Welcome... to the Regime

Notes from the Underground

By Ares Axiots

Arrival
August 18, 1980

This is the House that Langdell built. It will be your home for the next three years. Within its walls you will wind your way by trial and error through Socratic dialogues... hypothetics... deductive inferences. You will study a great deal and you will learn about things you never dreamed existed. By the end you will have increased the powers of your mind; you will command valuable skills. Most likely, though, you will depart from the House without having studied it as an object of knowledge, without having learned about its architecture, the principles of its construction: the blueprint of your education.

September 20

In the second half of the 19th century, Christopher Columbus Langdell, dean of the Harvard Law School, created the House. Single-handedly. There were, of course, accretions by others, refinements. But the model which has endured to become the mainstay of legal education was his: the Socratic dialogue, the case-book, the examination, the “curriculum” of discrete courses. Langdell gave birth to the rationalization of legal pedagogy.

What occurred was a transformation of the educational framework that governed legal education. The educational activity of individuals—the cognitive and affective processes involved in developing intellectual powers and skills—came to fall under a new structure of organization.

October 4

A description and analysis of the House invites a particular focus. A focus on the relation between the House and what it orders’ educational structure, on the one hand, and individuals, abilities, capacities on the other. The relation is one between form and substance. You are the substance.

Saying how this relation works, then, is equivalent to answering how you are being educated. How does the educational structure act on individuals? By what mechanisms? In brief, how does it educate you within its apparatus?

December 13

The educational experience which dominates all others in the first year is that of the class...

(See Regime, page 8)
GULC Food Service Practices Apartheid

Marriott Conducts Business in South Africa

By Marta Velazquez

I. The Marriott Corporation and South Africa
The Marriott Corporation, the new Georgetown University Law Center cafeteria operator and vendor, has been discovered to perform substantial business activities in South Africa. According to the U.S. Consulate General in Johannesburg, Marriott has extensive financial interests in that republic. The Washington Office on Africa has confirmed this finding, stating that Marriott does industrial and airplane catering in South Africa under the name Marriott-In-Flight.

II. Student Reaction to the Marriott/GULC Involvement
Reaction to the Marriott presence at the Georgetown University Law Center has been swift. The Black Law Students Association (BLSA) has sent a strongly-worded memorandum to Deans Bellamy and Kansa in protesting the university’s decision to utilize the corporation’s labor and facilities. Comparing the South African system to that of Nazi Germany, BLSA points out that Marriott has refused to sign the Sullivan Principles. In addition, they expose the company’s co-sponsorship of a trip to the U.S. by Ian Smith — former Prime Minister of Zimbabwe — when that leaders’ racist policies had led to his alienation from most of the western world.

Phyllis Tatik, a student on the Food Services Committee, acknowledged that the three major contenders were Marriott, Macke Corporation, and another company which she refused to name. The decision to recommend Marriott, both Tatik and Bellamy admitted, was a difficult one. The political nature of the company’s dealings, however, was never discussed at the meetings.

The committee’s acceptance of the Marriott bid was taken at a Dean’s meeting at the end of the 1980-81 academic year. At that meeting, Dean Bellamy asserted, “No one raised the [South Africa] issue. Whether anyone was aware of it, I do not know, but it was never mentioned.” Although the offer was immediately approved by the Deans, the contract was not signed until the beginning of August.

Under the terms of the contract, Marriott will offer counter services and vending machines for two years, with a two-year option to renew. According to individuals involved in choosing Marriott as the GULC food provider, the company offers the best quality of service at the lowest cost to students.

III. The Georgetown University Law Center and the Marriott Corp.
Concern over the service provided by Gordon Berger, the prior cafeteria and vending facilities manager at the Law Center, prompted the creation of the Food Services Selection Committee. This committee was composed of four students appointed by the Student Bar Association and three members of the Law School staff.

The committee, which started deliberations in the fall of 1980, had received eight bids by spring. Dean Bellamy, one of the members of the committee, explained that some of the bids were only for the vending machine operation, some for counter service, and others for both.

In order to contend with ever-increasing criticism of American corporate presence in South Africa, Reverend Leon Sullivan, member of the General Motors Board of Directors, drafted a series of guidelines for U.S. companies in the area. These “Sullivan Principles” are as follows:
1) Non-segregation of the races in all eating, comfort, and work facilities;
2) Equal and fair employment practices for all employees;
3) Equal pay for all employees doing equal or comparable work for the same period of time;
4) Initiation and development of training pro-

(See Marriott, page 12)
Gay Suit Goes to Trial on September 21

Gays’ Attorney Cries Foul over University Tactics

By Lisa Betancourt

The D.C. Superior Court case between two gay student organizations and Georgetown University has progressed slowly through a flurry of motions and controversies in the past few months. With the retirement of Judge Leonard Braman, who had presided over the case since its inception, the case was turned over to Judge Sylvia Bacon of the D.C. Superior Court on July 1, 1981.

Before he officially stepped down, Braman made a clean sweep of various discovery motions made by both sides. He ordered the plaintiffs to produce a listing of their organization members’ business addresses, promising that the “in camera” listing would be kept confidential. Braman dismissed a motion by the plaintiffs to compel the University to produce more documents than they had previously concerning earlier initiatives taken by the gay organizations to obtain University recognition.

Bogard cites example of “hit-picking” by Williams and Connally, counsel for the University. Defense counsel complained that the plaintiffs’ briefs did not specify the “student” plaintiffs when objecting to the release of business addresses. Bogard explains that the University then proceeded to “harass” Laura Rayburn, one of the GULC professors named as a party to the suit.

Bogard further contends that the University is attempting to “big-firm” the case. “By stretching litigation out, they’re hoping to force us out of the case for financial reasons.” As an example, he cites the University’s request to depose the plaintiffs’ expert witness in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin—an apparent waste of time and money, says Bogard.

