Celebration of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders Heritage Month

Annotated Book Bibliography

Theme: History, Trends and Anti-Violence against AAPI

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Seton Hall University Libraries

May 2021

This work covers the scope of oppressions in America. It contains a mix of short personal
and theoretical essays and should be designed as an introduction to the topics at hand.

Altschiller, Donald. 1999. Hate Crimes: A Reference Handbook. 1 online resource (xi, 204
This book offers a historical look at the targets of hate crimes in America, offers a
chronology of some crimes committed against them, and includes a look at individuals
who are combating violent extremist activities.

Arar Han and John Hsu. 2004. Asian American X: An Intersection of Twenty-First Century Asian
The essays highlight the vast cultural diversity within the category of Asian American,
yet ultimately reveal how these young people are truly American in their ideals and
dreams. Asian American X is more than a book on identity; it is required reading both for
young Asian Americans who seek to understand themselves and their social group, and
for all who are interested in keeping abreast of the changing American social terrain.

Clara C. Park. 2007. Asian American Education: Acculturation, Literacy Development, and
This series explores and explains the lived experiences of Asian and Americans as they
acculturate to American schools, develop literacy, and claim their place in U.S. society,
and blends the work of well-established Asian American scholars with the voices of
emerging researchers and examines in close detail important issues in Asian American education and socialization. Scholars and educational practitioners will find this book to be an invaluable and enlightening resource.


This book addresses a set of questions about how Asian American professionals make sense of and control their various identities. As a case study, this book cannot give definitive answers to these questions. Instead, it offers points of consideration that further research can pick up, contest, and elaborate.


This book traces the complex evolution of this racial designation to show how the use of “Asian American” as a panethnic label and identity has been a deliberate social achievement negotiated by members of this group themselves, rather than an organic and inevitable process. Drawing on original research and a series of interviews, Okamoto investigates how different Asian ethnic groups in the U.S. were able to create a collective identity in the wake of the Civil Rights movement in the 1960s.


A survey of U.S. history from its beginnings to the present, American History Unbound reveals our past through the lens of Asian American and Pacific Islander history. This text is accessible and filled with engaging stories and themes that draw attention to key theoretical and historical interpretations. Gary Y. Okihiro positions Asians and Pacific Islanders within a larger history of people of color in the United States and places the United States in the context of world history and oceanic worlds.

This book responds to these spiritual-moral struggles of Asian American young people by theologically addressing the issues that most intimately and immediately affect Asian American youths'sense of identity--God, race, family, sex, gender, friendship, money, vocation, the model minority myth, and community-- uniquely and consistently from the contexts of Asian American young adult life. Its goal is to help young Asian Americans develop a healthy, balanced, organic sense of identity grounded in a fresh and deeper understanding of the Christian faith.


The authors explore the relationship between the physical or verbal acts and issues of ethnic identity, civil rights of immigrants, Internet racism, sexual violence, language and violence, institutionalized racism, economic scapegoating, and police brutality. Because hate crimes span legal, social, and emotional contexts, many of the contributors write in a narrative style that blends personal experience with social theory or political commentary.


This book examines the racial ambiguity of Japanese American nisei Yoshiko Nakamura de Leon, who during World War II underwent an abrupt transition from being an enemy alien to an assimilating American, via the Mixed Marriage Policy of 1942. It looks at the blogs of Korean, Taiwanese, and Vietnamese Americans who were adopted as children by white American families and have conflicted feelings about their “honorary white” status. And it discusses Tiger Woods, the most famous mixed-race Asian American, whose description of himself as “Cablinasian”—reflecting his background as Black, Asian, Caucasian, and Native American—perfectly captures the ambiguity of racial classifications. Jennifer Ho demonstrates in Racial Ambiguity in Asian American Culture that seeing race as ambiguous puts us one step closer to a potential antidote to racism.

This book probes the experience of biracial Asian Americans, revealing the ways that our discourse about multiracial identities too often reinforces racial hierarchies. Hoskins explores the everyday lives of people of Asian/white and Asian/black heritage to uncover the role of our society's white-black continuum in shaping racial identity. Mixing intimate personal stories with cutting-edge theoretical analysis, he directly confronts the notion that multiracial identity provides an easy solution for our society's racial stratification.


