This is an annotated bibliography of recent articles, books, and scholarly papers on Asian and Pacific American children and families. Works are divided by topical area, with a primary focus on literature related to the education of Asian/Pacific American children. There are four main topical divisions: (1) education; (2) family; (3) mental health; and (4) social issues. Under the category of education, subtopics include achievement, bilingual education and English as a second language, the classroom, materials, research, and school programs. Topics listed under family include the elderly, parent-child interactions, and socialization and acculturation. The section on mental health lists works on attitudes, cognitive development, communication, mental health issues, and personality. The final section on social issues is divided into works on communities, demography, the media, social economic studies, Vietnamese refugees, women, and youth. (APM)
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON
ASIAN AND PACIFIC AMERICAN
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Compiled by:
Asian Pacific American
Research Seminars
National Association for Asian and
Pacific American Education

This project is supported by a grant from the National
Institute of Education (NIE-G-79-0063).

Copies of this bibliography can be obtained from the Asian Pacific
American Research Seminars, Asian American Studies Center, UCLA,
Los Angeles, CA 90024, for $2.00 (materials are sold at cost).
PREFACE

The following is a limited bibliography of articles and books on Asian and Pacific American children and families. The bibliography was prepared by the Asian Pacific American Research Seminars which is a project of the National Association for Asian and Pacific American Education. The project is funded by a grant from the National Institute of Education (NIE G-79-0063).

The bibliography is a product of a comprehensive computer-assisted search of social science journals, books, and scholarly papers. The bibliography focused on materials published or released within the last ten years. It is divided into topical areas with a primary focus on literature related to or commenting on the education of Asian and Pacific American children.

The bibliography is not intended to be all inclusive, but rather is intended to initiate a continual search, cataloging, and collecting of materials of APA Educational Research. The user will note that articles have been deposited at the Asian American Studies Center Library at UCLA.

Users are encouraged to refer materials that we have inadvertently left out or to submit new materials to the project. Please let us know how we can improve the usefulness of future bibliographies.

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Finally, we would like to gratefully acknowledge Ms. Carol Iu for her competent compilation of this bibliography.

Kenyon S. Chan, Ph. D.
Project Director
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I. Bibliography


Bibliography on Asian American image, education/psychology, socioeconomic status/problems, relationship between education and socioeconomic status, labor-market/employment, ethnic characteristics, women, instructional materials, and general.


This resource book is divided into three major sections: interethnic/multiracial materials, nonsexist materials and publishers' addresses. The first two sections are annotated lists of materials; the last gives the names and addresses of their publishers.


Three hundred and twenty-five references are compiled in the preliminary checklist. Items are arranged alphabetically by author and encompass research conducted in various disciplines about Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Hawaiian, and Korean subgroups.


The book contains summaries of eight dissertations recognized by the National Advisory Council on Bilingual Education in 1979. The material presented in this book represents a growing body of diverse scholarship in the field of bilingual education.
II. Education

A. Achievement


This fact sheet is intended to show why Asian and Pacific Americans and those friendly toward Asians should pay careful attention to the government's position toward Asians as reflected in the Bakke case and beyond.


An examination of the relationship between high school English grade point average (GPA) and Michigan Test of English Proficiency (MTELP) test results for 154 English-Second-Language students (ESL) from 5 high schools in American Samoa indicated the validity of the MTELP as a measure of English language achievement for ESL high school graduates.


The relationship of educational achievement to overt and covert measures of acculturation was explored for 190 high school seniors from American Samoa using canonical variate analysis. Three statistically significant and situationally interpretable relationships were found to exist between the overt and covert sets of variables, indicating that multiple acculturative approaches were operating simultaneously within Samoan adolescent culture.

To measure the need to achieve (N Ach), a questionnaire was constructed which required the subject to make a forced choice on each of 30 pairs of adjectives. The subjects were college students, bank tellers, expectant mothers, and Chinese-speaking immigrants.


A review of the literature reveals three conflicting hypotheses concerning Japanese American educational achievement. Data from a three-generational, national sample of Japanese Americans are examined to determine the correlates of the second-generation respondents' (the Nisei) educational achievement. Employing four measures of assimilation -- cultural, structural, marital, and identificational -- the findings suggest that the greater the assimilation of the respondent, the higher the educational achievement. These findings and their implications are discussed.


A comparative study of public school pupils concludes that the high scholastic achievement of Japanese Americans is due chiefly to values that are tradition to the Japanese culture, and that these are not the same as those leading to the achievement of middle class Anglos. Most important are the orientations relating to "collective" rather than "individual" action and to generation-based linear authority.


Comparison of Japanese American and Anglo samples on value orientation variables support the hypothesis that the comparatively high achievement of Japanese Americans is related more to traditional Japanese cultural values than to acquired American values. Pupils enrolled in grades 6, 9, and 12 in 23 racially-mixed Los Angeles schools are surveyed.


The study attempted to examine the relation between mental
abilities as defined by raw scores on the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC), social class, and exposure to English in 53 American-born Chinese 9- to 10-year olds attending a private school in San Francisco. A significant relation was found between social class and the six WISC Performance subtests.


This document describes the situation of Asian Americans in postsecondary education, and recommends reasonable alternatives that will hopefully result in a greater degree of educational self-determination for Asian Americans as well as the general populations.

2. Bilingual/ESL


An examination of the relationship between high school English grade point average (GPA) and Michigan Test of English Language Proficiency (MTELP) test results for 154 English-Second-Language (ESL) students from five high schools in American Samoa indicated the validity of the MTELP as a measure of English language achievement for ESL high school graduates.


For reliable and valid measures of reading achievement are available to evaluate programs for elementary English-as-a Second-Language (ESL) pupils. Four variations on the Cloze procedure, which has been previously tested with disadvantaged and ESL elementary pupils, were evaluated using randomly assigned groups of fourth and fifth grade students.


The Cloze procedure, which research has shown to provide a valid measure of reading achievement, requires language production skills and reading strategies not yet available to elementary school English-Second-Language (ESL) pupils who are not literate in their vernacular. A modified Cloze procedure, designed to overcome this problem, was found to have high concurrent validity with traditional vocabulary and reading measures.
A modification of the CLOZE procedure offers advantages for use with a specific population in the Mariana Islands.


Various considerations of bilingual education programs are discussed -- curriculum design, educational finance, learning theories, program cost, sociolinguistics, students' self esteem, cognitive development, etc.


