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University of San Diego School of Law Student Bar Association

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Clinic Program Starts Seventh Year

Beginning with only one store front clinic in Linda Vista six years ago the USD Legal Clinic program now offers nine clinics. They are increasingly oriented toward meeting student needs! This fall there are approximately 60 students enrolled in the three clinic programs: Legal Practice, Clinical Internship and the Clinical Course Component.

Legal Practice is a two unit, introductory clinic program where students spend one-half day per week in one of the neighborhood or college clinics and one hour per week in class. The fieldwork covers interviewing stresses litigation techniques and the class covers practical aspects of professional responsibility and law office management. Also available are placements as law clerks to judges and in government agencies.

The Clinical Internship is a more extensive program consisting of six to eight credits per semester. The students can design his/her own schedule combining four to eight units of fieldwork with four to eight units of related course work. The program has students spending two, three or four days per week in a field placement in one of the neighborhood or college clinics, a public law office or government agency, or a private law office. Clinical



Ted Cobb, supervising attorney advising Glenn Laid, student intern.

Internships are offered in Civil Litigation, Criminal Justice, Real Estate Planning, Family Law and Estate Planning.

Clinical Course Components provide field work relating to specific courses in the current curriculum. Students enrolled in specified courses have the option of taking an additional two credits of clinical field work in that area of law. Field placements are within the existing

clinics or with an outside agency or law firm. Clinical Course Components are being offered, in conjunction with Law and Mental Disorder, Environmental Law, Labor Law/Arbitration, Welfare/Social Security, Immigration Law, and Constitutional Law.

Students enroll in the clinic seeking a variety of objectives. Some are attracted to the clinic to gain practical experience

to assist them after law school, as well as to help them find a clerking job. Such students feel the classroom approach to law leaves them unprepared for the reality of the practice of law. Support for this theory is given by recent graduates who have found their clinic experience to be an asset in the job scramble. Others come to the clinic to escape the pure theory of the classroom. These students want to find out if law is truly their field. They also want to use their knowledge on real problems rather than hypotheticals.

After one week of clinic the new students are enthusiastic. As one third year student said, "After one day, I'm already handling a law suit. I'm talking to clients, doing research, and getting ready to file papers. It's really exciting!"

Over the summer two full time attorneys, Tedd Cobb and Tom Bettles, were added to help supervise the new clinic programs.

Ted Cobb graduated from Occidental College and USC Law School. He has arrived with us after three years with Legal Aid in San Diego. He loved Legal Aid but felt he had only one year left before burning out completely. The clinic position was attractive as a middle ground between the ivory tower of teaching and the front lines of Legal Aid. Ted is supervising two clinics and co-teaching

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the woolsack

Vol. 16 No. 2

University of San Diego - A Law Student Publication

September, 1976

Financial Aid

Go Tell Aunt Rosie the Golden Goose is Dead

by Kathryn Raffae

If you were born with a silver spoon in your mouth, pause, reflect on your good fortune, and read no further. If, however, you are among the teeming mass of waifs, orphans, and generally impoverished USD law students, your Financial Aid Office has something to tell you.

Since information on financial assistance seems to be one of the best-kept secrets at USD (through no fault of the financial aid office,) the opening play in the Financial Aid Game Plan is to pick up the blue information pamphlet in room 212, More Hall. Coincidentally, this is also the Financial Aid Office. This material will outline the various forms of aid available and the application procedure necessary to obtain assistance. FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE LETTER, and check with the Financial Aid Office for any changes in deadlines. The most seemingly insignificant slip-up here will cost you plenty.

Scholarships are, of course, the most desirable form of financial aid. It is sad but true that there are no more USD scholarships available for this year; scholarships are awarded at the beginning of the year for the entire year, so hold no false hopes for second semester. However, from time to time special scholarships may become available mid-year, so

constantly check the Woolsack, the SBA Newsletter, and the Financial Aid bulletin board.

When applying for a school-affiliated scholarship, it is necessary to write a letter to Dean Doris Alspaugh briefly describing your need, background, and academic status. You will not be considered for a scholarship unless you submit this letter - the fact that you checked off the square saying "scholarship" on your financial aid application means nothing.