The book examines why some groups participate while others do not, why certain civic activities are deemed preferable to others, and why Asian socioeconomic advantage has so far not led to increased political clout. Asian American Political Participation is based on data from the authors' groundbreaking 2008 National Asian American Survey of more than 5,000 Chinese, Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Filipino, and Japanese Americans. The book shows that the motivations for and impediments to political participation are as diverse as the Asian American population.


This comprehensive anthology, arranged in four parts and featuring a stellar group of contributors, summarizes and defines the current shape of this rapidly changing field, addressing topics such as transnationalism, U.S. imperialism, multiracial identity, racism, immigration, citizenship, social justice, and pedagogy.


This book covers topics such as Asian immigration, acculturation, assimilation, intermarriage, socialization, sexuality, and ethnic identification. The distinguished
contributors show how Asian American youth have created an identity and space for themselves historically and in contemporary multicultural America.


In *Becoming Asian American*, Nazli Kibria draws upon extensive interviews she conducted with second-generation Chinese and Korean Americans in Boston and Los Angeles who came of age during the 1980s and 1990s to explore the dynamics of race, identity, and adaptation within these communities. In her discussions on such topics as childhood, interaction with non-Asian Americans, college, work, and the problems of intermarriage and child-raising, Kibria finds wide discrepancies between the experiences of Asian Americans and those described in studies of other ethnic groups.


This book examines the opposition to discrimination that involved some of the most powerful public figures in America. From the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 to Japanese American internment during World War II, the US has a long history of anti-Asian policies. But Kurashige demonstrates that despite widespread racism, Asian exclusion was not the product of an ongoing national consensus, it was a subject of fierce debate.


This book challenges existing paradigms of knowledge as they relate to Asian Americans. Focusing on race, culture, acculturation, ethnicity, and ethnic identity—concepts commonly used to account for the behaviors of Asian Americans and other minorities—*A Postmodern Psychology of Asian Americans*. Author Laura Uba looks at the social creation of psychological facts, including portrayals of ethnic and racial groups, and demonstrates, especially in ways pertinent to the study of minorities, that modern psychology needs to reconsider its ways of thinking about study samples, investigative methods, facts, and concepts used to describe and explain behaviors.

LePore’s work is an eclectic and insightful history of anti-Asian movements from the late nineteenth century to the abhorrent Johnson-Reed Act of 1924. LePore focuses first on the anti-Chinese movement, culminating in the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. LePore acknowledges that many of the same reasons why the United States lined up against Chinese immigration persisted for the Nikkei (Japan’s overseas population) in the United States.


This book has unique and compelling discussion of underrepresented groups, including Burmese, Indonesian, Mong, Hmong, Nepalese, Romani, Tibetan, and Thai Americans. Many of the groups discussed in this volume fled war or political persecution in their homeland. Forced to make drastic transitions in America with little physical or psychological preparation, questions of “why am I here,” “who am I,” and “why am I discriminated against,” remain at the heart of their post-emigration experiences. Bringing together eminent scholars from a variety of disciplines, this collection considers a wide range of themes, including assimilation and adaptation, immigration patterns, community, education, ethnicity, economics, family, gender, marriage, religion, sexuality, and work.


This book argues that the fundamental precondition of institutionalization within the university is the production of cultural capital, and that in the case of Asian American Studies (as well as other fields of minority studies), the accumulation of cultural capital has come primarily from the conversion of political capital. Beginning with the theoretical debates over identity politics and cultural nationalism, and working through the origins of ethnic studies in the Third World Strike, the formation of the Asian
American literary field, and the Blu's Hanging controversy, The Cultural Capital of Asian American Studies articulates a new and innovative model of cultural and academic politics, illuminating the position of ethnic studies within the American university.

This book provides critical information and context on the underlying social, economic, geographical, and political conditions that gave rise to, and continue to foster, racism. Religion, political economy, social activism, health, concepts, and constructs are explored. Given the increasingly diverse population of the United States and the rapid effects of globalization, as well as mass and social media, the issue of race in world affairs, history, and culture is of preeminent importance.

