This annotated bibliography lists various guides, bibliographies, papers, reports, books, articles, and other literature dealing with topics related to older Asian Americans.
This Bibliography was prepared for the Office of Library Services to the Disadvantaged by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education under contract 400-77-0071 between the National Institute of Education (DHEW) and Teachers College, Columbia University. Its ED identification number and full ordering instructions will be found in Resources in Education, the monthly ERIC abstract journal, or can be obtained by contacting ERIC/CUE.
Minority Aged
ASIAN AMERICANS
A Bibliography


This report contains informal material as well as brief research reports of center activities. The concept of the Center is that it serves as a pilot project to be replicated throughout the state to raise the level of individual functioning of old people to the highest level possible. Over 2,000 participants engage in Center activities; however, Japanese, Chinese and Hawaiian ethnic background persons predominate with an underrepresentation of part-Hawaiian, Filipino and Caucasian persons within the target area.


Reports that experience in research and community outreach work with low-income urban aged has led to the development of a multifocal program approach. The approach includes case referral and advocacy work with the target population as well as the organization of the neighborhood-based groups of elderly residents.


This paper examines problems of services delivery to elderly members of ethnic groups. This is done to suggest that failures of public policy often are aggravated by political, cultural and historical experiences which some ethnic groups bring to the American scene.


This report covers the first phase of a study on the development, administration and evaluation of a Pre-Retirement Education Research and Training Program for Minority Program Leadership Aides. Thirty-eight aides, all Black, were trained in an intensive 66-hour program to act as PREP aides in assisting with the development of PREP Life Planning Programs with high school students, middle-aged persons, and retired adults.

Reviews various problems of the aged indicating their relevance to the communication field and suggests specific problems especially amenable to communication research and inquiry.


This federally-funded project, which provides work experience and training for low-income elderly persons in public service jobs, placed one-third of its enrollees in permanent employment in 1973. Older workers met and often exceeded standards for younger workers and were uniquely qualified to serve their peer group.


Completely revised and updated since its first edition in 1973, this book explores an even wider range of concerns regarding gerontology. An extensive bibliography presents entries in 10 specific fields and includes works from 1960 through 1975.


This annotated guide to Government publications includes foreign as well as federal and state documents. The period from 1960-1974 is covered, highlighting the most significant publications.


Reviews information relating to the major sociodemographic characteristics and current circumstances of Asian American elderly in the United States, and concludes that today's elderly Asian Americans encounter major obstacles to full participation in American society.


The document reports on the successful efforts of the San Francisco Home Health Service, which brings much needed homemaker/home health aide services to hundreds of elderly people in the San Francisco Chinatown area.

Describes the psychosocial aspects of the past and the present living 
situation for today's elderly Chinese and Japanese Americans; many 
values which first-generation Asian Americans held were for maintaining 
adequate life satisfaction during the later years.

12. Kalish, R.; Yuen, S. Americans of East Asian Ancestry: Aging and the 

This paper addresses the following: the need for research on Asian 
Americans; statistical descriptive data on Chinese-Americans, Japanese-
Americans, and Filipino Americans; current research on these groups; and 
directions for future research.

13. Lipman, A. Conference on the Potential for Japanese-American Cross-

This conference aimed to stimulate cross-national collaborative research 
in certain key areas such as family and living arrangements, biological 
and medical sciences, culture and personality, institutions and social 
services to the aged, work, retirement, and income and health, and 
health services.


A nationwide Harris survey examining public attitudes toward older 
Americans and documenting older Americans' expectations and personal experi-
ences revealed that: more than one-third of the retired were forced to retire, 
most Americans oppose forced retirement, and income was an important factor 
in affecting people's attitudes toward work and leisure.

15. Mizokawa, D. Some Issues in the Educational Gerontology of Japanese-

Elders in the Japanese-American community are still largely Isseis, 
first-generation immigrants from Japan. Their cultural history, social 
conditions, language, values, and conflicts with younger Japanese-
American groups are discussed, with the intention of increasing awareness 
of this minority within a minority.

Series, Number 49. Columbia University, New York, N.Y. Institute 

This bibliography on the minority aged consists of 368 references. 
The term "minority" is defined by participation in a racial ethnic 
group. References are provided on the following: general gerontological 
literature, cultural context of aging, Filipino Americans, Poles, Jews, 
American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Cubans, Puerto 
Ricans, Spanish-Speaking Elderly, and Blacks.

Presents the views of a director of nurses on the problems of multiple losses affecting aged blind persons in a long-term care facility. Cultural differences complicated attempted solutions, hence the search for answers was extended into the community.


Japan has maintained a high level of respect and integration for its aged. Japanese practices suggest many ways that the U.S.A. could improve the status and integration of its aged.


The aged become more like a minority group in industrial society. Trends are demonstrated via comparison of similarity indexes from 1940 through 1969.


Article stressed the need to re-evaluate our priorities and assign a fair share of our assets to the problems of aging, to balance the equations of growing old in America.


A history of the organization of the conference is provided. Also, a series of working papers address the following issues: retirement as a national concern, general retirement issues (physical health, income loss, adjustment, etc.), and the Nisei themselves (demographic characteristics, assets and liabilities, and the Nisei and retirement).


Suggests that the ultimate economic status of those beyond middle age, precarious at best, may come to depend more during the years ahead on federal employment policy rather than on the local labor markets.

This paper, reflecting evaluation research of a Food and Nutrition Program for the Aged aimed at a rural Black aged population, contained: (1) a brief description of the program, (2) a review of research procedures, and (3) a synthesized presentation of major outcomes.


This study examines the employment-related problems of older workers and develops a research and development strategy for future federally funded projects.


This bibliography begins with a critique of the state of research in Black, Mexican American, Native American, and Chinese and Japanese American gerontology. It is suggested that research is also needed on rehabilitation methods for the aged alcoholic, and on culture-specific patterns of aging, attitudes towards aging and the aged, and the social positions of the aged.


Not only must counselors be sensitive to the culturally different client, they must be aware that the middle-aged or aging minority group member constitutes another minority, a minority within a minority.


In this study, it is noted that Mandarin speaking elderly are the victims of political, social, economic, and cultural changes, including the change in the concept of filial piety.