ED 130 202   CG 010 883

AUTHOR   Noble, Vincente, Comp.; And Others
TITLE   Counseling the Asian American Client: An Annotated
                Bibliography of Journal Literature, 1964-1974.
PUB DATE   74
NOTE   172p.

EDRS PRICE   MF-$0.83 HC-$8.69 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS   Annotated Bibliographies; *Asian Americans; *Chinese
                Americans; *Counselor Training; *Ethnic Groups;
                *Japanese Americans; *Minority Groups
IDENTIFIERS   *Minority Counseling

ABSTRACT
                This bibliography contains over 150 entries from
professional journals covering the period from 1964-1974. The
citations are extensively annotated with respect to purpose, method
and conclusions of each article. (MJ)

COUNSELING THE <u>ASIAN AMERICAN</u> CLIENT: AN ANNOTATED
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JOURNAL LITERATURE, 1964-74

Compiled by:

Dr. Vicente Noble

Teri Atad
Young Chea
Glen Kawafuchi
Wayne Sugita
Georgianne Uehara
Ken Yee

This annotated bibliography represents the efforts of a group of graduate students
at California State University, Long Beach, in the school year 1974-75. Our pur-
pose was:

1. To examine all of the journal literature concerning counseling the
    <u>Asian American</u> client for the period 1964 to 1974.

2. Compile, in one document, readily accessible information regarding
    counseling the above client.

Anyone who has reviewed some of the literature concerning ethnic minorities will
appreciate the enormity of this task.

It was determined at the outset, that an attempt to review and compile <u>all</u> of the
available literature would be far beyond our resources and time availability.
One simply could not examine and read everything in a year and also maintain
currency. Thus, it was decided to examine only the literature found in professional
journals.

From this scope, it was then decided to examine and compile the journal literature
within the following framework:

1. The emphasis of the compilation would focus on four American ethnic
    minorities - Black, Asian, Mexican, and Native Americans.

2. International cross cultural studies would be included if it appeared
    to have some bearing on the above groups.

3. All the journal literature was examined from the perspective of
    applicability to counselors and other workers in psychology.

4. Much of the literature was found in the areas of psychology, ethnology,
    sociology, social work, education, and anthropology.

2

5. After an initial examination of the abstracts and indices of various disciplines, it was determined that 1964 constituted a growth-turning point for much of the present day literature. This was arbitrary but served to assist our efforts by locating a suitable time period.

6. Upon examining the compiled literature, it was noted that much of the information consisted of unsubstantiated opinion or observations. In cases where this information appeared to have little applicability to education and specifically counseling, the information was set aside.

Many articles contained in this bibliography are more descriptive than empirical. It was our opinion that many areas in the field of counseling minority clients do not lend themselves to easy resolution or even definition. As it is, the bibliography may be useful to those persons interested in pursuing definitive studies in particular areas that have hitherto been difficult to investigate or resolve. In this light, the bibliography might serve as a guidepost for further future studies as well as presenting a readily available purview of journal literature for a recent ten year period.

3

AUTHOR(S): Ablon, Joan

ARTICLE TITLE: "Retention of Cultural Values and Differential Urban
   Adaptation: Samoans and American Indians in West Coast City"

SOURCE: <u>Social Forces</u>
   VOL. 49(3)   DATE 1971 (March)
   PAGES 385-393   NO. OF PAGES 8

<u>PURPOSE</u>: This paper examines specific cultural and social features that
   Samoans and American Indian migrants bring to a West Coast metropoli-
   tan area.

<u>SAMPLE</u>: 50 Samoan families and 60 American Indian families from the
   Pacific City metropolitan area.

<u>METHOD</u>: A survey of motivations for relocation, history, demography, and
   social and cultural characteristics for the two groups is presented.
   Materials and data gathered through interviews and participant obser-
   vation.

<u>CONCLUSION</u>: The paper suggests that the comparison of similar as well as
   differing characteristics that immigrant groups bring to their urban-
   ization experience offers an opportunity to examine the ways that
   specific cultural features contribute to differential adaptation.

4

AUTHOR(S): Ablon, Joan

ART LE TITLE: "The Social Organization of an Urban Samoan Community"

SOL   Southwestern Journal of Anthropology
         VOL. 27(1)   ·   DATE 1971
         PAGES 75-96   NO. OF PAGES 22

PURPOSE: This paper considers the social system of a Samoan adult popula-
     tion that has migrated to a West Coast city during the past two
     decades.

SAMPLE: 75 families who represented as many diverse segments (as could be
     identified) of the Samoan population in Pacific City.

METHOD: Field research based on observation and interviews.

CONCLUSIONS: The urbanization experience of Samoans in Pacific City pro-
     vides an unusual example of a non-Western village people who have
     adapted with relative ease to the demands of urban American life. A
     major factor contributing to their adaptation is the retention of
     social system characterized by their traditional affective ties of
     the little community, modified to assist its members with the instru-
     mental functions necessary for survival in the city.

AUTHOR(S): Alexander, A.A.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Chinese Student in America"

SOURCE: Proceedings of the 80th Annual Convention - American
   Psychological Association
      VOL. 7(2)   PAGE 905

   Alexander was a participant in the symposium "Perspectives on Cross-
Cultural Friendship." Along with other participants, Alexander presented
his research findings dealing with cross-cultural relations.

Chair: Marjorie H. Klein
Speakers: Milton H. Miller, Margaret L. Cormack, A.A. Alexander
Discussant: William P. Lebra

CONCLUSIONS: The common themes that were brought out during the symposium
   were:
   1) International students associate most frequently and most comfor-
   tably with fellow nationals.
   2) The visitor's relations with host country nationals rarely go
   beyond superficial pleasantries.
   3) The failure of cross-cultural friendship to materialize readily
   leads to reinforced cultural separation, critical attitudes, and
   limitation of growth and change resulting from the cross-cultural
   experience.

AUTHOR(S):   Allen, Martin G.

ARTICLE TITLE: "A Cross-Cultural Study of Aggression and Crime"

SOURCE: Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology
     VOL.   3(3)   DATE   1972
     PAGES   259-271   NO. OF PAGES   13

PURPOSE: To attempt to identify variables of childhood, adulthood, and
    social structure which relate to the expression of aggression on a
    cross-cultural basis.

SAMPLE: 58 cultures (list available from author on request).

METHOD: Ethnographic data was collected from the Human Relations Files
    and from other anthropologic records and reports. The expression of
    aggression and crime was rated, then these ratings were correlated
    with ratings of ego strength and sub-groups of the ego strength
    scale and variables of social structure.

CONCLUSIONS: Displaced agression most likely to be found in relatively
    permanent settlement with low production, low creativity, and high
    anxiety, deviance-conformity, crime, suicide, and mental illness.
    Child rearing practices emphasize creation of anxiety. High crime
    societies tend to have large size with high political integration
    and stratification and high indirect, displaced aggression.

AUTHOR(S): Anderson, E.N., Jr.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Lineage Atrophy in Chinese Society"

SOURCE; American Anthropologist
         VOL. 72   DATE 1970
         PAGES 363-365   NO. OF PAGES 3

PURPOSE: A discussion and debate.

CONCLUSIONS: It seems that the Chinese lineage, often considered a rock-
     stable base of Chinese society, is at the mercy of economic-ecological
     factors.

AUTHOR(S): Arkoff, Abe; Falek Thaver; Leonard Elkind

ARTICLE TITLE: "Mental Health and Counseling Ideas of Asian and American
     Students"

SOURCE: Journal of Counseling Psychology
         VOL. 13(2)   DATE 1966
         PAGES 219-233   NO. OF PAGES 15

PURPOSE: Seeks to examine the ideas of mental health held by students of
     several Asian countries in comparison to American students and a group
     of American Psychologists and to explore the consequences that such
     ideas have for counseling and psychotherapy.

SAMPLE: 24 Americans, 19 Chinese, 19 Filipinos, 21 Japanese, 15 Thais,
     all of the University of Hawaii's East-West Center, 20 Ph.D's in
     counseling and clinical psychology.

METHOD: Subjects' conceptions of mental health were assessed through the
     use of a 60-item questionnaire devised by Nunnally.

CONCLUSION: Relatively, Asians were neutral or acquiescent toward the
     questionnaire items, expressing belief that mental health could be
     enhanced through exercising will power and avoiding unpleasant
     thoughts and viewed counseling as a directive, paternalistic, and
     authoritarian process.

AUTHOR(S):   Arkoff, Abe; Gerald Meredith; Janice Dong

ARTICLE TITLE: "Attitudes of Japanese-American and Caucasian-American
    Students Toward Marriage Roles"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
          VOL.   59(1)   DATE   1963
          PAGES   11-15   NO. OF PAGES   5

PURPOSE: The present investigation was to compare the marriage-role
    attitudes of Japanese Americans with those held by a comparable
    Caucasian-American group.

SAMPLE: Subjects were 60 Caucasian-American (30 males and 30 females)
    and 75 Japanese American (26 males and 49 females) students enrolled
    at the University of Hawaii.

METHOD: A scale devised by Jacobson was employed.   The research instru-
    ment was a scale measuring male dominant and equalitarian attitudes
    toward marriage.

CONCLUSION: Caucasian-American males and females did not differ signifi-
    cantly.   Japanese American females were not significantly different
    from Caucasian females.   Japanese males, however, were found to be
    more male dominant in their conception of marriage than females of
    own ethnic group or Caucasian American males.

9

AUTHOR(S): Arkoff, Abe; Gerald Meredith; Shinkuro Iwahars

ARTICLE TITLE: "Male-Dominant and Equalitarian Attitudes in Japanese,
    Japanese-American, and Caucasian-American Students"

SOURCE: The Journal of Social Psychology
    VOL. 64(2)   DATE 1964
    PAGES 225-229   NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: This study attempts to determine the marriage-role attitude of
    a group of Japanese and to evaluate these attitudes in the light of
    those found in Japanese-American and Caucasian-American subjects.

SAMPLE: 145 Japanese (48 males and 97 females), 75 third-generation
    Japanese Americans (26 males and 49 females), and 60 Caucasian Americans
    (30 males and 30 females). All were introductory Psychology students
    from Nara Gakugei University and Yokohama National University and
    University of Hawaii.

METHOD: Marriage-role attitudes were measured through an instrument
    devised by Jacobson. 28 items measuring male-dominant and equali-
    tarian attitudes toward marriage.

CONCLUSIONS: Japanese Americans proved to be notably high in male domi-
    nance, while Japanese females were similarily high in equalitarian-
    ism. No significant differences were found in marriage-role attitudes
    of male and female Caucasian Americans, but Japanese and Japanese-
    American groups both showed significant difference; the males being
    more male dominant; females more equalitarian in attitude.

10

AUTHOR(S):   Arkoff, Abe, and Herbert B. Weaver

ARTICLE TITLE: "Body Image and Body Dissatisfaction in Japanese
    Americans"

SOURCE: The Journal of Social Psychology
    VOL. 68(2)   DATE 1966
    PAGES 323-330   NO. OF PAGES 8

PURPOSE: Present investigation, attempts were made to investigate the
    relationship between body image and body dissatisfaction in comparable
    groups of Japanese-American and Caucasian-American male and female
    subjects.

SAMPLE: 87 third-generation Japanese-Americans (35 males and 52 females)
    and 53 Caucasian-Americans (29 males and 24 females); all of the
    University of Hawaii.

METHOD: Subjects completed body-cathexis questionnaire, estimated the
    size of various body dimensions (also indicated ideals) and had
    actual measurements taken.

CONCLUSIONS: Japanese-American females expressed significant body dissa-
    tisfaction than males of their ethnic group and than the Caucasian-
    American females; the two male groups and male and female Caucasians
    did not differ significantly in this regard. Little difference
    between ethnic groups in their accuracy of their estimates. Males of
    both ethnic groups wanted to be taller, heavier, larger in muscles;
    Japanese Americans more so. Japanese American females wished to be
    taller, larger in bust, etc.

11

AUTHOR(S): Atkeson, Paula

ARTICLE TITLE: "Building Communication in Intercultural Marriage"

SOURCE: Psychiatry
      VOL. 33(3)   DATE 1970 (August)
      PAGES 396-409   NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: Deals with building communication between marriage partners as
    therapy for marital problems in Filipino-American marriages.

METHOD: Background and one case with a successful outcome is presented
    as a model.

CONCLUSIONS: The creative intercultural marriage appears to be based
    fundamentally on the establishment of effective cross-cultural com-
    munication. This requires that communication is understood in each
    partner's cultural context and used in a second context so that
    meanings flow between partners unimpeded by difference in form and
    style. Both partners learn the possibility of living with different
    forms of communication.

AUTHOR(S): Ayabe, Harold I., and Susan Santo

ARTICLE TITLE: "Conceptual Tempo and the Oriental American"

SOURCE: The Journal of Psychology
      VOL. 81   DATE 1972
      PAGES 121-123

PURPOSE: It was hypothesized that Japanese and Chinese traditional
    values of perseverance and reservedness would manifest themselves
    in the production of fewer errors and extended latencies on Kagan's
    Matching Familiar Figures.

SAMPLE: Thirty second graders (15 male and 15 female) of Japanese or
    Chinese extraction and 30 (15 male and 15 female) of other racial
    types (Filipino, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Portuguese).

METHOD: Subjects were randomly assigned one of three Matching Familiar
    Figures (Kagan's instrument for reflection-impulsivity) testing
    conditions - fast, slow, and control.

CONCLUSIONS: Japanese and Chinese American children produced signifi-
    cantly fewer errors than other racial groups. No other significant
    differences were found.

12

AUTHOR(S):   Ball, John C., and M.P. Lau

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Chinese Narcotic Addict in the United States"

SOURCE: Social Forces
          VOL.   45(1)   DATE   1966 (September)
          PAGES   68-72   NO. OF PAGES   5

PURPOSE: The social characteristics of the Chinese drug addict in the
      United States are delineated and the implications of narcotic use
      among this minority group are considered.

SAMPLE: 137 Chinese male patients who were discharged from Lexington
      hospital during a five-year period, from July 1957-June 1962.

METHOD: Data on each patient was obtained from medical records.

CONCLUSIONS: Chinese narcotic patients hospitalized at Lexington were
      found to be unsuccessful sorjourners.   These migrants were alienated
      from the main currents of American Life.   Possible reasons for high
      incidence of opiate use among Chinese populations is that opiate use
      has been a part of contemporary Chinese culture.   By the 1960's,
      opiate use has almost terminated.

AUTHOR(S):   Barry, Herbert III

ARTICLE TITLE: "Infancy and Early Childhood: Cross-Cultural Codes 2"

SOURCE: Ethnology
          VOL.   10(4)   DATE   1971
          PAGES   466-489   NO. OF PAGES   23

PURPOSE: The principal purpose of the present article is to provide
      information for researchers to use the new codes on infancy and
      early childhood, in particular relating them with other features
      of culture.

AUTHOR(S):   Befu, Harumi

ARTICLE TITLE: "Contrastive Acculturation of California Japanese"

SOURCE: Human Organization
          VOL.   24   DATE 1965
          PAGES   209-216   NO. OF PAGES   7

PURPOSE: The methodological point of this paper has been to demonstrate
     the utility of the comparative method in a closely controlled exper-
     imental situation, wherein the number of independent variables is
     minimized.

SAMPLE: Two Japanese communities in Central California.

METHOD:. Data gathered in the field through observation.

CONCLUSIONS: In this experimental situation it is held that economic
     differences between the communities as a causal factor for the dif-
     ference in their respective social structure.

AUTHOR(S):   Bender, E.I., and G. Kagiwada

ARTICLE TITLE: "Hansen's Law of 'Third-generation Return' and the Study
     of American Religio-Ethnic Groups"

SOURCE: Phylon
          PAGES   360-370   NO. OF PAGES   11

PURPOSE: A discussion on Hansen's 'third-generation theory'. Basically,
     it follows the belief that 'what the son and daughters wish to forget
     the grandsons and granddaughters wish to remember.'
     Note: primarily concerned with European ethnic groups.

14

AUTHOR(S):   Bennett, John W.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Innovative Potential of American-Educated Japanese"

SOURCE: Human Organization
          VOL.   21(4)   DATE   1962-1963
          PAGES   246-251   NO. OF PAGES   6

PURPOSE: The present study of Japanese educated abroad found that an
     overseas education did not automatically qualify the returnee for
     an innovative role. His innovative efforts is a function of peer
     attitude, level of advancement, and upon his personal attitudes and
     habits.

AUTHOR(S):   Berremen, Gerald D.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Race, Caste, and Other Invidious Distinctions in Social
     Stratifications"

SOURCE: Race
          VOL.   13(4)   DATE   1972 (April)
          PAGES   385-414   NO. OF PAGES   30

PURPOSE: A discussion on the issues of stratification and race.
     Note: no Asian Americans.

AUTHOR(S): Berrien, F.K.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Japanese versus American Values"

SOURCE: The Journal of Social Psychology
   VOL. 65   DATE 1965
   PAGES 181-191   NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: Seven independent studies are reviewed. They compare Japanese
   and Americans on parallel issues. The author attempts to identify
   any main thrust of their conclusions.

METHOD: Author analyzes data from several Japanese sources to identify
   any convergence in conclusion.

CONCLUSIONS: In comparison with Americans, Japanese are more deferent,
   more respectful of and dependent upon high status people, more self-
   abasing, and more willing to work long hours. Individual aspirations
   are less important than achievements of work group. Their interests
   and concerns are more limited, but loyalty to family and work is
   greater. It is evident also that the eternal signs of occidental
   influence and political democratic structure are not matched by inter-
   nalized values.

AUTHOR(S):   Berrien, F. Kenneth

ARTICLE TITLE: "Stereotype Similarities and Contrasts"

SOURCE: The Journal of Social Psychology
          VOL. 78   DATE 1969
          PAGES 173-183   NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: Current study was designed to assess among Japanese and Ameri-
     cans the interaction of three conditions influencing the impression
     (stereotypes) which a target group may make on respondents. More-
     over, the author was interested whether the mirror-image phenomena
     characterized the Japanese as well as American respondents.

SAMPLE: 240 males and 240 females in Japan;   225 males and 118 females
     in New Jersey.

METHOD: Japanese and American college students stereotyped Russians,
     Chinese, and each other by a forced distribution method with the use
     of 15 characteristics defined by Edwards Personality Preference
     Schedule. Measures of friendliness towards and knowledge about, the
     target nationalities were obtained and a ranking of the social desir-
     ability of the 15 characteristics was devised separately for both
     Japanese and Americans.

CONCLUSIONS: Japanese respondents do not conform to the mirror-image
     hypotheses although most of the Americans do. Several possible
     sources of error were examined, but a satisfactory explanation for
     the contradictions were not arrived at.

17

AUTHOR(S):   Blane, Howard T., and Kazuo Yamamoto

ARTICLE TITLE: "Sexual Role Identity Among Japanese and Japanese-
     American High School Students"

SOURCE: Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology
          VOL. 1(4)   DATE 1970
          PAGES 345-354   NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: Examines the sexual identity at conscious and unconscious
     levels of psychological function in Japanese, Japanese-American,
     and Caucasian-American high school students.

SAMPLE: 369 Japanese-American and Caucasian-American high school stu-
     dents in Hawaii and 93 students in Japan.

METHOD: Sexual role identity was investigated by administering short
     forms of the Gough (CPI) feminity scale and the Franck Drawing Com-
     pletion Test.

CONCLUSIONS: Across sex, Japanese were more feminine on both measures
     than either American group, within the American group, Japanese-
     Americans were more feminine than Caucasian-Americans on the Gough
     measure, but did not differ from them on the Franck. Sex-by-
     ethnicity results showed that males followed the ethnic pattern on
     both measures, whereas Japanese females were less feminine on the
     Gough than Japanese-American females.

AUTHOR(S): Borke, Helene

ARTICLE TITLE: "The development of Empathy in Chinese and American
Children Between Three and Six Years of Age: A Cross Cultural Study"

SOURCE: Developmental Psychology

VOL. 9(1)   DATE 1973
PAGES   102-108   NO. OF PAGES   7

PURPOSE: Study was conducted to provide information about a) the rela-
tionship between the development of emphatic ability and specific
social class and cultural influences and b) the universality of de-
velopment of emphatic awareness.

SAMPLE: 288 Chinese and 288 American children.

METHOD: A series of social interaction situations representing four
emotions of happy, afraid, sad, and angry were administered to the
subjects requiring their ability to recognize the emotion. Tested
at 6 month intervals between 3-6 years of age.

CONCLUSIONS: Children from both cultures exhibited similar overall
trends in their ability to recognize other people's emotional
response. By 3, the majority of American and Chinese could dif-
ferentiate happy and unhappy reactions in other people. Perception
of afraid, sad, and angry feeling developed later as result of
social learning. Suggest children are capable of empathic responses
and that empathy is a basic human characteristic.

AUTHOR(S): Brislin, Richard W.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Interaction Among Members of Nine Ethnic Groups and Belief-Similarity Hypothesis"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
        VOL. 85   DATE 1971 (December)
        PAGES 171-179   NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: Two studies were undertaken to investigate the reasons for friendship choices among members of nine heterogeneous groups.

SAMPLE: 105 students from Guam, Micronesia, the Phillippines, and U.S. who are attending the University of Guam.

METHOD: Sociometric questionnaires were administered. Later the study was replicated with the addition of an unobtrusive behavior measure of seating patterns.

CONCLUSIONS: Results showed the behavior measure had adequate reliability and that all sets of data were generally in line with the predictions. The interaction among members of the groups was interpreted as being due to belief similarity that led to ease and comfort in interaction.

AUTHOR(S): Brown, Judith K.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cross-Cultural Ratings of Subsistence"

SOURCE: Behavior Science Notes
        VOL. 4   DATE 1969
        PAGES 281-290

PURPOSE: Author attempts to evaluate the legitimacy of cross-cultural ratings of subsistence activities and the sex division of labor. The ratings examined are in the "World Ethnographic Sample" and in more recent and revised "Ethnographic Atlas." The author finds the rating tremendously helpful.

20

AUTHOR(S): Bryan, D.M.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Education for the Culturally Deprived: Building on Pupil Experience"

SOURCE: Social Education
VOL. 31   DATE 1967 (February)
PAGES 117-118   NO. OF PAGES 2

PURPOSE: It is the author's contention that when we come up with teaching materials that are within the experiences of disadvantaged children, when we exploit fully the limited experiences they have had, and when we seek to provide more meaningful firsthand experiences for them, we will do a better job educating these young people.

AUTHOR(S): Byrne, D. in collaboration with C. Govaux, W. Griffitt, J. Lamberth, N. Murakawa, M. Prasad, A. Prasad, M. Ramirez III

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Ubiquitous Relationship: Attitude Similarity and Attraction: a Cross-Cultural Study"

SOURCE: Human Relations
VOL. 24(3)   DATE 1971 (June)
PAGES 201-207

PURPOSE: To determine whether the antecedents of the similarity-attraction relationship are a consequence of assimilation into any culture.

SAMPLE: 506 students at various educational levels in four nations: Hawaii, India, Japan, Mexico, Texas.

METHOD: Given a survey of attitude consisting of 15 items on which responses are made on a sixpoint scale. Students were then told to rate another student's scale. The scales received were actually of a simulated stranger, two conditions with opposing positions. After reading responses of the stranger, each student filled out a Interpersonal Judgement Scale (IJS) which involves rating scales dealing with strangers' intelligence, knowledge of current events, morality, adjustment, likeability and desireability as a work partner.

CONCLUSIONS: Law of attraction appears to be independent of the cultural context in which it was originally established. The effect of attitude similarity on attraction is not narrowly bound by nationality, race, or language.

21

AUTHOR(S): Caudhill, William A.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Influence of Social Structure and Culture on Human Behavior in Modern Japan."

SOURCE: The Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases
VOL. 157(4)   DATE 1973 (October)
PAGES 240-257

PURPOSE: Paper attempts to sort out the behavioral and psychological implications of tradition and modernity as they occur in any country, and to examine their particular nature in Japan. Author believes that modern social structure and historical structure be treated as separate variables and that both have fairly independent effects on behavior and psychological adjustment.

AUTHOR(S): Chang, Denne H.K.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Inkyo System in Southwestern Japan: Its Functional System Utility in the Household Setting"

SOURCE: Ethnology
VOL. 9(4)   DATE 1970
PAGES 342-357   NO. OF PAGES 16

CONCLUSIONS: This study examines the processes and the impact of this institutional retirement practice on the household system and its members. The practice continues to have a functional utility of its own despite certain changes in contemporary Japan.

22

AUTHOR(S):   Chang, Hwa-Bao

ARTICLE TITLE: "Attitudes of Chinese Students in the United States"

SOURCE: Sociology and Social Research
     VOL.   58(1)   DATE   1973 (October)
     PAGES   66-77   NO. OF PAGES   11

PURPOSE: To examine the most significant determinants of a foreign
    student's attitude toward the host country including the national
    status of his home country, the degree of his contact with Americans,
    the frustrations he encounters during his sojourn, length of time in
    the U.S., and his authoritarianism.

SAMPLE: 250 Chinese students in the U.S.:   40 percent from Austin,
    Texas; 43 percent from Los Angeles; remaining 17 percent from New
    York City, Seattle, Washington, and Urbana Illinois.   Sex ratio was
    210; 2 males to 1 female.

METHOD: Questionnaires were administered.

CONCLUSIONS: This study found Chinese student attitudes toward the United
    States positively associated with contact with Americans, but nega-
    tively associated with authoritarianism.   No association was found
    between a Chinese student's attitude and the perceived national status
    of his home country or his degree of frustration.

AUTHOR(S):   Chang, Suk choo

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Cultural Context of Japanese Psychiatry and
    Psychotherapy"

SOURCE: American Journal of Psychotherapy
     VOL.   19(4)   DATE   1965
     PAGES   593-606

PURPOSE: Author discusses the underlying factors that contribute to
    Japanese psychiatry, namely: 1) the cultural-historical background
    data, 2) history of psychiatry, 3) a few psychiatrically relevant
    statistical data and a few pertinent clinical entities, 4) psycho-
    therapy, especially Merita therapy in Japan.

AUTHOR(S):   Chen, M.K.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Intelligence and Bilingualism as Independent
    Variates in a Study of Junior High School Students of
    Chinese Descent"

SOURCE: Journal of Experimental Education
    VOL. 33   DATE   1965 (Spring)
    PAGES   243-250   NO. OF PAGES 7

PURPOSE: To find the effects of intelligence and bilingualism,
    separately and in different combinations, on linguistic
    skills as measured by English tests under varied conditions.

