



# The APABA Reporter

Newsletter of the Asian Pacific American Bar Association of Los Angeles County

Volume III, Issue 3, September/October 2001

## APABA 4th Annual Installation Dinner

December 4, 2001  
Japanese American National  
Museum  
Keynote Speaker: California  
Supreme Court  
Chief Justice  
Ronald M. George

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**2001-2002  
APABA BOARD  
BALLOT ENCLOSED!**

## APABA's OUTREACH TO UCI CAMBODIAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

By Dolly M. Gee

In 1999, APABA initiated outreach to the South Asian and Cambodian communities to provide legal education about such topics as landlord-tenant law, criminal law, family law, small claims, and employment law. This marked the first time that a major Asian American bar association had conducted such programs in those communities.

This year, APABA's Community Education Committee continued its outreach efforts to underserved communities. On May 16, 2001, the Committee sponsored a "Law Day" seminar for approximately 20 members of the UCI Cambodian Students Association. APABA stalwarts, Mike Yamamoto and Inderpreet Sawhney, graciously accepted invitations to speak about two topics that had been pre-selected by the students: criminal law and procedure and immigration law. Mike and Inderpreet conducted a one-hour presentation on these two topics and then entertained questions from students for approximately one-half hour.

APABA member Candice Kim also attended the seminar and responded to students' questions about law school. APABA distributed brochures in both English and Khmer to attendees on topics such as tenant's rights, domestic

violence, criminal procedure, and obtaining U. S. citizenship through naturalization.

From the beginning, APABA confronted the reality that most members of underrepresented groups, such as the Cambodian community, probably would not choose to attend a legal education program, even if it were well publicized and conducted with translators. The Cambodian community is small and insular, primarily monolingual, and experiences the highest poverty level in all of Los Angeles County. Consequently, APABA devised alternative strategies to find "an audience." For example, it cultivated contacts at college campuses like UCI and CSULB, which have a fairly high concentration of Cambodian students.

The rationale was that, if APABA could successfully provide basic legal education to the students, they might in turn be able to assist and pass along pertinent information they had acquired to their parents and/or other monolingual members of their community.

As the Cambodian students had never before encountered a group of lawyers who were interested in providing cost-free legal information, they were

*(Please see OUTREACH on page 9)*

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## What 12-7 Has to Teach About 9-11

by Jerry Kang

The terrorist attacks on 9-11 have frequently been analogized to Pearl Harbor. In many ways, the analogy is apt. Just as that attack launched us into World War II, the attack of the World Trade Center and the Pentagon has launched us into a new kind of war, against terrorism. But waging this sort of borderless war poses great risks, not only to the soldiers commanded to fight but also to core American values. In this way, Pearl Harbor raises other disturbing memories, those of the internment.

Like the recent explosions on the East Coast, the bombing of Pearl Harbor on 12-7 1941 shattered our feeling of national security. How could this have happened? Ordinary individuals, prominent journalists, and government officials soon started pointing the finger at the Japanese in America. Viewing these "Orientals" as incurably foreign, speaking foreign languages, perpetuating foreign cultures, believing foreign gods (Shinto, Buddhism), American society could not distinguish between the Empire of Japan and Americans of Japanese descent. As General DeWitt, in charge of the Western Defense Command, put it, "A Jap's a Jap." In testimony, he elaborated: "[R]acial affinities are not severed by migration. The Japanese race is an enemy race and while many second and third generation Japanese born on United States soil, possessed of United States citizenship have become 'Americanized' the racial strains are undiluted." As government reports rushed to the conclusion that Japanese Americans aided and abetted the attack, the machinery of internment began its wheels turning.

On February 19, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, which authorized military commanders in the West to issue whatever orders were necessary for national security. Although prompted by DeWitt's ominously titled "Final Recommendation" for mass internment, the Order conveniently made no mention of race or ethnicity. In March, Congress criminalized disobedience of military regulations issued pursuant to the executive order. By December, an efficient, empowered military had concentrated nearly all Japanese on the West Coast into ten desolate camps, surrounded by barbed wire and armed sentries. All this without the declaration of martial law. All

*(Please see 12-7:9-11 on page 5)*

**ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN  
LEGAL ORGANIZATIONS  
SUPPORT THE CONTINUATION  
OF DIVERSITY PROGRAMS**

The National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA), National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium (NAPALC), the Asian Law Caucus, Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (AALDEF) and Asian Pacific American Legal Center (APALC) announced today that they will be filing an amicus curiae brief in support of the University of Michigan Law School in the case of Grutter v. Bollinger et al., currently on appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.

