When Sun Tzu wrote, “know yourself, know your enemy, and you shall win a hundred battles without loss,” he was admittedly referring to strategies of war. Yet, as every trial attorney can attest — sans physical confrontation, gunfire, or the chance of mortal injury — battling it out in the courtroom is not unlike entering a war zone. And though Tzu’s words have been paraphrased countless times in myriad contexts over the centuries, it doesn’t detract from their wisdom or truth.

Unfortunately, as it is with so many famous idioms, few people know or bother to discover the full context of this particular quote. Tzu goes on to suggest that observation and self-education are the best ways to “know thy enemy.” Yes, he also touts the efficiency of utilizing spies, but our judicial system frowns on that particular approach.

It’s not hyperbole to suggest that our Attorney of the Month, Deborah S. Chang of Panish Shea & Boyle LLP, has mastered the art of “knowing thy enemy.” Over the course of her nearly 30-year career, Chang has sat on both sides of the aisle, representing both plaintiffs and defendants throughout the country in products liability, personal injury, wrongful death, commercial litigation, professional liability, securities fraud and complex tort cases.

Furthermore, she consistently augments this dual perspective with rigorous and exhaustive research and preparation.

“When I first began practicing law, there were far fewer women attorneys — especially in products liability cases. I often found myself to be the only woman in a room at a deposition, meeting, hearing or inspection,” she says. “But I used being a woman to my advantage. Many times, my male counterparts thought I would have no understanding of the science or engineering involved in the product and would be genuinely surprised when it turned out that I knew as much, if not more, than them.”

Digging Deeper

But her research is not limited to the intricacies of the case at hand. As part of her trial preparation, Chang is extensively involved in jury research and focus groups. In 2000, she helped conceptualize and launch one of the first companies to provide online focus groups from a unique database of millions of internet users. It was used by trial attorneys and major insurance companies in prominent cases pending throughout the country, and was recognized by the National Law Journal as “a helpful tool for assessing the strength and value of cases.”

She credits one of her law professors and mentor for helping to develop both her skill set and passion for the law. “I was fortunate to have as my trial advocacy teacher one of the greatest trial lawyers on the planet, Mark Bennett. He is now a very well-respected federal district court judge who was appointed to the bench by President Clinton,” says Chang. “When he was a young trial lawyer, he had almost every record verdict and had argued cases in the United States Supreme Court, and was universally viewed as one of the best legal minds around. He was great in the courtroom — and was a great writer. Basically, he led by example and convinced me that a well-prepared creative trial lawyer can accomplish anything. He had such a strong sense of achieving justice and doing the right thing ... it was truly inspirational.”

After serving as local, regional and national counsel for a variety of manufacturers and insurers, Chang moved to the Plaintiff’s side and joining Panish Shea & Boyle LLP in Los Angeles. Since, she has received countless awards, honors and accolades, as well earning the respect of her colleagues, clients and the legal community in general. She has recently been named by the Daily Journal as one of the Top 100 Lawyers in California in 2017, one of the Top Plaintiff Lawyers in California in 2017, and one of the Top Women Lawyers in California in 2016 and 2017. She was an integral part of the trial teams that obtained a recent record verdict of over $160 million for a brain injury in an assault case, the two largest wrongful death
verdicts in California in 2014, and four of
the top 25 verdicts in California in both
2014 and 2015 — including the largest ver-
dicts received in North County, San Diego
and Imperial County (El Centro). She was
the recipient of the 2014 Consumer Attor-
eys of California Consumer Attorney of
the Year Award, and was a finalist for the
award in 2012, 2016, and again this year in
2017.

Chang is an associate member of the
Los Angeles chapter of the American
Board of Trial Advocates, where she
serves as a member of the executive com-
mittee and is a national board member.

She is also on the executive committee
(third vice president) of CAOC, and is the
education chair for 2017.

Making History

Chang’s decision to cross over to the
plaintiff’s side was inevitable because she
began seeking justice for the oppressed
early in her career. Most young attorneys
embark on their careers with the hope that
someday, after years of hard work and ex-
perience, they might be fortunate enough
to have the opportunity to be involved in
a case that will be hailed historic or land-
mark.

