



The APABA Reporter

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

Volume III, Issue 2, March/April 2001

STOP!

Did you remember to renew your APABA membership for 2001? Please take a moment and fill out an application to insure your copy of The APABA Reporter.

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SPOKEN LANGUAGE INTERPRETERS - “Reaching Out to Deaf Ears”

By Honorable Lance Ito

The 2000 Census confirms what is already widely accepted: California remains the most populous state with a population hovering around 34 million. Fully one third of that population speak languages other than English. On any given day an average of 30 different languages are heard in the state courts in Los Angeles County. While language diversity is nothing new to our Asian Pacific communities, its impact upon the legal system is too often overlooked by legal practitioners and judges alike.

Fundamental due process requires nothing less than the ability to clearly comprehend the nature of all legal proceedings and the ability to fully participate in every facet of the legal process. It is a matter of fairness and equal access to our legal system. When language barriers arise we must all be prepared to successfully deal with them.

We face four major challenges: (1) Education of the bench and bar about the legal requirements when Spoken Language Interpreters are to be used; (2) locating, attracting and maintaining sufficient numbers of highly qualified language professionals as interpreters and translators; (3) enforcement of the language rights of our litigants and witnesses and the creation of a body

of case law in support; and 4) teaching trial lawyers to more effectively use Spoken Language Interpreters.

The legal requirements for California state courts are straightforward : In criminal matters a person unable to understand English has a right to an interpreter throughout the proceedings. In all court proceedings, civil and criminal, including depositions, all interpreters for Arabic, Cantonese, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Spanish, Tagalog or Vietnamese must be certified by the Judicial Council. Criminal and juvenile delinquency matters will allow for the use of non-certified spoken language interpreters only in very limited circumstances. There are no exceptions for civil matters.

In criminal, juvenile delinquency and certain domestic violence matters (see Cal. Evidence Code Section 755(a)), the cost of providing an interpreter is borne by the state. If counsel determines that a spoken language interpreter will be necessary for a party or a witness, it is recommended that the clerk of the court be notified as early as possible. In civil cases, the parties must locate and pay for their own interpreters.

(Please see INTERPRETERS on page 9)

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SIDEBAR



Dear Colleague:

Join APABA today, and challenge injustice, find new opportunities in the legal profession and make new friends! Join an organization that shares your vision and believes in service to our community.

A search for unity in the Asian Pacific American ("APIA") legal community, prompted in part by the perceived need to speak with a more unified voice in addressing issues of mutual concern to the APIA community, led to the formation of APABA just three years ago. Prior to the formation of APABA, Los Angeles was one of the few cities in the country which did not have a Pan-Asian Bar Association.

In the short time since its formation, APABA has sought to meet the needs of the broader Asian Pacific Islander American Bar, as well as provide information about access to justice for under-represented APIA communities. In order to fulfill these objectives, APABA conducts community education workshops, presents professional development programs, mentors law students, and funds an annual paid summer Fellowship for students to work at the National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium in Washington, D.C. APABA also publishes a bimonthly newsletter entitled "The APABA Reporter," and vigorously advocates issues which are important to its attorney members and to the larger APIA community.

We need your help to achieve our goals. So, please join or renew your APABA membership now!

Sincerely,
Mona C. Soo Hoo



NEWSWATCH

Icebox Defrosts.....

Icebox.com, the edgy net entertainment site known for its bizarre cartoon offerings--ranging from undead university coeds, to a homosexual duck and a walking Asian stereotype--officially shut its doors

February 9th, becoming yet another online content site to collapse amid the Internet slowdown.

After 14 months in business, Icebox execs say they simply couldn't raise enough cash to stay alive. With a stable of TV writers contributing, Icebox managed to stand out with some well-known, if not controversial, offerings--from the off-color and offensive Mr. Wong and only mildly offensive Queer Duck featuring the voice of Jim J. Bullock as an openly gay fowl.