The case involves a white applicants challenge, under both the United States Constitution and a federal statute, to the Law School’s admissions program. The Law School’s admission program considers a number of factors, including race and diversity, in addition to test scores and grades to ensure that the Law School’s student body provides the diversity of backgrounds and perspectives necessary for an enriched educational experience.

The trial court in the Grutter case concluded that the Law School’s admissions program is unconstitutional under the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and violates the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The Law School has appealed the case, asserting that its policy is lawful under prior Supreme Court cases.

“We applaud the University of Michigan for its continuing efforts to provide a diverse environment within which and from which all students and faculty benefit,” stated Howard L. Halm President of NAPABA, and, “we encourage other educational institutions to maintain diversity as a priority.

NAPABA and its sister Asian Pacific American legal organizations support diversity programs in educational institutions as a means to enrich and diversify the student body and promote learning for all members of the academic community. The consideration in admissions, of race and ethnic origin, as well as other factors is lawful and serves a compelling interest because it enhances learning and prepares people for working and partici-

*(Please see DIVERSITY PROGRAMS continued on page 9)*

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# APABA 2001

SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
7 — ABL-SCLLA Golf Tournament- California Country Club, Whittier; Will Niu at (626) 282-6868	9 — Hate Crime Training and Remedies @ Junipero Serra State Building		4 — APABA Installation Dinner @ JANM
13 — SCCLA MCLE- Intellectual Property Pitfalls and Traps for the Sole Practitioner @ APALC: 6-9:30 p.m.	10 — WLALA Installation Dinner @ Biltmore Hotel	15-17 — NAPABA Convention in Arizona	
16 — SABA Mixer @ Noon, 11833 Artesia Blvd.	23 — Asian Pacific Women’s Center Jazz Benefit @ Atlas Supper Club		
25 — APABA Board Meeting	24 — APALC Dinner @ Boneventure Hotel	21 — BWL Annual Thanksgiving Eve Cocktail Sip @ Regal Biltmore Hotel	
28 — Asian Judges Night @ Empress Pavilion	27-28 — SCCLA Virtual Reality Trial Skills Workshop	27— APABA Board Meeting	

## THE OMNIVORE

by Tracy Kann



Now, I am sure most of you are quite familiar with the usual suspects in Little Tokyo and Chinatown but how about some Southeast Asian flare that is also within walking distance? Kim Chuy offers oodles of noodles with a twist of Chinese Cambodian flavoring for obscenely low prices.

In addition, this hole in the wall is a favorite with it's selection of leek dumplings, rice dishes, and seafood soups. Mind you, be prepared for a crowded flurry of several Asian dialects ranging from Cantonese, Theo Chiu, Khmer, and Vietnamese to flow out of the kitchen and help. I must warn you, however, this place is not known for its ambience nor service. Nonetheless, Kim Chuy is worth a shot for those interested in exploring and widening their taste buds.

Kim Chuy is located just north of the Criminal Courts Building on Broadway inside the Far East Plaza at 727 Broadway. Enjoy!

### The APABA Reporter

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William Niu  
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The APABA Reporter welcomes all comments and inquiries.

Please direct all newsletter contributions and questions to:

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(310) 553-6822 or  
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(12-7:9-11 continued from page 2)

this without any individualized determinations of guilt or disloyalty.

The internment was challenged in courts of law, but the Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the curfew and exclusion orders in the 1943 and 1944 cases of Hirabayashi, Yasui, and Korematsu. While protesting loudly that racial prejudice should trigger the highest scrutiny, the Court nevertheless deferred to the government's vague claims of military necessity. Was the internment in fact justified, as a matter of military necessity? A Congressionally appointed blue ribbon commission concluded in 1982 that the "broad historical causes which shaped these decisions were race prejudice, war hysteria and a failure of political leadership," not any genuine military necessity. In other words, it was a tragic wartime mistake. For that, all branches of the U. S. government have apologized.