SAMPLE: 160 junior high school students of Chinese parentage.
    Subjects were largely of the lower middle class and had been
    in American schools at least three years. Students were
    from an urban public junior high school in California.

METHOD: Subjects were tested on the IQ variable using the
    Kulmann-Anderson Intelligence Test then placed into a High
    or Low Group. They were subdivided into four groups on
    linguistic factor using the Hoffman Bilingual Schedule
    (modified version). The California Reading Test was then
    administered under two conditions: stress and non-stress.

CONCLUSIONS:
    1) Subjects in the four categories did not perform differ-
    ently under conditions of non-stress and stress;
    2) Low Group bilingual did better in reading vocabulary,
    more successfully under non-stress conditions;
    3) Low Group monolinguals did better in reading comprehen-
    sion under stress conditions; and
    4) Monolinguals were decidedly superior to the bilinguals
    in both reading comprehension and reading vocabulary, more
    successful in making the transition from syncretism to
    analysis in language understanding, thus probably having a
    more thorough knowledge of English than the bilinguals.

24

AUTHOR(S):   Chen, Pei-ngor

ARTICLE TITLE: "Samoans in California"

SOURCE: Social Work
VOL.   18(2)   DATE   1973 (March)
PAGES   41-48   NO. OF PAGES   8

PURPOSE: Reviews Samoan background, examines their problems
and needs, and recommends ways to work effectively with
these people.

CONCLUSIONS: Samoans living in the continential U.S. have been
an ignored and neglected population. Although Samoans have
their own rich cultural heritage and traditions, those living
on the mainland have to adjust to an alien society. A small
proportion of the recent immigrants, the young people and the
elderly, are in need of assistance. The language barrier
exacerbates problems similar to those of other ethnic groups-
poverty, inadequate housing, unemployment, etc. Recommenda-
tions include setting up a multiservice center staffed by
bilingual and bicultural Samoans. Reception facilities for
new arrivals, education and vocational skills, social rehab-
ilitation, and a cultural and recreational program are sug-
gested for implementation by the author.

AUTHOR(S):   Chiu, Lian-Hwang

ARTICLE TITLE: "Manifested Anxiety in Chinese and American
     Children"

SOURCE: <u>Journal of Psychology</u>
          VOL. 79(2)   DATE 1971
          PAGES 273-284   NO. OF PAGES 12

PURPOSE: To make a) separate within cultural comparisons for
     both Chinese and American children on the Anxiety and Lie
     scales of the CMAS with respect to sex, grade and school,
     and b) separate cross-cultural comparisons between Chinese
     and American children on the Anxiety and Lie scales with
     respect to sex and culture.

SAMPLE: Chinese subjects: 312 boys and 301 girls of fourth and
     fifth grade children from Taiwan.
          American subjects: 381 boys and 199 girls of fourth and
     fifth grade children from Kokomo and Camden, Indiana.

METHOD: The Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale (CMAS) was admin-
     istered to both groups. The Chinese subjects used a trans-
     lated version of the original CMAS.

CONCLUSIONS: In both fourth and fifth grade levels, Chinese
     subjects scored significantly higher than the American sub-
     jects on both the Anxiety and Lie scales. Apparently these
     differences were not due to the possibility that Chinese
     children might have a response set to answer "yes" to ques-
     tions of any nature. Within each cultural group, girls were
     found to be more anxious than boys, and children from one
     geographical area were found to be more anxious than children
     from the other area.

AUTHOR(S): Chyou Niem, Tien-ing, and Roberta R. Collard

ARTICLE TITLE: "Parental Discipline of Aggressive Behaviors in Four-Year-Old Chinese and American Children"

SOURCE: Proceedings of Annual Convention of American Psychological Association

VOL. 7(1)   DATE 1972

PAGES 95-96   NO. OF PAGES 2

PURPOSE: Comparison of aggressive behaviors of four year old Taiwanese and American children. Examination of methods of discipline used to control behaviors, e.g. love oriented vs. non-love oriented.

SAMPLE: 17 Chinese children living in Taipei, Taiwan (7 F, 10 M).
        17 American children living in Massachusetts (7 F, 10 M).
    All middle-class, cared for predominantly by mother, attend preschool.

METHOD: Mothers asked to record aggressive behavior over 30 days. Included aggressive behavior incurred, persons handling the behavior, discipline methods used, child's reactions.

CONCLUSIONS:
    Results: Aggressive behavior
        Chinese: American:
        1. More aggressive incidents.   1. Total number of aggressive
        2. Less physical aggression;   responses within incidents not
        more verbal aggression.   significantly different.
        3. More diffuse discharge of   2. More physical attack.
        aggression.

    Parental Discipline methods:
        Chinese: American:
        1. Significantly higher use of   1. Americans reported 23 incid.
        love-oriented methods.   using physical punishment vs. 15
        2. Significantly lower use of   for Chinese.
        non-love oriented methods.   2. 11 children spanked (23 total).
        3. Only 2 children spanked
        (6 total).
        4. Children disciplined more by others than parents (59 vs. 19).
        5. Sons disciplined by father twice as often as American (46 vs. 24).
        6. Parents used less withdrawal of love (isolation), more reasonable and reasoning in meeting the child's need, more appeals to conscience or empathy.

    Discussion:
        Chinese stressed impulse control. More emphasis on understanding and resolving conflict situation by seeking motives, pointing out consequences, suggesting alternatives, reducing frustration.

27

AUTHOR(S):   Dawson, John L.M., and William Wing-Cheung Ng

ARTICLE TITLE: "Effects of Parental Attitudes and Modern Exposure on Chinese Traditional-Modern Attitude Formation"

SOURCE: <u>Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology</u>
   VOL.   3(2)   DATE   1972 (June)
   PAGES   201-207   NO. OF PAGES   6

PURPOSE: Examination of relative extent to which Chinese parental social-
   ization pressures are instrumental in the development of traditional
   vs. modern attitudes, as contrasted with other modernizing influences,
   such as mass media.

SAMPLE: Parents and children (fourth and sixth grade) from agricultural
   village (Hakka).   Parents and children (adolescents 16-17) from
   Chinese-speaking and English-speaking secondary middle schools.

METHOD: Chinese T-M Scale (Dawson, et al, 1971) administered to all sub-
   jects measuring traditional, semi-traditional, modern, and range of
   variation of attitudes.

CONCLUSIONS: 1) T-M attitudes of young Hakka children more traditional
   (closer to parents) than older children.   2) Adolescents attending
   English-speaking school: T-M attitudes more influenced by extent of
   exposure to mass media, although T-M attitudes not significantly
   more modern than those attending Chinese-speaking school.

28

AUTHOR(S):   DeYoung, John E., and Chester L. Hunt

ARTICLE TITLE: "Communication Channels and Functional Literacy in the
    Phillipine Barrio."

SOURCE: Journal of Asian Studies
    VOL.   22(1)   DATE   1962 (November)
    PAGES   67-77   NO. OF PAGES   12

PURPOSE: A sampling survey of rural barrios in Phillipines ascertaining
    the channels of communication.

SAMPLE: 2,668 families in 58 sample barrios in Luzon and Visayas areas.
    1,080 male heads of households; 1,041 housewives; 205 male out-of-
    school young adults; 342 female out-of-school young adults.

METHOD: Survey inquiring and measuring functional literacy, exposure to
    mass media, strength of barrio organizations, people in community who serve
    as channels of communication.

CONCLUSIONS:
    1.   Functional literacy below 20 percent, though higher in younger
    population.
    2.   Newspapers read by small minority.
    3.   Lack of power facilities limits radios and other mass media.
    4.   Associations of all kinds are weak, neighborly visits principal
    form of recreation.
    5.   Local political leaders are principal purveyors of information.

29

AUTHOR(S): Dien, Dora S., and W. Edgar Vinacke

ARTICLE TITLE: "Self-concept and Parental Identification of Young Adults
   with Mixed Caucasian-Japanese Parentage."

SOURCE: Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology
           VOL. 69(4)   DATE . 1964
           PAGES 463-466   NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: Examination of self-concept and identification with parent of
   same sex among young adults (17-19) with Caucasian fathers and second-
   generation American Japanese mothers.

SAMPLE: 8 M, 7 F of Caucasian-Japanese parentage.
   All students of University of Hawaii. All range 17-19 years.
   Control groups (2):   one with Caucasian parents, one with Japanese
      parents.
   All groups closely matched in background.

METHOD: Four types of concepts measured - self, ideal-self, father, mother.
   Four forms with traits in different sequences were used to control
   position sets. The form has a simple 7-point rating, and consists of
   24 trait names, of which five were taken from Osgood's semantic differ-
   ential, 12 from a study by Secord and Jourard (1956), and the remaining
   chosen by the experimenter.

CONCLUSIONS:
   1. Ideal-self discrepancy significant in all groups (ideal-self viewed
   more favorably than self, father or mother).
   2. Caucasian-Japanese males have significantly smaller ideal-self, ideal-
   father, and ideal-mother discrepancy scores than both Caucasian and
   Japanese (P <.01).
   3. Japanese males produce significantly smaller ideal-mother discrep-
   ancy scores than do Caucasian males (P<.01).
   4. Caucasian-Japanese and Caucasian females have significantly larger
   ideal-father discrepancy scores than Japanese (P<.01).
   5. Correlation between ideal-self and ideal-father for males and ideal-
   mother for females found r=.49 P<.05 for males, r=.19 not significant
   for females.
   6. Smaller self-ideal discrepancy indicates either higher self-esteem
   and better adjustment or lower level of aspiration or defensive self-
   realization.
   7. Smaller discrepancies in ideal-mother, ideal-father, and ideal-self
   among Caucasian-Japanese males indicates possible perceptual defense,
   where encounter with two different sets of values threatening dissonance
   results in perception of similarities rather than differences. Also,
   possibility of idealization of parents or built-up habit of compromising
   differences.
   8. Higher correlation of ideal-self and ideal-same sex parent for males
   may be that parental identification more important for males.

30

AUTHOR(S): Draguns, Juris G.; Inge K. Broverman; Leslie Phillips;
    William Caudill

ARTICLE TITLE: "Social Competence and Psychiatric Symptomatology in
    Japan: A Cross-Cultural Extension of Earlier American Findings."

SOURCE: Journal of Abnormal Psychology
    VOL. 75(1)   DATE. 1970
    PAGES 68-73   NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: Investigation of cross-cultural validity of findings that:
    1) High social competence is accompanied by symptoms that bespeak
    turning against self; and 2) Low social competence is accompanied
    by predominance of turning against others and avoidance of others.

SAMPLE: 507 hospitalized adult psychiatric patients from Tokyo area:
    Men = 34 manic depressives, 79 schizophrenics, 99 neurotics,
        26 character disorders.
    . Women = 34 manic depressives, 117 schizophrenics, 87 neurotics,
        31 character disorders.

METHOD: A global social competence rating derived from average of four
    scales based on: 1). age of hospitalization; 2) marital status, 3) years
    of schooling, 4) occupational level. Symptoms grouped into categories
    of role orientation and sphere dominance.

CONCLUSIONS:
    1. With men, the category of turning against self was dispropor-
    tionately encountered above median in social competence (P<.01)
    2. Women below median in social competence characterized by turning
    against each other and others (P<.05).
    3. No significant findings pertaining to symptom spheres among men.
    4. Women exhibited spheres of action for low social competence level
    and spheres of somatization for high social competence (P<.05),
    (P<.01).
    5. For both sexes, low social competence characterized by destructive,
    impulsive, dramatic, expressive symptomatology; high social competence
    characterized by tension, self-blame, somatic concern.
        Therefore, results found to parallel American results.

AUTHOR(S): Draguns, Juris G.; Leslie Phillips; Inge K. Brokerman;
    William Caudill; Shiro Nishimae

ARTICLE TITLE: "Symptomatology of Hospitalized Psychiatric Patients in
    Japan and in the United States: A Study of Cultural Differences"

SOURCE: <u>Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases</u>
    VOL. 152(1)   DATE 1971
    PAGES 3-16   NO. OF PAGES 14

PURPOSE: To identify, on the empirical plane, those psychopathological
    manifestations that occur with differential frequency among the
    Japanese and American patients included in this comparison and to
    relate, on the conceptual level, the body of the information so
    obtained to the pertinent data on the personality characteristics
    and differences between the Americans and the Japanese.

SAMPLE: 507 Japanese adult hospitalized psychiatric patients (238 M,
    269 F); 641 American adult hospitalized psychiatric patients
    (415 M, 226 F). Fifty comparable pairs of men, 43 pairs of women
    matched between Japanese and American samples according to age,
    education, marital status, occupational level, psychiatric diag-
    nosis.

METHOD: Pairs were compared according to roles and spheres of behavior
    with chi-square test.

CONCLUSIONS:
    1. Role dominance of avoidance of others is significantly over-
    represented among American women.
    2. Sphere of thought disproportionately occurs among Japanese men.
    3. In examining symptoms, a) high proportion of symptoms of male
    Japanese express an impulsive, emotional lability which may even-
    tuate in physical assault or bespeak a brooding withdrawal from
    fellow men; b) a major share of American patients' symptoms appear
    to lean toward self-destructive thoughts and specific crystalliza-
    tions, e.g. bizarre ideas and compulsions. Therefore Japanese tend
    toward diffused, nonspecific psychopathology, Americans tend towards
    elaboration and specificity; c) Tendencies hold true among sex
    lines; d) Japanese men tend toward subjectively reported somatic
    dysfunction while American men evidence a medically diagnosed
    disease process; e) Japanese women were less withdrawn, more emo-
    tionally labile, less given to antisocial self-indulgence than
    American women.
        The researchers discuss their interpretations of the cultural
    differences that lead to differential symptoms and agree that Japan-
    ese therapy, i.e. direct use of relationship and instruction, is more
    effective for Japanese.

AUTHOR(S): Duke, B.C.

ARTICLE TITLE: "American Education Reforms in Japan Twelve Years Later"

SOURCE: Harvard Education Review
          VOL. 34   DATE 1964 (Fall)
          PAGES 525-536   NO. OF PAGES 12

CONCLUSIONS: Examines the developments that have occurred in Japanese
    education since the American Occupation ended twelve years ago in
    1952. Outlines two discernible trends: Japanese reforms of the
    American reforms (e.g. reverting to a highly centralized system of
    education from the decentralized one of the occupation; raising
    academic standards of secondary and higher education which had
    fallen during the occupation); current liberal effects on Japanese
    society which have grown out of the American Occupation reforms
    (e.g. expansion of educational opportunity; advanced education for
    girls; academic freedom of the student).

AUTHOR(S): Earle, Margaret J.

ARTICLE TITLE: "A Cross-cultural and Cross-language Comparison of
    Dogmatism Scores."

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
          VOL. 79   DATE 1969
          PAGES 19-24   NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: Comparison of dogmatism scores of Hong Kong Chinese students
    with scores of British students, and scores of Chinese-English
    bilingual students on both English language scale and a Chinese
    translation. An exploration of possible effects of language dif-
    ferences in cross-cultural measurements.

SAMPLE: 101 Chinese students from University of Hong Kong (all bilingual
    Cantonese-English), 24 M, 77 F.
        82 British students from Univeristy of Aberdeen.

METHOD: Dogmatism scale administered to all subjects: Chinese students,
    half given English first, half given Cantonese first; three month
    intervals British given English only.

CONCLUSIONS: Hong Kong mean scores significantly higher (P<.01) on both
    versions than British. Bilingual students scored significantly higher
    on Chinese translation than on English version. Evidence not sufficient
    enough to justify using this as a tentative basis for further investi-
    gation.

AUTHOR(S): Engebretson, Darold, and Daniel Fullmer

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cross-cultural Differences in Territoriality:
 Interaction Distances of Native Japanese, Hawaii Japanese,
 and American Caucasians:

SOURCE: Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology
 VOL. 1(3)   DATE 1970 (September)
 PAGES 261-269   NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: Study of cultural differences in spacing distance between
 Dyads.

SAMPLE: Native Japanese = 32 M, 24 F.
 Hawaii Japanese = 26 M, 24 F.
 American Caucasians = 24 M, 25 F.
 No significant age differences.

METHOD: Adaptation of Kuethe's Felt Figure Technique. Booklet with
 six pairs of figures placed face-to-face (student with father, friend,
 professor). Subjects arranged figures according to given situations.

CONCLUSIONS:
 1. Native Japanese have larger interaction distances than Hawaii
 Japanese or American Caucasians.
 2. No differences between Hawaii Japanese and American Caucasian.
 3. No differences along sex lines.
 4. Overall ordering same for native and Hawaii Japanese, although
 profile of Hawaii Japanese greater similarity to American Caucasian.
 5. No differences in distances between sexes for authority figures
 for American Caucasians although greater distance than with friend.
 6. Conversational content not significant, but subservient to rela-
 tionship.

34

AUTHOR(S):   Enright, John B., and Walter R. Jaeckle

ARTICLE TITLE: "Psychiatric Symptoms and Diagnosis in Two Subcultures"

SOURCE: International Journal of Social Psychiatry
     VOL. 9(1)   DATE 1963
     PAGES 12-17   NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: To investigate empirically the distortion occurring in a
    situation in which a derivative of the Kraepelinian Psychiatric
    Diagnostic System is applied to individuals from different non-
    Western ethnic backgrounds (Filipino and Japanese).

SAMPLE: 65 Filipino, 58 Japanese males admitted for first time to
    Hawaii State Hospital between July 1, 1954 and July 1, 1960.
    All diagnosed "schizophrenic reaction, paranoid type."

METHOD: Investigator classified symptoms described in commitment
    papers. Symptoms compared according to ethnic group.

CONCLUSIONS:
    Results:
    1.   Japanese show significantly more disturbance of thinking.
    2.   Filipinos more often convinced of delusions of someone wishing
    to kill them while Japanese see less drastic forms of persecution.
    3.   Japanese have more frequent ideas of reference - natural ele-
    ments or behavior of others have special reference and meaning for
    them.
    4.   Filipinos tend to be more violent, wild, and uncontrollable
    than Japanese.
    5.   Japanese showed "attitude of hostility and aggression" in pas-
    sive way; Filipinos acted directly with anger.
    6.   Japanese more frequently exhibited apathy, loss of interest in
    their surroundings, social isolation, difficulty in work assignment.
    7.   Filipinos more active in withdrawal (run away).
    8.   Japanese patients can be labelled "auto plastic" i.e. directed
    inward, versus "allo plastic" i.e. outward directed Filipinos.
    CONCLUSION:
    While all subjects categorized as "schizophrenic reaction, paranoid
    type," symptoms differed among cultural lines. Therefore, the
    Kraepelinian diagnosis must take into account cross-cultural data.

AUTHOR(S): Ervin-Tripp, Susan

ARTICLE TITLE: "An Issei Learns English"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Issues

VOL. 23(2)   DATE 1967 (April)
PAGES 78-90   NO. OF PAGES 13

PURPOSE: Why do some Japanese women immigrants learn English faster than
    others and why do some learn what to say as well as how to say it in
    English?

SAMPLE: 36 Issei (first-generation) women.

METHOD: Correlational analysis of measures of English mastery (relative
    fluency, morphology, prosody, phonemes, subphonemes), thematic appre-
    ciation test, American-dominance vs. Japanese-dominance, length of
    residence.

CONCLUSIONS: Strongest predictors of simple fluency was contact with the
    langauge through the number of years of U.S. residency. Reading of
    English was important for mastery of English morphological rules and
    pronunciation.
        Women who gave typically American responses in both languages
    differed on other measures - of conservatism, identification with
    Americans and acculturation - from women who gave typically Japanese
    responses in both. Thus, the content data were consistent with other
    differences in these women's behavior and were not particularly tied
    to the language being spoken. Statistics not significant enough to
    identify specific results.

AUTHOR(S):   Fantl, Berta

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cultural Factors in Family Diagnosis of a Chinese
    Family."

SOURCE: International Journal of Social Psychiatry
    VOL.   5(1)   DATE   1959
    PAGES   27-32   NO. OF PAGES   6

CONCLUSIONS: Case study of second-generation Chinese American youth
    (13½ years) and his family. Describes situation of family caught
    in "in-between phase" of shifting cultural norms. Investigator
    takes social welfare viewpoint in analyzing family dynamics and
    behavior. Discussion of the necessity to not only examine the
    individual within his social setting, but also on the functioning
    of the family as a unit and their adaptive pattern and role per-
    formances as a function of the cultural setting.

AUTHOR(S):   Fersh, Seymour

ARTICLE TITLE: "Orientals and Orientation"

SOURCE: Phi Delta Kappan
    VOL.   53   DATE   1972 (January)
    PAGES   315-318   NO. OF PAGES   4.

CONCLUSIONS: An introductory examination of changing attitudes toward
    Oriental cultures in the U.S. Examines the changing school role
    from the nation of a "melting pot" to a multi-ethnic curriculum
    where attempts to understand the cultures in Asia have helped to
    change attitudes toward those minority groups.

AUTHOR(S): Finney, Joseph C.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Psychiatry and Multiculturality in Hawaii"

SOURCE: International Journal of Social Psychiatry
         VOL. 9(1)   DATE 1963
         PAGES 5-11

PURPOSE: Investigation of validity of personality stereotypes of ethnic
     groups in Hawaii through examination of hospitalized psychiatric
     patients and outpatients.

SAMPLE: Patients on State of Hawaii Mental Health AID who are hospital-
     ized psychiatric patients; out-patients in mental health clinics.

METHOD: Examination of recorded symptoms of hospitalized patients (40)
     13 M, 27 F, MMPI and other questionnaire tests of out-patients (303)
     88 M, 215 F.

CONCLUSIONS:
     1.   Anxiety scale =>Portuguese,>Japanese,>Hawaiians,>Caucasian
     Chinese.
     2.   Impulse construction =>Portuguese and Japanese high,
     Hawaiians low.
     3.   Projection =>Portuguese, Caucasian, Japanese, Hawaiian.
     4.   Compulsive character =>Hawaiian, Portuguese high, Japanese low.
     5.   Oral aggression =>High in Filipino and Portuguese.
     6.   Obsessive-compulsive neurosis =>Portuguese and Japanese high.
     7.   Schizoid trends =>no significant differences.
     8.   Hysteria personality =>no significant differences.
     9.   Hawaii's ethnic groups seem to show differences in kinds of
     psychological symptoms.
     10. In general, these directions of differences agree with popular
     stereotypes.

38

AUTHOR(S):   Flores, Miguela B., and Glen T. Evans.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Some differences in Cognitive Abilities between Selected Canadian and Filipino Students"

SOURCE: Multivariate Behavioral Research

VOL.   7(2)   DATE   1972 (April)
PAGES   175-191   NO. OF PAGES   16

PURPOSE: Comparison of profiles of mean performance and relationships between performances on cognitive tasks in groups of children and adolescents in Canada and the Philippines with similar educational experience.

SAMPLE: Canadian: 117 grade 6, 102 grade 8
          Filipino: 94 grade 6, 109 grade 8

METHOD: All subjects administered primary mental abilities test, selected tests from educational testing service kit of reference tests for cognitive abilities and Rajev's progressive matrices.

CONCLUSIONS: 1) Within each ethnic group, profiles for grade six and eight samples are nearly parallel despite differences in parental background.   2) According to factor variables, both groups exhibit same kinds of individual differences: Relational and associative thinking; Verbal comprehension, numerical facility, spatial facility, associative memory.

AUTHOR(S): Foa, Uriel G.; Harry C. Triandis; Evelyn W. Katz

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cross-cultural Invariances in the Differentiation and Organization of Family Roles"

SOURCE: <u>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</u>
     VOL. 4(3)   DATE 1966
     PAGES 316-327   NO. OF PAGES 12

PURPOSE: To clarify the relationships among the different roles of an individual in the family system.

SAMPLE: Male students at University of Illinois, Greek male students, mixed group of Hawaiian Japanese and Japanese students.

METHOD: All subjects administered the role differential (Triandis, in prep.).

CONCLUSIONS: The differentiation, organization, and interrelationships of family roles appear to be basically the same among the cultures in this study.

AUTHOR(S): Fong, Stanley L.M.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Assimilation and Changing Social Roles of Chinese Americans"

SOURCE: <u>Journal of Social Issues</u>
     VOL. 29(2)   DATE 1973
     PAGES 115-127   NO. OF PAGES 13

CONCLUSIONS: Examines the effects of social change on the role relationships and adjustment of Chinese in America; a discussion of the present literature on assimulation and acculturation of Chinese in the U.S.; discusses topics of parent-child relationships, sex role conflicts, dating attitudes, expressive behavior and mannerisms, internalization of cultural norms, attitudes towards assimilation, and the recent emergence of ethnic consciousness.

AUTHOR(S): Fong, Stanley L.M.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Assimilation of Chinese in America: Changes in Orienta-
    tion and Social Perception"

SOURCE: <u>American Journal of Sociology</u>
    VOL. 71   DATE 1965
    PAGES 265-273   NO. OF PAGES 9

PURPOSE: Examination of the attitudinal and behavioral psychological
    changes occurring in the process of social assimilation by Chinese in
    America, i.e. assimilation orientation, acculturation toward Western
    norms.

SAMPLE: 336 Chinese college students living in America.
    158 males, 178 females. Mean age = 21 years.
    180 from California, 55 from Hawaii, 44 from other states.
    57 first-generation (24 from Hong Kong)
    121 second-generation   133 third generation
    22 fourth-generation   3 fifth generation

METHOD: All subjects asked to fill out anonymously: personal data form,
    assimilation-orientation inventory, stick figures test.

CONCLUSIONS:
    Results:
    1. Mean ranks on assimilation-orientation inventory and stick figures
    test increase in direct correspondence to the order of progressive
    removal, e.g. from first to fifth generation.
    2. On indexes of generation level and intimate friends, mean ranks
    of assimilation-orientation inventory show the same order.
    3. On indexes of area of residence and intimate friends, stick
    figure test showed same order.
    4. In other categories, no more than one of component subgroups
    departed from the trend.
        Therefore, hypothesis supported: assimilation orientation and
    internalization increase with progressive removal from the ethnic
    culture.
    5. Hong Kong Subgroup scored second-highest mean rank among the
    various Chinese generations on stick figures test.
        Therefore, hypothesis supported: Hong Kong Chinese have inter-
    nalized Western cultural norms to a greater extent than other members
    of first generation.
    6. However, Hong Kong group lower than any other group, including
    other first generation, in assimilation-orientation theory inventory.