As with scholarships, one must seize the initiative when trying to work oneself deeper into debt. FISL (as in "fizzle") is a clever little acronym for Federally Insured Student Loan. In previous years it was bank policy to loan \$2,500 to post-graduate students with a ceiling at \$10,000 cumulative. For reasons political and economic in nature, many banks have abandoned the program while others have drastically reduced amounts available.

The banks participating in the program in this area are Wells Fargo, Crocker, Home Federal, and Bank of America. If you have never had a FISL before, or if the bank through which you previously obtained a FISL has backed out of the program, don't go to Bank of America - because it has reduced loans to \$1,500 per year not to exceed \$7,500

Continued on Page 3

SBA ELECTIONS SEPTEMBER 14 & 15

Lawyer and Law Student Relief Act of 1976

Last week a House-Senate conference committee tentatively agreed to permit employers to provide tax-free, prepaid legal-aid plans for their employees. These plans would have a tax status similar to present health insurance plans. Projections of the cost of these plans are that they will reach \$100 million by the end of the 1980's. The provision is part of the massive tax reform bill working its way through Congress.

The legal-aid provision has been labeled as the "Lawyer's Relief Act of 1976" by opponents of the bill. In light of pressure brought to bear by American Bar Association lobbyists on conferees this is not an unfair charge. Union groups and the ABA strongly backed the

measure. Unionists believe this provision will clear the way for negotiated legal-aid plans on a wide scale as benefits for members.

Some companies currently offer such plans which generally provide a specified series of legal services, such as help with wills, divorces, and traffic court defenses. At the present time, however, a company's prepayment for each employee (or in some cases the value of any legal services received) is taxable as income to the individual worker.

(Ed. Note - For further information on the impact of prepaid legal services on the market for lawyers see "The Law Students' Stake" in this issue of your full-service Woolsack.)

the woolsack

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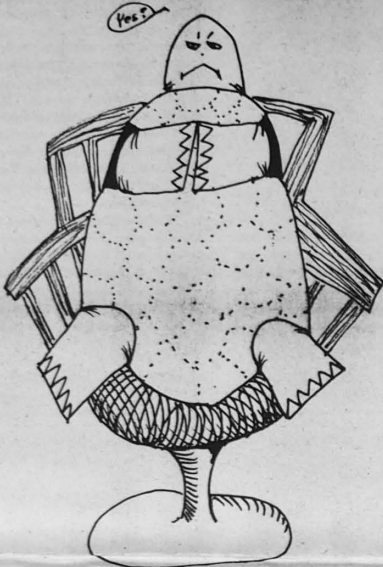
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WOOL-SACK. The seat of the Lord Chancellor of England in the House of Lords, being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with a red cloth. - *Black's Law Dictionary*

Why Did They Say That?

From the Editor

All Ye Without Forms Filled Out, Do Not Enter Here



B. Turtle, H₂O.*

*("Highly Qualified")

First Award-

By J. Bernard Mouse

Turtle-a cold-blooded, hairless, toothless creature which frequents stagnant, backwater bars. It is often seen in the company of other turtles. Though undeserving, it is often long-lived and frequently ignored. It has been unaffected by change or evolution since the beginning of the species. The most remarkable characteristic of this unremarkable but common animal is that it is constructed so that all of its members may be drawn in for protection when it is threatened. It uses the Socratic method and is therefore incapable of intelligent communication.

The derogatory term "turkey" has been overused. It is time for a new abusive term to emerge. The Woolsack hopes that through our and your efforts the term "turtle" will enter into the language and you will hear phrases like, "Those damn administrators. They never listen to me. They're such turtles." Or "All he ever says is 'Well, Mr./Ms. So-and-so, you really should read the rules. You can't expect me to make an exception for you now, can you?' He's such a turtle."

J. Bernard Mouse reserves the right to award this honor whenever it appears warranted to the ordinary, prudent person that such an award is necessary to establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity.