In its short life, Icebox burned through \$15 million, but the upstart company hoped to eventually turn a profit as an online entertainment site and "pilot incubator," turning its animated shorts into full-scale TV series. [DKY]

FIRST ANNUAL APABA JUDGES/ATTORNEYS vs. LAW STUDENTS SOFTBALL GAME



Where- TBA

**When- Saturday, April 21, 2001
11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.**

**Lawyers- Please contact Kathryn Hirano @ (323) 226-8152
Students- Please contact Vicky Pham @ (310) 973-8798**

APABA Committee Chairs

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Margaret Wiley	310-449-6000

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Reid Honjiyo	213-974-4613

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Belle Hsu	213-687-5000

Fundraising

Angela E. Oh	310-373-9018
Mona C. Soo Hoo	213-623-5255

APABA 2001

MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
17— MABA Installation Dinner @ Regal Biltmore Hotel	5-- CMCP Minority Law Firm Business Development Roundtable @ Los Angeles Downtown Marriott, 5 p.m.	12-- BWL Scholarship Fundraiser @ Fairmont Miramar Hotel, Noon	
22— Orange County Japanese-American Lawyers' Association ("OCJALA") Installation Dinner 2001 @ Embassy Suites Hotel - Orange County Airport North	21-- OCA CPR Training @ Chinatown, 1 p.m. (213) 626-3674 — APABA Softball Game @ 11 a.m.	14— East West Players Visionary Awards Dinner @ Westin Bonaventure	
23— SCCLA Installation Dinner @ Empress Pavilion	22 — "I Care About CLEO" Alumni Recognition Reception @ Westin Bonaventure Hotel, 6-8 p.m.	16— LACBA Real Property Section Installation Dinner @ Riviera Country Club	
24-- Western Law Teachers of Color Conference @ Laguna Beach	26— OCAABA Installation Dinner @ Furiwa Seafood Restaurant	31— APABA Happy Hour @ Westin Boneventure Hotel	
26— APABA Happy Hour @ Westin Boneventure Hotel	27 — LALA 7th Annual Litigators Forum @ Omni Hotel (Downtown LA), 8a.m.—4 p.m.		

SUBMIT YOUR WORK TO THE ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN LAW JOURNAL

UCLA's **ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN LAW JOURNAL (APALJ)** is one of only two student-run publications in the country devoted to the study of complex legal and societal issues facing Asian and Pacific American communities in the United States.

First published in the spring of 1993, APALJ has contributed significantly to the growing discourse on topics in Asian Pacific American jurisprudence. The editors seek to publish articles, comments, book reviews, speeches, field studies and case notes on: civil rights; human rights; U.S. policies; grassroots and community organizing and labor struggles; gender issues.

If you are interested in submitting a piece to the journal, please call the editors-in-chief Deborah Yim and Do Kim at (310) 206-2201, email apalj@orgs.law.ucla.edu or send 2 copies of your manuscript along with your resume to Asian Pacific American Law Journal, UCLA School of Law, Box 951476, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1476.



The APABA Reporter

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The APABA Reporter welcomes all comments and inquiries.

Please direct all newsletter contributions and questions to:

Derek K. Yu
(310) 553-6822 or
dyy@tkkglaw.com

CULTURE VULTURE

by Derek K. Yu

Celebrating its 35th Anniversary Season, the East-West Players has launched a revival of Frank Chin's Asian American classic- The Year of the Dragon, directed by EWP founding artistic director Mako. To fully appreciate the impact of this play, one must remember the historical discrimination against the Chinese (as well as other Asian cultures).

The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, the ineligibility of Chinese males to bring their wives from China, and the ban on interracial marriages essentially made Chinatown into a bachelor society. That impact on the increasing disintegration of family and self is marvelously portrayed through a seemingly successful Chinese American family in San Francisco, in 1976.

Dana Lee (Pa) and Keone Young (Fred) were excellent in their roles as individuals seeking personal fulfillment and self-identity, and showing how that search strained their father-son relationship. Miko also deserves great applause for working intensely with the performers and delivering to the audience a sense of identification with each of the characters. Cheers also to the set and costume design crew.

For more great plays by EWP at the David Henry Hwang Theater. Please visit <http://www.eastwestplayers.com/> or 213.625.4EWP



APABA FELLOWSHIP

Deadline Extended!

