

Boston University School of Law

Scholarly Commons at Boston University School of Law

Faculty Scholarship

Summer 2022

Bolstering the Asian American Law Library Collection: A Collection Development Guide

Mari Cheney

Lewis & Clark Law School

Mandy Lee

Chicago-Kent College of Law

Anna Lawless-Collins

Boston University School of Law

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarship.law.bu.edu/faculty_scholarship



Part of the [Legal Education Commons](#), and the [Legal Writing and Research Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Mari Cheney, Mandy Lee & Anna Lawless-Collins, *Bolstering the Asian American Law Library Collection: A Collection Development Guide*, in 114 *Law Library Journal* 285 (2022).

Available at: https://scholarship.law.bu.edu/faculty_scholarship/3415

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by Scholarly Commons at Boston University School of Law. It has been accepted for inclusion in Faculty Scholarship by an authorized administrator of Scholarly Commons at Boston University School of Law. For more information, please contact lawlessa@bu.edu.



Bolstering the Asian American Law Library Collection: A Collection Development Guide*

Mari Cheney,^{**} Mandy Lee^{***} & Anna Lawless-Collins^{****}

An increase in Asian American hate crimes has compelled law librarians to consider their collection development decisions due to a gap in Asian American law library collections. Guidance for increasing Asian American–related materials, however, is sparse. This article aims to fill this gap by discussing the importance of representation, tips on how to perform a diversity audit, and suggestions for Asian American law-related titles.

Introduction	286
Representation Matters	288
Awareness Matters	291
Literature Review	294
Subject Headings	295
Steps Forward	296
Conclusion	299
Appendixes: Suggested Reading Lists	299
Appendix A: Nonfiction Books by or About Asian American Lawyers, Legal Issues, or Politicians.	299
Appendix B: Fiction Books by or About Asian American Lawyers.	301
Appendix C: Other Books for Your Popular Reads Collection About the Asian American Experience	301
Appendix D: Documentary Films by or About Asian American Lawyers, Legal Issues, or Politicians.	302

* © Mari Cheney, Mandy Lee & Anna Lawless–Collins, 2022. The authors thank the participants of the Thirteenth Annual Boulder Conference on Legal Information: Scholarship and Teaching for their feedback on a draft of this article, as well as Annalee Hickman Pierson for her invaluable assistance.

** Assistant Director, Research and Instruction, Boley Law Library, Lewis and Clark Law School, Portland, Oregon. Mari was raised in Hong Kong and taught sixth grade in Bangkok. As an Asian American ally and third-culture kid, this topic is very important to her.

*** Head of Research and Instruction, Chicago-Kent College of Law Library, Chicago, Illinois. Asian American Law Librarians Caucus Chair, 2020–2021.

**** Associate Director for Systems and Collection Services, Fineman and Pappas Law Libraries, Boston University School of Law, Boston, Massachusetts. Anna cares about this topic as an ally and advocate for better representation in library collections.

Introduction

¶1 When the news broke that six Asian American¹ women had been murdered as part of one man's shooting spree in Atlanta, it seemed that the media was finally recognizing the upswing in violence against another racial minority in the United States.² The Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism found that in America's largest cities anti-Asian hate crimes grew 145 percent between 2019 and 2020, while overall hate crimes dropped 6 percent in that same time.³

¶2 More than two years since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States, the upswing persists. Comparing the first quarter of 2020 to the first quarter of 2021, hate crimes against Asians in the United States increased 164 percent.⁴ Some geographic areas have experienced significantly more anti-Asian incidents than others. In San Francisco, anti-Asian American and Pacific Islander hate crimes rose 567 percent from 2020 to 2021, while the next largest uptick in hate crimes against a particular demographic group grew by 60 percent.⁵

¶3 A recent Pew Research Center survey reported that nearly two-thirds of adults of Asian descent in the United States believe that violence against Asian Americans in the country is increasing, and more than a third have changed their daily schedules or

1. Coined in 1968 by Yuji Ichioka, the phrase "Asian American" has been fraught with contention and encompasses a vast range of countries and cultures. Nina Wallace, *Yellow Power: The Origins of Asian America*, DENSHŌ (May 8, 2017), <https://densho.org/catalyst/asian-american-movement/> [https://perma.cc/5AR7-77GU].

The U.S. Census Bureau employs the definition of "Asian" as stated in the Office of Management and Budget Guide: "Asian: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, India, China, the Philippine Islands, Japan, Korea, or Vietnam. It includes people who indicate their race as Asian India, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Japanese, Vietnamese, and Other Asian, or provide other detailed Asian responses such as Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, Thai, Bengali, Mien, etc." *2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, U.S. CENSUS BUREAU (June 2021), https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/technical-documentation/complete-tech-docs/summary-file/2020Census_PL94_171Redistricting_StatesTechDoc_English.pdf [https://perma.cc/M4WR-XC45]. Thus, it does not include Pacific Islanders. The Pew Research Center follows the U.S. Census Bureau's definition. Abby Budiman, *Methodology: Asian American Fact Sheets*, PEW RSCH. CTR. (Apr. 29, 2021), <https://pewresearch-org-preprod.go-vip.co/social-trends/2021/04/29/methodology-asian-american-fact-sheets/> [https://perma.cc/L846-N229].

2. Sabrina Tavernise, *The Growing Power of Asian-Americans in Georgia Now Comes with Fear*, N.Y. TIMES (Mar. 17, 2021), <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/03/17/us/georgia-asian-population.html>.

3. *Fact Sheet: Anti-Asian Prejudice March 2021*, CTR. FOR THE STUDY OF HATE & EXTREMISM, CAL. STATE UNIV., SAN BERNARDINO, <https://www.csusb.edu/sites/default/files/FACT%20SHEET-%20Anti-Asian%20Hate%202020%20rev%203.21.21.pdf> [https://perma.cc/TK85-ESAY].

4. *Report to the Nation: Anti-Asian Prejudice & Hate Crime (New 2020-21 First Quarter Comparison Data)*, CTR. FOR THE STUDY OF HATE & EXTREMISM, CAL. STATE UNIV., SAN BERNARDINO (2021), <https://www.csusb.edu/sites/default/files/Report%20to%20the%20Nation%20-%20Anti-Asian%20Hate%202020%20Final%20Draft%20-%20As%20of%20Apr%2030%202021%206%20PM%20corrected.pdf> [https://perma.cc/Y82M-JP8T].