According to Charles Wilson, attorney for the University, the law firm of Williams & Connally has a policy not commenting on litigation. He acknowledges that the University is not being well served by this policy since the other side is being represented in the media.

The trial date is set for September 21, but, for now, discovery continues.

Walk

(Continued from page 1)

But I am getting ahead of myself. Let us take the first semester month by month, as it progresses. Maybe in this way, a perspective can be provided to make each step of the Georgetown Law Center protocol seem a little more familiar when it occurs.

August: Washington is a marble disneyland, wearing its sweat-sodden best for the tourist. Scrambling for notes from the heat; the smell of new law books—the pages thinner, the books so much thicker and heavier than expected; the Law Center bulletin board with assignments already posted, seeming excessively impersonal (but actually not used again during the year except when a professor is ill or a classroom is changed). Everyone appears relaxed—but inside, apprehension reigns.

September: A few are called upon to recite. This is a terror for some, but most are concerned with the mechanics of taking notes in the new way the law professors talk about briefing. It is rather like trying to learn a new stroke in tennis: it screws up your game for a while. Not to worry. Whatever format facilitates quick recall in class is good. One quickly learns not to question whether what is asked for in class is valuable.

October: Not quite routine yet, classes continue to traumatize some who, while never actually ap-proaching as foolishly as they feel when fielding an unanticipated question, have not yet fully appreciated the mathematics of 125 person classes.
A Matter of Security:

Who Guards the Guardians?

"After the first few blows were struck, I told the guard who was manning the security booth: 'It is unnecessary to hit him in the face.' He told me: 'If you have any complaints, you should take them up with the Lieutenant. I can't do anything.' I did not know who he meant, but I assumed he was referring to the man in the blue blazer who was already outside watching what took place. I did not go outside as he suggested."

Cordova's letter of concern led to an investigation of the incident by Law Center officials, the results of which Dean McCarthy refuses to release to the Law Weekly.

According to Robert Robinson, Assistant Director of Protective Services, Cordova's letter was answered "through official channels," even though Cordova had "never spoken to anyone on the Security Force." Cordova, citing his letter as a "personal matter between myself and the Dean," has also refused to release the official Administration response and investigative findings.

In response to a question concerning the propriety of the amount of force used by the security officers and incident, Robinson stated that "if their actions weren't justifiable, they wouldn't be working." Robinson added that although he was not privy to the investigation, he had received a report from an attorney informing him of the incident.

While Robinson also stated that "a citizen has a right to complain if he feels the need to," he quickly expressed his support for the security officers involved. "I support them one hundred percent," he added.

A Reader's Guide to the SBA

By Richard Taylor

The Student Bar Association (SBA) through its officers and House of Delegates is charged with the responsibility of furthering moral and intellectual development, fostering the ethical ideals of the profession, and promoting fellowship among the faculty, alumni, and students of the Law Center. These goals are lofty, but attainable and very much desired. We invite you to become a part of this effort.

As the "student government" of the Law Center we perform many traditional functions: developing student services, articulating student concerns, organizing co-curricular and extra-curricular activities and funding student activities.

Perhaps the development of student services and the articulation of student concerns is our most important function. Active participation in the Law Center decision-making process makes us more than bickering, recession weary developers and the "party people." Student-faculty committees develop curriculum, formulate the Law Center budget, and set the school's long and short term goals. Thus, they profoundly affect the quality of your student life.

Even if as a first year student you're not quite ready to plunge into an extra-curricular activity, you can still be a major force within our organization if you do no more than let us know what you are thinking. We invite you to sound off.

Georgetown's Student Bar has been the recipient of numerous awards from the ABA Law Student Division for community activities and student services. It is in the spirit of these past programs that we introduce another: the SBA Big Brother/Big Sister Program. Second year student Andy Raines will coordinate this program which is based on the huge success of BLSA's same activity. In the second of classes you will be assigned an upper-classman whom we hope will help provide you with study materials, housing and job information, helpful hints, and much moral support.

In addition, the SBA is happy to sponsor the picnic that will take place after the Welcome on Saturday, August 22, 1981. Hamburgers, hotdogs, beer, soda and munchies will be provided. We urge you to participate in this event and to meet fellow 1Ls, faculty, administrators and upperclassmen. Last year the event was a great success and we hope this year it will be as well.

First year students are represented in the House of Delegates. Elections for (See SBA, page 13)
A Guide for the Perplexed Law Student

By Alice Kipel

This is written especially for those second and third year students who are going to try, or have tried, to walk to the right as they go through the turnstile in the library. As everyone will quickly learn, it is no longer possible because the first floor layout of the library has been rearranged.

For everyone's convenience, the map on this page will guide the law student to the materials sought, but will not answer the question of "WHY?" To assure the accuracy and answer the questions, the Law Weekly interviewed Elisabeth S. Jackson, Acting Law Librarian and Director of Administration.

"I know there's concern," said Jackson. She explained, "We discovered that there was movement in the floor under the microforms." The concentration of weight on the north side of the library had caused the floors to begin to buckle.

Administrators called in floor-load experts when the problem was identified. Taking into account the current stress and that anticipated from the forty additional microform cabinets that will come into use before the library moves into its new quarters in the new Law Center building, the experts recommended a different layout to use to maximum effect the strength of the original floor structure.

The experts drew up the floor plan which reversed portions of the library's first floor. The top floor of the library remains the same. "The new plan gives us the room we need to grow in microforms," explained Jackson. These plans were submitted to the Library Committee which is chaired by Steve Goldberg. The Committee approved the plan and the deans added their final approval.

Jackson emphasized that no study space has been taken away by the rearrangement. Although there is less floor space, there is still the same number of desks. The lesser used materials have been put in storage in the new Law Center building and can be obtained by pinging them at the circulation desk.

