nisei leaders are too passive and reluctant to disrupt the status quo.

Japanese-American community organizations are viewed as ceremonial, rather than political, whereas Chinese communities are portrayed as isolated and not as well assimilated as the Japanese.


Descriptive study of the intense organization and strong social control displayed by the Japanese in Los Angeles. Author traces the economic and commercial growth of this community as well as ensuing problems as a result of the Nisei desire to increase his social mobility in the face of discrimination.

**SOCIETAL ACHIEVEMENTS**


Author traces contributions of Japanese-Americans through photographs and textual explanations.


Achievement patterns of Japanese high school students from 1940-1960 are examined by studying their grades and school activity participation. Results reveal a shift in achievement patterns over these years toward a wider participation in school and a lower grade achievement. Explanation may be one of Japanese "acceptance and acculturation" into society.


Study based upon a survey of 38 Japanese-American and 34 Caucasian-American adolescent girls of the Sacramento and San Francisco Bay areas to discover if Japanese-American girls have a higher need for achievement due to parents who take a more active role in their "achievement training" than do Caucasian-American girls of the same socio-economic background.

Data derived from a survey of the Sansei generation shows that the Issei occupational and educational attainments are reflected in the achievements of the later generations. This fact indicates that the Japanese-American community is composed of both traditionalist and assimilationist currents.


Basis of study is the premise that the achievement orientation in Japan serves as the basis for the Japanese-American self identity in America.
In addition to the standard periodical, theses, and dissertation indices, the following sources were consulted and found to be useful:

A. Bibliographies


B. Books