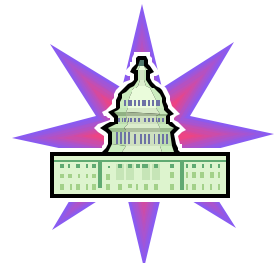
SUMMER FELLOWSHIP IN WASHINGTON, DC sponsored by the Asian Pacific American Bar Association of Los Angeles. 8-week legal internship at the National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium (NAPALC), a non-profit civil rights organization.

Interns will assist staff attorneys with various tasks including legal research, drafting comment / advocacy letters, policy analysis, and legislative advocacy

\$4,000 stipend (must provide own housing). Send resume, cover letter, transcripts, and writing sample (3-5pgs) to:

The National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium
1140 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Suite 1200
Washington, DC 20036
Attn: Vincent Eng

NAPALC Contact: Vincent Eng
veng@napalc.org (202) 296-2300
APABA Contact: Minah Park
parkmpark@aol.com (213) 500-8821

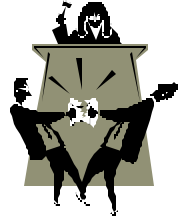




JUDICIAL PROFILE

Judge Fumiko Wasserman

By Deborah E. Yim



Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Hachiya Wasserman, who has been dedicated to public service and committed to the legal and Asian Pacific American community from her school days. Appointed to the Los Angeles Superior Court in 1989 by Governor Deukmejian, Judge Wasserman has handled a wide range of cases in the areas of criminal and juvenile law.

Judge Wasserman was born in Torrance, California, and is of Japanese descent. She graduated from UCLA in 1968 with a degree in anthropology, and taught elementary school in the Torrance Unified School District. She credits her experiences as a teacher for giving her insight into the juvenile law cases she has presided over. While teaching, Wasserman also volunteered to do legal intake work at the Legal Aid Foundation, where she had the opportunity to learn about the law and assist low-income Asians in legal matters. This experience encouraged her to pursue a legal career and to enroll at Loyola Law School in Los Angeles in 1975.

In an environment where there were very few women, let alone Asian women, Wasserman excelled in law school. She served on Law Review and received an honorary scholarship. Wasserman was the first person in her family to graduate from law school. She began her legal career as a deputy city attorney in the L.A. City Attorney's Office handling misdemeanor trials. She credits the City Attorney's Office as the "best training program" because it offered attorneys experience in a wide range of practice areas.

In 1980, Wasserman was then offered a "once-in-a-lifetime" opportunity to clerk for the Honorable Terry J. Hatter, Jr., of the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California (Judge Hatter is now the chief justice). Wasserman notes that the Judge, an African-American, has maintained a lifetime commitment to his community and that he continues to be a great mentor to her.

After her clerkship, Wasserman became an

associate for a law firm, and later an assistant U.S. attorney practicing civil litigation. She was later elected as a trustee (and eventually, as president and vice president) of the Torrance Unified School District. She became the first minority elected to office in Torrance.

At that time, few women sat on the bench in Los Angeles. The California Women Lawyer's Association approached Wasserman to encourage her to apply for an appointment to the Municipal Court. Just six months later in 1986, Deukmejian appointed her to the Los Angeles Municipal Court. Wanting to return home to her constituents in Torrance, Wasserman then applied for a transfer to the South Bay Municipal Court where she served as a presiding and assistant presiding judge from 1987-1989. She has presided in the Los Angeles Superior Court since 1989.

Committed to improving the legal profession and the education of attorneys and law students, Judge Wasserman speaks at events and participates in committees nationwide to improve the judicial system. She also taught a course in appellate advocacy at Loyola, and has volunteered at many moot court competitions as a judge. An inspirational speaker, Wasserman has moderated and spoken at bar associations, community organizations and schools.

Having a good role model, Wasserman notes, can be the key to an individual's eventual success. As a mentor for numerous students, she encourages them to consider entering public service and to remain committed to creating better public access to the judicial system. Wasserman remains concerned that barriers – both physical and intangible – impinge upon the public's access to the court system. In light of the changing demographics, she has worked on numerous projects with the Center for Judicial Education and Research (CJER) to break down these barriers.