Jackson also anticipates that library service will improve because of the new arrangement. Filing, shelving and circulation are now together. The reference people are also together, so that there should be fewer problems. Library users will not be forced to run to all corners of the library for assistance, and staff interaction will be better.

The new microform area is also more open and pleasant than was the old area, for users who spend many tedious hours looking at the screens. Another added benefit is that the circulation desk is almost twice the size of its forerunner, which undoubtedly will help ease the congestion that existed during library use crunches.

The only problems that Jackson foresees with the new arrangement are those that will stem from second and third year students not knowing where to go, since their library patterns will have been disturbed. To alleviate confusion, signs and maps have been posted and the library staff has been instructed to be supportive. First year students will be better off seeking assistance from those sources, rather than from upperclass students.

As to why this problem ever arose at all, Jackson explained that the building was designed about twenty years ago. At that point, floors simply were not stressed to the degree required to accommodate a large volume of microforms since at that time, no one anticipated the extent to which microforms would be used. Of course, allowances for microforms will be made in the new library facility.

Library administrators chose the summer months for the move to disrupt regular library use as little as possible. Jackson also emphasized that no book funds have been used for the rearrangement, but rather salary funds that remained when former Law Librarian Terry Martin left GLLC.
discrimination in jobs, housing and public accommodations. For three of those years, she was also Executive Assistant to the Mayor with special responsibility to make city agencies more efficient and responsive to local communities. For the past four years, Prof. Norton chaired the Federally Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and is currently writing a book on the history and nature of the civil rights laws. She has received thirteen Honorary Doctorates in Law, including one from Georgetown in 1977.

Ładislas Orzy, S.J. (Visiting Professor)
Professor Orzy was educated at Pazenzy University, Budapest, Hungary, and at the Gregorian University, Rome, where he received his L.Ph. and D.C.L. He received his L.S.T. from the Jesuit Theological College, Louvain, Belgium, and his M.A. in Law from Oxford University, England. Professor Orzy has been Professor of Canon Law at Gregorian University, at Boston College, and at Berkeley, and Counsel to Arnold and Porter and for the past three years has been a Commissioner at the Federal Trade Commission. He co-authored Cases and Materials on Trade Regulation, Foundation Press, 1975, and Cases and Materials on Antitrust Law, Foundation Press, 1967, and his articles include 'The Antitrust Analysis of Non-Price Vertical Restrictions,' 78 Colum. L. Rev. (1978).

Stephen C. Salop
Professor Salop graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1968 with a B.A., summa cum laude with distinction in Economics and membership of Phi Beta Kappa. He received the University's Schonberg Prize in Economics and, on a National Science Foundation Fellowship, went to Yale University, where he received of S.Ph. and Ph.D. in Economics. Professor Salop served as an economist with the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Federal Trade Commission before becoming Deputy Assistant Director for Consumer Protection at the latter in 1978. In addition, Professor Salop has served as the Commission's Assistant Director for Industry Analysis and Associate Director for Special Projects. He has taught at the University of Pennsylvania, George Washington University, and Yale University and his many published articles include studies of labor economics and monopolies.

Willy C. Schleider (Visiting Professor)
Professor Schleider studied economics and law at the universities of Halle, Marbourg, and Cologne, where he also received his Ph.D. in Law. From 1951 to 1954 he was a civil servant in the West German Federal Ministry of Economics and Law. He then became Professor of Economics at Eichstätt University and then Professor of Economics at the University of Harvard. Professor Schleider's publications include The Capability Problem in Contract Law, Foundation Press (1978), and How Questions Beget Answers in Felix Frankfurter's First Flag Salute Opinion, The Supreme Court Review, 1977, (1978).

Robert F. Drinan, S.J.
Professor Drinan received his B.A. from Boston College, his LL.B. and LL.M. from the Law Center, and his Ph.D. from Georgetown University, Rome, Italy. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1962 and was ordained a Jesuit priest in 1967. After teaching as a Visiting Lecturer at the Andover-Newton Theological Seminary and as a Visiting Professor at the University of Texas Law School, he served as Dean and Professor at Boston College Law School before being elected Member of Congress for the 6th District of Massachusetts. Fr. Drinan served in the House for ten years and was a Member of the House Committee on the Judiciary and Chairman of its Subcommittee on Criminal Justice. He was also a Member of the House Committee on Internal Security and Government Operations and served on the Select Committee on Aging. Professor Drinan's publications include Democracy, Dissent and Disorder, Seabury Press 1969, and Honor the Promise: America's Commitment to Israel, Doubleday, 1977. He is a member of the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Massachusetts and U.S. Supreme Court Bars, and his professional affiliations include membership of the National Advisory Council of the Civil Rights Leagues and a Fellowship at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was recently elected National Chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action.

Mitsuo Matsuhashi (Visiting Professor)
Professor Matsuhashi graduated from St. Paul's University with a B.A. in Economics and received his M.A. and Ph.D. in Political Science and Public Law from Tulane University, and received his LL.B. from Tokyo University Graduate School of Law. He was a lecturer in Law at Tohoku and Tokyo University in Japan and is currently a Professor of Law at Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan. He has lived very extensively in both Japanese and English, especially on the Japanese antimonopoly laws.

Eleanor Holmes Norton
Professor Norton received her B.A. from Antioch College in 1960, and M.A. in American Studies from Yale University in 1963, and an LL.B. from Yale Law School in 1964. After service as a law clerk to Federal Judge A. Leon Higginbotham, then of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Professor Norton was for five years Assistant Legal Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, working on major federal and constitutional law cases in the U.S. Supreme Court and the lower federal courts. From 1977 to 1979, she was Chair of the New York City Commission on Human Resources; as a law enforcement agency seeking to eliminate discrimination in jobs, housing and public accommodations. For three of those years, she was also Executive Assistant to the Mayor with special responsibility to make city agencies more efficient and responsive to local communities. For the past four years, Prof. Norton chaired the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and is currently writing a book on the history and nature of the civil rights laws. She has received thirteen Honorary Doctorates in Law, including one from Georgetown in 1977.

