

The LITIGATOR

VOLUME III

Official Publication of the Sacramento Consumer Attorneys

ISSUE 1

President's Message

By Margaret Doyle

WELCOME TO 2004! I would personally like to thank and acknowledge the Board of Directors of this fine organization. Each of them has dedicated themselves and sacrificed their time to make this organization a success. We are proud to add three new members to the Board they are: Michelle Shelley, Joe Marman and Douglas Stein. Our 2004 Officers are President Elect Craig Sheffer with Eric Ratinoff as First Vice President and John Demas as Vice President. Kyle Tamborini has stated this year as our Parliamentarian and Dan O'Donnell will continue as Secretary and Jill Telfer will remain as Treasurer. Jack Vetter will serve as a new board member.

SCA has taken on a special project this year. In conjunction with the Consumer Attorneys of California (CAOC), we are co-hosting the Tahoe Ski Seminar. This seminar is scheduled for March 5-6, 2004 at Harvey's Resort Hotel & Casino in South Lake Tahoe. We are offering a great educational program and hope you will support our efforts to make this a success. Put these dates on your calendar.

This year will be filled with unique challenges. We are all concerned about the recent change at the Capitol and how it will effect our state and the lives of the people we represent. Stay tuned and we will keep you informed. We are working closely with the Consumer Attorneys of California (CAOC) to provide you with the latest updates on the legislative front and we invite your input into these issues. Please get involved!

As you know, our Board of Directors is committed to providing our members with



exceptional educational opportunities throughout the year with our Problem Solving Clinics, Programs, luncheon seminars and brown bag luncheons. The SCA 2004 educational program will begin on January 20, 2004 with the Tort and Trial Seminar at the Clarton. I urge each and everyone of you to participate in this invaluable seminar. Next, on January 22, 2003 we will start our Problem Solving Clinics which are scheduled for the fourth Thursday of the month at the Sacramento County Courthouse in Department 2 at 5:30 p.m. We are starting our clinic series with "Insights of a Trial Attorney Turned Mediator" presented by James D. Mart, Esq. Mr. Mart will be discussing the nuts and bolts of mediation including the selection of a mediator. Don't miss this opportunity to improve your mediation skills and obtain better settlement results. (Only \$25.00 for SCA members) The first luncheon seminar is slated for Friday, January 30, 2004 at noon at the Brewhouse Res-

taurant. Our first luncheon speaker this year is Louis Meltz, D.C.

Any suggestions or comments you have on our educational programs would be greatly appreciated. Please contact our 2004 Chairpersons, David Lee (Problem Solving Clinics), Co-Chairs Glenn Ehlers and Allan Owen (Programs), Co-Chairs Kyle Tamborini and John Demas (Luncheons) and Co-chairs Jack Vetter and Chris Kroeger (Brown Bag Luncheons).

Thank you to all who attended our Holiday Party at the Clarton. It was a great success and enjoyed by one and all. This year SCA gathered a total of \$1,300.00 for the Mustard Seed Foundation.

Please feel free to contact me at anytime with comments, questions or concerns you may have regarding our organization. I look forward to an interesting and productive year as your SCA President.



In This Issue ...

President's Message	1
Budget Crisis 2004-2005 A Reality Check	2
Reparation Revisited	3
Holiday Party A Success	4
2003 SCA Awards Presented	5
Calendar	9
2004 SCA Board Members and Leadership	10

Check out our web page at:
www.s-c-a.org.

BY SENATOR JOE LUNN

It is 2:00 p.m. on a Wednesday afternoon in October 2004, and half of the trial courts across the state are dark. Civil cases are not being heard. Clerks' offices are closed. Court staffs are reduced to part-time or have been furloughed. Morale is at an all-time low. Some did not believe it would really come to this. How could this have happened to the *co-equal third branch of government*?

Here's how. Let's begin with some history. California was faced with an unprecedented \$38 billion budget deficit for the budget year 2003-04, running from July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004. Many Democrats were struggling to save critical programs and services and many Republicans were refusing to raise taxes. As a result, the ultimate budget resolution was a convoluted mix of unwelcome cuts, extensive borrowing, deferred payments and short-term fixes. It also included a continuing \$8 billion "structural deficit" – which means the state's budget would spend \$8 billion more next year than it brings in in revenue.