As a judge, Wasserman has also taken an active role in shaping the courtroom by educating judges on gender influences, the elimination of bias,

judicial fairness and effective management of the courts through the CJER's Continuing Judicial Studies Program. She has served on: the Judicial Council Standing Committee on Access and Fairness in the Courts; the Advisory Task Force on the Elimination of Racial and Ethnic Bias in the Courts; the Advisory Committee developing curriculum about disability rights; and the ABA Committee on Opportunities for Minorities in the Profession. She is also helping the CJER develop a training model for the nation's judges and court personnel for sexual harassment awareness and prevention.

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Judge Wasserman was a founding member of the Asian Pacific American Bar Association of Los Angeles, and was appointed by the California Supreme Court to serve as a Commissioner on Judicial Performance. She has also been on the board of directors of the Torrance Symphony Association. Wasserman has also been involved with: the South Bay Trustees and Administrators Association where she served as president; the Pacific Council on International Policy; National Association of Women Judges; California Judges Association; California Women Lawyers; and Women Lawyers of Los Angeles; JABA; Asian Pacific Women Lawyers Association. She also authored "Defending Your Client in a Misdemeanor Case (including a DUI)" as part of the *Judicial Perspectives for California*



Continuing Education of the Bar Action Guide (1993). Finally, the Japanese American National Museum has honored her with an exhibit on the "Strength and Diversity of Japanese American Women 1885-1990."

APABA wishes Judge Wasserman the best as she continues to inspire the APA community and work to improve the judicial system and public access.

Deborah Yim is a third-year student at the UCLA School of Law, where she also serves as editor-in-chief of the UCLA ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN LAW JOURNAL.

APALC STAFF ATTORNEY POSITION

The Asian Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California (APALC) seeks to hire an experienced **staff attorney** to join its **Workers' Rights Unit**. The staff attorney, under the direction of the Workers' Rights Unit Project Director, will represent garment workers in litigation in federal and state court, advocate with government agencies for increased legal and administrative protections for garment workers, engage in worker organizing (including providing support for the development of the first multilingual, multiracial Workers' Center for garment workers in Los Angeles), coordinate outreach efforts, and build coalitions with anti-sweatshop organizations locally and nationally.

Qualifications: Experience in workers' rights issues; at least three years experience as practicing attorney; litigation experience preferred; demonstrated commitment to public interest work and community empowerment; community organizing skills and/or experience with policy advocacy; language ability in Mandarin, Cantonese and/or Spanish preferred; and familiarity with civil rights, anti-poverty work and/or non-profit organizations preferred.

Send resume, cover letter, writing sample and references to: Julie A. Su, Asian Pacific American Legal Center, 1145 Wilshire Boulevard, 2nd floor, Los Angeles, CA 90017



FACES AND PLACES
2001 KABA Installation Dinner



(left to right):
Paula Daniels (APABA
Vice President); Norman
Mineta; Angela Oh
(APABA Board Member)



Norman Mineta mingles with KABA supporters and members



Melissa Widdifield; Mona Soo Hoo (APABA President)

INTERPRETERS (Continued from page 1)

The Interpreter Services Division in Los Angeles County receives an average of 30 inquiries a week from private counsel seeking assistance in locating a spoken language interpreter. This site also contains links to the current official lists of administrative hearing certified and medical interpreters.

If the language in question is other than one of the eight currently designated for certification by the Judicial Council, the use of an interpreter **registered** with the Judicial Council is highly recommended. Registered Interpreters are required to pass an English fluency examination, to take complete a workshop on professional conduct and ethics and to meet certain continuing education obligations.

Here in California we are fortunate to have the oldest and largest program of foreign language interpreter competence certification in the nation. To become court certified one must possess college level skills in both languages and demonstrate interpreter skills competency to a panel of experts. It is important to note that merely being passingly bilingual does not qualify one to be a court interpreter as evidenced by a typical pass rate of between 4 and 7%. Much like lawyers with our MCLE burdens, to maintain certification an interpreter must show proof of continuing education efforts

and proof of current interpreter work experience.