The article investigates the relationship between cultural pluralism and social stratification, and examines the implications of the various models of bilingual education. It raises the question of whether cultural pluralism might serve the purpose of oppression when it has historically been attached to social stratification.


In this essay, the relationship of American linguistic theory to teaching English as a Second Language (ESL) is traced over the past few decades. The limitations of the structuralist paradigm in a language learning situation are discussed.


This book contains summaries of eight dissertations recognized by the National Advisory Council on Bilingual Education in 1979. The material presented in this book represents a growing body of diverse scholarship in the field of bilingual education.


Various issues involved in the bilingual-bicultural education of Filipino Americans are addressed. Specifically, its aim is to define the role of bilingual education for the Filipino immigrant student.
The plan calls for a six stage development process. Stages one and two represent a needs assessment for testing, in which the target population and general subject areas to be assessed are determined. The remaining four stages are performed for each test developed. They include: item pool development, item filtering at the technical and lay levels, and actual test performance by item.

This study is a cross-cultural comparison of elementary classroom climates on a multi-method, multi-score inventory (the Barclay Classroom Climates Inventory).


Inadequate coverage of minority groups in standard U.S. history and social studies textbooks to the extent that they have encouraged the perpetuation of negative stereotypes is discussed. Recommendations to remedy the situation is presented.


This paper documents American discrimination against Chinese and Japanese groups from the 1850s through the 1940s. Segregation in schools, textbook bias, media stereotypes, and problems of acculturation are discussed.


This paper reviews the current status of Asian Americans in the U.S. schools from perspectives of textbook content and teaching methods. The author points out that findings of a survey of the 1950s and early 1960s textbooks reveal limited inclusion or reference to anything Asian.


This paper reports research on interactional patterns associated with teaching and learning among Polynesia-Hawaiian children.


A survey was made of all children's books about Chinese, Chinese Americans, or China for pre-kindergarten through third-grade reading level to determine how the books represent the Chinese or Chinese American to the young child.

4. Materials

The plan calls for a six stage development process. Stages one and two represent a needs assessment for testing, in which the target population and general subject areas to be assessed are determined. The remaining four stages are performed for each test developed. They include: item pool development, item filtering at the technical and lay levels, and actual test performance by item.


This developmental guide was written to help children and teachers gain an understanding and respect for all ethnic groups and learn to appreciate the strengths inherent in their difference as well as in their similarities.


This resource book is divided into three major sections: interethnic/multiracial materials, nonsexist materials, and publishers' addresses. The first two sections are annotated lists of materials; the last gives the names and addresses of their publishers.


This teacher's handbook delineates core features of Vietnamese culture, identifies conflicts Vietnamese children may face as students in American schools and provides suggestions for accurate school records, grade placement and assessment and instruction in English.

5. Research


An overview of the system analysis approach to evaluation and the psychometric models currently proposed to evaluate Elementary and Secondary Education Act Title I projects is presented.


The Cloze procedure, which research has shown to provide a valid measure of reading achievement, requires language production skills and reading strategies not yet available to elementary school English-Second-Language (ESL) pupils who are not literate
in their vernacular. A modified Cloze procedure, designed
to overcome this problem, was found to have high concurrent
validity with traditional vocabulary and reading measures.

Baldauf, Richard B., Jr. and Propst, Ivan K., Jr. "Use Matching
Tests for Elementary ESL Students." *The Reading Teacher,

A modification of the Cloze procedure offers advantages for
use with a specific population in the Mariana Islands.

Irvine, Jack B. "Some Considerations of Sue-Kirk Study on
Chinese-Americans and Its Applications to Merritt College's
Chinese Population." Oakland, California: Merritt College,

A study conducted by Derald Sue and Barbara Kirk in 1972 of
Chinese-American students attending the University of California
at Berkeley (UCB) is compared with a study and observations of
Chinese-American students attending Merritt College.

Montero, Darrel. "Research among Racial and Cultural Minorities:

This paper has three objectives: a) to provide a brief review
of the status of research among racial and cultural minorities,
b) to present an overview of the volume's contributed paper,
and c) to discuss certain recurring themes in the articles of
this issue.

"Response Effects in the Use of the Mail
Questionnaire and the Face-to-Face Interview among a National

The objective of the paper is twofold: first, to determine the
extent to which a response effect is present when two different
methods of data collection are employed -- the mail questionnaire
and the face-to-face interview; and second, to determine what
factors may help to explain the presence of a response effect.

6. School Programs


The Honolulu Project which is focused toward the preparation
of elementary teachers is described and analyzed by one of its
directors. Students participating in the project, recount
their joys and frustrations in "on-the-job-training." A
visual record of some aspects of activities in the schools is
included in Chattopadhyay's assessment of strengths and weak-
nesses of the Honolulu Project.

Leung, Erick Kwong Wing. "A Sociological Study of the Chinese
Language Schools in the San Francisco Bay Area." Doctoral
Historical and sociological factors that gave rise to Chinese language schools are discussed. An analysis on the utility of these Chinese language schools and their relationship to the broader education in United States is made.


The first year report analyzes the academic achievement, attendance, testing, academic credit, English language proficiency, and attitudes of the sixty minority students who attended the alternative high school in Chinatown.

In the second year evaluation report, a history of the project is provided as well as information on the characteristics of the program in operation, the evaluation design, the findings after three trimesters, and the recommendations for the recycling of the program.

III. Family

7. Families


This document is an effort to begin the dialogue that will lead to a Master Plan for California's children and youth. The discussion is presented in three parts: Part I - The Condition of California's Children, summarizes some of the most important problems of children, with indications of trends; Part II - Money and Programs describes the service system at the present time; and Part III - Where To? What Next? suggests some alternatives for the future.


The purpose of this study is to investigate the adjustment process of Chinese elementary school children who are recent
immigrants to the United States. Contrasts are drawn between
the life style of Chinese families in Chinatown, and those
living in Elmhurst, Queens.

Kikumura, Akemi, and Kitano, Mary H. L. "Interracial Marriage:
A Picture of the Japanese Americans." Journal of Social Issues,

A review of past studies and an analysis of current rates of
intermarriage show a historical pattern which initially showed
a high and almost exclusive preference for other Japanese,
which began to show slight changes in the second generation,
and which has reached the 50% level by the third generation.

Kim, Dong Soo. "How They Fared in American Homes: A Follow-up
Study of Adopted Korean Children." Children Today 6(2):2-6,
1977.