Now, let's turn to this coming year. Start with a \$100 billion annual California state budget and the \$8 billion structural deficit going into the 2004-2005 budget, then:

- Subtract \$29 billion in special funds and bonds from the \$100 billion that can only be used as earmarked. For example, gas taxes go into a special fund to pay for transportation projects and cannot be used to balance the budget. Voter-approved bonds to build schools cannot be diverted to balance the budget. That leaves \$71 billion of the original \$100 billion in which \$8 billion in savings must be found.

- Subtract another \$32 billion from the \$71 billion for K-14 (kindergarten through community college) funding promised by Proposition 98, a 1988 addition to the state constitution that established a minimum funding guarantee for K-14. It is political suicide for legislators to return to their districts having supported cuts to education. That leaves \$39 billion in which to find the savings.

- Subtract another \$13 billion in federally mandated minimums (bare bone minimum funding) from the \$39 billion for health and welfare programs, such as Medi-Cal, Healthy Families and services for the aged, blind and disabled. For every dollar we cut in these programs, the state loses between \$2 and \$3 in federal matching funds, which would only make the deficit worse. That leaves \$26 billion in which to find the savings.

- Subtract another \$4.5 billion from the \$26 billion, which is mandated by court order or federal requirements for developmental disabilities and mental health services, including such things as in-home care for the elderly. That leaves \$21.5 billion in which to find the savings.

- Subtract another \$6 billion from the \$21.5 billion for corrections, law enforcement and fire protection. It is also politically problematic for legislators to return to their districts having supported

cuts to these services. That leaves \$15.5 billion that is not legally or politically obligated to be spent.

That \$15.5 billion is where the courts' budget comes from, along with many other state agencies, departments and functions. But \$15.5 billion is not the end of the story. Remember we are starting with an \$8 billion structural deficit.

- Add \$4 billion to the deficit in lost revenue resulting from Governor Schwarzenegger's rescission of the vehicle license fee increase, also known as the "car tax." This money goes to local governments to pay for police and fire protection – local services that are funded by state dollars. That raises the deficit to \$12 billion.

- Add a \$2 billion pension obligation bond that the legislature tried to borrow to pay the state's pension payments obligation, but a court recently ruled the bond needs voter approval and voided the bond. That raises the deficit to \$14 billion.

- Add from \$2 billion to \$11 billion in additional bonds to pay for last year's budget deficit that the courts may hold invalid. That raises the 2004-2005 budget deficit to between \$16 and \$25 billion.

Now, we have \$15.5 billion in discretionary funds, which includes the courts' and other budgets, in which to find \$16 to \$25 billion in deficits.

Where do we secure *any* – much less adequate – funding for the courts with a deficit this huge? Plus, not only do we have a negative balance, but what is outlined above does not include funding for state operations, the Legislature, the governor and many agencies. And remember, the courts took substantial cuts this past year and had to swallow new and increased fees to make up for the shortfall caused by the cuts.

Governor Schwarzenegger has reportedly assured the chief justice that he recognizes the importance of the judicial branch. However, there is no money on the table and let's be frank: the courts do not stand a chance of being fully funded when the alternative choice is funding firefighters, police officers, mental health clinics, children or the elderly.

Lawyers, judges, court employees, administrators – this is a call to arms – ignore it at your peril. We are facing a struggle for our very survival. It is going to take all of us all we can do to mitigate the coming devastation of the courts' 2004-2005 budget.

What should you do? Educate yourselves and your colleagues. Get involved; do not be complacent. Participate through your local and statewide bar and lawyer associations in forming coalitions to strongly advocate for the courts with all members of the legislature. Be there whenever you are called upon to act.

This year, when you hear the courts' budget is in serious jeopardy, think about that day next October when the courthouse doors are closed and many staff have been laid off. It could happen. It could happen soon.