To attract qualified spoken language professionals, the Administrative Office of the Courts has launched a vigorous recruitment campaign in California's colleges, universities and law schools. The Judicial Council also sponsors workshops to assist candidates in preparing for the Spanish and Korean certification exams. Unfortunately, as the earlier mention numbers clearly indicate, the scarcity of certified interpreters, especially in the Asian languages, is likely to continue into the foreseeable future. If you know of anyone who might be interested in a career in court interpreting, please have them contact the staff of the Judicial Council's Court Interpreter Program.

Even though California is the most populous and language diverse state, the case law does not strongly support those parties and witnesses disadvantaged by an inability to speak and clearly and accurately communicate in English. The tenor of the case law is essentially no harm/no foul. If the aggrieved party cannot demonstrate substantial prejudice, the denial of due process by the failure to have competent interpreter services goes unremedied. Hopefully this situation will change as practitioners become better acquainted with this unpublicized issue.

Useful Telephone Numbers :

Greg Drapac (213) 893-0608
Assistant Court Manager/Interpreter Services Division/ Los Angeles Superior Court/Member - Court Interpreter Advisory Panel

Joseph Wong (415) 865-7606
Court Interpreter Program Director/ Administrative Office of the Courts/ Judicial Council of California

Lance Ito (213) 974-5723
Immediate Past Chair, Court Interpreter Advisory Panel/Judicial Council of California (1993 - 2000)

<u>Language</u>	<u>Number of Certified Interpreters</u>
Arabic	9
Cantonese	22
Japanese	7
Korean	30
Portuguese	3
Spanish	956
Tagalog	5
Vietnamese	36

Practice Note: Because of the statewide scarcity of court certified interpreters, if the language to be used is other than Spanish, counsel in civil matters would be well advised to begin the search for an interpreter without delay.



THE LEGAL IMMIGRATION AND FAMILY EQUITY (LIFE) ACT **NEW HOPE FOR CERTAIN UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS**



by Mona Patel-Sikora, Staff Attorney, Public Counsel

On December 21, 2000, President Clinton signed the Legal Immigration and Family Equity Act (LIFE) into law. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is currently developing guidance for implementing this law.

There is a misconception that the new law represents a general amnesty for longtime undocumented residents. Be aware that there is no new amnesty. The law contains many different provisions and is extremely complicated. What follows is a summary of the important changes under LIFE. It is crucial, that you obtain expert legal advice to determine how the LIFE Act impacts your individual immigration case.

Temporary Reinstatement of INA Sec. 245(i) : Deadline is April 30, 2001

1. Family-Based Petitions:

Section 245 (i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) allows certain relatives of U. S. citizens (USC) or lawful permanent residents (LPR) to get their green cards without leaving the U.S. Section 245(i) provides relief to certain undocumented individuals, who, although eligible for a green card, are barred from applying in the U.S. because they entered illegally, overstayed their visa, etc. These individuals can now get their green card in the U.S. by paying a \$1,000 penalty instead of having to leave the country to get a green card abroad and face the 3 and 10-year unlawful physical presence bars. Congress had phased out original Section 245(i) on January 14, 1998. The LIFE Act temporarily restores Section 245(i) until April 30, 2001.

To be eligible for Section 245 (i) under the LIFE Act, an individual must meet the following criteria:

- (a) The individual must be the beneficiary of a family-based immigrant visa petition to INS (Form I-130) filed before April 30, 2001.
- (b) Individuals who file their petition between January 15, 1998 and April 30, 2001 will also have to prove that they were physically present in the U. S. on December 21, 2000.

Remember! Section 245 (i) is not an amnesty. It does not protect undocumented individuals from deportation; it is not an authorization to work in the U.S.; and is not a permit to travel outside the U.S.

A USC may file a family-based immigrant visa pe-

tion for the following family members only: (a) his/her spouse; (b) parents (USC must be at least 21 years old); (c) married or unmarried children of any age; or (d) brothers or sisters (USC must be at least 21 years old). A lawful permanent resident may file a family-based immigrant visa petition for the following family members only: (a) his/her spouse; or (b) unmarried children on any age. Therefore, to take advantage of restored Section 245(i) based on a family relationship, the USC or LPR relative must submit a visa petition (Form I-130) to the INS on behalf of the person seeking to benefit from Section 245(i).