May I have the envelope please This week's winner is

Associate Dean Herbert I. Lazerow,

known to all as "Bert." A recent case is but partial authority for our choice. Misled by Dean Lazerow's titular responsibility for "academic affairs," a person unfamiliar with our school's "real life" situation asked whether a particular subject would be covered in Creditors' Remedies or in UCC II. Dean Lazerow's truly socratic reply was "I don't know. I'm not a business lawyer." He declined an invitation to investigate further. Presumably, the subject will be covered in neither or both courses now, or else in Civil Procedure II, Bankruptcy, Contracts, or some combination of the above.

However, if our school's courses may be in disarray, we can still console ourselves with the knowledge that at least the residence unit requirements are being vigorously enforced and strictly construed. We can also be thankful that students thrown out for the fatal flaw of low grades will be kept out unless they can show a medical explanation (suicide will satisfy this requirement, but mere attempts, if not successful, are too likely to be considered insincere), substantial improvement overall, or that the unsatisfactory grade average was caused by one course's grade.

A final example of "Bert at his best" that will support the result of our weighty deliberations over who should be the first recipient of this new USD institution (which we hope will become as celebrated as Dr. Hughes' president's medallion) is Dean Lazerow's defense of last year's reduced "dead week." Not since *Pierson v. Post* has skillful advocacy done so much to insure the triumph of justice.

Language, so they told me in legal bibliography, is one of the most important tools of the lawyer. I would infer from this that it ranks with form books and yellow pads as the essentials of law.

My colleagues and I at the Woolsack believe that many potentially memorable gems of thought are lying on the rubbish heap of More Hall awaiting discovery by some wretched being with the time to notice them sparkling there in the dust. To encourage these persons in their scrutiny, the Woolsack is commencing this feature entitled "Why Did They Say That?" (My wife suggested that our original proposal for "What Made Them Say That?" tended to diminish the declarant's personal responsibility for the statement.)

The utterances, spoken and written, selected for publication here will be submitted to an independent judging

organization later this year for their selection of a best statement. We are now in the process of selecting the judging organization.

It is indeed appropriate for this celebration of "America's Finest City Week" that we "tried San Diego first." Our quest for the unintelligible ended right on this campus. Our inaugural quote is from Article IV, Section 3(c) of the Constitution of the University Senate. This masterpiece contains the following language which would be a credit even to a Philadelphia lawyer:

"FTE faculty and FTE student percentages will be computed separately, combined, and then rounded for each School/College. Note: Formula: %FTE Fac. x 11 = y. %FTE Stud. x 11 = z. y+z = No. Of Repres. (rounded)."

Now why did they say that in that way?

If You Like/ Dislike Peanuts Vote!!

Do you want to vote in the November Presidential Elections? Are you registered to vote? You may pick-up a mail-in registration forms from David Takashima, S.B.A. Secretary in the S.B.A. offices.

Fun & Games

You're in luck! Recreation and intramural activities are available to all USD law students and faculty. Brochures listing individual and team sports and the rules are available at the intramural office located in the sports center. Classes in scuba diving, sailing, karate, and other specialties are available through the recreation office. Intramural sports offered this fall include co-ed flag football leagues and a men's 12" slow-pitch softball league. Special tournaments will take place throughout the semester. A co-ed inner tube water polo tournament and an over-the-line tournament on Fiesta Island are planned for the coming weekends. Information on starting dates, sign-ups, and other relevant facts will be posted on the Intramural board located on the main floor of the law school or can be acquired from the Intramural office. The IM office is open Monday through Friday 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.; by phone 291-6480 ext. 357. Students are urged to take advantage of the sports offered and exercise their various body parts.

Ads

As part of the continuing attempts on the part of your full-service Woolsack to meet the needs of the law school community, free classified ads will be available to USD law students and faculty. Due to limitations of space, classifieds will be limited to 25 words. Empty your closets, clear your hallways, and expunge your living room of all that junk that you have accumulated in 20 plus years of existence. Foist it off on your fellow law students as priceless heirlooms and collectors items by taking out a classified ad in the Woolsack. The ads must be typed, double spaced, and proofed before they will be accepted.