    Thus, the disparity between China-born and American-born Chinese is
    illustrated.

41

AUTHOR(S): Fong, Stanley L.M.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cultural Influences in the Perception of People: The Case of Chinese in America"

SOURCE: British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology
VOL. 74(5)   DATE 1969
PAGES 110-113   NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: Investigation of the perception of American expressive modes as a function of progressive removal from Chinese culture in Chinese in America.

SAMPLE: 336 Chinese college students in America: 158 M, 178 F. Mean age = 21 years. 57 China-born (24 from Hong Kong).

METHOD: All subjects filled out: 1) Personal data form to determine progressive removal from Chinese culture, 2) stick figures test measuring subjects' recognition of the expressive modes of American culture.

CONCLUSIONS:
1. Internalization of Western norms increases with the progressive removal from the ethnic culture.
2. Hong Kong group had second highest degree of internalization (next to fifth-generation).
3. Investigator concludes that Chinese in America have not become assimilated as rapidly as some other groups due to pre- World War II anti-Asian sentiment and the multitude of ethnocentric institutions in the ghettos. Modern Asian cities, on the other hand, have been exposed to a great extent to Western influence.

AUTHOR(S): Fong, Stanley L.M., and Harvey Peskin

ARTICLE TITLE: "Sex Role Strain and Personality Adjustment of China-born Students in America: A Pilot Study."

SOURCE: <u>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</u>

VOL. 74(5)   DATE 1969
PAGES 563-567   NO. OF PAGES 5

<u>PURPOSE</u>: Hypothesis: naturalized Chinese (or those eligible for citizenship) will be noticeably more in tune with significant American norms and thus with themselves, in terms of well-being and self-esteem, than a Chinese group holding student visas.

<u>SAMPLE</u>: 43 male and 43 female Chinese students living and attending colleges in the San Francisco bay area. All born in China. 20 males and 21 females were naturalized American citizens or permanent residents eligible for citizenship. 23 males and 22 females were on student visa status. All in 20's.

<u>METHOD</u>: Questionnaires including personal data form (Fong, 1965) and California Psychological Inventory (Gough, 1957).

<u>CONCLUSIONS</u>: Female college students felt generally alienated from and in defiance of norms of parent culture, as shown in lower socialization and good impression scales. The Chinese model of the feminine role (reserve, patience, modesty, etc.) was most rejected by the subsample of females on student visas, and most accepted by the naturalized females according to femininity scale.
   Regardless of sex, naturalized and resident students clearly outranked visa students on important aspects of psychological health: more self-confident (higher social presence), freer from self-doubt and disillusionment (higher sense of well-being), higher responsibility, higher tolerance, higher flexibility, higher achievement via conformance, higher achievement via independence, higher intellectual efficiency, more in touch with the implicit and underlying values of the American scene (higher communality).

AUTHOR(S): Fort, Jane G.; Jean C. Watts; Gerald S. Lesser.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cultural Background and Learning in Young Children."

SOURCE: <u>Phi Delta Kappan</u>
     VOL. 50   DATE 1969 (March)
     PAGES 386-388   NO. OF PAGES 3

PURPOSE: To investigate relationship between ethnicity and performance
   in learning abilities.

SAMPLE: 320 Lower and middle-class Chinese, Jewish, Negro, and Puerto
   Rican children in first grade attending public schools in the greater
   New York City area.

METHOD: Diverse mental abilities test administered to all children.
   Performances compared along economic and ethnic lines.

CONCLUSIONS:
   1. Middle-class children performed at higher level than lower-class
children.
   2. Middle-class children in general performed more like each other
than lower-class.
   3. Chinese children performed spatial tasks better than they did any
other tasks. Verbal was weakest (although test administered in pre-
ferred language).
   4. Jewish children performed better in verbal area. Spatial skills
lowest.
   5. Negro children performed better in verbal area. Numerical area
weakest.
   6. Puerto Rican children close in all areas. Spatial best, verbal
worst.

AUTHOR(S): Frager, Robert

ARTICLE TITLE: "Jewish Mothering in Japan"

SOURCE: Sociological Inquiry
VOL. 42(1)   DATE 1972(Winter)
PAGES 11-17   NO. OF PAGES 8

PURPOSE: To investigate and compare patterns of behavior of mothers
toward children in Japan and Israel. (Survey and interpretation of
existing research)

CONCLUSIONS: Investigator found similarities in the whole patterns of
family life and values. Both cultures have a distinctive "women's
culture" that is held to be equal to but unique from men. Thus,
wife is less likely to have as much in common with husband and woman
seeks closer relation with children. In both cultures, mother makes
children aware of great debt they owe to parents (uses guilt as
control).

AUTHOR(S): Freser, S.E.

ARTICLE TITLE: "China's International Cultural and Educational
Relations; with Selected Bibliography"

SOURCE: Comparative Educational Review
VOL. 13   DATE 1969 (February)
PAGES 60-87   NO. OF PAGES 27

CONCLUSIONS: A review of China's cultural relations covering the follow-
ing areas of interest: 1) overseas Chinese who come to China for
secondary and higher education; 2) foreign students who come to China
for higher education; 3) Chinese students abroad studying at under-
gradu..te, graduate, and specialized institutions; 4) Chinese cultural
and fraternal relations with foreign countries; 5) Chinese technical,
economic, and specialist training programs abroad. Also Sino-Soviet
cultural and educational relations.

AUTHOR(S): Froehlich, J.W.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Migration and the Plasticity of Physique in the Japanese-
                Americans of Hawaii"

SOURCE: American Journal of Physical Anthropology
          VOL. 32(3)   DATE 1970
          PAGES 429-442   NO. OF PAGES 14

PURPOSE: To study the effects of differential environment in the
     determination of human physique by discovering the limitation of
     adaptable responses.

SAMPLE: 310 adult subjects in Hawaii (over 18 years) of Japanese descent
     (30 Issei first-generation, 40 Nisei second-generation, 57 Sansei
     third-generation).

METHOD: Thirty-one different body measurements made of each subject and
     results of generation groups compared.

CONCLUSIONS: Growth appears to increase in successive generations. In
     males, trend was more rapid and terminated after one American-born
     generation, suggesting the reaching of maximum hereditary growth
     potential. Females showed a more gradual increase that extended into
     the third generation. The researcher attributes the trends to changes
     in nutrition and in food distribution within the family.

AUTHOR(S): Gaarder, A. Bruce

ARTICLE TITLE: "Organization of the Bilingual School"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Issues
   VOL. 23(2)   DATE 1967 (April)
   PAGES 110-120   NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: Discusses argument for bilingual education and some guidelines
   for the organization of bilingual schools.

SAMPLE: Coral Way Elementary School in Miami, Florida.
   Cuban-English bilingual.

CONCLUSIONS: Various bilingual structures are effective, depending on the
   situation (one-way vs. two-way). Discussion of the types of approaches
   to organization of a bilingual school.

AUTHOR(S): Glick, Clarence E.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Interracial Marriage and Admixture in Hawaii"

SOURCE: Social Biology
   VOL. 17(4)   DATE 1971 (December)
   PAGES 278-291   NO. OF PAGES 14

PURPOSE: A study of patterns and rates of mixed marriages in Hawaii.

AUTHOR(S):   Goodman, Mary Ellen

ARTICLE TITLE: "Culture and Conceptualization: A Study of Japanese
    and American Children"

SOURCE: Ethnology
    VOL.   1(3)   DATE   1962 (July)
    PAGES   374-384   NO. OF PAGES   11

PURPOSE: A cross cultural study on conceptualization: the influence of
    culture upon cognitive functions.

SAMPLE: 681 American and 239 Japanese urban middle-class children in
    fifth and sixth grades.

METHOD: A story read to children by teacher.   Four hours later, subjects
    asked to write the story as they remembered it.   Each recall coded
    and card-recorded.

CONCLUSION: Differences in recall according to cultural background.
    American children more systematizing.   Japanese less accurate in
    reproducing story items, but high accuracy at beginning and end.
    Americans had greater recall on moral judgement and love (moral
    and emotional aspects).   Japanese had greater recall on sadness.

AUTHOR(S): Gordon, C. Paul, and Ronald Gallimore

ARTICLE TITLE: "Teacher Ratings of Behavior Problems of Hawaiian-
    American Adolescents"

SOURCE: Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology
        VOL. 3(2)   DATE 1972 (June)
        PAGES 209-213   NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: Examination of differential teacher perceptions of problem
    behavior by Hawaiian students vs. Mainland students.

SAMPLE: 196 junior and senior high school students of Hawaiian ancestry
    selected randomly in rural Oahu.

METHOD: Behavior problem checklist (Quay and Peterson, 1967) filled out
    by teachers of 196 junior and senior high school students of Hawaiian
    ancestry. Items rated on two-point present-absent scale. Varimax
    factor loadings determined. Factor structures compared to various
    Mainland samples from previous studies.

CONCLUSIONS: The variety of behavior problems perceived by teachers of
    Hawaiian youngsters differed in only one way from Mainland studies:
    no immaturity-inadequacy factor obtained. This is attributed to
    cultural differences between students and teachers (teachers Cauca-
    sian or Japanese) and the ambiguities of judging misbehavior in
    cross-cultural setting is considerably greater for this factor than
    the extracted factors. The authors conclude that types of behavior
    problems are dependent upon the classroom organization.

AUTHOR(S):   Grinder, Robert E.,and Robert E. McMichael

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cultural Influence on Conscience Development: Resistance to Temptation and Guilt Among Samoans and American Caucasians"

SOURCE: Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology
      VOL.   66(5)   DATE   1963
      PAGES   503-507   NO. OF PAGES   4

PURPOSE: Hypothesis: The Samoan families' stress of external sanctions (shame) and the American families' emphasis upon internalized sanctions (guilt) lead to the expectation that a great proportion of Samoan children should demonstrate weak consciences.

SAMPLE: 15 American Caucasians (4 boys, 11 girls) and 19 Samoans (12 boys, 7 girls) in sixth and seventh grades enrolled in a rural public school in Oahu, Hawaii.

METHOD: 1) Subjects participated in shooting gallery skill game and were noted as to falsifying own scores.   2) Measures of guilt were obtained from five story completion items patterned after Allinsmith and Grinder (1961) two weeks later.

CONCLUSIONS: 1) No sex differences. All 19 Samoan children falsified scores. 8 of 15 Caucasians falsified scores.   2) The proportion of Samoan children with strong consciences was significantly less on both real-life and projective measures. However, the magnitude of mean scores and projective measures indicates they have moderately strong dispositions toward guilt. The resist group differed significantly from the yield group only on the remorse measure.

AUTHOR(S):   Fejamias, Maria; Renato Y. Pablo; Donald M. Taylor

ARTICLE TITLE: "Ethnic Awareness in Filipino Children"

SOURCE: The Journal of Social Psychology
      VOL.   83   DATE   1971
      PAGES 167-174   NO. OF PAGES   8

PURPOSE: To determine whether children in a multi-ethnic society identi-
fied more strongly with their regional group or with the nation as a
whole.   Investigation of Filipino children's self-perception in terms
of ethnic identity.

SAMPLE: 90 Filipino boys - members of Tagalog regional group.   Equal num-
ber of 6, 8, 10 year olds.   The 6 year olds attend a private school,
the others a public school in the same area.

METHOD: 22 sketches: four of Americans, four of Chinese, the remaining
14 of Filipinos representing various regional groups, shown to the
children two at a time.   The child was asked to identify them and then
told about the ethnic affiliation of the person in the sketch.   Then
the child was asked "What are you?"   The response was coded as an
ethnic identity response or the "other" variety.   No feedback to child
about the correctness or incorrectness of his response about himself.
This was done for each pair (11) of sketches.   The first five pairs of
sketches were set up as a national/regional set(American, Phil.).   The
last pairs were regional/regional and national/national.

CONCLUSIONS: Frequency of identifying with a group increased with age.
Children identified more with their regional group (Tagalog) than the
national group (Filipino).   They were more accurate in recognizing
Chinese pictures than those representing Americans, implying the accur-
acy of ethnic perception is related to frequency of contact with the
group.

AUTHOR(S):   Hare, A. Paul

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Conditional Personality Test: A Cross-
    Cultural Analysis"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
    VOL.   83(1)   .   DATE   1971 (February)

PURPOSE: Study supporting Leary's theory that, in general,
    dominant behavior pulls submissive behavior (and vice
    versa), positive pulls positive, negative pulls negative.

SAMPLE: University students taking part in a communication net-
    work experiment in the U.S., Nigeria, and the Philippines
    and Peace Corps volunteers in the Philippines.

METHOD: In a Conditional Personality Test, subjects were given
    a description of a person who was Dominant, Positive, Sub-
    missive, and Negative, and were asked to rate how "quiet or
    active" they would be and how "critical or agreeable" they
    would be if such a person were in a group with them.   Further
    each subject was asked how he would act if the other person
    were older or younger than himself, or more or less intelli-
    gent.

CONCLUSIONS: In general, subjects responded more actively to
    submissive persons than to dominant persons and were more
    agreeable to positive then negative.   However, considerable
    variability in the "active" ratings from sample to sample
    with American subjects, making more discriminations than the
    Nigerian subjects.   The Nigerians were about equally active
    with dominant, positive and negative persons, while American
    subjects were least active with dominant and negative per-
    sons.   Philippine subjects had a pattern which was closest
    to U.S. subjects.

52

AUTHOR(S):   Hare, A. Paul, and Dean Peabody

ARTICLE TITLE: "Attitude Content and Agreement set in Autonomy-
     Authoritarianism Items for U.S., African, and Philippine
     University Students"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
     VOL. 83(1)   DATE 1971 (February)
     PAGES   23-31   NO. OF PAGES   9

PURPOSE: To consider the implications of the findings for the
     problem of attitude content and agreement set based on an
     autonomy-authoritarianism scale developed by Hare and Hare,
     and its relation to social background characteristics for
     university students from the U.S., Africa, and the Philip-
     pines.

SAMPLE: 6 university students from Africa, 2 from the U.S., and
     1 from the Philippines.

METHOD: Using the autonomy-authoritarian scale, subjects were
     tested in classrooms during regular class periods or during
     a special testing session.

CONCLUSIONS: In most of the discussions, attitude content and
     agreement set, one or the other, was found to be a major
     factor. However, the authors found that both factors were
     generally major factors in previous scales of authoritarian-
     ism and the present autonomy scale. The best case for pure
     measurement of attitude content was presented by the U.S.
     sample. External correlates may have related to either con-
     tent or set. Social background characteristics of the sub-
     jects seemed more related to content rather than se.

AUTHOR(S): Harker, R.K.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Socio-Economic and Cultural Factors in Maori
    Academic Attainment"

SOURCE: Journal of the Polynesian Society
    VOL. 80(i) .   DATE 1971
    PAGES 20-41.   NO. OF PAGES 22

PURPOSE: To examine the differences within Maori groups regard-
    ing academic attainment.

SAMPLE: 120 Maori youths between the ages of 17-21, (M).
    84 non-Maori second-year university students, (P).
    57 Maori university students, (E).

METHOD: Questionnaires were given to the three groups: for the
    M group, 45 percent returned the questionnaires, 85 percent
    for the P group, and 54 percent for the E group.

CONCLUSIONS: Factors affecting Maori academic achievement were
    found to be diverse and also interdependent to a considerable
    degree. This suggests the factor of family size has both a
    socioeconomic origin and a cultural origin. Data show that
    many aspects of the "Maori educational problem" are, in fact,
    socioeconomic problems which will progressively lessen as the
    socioeconomic position of the Maori improves. Results from
    this study were also used in relation to results obtained
    from Maori-Pakeha studies. For example, Maoris who attend
    the university do so because they are more acculturated to
    Pakeha ways. Finally, the fact that the academic successful
    Maori results comes from a somewhat different sector of the
    Maori population indicates that research based on the assump-
    tion that the Maori can be treated as a homogeneous group may
    oversimplify the situation. The variation is not only in
    terms of socioeconomic factors but also in terms of cultural
    factors.

AUTHOR(S). Hart, Don V.

·ARTICLE TITLE: "Homosexuality and Transvestism in the
     Philipp nes: the Cebuan Filipino"

SOURCE: Behavior Science Notes
         VOL. 3   DATE 1968
         PAGES 211-248   NO. OF PAGES 38

PURPOSE: To explore Filipino homosexuality and transvestism.

SAMPLE: Citizens of the village of Caticugan.

METHOD: Field research by the author during an extended per-
     iod of residence in the village.

CONCLUSIONS: One aspect of Christian Filipino culture that
     may create a favorable psychosocial environment for the
     development of the Filipino homosexual or transvestite
     is the institutionalized same sex friendship of young
     people. These intimate friendships typical of most Filipino
     teenagers have been recognized by many researchers but ser-
     iously studied by none. It seems possible, for some Filo-
     pinos, that these intense friendships lead to an arrested
     development, so that they are unable to make the transition
     to heterosexual activities when the time come's for marriage.
     Author recommends further research in this area.

AUTHOR(S): Hart, Don V.

ARTICLE TITLD: "Philippine Rural-Urban Migration: a View from
    Caticugan, a Bisayan Village"

SOURCE: Behavior Science Notes
    VOL. 6(2)   DATE 1971
    PAGES 103-138   NO. OF PAGES 36

PURPOSE: To c. lore the changes in traditional village life
    primarily   g to the expanding population.

SAMPLE: Res' ents of the village of Caticugan in the Negro
    Orien. l ovnce.

METHOD: Cen.s reports of the village of Caticugan.

CONCLUSIONS: Serious socioeconomic problems created by rapidly
    expanding urban populations and the influx of many peasants
    from the countryside exist in this village. Results indicate
    the shrinking ceremonial fund of Caticuganers. Rural urban
    Filipino migration does more than redistribute populations;
    it creates modifications in the traditional life of the bar-
    rio. Further research is recommended by the author.

AUTHOR(S):   Hendershot, Gerry E.

·ARTICLE TITLE: "Fertility, Social Class, and Outmigration:
      Some Philippine Data"

SOURCE: Rural Sociology
      VOL.   38(2)   .   DATE   1973
      PAGES   312-324   NO. OF PAGES   13

PURPOSE: To investigate the relationship of fertility and
      outmigration in two rural communities in the Philippines.

SAMPLE: Two villages: Calasiao, Pangasinan and Miagao, Iloilo,
      in the Philippines.

METHOD: Sample surveys conducted by the University of Philip-
      pines Population Institute.

CONCLUSIONS: Some scholars have argued that high fertility in
      rural populations leads to fragmentation of landholdings,
      poverty, and economic insecurity, migration to the cities,
      and overurbanization.   The author found weak support of this
      hypothesis that high fertility is related to high levels of
      outmigration, either to urban or rural destinations.   How-
      ever, it was possible that these two communities were not
      typical of the thousands of Philippine rural communities.

AUTHOR(S): Henderson, Norman B.; Bruce V. Butler; Barbara Goffeney;
    Carrie H. Saito; Quentin D. Clarkson

ARTICLE TITLE: "Sex of Person Drawn by Japanese, Navajo, American White,
    and Negro Seven Year Olds"

SOURCE: Journal of Personality Assessment
    VOL. 35   DATE 1971 (June)
    PAGES 261-264   NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: Comparison of Navajo, Japanese, Black, and White seven year old
    drawings for proportions of self-sex to opposite-sex figures drawn.
    When there is free choice, what is the difference between sex and
    ethnic groups in sex of person drawn.

SAMPLE: Negros and whites were representative of an urban county hospital
    population - 61 percent children classified white, 35 percent Black,
    4 percent other. Low economic-social status. Navajo children attended
    either public schools or BIA dormitory schools. Also low socio-
    economic status. Japanese children were from three suburban-rural
    elementary schools and three urban schools in Honshu and Hokkaido.
    Middle and upper socio-economic status.

METHOD: Directions were standard across ethnic groups. Tests were admin-
    istered to black and white children by five examiners, none black,
    two male: Navajo by a male examiner; Japanese by a Japanese-speaking
    female examiner. The sex of each figure drawn was determined by draw-
    er's designation. Goodenough-Harris-Human figure drawing test.

CONCLUSIONS: Girls drew self-sex more frequently than boys. But both
    girls and boys draw their own sex more than the opposite. The Japan-
    ese exhibited the strongest tendency to draw self-sex. Since the other
    three groups function within the same nation, the Japanese is probably
    more divergent. There may be a cultural factor involved.

58

AUTHOR(S): Hendeshot, Gary

ARTICLE TITLE: "Fertility, Social Class and Outmigration: Some Philippine Data"

SOURCE: Rural Sociology
   VOL. 38   DATE 1973
   PAGES 311-324   NO. OF PAGES 14

PURPOSE: To test the reasoning behind the statement that high fertility in rural populations leads to fragmentation of landholdings, poverty, economic insecurity, migration to the cities, and overurbanization. The higher level of fertility, the greater is the rate of outmigration.

SAMPLE: A 25 percent random sample was drawn from a census listing of ever-married women over 15 years of age. Statified by presence or absense of spouse. The age of the women ranged from 40-60. 469 from Calasiao and 505 from Miagao.

METHOD: Data came from sample surveys conducted by the University of the Philippines, Population Institute in the communities of Calasiao, Pangasian, and Miagao. Home interviews conducted. Attention focused on outmigration of children from the parental home when they reached maturity.

59

AUTHOR(S):   Ho, Genevieve P.; Francenal Nolan; Mary L. Dodds

ARTICLE TITLE: "Adaptation to American Dietary Patterns by Students
    from Oriental Countries"

SOURCE: <u>Journal of Home Economics</u>
    VOL.   58   DATE   1966 (April)
    PAGES   277-280   NO. OF PAGES   4

PURPOSE: An investigation into the factors affecting adaptation to the
    American dietary patterns by a group of Oriental foreign students.
    Objectives were: 1) to provide an estimate of change between dietary
    practices in the home and host countries; 2) to search for and eval-
    uate factors involved in dietary adaptation; 3) to relate dietary
    adaptation to other types of adjustments

SAMPLE: Students at Pennsylvania State University 1960-1961, 120 sub-
    jects of which 106 were men.   Distribution by country: India 42,
    China 31, Japan 25, Korea 15, Thailand 3, Indonesia 2, Ceylon 1,
    and Pakistan 1.   Mean age 30.   Half had been in this country for over
    a year; 23 percent for three or more years.

METHOD: Information was needed on the former dietary patterns and exist-
    ing dietary patterns.   Information was sought on the extent of change
    in dietary patterns by a comparison of a specific day's diet in the
    United States obtained as a 24 hour recall, with a typical day's diet
    in the native country as defined by the subject.

CONCLUSIONS: The measure of adaptation developed was related to two of
    several factors investigated: money spent on food and the nationality
    of the four major groups.   The adaptation score was greater for those
    who spend more than $10 per week than for those who spend less.
    Factors related to adaptation were age, length of residence, partici-
    pation in extracurricular activites, difficulty with spoken English,
    eating at home or "out", and previous cooking experiences.

60

AUTHOR(S):   Ho, Man Keung

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cross-Cultural Career Counseling"

SOURCE: Vocational Guidance Quarterly
        VOL.   21   DATE   1973 (March)
        PAGES   186-190   NO. OF PAGES   5

PURPOSE: An article that concerns the foreign students who choose to stay
    in the U.S. and find employment here, the problems they face, and the
    understanding and considerations a counselor, seeking to help the job-
    hunting student, should be aware of.   These include visa status uncer-
    tainties, personnel acculturation limitations, stereo-typed behavioral
    expectations of prospective employers, difficulty with formal and
    informal English, lack of employment opportunities in their field, and
    unfamiliarity with the job-hunting techniques that they may not be
    accustomed to.   The counselor should also be conscious of the cultural
    factors - the cultural background of the person, and knowledge of cul-
    tural and subcultural differences.   And be sensitive to cross-cultural
    communication: honesty and sincerity are appreciated.   They will
    facilitate good communication with the foreign student.

AUTHOR(S): Hodgkin, Mary C.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Role of Kinship and Authority Patterns in the Cross-Cultural Education of Asian Students"

SOURCE: Sociology of Education
    VOL. 37   DATE 1963 (Fall)
    PAGES 70-89   NO. OF PAGES 20

PURPOSE: To assess some of the differences in family and kinship patterns among Asian peoples in order to indicate where a knowledge of these differences can contribute to greater success in cross-cultural education and help in understanding some of the difficulties encountered by the returning graduate who has to go back and fit into his home society.

SAMPLE: Students from the Federation of Malaya and Singapore who are studying in Western Australia. Also students who have returned to the two Malayan states. Three ethnic groups constitute the population of Malaya: Malay, Chinese, and Indian.

METHOD: General investigation and assessment.

CONCLUSIONS: Family patterns of Asian students differ considerably. Adjustment to changes in living and learning in an overseas situation can be related in some part to ethnic and cultural differences. Variations of kinship structure are an important cause of different approaches to living arrangements and to personal relationships, also in regard to the success or failure of the process of cross-cultural education. Attainment educationally and social interaction are also affected by attitudes toward family responsibility and economic obligation. Students from a nuclear family setting such as the Malays and Indians will find it easier to settle into an overseas situation than the Chinese, who are more used to diffuse relationships in a wider circle.

AUTHOR(S):   Iga, Mamoru, and Kenshiro Ohara

ARTICLE TITLE: "Suicide Attempts of Japanese Youth and Durkheim's Concept of Anomie: An Interpretation"

SOURCE: Human Organization
          VOL.   26   DATE   1967 (Spring/Summer)
          PAGES   58-68   NO. OF PAGES   11

PURPOSE: 1) to ascertain the essential components of Durkheim's concept of anomie; 2) to apply them to the explanation of high suicide rates of Japanese youth; 3) to apply them to suicide attempts by Japanese youth.

METHOD: The types of suicides were broken into groups descriptive of the suicide: egotistic, altruistic, fatalistic, and anomic suicides. The descriptions were then placed on the conditions of the suicide or suicide attempts.

CONCLUSIONS: The concept of anomie is most applicable to suicides among Japanese youth after the war.   Anomic suicide implies the removal of social restraints and involves unrestrained, unrealistic aspirations for equality of goods and services irrespective of the adequacy of resources for achieving them.   Important are goal-means discrepancies and a sense of relative deprivation from comparing one's own situation with that of others who are "successful".   There was a high rate after WWII and then a decline in the rate in the 1960's, suggesting adjustment.