2. Employment-Based Application:

Certain professionals, skilled workers and other workers can apply for immigration benefits through their employer. This is a very complicated and specialized area of immigration law and it is very important to consult with an immigration attorney or immigration law expert before filing any application.

New Temporary "V" Visas

This new temporary visa category seeks to benefit spouses and minor children (under 21 years of age) of LPR's who are waiting to immigrate to the U.S after their family-based application (family preference category 2A) has been filed. The "V" visa allows spouses and minor children of LPR's to enter the U.S., or to lawfully stay in the U.S. if they are already here, and to work in the U.S. while they wait for the immigration process to be completed. It is only available to spouses and children of LPR's who filed the green card petition on or before December 21, 2000 and the petition must have been filed three years before. This program, however, is not available until INS and the State Department issue regulations implementing the new law.

Adjustment of Status For Certain "Late Amnesty" Applicants

This program benefits individuals who qualified for their green cards under the 1986 Amnesty and who registered before October 1, 2000 for class membership in one of the three late amnesty cases: *CSS v. Meese* (CSS); *LULAC v. Reno* (LULAC); and *Zambrano v. INS Zambrano*. Individuals must still prove that they entered the U.S. before January 1, 1982 and resided here continuously through May 4, 1988. Eligible individuals may apply for adjustment of status during a 12-month period that will begin

(Please see LIFE ACT on page 11)

In Flagrate Delicto



Memo to AG Ashcroft: In your reported quest to discover the reasons why an FBI Agent was allowed to conduct spy operations for the Soviet Union for so many years without suspicion, you might compare the massive mobilization which was mounted to investigate Dr. Wen Ho Lee to the amount of scrutiny given to those of FBI Agent Robert Hansen's ethnic and cultural characteristics. If that doesn't teach you that racial profiling is an illegitimate and destructive practice, then you should take note of the typical espionage offender and start profiling white males. The evidence demonstrates that the FBI has been profiling the wrong people all along, thereby providing other criminals with a free pass. Surveillance of caucasian males is guaranteed to catch more criminals. Give it a try, John.

Speaking of races in the spotlight, a flurry of post-season awards, including the Oscars, Grammys, Emmys, Golden Globes, Roundball tournaments, and mayoral candidates, has inspired the first annual IFD MVAPABAM or Most Valuable APABA Member award to the legendary and mysterious **Dolly M. Gee**, legendary for her visionary leadership and dedication to her ideals, and mysterious because of her continued refusal to be profiled in this publication. Her reasons appear to arise from that cult of personality which has followed her from days as a student activist at UCLA, through her career as a crusading labor lawyer and civil rights activist, to her current stature as one of the giants of this legal community; however, her modesty only serves to fuel the cult. The legend, as they say, continues.

And, while others only wait and hope, APABA's President, **Mona Soo Hoo**, having rocketed through the preliminaries, is lighting up the legal world with her customary pizzazz, starting with a return to the scene of her previous presidency – the Beverly Hills Hotel – for the Criminal Courts Bar Association dinner, joined by newly-appointed judge **Fred Fujioka, John Y. Lee, Tracy Kann, Reid Honjiyo**, with Judge **Bob Takasugi** and wife **Dorothy** at the next table; and, culminating at the star-studded KABA dinner where she was surrounded by APABA loyalists including new KABA President **Debra Suh, Dolly Gee, Kathy Hirano, Jacquelyn Nguyen, Pio Kim, Howard Halm, Diane Tan, Angela Oh, Mike Suzuki, Akemi Arakaki, Wonkoo Chang, Paula Daniels, John Y. Lee, Shirley Sun, Anne I. and Anne H. Park, Vicky Pham, Raymond Seo, Judge Lance Ito, Judge Debra Yang, Ted Lieu, Betty Chim**, and other legal luminaries too numerous to mention; and, while Mona was not present for the JABA dinner, informants report that **Akemi Arakaki, Craig Osaki, David Halm, Dolly Gee, Teri Pham, Luci-Ellen Chun, Belle Hsu, and Ray Sakai** stood in as former APABA student rep **Betty Chan** received the JABA scholarship along with **Josephine Yeh** from Nor Cal.