What lessons then should we learn from this mistake? One lesson could be that this was just an accident, in a time of war, and that the Supreme Court erred because it was not given complete, accurate information. It turns out that the Executive Branch (Department of War and Department of Justice) suppressed key evidence from the Office of Naval Intelligence, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Federal Communications Commission, all of which exculpated the Japanese Americans. This evidence, in the form of smoking gun documents (burned reports, edited footnotes, and the like), was uncovered in the early 1980s and helped eventually reverse the criminal convictions of the World War II litigants. Applied to the present crisis, this lesson would counsel against law enforcement zeal that prevents a fair, balanced consideration of all the facts by our political leaders, the judiciary, and the American people.

But learning only this lesson would be to commit another error. We did not intern en masse German and Italian Americans, even though we were at war with those nations too. We did not intern en masse the huge numbers of Japanese in Hawaii (where Pearl

Harbor is), for doing so would have meant shutting down that economy. We did not abstain from drafting Japanese Americans from the very internment camps that kept jailed their traumatized parents. The Supreme Court knew and understood this. Even without the suppressed evidence, Justice Murphy knew enough to dissent in Korematsu and lament that the majority had fallen into "the ugly abyss of racism." The more important lesson, then, is not that wartime creates mistakes; instead, it is that wartime coupled with racism and intolerance create particular types of mistakes. Specifically, we overestimate the threat posed by racial "others" (in WW II, Japanese Americans; today, Arab Americans, Muslims, Middle Easterners, immigrants, and anyone who looks like "them"). Simultaneously, we underestimate how our response to those threats burden those "others" (in WW II, shattering lives through the internment; today, intimidation and violence by individuals, and racial profiling by the state).

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And what will happen if we make such mistakes today? Consider another analogy with the internment. In Hirabayashi, the Court noted that because American society had discriminated against the Japanese legally, politically, and economically, they had been kept from assimilating and integrating into mainstream society. Exactly right. But then, the Court went on the explain -- in an entirely rational but still disturbing way -- that therefore the Japanese posed a greater national security risk. This presents a horrible Catch-22: Because America has treated you badly, you have reason to be disloyal; therefore, America has reason to treat you still more badly, by restricting your civil rights. In our public and private response to the horrors of 9-11, will we force another group of Americans into the same impossible situation? I hope that by learning the lessons of 12-7 we will not.?

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9/17/2001

## MORGAN CHU: LITIGATION INNOVATOR

By Minah Park

From the volumes of articles of praise, one would never imagine that Morgan Chu was a high school drop out. At the age of 15, Mr. Chu decided high school was a waste of time and quit. After his brief departure from education, he made quite a come back. He earned a Bachelors, Masters, and Ph.D from University of California at Los Angeles, a Masters in the Study of Law from Yale University, and a Juris Doctorate from Harvard Law School, magna cum laude.

After graduating law school in 1976, Mr. Chu clerked for the Honorable Charles M. Merrill of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. In 1977, he joined Irell & Manella LLP as an associate and became partner five years later.

Mr. Chu started out as a First Amendment specialist but increasingly handled intellectual property litigation. In his early years at Irell, Mr. Chu worked heavily with Mattel, Inc. on securities fraud suits. As a third year associate, Mr. Chu was asked to represent Mattel as the lead trial counsel in a precedent-setting patent infringement case. Mr. Chu won on every issue of the case.

In 1986, Mr. Chu tried one of his most notable cases. He was the plaintiff's lead trial counsel in *Stac Electronics v. Microsoft*, the first trial on a computer software patent. He asked the jury to award his clients \$110 million; they returned with a \$120 million verdict. Mr. Chu says of the trial, "the most important aspect was it showed that a very small company run by some gutsy people could protect something they invented against one of the mightiest computer companies in the world." (*Los Angeles Business Journal*, 1995).

In 1996, Mr. Chu won summary judgment for *Matthew Bender & Co. Inc.* in its first successful challenge to *West Publishing Co.*'s claim to copyright

infringement claim. Also in 96, Mr. Chu was co-counsel for the plaintiff in *Texas Instruments v. Samsung*, which resulted in a settlement for the plaintiff of over \$1 billion.

Needless to say, Mr. Chu developed quite a reputation in the area of high-tech intellectual property litigation, which is why he has been named one of the 100 most influential lawyers in America for three consecutive triennial surveys of the *National Law Journal*. He is described as "a litigation innovator."

