

# THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANION TO ASIAN AMERICAN LITERATURE

The Cambridge Companion to Asian American Literature offers an engaging survey of Asian American literature from the nineteenth century to the present day. Since the 1980s, Asian American literary studies has developed into a substantial and vibrant field within English and American studies. This Companion explores the variety of historical periods, literary genres, and cultural movements affecting the development of Asian American literature. Written by a host of leading scholars in the field, this book provides insight into the representative movements, regional settings, archival resources, and critical reception that define Asian American literature. Covering subjects from immigrant narratives and internment literature to contemporary race studies and the problem of translation, this Companion provides insight into the myriad traditions that have shaped the Asian American literary landscape.

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THE CAMBRIDGE

# ASIAN AMERICAN LITERATURE





# THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANION TO ASIAN AMERICAN LITERATURE

EDITED BY

CRYSTAL PARIKH
New York University

DANIEL Y. KIM Brown University





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### NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

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### NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

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# CRYSTAL PARIKH

# CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR WORKS AND EVENTS, 1763-2014

1763	Filipino seamen working on a Spanish galleon establish a village in the Louisiana bayous.
1784	The United States-China trade begins with the departure of the Empress of China from New York, which leads to the arrival of Chinese immigrants, along with Chinese goods, to the United States.
1849	The start of the California Gold Rush draws the first significant number of immigrants to the United States.
1854	The California Supreme Court decides in the case of <i>People v. Hall</i> that the Chinese should be classified as "Indian" and are therefore not eligible to provide witness against a white person.
1868	The signing of the Burlingame Treaty between the United States and China establishes formal friendly relations between the two nations and encourages immigration from China to the United States.
1875	Under the guise of preventing the transporting of prostitutes to the United States, the passage of the Page Act by Congress effectively prohibits the immigration of women from China to the United States.
1882	The Chinese Exclusion Act is the first law to significantly restrict immigration and eliminates most new Chinese immigration to the United States.
1898	With the signing of the Treaty of Paris at the conclusion of the Spanish-American War, the United States acquires the



# CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR WORKS AND EVENTS, 1763-2014

island territories of the Philippines (and other territories in the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean regions).

The United States annexes the Kingdom of Hawai'i. Queen Lili'uokalani, *Hawaii's Story by Hawaii's Queen* 

Onoto Watanna (aka Winnifred Eaton), Miss Nume of Japan

1901–1905 In a series of Supreme Court cases known as the Insular Cases, concerning the status of the former Spanish colonies acquired by the United States, the Court designates these territories, including the Philippines, as "foreign in a domestic sense." Residents of these territories are granted the status of "American nationals" rather than U.S. citizens.

The signing of the Gentlemen's Agreement, a treaty between the United States and Japan, drastically reduces the number of Japanese immigrants to the United States; it also cedes control of the Korean peninsula to Japan, marking the beginning of decades of brutal colonial rule.

Sui Sin Far (aka Edith Maude Eaton), Mrs. Spring Fragrance

The 1917 Immigration Act restricts immigration from the "Asiatic Barred Zone."

The ruling in the Supreme Court case of *Ozawa v. U.S.* rejects Takao Ozawa's petition for U.S. citizenship on the basis that the Japanese do not qualify as white.

The decision in the Supreme Court case of *U.S. v. Bhagat Singh Thind* finds that Asian Indians are not eligible for U.S. citizenship because they are not white.

The passage of the Johnson-Reed Act effectively ends almost all immigration from Asian countries (as well as from Southern and Eastern Europe).