Repatriation Revisited

By By SENATOR JOE DUNN

INTRODUCTION

Allow me to introduce you to three individuals who share something in common: they each unselfishly served their country in times of war. Ruben Jimenez, born in Los Angeles, California, served in the United States Army with the 152nd squadron during World War II. He was selected for training for the Army's then secret radar school and was subsequently stationed in Burma (now Myanmar), India as a radar operator until he was honorably discharged in 1946. Emilia Castañeda, born in Los Angeles, California, served her country during World War II, selling war bonds and packaging drinks for our armed forces stationed in Europe and Asia. Guillermo Diaz Caballero, also born in California, served in the United States Army's 7th Infantry Division. He was deployed to Inchon, Seoul and Pusan during the Korean War until he was honorably discharged in 1953. Ruben, Emilia and Guillermo also have something else in common: they were three of the over one million U.S. citizens illegally expelled from the United States during the Great Depression – solely because they were of Mexican descent – and all in the name of opening up jobs for “real Americans.”

On July 15, 2003, the California Senate Select Committee on Citizen Participation, which I chair, conducted a hearing entitled, *The Unconstitutional Deportation and Coerced Expulsion of Legal Residents and U.S. Citizens of Mexican Descent*, to explore the repatriation programs carried out during the Depression. This is a virtual unknown, and tragic chapter in American history. Although the term “repatriation” historically refers to the “voluntary return to the country of one’s birth,” the hearings revealed that local, state and federal authorities illegally expelled approximately 1.2 million U.S. citizens of Mexican descent from the United States to a country otherwise unknown to them.

The alleged impetus for the “repatriation” programs was the Great Depression. Government officials were bombarded with demands “to curtail the employment of Mexicans” and that they “be removed from the relief rolls and shipped back to Mexico.”¹ In response, the federal government initiated the first raids in 1931,² abducting persons of Mexican descent from public places without regard to citizenship or legal status. For the next decade, the federal government, as well as states such as California, Michigan, Texas, Illinois, Montana and Colorado,³ under the auspices of a voluntary “repatriation” campaign, systematically expelled U.S. citizens of Mexican descent from the United States.

Part I of this article explores this “decade of betrayal,”⁴ detailing the mass expulsions as revealed by archived documents uncovered from Los Angeles County, the Hoover and E.D.R. Presidential Libraries, private collections maintained at the University of California at Los Angeles and the Henry E. Huntington Library, as well as the National Archives. Part II will address the scope of the constitutional, civil and human rights violations implicated by this conduct and the propriety of compensating repatriation

victims for the harm suffered. Lastly, Part III will focus on the manner in which the Japanese American internment redress movement can serve as a model to obtain redress on behalf of the Mexican American community for the wrongs committed against them during the Depression.

I. THE “REPATRIATION” DECADE: A NATIONAL EFFORT

A. California

Although the federal government initiated the first round of raids against Mexican communities,⁵ Los Angeles County capitalized on that climate of terror. Utilizing its then Department of Charities and the Southern Pacific Railway, it embarked on a systematic campaign to remove its Mexican American population. Through this program, Los Angeles coerced its Mexican American population to “return” to Mexico by way of its “repatriate” trains, which carried tens of thousands of people every month from Union Station to the El Paso/Mexico border. Thousands of dollars were reportedly authorized to help the County in its efforts, culminating in 15 separate repatriation trains by 1934. Subsequent efforts focused on hospital patients, with county officials combing through hospitals to identify indigent lepers, TB patients, and minor children of Mexican descent, who were taken across the border without any regard for their welfare or well being.⁶

Although officially Los Angeles professed to deport only “deportable aliens,” Los Angeles County documents show that their efforts were aimed at anyone of Mexican descent.⁷ The County was well aware that U.S. citizen children were being deported with legal resident aliens.⁸ And although state and local agencies characterized the relocation as voluntary, documents show that people were coerced to leave either by threats of violence or threats of starvation.⁹ For example, County officials threatened to cut-off welfare assistance to pressure people to “return” to Mexico.¹⁰ Legislation was passed to prevent persons of Mexican descent from working in the public sector.¹¹ Industries promised to replace their Mexican American employees as they could provide jobs for “real Americans.” People were forced to abandon, or were defrauded out of, their homes and personal belongings.¹² Efforts against the Mexican American population were accurately characterized at the time as “a question of pigment, not a question of citizenship or right.”¹³ In all, approximately 400,000 people of Mexican descent were forced to leave Los Angeles alone, and an unyielding number expelled from counties throughout California.