63

AUTHOR(S):   Insko, Chester A.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Verbal Reinforcement of Attitude"

SOURCE: Journal of Personality and Social Psychology
     VOL. 2   DATE   1965
     PAGES   621-623   NO. OF PAGES   3

PURPOSE: To gain information around the question as to whether verbal
    reinforcement actually produced attitude change or simply modified
    the immediate responses in the interview situation.

SAMPLE: 72 students from an experimentor's course in introductory
    psychology at the University of Hawaii.   Divided evenly of both sexes.

METHOD: Six male grad. assistants were assigned to telephone 12 students
    (6 male, 6 female) each.   The subjects were asked to strongly agree,
    agree, disagree, strongly disagree with a series of 14 statements on
    the creation of a springtime Aloha week.   Each grad. assistant rein-
    forced responses indicating positive attitudes for 6 subjects (3 male,
    3 female) and for negative attitudes for 6 subjects.   Reinforcement
    was given by saying "good" after the response.   Approximately one
    week later, a questionnaire was given out in class - dealing with
    local issues, one of them being springtime Aloha week.   With this
    questionnaire, student attitudes were gathered.

CONCLUSIONS: Supports the assertion that verbal reinforcement results in
    attitude change and not just a temporary modification of responses in
    the interview.   The results also supports the earlier work of Ekman
    who found that "good" was an effective reinforcer.   The experiment
    demonstrates generality across time, experimenters, situational con-
    text, media of stimulation, media of response, type of response.

AUTHOR(S): Itzkoff, Seymour W.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cultural Pluralism in Urban Education"

SOURCE: School and Society
     VOL. 94   DATE 1966 (November)
     PAGES 383-386   NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: This article takes a look at the concept of integration, cul-
tural pluralism, and what can be done in the educational field to
deal with these two issues. Public education has not been accepted
by the minorities because the interpretation of integration has
forced them to give up their cultural integrity and identity.
Pluralism may be an alternative that has been too long ignored.
There have been some gains; open enrollment, new school construction
in slum areas. But these are very minor gains, because the American
people are still unwilling to accept minorities where real integra-
tion and assimilation can take place. And, the inequality of the
integrationist's program is apparent to the minorities. They know
that planned integration implies an existing inequality, that goes
deeper than being poor. Can human beings who have been destroyed
psychologically be expected to grasp imposed and artificial educa-
tional programs?
    The first order of educational business should be the develop-
ment of a curriculum which would reach into and illuminate the lives
of these minority children. It should give them a sense of futurity
through knowledge. These children are pushed into a curriculum now
that does not meet their needs and is representative of a vision of
life that is hostile toward them. A successful curriculum will have
both universal categories as well as particular symbolic subjects.
Language, history, music, literature, etc. can be taught to be relevant
to the student's particular experiences. Math and sciences are pretty
universal.

AUTHOR(S):   Iwai, Hiroshi, and David K. Reynolds

ARTICLE TITLE: "Morita Psychotherapy: The Views from the West"

SOURCE: American Journal of Psychiatry
    VOL. 126   DATE 1970 (January)
    PAGES 1031-1035   NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: A discussion of the various interpretations of the Morita
    therapy, a Japanese method of treating neurosis. The interpretations
    are Western interpretations. Morita therapy is a method of treating
    neurosis and is particularly effective with patients who manifest
    hypochondriacal tendencies as the outstanding feature of a whole
    complex symptom called Shinkeishitsusho, found frequently in Japan.
    The complex consists of a spiral where the patient goes from self-
    consciousness - social ineffectiveness - back to self-consciousness..
    soon.

METHOD: Five topics were chosen for discussion and interpretation:
    1) Morita therapy and Zen Buddhism, the relationship, 2) the concept
    of Arugamama, 3) absolute bed rest, 4) work therapy, and 5) the
    efficacy of Morita therapy outside of Japan.

CONCLUSIONS: Three factors: personal background, social background,
    and research setting have influenced the various understandings of
    the Morita therapy in a highly complex way.

AUTHOR(S):   Iwawaki, Saburo, and Emory L. Cowen

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Social Desirability of Trait-Descriptive Terms:
  Further Applications to a Japanese Sample"

SOURCE: <u>The Journal of Social Psychology</u>
         VOL.   63   DATE   1964
         PAGES   207-214   NO. OF PAGES   7

<u>PURPOSE</u>:   What is the degree of relationship between personal and social
    set ratings for Japan? What absolute differences if any are to be
    found in the ratings of students obtained under the personal and
    social sets? What is the degree of relationship between the ratings
    of American and Japan students? What differences? This is an extension
    of the prior study of S-D stereotypes of Japanese and American students-
    Introduction of personal set.

<u>SAMPLE</u>:   65 Japanese cadets comparable to the previous study as well as
    the American student used in the personal set study.

<u>METHOD</u>:   Rating of 148 adjectives. Each respondant asked to assume each
    adjective completed the statement "I am ... person." and to rate the
    resultant proposition on a 7-point scale of personal desirability.

<u>CONCLUSIONS</u>:   The relative ordering of trait-descriptive terms is highly
    constant for the two cultural groups. The "social" set was found to
    yield more extreme ratings while the "personal" set produced more
    variable ratings for both groups. The relationship between the per-
    sonal and the social sets is thus similar within both cultural groups.

67

AUTHOR(S):   Iwawaki, Saburo; Melvin Zax; Susumu Mitsuoka

ARTICLE TITLE: "Extremity of Response Among Japanese and American
    Children"

SOURCE: The Journal of Social Psychology
          VOL. 79   DATE   1969
          PAGES   257-259   NO. OF PAGES ·2

PURPOSE: To replicate an earlier study done with American children
    concerning response style, this time using Japanese children and
    adolescents as subjects. In addition the rating styles of both
    groups were compared at several developmental levels. The extrem-
    ity of response was viewed. Extremity due to tension, maladjustment
    and pathology.

SAMPLE: 241 students in the public school system of Tokyo, grades 12
    (34 males, 12 females), grade 8 (45 males, 49 females), and grade 4
    (40 males, 37 females). Three groups of American students consisting
    of 40 (20 male, 20 female) children at the same grade levels. Mean
    IQ's were quite similar for both groups.

METHOD: Response style was measured using the 10 Rorschach Inkblots as
    stimuli which were rated on a set of 15 seven-point bipolar scales;
    same used for the American children. To test for the significance
    of the mean differences observed, three 2x2x3 analyses of variances
    were carried out involving sex, grade level, and culture. In order
    to determine which of the group differences were significant, series
    of t tests were computed.

CONCLUSIONS: Mean scores of the Japanese group showed an increase of
    intermediate (I) responses and a decrease of extreme (E) responses
    with age. Also a steady rise of neutral (N) responses with age. No
    difference in rating style between male and female Japanese except
    at the eighth grade where the females scored higher with N responses.
    No difference between American and Japanese at the earliest age level.
    But at the twelfth grade level the Japanese scored higher with N
    responses and lower with E responses than the Americans.
         Mean differences: Grade level found to be significant (25.11 E,
    12.36 I, 5.79 N). Differences of cultural groups were significant for
    the E and I responses (13.30 and 9.38) but not the N scores. No sig-
    nificant differences between sexes. Significant differences for
    grade level X culture for E and N scores (8.53 and 11.19). Also for
    grade level X sex X culture significant for N scores (4.93).
         Group differences: For Japanese sex differences at eighth grade
    level with N scores. No differences between Japanese and Americans
    at fourth grade level. At twelfth grade level difference on E and N
    scores. For females difference culturally on E scores at eighth
    grade. Between males not significant. Basically the results show
    that younger children are more likely than older children to give all
    or none responses. Judgements are made on the basis of more cues as
    the intellectual development of the child increases. And also support
    earlier findings of no significant sex differences in rating style.

68

AUTHOR(S): Iwawaki, Saburo; Melvin Zax; Susumu Mitsuoka

ARTICLE TITLE: "Extremity of Response Among Japanese and American Children"

CONCLUSIONS: (continued)
Japanese college students produced fewer E responses than did Americans. Hypothesis: can be attributed to differences in early child-rearing experiences of the two cultures. Also the effects of adolescence may be more powerful in shaping the rating style that characterizes the Japanese than the earlier practices. Japanese parents tend to have great tolerance of their younger children, imposing restraint as they grow older.

AUTHOR(S): Iwawau, Saburo, and Melvin Zax

ARTICLE TITLE: "Personality Dimensions and Extreme Response Tendency"

SOURCE: Psychological Reports
VOL. 25   DATE 1969
PAGES 31-34   NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: To relate stylistic differences to personality dimensions and pathology as measured by a pencil and paper test (Maudsley Personality Inventory). This test attempts to measure "neuroticism" and "extraversion."

SAMPLE: 158 Japanese college students, male, ranging in age from 18 to 21 years of age.

METHOD: The students took the Japanese version of the MPI test. From this group highest and lowest scores on each of the scales were selected. Data in the form of ratings made on 15 seven-point semantic differential scales were obtained using 10 Rorschach Inkblots as stimuli. Cards were presented one at a time to groups of five or six. Completion of the series of ratings was timed from 30 to 45 minutes.

CONCLUSIONS: It was found that neurotics made significantly more extreme ratings than non-neurotics and that stable introverts had significantly fewer extreme ratings than neurotic extroverts. No significant differences were found in intermediate and neutral ratings.

AUTHOR(S):   Jackson, Philip W., and Nina Strattner

ARTICLE TITLE: "Meaningful Learning and Retention: Noncognitive
    Variable"

SOURCE: Review of Educational Research
    VOL.   34   DATE   1964 (December)
    PAGES   513-527   NO. OF PAGES   15

PURPOSE: Research behind the two beliefs:
    1) Learning effectiveness is impaired by a) various forms of psycho-
    logical pathology, b) membership in a socially deprived group or a
    stressful family situation, and c) classroom conditions that create
    a threatening climate for learning.
    2) Learning effectiveness is enhanced by the possession of particular
    psychological strengths, such as positive attitudes toward school,
    realistic achievement goals, and feelings of self-confidence.
         Interest is in item #26, especially the minority group member-
    ship. Other groups analysized were the economically deprived and
    psychologically deprived.

SAMPLE: Group of primary school children. Whites had a higher social
    class advantage.

METHOD: The learning tasks employed similar and dissimilar paired asso-
    ciates, represented by concrete objects and by pictures.

CONCLUSIONS: No over-all differences in learning ability between the
    two groups. For the five and six year olds, the youngest groups,
    there were significant differences in favor of the white subjects.
    The differences completely disappeared in the older groups. The
    explanation for the difference being a superior nursery school ex-
    perience for the white children.

AUTHOR(S): Jantz, Richard K.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Effects of Sex, Race, IQ, and SES on the Reading
    Scores of Sixth Graders from both Levels and Gains in Performance"

SOURCE: <u>Psychology in the Schools</u>
    VOL. 11   DATE 1974
    PAGES 90-94   NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: An examination of the effects of sex, race, socioeconomic
    status, and intelligence upon the reading achievement scores of
    sixth grade pupils in one school district. The effects were examined
    both for the level of performance at the end of sixth grade and for
    gain in performance based upon reading between fifth and sixth grades.

SAMPLE: Sixth grade pupils from an urban, midwestern school district.
    All students on file who attended sixth grade in 1968-69, 1969-70,
    and 1970-71, were included. 3,536 pupils were available; 348 were
    eliminated for insufficient information.

METHOD: A multivariance program from the University of Buffalo that
    utilized univariate and multivariate analysis of variance, covariance,
    and regression techniques was employed to test the hypothesis. Data
    on students was collected from record cards: pupil identity, sex,
    race, I.Q., parent occupation, fifth grade reading score, sixth grade
    reading score.

CONCLUSIONS: This research indicates that the factors of sex, race,
    intelligence, and socioeconomic status affect the level of performance
    in reading of sixth grade pupils, but do not have a significant
    affect on the gain in performance. Female students had higher mean
    scores than did male. White students had higher average test scores
    than non-white students. Those pupils in the higher SES group scored
    higher on the average. Students in the higher IQ level had higher
    mean scores. Similar results were noted in the gain of performance
    but not as great as those in level of performance comparisons. To
    meet the demand for educational accountability, these findings must be
    considered.

71

AUTHOR(S):   Jensen, Arthur R.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Culturally Disadvantaged: Psychological and
    Educational Aspects"

SOURCE: Educational Research
        VOL. 9-10   DATE   1967 (November)
        PAGES   4-20   NO. OF PAGES   15

PURPOSE: To indicate some of the main trends of thought and research
    on the psychology of disadvantaged children.   To comment on the
    research findings and hypotheses which seem to have the most direct
    implications for ameliorative action and to point out some crucial
    gaps in the current knowledge and the controversies issueing from
    them.

CONCLUSIONS: In order to break the cycle of poverty and cultural
    deprivation, the public school will have to assume for the cultur-
    ally disadvantaged children more of the responsibilities of good
    child rearing.

AUTHOR(S):   Jensen, Arthur R.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Level I and Level II Abilities in Three Ethnic Groups"

SOURCE: American Educational Research Journal
  VOL.   10   DATE   1973 (Fall)
  PAGES   263-276   NO. OF PAGES   17

PURPOSE: The study sought to determine if the same relationships of
  Level I and Level II to race and socioeconomic status showed up in
  quite a different school population, an agricultural community in
  the Central Valley of California.   Previous studies had been done
  in highly urbanized areas where there are marked contrasts between
  social groups.

SAMPLE: Some 2000 students constituting a representative sample of the
  school district's elementary school pupils.   Roughly equal numbers
  of white, negro, and Mexican Americans.   The white and negro were
  lower middle and lower class.   The Mexican Americans were by far the
  most socioeconomically disadvantaged.

METHOD: Lorge-Thorndike Intelligence Test, verbal and non-verbal, speed
  and persistence test, Raven's colored progressive matrices, figure
  copying test, Stanford Achievement tests, memory for numbers,
  listening-attention tests, home index.
      Lorge-Thorndike test of verbal and non-verbal intelligence.
  The non-verbal test requires no reading and involves reasoning based
  on figure materials.   The reading level required by the verbal test
  is below the reasoning demands made by the test items.
      Speed and persistence.   Warm-up for the Lorge-Thorndike.   Also
  screens out students not complying with or making an effort to follow
  requirements of the testing situation.
      Raven's colored.   Non-verbal reasoning test devised to measure
  the g factor and minimize variance in group factors.
      Figure copying test.   Has been used to measure school readiness.
      Stanford Achievement.   A set of standardized tests of specific
  scholastic achievement appropriate for grades 4-6.   Word meaning,
  paragraph meaning, spelling, language, math.
      Memory for numbers.   Set of three tests of auditory short-term
  memory.   Good to measure Level I ability.
      Listening-attention.   No demands on memory, just on the ability
  to listen attentively and follow instructions.
      Home index.   24 Item questionnaire about the home environment.

CONCLUSIONS: This study replicates previous studies.   Factor analysis -
  three main factors: fluid (gf) and crystalized (gc) intelligence
  (Level 2) and memory (Level 1).   White and negro groups differed
  markedly in gc and gf but not in memory.   White and Mexicans differed
  in gc and much less in gf and memory.   The negro and Mexican differed
  the most in gf, only slightly in gc.

AUTHOR(S):   J.A. Jones

ARTICLE TITLE: "Operant Psychology and the Study of Culture"

SOURCE: Current Anthropology
     VOL.   12   DATE   1971
     PAGES 171-189   NO. OF PAGES   19

PURPOSE: An analysis of the use of operant psychology and the study of
   culture.

CONCLUSIONS: Operant psychology establishes that its basic tools would
   be useful in explaining human behavior cross-culturally. It is
   possible to make predictive statements about changes in cultures
   where changes in environmental settings can be described. It is
   also possible to make statements about the expected behavior of
   individuals in terms of a particular history of experience in a
   specific setting. This constitutes an experimental mode which may
   be used to test the relationship between environmental variables
   and behavior.

AUTHOR(S): Jung, Raymond

ARTICLE TITLE: "Leisure in the Three Cultures"

SOURCE: The Elementary School Journal
          VOL. 67   DATE 1966-67
          PAGES 285-295   NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: To learn whether leisure activities are related more closely to
     socioeconomic status than to ethnic group membership.

SAMPLE: 574 fifth and sixth grade pupils of six Oakland public schools.
     The children were divided into groups based on ethnic group, socio-
     economic class and sex. Caucasian, negro, and Chinese boys and girls
     groups were divided into middle class and lower class groups. 12 com-
     parison groups.

METHOD: Children kept diaries for one week. Leisure activities listed
     in the diaries were tabulated and number of days used. After that a
     questionnaire was administered. Adapted from Wittey's Interest
     Inventory to determine leisure-time preferences and the extent of
     their participation in these activities. Activities in the Diaries
     were tabulated in percent of children who participated. The results
     of the questionnaire were also tabulated in percent. Comparisons
     were made and critical ratios between sub-groups computed.

CONCLUSIONS: Next to TV, outdoor play was the most popular: Negro
     children the most, Oriental the least. For seasonal sports and
     activities there was no significant difference between ethnic or
     socioeconomic groups. Oriental children tended to participate in
     indoor table games more than the other children. TV was the most
     prevalent activity. No difference among groups. Girls liked reading
     more than boys. For most comparisons made, differences between ethnic
     or socioeconomic groups were really not significant. Where differ-
     ences were found, they were on ethnic lines not socioeconomic lines
     most of the time. Differences still exist between American families
     in leisure-time pursuits than in ethnic groups despite influences
     leading toward conformity and acculturation. Ethnic group children
     have differences in background and experiences which they bring to
     the classroom.
          The use of children's leisure time can be improved and better
     balanced. Hobbies were not expressed much. Reading was also low.
     This area can be encouraged also. Too much television. This study
     showed low out-of-school reading and homework activity for negro child-
     ren.

AUTHOR(S): Kadri, Z.N.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Use of MMPI for Personality Study of Singapore
    Students"

SOURCE: British Journal of Clinical and Social Psychology
        VOL.   10   ·   DATE 1971
        PAGES   90-91   NO. OF PAGES 2

PURPOSE: Comparative study - to show large cultural and subcultural
    variations.

SAMPLE: Asian undergraduates in the Republic of Singapore. Most students
    were non-Christian, professing other Asian faiths. Final sample was
    260 students, 200 males, 60 females, representative of the ethnic dis-
    tribution in the university. Age range: 19-23.

METHOD: English version of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inven-
    tory (MMPI) given randomly to every third student who visited the
    health center over a six week period during the 1968-1969 academic
    session. They were told why the inquiry was being done and told
    rapid answering was better than long deliberation. Also advised to
    avoid equivocal responses.

CONCLUSIONS: Despite differences in test-taking attitudes and in cultural
    values and beliefs, the mean scores of Singapore students were in many
    respects identical with those produced by college students in Califor-
    nia.

76

AUTHOR(S): Kagiwada, George, and Isao Fujimoto

ARTICLE TITLE: "Asian American Studies: Implications for Education"

SOURCE: Personnel and Guidance Journal
    VOL. 51(6)   DATE 1973 (February)
    PAGES 400-405   NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: Points out the relevance and great importance of Asian-American
    studies to Asian Americans and their community and to the further
    development of a change in society to become more humanistic.
        The article also exposes the oppression of Asians in America, an
    oppression that most people do not know about or understand. To
    fight this oppression and the problems in the Asian American commun-
    ity, a movement has come about and the authors point out how Asian
    American studies is a facet of this movement - also its part in edu-
    cational reform and the way to use colleges and their resources so
    they will be relevant to our communities and to our people. A better
    understanding of our background can be reached, the nature of our
    community, and what may be needed in the communities.

AUTHOR(S): Kalish, Richard A.; Michael Maloney; Abe Arkoff

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cross-Cultural Comparisons of College Student Marital-Role Preferences"

SOURCE: The Journal of Social Psychology
  VOL. 68   DATE 1966
  PAGES 41-47   NO. OF PAGES 7

PURPOSE: To compare marital role preferences of Americans of Japanese ancestry, of Caucasian ancestry, and motherland Japanese. To verify differences. This investigation (motherland Japanese) was done in a previous study.

SAMPLE: Total of 226 (131 Caucasians, 95 Japanese Americans) all students at Cal State L.A. of the Caucasians: 73 male, 58 female; Japanese-American: 30 males, 65 females. Mean ages for the males: 18.2 and 20.0; for females: 17.8 and 20.3.

METHOD: Jacobson's Scale was used - 28 items each answerable on a five-point equal-appearing-interval Lucert-type scale. A high score indicates an equalitarian marital-role preference, a low score a male dominating in the marriage.

CONCLUSIONS: Males generally preferred a male dominant marriage - Japanese American in Hawaii seemed significantly high in this area. Females generally prefer an equalitarian marriage and females in Japan at high prestige universities especially so. Their male counterparts although less equalitarian are not significantly less than the other male samples. From both Japanese American groups, the group from Hawaii was least equalitarian (both males and females) for their respective sex groups. In Hawaii, the Japanese American Male prefers male dominance notably more than the Caucasian. In the cases of Japanese, Japanese American (Hawaii), Japanese American (Los Angeles) and Caucasians, the females preferred an equalitarian role significantly more so than the male counterparts. The third generation Japanese American in Hawaii appears to maintain attitudes close to his Japanese ancestors more than do present students at Japanese universities. Japanese Americans culturally isolated maintain what they think are values held in the homeland. College students in Japan (especially female) prefer equalitarian marital roles while the Japanese Americans in Hawaii prefer male dominance. Japanese Americans in Los Angeles prefer equalitarian.

AUTHOR(S): Kaneshige, Edward

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cultural Factors in Group Counseling and Interaction"

SOURCE: Personnel and Guidance Journal

    VOL. 51   DATE 1973 (February)

    PAGES 407-412   NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: The article points out cultural factors that play a large role
in the interaction and group counseling of Asian Americans. These
factors influence the behavior of the individual and also influence
his attitudes towards counseling as a means to increase his self-
understanding. He may accept the goals of counseling but his per-
sonnel values may be conflicting. So what is pointed out in the
article is the importance on the counselor's part to recognize the
existence of these conflicts, and that they do not judge the Asian
American client from Western-white values.
    There were two main points outlined for the counselor to work
toward: 1) Helping the Asian American overcome the cultural restric-
tions that hamper his emotional growth; 2) Helping others to under-
stand and accept minority group members.
    In general the group counselor can help the Asian American client
to be more expressive in communicating his thoughts and ideas without
negating his cultural values. The counselor can facilitate in the
group an atmosphere that increases the possibility that each indivi-
dual will be accepted regardless of background and values. The coun-
selor can facilitate understanding. Ways the counselor can do this:
1) encourage the Asian American client to be a more verbal participant
by creating a comfortable atmosphere that is non-threatening and
supportive; 2) demonstrate his understanding of the cultural value
differences; 3) aid the client who is struggling to express himself
by minimizing interruptions from other members; 4) reassure the Asian
American client and all group members of the confidentiality in the
counseling process; 5) try to improve the accuracy of interpretations
made by the group by clarifying; 6) challenge aggressive assertions
and critical statements made to Asian American clients by Caucasian
counterparts where he feels that the assertions are only partially
accurate or a lack of understanding has taken place; 7) remember he is
a counselor and a model; 8) stimulate thinking and listening by asking
questions; 9) help the Asian American realize that he is not necessar-
ily denying his culture and his cultural identity.

79

AUTHOR(S): Kang, Tai S.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Name Change and Acculturation"

SOURCE: <u>Pacific Sociological Review</u>
     VOL. 14   DATE 1971
     PAGES 403-412   NO. OF PAGES 10

<u>PURPOSE</u>: To examine the social psychological imprints of identity change
    symbolized through name change.

<u>SAMPLE</u>: Random sample of 170 students taken from the 262 Chinese students
    registered at the university. 36 percent were chosen from the group
    with anglicized first names; 64 percent of sample were selected from
    those with no name changes. This ratio is representative of the name
    changers and non-changers in an official list of Chinese students by
    the foreign student advisors office, fall 1967. 118 completed ques-
    tionnaires obtained.

<u>METHOD</u>: Investigation of three areas: socialization, economic activi-
    ties, social control. A set of scales was drawn up to quantitatively
    locate an individual in terms of differential responses to the
    attraction of the host society. Responses scored on a continuum scale.
    High score - high degree of acculturation.

<u>CONCLUSIONS</u>: That change of name represents a significant shift of social
    identity of the name changer. Hypothesis 1: those who have changed
    their names are more fully socialized into the host society than those
    who have not. Hypothesis 2: those who have changed their names tend
    to work out more flexible and varied economic adjustments than those
    who did not. Hypothesis 3: those who have changed their names tend
    to have greater access to the lines of influence and power in the host
    community than non-changers.

AUTHOR(S): Kao, Charles H.C., and Jae Won Lee

ARTICLE TITLE: "An Empirical Analysis of China's Brain Drain into the
    United States"

SOURCE: Economic Development and Cultural Change
        VOL. 21   DATE   1973
        PAGES 500-513   NO. OF PAGES 14

PURPOSE: To examine economic, political, social, demographic, and profes-
    sional factors in the United States and Taiwan which may account for
    Chinese scholars' decisions to stay in the U.S. or their reluctance
    to return to Taiwan.

SAMPLE: 372 questionnaires analyzed 155 applicants from Mainland China,
    217 from Taiwan. These people are mostly those who have received
    doctoral degrees and are now employed by colleges and industries in
    the U.S.

METHOD: An eight-page questionnaire with twenty-six sets of questions
    covering economic, social, political, demographic and professional
    aspects were given out. 465 questionnaires were returned; 372 of
    them were analyzed.

CONCLUSIONS: Six key factors were the income and the way of life in the
    United States, length of residence in the U.S., degree of fair compe-
    tition in Taiwan, political freedom in the U.S., and lack of family
    ties in Taiwan - in that order of importance to Chinese scholars'
    high propensity to stay in the U.S. No single factor can explain the
    "brain drain", nor will a single policy reverse the flow. It is a
    combined result of economic, political, social, and professional con-
    siderations and influence.

AUTHOR(S):   Karman, M.D.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Children Give us Leads"

SOURCE: Childhood Education
          VOL. 42   DATE 1965 (October)
          PAGES 75-78   NO. OF PAGES 3

PURPOSE: The purpose was to show that racism in the school or
          anywhere starts from ignorance about people. It was a story
          in which Karman told about the racism in class due to
          bigoted parents and children's perception of others. Self-
          fulfilling profacy.