5. S.F. Police Dep't Media Relations Unit, *SFPD Victim Data: 2021 Preliminary Hate Crime Statistics in San Francisco* (Jan. 24, 2022), <https://cbsnews1.cbsstatic.com/i/cbslocal/wp-content/uploads/sites/15116056/2022/01/2021-Hate-Crime-Victim-Demographics-Final.pdf> [https://perma.cc/AC62-WFSD].

routines in the past 12 months due to worry that they may be attacked or threatened because of their race or ethnicity.⁶ Almost half of the general population (48 percent) believe that hate crimes against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have increased in the past year (2021–2022), whereas the general population believes that hate crimes against Black and Latino individuals have increased 29 percent and 20 percent, respectively.⁷

¶4 Noting the national tension in race relations and the increased hate crimes against Asian Americans, law librarians around the country considered what collection development decisions might better support their Asian American students, faculty, and staff. Many began looking for books and media about and for Asian American lawyers to bolster their libraries' collections.⁸ But often they were disappointed by what they found: first, that Asian Americans were underrepresented in legal literature; and second, that the few available resources had not been compiled into suggested reading lists or, if compiled, were not publicly available.⁹ These regrettable discoveries contrasted with how law libraries had responded to the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement: many created LibGuides with comprehensive BLM-relevant reading lists.¹⁰ Such a proactive response to injustice and hate was needed again—this time for Asian Americans.

¶5 This article aims to jumpstart the conversation. It first reviews current statistics on Asian Americans' representation in legal settings, examines why representation matters, and discusses the role education plays in raising awareness about underrepresentation. It next discusses how to conduct a diversity audit for a library's current collection. Finally, it attempts to fill the current gap in guidance on developing robust collections of Asian American materials. While our list is not exhaustive, we hope it provides solid

6. Luis Noe-Bustamante, Neil G. Ruiz, Mark Hugo Lopez & Khadijah Edwards, *About a Third of Asian Americans Say They Have Changed Their Daily Routine Due to Concerns Over Threats, Attacks*, PEW RSCH. CTR. (May 9, 2022), <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2022/05/09/about-a-third-of-asian-americans-say-they-have-changed-their-daily-routine-due-to-concerns-over-threats-attacks/> [<https://perma.cc/2FSL-A79Z>]. “[A] majority of those who perceived rising violence against Asian Americans attributed it to former President Donald Trump, racism, COVID-19 and its impact on the nation, and scapegoating and blaming Asian people for the pandemic.” *Id.*

7. *AAPIC Data|Momentive Poll: American Experiences with Discrimination 2022*, MOMENTIVE (Mar. 24, 2022), <https://www.momentive.ai/en/blog/aapi-data-2022/> [<https://perma.cc/LEG9-V2ZK>].

8. The Asian American Law Librarians Caucus issued a statement condemning the violence against the women killed in the Atlanta shootings, as well as the increased number of racially motivated hate crimes. The Caucus also listed resources for law librarians to consult to confront anti-Asian hate, at <https://community.aallnet.org/aallc/home> [<https://perma.cc/C4YV-XVR4>].

9. A starting point for a collection development list was provided by the Asian American Law Librarians Caucus. See *What Can I Add to My Reading List?*, developed by Mandy Lee, who was caucus chair at the time of the development of the list: <https://docs.google.com/document/d/19h6cy2UAYBj8XR54LFrvyAhdgzIqKneZIBZZHZNEkX8/edit> [<https://perma.cc/7QP7-3RD9>]. Taryn Marks, Immediate Past Caucus Chair, originated the list.

10. See, e.g., UNIV. OF IDAHO COLL. OF L., *Resources in Support of Black Lives Matter*, <https://libguides.law.uidaho.edu/c.php?g=1047513&p=7601801> [<https://perma.cc/ME4Q-AD8H>]; DREXEL UNIV., THOMAS R. KLINE SCH. OF L., LEGAL RSCH. CTR., *Black Lives Matter Resource Guide*, <https://drexellaw.libguides.com/BLMResources/Home> [<https://perma.cc/9PHA-YXDX>].

starting point for librarians who want to make sure their Asian American students, faculty, and staff feel seen and are fairly represented in their library's collection.

¶16 A note on terminology: Many varying definitions are found for the terms “Asian American” and “Asian American Pacific Islander (AAPI).”¹¹ While the U.S. Census Bureau's definition of “Asian American” does not include Pacific Islanders, for the sake of both inclusivity and brevity, we use the term “Asian American” to include Asian and Pacific Islander Americans, unless noted otherwise.

Representation Matters

¶17 In the June 2020 report titled “Who's Going to Law School?,” the authors note that between 2011 and 2019, the ABA reported a 28 percent decline in the number of first-year Asian American law students.¹² If this decline continues, there will be fewer mentors and leaders for Asian American law students to model, and the number of Asian American lawyers will “begin to stagnate” by 2030.¹³

¶18 What does this mean, then, for the 2,539 Asian American students who enrolled in law school in 2019 or the ones who followed in 2020 to 2022? These students need mentors to look up to and books to read that inspire by describing people like them, especially if they are not finding that representation in their law schools—and statistics certainly suggest they're not. Less than a decade ago, for example, 4.3 percent of full-time law professors were Asian American; in tenured or tenure-track positions, 4.5 percent were Asian American.¹⁴ Figures for law students weren't much better. In 2019, the percentage of Asian American law students was 6.3 percent of the total enrollment.¹⁵

¶19 When Asian American law students look at legal professionals, how many resemble them? Not enough, according to an American Bar Association report from 2022. Of all lawyers, 5.5% were Asian in 2022—up slightly from 1.7% 10 years earlier. The U.S. population is 6.1% Asian.¹⁶

¶10 Asian American representation among state court judges and justices is equally low. Asian Americans comprised 2% of judges at the appellate or trial court level,¹⁷ and

11. See, e.g., *About Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month*, <https://asianpacificheritage.gov/about/> [<https://perma.cc/Q7AJ-G5X9>].

12. Miranda Li, Phillip Yao & Goodwin Liu, *Who's Going to Law School?* 3, AM. BAR FOUND. (June 2020), <https://www.courthousenews.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/LawSchoolEnrollment-Study.pdf> [<https://perma.cc/75QZ-GGFT>].

13. *Id.*

14. ERIC CHUNG, SAMUEL DONG, XIAONAN APRIL HU, CHRISTINA KWON & GOODWIN LIU, A PORTRAIT OF ASIAN AMERICANS IN THE LAW 26 (2017), <https://www.apaportraitproject.org/> [<https://perma.cc/Q232-P455>].

15. Li et al., *supra* note 12, fig. 6.

16. *Demographics*, AM. BAR ASS'N PROFILE OF THE LEGAL PRO. (July 2022), <https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/news/2022/07/profile-report-2022.pdf>. QUICKFACTS: UNITED STATES, U.S. Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045221>.