B. A Model Adopted Across the Nation

California’s repatriation program was so refined that it served as a model for other states. For example, in 1932, the state of Michigan launched its own “repatriation” program consisting of coordinated efforts between the State Welfare Commission, various cities and municipalities throughout the state of Michigan,

and the Department of Labor.¹⁴ The Department of Labor, at the time responsible for overseeing immigration to and from the United States, was active in its oversight of Michigan’s program, promising to “cooperate with the representatives of the Governor of the State of Michigan to the fullest extent, as it is felt that the removal of these Mexicans, to the number of approximately 4,000 ... will be of material benefit to the unemployment situation.”¹⁵ Efforts targeted not only those on relief, but those still employed in various Detroit industries, as well patients in County infirmaries.¹⁶

The limited documentation uncovered thus far regarding Michigan’s activities reveals at least four repatriation trains arranged by city, state and federal officials between November 15th and December 22, 1932.¹⁷ The Department of Labor memorialized the conditions of the trains and the transfer of its passengers to Mexico, demonstrating the misery imposed upon those forced from their homes in Michigan. For example, on the first train, departing from Detroit to Nuevo Laredo on November 15, 1932, the Department of Labor reported that there was “considerable delay... due to the fact that so many children were on the train and [no one] [sic] imagined they wanted to drink so often that they soon emptied the water cooler” and there “was no provision made for feeding [the children under the age of 5], only furnishing milk and a pint of milk three times a day was not sufficient for a child 3 1/2 to 4 or 5 years old.”¹⁸ The Department of Labor went on to report that people were forced across the border:

[a]bout a dozen of the party requested permission to leave the train at San Antonio, advising that they had changed their minds about returning to Mexico. They were advised by the railroad people that they had no authority to grant such a request. Two young ones who had come from Mt. Pleasant jumped through the window at Laredo, Texas, and disappeared. Both were found at the railroad yards next morning by our officers at Laredo and both returned to Mexico...¹⁹

The full extent of the nation’s repatriation efforts is still unknown. As survivors emerge, their stories implicate cities, counties and states across the nation. Yet to be uncovered are the documents archived by states such as Illinois, Colorado, Texas, Nebraska, Montana, etc., to obtain a comprehensive picture of the government’s role in betraying our nation’s citizens in the name of economic necessity. In this regard, both state and federal commissions to research archival documents and obtain testimony of survivors are essential to obtain an accurate account of this long forgotten chapter in U.S. history.

C. “Repatriate” Struggle

The myth perpetuated over the last sixty years convey the notion that Mexican Americans emigrated to Mexico “voluntarily” and that they fared much

Continued on page 6

2003 Holiday Party A Success ...



Judge Morrison England (Eastern District of CA) and Judge Jeffrey Gunther (Sacramento Superior Court)



Kyle Tamborini (Director), Judge Michael Viga, Jr., (Pending Judge, Sacramento Superior Court) and Margaret Doyle, Incoming President SCA 2004)



Margaret Doyle (SCA President 2004) and Chris Kroeger (SCA President 2003)



Senator Joseph Dunn speaking briefly about court funding and the legislative process.



Karen Banker, director of Mustard Seed School



David E. Smith (Past President) is this year's recipient of the SCA Special Recognition Award

Repatriation Revisited

Continued from page 6

livelihood, educational opportunities, and the right to participate in the political process, similarly requires support and vocal persistence is essential to being heard. Justice to those sacrificed in the name of economic necessity. With continued support at both the state and federal level, the California Senate Select Committee's hearing on this shameful episode of our nation's history can serve as the catalyst to not only rectify the injustices of the past, but also to remind us that this travesty of justice could easily happen to any other group during periods of social unrest, political crisis, war, economic recession, or, as is true with our Muslim-American community today, in response to terrorist threats in the aftermath of September 11th.