AUTHOR(S):   Kato, Masaaki, M.D.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Rehabilitation and Community Care of Psychiatric Patients
    in Japan"

SOURCE: American Journal of Psychiatry
            VOL. 121   DATE 1965
            PAGES 844-846   NO. OF PAGES 3

PURPOSE: Explains the present activities and plans of community care for
    the mentally ill in Japan.

AUTHOR(S):   Kaush, Richard, and Sharon Moriwaici

ARTICLE TITLE: "The World of the Elderly Asian American"

SOURCE: The Journal of Social Issues
            VOL. 29   DATE 1973
            PAGES 187-209   NO. OF PAGES 23

PURPOSE: A look at the psychosocial aspects of the past and present
    living situation of today's elderly Asian-American. An overview
    of the problems they face stemming from cultural barriers and hiding
    behind the facade of the Asian American community can take care of
    their own and they don't have an, problems.
         This essay covers a brief historical background of the first
    generation upon settling in the U.S. and the effects of early soc-
    ialization. The second generation is discussed and a recent look
    at today's elderly in the Asian American community - the services
    provided for them and not provided and what is to become of them.

AUTHOR(S): Keely, Charles B.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Philippine Migration Internal Movements and Emigration to the United States"

SOURCE: International Migration Review

    VOL. 7   DATE 1973

    PAGES 177-187   NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: To present a summary and overview of three major Philippine population movements: the two internal movements of urbanization and the southern migration to Mindanao, and the emmigration to the U.S. What is most important about this study is the latter area of focus.

CONCLUSIONS: The change in U.S. immigration laws opened up new opportunities to overseas settlement which has been accepted by many, mainly the well-educated professional-level workers. There has been a growing number of Philippine immigrants since the new policies took place in 1965. Not only was the number affected but age-sex distribution also changed. Male immigration increased; younger males under age 5 increased; younger adult males (20-29) rose, and males in prime working years (30-39 and 40-49) increased. With females, under age 10 increased, while ages 10-20 and 20-29 declined; adult females (30-49) remained constant. This leads to the hypothesis that most of the professional workers are men. This growth in immigration presents a difficulty in adaptation and great cultural problems.

AUTHOR(S):   Keith, Robert Allen, and Erlinda G. Barranda

ARTICLE TITLE: "Age Independence Norms in American and Filipino
   Adolescents"

SOURCE: The Journal of Social Psychology
   VOL. 78   DATE 1969
   PAGES   285-286   NO. OF PAGES 2

PURPOSE: To study the age norms for independent behavior. A comparison:
   American adolescents, urban Filipino youth, rural Filipino youth.
   Assumption: that Americans would have earlier age norms for indepen-
   dent behavior than Filipinos and urban Filipinos would have earlier
   norms than rural Filipinos.

SAMPLE: Three groups, ages ranging from 17 to 18 years. Americans: 50
   seniors in a Southern California high school. Urban Filipinos: 70
   freshmen at Philippine Wesleyan College in Nueva Ecija Province.

METHOD: Measured by a 75 item age-independence scale with four subscales:
   economic, social, institutional (academic, religious, civic activi-
   ties), and caretaking. Age designations analyzed by t-tests.
   Response from both Filipino groups combined to form one and then com-
   pared to the American.

CONCLUSIONS: The results indicate that social custom, religion, family
   structure, and economic opportunity contribute to wide differences in
   age norms for independence for adolescents between the two cultures.
   Of the 75 items of the scale, 54 showed significantly different age
   designations between the two groups. All but one favored earlier
   expectations by the Americans. In the economic subscale, 12 f the
   16 items revealed important differences. The most consiste differ
   ence between the two groups were represented in socia   ..   dence

85

PURPOSE: A description of how an urban university gave leadership and
    direction in solution of a problem of a neighborhood high school.
    To emphasize the fact that the university must become part of its
    surrounding community. At this particular high school there was a
    lot of racial tension. There were 1800 students in the school with
    approximately 100 black students. Tension arose from mismanagement
    of the black studies curriculum. Black students claimed abuse from
    other students and from teachers.

CONCLUSIONS: The fundamental difficulty behind the racial problem was
    that the operation of the high school needed to be improved. The
    black students noticed this problem first and in voicing their dis-
    satisfaction the administration of the school misinterpreted it as
    racial aggression. The workshop brought out the point that the
    racial tension was the symptom of a more basic existing problem.

AUTHOR(S):   Kerckhoff, Richard K.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Race and Social Class as Opportunities for Early Child-
    hood Education"

SOURCE: Young Children
    VOL. 20   DATE 1965 (September)
    PAGES 357-362   NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: This article deals with the question of race and social class
    and how much and what kind of direct teaching about these issues be
    carried out in the nursery schools, kindergarten, and primary schools.
    The article's analysis is that because racial rension has lessened,
    social class differences and tensions have increased. The aim of
    education for the poor has been emphasized and has been funded by
    great amounts of government monies and private foundations.
        But the article points out some dangers: that there must also
    be thought to policy and philosophy for a healthy change and the
    fact that money for lower social classes might be misunderstood and
    create a dichotomized system of early childhood education, a system of
    separate and not-so-equal preschools.

CONCLUSIONS: The profession of early childhood education must be
    committed to reducing rather than building social class barriers.

AUTHOR(S): Kiefer, Christie W.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Psychological Interdependence of Family, School, and Bureaucracy in Japan"

SOURCE: American Anthropologist

VOL. 72   DATE 1970 (Fall)

PAGES 66-75   NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: An analysis on the educational system with its social implications. Focuses on: 1) the emphasis still placed on moral discipline at the expense of technical content; 2) the entrance examination system "Examination Hell" Shiken Jigoku.

CONCLUSIONS: Success in achieving a secure place in Japan's expanding economic and political bureaucracies depends heavily on a successful academic career. Academic success usually centered around the passing of several successive entrance exams.

AUTHOR(S): Kimura, Yukiko

ARTICLE TITLE: "Locality Clubs as Basic Units of the Social Organization of the Okinawans in Hawaii"

SOURCE: Phylon

VOL. 29   DATE 1968 (Winter)

PAGES 331-338   NO. OF PAGES 8

PURPOSE: An informational article on the Okinawans in Hawaii, covering the social life of the Okinawans, the basic units of the Okinawan community, and their roles in professions and businesses. The basic units of the community are the locality clubs which bear names of the native localities of Okinawa from which the immigrants came.

SAMPLE: There are 45 of these locality clubs on the island of Oahu. 43 out of 45 offered data during 1963 and 1964. Total membership for the 43 clubs was 8,467: 37 percent Issei; 63 percent Nisei. Over 4/5 had more Nisei than Issei adult members. The first club was formed in 1908, but most formed in the 1920's and 1930's when the movement from plantation labor to union jobs took place.

CONCLUSIONS: The clubs facilitated mutual aid for ethnic groups (Okinawans) imported as laborers. The clubs created a familiar milieu for weathering the hazards of adjustment in a new land.

AUTHOR(S): Kinloch, Graham C., and Jeffrey A. Borders

ARTICLE TITLE: "Racial Stereotypes and Social Distance Among Elementary School Children in Hawaii"

SOURCE: Sociology and Social Research

VOL. 56   DATE 1972 (April)

PAGES 368-377   NO. OF PAGES 12

PURPOSE: A study on racial stereotypes and social distance patterns among Japanese, Chinese and racially mixed elementary school children in Hawaii. A view of the social attitudes as a reflection of a social system. In other words, "How do racial stereotypes and social distance patterns operate among youth in this society?" Taking into account socioeconomics, background, family.

SAMPLE: Fourth, fifth, and sixth grade students at an elementary school on Oahu. All were analyzed. 293 students total: 1.0% Caucasian, 51.7% Japanese, 8.3% Chinese, 1.0% Filipino, 1.4% Portugese, 2.4% Hawaiin, 2.0% Korean, 25.3% mixed, 2.4% part Hawaiian. Surrounding area low class, low income, low educational level. Families engage in semi-skilled and skilled occupations. Juvenile delinquency and T.B. rates high compared to Oahu norms. The following were utilized: 149 Japanese, 24 Chinese, 12 Hawaiians, 87 mixed.

METHOD: A questionnaire containing items on background characteristics, racial stereotypes, and social distance choices were given. Background included sex, age, race, family size, parental age. Students asked to indicate truth or falsity of racial stereotypes. Third section of survey involved a modified form of the Bogardus Social Distance Scale. Asked which they would like to have live in Hawaii, play with, live next to, have as best friend, take home for dinner.

CONCLUSIONS: Racial attitudes in Hawaii show a clear socioeconomic hierarchy even through elementary school students, and appear to be defined by the particular social setting in which they occur, as well as background and family characteristics. Social distance patterns revealed low rejection of Japanese, Chinese, and Hawaiians in contrast to Caucasians, negroes, Filipinos, and Samoans. Negative stereotypes of eutist groups were not necessarily rejected while lower status groups rejected negative stereotypes of themselves. The effects of intergroup competition were thought to be operative in this, underlining the importance of the particular social setting in which racial attitudes operate.

AUTHOR(S):   Kitano, Harry H.L.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Mental Illness in Four Cultures"

SOURCE: The Journal of Social Psychology
    VOL. 80   DATE 1970
    PAGES   121-134   NO. OF PAGES   13

PURPOSE: To compare mental illness between cultures.   The emphasis is
    not on causal factors but on what happens to an individual after he
    begins to exhibit "crazy behavior."

SAMPLE: Japanese living in Los Angeles, Hawaii, Tokyo, Okinawa.   47 -
    L.A., 30 - Hawaii, 48 - Japan, 60 - Okinawa.   Between ages 21-45 and
    divided evenly among sexes.   Samples drawn from mental hospitals in
    the four areas.

METHOD: The diagnostic category was schizophrenia.   Interviews conducted
    at each site.   Depth interviews with immediate family.   Hospital
    records used to check adaptation to the hospital.   Follow patient
    from a point prior to initial symptom, through hospitalization, after
    release.

CONCLUSIONS: In spite of subcultural differences, the reactions and
    resources used were more similar than expected.   Acculturation is
    apparently not too important in treatment of the mentally ill.

90

AUTHOR(S):   Kitano, Harry H., and Stanley Sue

ARTICLE TITLE: ."The Model Minorities"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Issues
    VOL.   29(2)   DATE   1973
    PAGES   1-9   NO. OF PAGES   9

PURPOSE: To examine the status of two groups--the Chinese and
    the Japanese--in determining how such a status was achieved
    while facing important social, psychological, economic, and
    political issues.

CONCLUSIONS: Two main issues, that of acceptance of Asians in
    American society and the psychological well-being of Asian
    Americans, were discussed as it particularly applies to the
    Chinese and Japanese.   The high rate of intermarriage of
    the Japanese was traced to several factors, including incre-
    ased socioeconomic mobility and decreased ties to the ethnic
    community, an hypothesis by Tinker which further states that
    this resulted in enhancing the image of Japanese as poten-
    tial mates for Caucasians.   The Chinese and Japanese are
    well-regarded in society; Americans now hold favorable atti-
    tudes toward them.   However, stereotypes, in the final
    analysis, have still negative consequences, i.e. victims of
    stereotypes, even of positive ones.   There are further
    documents of inaccurate and prejudicial perceptions of many
    Americans toward the Chinese.   This has been the result of
    the lack of realistic information regarding this particular
    ethnic group.

AUTHOR(S): Kitaoji, Hironobu

·ARTICLE TITLE: "The Structure of the Japanese Family"

SOURCE: American Anthropologist
 VOL. 73(5)   DATE 1971
 PAGES 1036-1057 NO. OF PAGES 22

PURPOSE: To analyze ethnographic data on the Japanese family
 from conventional studies to show that the conflict between
 patrilineal and bilateral aspects derives from misleading
 theoretical constructs rather than from the nature of Jap-
 anese kinship itself; and 2) to construct a model of the
 stem family out of the structural characteristics of Japan-
 ese family organization.

SAMPLE: Local groups in Yaho, an urbanizing village near Tokyo.

METHOD: Not detailed as to how obtained.

CONCLUSIONS: The three types of family organizations show dif-
 ferent diachronic processes. The rules of postmarital resi-
 dence and descent are not as heuristically relevant as they
 are in the analysis of segmentary kindred structure and the
 study of the extended family. On the other hand, the Japan-
 ese family and kinship organization would not be adequately
 analyzed by the use of egocentric kinship terminology which
 presupposed in most cases the universality of the family.
 o The confusion about patrilineal versus bilateral elements
 in structural studies of Japanese families and kinship or-
 ganization derives from a preoccupation with conventional
 egocentric points of view which regard kin relations as a
 set of positions rather than individuals, along with system-
 atic rules of positional recruitment better displays the
 structural continuity of the Japanese family.

AUTHOR(S):   Klein, Marjorie, H.; A.A. Alexander; Tseng Kwo-Hwa;
    Milton H. Miller; Yeh Eng-Kung; Chu Hung-Ming.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Far Eastern Students in a Big University -
    Subcultures within a Subculture"

SOURCE: Science and Public Affairs
    VOL.   27(1)   DATE   1971 (January)
    PAGES   16-19   NO. OF PAGES   4

PURPOSE: To study and explore the "friendship between American
    and Far Eastern exchange students" that are at the University
    of Wisconsin.

SAMPLE: 59 students from 10 Asian and Far Eastern countries
    attending the University of Wisconsin.

METHOD: Questionnaires were given to subjects in September and
    again in the spring, covering social relationships and other
    aspects of adaptation.   Intensive interviews with 30 students
    from Taiwan and Hong Kong focused in detail on their campus
    life style.

CONCLUSIONS: Results found an isolated, narrow social life of
    the typical Far Eastern student, the barriers to his intimacy
    with Americans, and the reasons for his deep roots in the co-
    national subculture on campus.   American beliefs that the
    human experience of the visiting student is as good as his
    educational experience and that he will come to know American
    people well are myths.   It is easy for Americans to over-
    estimate the quality of the contact with visitors than it is
    to face their pain and disillusionment.   Americans accept
    their rationalization about the press for studies or language
    difficulties more readily than to look at their (American)
    own lack of openness to strangers.

AUTHOR(S):   Kline, C.L., and N. Lee

ARTICLE TITLE: "Transcultural Study of Dyslexia Analysis of
     Language Disabilities in 277 Chinese Children Simultaneously
     Learning to Read and Write in English and Chinese"

SOURCE: Journal of Special Education

          VOL. 6   DATE 1972 (Spring)

          PAGES 5-26   NO. OF PAGES 18

PURPOSE: To attempt to answer questions regarding the incidence
     of dyslexia in Chinese children learning to read and write
     in Chinese and in English, and the significance of disability
     in both languages.

SAMPLE: 227 Chinese children attending a public school in China-
     town in Vancouver in grades 1, 2, and 3. They were also
     attending a Chinese language school after their regular
     school. All subjects were bilingual and were learning to
     read and write Chinese and English simultaneously.

METHOD: Subjects were given the Iota Oral Reading Test and the
     Chinese Iota Test. When there was a problem in either lang-
     uage, the following tests were administered: Ayers Spelling,
     Monroe Auditory Discrimination, Monroe Audity-Visual Learning
     Test, Bender-Gestalt, Draw-a-Person, the WISC, and test for
     cerebral dominance.

CONCLUSIONS: The difference in the incidence of disabilities was
     not considered significant: 13 percent in Chinese, 9 percent
     in English, and 6 percent in both. The sex distribution was
     similar to other studies on dyslexia. Findings suggest prob-
     lems in authority in auditory discrimination were not a major
     cause of reading disability. There was a low incidence of
     difficulty in transmodal learning in those with reading
     problems in Chinese; this suggests either that differences in
     visual-auditory association were rare or had been overcome by
     the teaching methods in the Chinese language schools. This
     study also discredits the fear of confusing children by
     speaking two languages. The teaching methodology was the key
     in terms of prevention of learning disabilities.

94

AUTHOR(S): Kodama, Habuku

·ARTICLE TITLE: "Study of Interests of Japanese Men with Special
Reference to Developmental Aspect"

SOURCE: <u>Japanese Psychological Research</u>
    VOL. 4(3)   DATE 1962
    PAGES 119-128   NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: 1) To study how interests of Japanese men change or
develop from middle school to around 50 years of age; 2) if
and how the college students are differentiated in their
interests from each other group, depending upon their major
course of study, and 3) how interests of different groups in
different occupations are compared with those of high school
students.

METHOD: Strong-Kodama Vocational Interest Inventory.

CONCLUSIONS: 1) From middle school to high school, the general
tendency was an increase in likes and dislikes; 2) from high
school to college the likes and dislikes decreased with busi-
ness majors and became increasingly positively oriented, fol-
lowed by engineering, natural science and medical students;
3) the comparison between middle school and the occupational
criterion group, there was great discrepancy between business
executives and high school students. Regarding the shift of
interests, interest in educational work is for Japanese males
a late comer as well as religion, artistic work and a job con-
nected with nature. The correlation between different occu-
pational groups was highest with bankers, trust-insurance-
securities-financiers group, and the lowest with the govern-
ment officials, engineers and educators.

95

AUTHOR(S):   Koslin, S.; B. Koslin; and Pargament

ARTICLE TITLE: "Classroom Racial Balance and Students'
    Interracial Attitudes"

SOURCE: Sociology of Education
    VOL.   45   DATE   1973 (Fall)
    PAGES   386-406   NO. OF PAGES   20

PURPOSE: To see if there was a relationship between racially
    balanced or unbalanced classrooms and children's racial
    attitudes.

SAMPLE: Boys and girls from a predominantly black and white
    school.

METHOD: The E used the sociometric choice measurement to see
    peer's choice would include minority-group children, the
    people test - view child's personal attitudes toward
    minorities.

CONCLUSIONS: Children are sensitive to children's race in an
    unbalanced room (more whites and blacks select their own
    race group), whereas in balanced classrooms it is opposite.
        Polarization was less than in an unbalanced class.
    Black boys and white girls tend to prefer other races than
    their own in third grade.

96

AUTHOR(S):   Koslowsky, Meni

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Stereotypes of Four Ethnic Groups"

SOURCE: Journal of Psychology
      VOL.   85(2)   DATE   1973 (November)
      PAGES   386-395   NO. OF PAGES   9

PURPOSE: Social Desirability on Stereotype questionnaire.

SAMPLE: 800 questionnaires, undergraduates and graduate students
at New York.

METHOD: Subjects answered a questionnaire on social desirabil-
ity (SD).   Test contained adjectives of favorable or unfavor-
able on a scale of -2 to +2.

CONCLUSIONS: 85 percent found Japanese "loyal to family ties."
78 percent found Japanese desirable to adjective.   When com-
pared with other groups, the Japanese showed the greatest
difference with the Israelis, Germans, and Jews.

AUTHOR(S): Kubany, Edward

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Effect of Extrinsic Factors on Achievement-Oriented Behavior"

SOURCE: Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology
        VOL. 1(1)   DATE 1970 (Spring)
        PAGES 77-84   NO. OF PAGES 7

PURPOSE: To test if Filipino boys exhibit more achievement-oriented behavior in public surveilance as opposed to a private-anonymous condition.

SAMPLE: 20 Filipino high school boys.

METHOD: Subjects chose the level or degree of difficulty at shooting down minature airplanes from a simulated flight panel. Easy, moderate, difficult.

CONCLUSIONS: It was found that subjects would rather risk getting a higher score than to take the "easy way out" by selecting a less difficult task. It was felt that coming from a nuclear family structure caused the subjects to try to achieve a greater satisfaction.

AUTHOR(S): Kuo, Chia-Ling

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Chinese on Long Island: A Pilot Study"

SOURCE: PHYLON
VOL. 31   DATE 1970 (Fall)
PAGES 280-289   NO. OF PAGES 9

PURPOSE: The purpose is to see at what degree a minority
(Chinese) feels itself welcomed by and assimilated into
middle class suburban life.

SAMPLE: Two organized groups of Chinese on Long Island, a
suburban area of Metropolitan New York City. Subject X's
are second generation American Chinese. Y's are native
Chinese.

METHOD: Observations, interviews, and questionnaire analysis
of clubs, intermarriage, functions of clubs, expectation
of children, degree of Chinese heritage, style of life,
religion, civic and social participation, awareness of dis-
crimination.

CONCLUSIONS:
1) It was found that the native born Chinese held more
"prestigious jobs" or were more successful than American-
born Chinese.
2) Both groups rarely marry Anglos.
3) American born are not perpetuating Chinese culture,
while the native maintain the literature, poetry and art.
4) Native Chinese believe that prejudice is below their
contempt, while American born feel deep humiliation.
    Chinese, Mexican and blacks are not structurally
assimilated due to color.

99

AUTHOR(S):   Kuo, You-Yuh

ARTICLE TITLE: "Family Constellation in the Chinese Language"

SOURCE: Journal of Individual Psychology
          VOL.   27(2)   DATE   1971 (November)
          PAGES   181-184   NO. OF PAGES   3

PURPOSE: To show the significance of birth order as expressed
     in the Chinese language.

CONCLUSIONS: Believes that the Western culture has created the
     situation of sibling rivalry and influenced children's
     social relations. There is no word in Chinese for brother,
     only older and younger.

AUTHOR(S):   Kurokawa, Minako

ARTICLE TITLE: "Lineal Orientation in Child Rearing Among
    Japanese"

SOURCE: Journal of Marriage and Family
    VOL.   30(1)   DATE   1968 (February)
    PAGES   129-135   NO. OF PAGES   6

PURPOSE: Examine the extent to which lineal orientation still
    exists in Japanese family relations, paritularly in the
    patterns of child rearing.

SAMPLE: Japanese family in the U.S.   Talks of group interaction
    from family interests to individualistic ideas (Japanese-
    American breast feeding).

METHOD: Survey.

CONCLUSIONS:
    1) 79 percent expressed husband-wife relations are more
    important than parent-child.
    2) Japanese mother rocks child more and talks less, while
    American mother talks more and touches less.
    3) In U.S. no significant difference in family authority
    set-ups. The father in both cultural and ethnic backgrounds
    was dominant figure.
    4) Mean age for independence training was 8.9 for Sansei's
    and 6.78 for white.

AUTHOR(S): LaDue, Donald C.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Coping with Culturally Different Social Studies"

SOURCE: Education
         VOL.   88   DATE   1967 (November)
         PAGES   126-129   NO. OF PAGES   3

PURPOSE: To show how school administrators, curriculum direc-
     tors, and teachers of culturally different children can take
     immediate steps to increase the effectiveness of social
     studies programs.

SAMPLE: No tests were administered. LaDue provided basic steps
     and alternatives in which an administrator, curriculum dir-
     ector, or teacher could take to improve the program.

METHOD: An example of the steps for a teacher would be:
     1) Examine the children, discovering their interests, de-
     sires, and experiences through questionnaires, interviews
     and discussions.
     2) Discover their capabilities and limitations: can they
     read, write, work in small groups?
     3) Teachers should know the content required by school cur-
     riculum, and which content is merely suggested.
     4) Build a program encompassing school's social studies
     requirements, extending beyond to include children's inter-
     ests, experiences and capabilities.

CONCLUSIONS: The article basically dealt with steps teachers,
     administration, and curriculum directors could take in order
     to provide students with a more meaningful and exciting
     study of social studies. It states that through a joint
     effort, the prevention of perceptions obsolete, unchallenging
     and damaging techniques and curriculum programs will be
     diminished.

AUTHOR(S):   Langgulung, Nasan, and Paul Torrance

ARTICLE TITLE: "A Cross-culture Study of Children's
    Conception"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
         VOL.   89(2)   DATE   1973 (April)
         PAGES   175-183   NO. OF PAGES   8

PURPOSE: To study the development of situational causality
    among preadolescents in four diverse cultures: India,
    Samoa, Mexico, and U.S.

SAMPLE: Fourth and sixth grade children from India, Samoa,
    Mexico, and U.S.   320 with 80 children in each group.

METHOD: All subjects were given the Torrance tests of creative
    thinking. The subjects were to initially ask multiple-
    choice questions about the pictures then try to answer them.

CONCLUSIONS: The children from U.S. and India tended to excel
    in number of causal responses. The Indian and Samoans gave
    more destructive responses. Causal thinking is not purely
    a matter of maturation, but is strongly influenced by the
    experiences a child encounters and how he is taught to
    respond.

AUTHOR(S):   Larson, M.J., and Inouye, M.G.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Total Involvement Reading Program"

SOURCE: Elementary English
          VOL.   51 .   DATE   1974 (Fall)
          PAGES   249-50+   NO. OF PAGES   2

PURPOSE: To compose a reading program for Filipino children on
          the Island of Maui.

SAMPLE: Larson chose Filipino children in the third grade:
          205 students.

METHOD: Multi-media approach by using books and stories rele-
          vant to children. Small classes were used to set a proper
          atmosphere for individualized program.

CONCLUSIONS: Children worked where they could experience suc-
          cesses and strengthen weakness. Read stories and discuss
          them afterwards. The oral language approach was most
          effective. Towards the end the child himself was aware of
          areas which needed improvement.   .

AUTHOR(S):   Larson, Richard, and James L. Olson

ARTICLE TITLE: "A Method of Identifying Culturally Deprived
    Kindergarten Children"

SOURCE: Exceptional Children
    VOL.   30(3)   DATE   1963
    PAGES   130-134   NO. OF PAGES   4

PURPOSE: To determine a definition of deprivation which identi-
    fies individuals in terms of specific behavioral character-
    istics, similar to those hypothesized by Riessman (1962).
    He asserts that culturally deprived children have learning
    styles which differ from the non-deprived.

SAMPLE: 250 kindergarten children.

METHOD: Various measuring tests were used concerning language
    development, self-concept, social skills, cultural differ-
    ences. Measures include: Test of Psycholinguistic Ability,
    tapes, symbol recognition test, teachers screening tools,
    body-type self measure, Impossible Question Test, sex and
    race-self measure, patent questions, general information test,
    House-Tree-Person test, enrollment form.

CONCLUSIONS: No real conclusion of test results. This was
    merely a method to show how to distinguish among the cultur-
    ally deprived. The tests were used to further supplement
    curriculum guidance and preparation for these children in
    the school setting.

AUTHOR(S): Leacock, Eleanor

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Concept of Culture and its Significance
for School Counselors"

SOURCE: Personnel and Guidance Journal
     VOL. 46   ·   DATE 1968 (May)
     PAGES 844-851   NO. OF PAGES 7

PURPOSE: To give some insight into the effect culturally dif-
ferent people will have on the educational learning process.
To give her views on the attitudes of counselors and teachers
on the "culturally and economically deprived."