Reports findings and recommendations from a study that
assessed the self-concept, during adolescence of 406 Korean
children who had been adopted by American families.

Lee, Dong Chang. "Korean Family Organization in the United States:
Role and Value Conflicts in a Foreign Culture." Paper presented
at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting,
November 19-24, 1974, Mexico City, Mexico. 14p.

The purpose of this study is to investigate how Korean families
with traditional family backgrounds adjust to a foreign culture
and maintain the family structure in a cultural system where
roles, values and living conditions are quite different from
those in a Korean setting. Husband-wife and parent-child
relationships are analyzed.

Lee, Don Chang. "Korean Wife-American Husband Families in
America." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American
Anthropological Association, December 2-6, 1975, San Francisco,
California. 16p.

The study is based on data from 50 Korean wife-American husband
families in the state of Georgia randomly selected from a list
of 350 such families. Field interviews with both husband and
wife regarding family characteristics and adjustment problems
in United States are discussed.


This project was undertaken to provide more information on the
condition of Asians. Descriptive and demographic data are
presented. Social services usage, community needs, and family
characteristics are discussed.

Li, Peter S. "Occupational Achievement and Kinship Assistance
among Chinese Immigrants in Chicago." Sociological Quarterly,

Building on the basic model of Blau and Duncan, this paper
explores the process of stratification among Chinese immigrants in Chicago, and examines the effects of kinship assistance on the career cycle. This study suggests the usefulness as well as the limitations of kinship assistance in the stratification process of ethnic minorities.


The study examines the relation between relative group size and family sizes of white, Japanese, Chinese and Filipino Americans. The family sizes of each minority, where it is a relatively small proportion of the state population, are compared with a state where each group is a relatively large proportion, adjusting for appropriate compositional differences. Comments from T. K. Burch on the study is also included.


The socioeconomic needs of Pacific and Asian American (PAA) families and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare programs having the most impact on the lives of PAAs are analyzed in this conference report.


The problems experienced by Korean wives of Americans were discussed. Marriage counselors were encouraged to understand Korean and American marriage styles, their interaction, and their problem areas.


Several social-psychological and cultural variables such as husband-wife interaction patterns, level of aspirations, orientation, degree of traditionalism/cosmopolitanism and perceptual outlook -- all known to be correlates of family planning acceptance and family size norms -- are examined in this study of a Filipino enclave in Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii.


Wide occupational differentials in interracial marriage rates in Hawaii have persisted for more than a decade, although all
groups have recorded increases. Rates showed high negative correlations with income levels.


The article describes the contemporary Asian American family. An analogy is made by applying a general analytical framework and then by adopting a dialectical perspective. Policy recommendations are also included.


Two processes of change in Japanese-American kinship are analyzed using a theoretical framework which differentiates the cultural structure of kinship (kinship as a system of symbols and meanings) from the social structure of kinship (the patterning of actual interaction between kinsmen).


An explication of the theoretical consequences of Schneider's scheme of the behavioral, normative, and cultural systems and his articulation of the "pure" and "conglomerate" levels of the cultural system compels us to reassess the goals of cultural analysis and suggests the kind of theory of meaning and action that will prove most instructive in such an endeavor.


The present analysis of kinship relationships in an urban Japanese-American community attributes the centrality of women in interhousehold networks to the creation of new normative expectations of the role of female kin.

8. Elderly


The purposes of this paper are twofold: first, to assess the state of knowledge about the lives of elderly people of East Asian ancestry now living in the United States, with particular focus upon those from Japan, China, and the Philippines; and second, to suggest avenues for research with these groups.

The present paper examined the social disengagement theory, which suggests that older people often do not wish to maintain the same level of immersion in social relations as their age increases. The study is based upon a national random sample of 1,002 first-generation Japanese-Americans (Issei).


The study reported on in this document was undertaken to develop a service delivery model that would accurately reflect the Asian American's specific cultural needs, values, and traditions. A needs assessment study of 255 Asian American elderly in the Philadelphia area are described.

9. Parent-Child Interactions


This study surveys lower income families in Hawaiian homeland, Waimanalo. Culture conflict, parent attitudes, and parent-teacher cooperation are discussed.


This study examined emotional responses of primary level Chinese and American children. Cultural variations in child-raising was suggested as an explanation of differences found.


The mother-child relationships of thirty Japanese-American mothers of the third generation and thirty white Americans with their first born three-to-four months old infants were observed to determine the similarity of behavior between Japanese Americans and Japanese, and between Japanese Americans and white-Americans.


The purpose of this study is to investigate the adjustment process of Chinese elementary school children who are recent immigrants to the United States. Contrasts are drawn between the life style of Chinese families in Chinatown and those
living in Elmhurst, Queens.


The purpose of this study is to investigate how Korean families with traditional family backgrounds adjust to a foreign culture and maintain the family structure in a cultural system where roles, values, and living conditions are quite different from those in Korean setting. Husband-wife and parent-child relationships are analyzed.


The study based on interviews with 69 Chinese mothers and participant observations in Chinatown for 7 weeks confirmed the assumption that low delinquency rate among the Chinese-Americans was due to their child-rearing practices, their cultural values, and their familial structure.


In a follow-up of an earlier study comparing the extreme response tendencies of college students, a similar study was done of 12-year old children of these two cultural groups. The Japanese children of both sexes were found to make significantly more extreme responses and significantly more intermediate responses than American children, as hypothesized. These findings were thought to support inferences about differential child-rearing practices in two cultural groups and their effects on the development of restraint.
10. Socialization-Acculturation


The rise of modernism in recent years, has suggested a different role for education, that of an agent of cultural change. These approaches to the role of education in cultural change are examined in the American Samoan context for three distinct periods of educational development in the territory.


The relationship of educational achievement to overt and covert measures of acculturation was explored for 190 high school seniors from American Samoa using canonical variate analysis. Three statistically significant and situationally interpretable relationships were found to exist between the overt and covert sets of variables, indicating that multiple acculturative approaches were operating simultaneously within Samoan adolescent culture.


The purpose of this study is to compare data on sample groups of Japanese, Japanese Americans, and Americans from three separate sources to determine political orientations and the socialization influencing the Japanese Americans' attitudes.


The article investigates the relationship between cultural pluralism and social stratification, and examines the implications of the various models of bilingual education. It raises the question of whether cultural pluralism might serve the purpose of oppression when it has historically been attached to social stratification.