CONCLUSION

We hope concerned individuals and organizations will support and join our effort to seek justice for the survivors of this tragic American episode. For questions or more information, please contact Norma Cobb in my District Office at 714-705-1580.

(Endnotes)

¹ Francisco Balderama and Reynold Rodriguez, *Deaths of Betrayal: Mexican Repatriation in the 1930s* (University of New Mexico Press, 1995).

² January 6, 1931 Western Union Telegram to Col. Arthur Woods, U.S. Coordinator of Unemployment. Relet January 12 1931 Western Union Telegram from Desk, Secretary of Labor to C.P. West; January 19, 1931 Letter from C.P. West to Arthur Woods; June 4, 1931 Letter to Chamber of Commerce from George P. Clements. (George P. Clements Papers (manuscript collection 18) Charles E. Young Research Library, University of California, Los Angeles).

³ National Archives, RG 85 9.55789/979. May 15, 1934 Letter from Edward Staughwain, Deputy Commissioner, Bureau of Immigration to Honorable John P. Dochowicz, M.C., House of Representatives.

⁴ This phrase was first coined by Dr. Francisco Balderama and Reynold Rodriguez in their book by the same name. See supra note 1.

⁵ January 6, 1931 Western Union Telegram to Col. Arthur Woods, U.S. Coordinator of Unemployment. Relet January 12 1931 Western Union Telegram from Desk, Secretary of Labor to C.P. West; January 19, 1931 Letter from C.P. West to Arthur Woods; June 4, 1931 Letter to Chamber of Commerce from George P. Clements. (Clements Papers (manuscript collection 18).)

⁶ E.g., March 25, 1931, April 13, 1932 Letters from A.C. Piro, Dept. of Charities to L.A. Board of Supervisors ("It not seem advisable to meet here by train, for fear of the stopping of en route."); see also, e.g., June 8, 1931 Letter from A.C. Piro, Dept. of Charities to L.A. Board of Supervisors; January 9, 1932 and March 29, 1932 Letters from A.C. Piro to Board of Supervisors; May 16, 1938 Letter from Rex Thomson, Superintendent of Charities to the L.A. County Board of Supervisors; August 9, 1938 Letter to L.A. Board of Supervisors. (L.A. County Board of Supervisors Districtal File, Hall of Records, Los Angeles, California).

⁷ February 8, 1931 Letter from L.A. Supervisor WE Watkins to Robt Carl White, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Labor. (Los Angeles County Council, Districtal File).

⁸ E.g., May 28, 1934 Letter from Pablo Guerrero to Los Angeles County (letter from WWI veteran requesting repatriation for himself and U.S. citizen children) (L.A. County Districtal File).

⁹ August 13, 1931 Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Interdepartmental Memorandum from Mr. Arnold to Dr. Clements. (Clements Papers (manuscript collection 18).

¹⁰ January 24, 1935 Letter from L.A. County Council to L.A. Board of Supervisors. (Los Angeles County Council Districtal File).

¹¹ E.g., Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors Minutes, dated December 8, 1930, January 14, 1931. (L.A. County Board of Supervisors Minutes Books (1930-1931).

¹² E.g., Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Interdepartmental Memo from Matson to Arnold dated June 4, 1931 (Clements Papers (manuscript collection 18); March 13, 1935 Letter from L.A. County Council Ernest W. Matson to

Rex Thomson, L.A. Superintendent of Charities; L.A. County Board of Supervisors Minutes dated March 21, 1932 (L.A. County Board of Supervisors Districtal File).

¹³ February 25, 1931 Letter from Arnold to George P. Clements. (Clements Papers (manuscript collection 18).

¹⁴ National Archives, RG 85. 9.55789/979; Department of Labor, Immigration and Naturalization Service, October 20, 1932 Correspondence from John L. Zarbick, District Director of Immigration, Detroit District to Commissioner-General of Immigration, Washington, D.C.; October 21, 1932 Correspondence from the Honorable Walter M. Bracker to John L. Zarbick, District Director of Immigration, Detroit District; October 24, 1932 Correspondence from John L. Zarbick, District Director of Immigration, Detroit District to The Honorable Secretary of Labor, Washington D.C.