Shōson Nagahara, Lament in the Night (in Japanese)

The Imperial Japanese Navy launches a surprise attack on the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawai'i. As a result, the United States enters World War II.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs Executive Order 9066 on February 19, authorizing the creation of military zones and the relocation of Japanese Americans from areas considered

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# CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR WORKS AND EVENTS, 1763-2014

vital for military security; most are eventually resettled in internment camps for the duration of World War II. U.S. and Philippine troops are forced on a brutal trek to prison camps in the Bataan Province of the Philippines in what comes to be known the Bataan Death March. Pardee Lowe, Father and Glorious Descendant 1943 U.S. forces drop atomic bombs in Hiroshima 1945 Nagasaki. World War II ends. Jade Snow Wong, Fifth Chinese Daughter The Philippines are granted independence from the United 1946 States. Carlos Bulosan, America Is in the Heart The Communist Revolution in China brings Mao Zedong to 1949 power, who establishes the People's Republic of China. The Korean War 1950-1953 The passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act, also 1952 known as the McCarran-Walter Act, ends Asian exclusion. Monica Sone, Nisei Daughter 1953 Representatives from twenty-nine countries meet in Bandung, 1955 Indonesia, for the Afro-Asian Conference. John Okada, No-No Boy 1957 The musical production of Flower Drum Song, based on the 1958 1957 novel by C. Y. Lee, opens on Broadway. Hawai'i is granted U.S. statehood. 1959 The Vietnam War 1960-1975 Richard Kim, The Martyred 1964 The clash between U.S. and North Vietnamese naval forces in the Gulf of Tonkin leads to the passage of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution by Congress and increased U.S. military deployment in Vietnam. The passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act eliminates 1965 the national origins quota system and extensively restructures

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immigration policy.



# CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR WORKS AND EVENTS, 1763-2014

	The theater company East West Players is founded in Los Angeles, California.
1967	The Supreme Court decision in the case of <i>Loving v. Virginia</i> strikes down bans on interracial marriage.  Daniel K. Inouye, <i>Journey to Washington</i>
1970	Poetry carved into the walls of the then-shuttered Angel Island Immigration Station in San Francisco Bay by Chinese migrants who had been detained there between 1910 and 1940 is discovered.
1972	The Chickencoop Chinaman by Frank Chin is first produced in New York.
1974	The Supreme Court decision in the case of <i>Lau v. Nichols</i> finds that schools need to provide special services for students who are unable to speak English.
	Frank Chin, Jeffery Paul Chang, Lawson Fusao Inada, and Shawn Wong, Eds., Aiiieeeee! An Anthology of Asian American Writers
	Frank Chin, The Year of the Dragon
1975-1994	The United States impressed an embarge on Vietnam
	The United States imposes an embargo on Vietnam.
1975	Milton Murayama, All I Asking For Is My Body
1975 1976	
	Milton Murayama, All I Asking For Is My Body
1976	Milton Murayama, All I Asking For Is My Body Maxine Hong Kingston, The Woman Warrior
1976 1977	Milton Murayama, <i>All I Asking For Is My Body</i> Maxine Hong Kingston, <i>The Woman Warrior</i> Maxine Hong Kingston, <i>China Men</i> Eric Chock and Darrell Lum found the Bamboo Ridge Press
1976 1977 1978	Milton Murayama, All I Asking For Is My Body  Maxine Hong Kingston, The Woman Warrior  Maxine Hong Kingston, China Men  Eric Chock and Darrell Lum found the Bamboo Ridge Press in Hawai'i.  The passage of the Refugee Act provides for the systematic admission, resettlement, and economic assistance of refugees
1976 1977 1978 1980	Milton Murayama, All I Asking For Is My Body  Maxine Hong Kingston, The Woman Warrior  Maxine Hong Kingston, China Men  Eric Chock and Darrell Lum found the Bamboo Ridge Press in Hawai'i.  The passage of the Refugee Act provides for the systematic admission, resettlement, and economic assistance of refugees in the United States.  The English translation of Nieh Hualing's Mulberry and Peach (originally published serially in Chinese in the 1970s) is published.  Cherrie Moraga and Gloria Anzaldúa, Eds., This Bridge
1976 1977 1978 1980	Milton Murayama, All I Asking For Is My Body  Maxine Hong Kingston, The Woman Warrior  Maxine Hong Kingston, China Men  Eric Chock and Darrell Lum found the Bamboo Ridge Press in Hawai'i.  The passage of the Refugee Act provides for the systematic admission, resettlement, and economic assistance of refugees in the United States.  The English translation of Nieh Hualing's Mulberry and Peach (originally published serially in Chinese in the 1970s) is published.