Robert Plitofsky
Professor Plitofsky graduated from New York University with an Honors B.A. in English and History and membership of Phi Beta Kappa. He received his LL.B. from Columbia Law School, where he was an editor of the Review. After serving as an attorney in the Justice Department, Professor Plitofsky was for six years a member of the New York City law firm of Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer and Wood, and then for seven years Professor of Law at New York University School of Law. For three years he was Director of the Bureau of Consumer Protection at the Federal Trade Commission and for five years Professor of Law at the Law Center and Chairman of the Board of Directors of its Institute for Public Representation. While at the Law Center Professor Plitofsky was Counsel to Arnold and Porter and for the past three years has been a Commissioner at the Federal Trade Commission. He co-authored Cases and Materials on Trade Regulation, Foundation Press, 1975, and Cases and Materials on Antitrust Law, Foundation Press, 1967, and his articles include 'The Antitrust Analysis of Non-Price Vertical Restrictions,' 78 Colum. L. Rev. (1978).

Philip G. Schrag
Professor Schrag graduated from Harvard College in 1964 with a B.A. magna cum laude and membership of Phi Beta Kappa. He received his LL.B. from Yale Law School, where he was an editor of the Harvard Law Review. Professor Schrag was Assistant Counsel to the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc., and then served as Chief of the Law Enforcement Task Force.
A Periodical Update of Common Concerns

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Monthly Rev.: An Indp. Socio-Political
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MORLCA Reports on the Americas
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Walk
(Continued from page 3)
which ensure long periods of uninterrupted listening to professor and classmates. One student I knew just stopped going to class. (Some advocates of student volunteering when you now answer, just to get used to speaking in the larger, somewhat intimidating classroom and to reduce the fear of being called on, but not all teachers are anxious for volunteers, and there is no hope in pushing yourself at this juncture.)

November: Sometime here you are asked to write a "memorandum." Now a memo is commonly thought of as a kind of office note from one person to another. Not so in law school. In the hands of often overzealous writing class task-masters, a legal memo becomes an abstruse and arcane literary genre, with stylistic rules unique to the profession, and maddeningly, apparently also unique to each writing class "fellow." But if you find yourself frustrated, think a moment: first, the few fellow law students have done little teaching before, and usually is trying to juggle classes, a part-time job and extracurricular activities at once, so you will get less guidance and hand-holding than you think you need; second, the memo is not very important, in itself, for doing well in the class, which is essentially ungraded anyway. In other words, you need less guidance than you think.

However, you should both expect and demand careful reading and extensive comments on your product — every aspect of it. The more mistakes you make, the better. Pay attention to the corrections made, and ask for clarification. After getting the thing back, you should not be left wondering what is the right way to do things. Asking for a sample memo before writing yours is a good idea; it saves time and answers jots of questions quickly.

December: Suddenly, you notice the workload easing in several classes, but accelerating in others. Teachers mention study groups and exams as frequently as in the first week of classes. How well people do does not seem to be related to belonging to a study group. How comfortable they are in law school does.

Obviously, the two can be inter-related. Study groups provide an opportunity to get to know a few people pretty well, and a chance to compare study methods, which are as varied as people. The method that allows you to follow class, even if you haven’t just finished reading the material, will suffice for exams.

My observation is that thorough, but shallow knowledge is most useful for exams. Each case may contain only a single point that is significant for the body of law you are to course, but there will be 150-200 cases for a typical first year course, so even if some cases did not lay out a number of legal propositions, the task of preparing a course would be no more

January: Uncertainty. Without knowing the results of your first semester’s work, you plunge into a steadier, more rapidly flowing stream of study. Unlike college, few students seek love from their professors, any more than a stereo salesman seeks it from his customers. The competition is friendly, but businesslike.

February: The low point, motivationally. Some feel despair after receiving grades, however, those who did well the first semester don’t during the second semester, while their colleagues become more disciplined.

March, April, May: Experiences vary too widely to generalize. Good luck!
Room. Therefore an analysis of the classroom is the secret to the understanding of the educational structure.

Item: The classroom design, its working of space is an expression of the educational structure. The working of educational space is not to be taken as structure-invariant. Each educational structure develops its own spatial arrangements. The classroom as such, regardless of design, is the House's. The classroom is an enclosure: a place of confinement. It is to be differentiated from the notion of a room, a hall. The classroom embodies a disciplinary organizational space within which entry and exit are regulated.

December 19

The classroom is rigidly partitioned. Every individual has an assigned seat. Even if you don't abide by the seating chart, you cannot escape being locatable. This is what counts. A classroom establishes presence and absences. At each moment you can be found, scrutinized, assessed.

A classroom doesn't have an audience, a heap of persons, around a speaker; it has elements evenly distributed. A classroom doesn't clump.

January 14, 1981

The classroom is a regressive educational mechanism. A return to grade school. The regressive order in the classroom, that orchestration of your powerlessness, is not accidental. It is essential to the educational function.

The classroom is a deliberate environment in which individuals are rendered educable. Your educability is proportional to how manageable and tractable you tend to be. How obedient you are to the infantilizing discipline imposed.

Because of this correlation, the classroom endures as an educationally useful site. As your minds increase its powers and becomes skilful, it submits at the same time to a policy of coercions.

Feb 1

These are not just any kind of coercions. Not a brute coercion which represses. If anything, the classroom increases and sharpens aptitudes. How can a vigorous mind also be a subjected one? This appears to be a contradiction.