¹⁵ National Archives, RG 85 9.55789/979, Department of Labor, Immigration and Naturalization Service, October 20, 1932 Correspondence from John L. Zarbick, District Director of Immigration, Detroit District to Commissioner-General of Immigration, Washington, D.C.

¹⁶ National Archives, RG 85 9.55789/979, Department of Labor, Immigration and Naturalization Service, November 8, 1932 Correspondence from John L. Zarbick, District Director of Immigration, Detroit District to Commissioner-General of Immigration, Washington, D.C. (Excluded request to Asst. Secretary of Labor to repatriate alien to new on western front).

¹⁷ E.g., National Archives, RG 85.9.55789/979, Department of Labor, Immigration and Naturalization Service, December 9, 1932 Correspondence from John L. Zarbick, District Director of Immigration, Detroit District to Commissioner-General of Immigration, Washington, D.C. reporting on the fact that the third party of 228 persons left Detroit, Michigan for Laredo Texas on December 6th; National Archives, RG 85 9.55789/979, December 22, 1932 Correspondence from John L. Zarbick, District Director of Immigration, Detroit District to Commissioner-General of Immigration, Washington, D.C. reporting that the fourth train left Detroit on December 20, 1932 consisting of 82 full fare, 25 half fare (children over 5) and 26 non-fare passengers (children under 5).

¹⁸ National Archives, RG 85 9.55789/979, Department of Labor, Immigration and Naturalization Service, November 21, 1932 Correspondence from Harry G. Young, Immigration Inspector, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Immigration Service, Detroit District to Michigan District Director of Immigration.

¹⁹ National Archives, RG 85 9.55789/979, Department of Labor, Immigration and Naturalization Service, November 29,

1932 Letter from R.W. Gargewes, U.S. Immigrant Inspector to District Director of Immigration, Detroit Michigan (copy not extant).

²⁰ National Archives, RG 59. 311.1215/51. *Further Details Regarding Failure of Office for Mexican Repatriation* Gertrude John S. Lital, *American Vice Consul*, May 28, 1934, Department of State, Division of Mexican Affairs.

²¹ Kevin Johnson, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Professor of Law and Chicano Studies University of California at Davis July 15, 2003 via e-mail transcript of the Hearing before the Select Committee on Citizens Participation. See also, e.g., *Attovar v. Bush* 387 U.S. 253, 268 (1967); *Attovar v. Ely*, 307 U.S. 325, 334 (1939); *Albitova v. Duke*, 356 U.S. 129, 135 (1958).

²² *In re Matter*, 18 F. Supp.1007 (S.D. Cal. 1937) (void on procedural grounds *In re Matter*, 99 F.2d 41 (9th Cir. 1937) ("The court appreciates the hardship and injustice that holds these innocent child citizens through the operation of the law and regrets that the law, as it stands, leaves no room for the exercise of discretion in the courts and, after the facts are found, no discretion with the immigration officer.")

²³ *See Plyler v. Doe*, 457 U.S. 212, 221-22 (1982); *In re Martin Anastasio*, 2002 BIA Ltr. 8-23-1 & N. Dec. 319 (April 2002) (CostelloM. Espinosa, Board Member, dissenting).

²⁴ *Johnson*, supra note 21.

²⁵ *See Yick Wo v. Hopkins* 118 U.S. 356 (1886).
²⁶ *See In re My Finey* 85 U.S. 276, 284, 42 S.Ct. 402, 65 L.Ed. 938 (1912) ("To deport one who so claims to be a citizen, obviously deprives him of liberty... It may result also in loss of both property and life, or of all that make life worth living.")

²⁷ *Abbot v. United States*, 586 F. Supp. 769, 783-84 (D.D.C. 1984) (as cited in toto in 793 F.2d 304 (1986)).

²⁸ *Guadalupe v. State of California, et al.*, Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. BC290062.

²⁹ Section 177 of the Compact of Free Association (COFA) pledged repatriation for damages to the Bikinians as well as to other citizens still in the Marshall Islands.