Socialization patterns from a Hawaiian-American community are described in terms of the strategies and tactics utilized by Hawaiian-American children in dealing with the contingencies set for them first by their parent and later by teachers in the

This paper documents American discrimination against Chinese and Japanese groups from the 1850s through the 1940s. Segregation in schools, textbook bias, media stereotypes, and problems of acculturation are discussed.


Communication patterns of foreign immigrants in the process of acculturation are conceptualized on cognitive and behavioral levels. The cognitive level is observed in the complexity of an immigrant's perception of the host society; the behavioral level, in the immigrant's involvement in the host society through interpersonal and mass communication.


The mothers of 151 Chinese and Japanese American children were interviewed to determine the relationship between childhood accidents and acculturation of their child.


Historical and sociological factors that gave rise to Chinese language schools are discussed. An analysis on the utility of these Chinese language schools and their relationship to the broader education in the United States is made.


Culture is viewed from a sociological perspective through presentation of a case study of social consciousness in San Francisco. Referring to the work of Milton Gordon, the author discusses two theories of social integration: 1) assimilation and 2) pluralism.

The authors report the two-year results of ongoing research on the Vietnamese refugees based on the use of the Cornell Medical Index (CMI). The responses on the CMI on the first (1975) and second (1976) administrations indicate a high and continuing level of physical and mental dysfunction.


This article is a companion piece to a previous article that dealt with the health and mental health status of the Vietnamese refugees in the United States. This study documents the Vietnamese perceptions of the life events that have swirled about them as well as the occurrences of these life events.


Three generations of Japanese Americans (Issei, Nisei, and Sansei) of Seattle, Washington, were studied by a newly devised Ethnic Identity Questionnaire. Sex was not a significant factor in ethnic identification, but age, education, occupational prestige, and religion did appear to have some relevance. The results also indicate a considerable residue of ethnic identity in the third generation Sansei and considerable acculturation of the Issei.


This study compared the magnitude of ethnic identification among three generations of Japanese-Americans in Honolulu, Hawaii. Ethnic identification was measured by a recently constructed Ethnic Identity Questionnaire. The first generation Japanese immigrant (Issei) scored higher than the second (Nisei) and third (Sansei) generations.


The study compared personality patterns of third-generation (Sansei) Japanese-American and Caucasian-American college students on the 16 P. F. Questionnaire. Analysis of the findings indicated five first-order personality differences among the males and four differences among the females. A second-order analysis indicated Japanese-American males higher on introversion, while Japanese-American females scored higher on anxiety.

The purpose of the study was to determine the differences between Sansei college students and a comparable group of Caucasian Americans on a set of basic personality dimensions. At a higher-order level of analysis, Sansei appear more introverted, more anxious, closer in proximity to clinically-diagnosed neurotics and lower in leadership potential than Caucasians. There is a striking parallel between the introversion-linked-with anxiety pattern of the Sansei and Doi's theory of amae.


Research studies on acculturation of Sansei Japanese Americans in Hawaii are reviewed. Some ecological considerations and Doi's theory of amae and its applicability to acculturation research are discussed.


The study's findings suggest that the demise of Japanese American ethnic values may serve to bring about the leveling off of the Nisei and Sansei's socio-economic achievement.


A study of the Sansei Japanese Americans reveals strong leanings toward acculturation and assimilation in both their personal and economic life.


A review of the literature reveals three conflicting hypotheses concerning Japanese American educational achievement. Data from a three-generational, national sample of Japanese Americans are examined to determine the correlates of the second-generation respondents' (the Nisei) educational achievement. Employing four measures of assimilation -- the findings suggest that the greater the achievement of the respondent, the higher the educational achievement. These findings and their implications are discussed.


Several questions concerning the lives of Asian Americans in middle size cities and smaller communities are addressed.
Excerpts from one interview conducted as part of a research project are presented in this article. Ethnic identity and quality of life are among the issues discussed.


The main purpose of this anthology is to provide a sampling of insights related to racially and culturally different experiences, with an emphasis on the Asian American experience.


A pictorial, language-free method for assessing some of the cognitive aspects of acculturation is presented, and a practical and inexpensive scaling technique is described which is guaranteed to provide internal consistency even where the quantities have not previously been measured.


A study conducted to determine the relationships between three variables related to the assimilation process of immigrants to the United States -- familiarity with English, degree of identification with the new culture, and degree of attachment to the homeland -- and three variables related to media needs -- the need for information, the need to become integrated into the new culture, and the need for achieving proficiency in English.


This author proposes a theory which seeks to explain the behavior patterns of Asian Americans within the context of socio-historical forces and the contemporary social system. The notion that Asian Americans have achieved middle class status and have been almost completely assimilated into the American mainstream is challenged.


The influence of the school system's ideology, goals, and implementation of goals on the acculturation of Asian immigrants to American life is discussed.

The assimilative patterns by selecting 133 first-generation Chinese Americans in metropolitan areas were examined. Their assimilation in terms of both extrinsic and intrinsic cultural traits was measured by two attitude inventories. Comparison between the intrinsic and extrinsic cultural traits shows that the former has a lower degree of assimilation than the latter.

IV. Mental Health

11. Attitudes


The study compared the marriage role attitudes of Japanese Americans with those held by a comparable Caucasian-American group. The Japanese-American males, however, were found to be more male-dominant in their conception of marriage than either the females of their own ethnic group or the Caucasian-American males. Some possible implications of the results were discussed.


The study was an attempt to determine the marriage role attitudes of a group of Japanese college students and to evaluate these attitudes in the light of those found in comparable Japanese-American and Caucasian-American groups. No significant difference was found in the marriage-role attitudes of male and female Caucasian Americans, but the Japanese and the Japanese-American groups both showed significant sex differences, the males being more male dominant and the females more equalitarian in attitude.


This cross-cultural study was designed to show differences in attitudes toward verbal behavior between third generation Japanese-American college students and students of third, fourth, and fifth generations whose ancestors emigrated from European and Commonwealth countries.

The study replicated an earlier study of marriage-role attitudes among Japanese-American and Caucasian-American college students in Hawaii for 41 third-generation (Sansei) Japanese Americans and 31 Caucasian Americans enrolled in human development courses. Attitudes toward marriage roles on the 28-item Jacobson scale indicated sex differences but non-significant ethnic effects and no interaction.