March 11

Coercions are expressed and perceived through political theories as wholes; they are not expressed and perceived in isolation, independently of a theoretical tradition.

Conceive of a different form of coercion, free of hydraulic-pressure imagery. One that does not repress, restrain, censor. Imagine one that shapes and trains as it is exercised; that transforms and improves through its application.

Consider domination by regime: the coercion of supervision and management in the training of your mind.

April 6

The educational regime obtains holds on your mind at the very level of its functioning. The management of mind appears invisible to the investigator. The thought that power is exercised over your mind strikes you as absurd.

The answer lies in legal training.

If the classroom is a observatory, then this "visibility" lies in the dialogue, examination of power conduits. As it turns out to constitute ideology, this fact would explain why regime were invisible. Knowledge relationships. Two sides of the same coin, existing at the same time.

April 10

Socratic dialogue is the point by objections.

If Socratic dialogue is the role in a theory of knowledge, it is only its logical structure and not a regime requiring a personality different. The Socratic dialogue grammatically, yet emanating from the speaking. The power and information from the knowledge relation of the professor: your mind, the professor and examined. Your knowledge is sought, critical and non-representative. The dialogue...
April 8

In the classroom, an elaborate mental environment techniques that produce 'self-discipline,' student participation, and Socratic interaction could fit the bill of educational coercion, if and when these techniques turned education into a deployment of power, then explain why the coercion is invisible to you. The power and the means would be one and the same. The same coin. Two ways of looking at it.

April 22

Critics are missing the point. When psychological aspects of education are obscured, the educational coercion, then it is the psychological structure which matters, since it is a context, a setting which exerts uniformity of effect across different settings. In the classroom: dialogue, you experience power vectors from the top to the bottom; from the top to the periphery because of the institution of power that is exercised. Relative status can only be allocated against the backdrop of a homogenous social body. The punitive mechanisms of the classroom therefore impose homogeneity, but at the same time, they individualize by measuring differences.

The effect of the educational regime is to induce in you an anxious awareness of your permanent visibility in the classroom. This state of mind is permanent even if you don't get called on. The functioning of the power of the educational regime is automatic. The apparatus is such that the power relations imposed are independent of the person who exercises them. The idea is that the educational regime depersonalizes power, embeds it in arrangements of people, rather than in the personalities of the people themselves.

April 30

The confession is not even genuine. A false confession given to a false Socrates. At the same time you are being judged on the basis of this false confession. The evaluation that applies to you is a measure of your aptitudes and abilities, but an indication of how well you have lived up to the batch of acceptable images projected onto you.

At the foundation of the Socratic dialogue in the classroom there is a punitive mechanism at work. This system of incentives and deprivations induces a conforming effect. The double gratification-punishment weapon is wielded to weaken resistances to required behavior. Normalization, in terms of meeting norm requirements, is itself one of the instruments of power that is exercised. Relative status can only be allocated against the backdrop of a homogenous social body. The punitive mechanisms of the classroom therefore impose homogeneity, but at the same time, they individualize by measuring differences.

The effect of the educational regime is to induce in you an anxious awareness of your permanent visibility in the classroom. This state of mind is permanent even if you don't get called on.

May 7

The classroom makes it possible to perfect the exercise of domination. First because it reduces the number of people who need to exercise it. Thus you get the economy of personnel.

Second, the classroom form is integrated into the educational function. It enhances the results of this function: you acquire proficiency in numerous skills through training; your intellectual resources are refined. The strengthening of the play of power within the classroom occurs because far from impeding intellectual skills from being developed, it facilitates such growth. The intensification of the regime multiplies aptitudes, output. The educational regime thrives as it churns out useful individuals.

Third, the classroom's political cost is negligible: The regime arouses little resistance that cannot be defused by its mechanisms.

May 20

The educational regime is a web of tactics by which the mind is reduced as a political force and maximized as a useful force.
Division of New York's City's Department of Consumer Affairs. He was a member of the Columbia University Law School faculty for six years and comes to the Law Center after spending three years as the Deputy General Counsel of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. He has published extensively in areas as diverse as legal education, consumer protection, personal bankruptcy laws and nuclear arms control.

James G. Speth (Visiting Professor)
After Professor Speth graduated from Yale University with a B.A. summa cum laude and membership of Phi Beta Kappa, he went, as a Rhodes Scholar, to Balliol College, Oxford, where he received his B.Litt. in Economics. He received his LL.B. from Yale Law School and was awarded the Peres Prize for the best student contribution to its Journal. After serving as a law clerk to Justic Black of the U.S. Supreme Court, Professor Speth co-founded the Natural Resources Defense Council, a public interest group,

Mark Tushnet
Professor Tushnet graduated from Harvard College in 1967 with an A.B. magna cum laude in Government and membership of Phi Beta Kappa. In 1971 he received both a J.D. and an M.A. in History from Yale. After serving as a law clerk to Judge Edwards of the Sixth Circuit in 1971-72 and Justice Thurgood Marshall in 1972-73, Professor Tushnet joined the faculty of the University of Wisconsin Law School where he served two one-year terms as Associate Dean. The most recent of Professor Tushnet's numerous publications include a book on The American Law of Slavery, 1810-1860: Considerations of Humanity and Interest (Princeton University Press, 1981) and articles on The Logic of Experience: Oliver Wendell Holmes on the Supreme Judicial Court, 63 Virginia Law Review 975 (1977) and A Marxist Analysis of American Law, 1 Marxist Perspectives, 96, (1978).

Silas Wasserstrom
Professor Wasserstrom received his A.B. from Amherst College and his J.D. from Yale Law School, where he was Note and Comment Editor of the Journal and became a member of the Order of the Coif. Upon graduation, he served as a law clerk to Judge J. Skelly Wright on the D.C. Circuit and then to Justice Potter Stewart of the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1971, after briefly working as an Associate at Caplin and Drysdale, Professor Wasserstrom joined the D.C. Public Defender Service. He spent four years as a staff attorney trying criminal cases before becoming the Service's Director of Training. He has spent the last four years as the Chief of its Appellate Division, writing and editing scores of briefs submitted to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. In addition, he has argued and won a case before the United States Supreme Court.