Are You Literate? Right for the Woolsack



the woolsack

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The views expressed herein are those of the Editorial Board or of its by-lined reporters, and do not necessarily reflect those of the student body, faculty or administration unless otherwise specifically stated.

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Prompted by the Internal Revenue Service, the administration has requested that the Woolsack place the following statement in each edition so that the law school can maintain its tax exempt status: The law school does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, sex, or national or ethnic origin.

Everybody Get Together

by Chris Bologna

A study group is an association of four to six students who meet regularly to lessen the rigors of law studies. The division of first year students into sections greatly encourages the formation of study groups. At all sections, "B" or "C" students share the same teacher and classroom experiences. Another inducement is the authorized use of study group-prepared materials during open book examinations.

The advantages of study groups are:

(1) **Feedback and pacing:** The study group provides a needed opportunity to self-evaluate the student's mastery of the classroom and homework components of each course. In addition, the group offers the helpful criticism and evaluation of other struggling law student-peers.

(2) **Division of workload:** Generally each student is assigned one course and compiles weekly, periodic or cumulative outlines for the course accordingly. The breakdown is of obvious help in managing the often-herculean first year class assignments.

(3) **Benefit of small group discussion:** Concepts not fully developed in class can be further explored. Valuable perspective toward all courses can be achieved by the various contributions of group members.

(4) **Benefit of written materials:** Study group outlines may save money otherwise spent for commercial outlines, resulting in more money for beer, etc. It is much easier to annotate an already existing outline than to develop one's own.

The disadvantages of study groups are:

(1) **Tendency to get sidetracked on tangents:** Remember the underlying idea is to reduce the workload to manageable proportions, not to increase it.

(2) **Failure of all group members to carry their share of the work:** The ultimate success of a study group is contingent upon the interdependence of all members. Therefore, failure of even one member to complete his/her assigned

course outline or prepare for study group meetings harms the remaining group members.

(3) **Personality clashes.**

(4) **Dominance of group discussions by one member to the exclusion of the rest of the group.**

The above factors cause the breakup of many groups before the end of the first semester.

A "typical" study group meets approximately once a week for 1 to 1½ hours. But much deviation occurs, depending upon the members and their individual time constraints. Many groups tend to meet more often at the beginning of the semester than during the finals season.

My experience leads me to offer two recommendations:

(1) **WAIT** several weeks before forming a study group. This is easier said than done as many students team up during the first week of classes. Further reflection will provide an opportunity to know your fellow students better, both in and out of class. Familiarity will increase the longevity of study groups.

(2) **PREPARE** for study group meetings. The meetings are a waste of time if the members don't know what to talk about. If each member prepares for a study group by reviewing class notes, updating previous outlines, and organizing his/her respective course presentation, drawbacks (1), (2), and (4) will be eliminated.

Remember, study groups are not a cure all for all students. You may prefer to go it alone or to attach to less formalized study groups for individual courses. Students often regroup, forming new study groups after the dissipation of their old groups. At any rate, study groups can be a valuable experience if only to increase the student's confidence in his/her performance in law school.

Go Tell Aunt Rosie (Cont)

overall. If you've already started borrowing from B of A you're stuck with it (and you may not borrow the other \$1,000 from another bank since cross-lending is prohibited). Home Federal is probably your best bet since it accepts out-of-state residents; both Crocker and Wells Fargo require that you have maintained an account with them for at least a year, but Wells Fargo will not loan to a recipient of a National Direct Student Loan (NDSL).

You will automatically be considered for the NDSL if you so indicated on your financial aid application and have properly filed your CSS (California Scholarship Service/Student Financial Statement). This form is essential to meeting the requirements for most financial aid, and a new one must be filed EACH YEAR. Though the deadline for the '77 school year is February, and April for the '78 year, you are encouraged to file this form as soon as possible. Since precious little in this world is free, you will be charged \$3.75 for the privilege of doing so. CAVEAT: deadlines may be moved up, so check with the Financial Aid Office.