³⁰ See H.R. 40 (Corson).

³¹ *Abbot v. United States*, 586 F. Supp. 769 (D.C.D.C. 1984).

³² *Question Of The Order Of Legal Counsel Eligibility Of Is voluntary Wartime Relocation Is Ignored For Section Under The Civil Liberties Act Of 1988*, 1994 OLC Ltr. 44, May 10, 1994.

³³ See 50 U.S.C. §§1080a(a), 1080a-3, 10601-4(a)(1).





**M • O • A DEPOSITION
REPORTERS**

Committed to Personal Service

Personal Service ♦ Hospitality
Professional, Friendly Staff
Quality Reporting ♦ Free Parking
Multiple Conference Rooms

- Real-Time - LiveNote/CaseView/Summation
- Digital Scanning • Large Case Management
- Asbestos • Mold • Medical • Technical Experts
- E-transcript • Condensed Transcripts
- Word Indexes • Disks

<p>Sacramento 1300 Eban Way, Suite 200 Fax 916.921.2875 916.921.1397</p>	<p>Yuba City 1445 Bullock House Rd., Ste. B Fax 530.674.1359 530.674.1904</p>
---	--

1.800.300.3072
www.moadepositionreporters.com

MICHAEL J. VIRGA

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, RETIRED

1216 - 18TH STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
PHONE & FAX: 916/421-9484



EXPERIENCE - INTEGRITY - RESULTS

ALL ADR SERVICES:

- Arbitration
- Mediation
- Special Master
- Discovery Referee



ARBITRATION & MEDIATION

TOP RATED TRIAL JUDGE:

AV Rated Trial Attorney specializing in Employment Law; Personal Injury and Products Liability; Professional Negligence; Construction's Defects and Disputes.

REFERENCES:

Call any experienced trial attorney in Sacramento.

Legal Photocopy
State Lic. AV007691

CASEY CORPORATION OF CALIFORNIA

"Serving The Legal Community For Over 20 Years."

- Large Document Productions
- Legal Photocopy
- Document Scanning
- Bate Stamping
- NO RUSH CHARGE

2010 X Street • Sacramento, CA 95818
916/736-1491 • Fax: 916/736-1495

Calendar of Events ...

(Sacramento Consumer Attorney's Upcoming Activities)

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 2004

SCA Seminar • "What's New in Tort & Trial: 2003 In Review"

Speakers: Patrick Broder, Esq. & Craig Washburn, Esq.

Time: 6 to 9:30 p.m. • Location: Clarion Hotel

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 2004

SCA Problem Solving Clinic • "Insights of a Trial Attorney Turned Mediator"

Speaker: Anna D. Mart, Esq.

Time: 5:30 to 7 p.m. • Location: Sacramento Courthouse

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 2004

SCA Luncheon - Topic: "Chiropractic Medicine"

Speaker: Lewis Miller, D.C.

Time: 12 Noon - 1:30 p.m. • Location: Fishhouse Restaurant

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2004

SCA Problem Solving Clinic • "New Jury Instructions"

Speaker: David G. Lee, Esq.

Time: 5:30 to 7 p.m. • Location: Sacramento Courthouse

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 2004

SCA Luncheon - Topic: "Spinal Update & How to Effectively Use MRI Results"

Speaker: David Powers, M.D.

Time: 12 Noon-1:30 p.m. • Location: Fishhouse Restaurant

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, MARCH 5 & 6, 2004

CAOC/SCA Takes 34 Seminar

Topics: "Medical Lies - Let My Client Go!", "Going on the Attack ... An Auto Seminar," "Trial Techniques From the Masters," and "Focus Group: How to Do Them and How to Use Them"

Additional Details to Come

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 2004

SCA Problem Solving Clinic • "Law Office Management"

Speaker: Jack Winer, Esq.

Time: 5:30 to 7 p.m. • Location: Sacramento Courthouse

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 2004

SCA Problem Solving Clinic • "Workers' Compensation Issues"

Speaker: Kyle Tamborini, Esq.