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# CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR WORKS AND EVENTS, 1763-2014

1982	Theresa Hak Kyung Cha, Dictée
1983	Dennis Carroll, Kumu Kuhua Plays
	Cathy Song, Picture Bride
1988	Congress passes the Civil Liberties Act, which issues an official apology and provides for reparations for surviving Japanese internees.
	David Henry Hwang, M. Butterfly
1989	Asian Women United of California, Making Waves
	Jeannie Barroga, Walls
	Le Ly Hayslip, When Heaven and Earth Changed Places
	Amy Tan, The Joy Luck Club
1990	Jessica Hagedorn, Dogeaters
	Karen Tei Yamashita, Through the Arc of the Rain Forest
1991	The United States closes its military bases in the Philippines.
	Frank Chin, Jeffery Paul Chan, Lawson Fusao Inada, and Shawn Wong, <i>The Big Aiiieeeee!</i>
1994	Sharon Lim-Hing, The Very Inside
1995	Chang-rae Lee, Native Speaker
	R. Zamora Linmark, Rolling the Rs
1996	Dale Furutani, Death in Little Tokyo
	Shirley Geok-lin Lim, Among the White Moon Faces
	Helie Lee, Still Life with Rice
1997	Nora Okja Keller, Comfort Woman
1998	The Association for Asian American Studies awards its prize in literature to Lois-Ann Yamanaka for her novel <i>Blu's Hanging</i> (1997) but rescinds it soon after, sparking much heated controversy.
	Susan Choi, The Foreign Student
	Ruth Ozeki, My Year of Meats
1999	Andrew X. Pham, Catfish and Mandala

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# CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR WORKS AND EVENTS, 1763-2014

2001	Terrorists from al-Qaeda launch a series of coordinated attacks in New York City and the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, resulting in the deaths of more than 3,000 people.
	President George W. Bush declares "war on terror"; the war in Afghanistan begins.
	Congress passes the USA PATRIOT Act.
	Phil Yu launches the blog Angry Asian Man.
	Playwright David Henry Hwang stages his "revisical" of Flower Drum Song on Broadway.
2002	Ted Chiang, Stories of Your Life and Others
2003	United States invades Iraq.
	lê thị diễm thúy, The Gangster We Are All Looking For
	Monique Truong, The Book of Salt
2004	Ha Jin, War Trash
2005	The English translation of <i>The Guest</i> (2001) by Korean writer Hwang Sok-Yong is published.
	Gish Jen, The Love Wife
2006	Kip Fulbeck, Part Asian 100% Hapa
2007	Mohsin Hamid, The Reluctant Fundamentalist
	Ed Lin, This Is a Bust
2008	Mahvish Khan, My Guantánamo Diary
	Nam Le, The Boat
	Linh Dinh, Love Like Hate
2009	Rajiv Joseph, Bengal Tiger at the Baghdad Zoo
2011	Amy Chua, Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother
2013	Maxine Hong Kingston receives the National Medal of Arts. Ruth Ozeki, <i>A Tale for the Time Being</i>
2014	Chang-rae Lee, On Such a Full Sea



# DANIEL Y. KIM AND CRYSTAL PARIKH

# INTRODUCTION

Although writers of Asian descent have been producing literature since the late nineteenth century, it was not until a century later that these works were taken up for study by scholars and critics. Since the 1980s, Asian American literary studies has developed into a substantial and vibrant field within English and American studies departments in the U.S. academy. Moreover, there are now roughly fifty departments or programs in Asian American Studies in American universities and colleges, and a growing number of literary scholars abroad – particularly in East Asia and Europe – have taken an avid interest in the field. Critics and literary historians have brought a range of current theoretical and methodological paradigms to their examination of Asian American literature, and their insights have helped reshape American literary studies, expanding its conception of national culture and its literary canons. The Cambridge Companion to Asian American Literature offers an introduction to the historical contexts, theoretical concepts, generic distinctions, and constructions of cultural and political identity that writers and critics have relied upon in crafting their visions of the Asian American literary tradition.