CONCLUSIONS: It is the counselor's responsibility to help
children become more creative and knowledgeable at school.
One must not get caught in the cultural or racial hangup.
The counselor must help the student blossom out, and seek
his own creativity. The counselor must relate positively
and constructively to virtually all members of the social
system. The counselor must help the people, teacher and
students communicate more effectively. One's different
cultural background can't be an excuse for a teacher's
poor teaching ability.

AUTHOR(S):   Lebra, Takie

ARTICLE TITLE: "Reciprocity-Based Moral Sanction and Messianic
    Salvation"

SOURCE: American Anthropologists
    VOL.   74(3)   DATE   1972 (June)
    PAGES   391-407   NO. OF PAGES   16

PURPOSE: To give theoretical clues to understanding the exper-
    ience of messianic "salvation."   It was hypothesized the
    irreversibly unbalanced state of reciprocity gives rise to
    four moral sanctions: guilt, gratitude, indignation, and
    self-righteousness.

SAMPLE: Japanese Americans in Hawaii known as the "dancing
    religion" who claimed to experience salvation, especially
    healing.

METHOD: Interviews.

CONCLUSIONS: Four directions of manipulation of guilt and indig-
    nation were identified: reciprocation, reversal, neutrali-
    zation, and moralization.   The guilty or indignant person
    is induced to mobilize and unload his moral burdens.   Des-
    criptions given were of how the convert's guilt and indigna-
    tion had mobilized, released, and revitalized through direct
    or indirect information exchanges between themselves and the
    messiah.   In other words, a mediator plays the middle man in
    discussions or interactions of two people in which some guilt
    or shame is introduced.

AUTHOR(S): Lebra, Takie S.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Religious Conversion as a Breakthrough for
    Transculturation"

SOURCE: <u>Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion</u>
    VOL. 9(3)   DATE 1970 (Fall)
    PAGES 181-196   NO. OF PAGES 15

PURPOSE: To show that those Japanese-Americans who could not
    reach their goal to integrate and acculturate into the
    American society would seek acceptance through religious
    conversion. This process was brought about by Tensho, a
    woman who claimed to carry God in her abdomen.

SAMPLE: 55 adult males and female followers of Japanese,
    Caucasian, Chinese, and Hawaiin ancestry.

METHOD: Interviews.

CONCLUSIONS: According to Tensho, a follower must relinquish
    all external cues and reject approval from others, striving
    for success or rigidity. One's faith is in Kami - a folklore
    ghost. Any good such a losing a headache or finding money
    is through him. To desensitize a follower he must experience
    public exposure which supposedly formulates a cognitive
    change in attitude. "It is safe to argue that religious
    conversion can contribute as a breakthough for short-cut
    resocialization of those adults who have failed in cumula-
    tive transculturation.

108

AUTHOR(S): Lebra, Takie S.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Social Mechanism of Guilt and Shame:
The Japanese Case"

SOURCE: <u>Anthropological Quarterly</u>
VOL. 44(4) · DATE 1971 (October)
PAGES 241-255 NO. OF PAGES 14

<u>PURPOSE:</u> To delineate a social mechanism which may be useful
for distinguishing guilt and shame in the Japanese culture.

<u>SAMPLE:</u> The subjects were divided into five groups. They
were Japanese women and men.

<u>METHOD:</u> The subjects were asked to take the Japanese equiva-
lent to the TAT test and use equivalent expressions of
guilt and shame.

<u>CONCLUSIONS:</u> According to the Japanese, guilt and shame may be
exchanged on a social market, as when the guilty person
makes public apology so that the price of shame is paid to
buy freedom from guilt. Where shame is generalized, the
amount of guilt may be matched by the amount of shame meas-
ured by the extension of exposure (number of people apolo-
gized), by the degree of involvement of the group to which
the culprit belongs, by status or group leader, who makes
apology on behalf of culprit.

109

AUTHOR(S): Levin, Jack, and William J. Leong

ARTICLE TITLE: "Comparative Reference Group Behavior and
    Assimilation"

SOURCE: PHYLON
    VOL. 4(3)   DATE 1973 (September)
    PAGES 289-294   NO. OF PAGES 6

PURPOSE: To explore the relationship between assimilation
    processes and comparative reference group behavior.

SAMPLE: Selected a homogeneous group of minority members from
    a traditional ancestral culture, who were in varying stages
    of assimilation. Sample consisted of 107 Chinese-American
    high school and college students (57 males and 50 females).

METHOD: Self-administered questionnaires with indexes to deter-
    mine degree of assimilation: 1) religion, 2) authoriantism,
    and 3) attitude towards Chinese culture.

CONCLUSIONS: Reference group behavior tended to increase as
    minority group members from traditional ancestral cultures
    became assimilated into American society. Minority group
    members seemed to select the dominant group for comparison
    purposes.

AUTHOR(S): Lewis, H.P., and E.R. Lewis

ARTICLE TITLE: "Written Language Performance of Sixth Grade
    Children of Low Socio-economic Status from bilingual and
    Monolingual Background"

SOURCE: Journal of Experimental Education
    VOL. 33   DATE 1965 (Spring)
    PAGES 237-242   NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: To isolate the effects of bilingualism from those of
    biculturalism. In many instances bilingual children in the
    U.S. are members of immigrant families whose culture affects
    the extent to which they are able to avail themselves of
    economic and educational opportunities.

SAMPLE: 114 sixth grade students (61 boys, 53 girls) consisted
    of the monolingual group.
        98 sixth grade students (55 boys, 43 girls) consisted
    of the bilingual group. (56 Chinese bilingual; 42 Spanish
    bilingual).

METHOD: Consisted of a series of writing tests, in which
    children wrote on various topics.

CONCLUSIONS: Bilingualism in general did not appear to have an
    adverse effect upon written language performance. However,
    Chinese bilinguals, even despite average or above average
    intelligence and generally superior written language per-
    formance made far more grammatical errors than did others.
    Speculation of linking Chinese characters to English spell-
    ing and grammar. Chinese language might reinforce negatively
    towards grammatical structure.

AUTHOR(S):   Lind, Andrew

·ARTICLE TITLE: "Interracial Marriage as Affecting Divorce in
      Hawaii"

SOURCE: <u>Sociological Social Research</u>
      VOL.   49(1)   DATE   1964 (October)
      PAGES   17-26   NO. OF PAGES   9

PURPOSE: Re-examination of theory that interracial marriages
      end in divorce much more frequently than intraracial
      marriages.   Study regulated to the interracial marriages
      in Hawaii.

CONCLUSIONS: The overall divorce rate continues to be higher
      among "inter" than "intra."   However, the rate is lower
      than a generation ago.

AUTHOR(S): Lindberg, R.E., and C.G. Wren

ARTICLE TITLE: "Minority Teachers become Minority Counselors"

SOURCE: Personnel and Guidance Journal
      VOL. 50   DATE 1972 (January)
      PAGES 371-376   NO. OF PAGES 5

PURPOSE: Article describing the Phoenix, Arizona school dis-
trict's in-service counselor education program for minority
teachers to help meet the need for more counselors who can
relate to minority students' needs.

CONCLUSIONS: This type of program is vital, for the existing
cultural, social and economic struggles that are occurring
in our society clearly indicate a need for varied kinds of
action in this area.

113

AUTHOR(S):   Lockard, Craig A.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Leadership and Power within the Chinese Community of Sarawak: a Historical Survey"

SOURCE: _Journal of Southeast Asian Studies_

VOL.   2(2)   DATE   1971

PAGES   195-217   NO. OF PAGES   22

PURPOSE: To examine the nature of the changes manifested within the Chinese elite, and to analyze the ways in which the criteria for the selection of leaders and exercise of power have changed from the establishment of Sarawak, Malaysia (1830).

SAMPLE: Used historical time line in tracing the leadership and power within the Sarawak community.

CONCLUSIONS: Chinese community of Sarawak has been undergoing a process of change, since its establishment, to the end of the Japanese occupation. Rise of political parties, business and education key factors for rapid progress.

AUTHOR(S): Lundberg, Craig C.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Person-focused Joking: Pattern and Function"

SOURCE: <u>Human Organization</u>
VOL. 28(1)   DATE 1969 (Spring)
PAGES 22-28   NO. OF PAGES 6

<u>PURPOSE</u>: Inquiry into the consequences of joking, for work
groups and other small social systems.

<u>CONCLUSIONS</u>: Intragroup joking is accepted. Intergroup joking
is accepted if the initiator's group is present, but not the
group of focus.
    In the context of human organizations, person focused
joking incidents seem to fulfill a social function; it
defines and redefines the differential social groupings.
Also clarifies the status of one group to another.

AUTHOR(S): Lyman, S.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Overseas Chinese in America and Indonesia:
    A Review Article"

SOURCE: Pacific Affairs
         VOL. 34(4) .   DATE 1961-62 (Winter)
         PAGES 380-389   NO. OF PAGES 9

PURPOSE: To compare the acculturation processes of Chinese in
    America and Semarang, Indonesia.

CONCLUSIONS: Acculturation in Semarang was found to be easier
    due to the Asian or Chinese influence found there. Whereas
    America was a foreign environment with a different set of
    cultural norms and influences, and the acculturation process
    was found to be more tenuous.

116

AUTHOR(S): Magary, J.F., and J. Bower

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cultural Pluralism and American Education"

SOURCE: Peabody Journal of Education
VOL. 44   DATE 1966 (November)
PAGES 140-142   NO. OF PAGES 2

PURPOSE: We must respect close cultural pluralism and not let
it interfere with the education of the culturally differ-
ent.

CONCLUSIONS: Persons in the "helping" professions who assist
children from the minority ethnic groups must develop
knowledge and deep respect for a pluralistic American
culture.

AUTHOR(S): Magner, T.F.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Rise and Fall of the Ethnics"

SOURCE: Journal of General Education
         VOL. 25   DATE 1974 (January)
         PAGES 253-264   NO. OF PAGES 9

PURPOSE: Much of the ethnic activity of recent years has been
     a kind of death spasm and that ethnic groups, to the extent
     that they are definable, are now subsiding and disappearing.

CONCLUSIONS: White ethnics will cease to exist as distinct sub-
     groups in America (such due to physical appearance, i.e.
     Scots, Jews, Poles, Italians, Irish).
          Racial minorities will continue to struggle (i.e.
     Asians, blacks, chicanos, and native Americans).

AUTHOR(S):   Marcus, R., et. al

·ARTICLE TITLE: "San Francisco Offers Cultural Programs for All"

SOURCE: American School Board Journal

VOL.   153   DATE   1966 (August)
PAGES   3-6   NO. OF PAGES   3

PURPOSE: Due to mass migration, discrimination, and segre-
gation, San Francisco is experiencing difficulty in educat-
ing low socio-economic minority groups. The need for
cultural identity programs has developed.

CONCLUSIONS: These cultural programs mainly projected towards
black students, promote identity and self-esteem, vital
for that student's growth in this society.

AUTHOR(S): Maslog, Crispin

ARTICLE TITLE: "Filipino and Indian Students' Images: Of
     Themselves, of Each Other, and of the United States"

SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts

          VOL. 28(11-A)   DATE 1968
          PAGES 4589-4590 NO. OF PAGES 1

PURPOSE: This research attempted to determine national stereo-
     types of the Phillipines, India, and the United States.
     National stereotypes important for a particular government
     to know what images other people have of it.

SAMPLE: 47 Filipino students (newly arrived); 52 Indian students
     (newly arrived) .

METHOD: Students were tested on each other's culture and social
     norms. Wrote freely on each other's land.

CONCLUSIONS:
     1) Phillipine students saw Indian students as poor, under-
     developed and overpopulated.
     2) Indian students saw Phillipine students rather favorably
     (rich culture and nice people).
        Both groups viewed Americans as hard-working, material-
     istic, and practical with a superiority complex.
        Also concluded that the mass media does have an effect
     on the formulation of stereotypes.

AUTHOR(S):   Masuda, Minoru; R. Shin Hasegawa; Gary Matsumoto

·ARTICLE TITLE: "The Ethnic Identity Questionnaire: A Compari-
    son of Three Japanese Age Groups in Tachikawa, Japan;
    Honolulu; and Seattle"

SOURCE: Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology
                                    DATE   1973 (June)
           PAGES   229-245   NO. OF PAGES   16

PURPOSE: To compare E.I.Q. scores of three generations of Jap-
    anese found in Tachikawa, Honolulu, and Seattle.

CONCLUSIONS: There was an attenuation of cultural attitudes and
    beliefs in all three areas. In Seattle and Honolulu there
    was some attrition seen as acculturation of an ethnic minor-
    ity into a Caucasian majority does have its effects. In
    Tachikawa change occurred with each new generation, but was
    due to sociopolitical changes brought by the war.
        Issei generation has unity in answering E.I.Q., whereas
    later generations tend to vary.

AUTHOR(S):   Masuda, Minoru; Gary Matsumoto; Gerald M. Meredith

·ARTICLE TITLE: "Ethnic Identity in Three Generations of
     Japanese Americans"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
     VOL. 81(2)   DATE   1970
     PAGES   199-207   NO. OF PAGES   8

PURPOSE: To develop an ethnic identification instrument, which
     would measure the attenuations of ethnic identity with the
     process of acculturation of Japanese Americans.

SAMPLE: There were two sample groupings: 1) Issei, and
     2) Nisei and Sansei.   These samples were situated in Seattle,
     Washington.

METHOD: The ethnic identity questionnaire was mailed out to
     the various sample groups.   Test consisted of 50 questions,
     which the respondent could answer "agree" or "disagree."

CONCLUSIONS: There was a gradual erosion of ethnicity as accul-
     turation has proceeded.   Sex was not a significant factor
     in ethnic identification, but age, identification by educa-
     tion, occupational prestige, and religion did appear to have
     some relevance.   Residue of ethnic identity found in Sansei's
     and some acculturation by Issei's.

AUTHOR(S): Matsumoto, Gary; Gerald Meridith; Minoru Masuda

ARTICLE TITLE: "Ethnic Identification: Honolulu and Seattle
    Japanese Americans"

SOURCE: Journal of Cross-cultural Psychology
    VOL. 1(1)   .   DATE 1970 (Spring)
    PAGES 63-67   NO. OF PAGES 13

PURPOSE: This study compared the magnitude of ethnic identifi-
    cation among three generations of Japanese Americans in
    Honolulu, Hawaii. The Honolulu sample was then compared to
    three generations of Japanese Americans found in Seattle.

METHOD: Used the Ethnic Identification Questionnaire and com-
    pared scores.

CONCLUSIONS: All three generations of Honolulu Japanese Ameri-
    cans exhibited lower E.I.Q. scores than the corresponding
    Seattle generations. This was contradictory to the original
    hypothesis which was Hawaii Japanese Americans would score
    higher. Concluded the questions found in the E.I.Q. were
    based on old Japanese cultural values and since the Hawaiin
    Japanese Americans were a large ethnic group, they seemed to
    progress into a contemporary ethnic scene. Whereas Seattle
    Jpn. Americans identified with traditional thought for they
    are a small minority.

AUTHOR(S): Maykovich, Minako Kurokawa

ARTICLE TITLE: "Reciprocity in Racial Stereotypes: white, black, and yellow"

SOURCE: American Journal of Sociology
   VOL. 77(5)   DATE 1972 (March)
   PAGES 876-897   NO. OF PAGES 21

PURPOSE: The study is focused on the mutual perceptions and characterizations of racial images among whites, blacks, and Japanese.

SAMPLE: Adult residents of Sacramento (in their forties)
   100 blacks, 100 whites, 100 Japanese Americans
      College students at Sac. State campus
   100 blacks, 100 whites, 100 Japanese Americans
      Children from two white dominant and two mixed schools
   Later, 100 blacks, 100 white, 100 Japanese Americans chosen for analysis.

METHOD: The Katz and Braly Inventory was the research instrument used among adults and students. Children were asked to write freely about racial images.

CONCLUSIONS: The amount of minority absorption of negative images is considerably less in 1970. Although traditional stereotyping was found in the adult group, it decreased with each age group except for the white school children from white schools.

AUTHOR(S):   Maykovich, Minako Kurokawa

ARTICLE TITLE: "Stereotypes and Racial Images: White, Black, and Yellow"

SOURCE: International Journal of Social Psychiatry
   VOL.   18(4)   DATE   1972-73 (Winter)
   PAGES   239-253   NO. OF PAGES   14

PURPOSE: To study mutual and self-perceptions of the racial images of whites, blacks, and Japanese-Americans.

SAMPLE: White, black, and Japanese American adults, college students, and school children age groups in California were used.

METHOD: For adults and college students, the Katz Braly Adjective Test was used.   Children were instructed to describe racial images in their own words.

CONCLUSIONS: The hypothesis that whites viewed themselves in positive images and other minority groups with negative images was only partially supported.   The hypothesis that minorities accepted their negative stereotypes proved invalid.   Whites were portrayed as materialistic and pleasure living; blacks were musical, aggressive and straight-forward; and Japanese as industrious, ambitious, loyal to family, and quiet.

AUTHOR(S): Maykovich, Minako Kurokawa

ARTICLE TITLE: "White-Yellow Stereotypes: an Empirical Study"

SOURCE: Pacific Sociological Review
       VOL. 14(4)   DATE 1971 (October)

       PAGES 447-468   NO. OF PAGES 21

PURPOSE: To compare present perceptions of the images of white
    and Japanese among three age groups of adults, college stu-
    dents, and school children.

SAMPLE: Adults (in their 40's): 100 white, 100 Japanese Ameri-
    cans. College students (Sac. State): 100 white, 100 Japan-
    ese Americans. Children: 100 white (from white-dominant
    schools), 100 Japanese Americans (from mixed schools)

METHOD: Research instrument used for adults and college students
    was the Katz and Braly Test (list of 84 adjectives). Children
    were asked to describe white and Japanese Americans.

CONCLUSIONS:
    1) The hypothesis that white are viewed with all positive
    attributes by themselves and by others was only partially
    supported (adults).
    2) Students reaction similar to adults, however they were less
    stereotypical.
    3) Children in white-dominated schools more stereotypical in
    response than those children from mixed schools (positive
    effects of integration).

AUTHOR(S): McGinnies, Elliot

ARTICLE TITLE: "Attitudes Toward Civil Liberties Among Japanese and
    American University Students"

SOURCE: Journal of Psychology
          VOL. 58   DATE 1964
          PAGES 177-186   NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: To compare attitudes toward civil liberties between Americans
    and Japanese.

SAMPLE: 600 American and Japanese students at six different universities.

METHOD: Comparisons were made by administering a set of 12 items bearing
    directly upon civil liberties. A five-point rating scale accompanied
    each item: ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree.

CONCLUSION: Found that Japanese youth have a greater concern than Ameri-
    can youth for civil liberties. Further interpretation is given plus
    encouragement of research.

AUTHOR(S):   McKendry, James M.; Margaret S. McKendry; George
      Guthrie

ARTICLE TITLE: "Inflated Expectations and Social Reinforce-
      ments in the Lowland Phillipines"

SOURCE: Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology
      VOL.   3(1)   DATE   1972
      PAGES   85-92   NO. OF PAGES   7

PURPOSE: Two alternative hypotheses of the psychological impact
      of planned social change in the lowland Phillipines were
      investigated.   1) Planned social change produces social
      reinforcement which leads to a more content population.
      2) It leads to a cycle of rising expectations, which results
      in the dissatisfaction among young people.

METHOD: Questionnaires were used on several lowland communities
      to tap on their areas of contentment.

CONCLUSIONS: Older traditional lowlanders were content with
      planned social change.   Whereas, the younger generations
      were looking for improvements economically and socially.

AUTHOR(S): McMichael, R.E.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Guilt and Resistance in Temptation in Japanese and White Americans"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
VOL. 64(2)   DATE 1964
PAGES 217-223   NO. OF PAGES 7

PURPOSE: To study conscience development in Japanese-American families by determining whether Japanese-American and White-American children in Hawaii differ in their resistance to temptation and guilt behavior.

SAMPLE: Seventh grade students in a public school in Hawaii: 15 Japanese-American and 8 White-American students were randomly selected. Both groups were equivalent in age, number of siblings, family's occupational level.

METHOD: Resistance to temptation was determined by using a game situation which was fixed so that subjects had to falsify their scores in order to receive a prize (badge). Guilt after transgression was assessed by using subjects' responses to stories in which the main character transgresses from standard code of conduct.

CONCLUSIONS: There were no overall differences between the two groups in either facet of development. There was some indication that the Japanese children who yielded to temptation differed from other children in the way they depicted the guilt. No sex differences were found. The resemblance in conscience development between the two groups appeared to be due to the effect of the American culture.

129

AUTHOR(S):   McWhinnie, H.J.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Note on Methodology in Using Children's Figure
    Drawing to Assess Racial and Cultural Differences"

SOURCE: Studies in Art Education
          VOL.   13   DATE   1972 (Winter)
          PAGES   30-33   NO. OF PAGES   4

PURPOSE: This study points out the weaknesses in past studies
    involving the methodology used in conducting studies of
    children's figure drawings. Past studies overlooked var-
    iables such as placement on the page, familiarity with
    drawing tools, experiences with drawing itself, and the
    color of paper used.

SAMPLE: Pilot Study #1:   26 sixth grade, white, middle-class
    children.
          Pilot Study #2:   25 Negro and 3 white children in
    third grade.

METHOD: Pilot Study #1:   Subjects were given sheets of black
    paper and white crayons and were told to draw their fami-
    lies. Ten minutes was allowed for the task.
          Pilot Study #2:   Subjects were given sheets of black
    paper, white chalk, and were told to draw a person.

CONCLUSIONS: Almost 100% of all white children, when asked to
    draw a person on black paper, drew black children, at least
    as skin color is concerned. Such data would conclude that
    white suburban children lack pride in their own appearance
    and seem to identify with blacks. This conclusion is
    reverse to what is usually drawn about such children, but
    as stated, points out the weaknesses of previous studies.
    The author suggests more studies in this area of behavior
    be explored.

AUTHOR(S):   Meade, Robert D.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Leadership Studies of Chinese and Chinese-
    American Students"

SOURCE: Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology
          VOL. 1(4)   DATE 1970 (December)
          PAGES 325-332

PURPOSE: To compare responses to different leadership atmos-
    pheres of individuals who have lived totally in the tradi-
    tional authoritarian atmosphere (Chinese) with those whose
    parents grew up in authoritarian traditions but who them-
    selves have had oriented atmospheres outside the home (Chin-
    ese Americans).

SAMPLE: 144 Chinese students at the Chinese University of Hong
    Kong, and 144 Chinese-American students at the University of
    Hawaii.

METHOD: In both cultures group sessions were conducted under
    the three leadership atmospheres of authoritarian, democra-
    tic, and laissez-faire conditions using both male and female
    leaders.   The group was required to discuss issues of impor-
    tance and arrive at a group ranking.   Then subjects were
    asked to rank the same issues individually a second time.

CONCLUSIONS: Results suggest that Chinese-Americans have exper-
    ienced both authoritarian as well as democratic leadership
    atmospheres and thus can adapt to either condition, while
    Chinese subjects in an authoritarian culture demonstrate
    more successful adaptation to authoritarian atmospheres.

AUTHOR(S): Meade, Robert D., and William A. Barnard

ARTICLE TITLE: "Conformity and Anticonformity Among Americans and Chinese"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
VOL. 89(1) . DATE 1973 (February)
PAGES 15-24 . NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: To observe behavior in group pressure and persuasion research comparing Americans, generally thought to be independent and individualistic, and Chinese considered more traditional and conforming. Study also looked into the relative influence of male and female confederates on behaviors and attitude changes.

SAMPLE: Subjects were 60 male students at Western Washington State College and 60 male students attending Chinese University of Hong Kong. Confederates were of approximately the same age as the subjects, males and females.

METHOD: Group sessions were conducted using male or female confederates and under the experimental or control conditions. Under experimental conditions all confederates expressed opinions opposite from the subject and under control conditions, 2 or 3 confederates agreed with the subject.

CONCLUSIONS: Results suggest that Chinese are more sensitive to group stress and thus, when in conflict situations, more likely to change their opinions more frequently than Americans. Findings show greater tendency for anticonformity among American subjects than among Chinese subjects. For both American and Chinese, males had greater effect in altering latencies and producing shifts of opinion than did females. On the shift of opinion measure, the effect of male confederates was significantly greater among Chinese than among American subjects.

132

AUTHOR(S):   Mercer, J.R.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Imprints of Culture on the Personalities of
    Children"

SOURCE: Claremont Reading Conference Yearbook
    VOL. 31   DATE 1967
    PAGES 55-62   NO. OF PAGES 8

PURPOSE: This study was part of an on-going research study to
    look at the many facets of life in a Southern California
    community in which three distinct cultural groups coexist:
    Anglos, Negro-Americans, and Mexican-Americans.

SAMPLE: 10 Percent of the households in a Southern California
    community with a population of approximately 100,000.

METHOD: Interview surveys were conducted, together with infor-
    mation from U.S. Census reports and direct observations of
    the social interaction in the community.

CONCLUSIONS: Results found that Mexican-Americans were more dis-
    advantaged economically because of less formal education than
    the other two groups; that neighborhood systems were highly
    segregated, with interracial and interethnic marriages rela-
    tively rare; and that Mexican-American parents were more
    likely to use power-assertive sanctions than the other two
    groups.   They also had significantly lower educational and
    occupational aspirations for their children than the two
    other groups.   On cultural imprints on intellectual perfor-
    mance, results found that there were four times as many
    Mexican-American, and two times as many Negro-American
    children who were mentally retarded as would be expected
    from their proportion of the population, and less than 2/3
    as many as expected in the Anglo community.   Intellectual
    performance as measured by intelligence tests is lower
    among children from the Mexican- and Negro-American sub-
    cultures, with these children being more than two grade
    levels behind the expected grade level.   There were no sig-
    nificant differences between ethnic groups regarding self-
    concept.

AUTHOR(S): Meredith, Gerald M., and Connie G. Meredith

ARTICLE TITLE: "Acculturation and Personality Among Japanese-
    American College Students in Hawaii"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
           VOL. 68(1)   DATE 1966
           PAGES 175-182   NO. OF PAGES 8

PURPOSE: To determine the differences between sansei Japanese-
    American (third generation) college students and a comparable
    group of Caucasian-American students on a set of basic per-
    sonality dimensions.

SAMPLE: 60 Caucasian-Americans, 30 males and 30 females; 75
    sansei Japanese-Americans, 26 males and 49 females. These
    subjects were undergraduate students in an introductory
    psychology course at the University of Hawaii.