Time: 5:30 to 7 p.m. • Location: Sacramento Courthouse

SATURDAY, MAY TBD, 2004

SCA Seminar • "Experts"

Speakers: TBD

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. • Location: TBD

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 2004

SCA Problem Solving Clinic • "How To Get a Great Arbitration Award"

Speaker: Allan J. Owen, Esq.

Time: 5:30 to 7 p.m. • Location: Sacramento Courthouse

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 2004

SCA Problem Solving Clinic • "Premises Liability"

Speaker: TBD

Time: 5:30 to 7 p.m. • Location: Sacramento Courthouse

SATURDAY, OCTOBER TBD, 2004

SCA Problem Solving Clinic • "Lien Update"

Speaker: TBD

Time: 5:30 to 7 p.m. • TBD

For reservations or more information on any of these events, contact Debbie at 451-2366

TJSG

THE JAMES STREET GROUP

STRUCTURED SETTLEMENTS

The Plaintiff's Resource

Sacramento's
Plaintiff-Only
Structured Settlement
Broker

- Attend Mediations
- Document Review
- Special Needs Trusts
- Mass Tort Cases

- Structure Attorney Fees
- Life Care Plan Analysis
- Section 468B Trusts



John Vaclavik, Jr.

Lic. # 0779166

916.784.0131

PERRY-SMITH LLP

Valuation and Forensic Services

Experts & Consultants

- Economic Damages
- Business Valuation
- Fraud Investigation
- Forensic Accounting

PERRY-SMITH LLP
solutions are at hand[®]

Jeff Rogers, CPA/ABV
Troy Prather, CPA/ABV
916.441.1000
perry-smith.com

2004 SCA Officers & Board OFFICERS ...

PRESIDENT: MARGARET DOYLE
PRESIDENT-ELECT: CRAIG C. SHEFFER
VICE PRESIDENTS:
ERIC RATNOFF & JOHN N. DEMAS
SECRETARY: DANIEL G. O'DONNELL
TREASURER: JILL P. TELFER
PARLIAMENTARIAN: KYLE TAMBORINI
IMMEDIATE PAST PRES.: CHRISTOPHER KREGER

BOARD OF DIRECTORS ...

C. JEAN CAIN • GLENN H. EHLERS
MICHELLE C. JENN • MICHAEL W. JONES
DAVID G. LEE • JOSEPH H. MARMAN
CURTIS R. NAMBA • ALLAN J. OWEN
DOUGLAS E. STEIN • PAUL J. WAGSTARE
CHRISTOPHER WHELAN • JACK VETTER
DANIEL E. WILCOXEN

SACRAMENTO CONSUMER ATTORNEYS (SCA)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: DEBBIE L. KELLER
P.O. BOX 541 • SACRAMENTO, CA 95812
916/451-2366 • FAX 916/451-2206
WEBSITE: WWW.S-C-A.ORG

The *Litigator* is published bi-monthly by
KCB Productions. 916/772-3212.

2004 SCA Board Members & Leadership



NEW SCA BOARD
MEMBERS: Joseph
Morman, Michelle Jennit,
Jack Vetter & Douglas Stein

2004 SCA OFFICERS (left to right):
Secretary, Daniel O'Donnell; Parliamentarian,
Kyle Tamborini; 2nd Vice
President, John Demas; President, Margaret
Doyle; President-Elect, Craig Sheffer; &
Treasurer, Jill Telfer. (Not pictured: 1st
Vice-President, Eric Ratnoff)



SCA OFFICERS & BOARD:

Back row: Daniel
O'Donnell, Kyle
Tamborini, John
Demas, Curt Namba,
Jack Vetter, Chris
Whelan, Jean Cain,
Joseph Morman, Craig
Sheffer, & Mike
Jones. Front row: Jill
Telfer, Glenn Ehlers,
Douglas Stein, Markin Ogden, Margaret Doyle, Chris Kreger, David Lee, Michelle Jennit, & Paul
Wagstare. Not pictured: Allan J. Owen, Eric Ratnoff, & Daniel Wilcoxen.



FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
SACRAMENTO, CA
PERMIT NO. 2640

Sacramento Consumer Attorneys
Post Office Box 541
Sacramento, CA 95812-0541