17. CHUNG ET AL., *supra* note 14, at 24.

only eight Asian Americans sat on the benches of the states' highest courts.¹⁸ A May 2022 Brennan Center for Justice report noted that 43 states had no Asian American supreme court justices.¹⁹ Equally surprising was that “**three of the four states** with the largest Asian American populations do not have any Asian American justices (New Jersey, New York, and Texas).”²⁰ At the time of the Brennan Center report, the only states with at least one Asian American justice were California, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington.²¹

¶11 In the federal court system Asian Americans are also underrepresented. In 2019, they comprised only 2.6 percent of sitting judges and 4 percent of active judges.²² Of Article III federal judges, in 2020, 38 were Asian American, one was Asian American/Pacific Islander, and one was Asian American/White.²³ These 45 judges (see table 1) represented only 5.2 percent of the 870 authorized Article III judgeships in 2020.²⁴ This percentage is less than the AAPI percentage of the U.S. population at large.

18. *Id.*

19. *State Supreme Court Diversity—May 2022 Update*, BRENNAN CTR. FOR JUST. (May 25, 2022), <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/research-reports/state-supreme-court-diversity-may-2022-update> [<https://perma.cc/67SU-JMK9>].

20. *Id.* (emphasis in original).

21. *Id.*

22. For an explanation of “sitting” versus “active” judges, see endnote 5 in Danielle Root, *Asian American Judges in the Federal Judiciary: A Series of Fact Sheets on the Lack of Diversity on the Bench* (Oct. 17, 2019), <https://americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/JudicialDiversityFactsheet-AsianAm-4-1.pdf> [<https://perma.cc/Q6FP-CVRJ>].

23. *Demography of Article III Judges, 1789–2020: Race and Ethnicity*, FED. JUD. CTR., <https://www.fjc.gov/history/exhibits/graphs-and-maps/race-and-ethnicity> [<https://perma.cc/5D3R-QYS3>].

24. *Demography of Article III Judges, 1789–2020: Composition of the Courts*, FED. JUD. CTR., <https://www.fjc.gov/history/exhibits/graphs-and-maps/composition-courts> [<https://perma.cc/GAL5-QMWQ>].

Federal Article III Snapshot

ARTICLE III JUDGESHIPS	AUTHORIZED	AAPI
Supreme Court	9	0
Court of Appeals	179	12
District Courts	673	32
Court of International Trade	9	1
Total	870	45

Table 1: Federal Article III Judgeships, 2020²⁵

¶12 Finally, among politicians at the federal level, as of July 1, 2017, 60 Asian Pacific Americans have served in the U.S. Congress,²⁶ beginning with Robert W. Wilcox of Hawaii at the turn of the 20th century.²⁷ The number of Asian Pacific Americans serving in the U.S. Congress has increased over the years, and, as of March 17, 2021, is at a record high, although the current number, 18, equates to only 3 percent of the total membership.²⁸ At the state level, 169 legislators from 33 states comprise the National Asian Pacific American Caucus of State Legislators, as of December 8, 2020.²⁹

¶13 These statistics only scratch the surface of Asian Americans' unequal representation in all legal settings, despite their status as the fastest-growing racial or ethnic

25. *Asian Pacific Americans and the Federal Judiciary*, NAT'L ASIAN PAC. AM. BAR ASS'N, <https://www.napaba.org/page/JudicialNom> (last visited June 9, 2022).

26. ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER AMERICANS IN CONGRESS, 1900–2017, H.R. DOC. 108-226 (2017), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-CDOC-108hdoc226/pdf/GPO-CDOC-108hdoc226.pdf> [<https://perma.cc/4TMC-KJ2L>].

27. *Robert W. Wilcox*, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HISTORY, ART & ARCHIVES, [https://history.house.gov/People/Listing/W/WILCOX,-Robert-W--\(W000459\)/](https://history.house.gov/People/Listing/W/WILCOX,-Robert-W--(W000459)/) [<https://perma.cc/42WX-V7LW>].

28. Sarah Mucha, *Asian American Representation in Congress at Record High*, AXIOS (Mar. 17, 2021), <https://www.axios.com/2021/03/18/asian-american-congress-representation> [<https://perma.cc/B86N-V552>].

29. *National Asian Pacific American Caucus of State Legislators*, NAT'L CONF. STATE LEGISLATURES, <https://www.ncsl.org/research/state-tribal-institute/national-asian-pacific-american-caucus-of-state-legislators.aspx> [<https://perma.cc/8L7D-49XM>].

group in the United States.³⁰ Law schools and law libraries must increase their efforts to support Asian American law students, to make existing resources readily available to all, and to expand library collections to better meet diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) goals. And yet, in February 2022, a Georgetown Law professor called on a student, who appeared to be of Asian ancestry, using a racial slur.³¹ The professor's defense of ignorance of the phrase's racist origins illustrates the dire need of Asian American awareness on law school campuses. Laments Professor Grace Pai, AAPIs "often remain an invisible minority in institutional policies, protocols and actions."³²

¶14 As training grounds for future leaders, law schools have a social responsibility to provide role models, both in person and on the page, from whom students can learn. Educational "case studies should emphasize positive ethical role models" and "provide information about the success of such leaders."³³ In addition, the law library must stand for the diverse and inclusive values of the law school and serve as a source of enlightenment for all members of the law school community and the law library's patrons. The law library, by collecting books by and about Asian American lawyers, judges, and politicians, can offer a range of role models. Deliberately collecting materials about Asian American legal professionals demonstrates the law library's support of Asian American law students. If the law library collects popular books and movies, the law library should ensure that the popular title collection includes diverse selections that include Asian American actors and authors. Selectors should consider casebooks written by Asian American professors and not shy away from the legal history titles that inform the Asian American experience in the United States.

Awareness Matters

¶15 The shootings in Atlanta generated momentum for the Asian American advocacy movement fighting for changes to laws and educational curricula to support Asian Americans and to increase awareness of Asian American history and issues among all Americans. The current climate reminds Frank Wu, president of Queens College, City University of New York, of the social atmosphere after the baseball bat-beating death of Chinese American Vincent Chin in 1982 Detroit by two autoworkers who were sentenced to probation and fined \$3,000. The consequent collective anger at Chin's death, while significant for unifying previously disparate social groups, eventually fizzled out.

30. Abby Budiman & Neil G. Ruiz, *Asian Americans Are the Fastest-Growing Racial or Ethnic Group in the U.S.*, PEW RSCH. CTR. (Apr. 29, 2021), <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2021/04/09/asian-americans-are-the-fastest-growing-racial-or-ethnic-group-in-the-u-s/> [<https://perma.cc/J77F-9TEL>].

31. Susan Svrluga, *Students at Georgetown Law Call for Changes After Professor Used Slur in Class*, WASH. POST (Feb. 17, 2022), <https://www.washingtonpost.com/education/2022/02/17/georgetown-law-professor-video-slur/> [<https://perma.cc/8EAB-Q867>].