The study was exploratory to assess potential ethnic and cultural influences on drinking behavior. Information was obtained on self-reported drinking patterns, demographic backgrounds, body weight, degree of assimilation (among Asians), self and parental attitudes toward drinking, and reasons (social, physiological, behavioral and emotional) why they regulated or controlled drinking.

12. Cognitive Development


The study appraised the effects of four independent variables -- nationality, age of verbal model, sex of verbal model, and age of subject -- on changes in level of self-esteem. Pretest-posttest change scores were analyzed in a 2x3x2x2 ANOVA. Thai subjects gained significantly more than American subjects, and significant interactions for nationality by age of model, and sex of verbal model by age of subject were obtained.


This study examined emotional responses of primary level Chinese and American children. Cultural variations in child-raising was suggested as an explanation of differences found.


This study found self-ratings of Korean-American children to be higher than those of Black American children on behavior, intellectual and social status, happiness and satisfaction, but lower than those of Black children on
physical appearance and popularity. Significant differences were also found for grade level and sex.


The study examined cross-cultural differences in imitation and conformity between American and Chinese children in a series of ambiguous perceptual tasks.


Hong Kong Chinese and American adolescents were given three Piagetian tasks of formal operations in order to assess cultural, age and sex differences. Significant effects were demonstrated with Americans, older subjects, and males performing at more advanced levels. Piaget's suggestion that the acquisition of formal operations depends in part on educational/cultural factors which foster a particular aptitude for such thinking is confirmed.


In order to examine the nature of dimensional processing in children, 20 kindergarten and 20 third grade Chinese-American children were asked to make similarity judgments for unidimensional sets of stimuli differing in color, size, and shape, respectively. Forty white kindergarten children also did all three tasks. Implications of results are discussed.


This is a report of a study which compared aesthetic sensitivity in a sample of Japanese and American children. In the sense that data were collected in grades one, four, seven, and ten in both countries, the study is developmental as well as cross cultural. Aesthetic sensitivity as used in this report is limited to the appreciation of art reproductions and bases the criterion for its measurement on the judgment of experts.


This paper reviews and summarizes selected findings concerning two hypotheses about perceptual abilities: field
dependence-independence and the carpenter theory. The conclusion of the paper discusses the implications and applications of these research findings to the pedagogy for Asian American students.


In a study of the relationship between pathology and rating style, 68 subjects rated 10 Rorschach inkblots on 15 semantic differential scales. Subjects were selected from a total of 158 Japanese college students as extreme neuroticism and/or extraversion scores based on the Japanese version of the Maudsley Personality Inventory.


The study compared the structure of cognitive abilities in 219 American college men and women of North European ancestry (AEA) and Japanese ancestry (ASA) residing in Hawaii. Results indicated that the structure of cognitive abilities differed considerably for the two groups, although the general nature of the abilities appeared the same.


This study investigated the occurrence of feedback as a sequential event in both Japanese American and Caucasian American small group discussions. The obtained results provided support for the experimental hypothesis that Japanese American groups manifest significantly less feedback behavior than Caucasian American groups when indexed by teams of coder-observers. The concept of "enryo" and a characteristic Japanese family code of conduct are introduced as possible factors influencing Japanese American communication.


The purpose of this study was to compare performances by Japanese and American children on matching familiar figures test, the primary measure of cognitive tempo. Factorial analyses of variance revealed significant age x nationality interaction for both errors and latency.

Two age groups of Japanese and Americans were experimentally compared in the attribution of responsibility. Forty Japanese and 40 Americans were administered the AR Questionnaire, which incorporates five levels of causality (Association, Commission, Foreseeability, Intentionality, and Justification), two outcome qualities (good and bad), and two outcome intensities (high and low).


The study examined the hypothesis that an individual's cultural environment influences the sensory mediation of information processing. Nine sensory tasks associated with either visual, auditory, or kinesthetic-tactile receptor systems were performed by 114 Japanese American and 57 Caucasian American males.


An exploratory study comparing the mathematical cognitive structure of a group of junior high students educated in the United States with that of a group of students recently arrived from Hong Kong. The work association technique was employed to retrieve the mathematical cognitive structures from both groups of students.


Investigated the relationship between real-ideal self-concept discrepancy and depression among different generations and age groups of Japanese-American women in Hawaii. Present findings revealed that self-concept discrepancy and depression are related positively for certain generations (i.e., Nisei, young Sansei), but not others (i.e., old Sansei, Yonsei).


In a follow-up of an earlier study comparing the extreme response tendencies of college students, a similar study was done of 12-year old children of these two cultural groups.
The Japanese children of both sexes were found to make significantly fewer extreme responses and significantly more intermediate responses than the American children, as hypothesized. These findings were thought to support inferences about differential child-rearing practices in two cultural groups and their effects on the development of restraint.

13. Communication


The research reported in this document was designed to discover whether the Japanese consider themselves apprehensive in communications situations: on a one-to-one basis, in small groups, and before audiences.


This study provides evidence of trends in Korean immigrant communication patterns. Data were analyzed for interethnic communication, intraethnic communication, numbers and types of acquaintances, and the immigrant's individual characteristics.


Traditional familialism as a basic antecedent for understanding Japanese American communication in Honolulu is examined.

14. Mental Health Issues


The article describes the effects of social change, primarily in the form of cultural and social assimilation, on adjustment and social roles in Chinese Americans. Most affected have been traditional norms regarding the family and sex role stereotypes. It is reported that disparate life styles have led to subgrouping within the Chinese group.


This volume is dedicated solely to Asian American issues.
The first part is on the Acceptance of Asian Americans; the second part, Psychological and Interpersonal Status of Asian Americans.


This investigation tested the applicability of four migratory theories in specifying the most stressful life changes among immigrants and the impact of these stresses on their mental health. The four theoretical notions -- social isolation, cultural shock, goal-striving stress, and cultural change -- were explicated and tested against a data set on Chinese immigrants. The empirical evidence showed that the four theories accounted for less than a quarter of the variance of the mental impairment scores.


Samples of Americans of Japanese, Chinese, and European ancestry evidencing clinical levels of depression were administered a depression symptom checklist, and the results were submitted to a factor analysis. Groups differed with respect to the functional dimensions expressed by the patterns.


As part of a larger series of investigation on ethnic variations in connotative meaning of emotions, Americans of Japanese, Chinese and European ancestry were administered a twenty-scale semantic differential for various emotions including shame. Results were factor analyzed. The concept of "shame" was discussed and related to the cultural tradition of the various ethnic groups studied.