For Chang, that watershed case came
impossibly early. Graduating with honors
from Drake Law School, she was quickly
snapped up by one of the largest law firms
in New England after clerking for the chief
judge of the Connecticut Appellate Court.
Located in the heart of big insurance
country in Hartford, Connecticut, it did
not surprise her to discover much of her
work involved representing various insur-
ance companies. It was here that she found
another incredible mentor who would give
her the opportunity of a lifetime.

“It was a wonderful place to practice,
and I loved the work,” she says. “And when
I was a first-year lawyer, I became an instructor for the moot court program at the University of Connecticut Law School for now Judge Michael R. Sheldon, who was then the director of the Criminal Clinic and the interterm moot court program. One day, he called me into his office and said, because I was with this prestigious law firm he wanted me to go see one of his clients who was a prisoner at a maximum-security prison for an ineffective assistance of counsel claim.

“Then, the last thing he said really shocked me,” she continues. “He said, ‘By the way, he has AIDS.’”

Keeping in mind this was the latter part of the 1980s when AIDS was still a relatively new term, shrouded in fear and mystery, Chang’s shock was understandable. She recalls driving to the maximum-security facility fairly shaking with trepidation. Her reception did nothing to ease her angst.

“They had the AIDS prisoners segregated and as we approached that area they shouted out loudly, ‘AIDS! AIDS!’,” she recalls now in horror. “Everyone was getting out protective gloves and covering themselves almost like HAZMAT gear.”

Surprisingly, despite the drama she’d just witnessed, her dread subsided substantially when finally coming face-to-face with her new client, Joe Mack.

“The first thing he said to me was, ‘I’m not going to live long enough to ever get out of jail, and I want you to drop the ineffective assistance of counsel claim. Instead, I want you to bring a class action on behalf of prisoners with AIDS.’ My jaw dropped. I wanted to reassure him, but let’s face it, I was a baby lawyer and I’m sure he could see that I was quaking in my shoes. And that hurts me to this day because he had done so much research and here he was trying to fight that stigma and his own lawyer was scared of his disease.”

Chang’s fear turned to anger as he related exactly how he and fellow AIDS inmates were treated. Segregated from the general population in a room that became known as “Ward 9,” they had no access to recreation; no access to the library; they couldn’t hold a job, which means no opportunity to earn credits toward early release nor earn money; they were not allowed to eat in the cafeteria; and they had no access to the laundry. Chang went on to learn that convicted prisoners were not the only ones relegated to

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the 1991 Report to the President and Senate by the National Commission on AIDS, and resulted in the formation of model policies and procedures relating to the housing, programming and medical treatment of prisoners with AIDS currently used in prisons throughout the country. Chang thereafter drafted and lobbied for enacted legislation in Connecticut relating to the release of terminally ill prisoners on medical parole, and she proposed and instituted the first national scholarship fund with the Stewart B. McKinney Foundation for individuals pursuing a medical or nursing degree to work with patients with AIDS. In fact, the first recipient of the scholarship was one of the medics on the defunct Ward 9.

A Legacy of Amazing Litigation

But of course, that was just the beginning of a career that is resplendent with numerous milestones. In 1996, while a partner with another large defense firm, she brought the first lawsuit in the country based on the newly enacted Violence Against Women Act of 1994. Chang successfully argued for the upholding of the constitutionality of the statute in the first federal court to consider the issue. Following the successful settlement of the case, she lectured extensively on the issue of gender-motivated violence. Appearing on national TV as a guest commentator, both before and after the U.S. Supreme Court eventually ruled that the civil remedy portion was unconstitutional. Always true to her beliefs, Chang always fights the good fight, all the while maintaining a highly successful practice.

Being on the plaintiff’s side at Panish Shea & Boyle has now enabled Chang to do the type of work she was destined for on an everyday basis.

“Now I’m not limited to a landmark once-in-a-blue-moon case to truly make a difference. With every case or trial or settlement, we have the ability to literally change and improve people’s lives,” she says. “We give a voice to people who are otherwise unable to be heard.”

Of course, not every time up at bat is a homerun, but Chang is philosophical about that, too. “Brian Panish gave me the best advice I ever had after I lost my last case I ever tried as a defense lawyer. He said, ‘If you can’t lose a case with the same grace as when you win, then don’t call yourself a real trial lawyer. If you try enough cases, you are going to win and lose.’”