32. Grace Pai, *I'm Asian and Angry at Higher Education*, INSIDE HIGHER ED. (Apr. 30, 2021), <https://www.insidehighered.com/views/2021/04/30/many-colleges-have-come-short-their-responses-violence-against-asian-americans> [<https://perma.cc/WZE8-5HAX>].

33. Michael E. Brown & Linda K. Treviño, *Ethical Leadership: A Review and Future Directions*, 17 LEADERSHIP Q. 595, 608 (2006).

In 2021, nearing the fortieth anniversary of Chin's brutal, racially motivated murder and the subsequent injustice, Wu observed, "Chin has become iconic for experiencing in the fatal extreme what ordinary Asian Americans endure daily."³⁴ He continued, "Out of [the Atlanta] tragedy, there is something I always hoped for but hadn't seen until now: Real bridge-building intentions. We just need to follow through."³⁵

¶16 U.S. Representative Grace Meng sees public education as a way for Americans to gain insight into one another's contributions and histories. "Think about what we learned in school about the contributions of Asian Americans to American history," she said. "Just a paragraph. I think we can make the most of this moment to expand the curriculum we're teaching our kids."³⁶ Echoes Grace Bautista, a George Washington University senior and historian for the university's Asian American Students Association, "It's more important than ever to understand what Asian American studies is and to understand the history of violence and racism that we have experienced in this country."³⁷ Losinski et al.'s 2019 study concludes similarly that

there is much that schools can do, as change agents, to curb the negative experiences youth have with discrimination, hateful speech and actions, and harassment. Many schools are successfully addressing these issues through their use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, social and emotional learning programs, bullying prevention programs, and interventions, which are designed to positively influence discriminatory behaviors and biased attitudes. Schools should address issues like harassment, bullying, racism, and discrimination through the use of programs or interventions designed to reduce them, in order to provide more equitable schooling experiences and more equitable educational outcomes for all.³⁸

Seventy-three percent of AAPI adults support educating Americans on identifying anti-AAPI bias.³⁹

¶17 In response to the escalating violence against AAPIs during the COVID pandemic, Stop AAPI Hate formed in 2020. The group aligns with others who believe that

34. Frank H. Wu, *Foreword*, in *A RISING TIDE OF HATE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST ASIAN AMERICANS IN NEW YORK DURING COVID-19: IMPACT, CAUSES, SOLUTIONS* (2021), https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.aabany.org/resource/resmgr/press_releases/2021/A_Rising_Tide_of_Hate_and_Vi.pdf [<https://perma.cc/U862-H5HL>].

35. N'dea Yancey-Bragg, "A Historic Surge": Anti-Asian American Hate Incidents Continue to Skyrocket Despite Public Awareness Campaign, *USA TODAY* (May 6, 2021), <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2021/05/06/racism-us-anti-asian-hate-grows-despite-biden-speech-activism/4969692001/> [<https://perma.cc/Q79Z-GUG8>].

36. Marc Ramirez, *Asian American Activists Are Demanding Equal Civil Rights, Better Education in Schools After Asian Hate Attacks*, *USA TODAY* (Mar. 26, 2021), <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2021/03/26/stop-asian-hate-asian-americans-across-us-demand-reforms/6990150002/> [<https://perma.cc/GHY6-SHS2>].

37. Elizabeth Redden, *Students Seek Tangible Changes in Face of Anti-Asian Hate*, *INSIDE HIGHER ED.* (Apr. 20, 2021), <https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2021/04/20/asian-and-asian-american-student-activists-call-changes-their-campus> [<https://perma.cc/29Z5-5GS5>].

38. Mickey Losinski, Robin Ennis, Antonis Katsiyannis & Luke J. Rapa, *Schools as Change Agents in Reducing Bias Discrimination: Shaping Behaviors and Attitudes*, 28 *J. CHILD & FAM. STUD.* 2718, 2724 (2019).

39. Morning Consult, *National Tracking Poll #210639*, *POLITICO* (June 7–22, 2021), <https://www.politico.com/f/?id=0000017c-27d8-dddc-a77e-27db16040000> [<https://perma.cc/YP9M-5S23>].

education plays a significant role in combating the rise in, and perpetuation of, race-based acts of aggression against people of Asian descent in the United States. Stop AAPI Hate

support[s] efforts around the country to address anti-AAPI hate through education. Education is one of the most effective tools against racism, and implicit bias is learned early. Asian American studies programs promote racial empathy and solidarity, while decreasing bullying and harassment in schools, helping AAPI students thrive. States around the country have passed legislation for Asian American studies, including Illinois and New Jersey, and Asian American studies bills have been introduced in nearly a dozen states.⁴⁰

Further, Stop AAPI Hate encourages advocates to

[s]upport Ethnic Studies in your local school districts and educational institutions. Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have experienced centuries of violence in the U.S. We need to address the perpetual foreigner stereotype that frames Asian Americans as outsiders to this nation. Due to this Orientalist framing, we can be excluded, detained, deported, and attacked because we supposedly don't belong here. Ethnic Studies helps teach students the sources of this racism and promotes racial empathy and solidarity.⁴¹

¶18 Why does empathy matter in the fight against racism? Researcher Helen Riess asserts that “cognitive empathy must play a role when a lack of emotional empathy exists because of racial, ethnic, religious, or physical differences.”⁴² She continues, “Important research on empathy and altruism has demonstrated that enhancing perspective taking, the capacity to see a person’s situation from his or her point of view, coupled with enhanced value being placed on the welfare of those who are unfamiliar can override bias.”⁴³ Consequently, by collecting Asian American legal materials, “Asian American librarians [and their allies] serve as more than just a link between libraries and Asian American communities, they help the increasingly multi-cultural American population to better understand pluralism and globalization.”⁴⁴

¶19 Some law schools offer relevant courses, such as Harvard’s Asian Americans and the Law, taught by Judge Denny Chin in Spring 2018.⁴⁵ As the consciousness of Asian American issues continues to grow, Asian American law library collections would not only supplement course syllabi but also provide food for thought in the continually significant enlightenment of our patrons.

40. Aggie J. Yellow Horse, Russell Jeung & Ronae Matriano, *Stop AAPI Hate National Report (3/19/20–12/31/21)*, STOP AAPI HATE, <https://stopaapihate.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/22-SAH-NationalReport-3.1.22-v9.pdf> [<https://perma.cc/5N4G-SP2Z>].

41. *Act Now*, STOP AAPI HATE, <https://stopaapihate.org/actnow/> [<https://stopaapihate.org/actnow/>].

42. Helen Riess, *The Science of Empathy*, 4 J. PATIENT EXPERIENCE 74, 75 (2017).

43. *Id.* at 76.