The authors report the two-year results of ongoing research on the Vietnamese refugees based on the use of the Cornell Medical Index (CMI). The responses on the CMI on the first (1975) and second (1976) administrations indicate a high and continuing level of physical and mental dysfunction.


This article is a companion piece to a previous article that dealt with the health and mental health status of the Vietnamese.
refugees in the United States. This study documents the Vietnamese perceptions of the life events that have swirled about them as well as the occurrences of these life events.


The primary purpose of this article is to stress the importance of control among Asian Americans and to facilitate some understanding and awareness of the issues facing this group, rather than to provide some guidelines for counseling.


A study of Asian American patients receiving care in community mental-health facilities suggests that rates of psychopathology among Asian Americans have been underestimated and that treatment facilities are not responding to the needs of this group.


Results indicated that Asian students when compared with control students, under-utilized the clinic services, possessed more pronounced MMPI scale elevations, and exhibited problems involving somatic complaints, family discord, and social introversion.


The purpose of this book is the integration of the research findings with impressionistic material to provide a better understanding of Asian Americans.

Yao, Esther Lee. "Min-Ming: A Child of a Different Culture."

The purpose of this paper focuses on determining Min-ming's potential mental problems and on techniques for working with Chinese-immigrant parents. The objectives of the paper are reached by drawing some educational implications from this case study.

15. Personality


The study compared patterns of dominance and deference in Motherland-Japanese, Japanese-American, and Caucasian-American
university students. Analysis of the results indicated that sex and ethnic status were important determiners of test score differences. The test scores of the several sex and ethnic groups were compared and discussed.


The present investigation was designed to measure differences in personality needs between urban and rural Japanese-Americans in Hawaii. No significant difference in need patterning was found between the urban and rural groups, and several possible explanations of this finding are presented.


The study appraised the effects of four independent variables--nationality, age of verbal model, sex of verbal model, and age of subject--on changes in level of self-esteem. Pretest-posttest change scores were analyzed in a 2x3x2x2 ANOVA. Thai subjects gained significantly more than American subjects, and significant interactions for nationality by age of model, and sex of verbal model by age of subject were obtained.


The three experiments in this investigation were all concerned with conformity in Chinese and Americans. A cross-cultural comparison of the effects of model's competence and status, and reinforcement and sex was discussed.


A series of social interaction situations representing the four emotions of happy, afraid, sad, and angry were administered to 288 American children and 288 Chinese children. This cross cultural study confirms the results of previous investigations that very young children are capable of empathic responses.

As in the previous citation


This study found self-ratings of Korean-American children to be higher than those of Black American children on behavior, intellectual and social status, happiness and satisfaction, but lower than those of Black children on physical appearance and popularity. Significant differences were also found for grade level and sex.


The study examined cross-cultural differences in imitation and conformity between American and Chinese children in a series of ambiguous perceptual tasks.


A field experiment was conducted in Taipei, Taiwan, and Albuquerque, New Mexico, U.S.A., to determine the effects of observing a model on accepting and actually mailing a letter. It was predicted that Chinese being more conformist would help less than more "materialistic" Americans in the refusing model and helpful rewarded model conditions, and more in the no model and helpful unrewarded model conditions. In fact, the only statistically significant difference found was that a higher percentage of letters accepted by Chinese subjects were actually received.


A cross-cultural field experiment to determine the effects of a model's social status and specific task competence on imitation or conformity was conducted in Taiwan, Republic of China, and Albuquerque, New Mexico, U.S.A. The results indicated that Chinese were more conforming than Americans and that, in both countries, the model's status had a significant effect and competence a negligible effect on conformity.


In a study of the relationship between pathology and rating style, 68 subjects rated 10 Rorschach inkblots on 15 semantic differential scales. Subjects were selected from
a total of 158 Japanese college students as extreme neuroticism and/or extraversion scores based on the Japanese version of the Maudsley Personality Inventory.


Japanese and American school children of three age groups were compared for extreme response style in making semantic differential ratings of Rorschach inkblots.


The authors discuss the verbal behavior patterns of English-speaking Japanese-Americans living in Hawaii in terms of four cultural themes of Meiji-era Japan: 1) a strong sense of gender differences, 2) a concern for hierarchy and status, 3) an emphasis upon self-effacement, and 4) a focus on nonverbal communication. These behaviors may be misinterpreted by Caucasian Americans unfamiliar with the Japanese-American's culture of origin.


The study examined the factorial structure of the MACH IV scale in matched samples of 128 male and female Chinese and American college students. It was hypothesized that the groups would differ with respect to the factorial structure of the MACH IV because of the ethnocultural differences in meaning of the factorial terms and in their behavioral referents, correlates, and functional implications. Results support the hypothesis.


The study identified correlates of cross-cultural sensitivity, insight, or empathy that 91 17-66 year old Chinese immigrants living in San Francisco develop with respect to their host culture.


The present study was undertaken to determine the effect of authoritarian and democratic leadership on productivity and morale in the atmosphere of a boys' club in India.

The study suggests that Chinese Americans can adapt either to authoritarian or to democratic leadership, while Chinese adapt more successfully to authoritarian leadership. These differences are considered a reflection of cultural adaptations.


The present study focused on the interpersonal needs of 62 male and 92 female Japanese American and 44 male and 40 female Caucasian American college students in Hawaii. The fundamental interpersonal relations orientation-behavior (Firo-B) scale was administered and analyzed for both ethnic and sex differences.


The study investigated the personality characteristics of college-level Japanese Americans in Hawaii referred to remedial speech courses because of severe Pidgin English usage. Findings were discussed in terms of the operation of physiological, educational, and socio-cultural variables.


The Torman-Miles Masculinity and Femininity Test was administered to 65 Caucasian, 90 Japanese American, and 40 Chinese American undergraduates. Few differences were found between the male groups. The differences between female Caucasians and Asian groups were statistically significant. The findings are discussed with reference to exploitative and accommodative sex-role strategies.


This study investigated the occurrence of feedback as a sequential event in both Japanese American and Caucasian American small group discussions. The obtained results provided support for the experimental hypothesis that Japanese American groups manifest significantly less feedback behavior than Caucasian American groups when indexed by teams of coder-observers. The concept of "enryo" and a characteristic Japanese family code of conduct are introduced as possible factors influencing Japanese American communication.