In addition to his work at Irell, Mr. Chu has also been noted for his pro bono work on winning reversal of a first-degree murder conviction for an inmate on death row, whose conviction and sentence had already been upheld by the California Supreme Court. His list of involvement does not end there. Mr. Chu has been an Adjunct Professor of Law at the University of California at Los Angeles School of Law and has served as a judge *pro tem*.

He has also been the Chair of the High Technology, Intellectual Property, and Patent Trials Subcommittee of the ABA Litigation Section's Trial Practice Committee, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Intellectual Property Law Association. In addition, Mr. Chu is also a Board and Executive Committee member for Public Counsel and a member of SCCLA and APABA.

In March of 2000, he traveled to his alma mater to give a keynote speech at the 7th Annual Conference on Law and Public Policy, organized by the Asian Pacific American Law Students Association at Harvard Law School and the Asian American Policy Review at the Kennedy School of Government. From the look of his endless list of accomplishments, Mr. Chu has somehow managed to squeeze 25 hours out of a day.

Interestingly enough, Mr. Chu's achievements are not

*(CHU continued from page 6)*

limited to the legal field. He has been recorded in The Guinness Book of World Records for successfully hitting every subway stop in New York in what was then a record time of 22 hours and 11 ½ minutes. He is also infamous for his all-night poker sessions. Evidently, intellect and talent run in the family. Mr. Chu's brother, Steven Chu, a Stanford University physicist, won the Nobel Prize in 1997, for his work in laser cooling.

Mr. Chu plans to continue his work in intellectual property litigation at Irell. When asked how he manages to accomplish so many tasks, he simply responded that it is not difficult for him because he enjoys everything he does. ?

*Minah Park is a third year student at Loyola Law School.*

## **Asian Population in U.S. Surges, But Unevenly**

Newcomers from the Indian subcontinent shifted the balance of the nation's Asian population in the 1990s, as intermarriage and lower birth rates shrank the Japanese American community, new 2000 census data show.

The population of Asians overall grew by a robust 48% in the decade, dispersing into previously unfamiliar regions and outpacing all racial and ethnic groups except Latinos. Within the sprawling, heterogeneous Asian category, however, all members did not fare equally.

Asian Indians--those who identified themselves as such or as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian or Goanese more than doubled, to almost 1.7 million, becoming the third-largest Asian group behind Chinese (2.4 million) and Filipino (1.8 million). "It was a combination of highly skilled immigrants flowing into the high-tech sector and research sector and the growing amount of family unification by people who immigrated in the 1980s," UCLA demographer Paul Ong said.

By contrast, Japanese Americans, once the nation's largest Asian group, lost 6% of their number and slipped to 6th place, with fewer than 800,000. The decline was not unexpected. After five generations in the United States, Japanese are highly assimilated, marrying members of other racial or ethnic groups at a rate of 50% in cities and 70% in rural areas. Lifestyle changes, too, have taken a toll, as today's well-

educated Japanese Americans tend to marry later and have fewer children. Japanese community groups greeted the news with resignation, but little alarm.

A bolt of immigration boosted the Chinese population by almost 48%, to more than 2.4 million. The number of Vietnamese spiked by 83%, surging past 1 million. In Orange County, home to possibly the largest Vietnamese population outside Vietnam, most of the increase reflected U.S.-born children, rather than immigrants, demographers said.

The Korean population rose by almost 35%, although immigration tapered off from the previous decade, a trend some analysts tie to the violence directed at Korean shop owners during the 1992 Los Angeles riots. "The civil unrest early in the decade may have discouraged Koreans from coming," Ong said.

Though the Filipino community added 31.5%, its count disappointed those who predicted the 2000 census would crown California's largest Asian group as the largest in the nation. Community leader Leo Panduc said improved economic conditions may have prompted some Filipino Americans to return to the Philippines for their older years.

"The dollar goes a long way in the Philippines," he said. "For \$2,000 a month, you can have a housekeeper and driver."?