44. Jian-Zhong (Joe) Zhou, *Asian American Librarians and Chinese American Librarians: Their Impact on the Profession and on U.S. Communities*, 29 TUSHUGUANXUE YU ZIXUN KEXUE 14, 19 (2003), <https://jllis.glis.ntnu.edu.tw/ojs./index.php/jllis/article/viewFile/417/417> [<https://perma.cc/78RR-MQS7>].

45. Yue Yuan, *Judicial Profile: Hon. Denny Chin*, FED. LAW., Mar. 2018, at 26, 26.

Literature Review

¶20 As noted in the introduction, collection development guidance is limited for librarians seeking materials that represent the Asian American experience and community in legal education and the legal profession. Sources range from Robert S. Chang's call for the creation of an "Asian American Legal Scholarship"⁴⁶ in the nascent stages of Asian American legal literary consciousness three decades ago, to a list of 15 titles on the topic of "Asian Americans and the Law," published before the turn of the 21st century.⁴⁷ Then, in the early 21st century, Frank H. Wu heralded the beginning of a new era in his article, "The Arrival of Asian Americans: An Agenda for Legal Scholarship."⁴⁸

¶21 One of the few, if not the only, book overtly about Asian American librarianship is *Asian American Librarians: Activism, Collaborations, and Strategies*,⁴⁹ which contains one chapter relevant to law librarianship, "Asian American Law Librarians Caucus: A Jewel in the Crown," by Alex Zhang.⁵⁰ The chapters relevant to Asian American collection development do not focus on law: "An Asian American Literary History" and "We Need Diverse Librarians and Libraries: The Asian/Pacific American Librarians Association's Past, Present, and Future."⁵¹ Only one chapter, "On Executive Order 9066: The Japanese American Voices from the Inside Exhibition at Fresno State," relates to the collection of Asian American legal resources.⁵² A May 7, 2021, search in the HeinOnline legal database for, "asian /5 american /5 law /5 library" yielded 20 results in all databases, none of which focused on Asian American collections in law libraries.

¶22 In addition to the few existing publications of relevance, Racism.org contains a searchable database, Asian Americans, Racism and Legal Scholarship, created by Vernellia Randall.⁵³ Published on January 10, 2022, it contains more than 450 law review articles on Asian Americans.⁵⁴ Ninety articles were added in 2022.⁵⁵ It describes its methodology this way: "Documents were gathered through a Westlaw database search using the following search terms in the title (Asian or Japanese or Chinese or

46. Robert S. Chang, *Toward an Asian American Legal Scholarship: Critical Race Theory, Post-Structuralism, and Narrative Space*, 81 CALIF. L. REV. 1241 (1993).

47. 8 J. AM-EAST ASIAN RELATIONS, Spring-Winter 1999 (a special volume entitled "Draft Bibliography of American-East Asian Relations").

48. Frank H. Wu, *The Arrival of Asian Americans: An Agenda for Legal Scholarship*, 10 ASIAN L.J. 1 (2003).

49. ASIAN AMERICAN LIBRARIANS: ACTIVISM, COLLABORATIONS, AND STRATEGIES (Janet Hyunju Clarke, Raymond Pun & Monnee Tong eds., 2018).

50. *Id.*

51. *Id.*

52. *Id.*

53. Vernellia Randall, *Asian Americans, Racism and Legal Scholarship (Searchable Database)*, RACE, RACISM & THE LAW ON THE WEB SINCE 1995, <https://racism.org/articles/law-and-justice/39-minority-group-interest-and-the-law/2585-asian-american-and-legal> [<https://perma.cc/YVM9-5ET4>].

54. *Id.*

55. *Id.*

Korean or Southeast Asian’) in the same sentence with American and in the same sentence with (race or racism or racial) in the document.”⁵⁶

Subject Headings

¶23 A number of subject headings will help you identify materials created about Asian Americans that are relevant to your law library’s collection. Start broadly to see whether you have a baseline collection.

- Asian Americans -- Civil rights
- Asian Americans -- Legal status, laws, etc.
- Asian Americans -- Race identity
- Asian Americans -- Social conditions
- Immigrants -- United States -- History
- Minorities -- United States -- History
- Xenophobia -- United States -- History

¶24 After establishing a baseline, these categories can be narrowed further if you’re looking for a specific ethnicity, for example:

- Chinese Americans
- Filipino Americans
- Korean Americans
- Japanese Americans
- South Asian Americans
- Thai Americans

To specifically search for legal material related to these categories, add Legal status, laws, etc. to the subject, so your subject would look like this: Japanese Americans -- Legal status, laws, etc.

¶25 Or if you’re looking for history as it relates to a specific experience, you may use some of the examples below:

- China -- Emigration and immigration -- History
- Chinese Americans -- History -- 19th century
- Chinese Americans -- Legal status, laws, etc -- History -- 19th century
- Chinese Americans -- Legal status, laws, etc. -- History
- Chinese Americans -- Social conditions -- 19th century
- Chinese Americans -- Social conditions -- 20th century
- Immigrants -- United States -- History -- 19th century
- Immigrants -- United States -- History -- 20th century
- Japanese Americans -- Evacuation and relocation, 1942–1945
- United States -- Emigration and immigration -- History

56. *Id.*

Steps Forward

¶26 Besides a manual subject heading search to look for diverse materials, law librarians should look outside the field for more efficient ways to perform a diversity audit. Law libraries could find inspiration from Diverse BookFinder, a website that helps libraries select diverse picture book collections for children.⁵⁷ The Collection Analysis Tool (CAT), a newly released tool on the site, allows anyone to upload a file with ISBNs and titles for their book collection, which is then cross-referenced with the site's Diverse BookFinder collection.⁵⁸ The report generated shows gaps in the library's collection. A similar tool is available through TeachingBooks for children's and YA book titles.⁵⁹ An enterprising librarian could create a tool like this for law libraries.

¶27 Of course, a simple way to ensure the library has a diverse collection is to consult curated lists that celebrate the work of Asian American authors,⁶⁰ but it is our experience that very few lists exist that focus on the law. GOBI has a DEI "Asian American Studies List," which does not focus specifically on law but often contains law and law-adjacent books.⁶¹ Additionally, several available guides focus on DEI, including books focused on the Asian American experience. The Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Belonging in Library Collections Toolkit from NELLCO includes suggested lists to review.⁶² The Research, Instruction, & Patron Services Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries has also curated a collection of social justice resources, including antiracism and diversity, equity, and inclusion resources, which may be helpful.⁶³

¶28 Collection development librarians may also wish to weave DEI throughout their collection development documents. In addition to general antiracism statements, librarians may set benchmarks for annual collecting in specific subject areas. This process may include examining the current collection development policy's collection levels document, noting which areas have an impact on the Asian American experience, and increasing the level of collecting done in those specific areas. Librarians should be cautious about terminology used throughout their collection development policies and their profiles with their book jobbers to ensure all aspects of a subject area are included.