A comparative study of public school pupils concludes that
the high scholastic achievement of Japanese-Americans is due chiefly to values that are tradition to the Japanese culture, and that these are not the same as those leading to achievement of middle class Anglos. Most important are the orientations relating to "collective" rather than "individual" action and to generation-based linear authority.


Two age groups of Japanese and Americans were experimentally compared in the attribution of responsibility. The findings of the study were interpreted in terms of cultural differences in values and parental reward patterns, and show great cultural similarities in the attribution of responsibility.


In a follow-up of an earlier study comparing the extreme response tendencies of college students, a similar study was done of 12-year old children of these two cultural groups. The Japanese children of both sexes were found to make significantly fewer extreme responses and significantly more intermediate responses than the American children, as hypothesized. These findings were thought to support inferences about differential child-rearing practices in two cultural groups and their effects on the development of restraint.

V, Social Issues

16. Community Studies


The article raises the following questions: What is the relationship between migration patterns and the adaptation of immigrants? What is the relationship between community organization and adaptation? What are the socioeconomic impacts of the recent immigrants on the established Chinese community.


This report discusses some social and cultural origins of health needs among Chinese-Americans and describes the role of community participation in health programming for one Chinese community, the Chinatown of Boston.

Several questions concerning the lives of Asian Americans in middle size cities and smaller communities are addressed. Excerpts from one interview conducted as part of a research project are presented in this article. Ethnic identity and quality of life are among the issues discussed.


The article discusses the Korean community in terms of culture, family structure, life style and education.

17. Demography


In this brief collection of facts and figures about Chinese Americans, information and data are presented on geographic location of Chinese in America, the pattern of Chinese immigration to the U.S., and income and occupations of Chinese Americans. In addition, a brief chronology of Chinese American history is presented.


1970 Census data on Asian Americans were analyzed. Geographic distribution, population trends, socioeconomic status, and employment patterns were discussed.


An initial attempt to present a demographic sketch of Asian Americans and Pacific peoples and to describe generally the areas in which they encounter significant problems. Six communities were consulted: Chinese, Guamanian, Japanese, Korean, Filipinos, and Samoan Americans of California.


This project was undertaken to provide more information on the conditions of Asians. Descriptive and demographic data are presented. Social services usage, community needs, and family characteristics are discussed.

Marshall, Harvey H., Jr. and Jiobu, Robert M. "An Alternate
Test of the Minority Status and Fertility Relation."

The study examines the relation between relative group size and the family sizes of white, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino Americans. The family sizes of each minority, where it is a relatively small proportion of the state population, are compared with a state where each group is a relatively large proportion, adjusting for appropriate compositional differences. Comments from T. K. Burch on the study is also included.


The needs of Asian Americans are discussed: the undercount of the Asian American population, the phenomenal rise of Asian immigrants, the projected doubling of the Asian American population by 1980, and the concentration of this population in urban areas are significant reasons for the reordering of program priorities so that Asian Americans are not excluded from federally funded benefits and services.


Underlying this report on Asian Americans in central Washington State is the concept that Asian Americans do have common problems, experiences and needs. Included in this report are statistics on Yakima Valley Asian Americans, a brief look at the historical process, and a special section headed "Attitudes and Employment."


The study was designed to provide baseline data on the needs of the Samoan community in Southern California. A general demographic and socioeconomic profile of the community is presented. In addition, information was sought on cultural patterns and on the respondents' perceptions of community needs, their utilization of various medical services, and the special needs of elderly Samoans.


A 1969 sample survey of 565 households in New York's Chinatown indicates that the pattern of recent Chinese immigration is characterized by young age, low sex ratio, high educational level, high rate of occupational downgrading, and a high proportion of nuclear families.

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18. Media


This study draws upon evaluations of 306 tests in common use in the 50 states. In addition to the texts' general failure to include genuine representations of Asian experiences, their style and tone also reinforce their western-centered approach.


Myths and stereotypes about Asians that are perpetuated by the media are listed and briefly described in this booklet. The Asian image in children's textbook is also described.


Monitoring of television programs has revealed that few programs present Chinese characters. The Chinese which are represented in television shows perpetuate stereotypes.


Inadequate coverage of minority groups in standard U.S. History and Social Studies textbooks to the extent that they have encouraged the perpetuation of negative stereotypes is discussed. Recommendations to remedy the situation is presented.


This paper documents American discrimination against Chinese and Japanese groups from the 1850s through the 1940s. Segregation in schools, textbook bias, media stereotypes, and problems of acculturation are discussed.


The author criticizes an educational television program, the Japanese-Americans, which was developed to break the
stereotyped image of the Japanese-Americans but instead reinforces the image, as historically inaccurate and incomplete of reflecting the bias of the writers' complete acceptance of middle class American values and attitudes.


A study conducted to determine the relationships between three variables related to the assimilation process of immigrants to the United States -- familiarity with English, degree of identification with the new culture, and degree of attachment to the homeland -- and three variables related to media needs -- the need for information, the need to become integrated into the new culture, and the need for achieving proficiency in English.


A survey was made of all children's books about Chinese, Chinese Americans, or China for pre-Kindergarten through third-grade reading level to determine how the books represent the Chinese or Chinese American to the young child.

19. Social-Economic Studies


In this brief collection of facts and figures about Chinese Americans, information and data are presented on geographic location of Chinese in America, the pattern of Chinese immigration to the U.S., and income and occupations of Chinese Americans. In addition, a brief chronology of Chinese American history is presented.


This volume is dedicated solely to Asian American issues. The first part is on the Acceptance of Asian Americans; the second part, Psychological and Interpersonal Status of Asian Americans.


The three aspects of the differential earnings between non-Spanish surnamed, native-born Whites and Blacks, Chinese, Mexican, and Japanese Americans are considered: 1) rates of
return on age, education, and occupation, 2) the net cost of minority status; and 3) the possible effects of raising minority socioeconomic status to white levels.


Data from a three generational survey of Japanese Americans indicate that the occupational and educational attainments of the first generation (Issei) are reflected in the achievements of the second and third generations. Findings suggest that two different currents flow in the Japanese American community, one relatively traditional, the other more assimilationist. It is expected that only assimilationists will survive -- but in a modified fashion.


Building on the basic model of Blau and Duncan, this paper explores the process of stratification among Chinese immigrants in Chicago, and examines the effects of kinship assistance in the stratification process of ethnic minorities.