Appearing locally for the panel sponsored by the LACBA and ABA Commission on Ethnic and Racial Diversity in the Profession on professional development was **Diane Tan** and APAWLA cohort **Luci-Ellen Chun**, along with **Ellen Shin, Judy Lam** and **Holly Fujie**, bringing their characteristic charisma and energy to the proceedings.

Finally, we offer our congratulations to APABA Board member **Ted Lieu** on the announcement of his engagement to former APABA student rep **Betty Chim**, two of the best and brightest of APABA, as love blooms, signaling the arrival of Spring.

Till next time, keep the faith and root for the home teams.

LIFE ACT (Continued from page 10)

only after INS issues regulations implementing this provision. Spouses and unmarried children of these individuals will be protected from deportation and will be eligible for work authorization if they entered the U.S. before December 1, 1988 and resided in the U.S. on that date. This program, however, is not available until INS and the State Department issue regulations implementing the new law.

Expansion of the Temporary "K" Visa

The new "K" visa will benefit spouses and minor children of U.S. citizens who are living abroad and are waiting for their immigration process to be completed. Eligible individuals will be able to obtain a "K" visa to come to the U.S. while they wait for their immigration process to be completed. Note: This program is not available until INS and the State Department issue regulations implementing the new law.



JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Legislative Counsel Positions for Privacy Rights and Civil Rights

The American Civil Liberties Union is seeking a lawyer to serve as a Legislative Counsel in the national organization's Washington Office located in Washington, DC. The Legislative Counsel will work under the supervision of the Associate Director/Chief Legislative Counsel and Director of the Washington Office, and will be expected to be knowledgeable about a wide range of civil liberties issues.

The Legislative Counsel Position for Privacy Rights will focus particular attention on privacy rights including Internet privacy, privacy of medical and financial records, and the application of the Privacy Act. The other position for Civil Rights focus particular attention on voting rights, women's rights, affirmative action, and certain other civil rights matters

Responsibilities include: preparing and delivering testimony on pending legislation before congressional committees; researching and drafting legislative memoranda on federal bills and proposed administrative rules and regulations affecting civil liberties; and lobbying members of Congress and their staff to support ACLU positions on pending legislation.

Applicants must have a law degree, and should have good writing and speaking skills, a demonstrated ability to analyze and effectively communicate, an understanding of issues relating to law, public policy and the legislative process, and the capacity to organize and work with coalitions to achieve legislative goals. Litigation experience on privacy issues is a plus.

Application: Send resume and a writing sample that demonstrates legal or policy analysis to the attention of: Office Administrator, ACLU Washington Office, 122 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, DC 20002; Re: Legislative Counsel/Privacy or Legislative Counsel/Civil Rights.

US Dept. of Health & Human Services - Office for Civil Rights

The Los Angeles OCR enforce civil rights laws in the areas of health care, welfare, and other social services, with an emphasis on Southern California. In particular, OCR focuses on discrimination on the basis of disability, race, and national origin (including limited English proficiency). The following positions are available:

-Civil rights investigators: investigate complaints, conduct compliance reviews, provide technical assistance, and conduct outreach on the areas of OCR enforcement. There are several investigator positions open. A law or advanced degree is not required.

-Special assistant: provides legal advice and technical assistance to LA OCR staff. A law degree is highly desired.

* For more info, see: <http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/jobocr.htm>

Orange County District Attorney Family Support Division

Provide support to the Law and Motion needs of the division; reviewing motions, preparing responses, appearing in court to argue cases and provide case follow-up; overseeing support staff, consisting of Law Clerks, who assist in the preparation of motions and responses. This position is an Extra-Help position requiring 40 hours per week.
Salary: \$27.62/Hourly

Knowledge of: all aspects of the law related to child support; familiar with the law and motion practices and policies of this office and the Family Law Court. Submit resumes to Family Support Division Human Resources, 801 Civic Center Dr, 2nd Floor Room 329, Santa Ana or send your resume via e-mail to ncoreas@css.co.orange.ca.us. For specific information contact Martha Macias at (714) 834-6560.

The APABA Reporter

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