¶29 Collection development work should be done in collaboration with cataloging law librarians, who have already done a lot of work in the area of DEI. Catalogers have

57. DIVERSE BOOK FINDER, <https://diversebookfinder.org/> [<https://perma.cc/4PAA-K6RP>].

58. *Collection Analysis Tool*, DIVERSE BOOK FINDER, <https://cat.diversebookfinder.org/help> [<https://perma.cc/6QZN-C4YA>].

59. *Analysis Toolkit*, BOOK CONNECTIONS, https://www.bookconnections.org/show.cgi?f=analysis_tools [<https://perma.cc/3B96-K5LM>].

60. See, e.g., *Asian/Pacific American Literature Awards*, ASIAN/PAC. AM. LIBRARIANS ASS'N, <http://www.apalaweb.org/awards/literature-awards/> [<https://perma.cc/P8L2-9L9B>].

61. *GOBI Spotlight Lists*, GOBI, <https://www.gobi3.com/hx/Falcon.ashx?location=spotlightlists> (last visited June 9, 2022).

62. *Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Belonging in Library Collections Toolkit*, NELLCO L. LIBR. CONSORTIUM, <https://www.nellco.org/page/deibtoolkit> (last visited June 9, 2022).

63. *Antiracism, Diversity, Equity & Inclusion and Social Justice Resources*, AALL RIPS-SIS, <https://www.aallnet.org/rippsis/resources-publications/diversity-resources/> [<https://perma.cc/AN8B-ZS8R>].

identified government-protected classes, such as national origin, race, and disability, and made inclusive cataloging decisions based on their DEI work.⁶⁴ Catalogers may have drawn additional subject headings or changed subject headings based on other sources beyond the Library of Congress Subject Headings. Other sources include the ERIC Thesaurus, the Homosaurus (an International LGBTQ Linked Data Vocabulary),⁶⁵ and Medical Subject Headings. In addition, reference librarians and access services staff regularly interact with the community and can be a rich source of collection development information.

¶30 Conducting a diversity audit can help identify strengths and gaps in the collection. Collection development librarians may wish to run reports on specific subject areas to determine current holdings in that area. There are a few different options to run a diversity audit report, depending on the type of system your library uses. Boston University School of Law has created several diversity audit reports for libraries that use Ex Libris's Alma, including the East Asian and Pacific Islander Identity report.⁶⁶ This report runs specific subjects through the catalog to determine holdings in that area, and librarians can tailor it to be specifically about Asian American titles through the post-report work done on the ensuing title list. For libraries that use SQL to run reports, including Sierra libraries, there is a script in GitHub that can be run against the collection.⁶⁷ Additionally, a library may wish to focus on specific areas of the collection; review award lists to ensure that the library holds award winners in a specific area; compare to peers using a tool like OCLC's Collection Evaluation; and limit to specific publishers, publication dates, or usage data to keep the audit more manageable.⁶⁸ Other commercial services may also be useful; for example, Ingram provides a diversity audit service where libraries may submit their holdings to Ingram and Ingram will count the holdings against several diversity markers.⁶⁹

¶31 Once a title list is available, the librarian can use it to run numbers on specific subjects, look for trends, and identify areas that need filling out. The librarian may also be able to identify specific call number ranges based on the subjects in the curated title

64. Grace Lo, *Biases in Law Library Subject Headings*, 101 B.U. L. REV. ONLINE 26 (2021), <https://www.bu.edu/bulawreview/2021/04/06/biases-in-law-library-subject-headings/> [<https://perma.cc/7WWT-R3PN>].

65. Rich Murray, *Metadata for Everyone: Inclusive Description at the Duke University Libraries*, SIGNAL BOOST: TALES FROM TECHNICAL SERVICES (Nov. 23, 2020), <https://blogs.library.duke.edu/signalboost/2020/11/23/metadata-for-everyone-inclusive-description-at-the-duke-university-libraries/> [<https://perma.cc/79R4-2B9N>].

66. These reports are available in Alma Analytics under Shared Folders/Community/Reports/Shared Reports/Alma Law SIG/NELLCO DEI Toolkit.

67. Available at <https://github.com/jmgold/SQL-Queries/blob/master/Custom%20reports%20site/diversity%20analysis.sql> [<https://perma.cc/5LN5-MLLQ>]. Thanks to Scott Matheson for alerting the authors to this script.

68. Maria Evelia Emerson & Lauryn Grace Lehman, *Who Are We Missing? Conducting a Diversity Audit in a Liberal Arts College Library*, 48 J. ACAD. LIBRARIANSHIP 102517 (2022).

69. *Ingram Announces a New Service to Help Libraries Effectively Diversify Their Print Collection*, INGRAM CONTENT GRP., <https://www.ingramcontent.com/news/ingram-content-group-announces-a-new-service-to-help-libraries-effectively-diversify-their-print-col> [<https://perma.cc/F2AK-4SQG>].

list and use a tool like OCLC's Greenglass to view peer holdings on specific titles and determine title rarity within a subset of libraries.

¶132 Once a diversity audit has identified gaps in the collection, librarians can begin to fill them in by using title lists discussed above and by engaging with vendors directly, in addition to normal collection development practices. The librarian may also determine, based on the audit, that the collection development policy itself needs to be revised to continue to strengthen the collection, using the methods discussed above. The collection strengths may be highlighted to the community through book clubs, resource guides, displays, and other outreach like social media posts.

¶133 Diversity audits to identify gaps in collections are most helpful for libraries that are able to collect using the "just in case" model. For libraries that have moved to "just in time," one potential way to fill in collection gaps is through a demand-driven acquisitions (DDA) program, where records are added to a catalog and titles are purchased only when used by a patron.⁷⁰ Evidence-based acquisitions (EBA), where a library commits to a certain spend with a vendor, records are loaded into a catalog, and the library purchases titles based on usage at the end of a given period of time, may also help. Once the librarian has identified specific subject areas that need bolstering, those can be added to the DDA and EBA plans and purchased only when patrons need the titles. Programs like DDA and EBA can help mitigate the budget impact of filling in collection gaps by either only adding titles that are sure to be used (both DBA and EBA) or by controlling the amount of spend when budgeting (EBA). Just-in-time collection can also be performed through community engagement to determine what patrons would like to see in the collection.

¶134 Community engagement can help diversify the collection and identify gaps in services to particular groups. Engagement can take the form of surveys and focus groups on specific subjects. Libraries can take advantage of affinity groups in the community, including student groups in academic environments and professional affinity groups in firms and bar associations. This community engagement can help with identifying perceived strengths and weaknesses in the collection, desired authors and topics, and the community's perception of library support and services.