This paper analyzes the macro relationships among education, income, and related socio-economic variables pertaining to young Filipino Americans. Differences in schooling enrollment patterns among the Filipino, Chinese, and Japanese communities in the United States are also examined from a micro-perspective.


This study focuses on generating specific national and local data on selected socio-economic characteristics of five Asian American sub-groups from the 1970 census. The Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Koreans, and Hawaiians are examined.


Underlying this report on Asian Americans in central Washington State is the concept that Asian Americans do have common problems, experiences and needs. Included in this report are
statistics on Yakima Valley Asian Americans, a brief look at the historical process, and a special section headed "Attitudes and Employment."


This paper examines the social status of women in Pilipino culture and the way this is affected by exposure to American culture when they immigrate. Changes in the political, economic, and social status of Pilipino immigrants to the United States are detailed.


Employing data from the 1970 census, this study investigates whether all non-Anglo ethnics experience monetary discrimination in employment. Two minority groups at opposing positions on the socioeconomic spectrum, Japanese Americans and Mexican Americans, are compared to the Anglo population.


The study was designed to provide baseline data on the needs of the Samoan community in Southern California. A general demographic and socioeconomic profile of the community is presented. In addition, information was sought on cultural patterns and on the respondents' perceptions of community needs, their utilization of various medical services, and the special needs of elderly Samoans.


Vol. 1 Spanish Americans and Indians in the Labor Market
Vol. 2 Orientals in the American Labor Market
Vol. 3 Metropolitan and Regional Inequalities among Minorities in the Labor Market

Intergroup inequalities and discrimination were examined at the national level in both volumes 1 and 2. The third volume presents similar data for regions and metropolitan areas.

Yee, Leland Y. and La Forge, Rolfe. "Relationship between Mental Abilities, Social Class, and Exposure of English in Chinese Fourth Graders." Journal of Educational Psychology,
The study attempted to examine the relation between mental abilities as defined by raw scores on the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC), social class, and exposure to English in 53 American-born Chinese 9- to 10-year olds attending a private school in San Francisco. A significant relation was found between social class and the six WISC Performance subtests.

20. Vietnamese Refugees


This article describes the demographic and socioeconomic distribution, and the cultural and linguistic background of the Vietnamese population for understanding Vietnamese children's adaption to the United States.


The authors report the two-year results of ongoing research on the Vietnamese refugees based on the use of the Cornell Medical Index (CMI). The responses on the CMI on the first (1975) and second (1976) administrations indicate a high and continuing level of physical and mental dysfunction.


This article is a companion piece to a previous article that dealt with the health and mental health status of the Vietnamese refugees in the United States. This study documents the Vietnamese perceptions of the life events that have swirled about them as well as the occurrences of these life events.


This article proposes a model describing the spontaneous migration pattern of the Vietnamese refugees compared to the more traditional immigration pattern of other Asians in the United States. This study also discusses the factors contributing to the socioeconomic status of the Vietnamese refugees and attempts to forecast the prospects for the Vietnamese in America.

Some socio-economic indicators showing the Vietnamese refugees advancement in the U.S. society are discussed. The author concludes that "with increasing familiarity with the English language and with expanding job market that can allow them to take advantage of their educational and occupational backgrounds, the Vietnamese face a bright future.


A brief, historical review outlines the implementation and activities of the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program.


Resettled Indochinese Refugees are widely scattered across New York State with the only major concentration in New York City. It was found that the experience in the vast majority of the schools has been excellent. A wide variety of accommodations have been made in different school districts to cope with the entrance of refugee children.


This teacher's handbook delineates core features of Vietnamese culture, identifies conflicts Vietnamese children may face as students in American schools and provides suggestions for accurate school records, grade placement, and assessment and instruction in English.

21. Women


Asian-born Chinese and Caucasian American men and women were compared on attitudes toward women, using the Spence-Helmreich Attitude toward Women Scale. Women were more liberal than men on two factors: first, vocational, education, and intellectual roles; second, marital relations and obligations. Ethnic differences were not a main effect on other factors.

This paper examines the social status of women in Pilipino culture and the way this is affected by exposure to American culture when they immigrate. Changes in the political, economic and social status of Pilipino immigrants to the United States are detailed.


The major task of this report is to describe and evaluate the participation and status achievements of Asians in the labor market, with particular attention to factors affecting such participation and whether differences in participation as compared to that of whites reflect discrimination.


Investigated the relationship between real-ideal self-concept discrepancy and depression among different generations and age groups of Japanese American women in Hawaii. Present findings revealed that self-concept discrepancy and depression are related positively for certain generations (i.e., Nisei, young Sansei), but not others (i.e., older Sansei, Yonsei).


The present analysis of kinship relationships in an urban Japanese American community attributes the centrality of women in interhousehold networks to the creation of new normative expectations of the role of female kin.


The first of the three parts of this article provides a brief outline of the stereotypes applied to Asian American women and a useful backdrop on the other two parts. The second part on Chinese immigrants focuses on the strong family ties. The third and last part concerns the quietness and modesty of the Issei -- equated with weakness in America, but in reality are sure signs of strengths.

22. Youth

California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development.
This document is an effort to begin the dialogue that will lead to a Master Plan for California's Children and Youth. The discussion is presented in three parts: Part I - The Condition of California's Children, summarizes some of the most important problems of children, with indications of trends; Part II - Money and Programs, describes the service system at the present time; and Part III, Where to? What Next?, suggest some alternatives for the future.


This study investigated the origins and activities of Chinese youth gangs in the Northeast section of the city of Vancouver, Canada over a three-year period (1975-1978). This study also makes comparisons between the Chinese youth gangs studied and gangs studied earlier by other researchers. Recommendations are made for the improvement of educational provisions for Chinese youth.


Notes that while the street boy strategy does not emerge fully developed, the boys are deliberately trying to forge a new and hybrid identity for themselves, accepting those aspects of each culture that will serve to meet their needs as they see them, and rejecting those aspects of each that will not.


Interviews were conducted with members of the Chinatown community and with persons working in this community in order to examine the phenomenon of gangs among Chinese youths in New York. Some immigration figures, as well as arrest statistics are offered to help illustrate the changes in the character of Chinese youth gangs over the years.


Questionnaire responses obtained from 255 youths were analyzed to provide the study committed with information about Chinese immigrant youth. Adjustment problems and family backgrounds are discussed.