This book is a touching, introspective, and insightful examination of mixed race Asian American experiences. The son of an Irish American father and Japanese mother, Murphy-Shigematsu uses his personal journey of identity exploration and discovery of his diverse roots to illuminate the journeys of others. Throughout the book, his reflections are interspersed among portraits of persons of biracial and mixed ethnicity and accounts of their efforts to answer a seemingly simple question: Who am I? Here we meet Norma, raised in postwar Japan, the daughter of a Japanese woman and an American serviceman, who struggled to make sense of her ethnic heritage and national belonging.

This book features essays covering Asian and Pacific Islander Americans, from the late eighteenth century through the early twenty-first century, famous for their work in such fields as entertainment, sports, civil rights, politics, and literature.

Through the perspectives of mass politics, this book challenges popular misconceptions about Asian Americans as politically apathetic, disloyal, fragmented, unsophisticated and inscrutable by showcasing results of the 2000-01 Multi City Asian American Political Survey.


Encompassing a variety of perspectives from prominent scholars makes this book a valuable device to examine the less visible aspects of Asian Americans' lives. The scholars who author the chapters look at topics such as labor force participation and economic status, educational achievements, intermarriage, intergroup relations, and settlement patterns. The book covers the Asian American population as a whole as well as individual ethnic groups, namely Korean Americans, Indian Americans, etc.


The book draws on sixty in-depth interviews to show how constructions of Asian American gender and sexuality tend to reinforce the social and political dominance for whites, particularly white males, even in the supposed “post-racial” United States. Drawing on established scholarship on the intersection of race, gender, and sexuality, Asian American Sexual Politics shows how power dynamics shape the lives of young Asian Americans today. Asian American women are often constructed as hyper-sexual docile bodies, while Asian American men are often racially “castrated.” The book's interview excerpts show the range of frames through which Asian Americans approach the world, as well as the counter-frames they construct. In the final chapter, author Rosalind S. Chou offers strategies for countering racialized and sexualized oppression. This provocative book shows how persistent racism affects Asian American body image, self-esteem, and intimate relationships.

This book draws on the experiences of liberal Protestants, and the Young Men's Christian Association in particular, to reveal the intellectual, social, and political forces that powered this movement. Engaging a wealth of unexplored primary and secondary sources, Griffith explores how YMCA leaders and their partners in the academy and distinct Asian American communities labored to mitigate racism. The alliance's early work, based in mainstream ideas of assimilation and integration, ran aground on the Japanese exclusion law of 1924. Yet their vision of Christian internationalism and interracial cooperation maintained through the World War II internment trauma. As Griffith shows, liberal Protestants emerged from that dark time with a reenergized campaign to reshape Asian-white relations in the postwar era.


Challenging the tidy links among authorial position, narrative perspective, and fictional content, Stephen Hong Sohn argues that Asian American authors have never been limited to writing about Asian American characters or contexts. Racial Asymmetries specifically examines the importance of first person narration in Asian American fiction published in the postrace era, focusing on those cultural productions in which the author's ethnoracial makeup does not directly overlap with that of the storytelling perspective. Through rigorous analysis of novels and short fiction, such as Sesshu Foster's *Atomik Aztex*, Sabina Murray's *A Carnivore's Inquiry* and Sigrid Nunez's *The Last of Her Kind*, Sohn reveals how the construction of narrative perspective allows the Asian American writer a flexible aesthetic canvas upon which to engage issues of oppression and inequity, power and subjectivity, and the complicated construction of racial identity. Speaking to concerns running through postcolonial studies and American literature at large, Racial Asymmetries employs an interdisciplinary approach to reveal the unbounded nature of fictional worlds.

This collection of essays explores alternative, sometimes inventive ways in which Asians in North America have constituted and represent themselves as subjects in literature and culture. The question of identity was examined through how interstices in discourses on race, ethnicity, gender, community, and history, in both national and global contexts, allow for the emergence of new subjectivities.