¶135 Finally, vendor advocacy is an important part of collection development. In addition to showing publishers that we value diversity and want to add materials by Asian American authors and about the Asian American legal experience to our collections, we can ask vendors specific questions about their policies for attracting and retaining Asian American authors. Librarians can also ask about diversity in the publisher's own management and board members.⁷¹ Advocacy can take many forms, including asking questions when renewing or ordering resources, engaging directly with publishers when identifying resources to purchase, and broader, more concerted

70. Ann Roll, *Both Just-in-Time and Just-in-Case: The Demand-Driven-Preferred Approval Plan*, 60 LIBR. RES. & TECH. SERVS. 4 (2016).

71. For more questions about diversity, equity, inclusion, and belonging to ask vendors, see *Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Belonging*, *supra* note 62.

advocacy campaigns across libraries. Vendor advocacy can help us drive home how important these topics are to libraries.

Conclusion

¶36 The thought of diversifying a collection in one particular area may seem daunting, especially given most libraries' budget constraints. But if you have prioritized staff time for a diversity audit of your collection, the next step is to slowly start to build a diverse collection. If there is not a budget to back-fill holes in your collection, make it a priority to purchase a few diverse titles in each purchasing cycle. It is important to prioritize the purchase of Asian American legal literature to demonstrate to our law library patrons that they are seen, valuable, and just as important as their counterparts.

Appendixes: Suggested Reading Lists

¶37 In the four appendixes that follow, we have compiled suggested nonfiction and fiction reading lists, whose books are written by Asian American lawyers, judges, scholars, and politicians. This list is not exhaustive but is culled from a number of sources. The sources include books we have read, best-of book lists, and subject heading searches on worldcat.org as well as browsing lists on Goodreads, Amazon, and Libro.fm.

Appendix A: Nonfiction Books by or About Asian American Lawyers, Legal Issues, or Politicians

- Angelo N. Ancheta, *Race, Rights, and the Asian American Experience* (2006).
- Lorraine K. Bannai, *Enduring Conviction: Fred Korematsu and His Quest for Justice* (2015).
- Robert Chang, *Disoriented: Asian Americans, Law, and the Nation-State* (2000).
- Gordon Chin, *Building Community, Chinatown Style: A Half Century of Leadership in San Francisco Chinatown* (2015).
- Rene Ciria Cruz et al., eds., *A Time to Rise: Collective Memoirs of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP)* (2017).
- Tammy Duckworth, *Every Day Is a Gift: A Memoir* (2021).
- Lora Jo Foo, *Asian American Women: Issues, Concerns, and Responsive Human and Civil Rights Advocacy* (2003).
- Andrew Gyory, *Closing the Gate: Race, Politics, and the Chinese Exclusion Act* (2000).
- Kamala Harris, *Smart on Crime: A Career Prosecutor's Plan to Make Us Safer* (2008).
- Kamala Harris, *The Truths We Hold* (2020).
- Stephanie Hinnershitz, *A Different Shade of Justice* (2017).
- Mazie K. Hirono, *Heart of Fire: An Immigrant Daughters Story* (2021).
- Madeline Yuan-Yin Hsu, *The Good Immigrants: How the Yellow Peril Became the*

Model Minority (2015).

- Daniel K. Inouye, *Journey to Washington* (1967).
- Deepa Iyer, *We Too Sing America: South Asian, Arab, Muslim and Sikh Immigrants Shape Our Multiracial Future* (2017).
- Ed Lee, *The Ed Lee Story: An Unexpected Mayor* (2011).
- Erika Lee, *America for Americans: A History of Xenophobia in the United States* (2019).
- Erika Lee, *At America's Gates: Chinese Immigration During the Exclusion Era, 1882–1942* (2004).
- Erika Lee, *The Making of Asian America: A History* (2016).
- Erika Lee & Judy Young, *Angel Island: Immigrant Gateway to America* (2012).
- James G. Ling, *Shanghai Occupied: A Boy's Tale of World War II* (2017).
- Daryl J. Maeda, *Chains of Babylon: The Rise of Asian America* (2009).
- Daryl J. Maeda, *Rethinking the Asian American Movement* (2011).
- Mari J. Matsuda, *Where Is Your Body? And Other Essays on Race, Gender, and the Law* (1997).
- Mari J. Matsuda et al., *Words That Wound: Critical Race Theory, Assaultive Speech, and the First Amendment* (1993).
- Michael W. McCann & George Lovell, *Union by Law: Filipino American Labor Activists, Rights Radicalism, and Radical Capitalism* (2020).
- Susan Oki Mollway, *The First Fifteen: How Asian American Women Became Federal Judges* (2021).
- Angela Oh, *Open: One Woman's Journey* (2003).
- Yung-Yi Diana Pan, *Incidental Racialization: Performative Assimilation in Law School* (2017).
- Theary C. Seng, *Daughter of the Killing Fields: Asrei's Story* (2005).
- Rajini Srikanth, *Constructing the Enemy: Empathy/Antipathy in U.S. Literature and Law* (2012).
- Simon Tan, *Slanted: How an Asian American Troublemaker Took on the Supreme Court* (2020).
- Maeley Tom, *I'm Not Who You Think I Am: An Asian American Woman's Political Journey* (2020).
- Andrea Warren, *Enemy Child: The Story of Norman Mineta, a Boy Imprisoned in a Japanese American Internment Camp During World War II* (2019).
- Frank H. Wu, *Yellow: Race in America Beyond Black and White* (2003).
- Eric K. Yamamoto, *In the Shadow of Korematsu: Democratic Liberties and National Security* (2018).
- Eric K. Yamamoto et al., *Race, Rights, and Reparation: Law and the Japanese American Internment* (2d ed. 2013).
- Andrew Yang, *Smart People Should Build Things: How to Restore Our Culture of Achievement, Build a Path for Entrepreneurs, and Create New Jobs in America* (2014).
- Andrew Yang, *The War on Normal People: The Truth About America's Disappearing Jobs and Why Universal Basic Income Is Our Future* (2018).

- Julie Yip-Williams, *The Unwinding of the Miracle: A Memoir of Life, Death, and Everything That Comes After* (2019).
- Eddy Zheng and Ben Wang, eds., *Other: An Asian and Pacific Islander Prisoners' Anthology* (2007).