# FACES AND PLACES



Left: (It to rt) Howard Halm (past APABA President); Hon. Kenji Machida; Mona Soo Hoo (APABA President); Eric Nishizawa (JABA President) at Hon. Kenji Machida's reception at the Empress Pavillion



Right: (It to rt) Mike Yamamoto; Commissioner John Ing (Long Beach); Hon. David Doi; Hon. Kenji Machida



Left: APABA Judicial appointments committee co-chairs extraordinaire Dee Hayashi and Reid Honjiyo



Above: Congrats to our own Paul Estaur- proud father of Mateo Alessandro Cometa Estuar, born April 1, 2001. 7lbs 3oz. Pictured (from It to rt) are Mateo, wife Rachel, and son Antonio.

## THE LAW [WO]MAN COMETH



*(OUTREACH continued from page 1)*

naturally suspicious of APABA's intentions. Nonetheless, the strategy of approaching college students proved to be a successful one for a variety of reasons: APABA found a "captive audience" without expending an inordinate amount of resources on publicity; APABA volunteers could communicate to the students without the use of interpreters; APABA's altruistic goals for its community education program helped dispel some of the students' distrust of and cynicism about lawyers; and, most importantly, APABA successfully imparted relevant legal information to the students, who were receptive to and interested in the topics discussed during the program.

APABA is proud of its initial forays into legal education for the Cambodian and South Asian communities, but there is much more work that needs to be done. If you are interested in helping the Community Education Committee to expand its outreach efforts to underserved communities, please contact Mona Patel-Sikora at (213) 385-2977 or Dolly Gee at (323) 655-4700.

*(DIVERSITY PROGRAMS continued from page 3)*

pating in an increasingly diverse society. Even the trial court acknowledged that the pursuit of racial and ethnic diversity is an important and laudable goal.

Karen Narasaki, NAPALC's President and Executive Director, asserted, "The presence of minority students in law schools and other institutions of learning is a critical part of the educational environment. All students, including Asian Americans, benefit from the University of Michigan's effort to promote diversity within its student body. Ensuring that future lawyers learn to understand the law and the legal system through the eyes of those who come from communities that have historically been excluded and marginalized by the system is a legitimate and critical goal for law schools striving to produce the future stewards of our justice system and our democracy."

Stewart Kwoh, APALC's Executive Director, said "We felt it was important to make a statement in support of affirmative action because Asian Pacific Americans are too often used as a pawn in the affirmative action debate."

"Even though Asian Pacific Americans are not included in the law School's admissions policy, they have a stake in the full inclusion of underrepresented minorities to level the playing field and achieve diversity," commented Margaret Fung, AALDEF's Executive Director.

Zenobia Lai, ALC's Executive Director, remarked, "Studies demonstrate that all students, including Asian Pacific Americans, benefit from diversity because it leads to enhanced critical thinking and preparation to deal with an increasingly complex society.?"

**REMINDER:  
HAVE YOU  
RENEWED YOUR  
APABA  
MEMBERSHIP  
FOR 2002?**

- The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (UCCR) has established
- a hotline for reports of hate crimes against Arab American,
- Muslim and South Asian American victims of violent incidents
- following the hijacking attacks on September 11. The hotline
- number is 800-552-6843.
- 
- ADC has compiled over a list of over two hundred incidents of
- hate crimes and harassment against Arab Americans, Muslims
- and others following the attacks. ADC urges all victims of
- threats, harassment or hate crimes to contact the police and
- ADC immediately and call the UCCR hotline.
- 
- American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee
- 4201 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 300

## *In Flagrante Delicto*

After those acrimonious exchanges of rude rhetoric from our recent Mayoral election, followed by that rousing title run from our hometown basketball heroes (culminating in that raucous victory parade), we are left with the stillness of dreams. So, while Lakers and Hahn dream of dynasties, we would like to take advantage of this relatively low-decibel lull to showcase our own hometown heroes, who have been operating, through all this hoopla and fanfare, to keep APABA active, relevant and involved. Like every other community organization, we depend upon a handful of hard core volunteers who prefer to operate behind the scenes; so, we decided to take this opportunity to document this phenomenon by surreptitiously stalking these operatives in their natural habitat – the community event.

Our snapshot begins, innocently enough, on April 20, 2001, at K-Town's Dragon Restaurant, where the UCLA APILSA student/alumni dinner brought out alums **Dee Hayashi, Reid Honjiyo** and **Lester Yano**. On May 4<sup>th</sup>, **Dee** and **Reid** re-emerged at Olvera Street's El Paseo Inn, for the Robert M. Takasugi Scholarship Fund Raiser (won by our own **Minah Park**). We caught them mid-shmooze with the No Cal delegation of **Victor Hwang, Michelle Yoshida, Susan Lew, Edwin Prather**, and People Magazine's "sexy, single and sizzling" Dale "Mr. June" **Minami**. They were joined by local activists **Angela Oh, Patti Choi, Chris Kim, John Lim**, among others.