June Miller Weisberger (Visiting Professor)
Professor Weisberger received her B.A. in History with High Honors from Johns Hopkins University, and her J.D. from the University of Chicago Law School. She served as Assistant Corporation Counsel to the City of Rochester, New York, and then was for six years Legal Counsel to the Rochester Board of Education and for two years Visiting Associate Professor in the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University. Since 1974 she has been on the faculty of the University of Wisconsin Law School, where she is currently a Professor. Professor Weisberger's publications include Examples of Language and Interpretation in Public Sector Collective Bargaining Agreements, Institute of Public Employment, NYSSILR, Cornell University, 1974, Grievance Arbitration in Higher Education: Recent Experiences with Arbitration of Faculty Status Disputes, Academic Collective Bargaining Information Service, 1974, and State Strike Prohibitions and Limitations, U.S. Dept. of Labor Study, 1981.

NORTH WEST Cafe
Fres Food and Drinks
400 Massachusetts Ave. NW
BEER ON TAP
Schlitz-Bud-Lite-Mich
FINES SANDWICHES
THIS SIDE OF HEAVEN
TRY OUR RANCH FRIES
6 am to 8 pm
Mon.-Fri. Sat 8-3
Outdoor Patio
For Fast Service Call
789-1001
Yates Calendar of Events

INTRAMURAL/RECREATIONAL SPORTS CALENDAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENTRIES</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>SPORT</th>
<th>ENTRY DEADLINE</th>
<th>ENTRY* FEE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mon., Aug. 31</td>
<td>Touch Football</td>
<td>Thurs., Sept. 10</td>
<td>$20/Team</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon., Aug. 31</td>
<td>Early Bird Basketball</td>
<td>Thurs., Sept. 10</td>
<td>$15/Team</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon., Aug. 31</td>
<td>Tennis Singles</td>
<td>Thurs., Sept. 10</td>
<td>$10/person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon., Aug. 31</td>
<td>Back to School Mile</td>
<td>Thurs., Sept. 10</td>
<td>$8/person</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mon., Aug. 31</td>
<td>Fall Golf Classic</td>
<td>Thurs., Sept. 10</td>
<td>$8/person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon., Sept. 28</td>
<td>Three on Three Volleyball</td>
<td>Thurs., Sept. 24</td>
<td>$10/person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon., Oct. 5</td>
<td>Squash Singles</td>
<td>Thurs., Oct. 1</td>
<td>$10/person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon., Oct. 5</td>
<td>Racquetball Singles</td>
<td>Thurs., Oct. 8</td>
<td>$8/person</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mon., Oct. 5</td>
<td>Ultimate Frisbee</td>
<td>Thurs., Oct. 15</td>
<td>$10/person</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mon., Oct. 14</td>
<td>Team Basketball</td>
<td>Thurs., Oct. 22</td>
<td>$8/Team</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon., Oct. 19</td>
<td>S Try Lacrosse</td>
<td>Wed., Oct. 28</td>
<td>$10/person</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mon., Oct. 26</td>
<td>Wrestling</td>
<td>Thurs., Nov. 5</td>
<td>$8/person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon., Nov. 2</td>
<td>Table Tennis Singles</td>
<td>Thurs., Nov. 5</td>
<td>$1.00/Team</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon., Nov. 2</td>
<td>Table Tennis Doubles</td>
<td>Thurs., Nov. 12</td>
<td>$10/Team</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mon., Nov. 9</td>
<td>Fall Swim Meet</td>
<td>Tues., Nov. 17</td>
<td>$5/Team</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mon., Nov. 9</td>
<td>Turkey Trot</td>
<td>Tues., Nov. 17</td>
<td>$5/person</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mon., Nov. 9</td>
<td>Cross Country Run</td>
<td>Tues., Nov. 17</td>
<td>$5/person</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Entry Fee: Designated Sports will have a FORFEIT FEE DEPOSIT with the regular registration fee. This fee will be refunded according to the team's forfeit record.

Welcome back to the Hilltop! The good ole summer time has brought some changes to the Field House which we hope will make your use of Yates more enjoyable.

We have eliminated some costly and time consuming procedures. The cost effectiveness of the changes has allowed us to make some nice physical improvements, as well as help you to use the facility in a more timely fashion. The following is a list of the changes and improvements.

- hand held hair dryers
- additional mirrors and clothes hooks
- new scales
- new "day locker" system—use your own lock on any designated locker
- addition of some small lockers as "day lockers"
- elimination of complimentary towels
- institution of towel rental service
- new equipment issue system
- new exterior door security devices
- new re-entry system (hand stamp) change in pool hours: 7:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m., weekdays, 9:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m. weekends and holidays.
- re-location of racquet sport reservation desk to equipment issue room
- change in reservation times to 15 past the hour for tennis and 7:15 and 9:15 start time, on weekdays and weekends respectively, for racquetball and squash
- new location for main office in old meeting room
- addition of new Instruction/Activity area in old office space
- AIR CONDITIONING of Dance/Exercise room and NEW Instruction/Activity area
- two new glass basketball backboards
- The institution of a pay as you go rental towel service, for those who would rather not bring their own towel, along with the new day lock and equipment issue systems have allowed us to redirect the excessive amounts of money spent in these areas, to provide the above improvements. Aside from your own one time investment in a lock, these changes allow us to continue to provide you with a fine facility, that will be easy to use, without an additional increase in our already below market membership rates.

You will no longer have to wait in line for indoor equipment since all indoor equipment will be available in their respective activity areas.