Appendix B: Fiction Books by or About Asian American Lawyers

- Angela S. Choi, *Hello Kitty Must Die* (2012).
- Uyen Nicole Duong, *Mimi and Her Mirror* (2011).
- Uyen Nicole Duong, *Postcards from Nam* (2011).
- Anita Felicelli, *Chimerica* (2019).
- A.H. Kim, *A Good Family* (2020).
- Angie Kim, *Miracle Creek* (2020).
- Nancy Kim, *Chinhominey's Secret* (2001).
- David Lat, *Supreme Ambitions* (2015).
- Gus Lee, *No Physical Evidence* (2000).
- Min Jin Lee, *Free Food for Lawyers* (2007).
- Min Jin Lee, *Pachinko* (2017).
- Kathryn Ma, *The Year She Left Us* (2015).
- Monique Truong, *The Book of Salt* (2004).
- Helen Wan, *The Partner Track* (2014).
- Charles Yu, *Interior Chinatown* (2020).

Appendix C: Other Books for Your Popular Reads Collection About the Asian American Experience

- Ayad Akhtar, *Homeland Elegies* (2020).
- Indran Amirthanayagam, *The Elephants of Reckoning* (1993).
- Gina Apostol, *Insurrecto* (2018).
- Anuk Arudpragasam, *A Passage North* (2022).
- Rina Ayuyang, *Blame This on the Boogie* (2018).
- Thi Bui, *The Best We Could Do* (2017).
- Carlos Bulosan, *America Is in the Heart* (2019).
- K-Ming Chang, *Bestiary* (2020).
- Nicole Chung, *All You Can Ever Know: A Memoir* (2019).
- Anne Fadiman, *The Spirit Catches You and You Fall Down: A Hmong Child, Her American Doctors, and the Collision of Two Cultures* (2012).
- V. V. Ganeshanathan, *Love Marriage* (2008).
- Cathy Park Hong, *Minor Feelings: An Asian American Reckoning* (2020).
- Tanwi Nandini Islam, *Bright Lines* (2015).
- Mira Jacob, *Good Talk: A Memoir in Conversations* (2018).
- Maxine Hong Kingston, *The Woman Warrior* (1989).
- Lisa Ko, *The Leavers* (2017).
- R.O. Kwon, *The Incendiaries* (2018).
- Jhumpa Lahiri, *Interpreter of Maladies* (1999).

- Jhumpa Lahiri, *The Namesake* (2003).
- Jhumpa Lahiri, *Unaccustomed Earth* (2008).
- Peter Nathaniel Malae, *What We Are* (2010).
- Kevin Nguyen, *New Waves* (2020).
- Tung Nguyen et al., *Mango and Peppercorns: A Memoir of Food, an Unlikely Family, and the American Dream* (2021).
- Viet Thanh Nguyen, *The Sympathizer* (2015).
- John Okada, *No-No Boy* (the first Japanese American novel) (1957).
- Ruth Ozeki, *A Tale for the Time Being* (2013).
- Joanne Ramos, *The Farm* (2020).
- Shyam Selvadurai, *Funny Boy* (1994).
- Ira Sukrungruang, *Talk Thai: The Adventures of Buddhist Boy* (2011).
- Meredith Talusan, *Fairest: A Memoir* (2020).
- Amy Tan, *The Joy Luck Club* (2006).
- Shaun Tan, *The Arrival* (2007).
- Phuc Tran, *Sigh, Gone: A Misfit's Memoir of Great Books, Punk Rock, and the Fight to Fit In* (2020).
- Ocean Vuong, *On Earth We're Briefly Gorgeous* (2019).
- Ali Wong, *Dear Girls: Intimate Tales, Untold Secrets and Advice for Living Your Best Life* (2019).
- Michelle Zauner, *Crying in H Mart* (2021).

Appendix D: Documentary Films by or About Asian American Lawyers, Legal Issues, or Politicians

- Kimberlee Bassford, *Patsy Mink: Ahead of the Majority* (2008), <https://www.wmm.com/catalog/film/patsy-mink-ahead-of-the-majority/> [<https://perma.cc/UN2S-J43B>].
- Bridge Media, *Day of Remembrance: The First National Ceremony*, <http://bridgemeadiainc.com/catalog.html> [<https://perma.cc/GBL2-T3U8>].
- Bridge Media, *Fighting for Justice: The Coram Nobis Cases* (1999), *id.*
- Yi Chen, *First Vote: Asian American Voters in Battleground States* (2021), <https://www.firstvotefilm.com/> [<https://perma.cc/2W8W-J428>].
- S. Leo Chiang, *Mr. Cao Goes to Washington* (2013), <https://vimeo.com/ondemand/mrcaofilm> [<https://perma.cc/VM3H-HQ7B>].
- Chinese Historical Society of America & Rick Quan, *Mayor Ed Lee* (2019), <https://vimeo.com/306902100> [<https://perma.cc/JK6Z-9BDX>].
- Christine Choy & Renee Tajima-Peña, *Who Killed Vincent Chin?* (1987), https://search.alexanderstreet.com/preview/work/bibliographic_entity%7Cvideo_work%7C1785304 [<https://perma.cc/8N9P-5DBK>].
- Steve James, *Abacus: Small Enough to Jail* (2016), <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/film/abacus/> [<https://perma.cc/FG4L-EZNM>].
- Tony Lam, *Vincent Who?* (2009), <https://www.vincentwhofilm.com/> [<https://perma.cc/Q7WZ-NJF7>].

- Grace Lee, *American Revolutionary: The Evolution of Grace Lee Boggs* (2014), <https://americanrevolutionaryfilm.com/> [<https://perma.cc/P5S2-JJR7>].
- *Never Give Up! Minoru Yasui and the Fight for Justice* (2018), <https://www.minoruyasuifilm.org/> [<https://perma.cc/L3DP-XDQ9>].
- Duc Nguyen, *Stateless* (2018), <https://www.facebook.com/philippinestateless> [<https://perma.cc/T3YQ-DUXD>].
- Stephen Okazaki, *Unfinished Business* (1985), <https://vimeo.com/ondemand/unfinishedbusiness/300594094> [<https://perma.cc/STG2-9Q7C>].
- Jon Osaki, *Alternative Facts: The Lies of Executive Order 9066* (2019), <https://www.newday.com/film/alternative-facts-lies-executive-order-9066> [<https://perma.cc/UUM2-THUE>].
- PBS, *Asian Americans*, <https://www.pbs.org/weta/asian-americans/> [<https://perma.cc/V4SW-SCPX>].
- PBS, *Norman Mineta and His Legacy: An American Story* (2019), <https://www.pbs.org/show/norman-mineta-and-his-legacy-american-story/> [<https://perma.cc/8VB9-A4C4>].
- Gayle Yamada, *Uncommon Courage: Patriotism and Civil Liberties* (2011), https://search.alexanderstreet.com/preview/work/bibliographic_entity%7Cvideo_work%7C4036499 [<https://perma.cc/53H2-P74C>].