We duly noted that a group of loyalists and supporters, including Judge **Takasugi** himself, Judges **Debra Yang, Jon Mayeda** and **Bob Higa**; Commissioners **Joe Biderman** and **Patricia Ito**, as well as **President Mona** herself, **Dolly Gee, Craig Osaki, John Y. Lee, Jon** and **Haydeh Takasugi**, would all return *en masse* to the June 27<sup>th</sup> Empress Pavilion reception for newly-appointed Judge **Kenji Machida**, following the equally well-received reception for newly-appointed Judge **Fred Fujioka**, both of which were planned, promoted and put on by none other than **Dee** and **Reid**.

On May 16<sup>th</sup>, we traveled to far flung UCI, to find our own **Inderpreet Sawhney** speaking to the Cambodian Student Association on the subject of Immigration Law on behalf of our Community Education Committee. IFD sends congratulations to **Inderpreet** on her well-received speech and for recently being elected President of the South Asian Bar Association (SABA). You go, **Inderpreet!**

With so many of us involved in so much, our hometown heroes are obvious.

On the high-profile front, **President Mona** has been setting the pace by consistently showing up with our message of community inclusion and unity, whether it is at the City Club reception for State Bar President **Karen Nobumoto** (along with **Paula Daniels**, and Judges **Yang** and **Mayeda**), representing APABA in the MCBA and ABC, or, now, as the Governor's most recent appointee to the Statewide Commission on Racial Profiling, striking terror in the hearts of law enforcement bigots, and demonstrating, once again, that nobody outdoes **President Mona**.

We close our hometown-hero investigation with a panoramic snapshot from the June 27<sup>th</sup> reception for **Judge Machida** against the familiar backdrop of the Empress Pavilion. Joining the previously-mentioned group of APABA loyalists and supporters were: Judges **Rose Hom, Kathryn Doi Todd, Fumiko Wasserman, Bob Higa, Madge Watai, Ernie Hiroshige, Fred Fujioka, Hiroshi Fujisaki, Tomson Ong, Cary Nishimoto, David Doi, Ruth Kwan, Art Lew, John Ing**, in addition to **Candice Kim (!), Teri Pham, Robyn Chew, Michael Suzuki, Akemi Arakaki, Richard Kim, Tracy Kann, Julia Mass, Cynthia Nakao, Chris Leong, Bob Kawahara, Diane Tan** (with daughter, **Stephanie**), **Candace Horikawa, Tammy Chung, Howard Halm, David Halm, Jacqueline Nguyen** (plus baby), **Pat Fukushima, Tom Guterres, Paula Daniels, David Yamada, Bernie La Forteza, Janice Fukai** (with boss APD **Bruce Hoffman**), Loyola law professor **Lisa Ikemoto** and Southwestern Law Student **Clarissa Park**, along with many others too numerous to mention.

And, finally, IFD is thrilled to welcome **Mateo Alessandro Cometa Estuar**, arriving April 1, 2001, to APABA Treasurer **Paul Estuar** and wife, **Rachel Cometa** (same birthday: 4-1), and weighing in at 7 lbs, 3 oz., reaching 18.5" long. Congratulations to **Paul, Rachel** and big brother (by 20 months) **Antonio**.

Until next issue, sweet dreams!



**ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION  
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY**

**2002 Membership Application Form\***

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Law Firm/Company \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Fax \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Member  Attorney  Judge  Law Student  APABA Supporter

Year Admitted to CA Bar \_\_\_\_\_

Do you want to be listed in APABA directory?  yes  no

**Dues Schedule:** ( Please make dues checks payable to "APABA.")

<u>Years Admitted to the Bar</u>	<u>Dues</u>	<u>Check One Category</u>
0 - 2	\$20/per year	_____
more than 2	\$40/per year	_____
Sustaining Member	\$100/per year	_____
Member of JABA, KABA, PABA or SCCLA	\$30/per year	_____
Legal Services/Public Interest lawyer	\$20/per year	_____
Law Student	Free	_____
Associate member (non-lawyer; non-voting)	\$20/per year	_____

**Scholarship Contribution:** Amount \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (Please make tax deductible scholarship donations payable to California

Community Foundation. Please also note "APABA Scholarship" on the check.)