METHOD: A basic set of source traits in the "personality sphere"
    was measured by the 16 Personality Factor (PF) Questionnaire,
    Form A.

CONCLUSIONS: First order analysis findings indicated that Jap-
    anese-American males were more reserved, more humble, more
    conscientious, more shy and more regulated by external real-
    ities than Caucasian males. Conversely, Caucasian males were
    found to be more outgoing, assertive, expedient, venturesome,
    and more imaginative than Japanese-American males. Japanese-
    American females were found to be more affected by feeling,
    more obedient, suspicious and apprehensive than Caucasian-
    American females. Conversely, Caucasian females were emo-
    tionally stable, more independent, trusting and self-assured
    than Japanese-American females. The second order analysis
    findings indicated that Japanese-American males were more
    introverted and Japanese-American females scored higher on
    anxiety. These findings were discussed with reference to
    the number of forces operating within the Hawaiian milieu.

AUTHOR(S): Miyamoto, S. Frank

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Process of Intergroup Tensions and Con-
flict"

SOURCE: Contributions to Urban Sociology
E.W. Burgess and D.J. Bogue, eds.
PAGES 389-403   NO. OF PAGES 15

PURPOSE: To focus primarily on interactional processes occur-
ring in community conflict and these processes as they are
analyzed as forms of collective behavior.

SAMPLE: Evacuees and administrators at the Tule Lake Relocation
Center.

CONCLUSIONS: Tentative hypotheses were derived from this study:
1) The collective process which leads to the rebellion of a
minority and to intergroup conflict has its beginning in
events or the appearance of a set of conditions sufficiently
pronounced in their effect to arouse individual tensions;
2) Individual tensions among a large group will not produce
intergroup conflict unless they are first transformed into
group tensions through communication;
3) Consensus necessary to give direction to the communica-
tion process occurs spontaneously in reaction to the initial
provoking conditions;·
4) The transformation of individual tensions into group ten-
sions involves several communicative processes;
5) A critical incident is required for latent group tension
to mainly manifest itself;
6) A spectrum of attitudes will exist ranging from accommo-
dationist to oppositionist;
7) A power process will tend to occur in intergroup conflict;
8) When reforms to reduce conflict tend to be effective if
they are positively related to collective motivations of the
minority group.

135

AUTHOR(S):   Modell, J.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Japanese-American Family: a·Perspective for
    Future Investigations"

SOURCE: <u>Pacific Historical Review</u>
          VOL. 37   DATE 1968 (Fall)
          PAGES 67-81   NO. OF PAGES 15

<u>PURPOSE</u>:   To develop a framework under which to view the Issei
    generation: the Japanese immigrants.

<u>SAMPLE</u>:   First generation Japanese immigrants in the continental
    U.S.

<u>METHOD</u>:   A structured questionnaire designed to find out about
    their achievements, background, experiences in immigration
    and adaptation, and reactions to the complex events they had
    to experience, was used as well as interviews conducted by
    a bilingual Japanese-American interviewer.

<u>CONCLUSIONS</u>:   On the whole, the Issei feel that their generation
    has played a proper and useful role, though not a heroic one.
    Less than 2 percent said they left Jpn. because of unfavor-
    able conditions, thus viewed America somewhat·as a goal, not
    a refuge.   The question of permanence in America was deter-
    mined by the number of family members already in America; the
    larger the number, the greater the chance of staying.   The
    Issei was a transitional generation, linking Japanese and
    American branches of the family.   For virtually no Issei was
    the trip to America an intentional break with his family.
    97 percent maintained contact with relatives after emigrat-
    ing.   Assimilation into American culture was the goal of only·
    a few Issei.   40 percent claim they have a single Caucasian
    acquaintance.

AUTHOR(S): Sibley, Willis E.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Social Organization, Economy, and Directed
    Cultural Change in Two Philippine Barrios"

SOURCE: Human Organization
    VOL. 28(2)   DATE 1969 (Summer)
    PAGES 148-154   NO. OF PAGES 7

PURPOSE: 1) To study existing attitudes of the villagers toward
    new activities, techniques and material objects on develop-
    ment programs and,
        2) the need for community developers to know and use
    these attitudes or values if their programs are to succeed
    or even persist.

SAMPLE: Two villages in central Philippines, Ma-ayo and Carmelo,
    one which depends largely on wage labor and the other a more
    traditional subsistence agriculture.

METHOD: Fieldwork conducted by the author.

CONCLUSIONS: Regarding attitudes toward government operations,
    agents of change, expectations about the future and beliefs
    about limitations on village wealth, the traditional village
    of Carmel was found more markedly open to change, more will-
    ing to cooperate with outside agents, and was more confident
    of future prosperity than residents from Ma-ayo. As a pre-
    liminary aid to planners, three sets of variables should be
    considered: nature of economic base and available resources,
    attitudes of villagers toward agents of change, the govern-
    ment, and feelings of ability or inability to change and
    analysis of the nature and consequences of past changes,
    particularly in the area of economic and social organization.

AUTHOR(S):   Siu, Paul C.P.

.ARTICLE TITLE: "The Isolation of the Chinese Laundryman"

SOURCE: Contributions to Urban Sociology
          E.W. Burgess and D.J. Bogue, eds.
          PAGES 429-442   NO. OF PAGES 14

PURPOS   To study the hypothesis that the Chinese laundry is an
          immigrant economy and the laundryman a sojourner. In the
          area of race and ethnic contact and conflict, the sojourner
          clings to the cultural heritage of his own ethnic group in
          spite of many years in residence in the American community.

CONCLUSIONS: The Chinese laundry serves as an instrument in con-
          ditioning the laundryman to some degree of isolation. He
          clings to his cultural heritage. This role as sojourner
          becomes a solution to a problem of race and conflict. The
          social world of the Chinese laundryman, his mind, and his
          life organization is oriented toward homeland ties and
          ethnic group solidarity, thus producing a low degree of
          assimilation.

138

AUTHOR(S): Sloggett, Barbara B.; Ronald Gallimore; Edward S. Kubany

ARTICLE TITLE: "A Comparative Analysis of Fantasy Need Achievement Among High and Low Achieving Male Hawaiian-Americans"

SOURCE: Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology
        VOL. 1(1)   DATE 1970(Spring)
        PAGES 53-61   NO. OF PAGES 9

PURPOSE: To examine the view that the relationship between'
    need achievement and achievement holds for ethnic groups of
    non-Western origins by comparing them as high and low
    achieving indigenous Hawaiians on a fantasy measure of need
    achievement.

SAMPLE: Subjects were all males: 31 Hawaiians in the tenth,
    eleventh, and twelfth grades from a low-income area in Los
    Angeles; from that same school 13 Japanese and 15 Filipinos
    were selected; 48 students from a private high school
    established for Children of Hawaiian ancestry in Hawaii.

METHOD: Six of Merbaum's TAT-like pictures were administered
    in groups at respective schools. A score of need achieve-
    ment was obtained. Intelligence and achievement test scores
    were obtained from school records.

CONCLUSIONS: The only significant differences were between the
    Japanese and the two Hawaiian groups who had the lowest
    need achievement scores. The two Hawaiian groups differen-
    tiated in terms of experience, ability, achievement and
    social class did not differ significantly in terms of need
    achievement. These findings were interpreted as challenging
    the usefulness of the notion that Hawaiian children do well
    or poorly in school because they possess or lack need
    achievement.

AUTHOR(S):   Smith, Harold E.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Thai Family: Nuclear or Extended"

SOURCE: Journal of Marriage and the Family
          VOL.   35   DATE 1973
          PAGES   136-141   NO. OF PAGES   6

PURPOSE: To present tentative generalizations about the struc-
     ture of the peasant family in Thailand and the association
     of selected family characteristics with other factors.

SAMPLE: A nonrandom sample of 910 Thai households.

METHOD: A survey designed to focus on family size and composi-
     tion, residence patterns, marital status, age at time of
     marriage and marriage registration, and economic aspects of
     rice production, rice sales, cash income and expenditures.

CONCLUSIONS: The pattern of nuclear family predominating in
     rural Thailand is functional in a variety of ways.   In the
     agricultural village, the family household is of necessity
     an economic unit.   The author recommends more intensive
     studies regarding the roles of family members and the ways
     these roles are influenced by the stage of family life
     cycles and how the inheritance patterns operate.

AUTHOR(S): Sollenberger, Richard T.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Chinese-American Child-Rearing Practices and
    Juvenile Delinquency"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
          VOL. 74(1)   DATE 1968
          PAGES 13-23   NO. OF PAGES 11

PURPOSE: To explore the hypothesis that the relative absence
    of aggressive behavior in general and delinquent behavior
    in particular, among the young Chinese-Americans is a re-
    sult of the difference in the cultural values, in the
    familial structure, and in the child-rearing practices of
    the Chinese as compared to other ethnic groups.

SAMPLE: 69 mothers who had a child near the age of five who
    were available and willing to be interviewed and who lived
    in Chinatown, New York. Mean age was 34.

METHOD: Using the Sears, Macoby and Levin Schedules, mothers
    were interviewed. As a check on standardized interviews,
    author-observer techniques and ecological studies were
    also made.

CONCLUSIONS: From interview responses, observations of famil-
    ial relations, and many discussions with people in the
    area, the low delinquency rate may be due to:
    1) security and trust built up during early childhood;
    therefore, when rigid demands for conformity are expected,
    they will be accepted with a minimum of hostility;
    2) from early age, physical aggression is not encouraged
    and not tolerated;
    3) children are reared in an atmosphere of mutual respect;
    certain filial duties are expected of them and, on the other
    hand, parents accept responsibility for proper behavior;
    4) the child is continuously in contact with good model
    behavior within the family and within his community.

AUTHOR(S):   Sommers, Vita S.

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Impact of Dual-Cultural Membership on
     Identity"

SOURCE: Psychiatry
          VOL.   27(4)   DATE   1964 (November)
          PAGES 332-344   NO. OF PAGES   13

PURPOSE: To examine the intimate interdependence and cross-
     influence of psychological and sociocultural processes in
     personality functioning, particularly with regard to iden-
     tity disorders and to demonstrate how a depreciated or
     deceptive self-image can become the keystone of an entire
     defense system.

SAMPLE: Four clinical patients who underwent psychotherapy
     with the author, at the L.A. Veterans Mental Hygiene Clinic,
     lasting two to four years.

METHOD: Psychotherapy sessions with the author.

CONCLUSIONS: Results suggest that there are three major
     sources of identity disorders, all of which must be con-
     sidered and dealt with if psychotherapeutic efforts are to
     succeed.   It is, however, important to reemphasize that
     the cultural or ethnic occurrence of conflict is neither
     the sole cause nor the basic determiner of identity dis-
     orders, although it fulfills multiple crucial defensive
     functions.

142

AUTHOR(S):   Sommers, Vita S.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Resolution of an Identity Conflict in a Japanese
     American Patient"

SOURCE: <u>American Journal of Psychotherapy</u>
     VOL.   32(1)   DATE   1969 (January)
     PAGES   119-134

PURPOSE: To illustrate the interdependence and cross-influence of psycho-
     logic and cultural processes in personality functioning; and to demon-
     strate how psychocultural conflicts can become an integral part of
     neurotic problems, and thus make their resolution highly difficult and
     complicated.

SAMPLE: One Japanese American male patient, 35 years of age, Nisei
     (second generation).

METHOD: Data obtained from over 300 therapeutic sessions with patient
     over period of three years.

CONCLUSIONS: Psychocultural problems can be expected to occur in second-
     generation Americans particularly in cases 1)where foreign-born parents
     have failed in their own acculturation due to neurotic, cultural and/or
     reality reasons; and 2) where the two cultures of the second-generation
     Americans conflict, especially with regard to family structure and tra-
     dition.   The therapist should not "acculturate" or convert the patient
     to a system of values considered appropriate in terms of the thera-
     pist's cultural membership.   The therapist should attempt to work with
     the cultural material, as with any other conflict-laden material, in
     order to resolve the patient's neurosis.

AUTHOR(S):   Sue, David

ARTICLE TITLE: "A Silent-Minority Member Speaks Out"

SOURCE: <u>Today's Education</u>
      VOL.   63(2)   DATE   1974 (March-April)
      PAGES   84-86   NO. OF PAGES   3

<u>PURPOSE</u>:   To briefly discuss Chinese values as the author views them;
    to point out the varying degree of adherence to these values
    among Chinese Americans; and to encourage teachers to abandon
    stereotypes and consider the characteristics and abilities of
    each individual.

<u>SAMPLE</u>:   Article is not a research study, but the portrayal of the
    psychological development of one Chinese American.

<u>CONCLUSIONS</u>:   The author begins by pointing out that Chinese have
    cultural norms against assertion and aggressive behavior. Asians
    are disproportionately found in the physical sciences and other
    fields that require a minimum of forceful self-expression. This
    occurs partly because of a) language difficulties and b) lack of
    encouragement from teachers to consider other areas. Identity
    problems exist for minority group members because the curriculum
    ignores them or does not adequately portray them. The mass media
    reflects how society views Asians, but ignores how and what
    Asians really are. The author stresses the danger of using one
    group's standards to judge individuals of another group having
    its own normative system.

AUTHOR(S): Sue, Derald W., and Austin C. Frank

ARTICLE TITLE: "A Typological Approach to the Psychological
   Study of Chinese and Japanese American College Males"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Issues
   VOL. 29(2)   DATE 1973
   PAGES 129-148   NO. OF PAGES 20

PURPOSE: To develop an adequate research typology based upon
   several major psychological tests and to apply this typolo-
   gical approach to Chinese and Japanese American college stu-
   dents to identify certain homogeneous subgroups and their
   resultant psychological characteristics.

SAMPLE: 1215 student subjects were all male college students taking
   several psychological tests in Freshmen orientation at UC,
   Berkeley in the fall of 1966. 104 Chinese American and 50
   Japanese Americans who were born in the U.S. were identified
   out of the original.

METHOD: Subjects were administered the SCAT, form UA, the Strong
   Vocational Interest Blank, form M, and the Omnibus Personality
   Inventory, form F. Eight scales were used to identify clus-
   ters of students: the Verbal and Quantitative Ability Scales
   from the SCAT and G-bipolar Scales derived from the SUIB and
   the OPI.

CONCLUSIONS: Dominant personality characteristics exhibited by
   Asian American college males - such as avoidance of abstract
   theoretical approaches, low tolerance for ambiguity, liking for
   structure, and the tendency to evaluate ideas on the basis of
   immediate practical applications - seem related to cultural
   patterns stressing well-defined role expectations, formality
   in interpersonal relations, adherence to family traditions,
   and familial emphasis upon pragmatism.
        Asian family emphasis upon filial piety, obedience and
   conformity prolongs dependence of offspring and makes them
   appear less autonomous and more restrained or controlled.
   Lower social extroversion was reinforced by familial factors
   in addition to years of contact with a society which victim-
   izes minorities.
        Asians expressed greater interest in physical sciences,
   skilled-technical trades, and business occupations with lower
   interest in social sciences, sales and verbal linguistic fields.
   This is consistent with lower verbal skills and greater quan-
   titative skills indicated on measurement scales.
        It must be remembered that group studies mask individual
   and subgroup variations. Overgeneralization of research
   results may create or perpetuate stereotypes.

AUTHOR(S):   Sue, Derald W., and Austin C. Frank

ARTICLE TITLE: "A Typological Approach to the Psychological
    Study of Chinese and Japanese American College Males"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Issues
    VOL.   29(2)   DATE   1973
    PAGES   129-148   NO. OF PAGES   20

PURPOSE: To develop an adequate research typology based upon
    several major psychological tests and to apply this typolo-
    gical approach to Chinese and Japanese American college stu-
    dents to identify certain homogeneous subgroups and their
    resultant psychological characteristics.

SAMPLE: 1215 student subjects were all male college students taking
    several psychological tests in Freshmen orientation at UC,
    Berkeley in the fall of 1966.   104 Chinese American and 50
    Japanese Americans who were born in the U.S. were identified
    out of the original.

METHOD: Subjects were administered the SCAT, form UA, the Strong
    Vocational Interest Blank, form M, and the Omnibus Personality
    Inventory, form F.   Eight scales were used to identify clus-
    ters of students: the Verbal and Quantitative Ability Scales
    from the SCAT and G-bipolar Scales derived from the SUIB and
    the OPI.

CONCLUSIONS: Dominant personality characteristics exhibited by
    Asian American college males - such as avoidance of abstract
    theoretical approaches, low tolerance for ambiguity, liking for
    structure, and the tendency to evaluate ideas on the basis of
    immediate practical applications - seem related to cultural
    patterns stressing well-defined role expectations, formality
    in interpersonal relations, adherence to family traditions,
    and familial emphasis upon pragmatism.
        Asian family emphasis upon filial piety, obedience and
    conformity prolongs dependence of offspring and makes them
    appear less autonomous and more restrained or controlled.
    Lower social extroversion was reinforced by familial factors
    in addition to years of contact with a society which victim-
    izes minorities.
        Asians expressed greater interest in physical sciences,
    skilled technical trades, and business occupations with lower
    interest in social sciences, sales and verbal linguistic fields.
    This is consistent with lower verbal skills and greater quan-
    titative skills indicated on measurement scales.
        It must be remembered that group studies mask individual
    and subgroup variations.   Overgeneralization of research
    results may create or perpetuate stereotypes.

146

AUTHOR(S):   Sue, Derald W., and Austin C. Frank

ARTICLE TITLE: "A Typological Approach to the Psychological
    Study of Chinese and Japanese American College Males"

CONCLUSIONS: (Continued).
        A greater number of Japanese Americans than Chinese
American students indicated greater autonomy and freedom
from authority as traditionally imposed through social
institutions. Other differences between the two groups
were also discussed.
        More Asian students exhibited characteristics of social
alienation than did non-Asian students. However, the Japan-
ese American difference was not statistically significant.
These results do not indicate that Asian Americans are more
inherently maladjusted than non-Asians. Rather, these find-
ings suggest that Asian Americans experience greater emotional
stress and idstress in a frequently intolerant society.

AUTHOR(S):   Sue, Derald, and Barbara Kirk

ARTICLE TITLE: "Differential Characteristics of Japanese American and Chinese American College Students"

SOURCE: Journal of Counseling Psychology
VOL. 20(2)   ·   DATE 1973
PAGES   142-148

PURPOSE: To study the differential characteristics of Japanese American college students in terms of academic abilities, vocational interests, and personality traits; to compare these characteristics with those of Chinese Americans and a non-Asian control group, and to investigate the hypothesis that Japanese American and Chinese American students are more similar to each other than to the control students.

SAMPLE: All entering freshmen (1,761 males; 1,292 females) identified as completing one or more of the test instruments. 236 Chinese American students (128 males and 108 females). 106 Japanese American students (60 males and 46 females). Identified by an institutional survey.

METHOD: Test instruments administered to the subjects were the SCAT, form UA; the SUIB, form M; and the OPI, form F.

CONCLUSIONS: Test results support the hypothesis that Japanese Americans differ from the non-Asian control students in the same direction as the Chinese Americans because of similar cultural values. Japanese American students consistently occupied an intermediate position between the other two groups on all three test instruments. Some form of differential acculturation due to historical and political circumstances has occurred between the two ethnic groups. The relocation of mainland Japanese Americans during WW II may have accelerated acculturation among the Japanese by breaking up established communities, disrupting Japanese family structure and lines of authority and by their actual physical dispersion which increased their contact with non-Asian Americans.

AUTHOR(S):   Sue, Derald W., and Barbara A. Kirk

ARTICLE TITLE: "Psychological Characteristics of Chinese American Students"

SOURCE: <u>Journal of Counseling Psychology</u>
    VOL. 19(6) .   DATE 1972 (November)
    PAGES 471-478

PURPOSE: To compare Chinese American students with other students
    at the University of California, Berkeley; to study the dif-
    ferential characteristics of Chinese American students in
    academic abilities, vocational interests, and personality
    traits; and to discuss these differences in relationship to
    the cultural values of Chinese Americans.

SAMPLE: All entering freshmen (1,761 males and 1,292 females)
    completing one or more of the test instruments. 236 Chinese
    American students (128 males and 108 females) identified by
    an institutional survey were used in this study.

METHOD: Test materials included the school and college ability
    tests (SCAT, form UA), the Strong Vocational Interest Blank
    (SVIB, form M), and the Omnibus Personality Inventory (OPI,
    form F).

CONCLUSIONS: 1) Chinese American students scored higher on
    quantitative and lower on verbal and combined sections of
    the SCAT. This was attributed to the influence of traditional
    Chinese family structure and its cultural values.
        2)   Chinese American students indicated greater interest
    in physical sciences, applied technical fields and business
    occupations, and less interest in social sciences, aesthetic-
    cultural fields and verbal-linguistic areas. The fact that
    the physical and technical fields require less understanding
    of Western culture than do the social sciences may have in-
    fluenced Chinese American students in their vocational choice.
        3)   The Chinese family emphasis upon conformity, respect
    for authority, submergence of individuality, fixed ways of
    behaving, traditions, etc. may explain why Chinese American
    students were more conforming, less socially extroverted,
    preferred concrete-tangible approaches to life and experienced
    greater distress than other students.

<center>149</center>

AUTHOR(S):   Sue, Derald W., and David Sue

ARTICLE TITLE: "Understanding Asian Americans: The Neglected
    Minority.   An Overview"

SOURCE: Personnel and Guidance Journal
    VOL.   51   DATE   1973 (fall)
    PAGES   387-389

PURPOSE: To present an introduction, an overview for a special
    feature on Asian Americans consisting of a collection of
    articles which reveal how certain cultural values and exper-
    iences in a racist society have influenced the lifestyles of
    Asian Americans.

CONCLUSIONS: Most educators, counselors, and pupil personnel
    workers believe that Asian Americans experience few adjust-
    ment problems in society and are functioning effectively.
    This unfortunate belief in the "model minority" or the suc-
    cess of Asian Americans has perpetuated crippling stereo-
    types and has blocked Asian Americans from obtaining the
    various forms of assistance they require.   Cultural racism
    has distorted and restricted the life styles of Asian Amer-
    icans.   Counseling has failed to meet the mental health
    needs of Asian Americans.   Asian Americans are offered a
    more restricted sense of identity, choice of vocations and
    jobs, and educational opportunities.

AUTHOR(S): Sue, Derald W., and Stanley Sue

ARTICLE TITLE: "Counseling Chinese Americans"

SOURCE: Personnel and Guidance Journal
 VOL. 50(8)   DATE 1972 (April)
 PAGES 637-644

PURPOSE: To analyze Chinese values; to explore the possibility
 that the counseling situation may create conflicts for Chinese
 American students; and to present a modified counseling
 approach that can be used with these students.

METHOD: The authors used several case studies of counseling
 sessions involving Chinese American students to illustrate
 their discussion.

CONCLUSIONS: Chinese cultural values which encourage self-
 control and inhibition of strong feelings may hinder the
 development of an adequate therapeutic relationship between
 counselor and client. Chinese Americans are often caught
 between their Chinese cultural background and the values and
 standards of American society.
      The authors have observed three main types of responses
 to this cultural conflict:
 a) Resistance of assimilation by attempting to maintain tra-
 ditional Chinese values.
 b) Attempt to become assimilated by rejecting Chinese cultural
 heritage.
 c) Attempt to gain self-respect by emphasizing cultural or
 racial heritage, pride and self-identity.
      The openness or active client-participation in the coun-
 seling relationship expected by most counselors is difficult
 to understand for Chinese Americans because they have learned
 to suppress emotional expression. Chinese students may reveal
 a need for help with emotional difficulties indirectly being
 able to present educational problems or somatic complaints.
 Direct admission of emotional problems is felt to be shameful
 and may arouse a sense of having failed one's family.
      The counselor may facilitate counseling with Chinese
 Americans by initially responding to what appear to be super-
 ficial problems. This allows the client to move at his or
 her own rate in exploring more threatening material. The
 counselor may also reduce conflict in the counseling relation-
 ship by taking a more concrete as opposed to an ambiguous
 approach. Self-disclosure may be encouraged by referring to
 and exploring psychological materials such as personality or
 vocational tests which are relevant to career choice or job
 demands. Group counseling is often seen as a threatening
 situation by Chinese American students.

AUTHOR(S):   Sue, Stanley, and Harry H.L. Kitano

ARTICLE TITLE: "Stereotypes as a Measure of Success".

SOURCE: Journal of Social Issues
          VOL.   29(2)   .   DATE   1973
          PAGES   83-98

PURPOSE: To determine he social, economic, and political correlates of
     Chinese and Japane   stereotypes; to investigate the validity of
     these stereotypes;   d to examine the consequences of stereotypes.

SAMPLE: Chinese and Japanese in the United States.

METHOD: A review   research on ethnic stereotypes with a particular
     emphasis upon   and Japanese stereotypes.

CONCLUSIONS: Chinese and Japanese stereotypes have altered considerably
     over the years. Prior to the 1920's, American views of Chinese and
     Japanese were. extremely negative. This reflected the general social,
     economic, and political climate in the U.S. Asian exclusion acts and
     other discriminatory legislation reduced the threat of job competi-
     tion and gradually led to an increase in favorable Chinese and Japan-
     ese stereotypes. Although WW II revived negative Japanese stereo-
     types, both Japanese and Chinese are now viewed quite favorably and
     are considered as model minorities. Several Asian stereotypes, i.e.
     Asians are intelligent, industrious, quiet and loyal to their fami-
     lies, have persisted over time and are regarded as positive attri-
     butes. Although past research has suggested a relationship between
     current stereotypes and group characteristics, further research with
     the inclusion of cultural factors and societal conditions not previous-
     ly taken.into consideration may lead to different conclusions.
          Positive stereotypes may have negative consequences, e.g.,
     uniformly "positive" stereotypes may hinder the realization that
     Asians may have problems. The "model minorities" stereotype has been
     used to support the argument that America is not racist, that non-
     white groups can achieve success, and that other minorities should
     emulate the Chinese and Japanese. This position ignores variations
     among the humanity of the object outlook in stereotypes, both posi-
     tive and negative.

AUTHOR(S):   Svoboda, William S.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Negative Aspects of Educational Programs for
   the Culturally Deprived"

SOURCE: School and Society
   VOL.   94   .   DATE   1966 (November)
   PAGES   388-389

PURPOSE: To point out the negative consequences of helping
   minority pupils set high goals for themselves, without pro-
   viding them with the means of achieving them.