"Asia" itself refers to a vast continent composed of diverse and heterogeneous peoples and cultures, as well as complex and shifting social and political histories. The rubric "Asian American" signals the infusion of this complexity into the United States and even beyond – into all of the Americas. Thus, from its inception, Asian American studies has grappled with questions of social difference, the possibility of coherent identity, the terms of political affiliation and unity, and the conditions of belonging and exclusion. "Asian American" has functioned quite self-consciously as a panethnic category that brings together – if at times tenuously – members of various diasporas across different historical moments. It pertains to all who identify as "Asian" as well as to those who *have been identified by others* as Asian or "Oriental." A central challenge for researchers and teachers of Asian American literature, then, has been to conceive of the continuity and

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### DANIEL Y. KIM AND CRYSTAL PARIKH

boundaries of a body of literature that always seems to be moving beyond any static notion of identity and culture. But it is this dynamism that makes Asian American literary studies such a compelling field of study, and this anthology is intended to provide students and scholars with the critical wherewithal to engage with its challenging and evolving complexities even as they gain a sense of its coherence.

In keeping with the field's historicist emphasis, this Companion works from the assumption that Asian American literature's formal and generic complexities can best be understood as a refraction of the historical currents that have shaped the Asian presence in America and the American presence in Asia. We identify several historical thematics - including immigration, empire, war, globalization, and law - that have informed and shaped the emergence of Asian American writing. We show how the shifting status of Asians within immigration law and the waging of several U.S. wars in Asia and the Pacific (including the "War on Terror") as well as seismic transformation of the economic circuits linking East and West have all been dominant concerns of much Asian American writing, not just shaping its content but catalyzing the emergence of certain aesthetic innovations. As such, this companion addresses not only traditional categories of genre - such as poetry and drama - but also narrative traditions that are distinctive of Asian American literature: immigrant narratives, the internment memoirs, or diasporic narratives of return, to name a few examples.

This *Companion* also addresses what many have termed a "transnational turn" that has revolutionized American studies as a whole (as well as many other scholarly fields). For Asian American studies, this has meant acknowledging that immigration represents only one historical trajectory, however central, in the expressive cultures of Asians in America. As such, our anthology traces the diasporic impulses that find expression in many works as well as their concern with the intensifying globalization that has defined the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries.

Moreover, our anthology reckons directly with the shifting ways in which Asian American writers and critics have tackled the question of identity. We trace the shift from the United States—centered articulations of identity that shaped the foundational notions of the Asian American literary tradition to the paradigms of cultural identity that grow out of diasporic and transnational perspectives. We explore as well how the particularities of Asian American mixed-race experiences give voice to a distinct tradition of writing racial hybridity. We also address how Asian American literary conceptions of identity have emerged in relationship to those from other minority traditions as well as in feminist and queer traditions.

This Companion is divided into four sections.

