

Joe's musical genius afforded him a different kind of escape from an otherwise bleak existence, and Ottenheimer demonstrates this fact by using his songs to entitle each of the twenty chapters, by beginning each chapter with song lyrics which summarize a particular stage or important event in Cousin Joe's life, and by including twenty-four well-chosen photographs to illustrate the text.

Art imitated life for Cousin Joe, and he drew heavily upon personal experiences to create his music. From his brief semi-religious state at the age of seven, when he wrote and sang spirituals, to the age of sixty-five when he was awarded the Album of the Year in France, music was the controlling factor in his life. This is emphasized by two informative bibliographies and an impressive twenty-four page discography which concludes the book

Like most people who recount their lives, Cousin Joe dispels any "myth of personal coherence" by omitting details, by contradicting himself, and by degressing about minor points which do not further the story. And Ottenheimer's straightforward editing style does not soften the horrible accounts of violence, of racism, and of misogyny. But Cousin Joe's modest and endearing explanation of his musical genius, his insights about musical celebrities, his reverence for his fellow musicians, his unique perception of music, and his terrible honesty about pre-Civil Rights New Orleans will be of special interest to music enthusiasts, black studies scholars, and social-psychologists.

—Nancy A. Hellner  
Arizona State University

**Hyung-chan Kim, ed. *Asian American Studies: An Annotated Bibliography and Research Guide.* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1989) x, 504 pp.,\$55.00.**

Hyung-chan Kim's bibliography of humanities and social science materials on Asian Americans has two basic but important assets. First, its 3,396 entries encompass a large proportion of the relevant literature (creative writing and federal government publications have been excluded as they are adequately covered in other sources). Second, the bibliography is nicely organized. It is divided into two main sections dealing respectively with historical and contemporary matters. Each section has chapters on a variety of subjects, for example marriage and family, community organizations, immigration and refugees, and acculturation, adaptation and assimilation. Within each chapter, the appropriate books/monographs, articles, and theses/dissertations are listed alphabetically by author.

Nearly all of the entries are annotated. The volume begins with an

essay by Charles Choy Wong on research opportunities and priorities and it concludes with author and subject indexes. The two main sections are preceded by Shirley Hune's seminal analysis (originally published in 1977) of historical and sociological perspectives in the literature on Asian immigration to the United States.

Perhaps inevitably for a bibliography of this magnitude, there are minor flaws. Some of the entries do not appear in the most appropriate chapters, and there are instances where authors' names are misspelled or entries are missing from the author index. The subject index, a much-used portion of any large bibliography, should have a more extensive set of headings. In some cases, significant pieces of literature have very brief annotations or less important pieces are described in comparatively greater detail. Finally, this book does not include all of the humanities and social science writings on Asian Americans and, while this itself is not a problem, no explanation is provided on how materials were selected for inclusion or why others might have been omitted.

Like most reference works, *Asian American Studies* is really a tool whose users will evaluate based on how helpful it is for their own specific purposes. Such assessments will undoubtedly vary, but most are likely to be positive. Despite a few shortcomings, this volume is among the best of the general bibliographic resources on Asian Americans. It will be of value to those who are relatively unfamiliar with the literature on these groups as well as more knowledgeable researchers, teachers, and students. This book deserves a prominent place on the shelves of academic and public libraries and in the collections of educational and other programs having an interest in Asian American scholarship.

—Russell Endo  
University of Colorado

**Yukiko Kimura. *Issei: Japanese Immigrants in Hawaii*. (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1988) 283 pp., \$28.50.**

Yukiko Kimura is a retired professor of sociology from the University of Hawaii who has also held a number of research positions in Japan and the United States during her long career. Since retiring in Honolulu in 1968, she has been researching studies of the Japanese in Hawaii and has published several articles in this area. *Issei: Japanese Immigrants in Hawaii* is her first book.

*Issei* is certainly the most scholarly and comprehensive recent history of the Japanese in Hawaii to appear. Kimura documents her commentary with extensive footnotes and references as well as oral histories from interviews she has conducted and from published interviews collected by