CONCLUSIONS: Educational programs for the culturally deprived
   must help young people "become aware of and evaluate alter-
   native ways of existing." As they adopt new goals, the cul-
   turally deprived must be equipped with the necessary knowledge
   and skills to attain them. Educators must provide an environ-
   ment where the culturally deprived have the opportunity to
   achieve higher goals.

AUTHOR(S):   Tan, Mely Giok-Lan

ARTICLE TITLE: "Social Mobility and Assimilation and the Chinese
    in the United States"

SOURCE: Dissertation Abstracts International
    VOL.   39(1A) ·   DATE   1969 (June)
    PAGES   416-417

PURPOSE: To examine the consequences of upward social mobility
    for racial or ethnic minority groups, focusing specifically
    upon Chinese in America; and to determine whether social
    mobility leads to structural assimilation.

METHOD: Documentation of changes in the socioeconomic status of
    the Chinese, based on U.S. census data of 1940, 1950, 1960.
    Followed by an investigation of the relationship of this
    development with the process of assimilation based on a
    sample of Chinese in San Francisco.

CONCLUSIONS: The census data indicates an accelerated increase
    in non-manual occupations, in educational attainment and an
    improvement in income pattern.   The investigation of the San
    Francisco Chinese sample suggests that Chinese defined as
    socially mobile are higher in cultural assimilation and in
    structural assimilation on the secondary level than those
    defined as less socially mobile.   However, social mobility
    among the Chinese has not led to structural assimilation on
    the primary group level.   The author does not forsee the
    transition from "ethnic stratification" to "class stratifica-
    tion" for Chinese in the U.S., nor the disappearance of the
    group as a distinct ethnic entity.

AUTHOR(S): Thaver, Falak; Abe Arkoff; Leonard Elkind

ARTICLE TITLE: "Conceptions of Mental Health in Several Asian and American Groups"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
          VOL. 62   DATE 1964 (February)
          PAGES 21-27

PURPOSE: To compare the conceptions of mental health held by Asian and American students and by a group of American psychologists.

SAMPLE: Six groups of subjects. Five student groups consisted of 19 Chinese, 21 Japanese, 19 Filipinos, 15 Thais and 24 Americans enrolled in the East-West Center of the University of Hawaii. The sixth group was composed of 20 counseling or clinical psychologists, all holding their Ph.D. degrees.

METHOD: A 60-item questionnaire devised by J.C. Hunnally, Jr. to measure conceptions of mental health was admn. to the six groups.

CONCLUSIONS: Significant differences between Americans and Asians were found on items involving "willpower" and "morbid thoughts". Asians tended to believe that mental health could be facilitated by exercising willpower, avoiding unpleasant thoughts, and concentrating upon pleasant thoughts. Americans generally rejected these ideas.
     The Asians seemed to be in greater agreement with questionnaire items than were the American subjects. Hunnally designed this questionnaire for another population, one in which the possible influence of an acquiescence response set was not an important factor. If such an acquiescence response set or style does exist among Asians, this may influence their scores on the Hunnally questionnaire.

AUTHOR(S):   Tseng, Wen-Shing, and Jing Hsu

ARTICLE TITLE: "Chinese Culture, Personality Formation and
    Mental Illness"

SOURCE: International Journal of Social Psychiatry
          VOL. 16(1)   DATE 1969-1970 (Winter)
          PAGES 5-14

PURPOSE: To describe Chinese culture and the Chinese way of
    child-rearing and their possible influences in mental illness.

SAMPLE: Chinese in present-day Taiwan.

CONCLUSIONS: Lower frequency of depression manifestations among
    Chinese attributed to security of close familial ties among
    immediate and extended family members. Also, Chinese have
    been discouraged traditionally from exhibiting strong feeling
    in public except for ritualistic mourning upon the death of
    a family member. Chinese patients seldom manifest homosexual
    problems because of the clearly differentiated sex roles of
    adults and the lack of emphasis upon "proving" masculinity
    or femininity. Chronic alcoholism rare among Chinese pat-
    ients due to seldom solitary drinking; the emphasis is upon
    social drinking. Non-social drinking is considered to be a
    sign of weakness and deterioration and is frowned upon by
    family and society. A Chinese individual in conflict does
    not resort to alcohol to gain relief. Chinese seek satisfac-
    tion by eating, personal contact and social gambling.

AUTHOR: Vaughan, Graham M.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Ethnic Awareness in Relation to Minority Group
    Membership"

SOURCE: Journal of Genetic Psychology
         VOL. 105   .   DATE 1964 (September)
         PAGES 119-130

PURPOSE:
    "a) To provide cross-cultural evidence relating development
    of ethnic awareness to the variables of age, skin pigmenta-
    tion, and parental race among minority group subjects;
    b) To test further the adequacy of an operational approach
    to the development of ethnic awareness, using subjects who
    are members of an ethnic minority rather than of an ethnic
    majority."

SAMPLE: 180 Maori children enrolled in various nursery and pri-
    mary schools in Wellington, New Zealand. The children ranged
    in age from four to twelve years.

METHOD: Seven tests of ethnic awareness consisting of doll and
    picture materials (Maori and white examples) previously used
    with a white sample were administered to the Maori children.

CONCLUSIONS:
    1) This study seems to support earlier American findings
    that ethnic awareness among both majority and minority group
    members increases with age.
    2) Ethnic awareness develops through successive stages of
    identification, discrimination, and attainment among majority
    (white) group members. During the childhood years 5-9, Maori
    children seem to identify with the majority (white), privil-
    eged group in preference to their own group. However, this
    other-race identification diminishes with time and by age 10
    there are no apparent group differences.
    3) "Degree of skin pigmentation among minority group members
    is positively correlated with own-race identification." This
    finding is supportive of American studies. The variable of
    parental race which seems to be interdependent with skin pig-
    mentation operates in a similar manner.
    4) Further research in ethnic awareness, especially in the
    area of minority-majority group differences, must be under-
    taken before results can be generalized.

157

AUTHOR(S): Wang, Ling-Chi

ARTICLE TITLE: "The Chinese Community in San Francisco"

SOURCE: Integrated Education: Race and Schools
  VOL. 9(2)   DATE 1971 (March-April)
  PAGES 21-28

PURURPOSE: To present serious economic and employment problems
  facing the Chinese community in San Francisco; to point out
  the need for relevant manpower training programs in the
  Chinese community.
      Presentation given on April 17, 1970 before the Subcom-
  mittee on Employment, Manpower, and Poverty of the U.S. Senate
  Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

CONCLUSIONS: Wang points out six major factors which are hinder-
  ing the progress of Chinese in California: 1) Government,
  business, industry, and labor have historically discriminated
  against Chinese; 2) Discrimination, the language barrier, and
  cultural differences deprive many Chinese of the right to
  basic and vocational education; 3) Incoming immigrant Chinese
  workers find their skills obsolete in California. The lack
  of vocational rehabilitation programs in the Chinese commun-
  ity effectively locks many Chinese out of the job market;
  4) Many Chinese, both recent immigrants as well as long-term
  residents of Chinatown, do not speak or read English. This
  prevents them from seeking jobs outside of Chinatown; 5)
  Many Chinese have not applied for U.S. citizenship because
  of the citizenship test which is only administered in Eng-
  lish. Federal civil service and institutions and industries
  receiving federal funds exclude non-citizens;) Culturally
  biased tests are often used as screening devices for jobs
  which automatically place minority applicants at a disadvan-
  tage.

AUTHOR(S):   Watanabe, Colin

ARTICLE TITLE: "Self-Expression and the Asian American
    Experience"

SOURCE: <u>Personnel and Guidance Journal</u>
        VOL. 51   DATE 1973 (Fall)
        PAGES 390-396

<u>PURPOSE</u>:   To examine the cultural values, linguistic influences,
    and experiences in an inherently racist society which has
    discouraged the development of a strong self-concept and has
    restricted the form and function of self-expression among
    Asian Americans.

<u>CONCLUSIONS</u>:   Nonassertiveness and inarticulateness among Asian
    Americans cannot be attributed solely to a deficiency in
    language abilities. Asian cultural factors encouraging
    acquiescence and conformity have worked against the develop-
    ment of aggressive individualism and self-expression. The
    influence of Asian culture has been reinforced by the social,
    cultural, economic and political isolation imposed upon Asian
    Americans by a racist American society. Doctrines of racial
    superiority in the U.S. have proved greatly detrimental to
    Asian Americans, causing crippling emotional and psychologi-
    cal wounds which have undermined their self-esteem and self-
    confidence, the necessary components of self-expression.
    Asian stereotypes have limited the range of academic and vo-
    cational careers available to Asian Americans. Asian Ameri-
    can students suffer intellectual and emotional isolation
    because of the almost total neglect of the Asian American
    experience in the curriculum. The schools have failed Asians
    in America and have perpetuated stereotypical misconceptions
    about them.

159

AUTHOR(S):   Weiss, Melford S.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Selective Acculturation and the Dating Process:
   The Patterning of Chinese-Caucasian Interracial Dating"

SOURCE: Journal of Marriage and the Family
   VOL.   32(2)   .   DATE   (May) 1970
   PAGES   273-278

PURPOSE: To explore the social psychological factors responsi-
   ble for divergent dating patterns of Chinese American males
   and females; and to examine the positive attitudes held by
   Chinese American females toward interracial Caucasian dating.

METHOD: Individual and group in-depth interviews with Chinese-
   American boys and girls and their families in a West-coast
   Chinese-American community. Observation of participation in
   social events within the Chinese community, e.g. dances,
   parties, and community celebrations. 80 Chinese students at
   a local junior college were administered a questionnaire and
   25 of these students were later interviewed about their dat-
   ing attitudes and behavior.

CONCLUSIONS:
   1) Dating attitudes of young Chinese American males and fe-
   males are affected by their differential sex-linked treat-
   ment by Caucasian American society, i.e. American discrim-
   inatory practices have contributed to a male-negative and
   female-positive dichotomy among Chinese Americans.
   2) Interracial dating success of Chinese Americans is linked
   to their involvement in American social life, males partici-
   pating less than females.
   3) Chinese American males and females exhibit different psy-
   chological attitudes towards social-sexual situations.
   These attitudes are related to both Chinese socialization
   patterns and acculturation and structural assimilation into
   American life.
   4) The restrictive nature and differential sex-linked
   demands of the social structure of the Chinese community may
   inadvertently encourage Chinese American females to date non-
   Chinese men and discourage consistent dating within the
   Chinese American group.

AUTHOR(S): Weissman, Alfred N.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Guidelines for Counseling the Disadvantaged"

SOURCE: School and Community
     VOL. 53(6)   DATE 1967 (February)
     PAGE 26

SAMPLE: Special Youth Project of the Manpower Development
    Training Act at O'Fallon Technical High School, St. Louis.
    Subjects were disadvantaged youngsters, i.e. those having
    environmental, social, or personal liabilities, as well as
    emotional and physical liabilities affecting the ability to
    function in all phases of life.

CONCLUSIONS: Five postulates for guiding youngsters:
    1) "Establishing a frame of reference in terms of a person,
place, or thing which will give some indications of previous
background, will help give the vital clue for diagnosing the
real problem, and establish vitally needed rapport.
    2) "Anticipate needs of the counselee in terms of what he is
trying to tell you and any unusual changes in behavior that
may occur in the counseling relationship.
    3) "Be aware of the real problems that have affected the
youngster's behavior and the consequences that may be
caused by your developing relationship.
    4) "Thoroughly analyze the problem and be prepared to deal
with the consequences.
    5)"Act by: a) contemplating first and establishing a plan of
action next; b) thinking through expeditiously all possibil-
ities and consequences; c) meticulously following every course
of action and every step which might help the counselee real-
ize he is actually being helped to help himself adjust to his
life situation more effectively; d) persevere and follow up
every road which will open the door for the counselee and
enable him to pursue an effective program of rehabilitation.
e) continuously evaluate the courses of action you have pur-
sued and their effects on the counselee and re-analyze and
re-adjust your courses of action as conditions change.

161

AUTHOR(S): Weisman, Seymour S.; Alvin M. Snadamsky; Marie
    Gannon

ARTICLE TITLE: "Chinese College Students Perceive their
    Cultural Identity"

SOURCE: Education
    VOL. 92(4)   DATE 1972 (April-May)
    PAGES 116-118

PURPOSE: To consider several variables in cultural identity and
    to reveal differences between Asian born and American born
    Chinese college students.

SAMPLE: 93 Asian born and 104 American born Chinese students
    attending City College of New York.

METHOD: Surveys of Chinese population at City College.

CONCLUSIONS: The majority of the Asian born students indicated a
    greater identification with Asian culture while the American
    born students expressed identification with American culture.
    The relative degree of Asian cultural experience in the home
    had a significant effect upon ethnic identity, i.e. greater
    or lesser identification with Asian culture.
        Asian born Chinese students appear to face greater bar-
    riers to friendship with Americans because of the differing
    values attributed to friendship by the two cultures. Thus,
    for Chinese students, they tend to form small isolated groups
    which reinforces the "detractive attitudes toward Americans
    and perpetuates the exclusive nature of their membership."
        In both the American born and the Asian born groups,
    males indicated a stronger sense of Eastern influence than
    did the females.
        A majority in both groups felt that Chinese suffered
    discrimination in America. However, both groups indicated
    their confidence in the American democratic process.

AUTHOR(S): Whitehill, Arthur M., Jr.

·ARTICLE TITLE: "Cultural Variations in Group Attraction"

SOURCE: Sociology and Social Research
VOL. 48(4)   DATE 1964 (July)
PAGES 469-477

PURPOSE: To examine "the influence of culturally determined
forces and norms upon an individual's perception of his
need for group membership."

SAMPLE: 2,000 workers equally divided between Japan and the U.S.
drawn from four leading companies in each country represent-
ing the steel, textile, electrical appliance and flat glass
industries.

METHOD: Data collection methods not specified.

CONCLUSIONS: Three areas of investigation:
1) Interpersonal comparison: cultural differences in the
individual's willingness to be compared with his peers in-
fluence the varience of groups negatively in Japan and pos-
itively in the U.S.
2) Interpersonal involvement: willingness of· individuals
to become interpersonally involved constitutes a cultural
force toward group membership and participation in Japan,
and away from such affiliation in the U.S.
3) Extensiveness of groups: cultural differences affect
the scope of groups toward which workers feel certain res-
ponsibilities. Japanese workers feel considerable respons-
ibility toward large, loosely defined groups in society
while U.S. workers direct their feelings of responsibility
toward smaller, more tangible groups.

AUTHOR(S):   Whitney, Richard E.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Agreement and Positivity in Pleasantness
        Ratings of Balanced and Unbalanced Social Situations:
        A Cross-cultural Study"

SOURCE: Journal of Personality and Social Psychology
        VOL.   17(1)   DATE   1971
        PAGES   11-14

PURPOSE: "To investigate the relative importance of balance,
        positivity, and interpersonal agreement in determining the
        pleasantness of an observer's cognitions about various
        social situations."   To make a cross-cultural replication,
        using Hong Kong Chinese students, of an ea. .ier study by
        Gerard and Flaisher (1967).

SAMPLE: 25 female and 7 male students from Hong Kong University
        were run in four to a group.   Two male students who did not
        complete the experiemtnal questionnaire were not included
        in the data analysis.

METHOD: The subjects read brief stories about two people in
        eight different situations.   After each story, the subjects
        were asked to rate each situation on a scale of 1 to 10 (1
        being a very unpleasant situation and 10 being a very pleas-
        ant situation).

CONCLUSIONS: The results of the study "indicate that agreement
        and positivity (positive relations between people, positive
        orientations toward objects and events) are the crucial de-
        terminants of the pleasantness associated with cognicions
        of social situations."   The cognitive balance or imbalance
        present had no effect on the subject's pleasantness ratings.
        This suggests that the need for cognitive balance is not as
        crucial a determinant of people's cognitive structuring as
        had previously been suggested.
            The similar results obtained with this Chinese sample
        may have been affected by the use of Chinese university
        students, who are more Westernized than the rest of the
        Chinese population in Hong Kong.   Results of this study
        should not be overgeneralized.

AUTHOR(S):   Wohl, Julian; Irwin A. Horowitz; Amnway Tapingkae; Thieng
     Parotheisong

ARTICLE TITLE: "Some Personality Characteristics of Thai and American
     University Students"

SOURCE: Psychological Reports
          VOL.   27(1)   DATE   1970 (August)
          PAGES   45-46   NO. OF PAGES   2

PURPOSE: A cross-cultural comparison of American and Thai university
     students.

SAMPLE: Thai data were collected from 193 female and 87 male students.
     American data were collected from 126 male and 113 female students.

METHOD: The Test of Social Insight (TSI) was administered to all students
     and the two groups were compared on the five subscales of the TSI:
     passivity, withdrawal, cooperation, aggressivity, and competitiveness.

CONCLUSIONS: Thai students scored significantly higher on the with-
     drawal, passivity, competitiveness and aggressivity scales of the TSI
     than American students. Americans exhibited greater cooperative ten-
     dencies than Thai students. The results on the competitiveness and
     aggressivity scales which seem to oppose preconceptions may possibly
     be explained by the fact that "some questions on the TSI have a moral
     content and Thai students seem greater than Americans to respond
     aggressively to hypothetical moral transgressions." It should be
     emphasized that scores of each subscale represent relative response
     strengths and not absolute strength of each response tendency due to
     the forced-choice nature of the TSI. University students in any cul-
     ture are a distinct, select group; therefore, caution must be used in
     generalizing the results of this study onto other groups.

AUTHOR(S): Worke, Ernest

ARTICLE TITLE: "Role Violations and Intergroup Prejudice"

SOURCE: Pacific Sociological Review
VOL. 15(3)   DATE 1972 (July)
PAGES 327-344

PURPOSE: To review previous research in the area of intergroup
prejudice; to investigate the hypothesis that "the develop-
ment of negative sentiments is probably in situations where
violations of group expectations take place"; and to distin-
guish various types of negative intergroup attitudes by
determining the different kinds of role violations.

CONCLUSIONS: Four types of social roles were described:
1) "Roles defined in terms of performance and evaluated in
terms of universalistic "criteria";
2) "Roles defined in terms of qualities and evaluated in
terms of universalistic criteria;
3) "Roles defined in terms of performance and evaluated in
terms of particularistic criteria; and
4) "Roles defined as qualities and evaluated in terms of
particularistic criteria.
        These role types are classified by Parsons and Shilc
(1960) as: objects of futility, objects of generalized
respect, objects of cathexis, and objects of identification.
        Four propositions on intergroup prejudice and role
violation:
1) Role violations in objects of utility roles give rise to
sentiments of opportunism;
2) Role violations in cathexis roles give rise to sentiments
reflective of immorality;
3) Role violations in commitment roles generate sentiments of
infidelity; and
4) Role violations in identification-oriented roles generate
sentiments of treason.

166

AUTHOR(S): Yamamoto, Joe; Quinton C. James; Norman Palley

ARTICLE TITLE: "Cultural Problems in Psychiatric Therapy"

SOURCE: Archives of General Psychiatry
VOL. 19(1)   DATE 1968 (July)
PAGES 45-49

PURPOSE: To investigate the therapeutic experiences and res-
ponses of several ethnic groups; to compare the responses of
"visible minority" patients and their Caucasian therapists
to similar questionnaires concerning improvement, feelings
of like/dislike, whether additional visits would be of bene-
fit, and whether the patient had gotten what help he needed.

SAMPLE: Patients applying for treatment at L.A. County General
Hospital Psychiatric Outpatient Clinic during summer of 1964.
564 patients: 387 (65 %) Caucasian, 149 (25 %) Black,
53 (9 %) Mexican American, and 5 (1 %) Asian Americans.

METHOD: Post treatment rating scale filled out by therapists and
a survey of patient's attitudes filled out by patients after
discharge.

CONCLUSIONS: Patients from different cultural backgrounds are
less often offered or receive intensive therapy. The relative
paucity of non-Caucasian male patients involved in longer term
therapeutic treatment suggests the existence of factors either
in the patient, the therapist, or the patient-therapist rela-
tionship that lead to early self-termination, discharge or
mutual ending of treatment. The therapist's ethnocentricity
may cause him to be less accepting, or the minority patient
may feel that the therapist does not understand and that no
help is forthcoming.

AUTHOR(S): Yang, Kuo-shu

ARTICLE TITLE: "Authoritarianism and Evaluation of Appropri-
    ateness of Role Behavior"

SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology
    VOL. 80(2)   DATE 1970
    PAGES 171-180   NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: To test two hypotheses:
    1) When perceiving roles, high and low authoritarians will
    differ in nature of the factors used, in the number of fac-
    tors required or in the relative weights given to the same
    set of factors;
    2) Authoritarianism will be correlated with the perceived
    degree of appropriateness by one or more of the role-
    behavior factors.

SAMPLE: 227 male Chinese students ranging from 18-30 years of
    age, all undergraduates at the National Taiwan University
    and Taiwan Normal University.

METHOD: A translated California F Scale was used for measuring
    the personality variable. The degree of appropriateness of
    role behaviors was assessed by means of a questionnaire sim-
    ilar to the Role Differential developed by Triandis, Vassi-
    liou and Nassiakou. .

CONCLUSIONS:
    1) The high and low authoritarian students did not differ
    in the number, nature and relative weights of the meaning-
    ful role-behavior factors extracted. Of the ten rotated
    orthogonal factors, the largest were Nurturance, Hostility,
    Superordination, Acquiescence, Subordination, and Depen-
    dency which exhibited considerable resemblance to some of
    the role differential behavior factors obtained by Trian-
    dis, et. al.
    2) For the subordinate-superordinate role-pairs and for
    those of equal power, authoritarianism correlated positive-
    ly with the appropriateness of Nurturance, Acquiescence,
    Subordination and Dependency factors; whereas for the
    superordinate-subordinate role-pairs, authoritarianism
    correlated positively with the appropriateness of Superor-
    dination only.

AUTHOR(S): Young, Nancy F.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Changes in Values and Strategies among Chinese in Hawaii"

SOURCE: Sociology and Social Research
VOL. 46(2)   DATE 1972 (January)
PAGES 228-241   NO. OF PAGES 14

PURPOSE: To explore the extent of assimilation of the Chinese of Hawaii.

SAMPLE: 48 Hawaiian born and 32 immigrant Chinese families with preadolescent boys were selected from various schools in Honolulu.

METHOD: Informal interviews to investigate how family patterns and values related to the family are changing among Chinese in Hawaii.

CONCLUSIONS: Values and strategies of Asian Americans are continuing to evolve and that no one pattern characterizes the Chinese in Hawaii. Data presented indicate that the complete assimilation of Chinese of Hawaii predicted by sociologists has not occurred. Values related to success, hypothetical expenditures, family systems and interethnic relations were investigated. Author suggests further research to evaluate the total range of values and strategies among the Chinese in Hawaii.

AUTHOR(S): Young, Nancy F.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Independence Training from a Cross-cultural
    Perspective"

SOURCE: American Anthropologist
    VOL. 74(3)   DATE 1972 (June)
    PAGES 629-638   NO. OF PAGES 10

PURPOSE: To examine the significance of independence training
    among Chinese families of different social class status in
    Hawaii.

SAMPLE: 20 immigrant and 32 local Hawaiian-born Chinese fami-
    lies with sons in the age range of 9-12 years were selected
    from various schools in Honolulu.

METHOD: Informal observations of the Chinese families were
    made throughout Honolulu. Interviews were conducted indi-
    vidually with the mothers to obtain information on child-
    rearing practices. Following interviews, mothers were
    given a questionnaire on independence training. Achieve-
    ment motivation of the boys was measured through the TAT.
    Actual achievement of the boys was related from evaluations
    of examinations of school grades and teacher rating.

CONCLUSIONS: Responses of mothers in both groups to indepen-
    dence training questionnaire varied widely, while measures
    of the boys' achievement behavior in both groups did not
    differ significantly. Correspondingly, there were no sig-
    nificant correlations between the index of independence
    training and any of the achievement measures of the boy.
    However, the questionnaire did display some validity in
    identifying cultural influences in age expectancies in var-
    ious categories, such as social relationships, academic
    achievement, and care-taking. Data also suggested that
    cultural factors, such as values, may outweigh psychologi-
    cal factors.

AUTHOR(S): Yuan, D.Y.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Chinatown and Beyond: the Chinese Population
in Metropolitan New York"

SOURCE: PHYLON
VOL. 27(4)   DATE 1966 (Winter)
PAGES 321-332   NO. OF PAGES 12

PURPOSE: To get a demographic analysis of New York's Chinatown
within the limitation of published census data of 1960, and
to shed light on aspects of sex, age, marital, educational,
and labor force compositions.

SAMPLE: New York Chinatown proper, 1960 census tract reports
10,604 Chinese, 819 Negroes, 128 other Oriental and 21 Amer-
ican Indians.

METHOD: An examination of the racial composition of the popula-
tion and the housing conditions in Chinatown proper was made.
Demographic comparisons were then made between the Chinatown
and non-Chinatown populations.

CONCLUSIONS: Since the end of WW II, Chinese have been accepted
gradually by the majority, no longer confined to Chinatown.
The 1960 census indicated less than one third lived in
Chinatown as compared to 50 percent in 1940. Comparisons
between Chinatown and non-Chinatown populations suggest
certain inabilities prevent the former group from living
anywhere else, i.e., no formal education, wanting to remain
close to work, and low incomes preventing them from moving
out.

AUTHOR(S): Zaccaria, J.S.

ARTICLE TITLE: "Guidance Implications of Concepts from the Field of Culture and Personality"

SOURCE: Personnel and Guidance Journal
VOL. 45   DATE 1967 (May)
PAGES 907-910   NO. OF PAGES 4

PURPOSE: To give reasons for inclusion of the idiographic dimension in culture and personality studies.

CONCLUSIONS: When culture and personality studies are considered in terms of their implications for guidance, a new dimension will be considered: the idiographic dimension. While individuals within a culture or subculture tend to have some common characteristics among them, each individual is unique. This uniquesness constitutes the idiographic dimension. By focusing upon groups within the culture, the behavioral sciences can provide the guidance worker with a broader perspective concerning the impact of culture upon personality development. Thus, the challenge is to create a balance between the necessary conforming pressures of socialization and cultural patterning that lead to the similarities between individuals in a given culture, conceptualized as configurational basic or modal personality, and the equally necessary striving for a measure of creativity, uniqueness and self-actualization.

172