NDSL loans will be distributed in October; since over 500 needy students have applied, you are not guaranteed any funds although you may have followed the application procedure. If you do receive an award, however, it is absolutely essential that you sign and return the acceptance form that will be mailed to you. This is just one good reason that you keep the Financial Aid Office informed of your current mailing address. It will not seek you out.

In keeping with the popular trend to eliminate or diminish funds available to impoverished persons, the Americal Bar Association will no longer offer its alternative to the FISL after this year. A word to the wise.

If you have the time and the

inclination to work, and have a complete financial aid application on file, College Work Study jobs are still available. Full-time students are limited to 20 hours per week; part-time students may work 40 hours per week, though few such positions are available. Few jobs pay more than \$2.75 an hour, and wages are limited to \$2.50 per hour if you work for the Writs or other food services. The low pay may not make a better person out of you, but some of the jobs are law-related and interesting.

If you feel hassled by all the rules and regulations, cutbacks, and cutthroats, you are not to be blamed. However, neither are the women who run the Financial Aid Office. HEW cramps their style, too. Show a little courtesy (it's good practice, friends) and read completely the myriad forms, applications, and notices. Read the bulletin board (you may find a message for you there) and for God's sake, complete every question on every form. This law school commandment is second only to Know Thy Local Barkeep.

If you're already an experienced veteran of the battle for financial aid, you will be pleased to discover that Evelyn Cameron (assistant director of Financial Aid), Millie Gunther (administrative assistant and placement director) and Kyle Poston (Financial Aid Secretary) are atypically sympathetic, informed, and competent. All three are also notary publics and will oblige you with this service free of charge. They may be your only friends in your increasingly difficult forays for finance.

Clinic (Cont)

Advanced Trial Advocacy and Trial Techniques, Ted, a scratch handicap golfer is also eligibly single.

Tom Bettles was lured away from Luce, Forward, Hamilton and Scripps with USD's attractive vacation schedule. A graduate of UCLA and Harvard Law

SEPTEMBER CALENDAR

September 17

Opening Reception for "Recent Work, Photomontage", an exhibit by DeLloss McGraw, USD Lecturer in Art, from 7 to 9 pm in the Founders Gallery. Mr. McGraw, has participated in numerous invitational and juried exhibitions throughout the United States and Canada.

Mr. McGraw's present exhibition at USD is open to the public weekdays from 10 to 4 pm until October 29.

September 14

CALPIRG meeting, SBA Lounge at noon. Additional information on page

September 28

Elliott Richardson, casualty of the Nixon Administration "Saturday Night Massacre" will speak at 8 pm in Camino Theatre. General admission \$2; non-USD students \$1; USD students free with ID card. Mr. Richardson's topic has not yet been announced.

October 4

Sale of works from Ferdinand Roten Galleries, Inc. sponsored by USD to benefit Art Scholarships and Student Exhibitions. French Parlor - open to the public, 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.

October 7

Otto Preminger, Film Director, 8:00 p.m. Camino Theater, USD \$2.00 General Admission, \$1.00 non-USD students. Question-Answer Rap Session instead of a formal lecture.

October 11

Fashion Show sponsored by USD Auxiliary for the benefit of the USD undergraduate financial aid fund.

Vacation Village

11 a.m. - Social Hour

Noon - Luncheon

1 p.m. - Fashion Show

For Invitations: Mrs. Charles Antoniak 276-6858; Mrs. Bernard Maloney 223-6303

October 21

Invitational Reception 5 - 7 p.m. honoring Deborah Mazzanti as California Small Business Person of the year. Hosted by the USD School of Business Administration Advisory Board. For information call 291-6480, ext. 353.

October 23

Boutique and Silent Auction - Sacred Heart Alumnae Fund Raiser Handcrafted gifts 8 p.m. De Sales Dining Hall

IS IT ETHICAL? HOW DO YOU KNOW?