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### INTRODUCTION

Part I engages with the three powerful historical formations that have shaped the experiences of Asians in America since their arrival in the nineteenth century and outlines the literary traditions and critical paradigms that are useful for illuminating them. Despite the fact Asian Americans have had a long history in the United States, their status as Americans has been vexed, as they have been deemed, at various times, "aliens ineligible for citizenship," "U.S. nationals," and incorporated citizens. This section provides an overview of how the legal strictures governing citizenship and immigration as well as the exigencies of U.S. empire have shaped Asian American social conditions. It identifies how 1965 marked a watershed moment in Asian American history as it brought to an end a century-long era of restrictive immigration policies, tracing how this transformation was registered in law and literature. Moreover, it considers how the territorial acquisitions in the Asia Pacific that defined the overtly imperialist endeavors of the United States in the early twentieth century created distinctive categories of Asian Americans – from the Philippines and Hawai'i, for instance – whose itineraries were different from those of the immigrants who arrived through Ellis or Angel Island. The chapters in this section consider how literary works reflect, contest, and reimagine these trajectories of immigration and empire that have been so foundational to the construction of Asian America.

The essays in Part II contemplate the ways in which war has functioned as a defining context for much Asian American writing. The perceptions of Asian enemies and allies that emerged out of the multiple U.S. wars fought in Asia during the past century formed a canon of racial images that many writers have sought to negotiate and challenge in their writings. A significant number of works also attend to the traumatic effects of these wars on survivors and their children, a literary concern that opens a window not only into the racist dimensions of U.S. wars in Asia but also into the fratricidal violence of the civil conflicts that emerged in many Asian nations in the era of decolonization. The chapters here address the literary traditions that arose from the internment of Japanese Americans during the Second World War and the antiwar movement that took shape during the Vietnam War: wars that have assumed a central place in critical understandings of the Asian American literary tradition. They also address how the Korean War and the War on Terror – conflicts whose significance scholars have increasingly come to recognize – have become a prominent concern of Asian American writings.

While the realist novel and the autobiography have been the dominant genres of Asian American literature, the chapters in Part III demonstrate that the richest and most vibrant understandings of form and convention can advance from an exploration of genres that can seem more extravagant to the tradition. In addition to the self-evident and often neglected categories

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of drama and poetry, the essays here examine genres distinctive to the Asian American context. These include literary works that both affirm and destabilize the dominant conception of Asian Americans as a model minority, often by speaking to a timeless sense of Asian family values; and writings that bespeak a transnational or diasporic link to Asian homelands, often by making central use of the trope and practice of translation. Indeed, as this section also addresses, the globalization of capitalism and culture has rendered literature of and about diaspora a generic form of marked significance in Asian America. Finally, we also examine how popular genres like the romance novel, science fiction, and crime fiction have become increasingly vital sites of Asian American literary production, as have the new media that result from the rise of the Internet and digital culture. While the essays in this section take questions of form and genre as their point of departure, they do so in order to demonstrate how our appreciation and understanding of the wide range of aesthetic strategies adopted by Asian American authors is only deepened by an awareness of the historical trajectories that their writings respond to and are shaped by.

Part IV consists of essays that engage with the fact that the very term "Asian American" refers to a recently constructed and explicitly political identity category. It honors the foundational work of early proponents of the Asian American tradition, which was shaped by a cultural nationalism that sought to establish a coherent and distinctive minority tradition in America. But its focus is on the work that has appeared in the past two decades or so that has sought to highlight the "hybridity, multiplicity, and heterogeneity" (to paraphrase Lisa Lowe) of all social formations, including that of Asian America. The essays here trace the multiplicity of identity categories that have come to shape Asian American writing and criticism, delineating the significant critical paradigms that emerge from them. This section traces how United States-focused notions of cultural identity, which were marred by masculinism and homophobia, have given way to ones that are more closely attuned with feminism and queer theory. It also identifies a growing and significant body of literary works and critical methods that are attentive to the experience of multiracial, adoptee, and disabled subjects as well as ones that explore the linkages between Asian Americans and other racialized groups. Overall, the chapters in this final section encourage readers to think creatively about the emergent affiliations and aspirations of the myriad forms of Asian American identity that are now taking shape - to see how comparative race, mixed race, and disability studies approaches move the study of Asian American literature well beyond a narrow identity politics toward a critical humanism that is diverse and often global in its ambitions.

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