While day lockers and towels will be available on a rental basis ($1.00 ea.), you may avoid the lines and the cost, by bringing your own.

Aside from entering Yates and claiming a court, under the new system, I.D.'s will only be necessary equipment for outdoor use, guest fees and rental items. Effective 9/14 rental racquets will be $1.00, and the fee for guests of non-student members will be $6.00.

We want you to know that the decision to make these changes and improvements was arrived at through months of study and discussion with representatives of the entire membership community. The elimination of procedures that caused you to wait in lines, plus the savings in labor, equipment and supplies that could be better allocated to other areas, was the motivating force behind the final decision. The only alternative was a further additional increase in membership fees, which we all want to forestall as long as possible.

Thanks for your understanding and cooperation in making these changes a success. We hope you all have a great year.
Eating Around

Good food in the immediate vicinity of the Law Center does not abound as a general rule; however, since cases can be digested mentally but not physically, a student must eat somewhere. Therefore, a brief guide follows to start you off until you can make your own opinions.

Nearest to the Law Center:

The Chancery, 704 New Jersey Avenue N.W. — Just across the street, serving alcohol, meals, and lighter fare (burgers, sandwiches) at moderate prices. Take-out is available.

L.B.J.'s, 500 First Street, N.W. — Across the street from Lerner's, serving breakfast, lunch, sandwiches, burgers at very reasonable prices. Take-out is available.

The Seaford Carry-Out, on Second Street — Down the block from GULC, specializing in fish and chips — FRIED!!!

Irish Times, 14 F Street, N.W. — Between the Law Center and Union Station, an Irish pub with entertainment, plenty of beer, seafood, burgers, sandwiches. Good sized portions at good prices and usually not as crowded as the larger Dubliner next door.

Dubliner Restaurant & Pub, 4 F Street, N.W. — Next door to Irish Times, also an Irish pub complete with entertainment, people and beer. Saloon fare and seafood at fair prices is available, as are full meals.

The Deli Sun, 516 North Capitol Street — Next door to the Dubliner. Open 24 hours with plenty of take-out coffee available for late studying. Also features burgers, sandwiches, chicken, fries, ice cream, frozen yogurt. Eat-in or take-out.

Tiber Creek Pub, 15 E Street, N.W. — A nice place to relax with friends over some drinks. Entertainment is provided at times, as are happy hour hors d'oeuvres.

Little Tavern, 630 North Capitol Street — Across from the Post Office. For the more adventurous, specializing in take-out burgers.

Le Mouth Trap, 400 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. — On the other side of Route 395. Featuring an assortment of take-out fare.

A V Ristorante Italiano, 607 New York Avenue, N.W. — Also on the other side of Route 395. An authentic Italian restaurant. Also has what might be the best real Italian pizza in Washington, at a lower price than most others. Pizza orders can be called in and picked up for take-out, 737-0550.

Immediate Capitol Hill Area:

The American Cafe, 227 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. — A trendy international cafe. Features fancy sandwiches, soups, salads, desserts and limited entrees. More exotic drinks, in addition to the traditional, are available at the bar or in the dining room. Brunch is also served. A deli is attached where, among other things, croissants can be bought. Outdoor dining is also available.

La Brasierle, 239 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. — Next door to the American Cafe. Features French food, with plenty of light fare, and desserts. Nice atmosphere for dining or just drinks. Also has an outdoor cafe area

The Man in the Green Hat, 301 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E. — Down the block from Union Station. Features a full bar, a small outdoor cafe and a menu of steaks, seafood, burgers, soups and other entrees and side orders. Brunch is served. A nice place to relax. Watch for specials on certain nights.

Pendleton's, 501 Second Street, N.E. — A few doors down from Pendleton's. Features two bars and lunch and dinner fare. D.J.'s on certain nights.

Hunan on Capitol Hill, 201 D Street, N.E. — On the corner by Massachusetts Avenue. A varied selection of Chinese food served in a nice setting. Large portions, enormous frozen daquiris. Full bar with daily happy hour with lower drink prices.

Pennsylvania Avenue:

Tune Inn, 331½ Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. — No Georgetown Law experience is complete without a visit (usually multiple visits) to this legendary bar. Beer, sandwiches, burgers, fries and chili are cheap and the...
Getting a Job

A series of workshops will be offered by the Placement Center this fall to assist students in preparing for the job search. A schedule for the different presentations is listed below.

Information on the exact place and time will be available later. Check the Placement Center bulletin boards for such details.

"Selling Yourself on Paper":

Friday, Aug. 21; Monday, Aug. 24; Wednesday, Aug. 26; Monday, Aug. 31; Tuesday, Sept. 1; Thursday, Sept. 3; Tuesday, Sept. 8.

"How To Succeed In Interviewing":

—Turning On-Campus Interview Into A Call-Back Interview — Tuesday, Sept. 15 & Friday, Sept. 17.


GRIP — Georgetown Regional Interview Program, GRIP, provides interview opportunities with law firms in major cities. Students interested in interviewing in these cities must pay their own expenses.

Preference sheets listing specific firms in each city will be available in September. The deadline dates for submitting these sheets and a resume will be available when registering at the Placement Office.

The Word from the Chaplain

Survival is a word often used to describe life at GULC; many students feel they do not have the time to relax, that they are constantly working. This is especially true for students in the class of '82 and '83, who are now entering their third year of law school. The pressure of assignments and exams leaves little time for relaxation.

But remember: there is life after school, and you can enjoy it. Many students do not possess the time or the energy to pursue all of the activities that they enjoyed in college. It is important to remember that law school is not the end of your career, but the beginning. You have many options available to you, and you can choose the ones that suit your needs.