BY Steve Laudig

Lawyers' Ethics In An Adversary System, by Monroe H. Freedman (Bobbs-Merrill; \$12.50)

Is it ethical for an attorney and law professor to criticize the -Canons of Professional Ethics? United States Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Burger doesn't think so. C. J. Burger, when a judge in the District of Columbia Circuit, organized an attempt to disbar and have dismissed from his teaching post the author of *Lawyers' Ethics In An Adversary System*. In 1966 Monroe Freedman delivered a lecture to criminal defense attorneys in which he criticized the Canons for being vague, almost useless, as a guide to criminal defense attorneys.

Freedman concluded that criminal defense attorneys should: 1) put a witness on the stand when they know the witness will commit perjury; 2) cross-examine a truthful and accurate prosecution witness in order to make the witness appear mistaken or lying; and, 3) give legal advice when the attorney knows the advice might induce the client to commit perjury.

This was advice not well taken by Burger and prompted him to act against Dean Freedman. This reviewer was aware of Burger's lack of sensitivity and sympathy toward the Bill of Rights guarantee of free speech, but didn't realize his antipathy was so extreme.

This illuminating vignette, occurring in the preface, delineates the two major topics discussed in his work: unclear guidelines provided by the Canons of Professional Ethics, and abuse of the grievance and disciplinary commissions

for political and economic reasons.

Dean Freedman follows W. Somerset Maugham's command of "lucidity, simplicity, euphony," while cleverly puncturing the pompous exhortations of those who would be ethical leaders for the bar. The Chief Justice seems to come in for more than his share of criticism, but it does seem that C. J. is prone to making rather pompous statements on the subject of lawyer's ethics.

The author discusses the theoretical and practical problems and limitations of the CPR. His criticisms are acidic, but not unbalanced. After all, if one is going to have ethical code, and someone can lose his/her means of livelihood for a violation of the code, then the code should make sense and be useful.

The total length of the book is 270 pages, but the actual text is 125 pages divided into 10 chapters of about 12 pages each. This brevity keeps the work from being over-bearing, a defect from which many, if not most, legal works suffer. The balance of the book is an annotated copy of the Code of Professional Responsibility. This annotated Code is a fine example of legal scholarship and pithy commentary.

In summary, this is an important work in the continuing effort to constructively criticize and improve the CPR. It is well-written, interesting, and adaptable. Professors could use it as a text and outline for a course in Professional Responsibility, practitioners as a handbook, and students as a beginning for discussion on the theory and practice, purpose, and realities of the CPR.

School, Tom wanted the opportunity to teach and write. His specialties are in tax, civil litigation, administrative law, probate and estate planning. He is coordinating the Probate and Estate Planning Clinic and with Prof. Hildreth,

coordinating the Real Estate Planning Clinic.

Students interested in more information about the clinics should contact Prof. Lynch in the clinic office or the instructors mentioned above.



Double cross a friend.

WISE WORDS OF WANG

A BICENTENNIAL SACRATIC MONOLOGUE BY THE CHIEF OF WANG ADVISORY SERVICES, WILLIAM K.S. WANG

On his name: "William Kai-Sheng Wang, My middle and last names mean 'Victory Born Emperor' in Chinese. This is a fact I usually disclose at a crucial point in a tennis match. To intimidate tennis opponents, I also bill myself as the 'Yellow Peril' or the 'Brooding Omnipresence.' See generally Southern Pacific Co. v. Jensen, 244 U.S. 205, 222 (1917) (Holmes, J. dissenting)."

The following is an interview by Professor Wang with himself.

A. Are there any questions for my answers?

Q. How did you enjoy your year in Davis?

A. It was great. Last winter there was much less rain there than in San Diego.

Q. What did you think of the town of Davis?

A. It was culturally deprived.

Q. In what way?

A. Incredible as it may seem, there were only two Chinese restaurants and not a single massage parlor in all of Davis. After San Diego, this was a difficult adjustment.

Q. Why else did you decide to return to San Diego?

A. There were a number of factors in my decision. First, I did not have much opportunity to play tennis in Davis, while my former opponents on the U.S.D. faculty were playing several times a week. I decided to return while I could still beat them.

Q. With whom do you generally play?

A. Professors Lazerow, Morris, and Navin in alphabetical order. I have listed their names in alphabetical because their performances defy ranking.