Areas of Practice \_\_\_\_\_

Language Skills \_\_\_\_\_

Law School \_\_\_\_\_

Other Asian Bar Affiliation?  JABA  KABA  PABA  SCCLA  SABA

LACBA Member? (Needed to determine affiliate status with Los Angeles County Bar Association)  Yes  No

**APABA Committee Interests:**  Asian Concerns  APA Women Lawyers Alliance  MCLE/Programs

Community Education/Service  Membership  Newsletter  Public Appointments

Scholarship/Law Student Programs  Social

Comments/Suggestions: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Return form & dues to:**  
APABA  
12021 Wilshire Blvd., #603  
Los Angeles, California 90025

**For more information, please contact:**  
Rita Gunasekaran at (310) 449-6000 or Margaret Wiley at  
(213) 243-6257 or Teri Pham at (310) 777-1990

\* This membership application covers the period from January 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002. All membership applications must be renewed annually. Dues received after August 31, 2002 will be applied towards the 2003 year.



## JOB OPPORTUNITIES

### Consumer Health Counselor

Los Angeles County Neighborhood Legal Services

Salary: \$33,278 + DOE (full-time).

Duties & Responsibilities: The consumer health counselors will be trained to provide information and assistance on a range of issues related to health care access for low-income people, including: Medi-Cal, Medi-Cal Managed Care, health care for the uninsured and Healthy Families. Required Qualifications: Bilingual speaking & writing skills in English/Vietnamese or English/Mandarin; ability to work independently with minimal supervision; strong oral & written communication skills; patience with people in near-crisis situations. Preferred Qualifications: Background in public health or social services; knowledge of Medi-Cal or one or more of the various health care delivery systems in Los Angeles; experience serving low-income communities. Attorneys as well as non-attorneys are encouraged to apply. Program Description: The Health Consumer Center (HCC) is a project of the Los Angeles County Neighborhood Legal Services that provides assistance to low-income residents of Los Angeles with issues related to access to quality care.

To apply, fax/mail resume to:

Barbara Frankel, Supervising Attorney

Neighborhood Legal Services

13327 Van Nuys Blvd., Pacoima, CA 91331-3099

(818) 834-7572 Fax: (818)834-7552

bfrankel@nls-la.org

### ASSOCIATE POSITION- CIVIL RIGHTS LAW FIRM

Litt & Associates, an AV rated civil rights litigation firm, has an immediate opening for an experienced litigation associate. We are a private civil rights and public interest litigation law firm dedicated to protecting the rights of racial, ethnic and language minorities, the disabled, women, and the poor. We specialize in litigating constitutional, civil rights, and public interest cases with a primary focus on employment and housing discrimination, police abuse, and environmental issues. A minimum of 3 to 7 years' civil litigation experience is preferred. Candidates should possess strong writing and analytical abilities. The candidates will be responsible for all aspects of pre-trial litigation: law and motion work, depositions, document analysis, investigation and gathering of facts, court appearances, mediations and arbitrations, trial preparation and, depending upon experience, trial work. We are seeking self-starters who can work independently, and who are highly motivated. To apply, please fax a cover letter, resume and writing sample to JCW at Litt & Associates: FAX (213) 380-4585.

**Employment Associate** Minami, Lew & Tamaki LLP seeks an Associate Attorney with 1-5 years experience representing employees in employment discrimination litigation or other civil rights experience. Candidates will represent employees in administrative hearings and in litigation. California bar membership is strongly preferred. The successful candidate will possess the following: excellent writing, research and communication skills; a general understanding of employment discrimination law and litigation strategies; experience in representing federal employees in EEOC or MSPB hearings (preferred); settlement negotiation skills; and strong organizational and computer skills in data base management and word processing.

Please forward a cover letter summarizing your qualifications and salary requirements, resume and writing sample via e-mail to: ld@mltsf.com or via mail/fax to: Office Manager; 360 Post Street, 8th Floor; San Francisco, CA 94108; 415-398-3887 (fax)

### The APABA Reporter

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