Q. Have you played tennis since your return?

A. Yes.

Q. How have you done?

A. Lazerow, Morris, and Navin have vastly over-rated their progress.

Q. What were the other reasons why you returned to San Diego?

A. I did not fit in well politically at Davis.

Q. You were too conservative?

A. Not exactly. When I mentioned



that I liked Gerry Brown, the rest of the faculty was upset. But after I disclosed that I contributed to his Presidential campaign, I was ostracized.

Q. Why do you support Gerry Brown?

A. We philosopher-kings stick together.

Q. Do you think of yourself as a philosopher-king?

A. "Wang" is Chinese for "king." You should also read my article at 13 San Diego Law Review 306 (1976), which deals with philosopher kings, mythical kingdoms, and "gluck vill."

Q. The editors of the Woosack promised you an interview if you came back. Was this a factor in your decision?

A. Oh yes. I do not know how I could have forgotten to mention that

earlier. But there was an even more important reason why I returned.

Q. What is that?

A. To teach Yiddish to the Weckstein children. They have regressed considerably since my departure. Their Yiddish vocabulary is disgracefully low for members of the Found Tribe.

Q. "The Found Tribe"?

A. The Tribes of Israel fall into two categories: the lost tribes, which are the Chinese, and the Found Tribes.

Q. How do you plan to go about teaching the Weckstein children Yiddish?

A. I plan to use two books: Martin Marcus's Yiddish for Yankies, and Leo Rosten's The Joys of Yiddish. Both are excellent. For example, do you know what a "Moishe Kapour" is?

Q. No, but are you "Q" or "A"?

A. I am both.

A. "Moise Kapour" is a poor slob who does everything backwards. Marcus mentions that Sam Levinson described a Moise Kapour as a fellow who spends a night at a hotel and leaves his own towel.

Incidentally, I would like to take this opportunity to warn goyim (non-Jews) against using a Yiddish word which they may not know is obscene.

Q. What is that?

A. I cannot say. It is too obscene.

Q. Perhaps you could whisper it.

A. The word is "schm*ck."

Q. I did not know that word was obscene. What does it mean?

A. I better not say.

Q. Could you give me some idea?

A. Perhaps I could use a hypothetical.

Q. Fine.

A. There was this mishugeneh (crackpot) who liked to attract attention by riding around on a camel. One morning the Shlemazel (loser) woke up to find that his camel was stolen. The nudnik (nuisance) went to the police to file a complaint and was asked to describe the camel. When asked the sex of the camel, the shlemiel (simpleton) initially said he did not know. Suddenly, however, he exclaimed: "It must have been a male."

The policeman inquired: "How do you know?"

The golem (dummy) replied: "I just remembered. Sometimes when I went riding, people would yell 'Look at that

schm*ck on that camel!'"

Q. I understand, you visited Europe for four weeks this summer?

A. Yes, it was my fourth trip so I did not rush around the continent like a novice tourist.

Q. Where did you go?

A. Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Germany.

Q. Did you enjoy your trip?

A. Not exactly. In many ways it was quite frustrating.

Q. Why?

A. My wife insisted on accompanying me on my visits to the red-light districts.

Q. What was the best part of your trip?

A. Without question, the high point of the trip was my visit to the University of San Diego Law School in Paris.

Q. Why did you like it so much?

A. There were extremely few tourists. The other places I visited were swamped with them.

Q. Now that you are back in San Diego, where are you living?

A. In the Graduate Center Apartments.

Q. Do you like it there?

A. I have lived in the complex before, so I specifically requested an apartment with a patio and one as far away from Linda Vista Road and as high up as possible. Naturally, I was given an apartment on the street level, next to Linda Vista, with no patio.

Q. Are you planning to move?

A. Yes, I am looking for a house.

Q. Where?

A. In the law faculty ghetto.

Q. You mean, La Jolla?

A. Of course.

Q. But aren't house prices there extremely high?

A. When I find a neighborhood I like, I plan to walk around a bit and lower the real estate values.

In fact, Dean Weckstein's wife told him the other day that if I moved nearby, they should move out.

Q. What was her reason?

A. Too many Jews moving into the neighborhood.

Q. Thank you very much for giving me so much of your time. You are the most interesting person I have ever interviewed.

A. You are the most perceptive interviewer I've ever encountered.

WAYNE - STATE "WOODY" COMES WEST

By Jacki Garner

Elwood Hain's life would make a good novel by one of those southern writers. (Remember To Kill A Mockingbird?). Only like Thomas Wolfe, "Woody" Hain took the drama North. His pragmatic idealism emerged in the early sixties when he planned civil rights sit-ins in Texas and culminated in Detroit, where he organized the non-partisan "Metropolitan Coalition for Peaceful Integration." "We were making sure Detroit didn't get torn up by another round of riots." We were so successful that school desegregation turned out to be a non-story for the press.

Prof. Hain was born in Bartlesville, Oklahoma; ("I'm a genuine Oakie") the son of a displaced farmer who became a smelter worker and then a union representative. His father's union affiliation influenced Hain's initial decision to go to law school at Southern Methodist University, "where you go if you want to practice law in Texas."

The labor movement needed lawyers and obviously the corporations had them all.

He graduated from elementary school in Joplin, Missouri, developing at an early age an empirical approach to things—junior high in Montgomery, Alabama, and

high school in Atlanta, Georgia. After undergraduate and law school at SMU, he went to Harvard for graduate study in government. After his civil rights activities in Texas, Hain says "It was generally understood that I went to Harvard at the request of everyone in Dallas."

"Harvard was a great cultural experience for me," he says, "comin' from the sticks and bumpin' into some guys who really knew what they were doing. I had Henry Kissinger for Defense Policy, Robert McClosky for Con Law, V. O. Key for American politics." After three years in the Air Force, as a JAG Hain returned to Harvard Law School working half-time as a teaching fellow, and the other half getting his Master of Law Degree.

From Harvard, Woody and Sofia Hain and their three children went to Detroit, where Hain taught Con Law and was associate dean at Wayne State Law School. He describes Sofia in glowing terms as "an incredible person, primarily a mother -- and a damned good one". She is also a bilingual school teacher and a social worker. "She can do anything but stop moving." They met in Dallas when both of them were featured speakers at a



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college Methodist club meeting. She was representing the interests of migrant farm workers, with whom she was working as a student minister, while he, of course, was recruiting for civil rights sit-ins.

Hain had little desire to leave Detroit, where he was actively involved in legal issues of Michigan public schools. Detroit is not an easy place to live for most people, but Hain "found it exciting." "We lived in the city and my kids went to city schools. I had to get an unlisted phone because of bomb threats during the integration controversy. But I wasn't worried -- we lived in a predominantly black neighborhood and the guys who called were too scared to come down there. But the calls were hard on my kids." During this time he was a

consultant to the Federal Civil Rights Commission and the National Council of Churches, Commission on Education.

It was because of one of his children that Hain moved his family to California. "I was perfectly happy at Wayne," he said. Recently on sabbatical in Berkeley, Hain worked on a project at Boalt on "teacher accountability" which he predicts will turn out to be incorporated by the bureaucracy, who will carry on "business as usual". While at Berkeley he became impressed by the state hospital system in California. His son is severely brain-damaged and cannot live effectively at home. Since the Michigan hospital system is inadequate, the Hains decided to move.

"There was an opening at USD," he said, "But I would have chosen San Diego anyway, if I had had my choice of anywhere in California."

Elwood Hain says of himself, "I'm one of the world's straightest arrows. I do all sorts of proper things. I believe everything people say. Like, I really believe in the equal protection clause -- and find out nobody else does."

To add to the paradox Hain seems to be, he is a major in the Air Force Reserve. "It blows people's minds," he says, "My military friends can't understand why I'm a civil libertarian, and my civil libertarian friends can't understand why I'm in the military. Personally, I think it all hangs together fine."

About California? "Basically, I like the way people are to each other here -- free and open. Also, the bird-watching here is great."