GULC offers a variety of student organizations. Almost everyone can find something to match his or her interests. A talented and numerous faculty is friendly and approachable. Employers of the school give generous service to ease the academic life of the students. Additionally, the University offers the services of a full-time nurse, part-time psychiatrists, and full- and part-time chaplains.

The sources of tension are certainly present; so are the means of relaxation. Enjoy your life this year; it's too valuable to be missed in depression. As difficult as it may be to look at your face in the mirror each morning, that is the time to remind yourself that there is life after, outside of, and even (surprisingly!) during law school. Enjoy it.

(Rev.) Frank Moon

Marriott

(Continued from page 2)

grams that will prepare a substantial number of Blacks and other non-whites for supervisory, administrative, clerical, and technical jobs.

5) Increasing the number of Blacks and other non-whites in management and supervisory positions.

6) Improving the quality of employee's lives outside the work environment and in such areas as housing, transportation, schooling, recreation, and health facilities.

The principles have been signed by a majority of U.S. companies in South Africa. The latest Monitoring Report of the Sullivan Principles (Oct. 1979), however, reveals that Marriott-In-Flight has never been a signatory.

U.S. investments and loans under the South African regime have now grown to an estimated five billion dollars. Opposition to such investments has also grown, as church groups and other activists continue expressing their abhorrence to the "apartheid" system under which American businesses in South Africa must operate.

The Africa Fund reports that "Under apartheid, Blacks are not citizens, but labor units . . ." who find themselves drawn from the 87% of South Africa classified as white, back into tiny reservations (bantustans), where they have no way to support themselves. The South African Fund on South Africa can vote, choose a job-freely, buy a house, or be certain of living peacefully with husband, wife, or children."

Statistics from The Financial Mail of South Africa show that, as of 1975, Africans in the country constituted 71% of the general population and workforce, but received only 23% of the total income. The 1980 Amnesty International Report further informs that any opposition to this present South African regime has resulted in political imprisonment, detention without trial, banning, torture, and the death penalty.

During the course of a phone interview, the Vice-president of BLSA, Robert Ellis, characterized the letter as a "principled response" to the issue. He also said that, "Considering the fact that the recommendation to employ Marriott as a caterer service was made last spring and the decision was not made public until the summer, it is reasonable to conclude that the Deans did not want students to know because of [their] possible reaction."

Mr. Ellis concluded by disclosing that BLSA had tried to obtain a copy of the guidelines prepared by the university's committee on Investment Responsibility. These would contain information on the university's policies with regards to investing in corporations that do business within South Africa. Georgetown University Treasurer George Houston informed him, however, that the guidelines of the committee were not public. The Law Weekly was unable to get through to Houston for information or further comment.

SBA

(Continued from page 4)
your representatives are tentatively scheduled for Thursday, October 1, 1981. This should give you plenty of time to get to know your representatives before they are elected. EACH SECTION ELECTS ITS OWN REPRESENTATIVES. Those who already know that they are interested in participating are urged to attend the first meeting of the House of Delegates which is tentatively scheduled for Tuesday, August 25, at 8 p.m.

This year's executive officers are: Richard Taylor, President; Leslie Kerman, Day Vice President; Peggy Stone, Events and Graduating Vice President; and David Falla, Treasurer. If we can be of any service, please do not fail to see us or drop a note in the IB-48 office. Welcome and good luck!
Meet the Law Weekly

Weighing the merits of assorted possible topics for an introductory editorial, we concluded that we should rather start with better acquainting you with the Law Weekly.

The newspaper is the only form of communication available to the entire Law Center community. We would like to emphasize from the start that although our staff is composed entirely of students, we are not just a student newspaper.

To a great extent, our pages function as the Law Center calendar. The Res Pendas box informs everyone of upcoming events and deadlines, and is supplemented with a calendar. All organizations and offices at GULC are welcome and requested to submit short notices to our Res Pendas box prior to the event.

The deadline for Res Pendas is 6 p.m. on every Thursday before publication. All submissions should be typed double-spaced and have the number of words counted and placed at the top of the page. We encourage everyone to submit Res Pendas items and to read the notices since they often contain important information from the Deans and Registrar.

We publish essentially every week that classes are in session at the Law Center, coming out on Mondays. Copies are available at the newspaper stand in the lounge, at the New Jersey Avenue and Second Street entrances and outside our offices. The Law Weekly receives most of its funding from the GULC, that is, from our tuition, although paid advertising adds a few dollars to our coffers. We are located at 16-7, and our phone number is 624-8342, and invite everyone to call or come by if they have information or stories for us or just want to know more about us. Friday is the best bet for catching all of us busily putting together that Monday's paper.

Now it's time for the plug. We can, and desperately need, anyone and everyone's help. We are not selective—anyone can join staff. Nor is our organization geared towards a particular interest. You need never have been a newspaper before. The Law Weekly is a great place for first-year students to get involved in Law Center activities and meet fellow students outside of class. People, food, and booze (not necessarily in that order) are frequently found floating around our office. Of course, it is also never too late for upper class students to join. Working on the Law Weekly can be a relief from legal studies.

One can get some valuable writing and editing experience at the Law Weekly, although none of us gets writing credit for our work. We are not going to kid anyone and say that working for the Law Weekly is something to put on your resume alongside with law review, but it certainly does not hurt to include as an activity.

We also want to stress that there are all sorts of positions and opportunities at the Law Weekly. Of course you can write—we do not limit ourselves to news articles—features, theatre and arts reviews, humor pieces—our repertoire is as extensive as the staff's talents and interests and imaginations. In addition, contributions from non-staff persons are always welcome.

Then, there are opportunities to edit, proofread, work on layouts and assist with production at the shop.

Cartoons and other graphics also spice up the paper, so if your talents run along such lines, we would love to have you make some submissions. Our staff photographers are also kept busy running around town and the Law Center taking pictures and developing them in our darkroom and would welcome some more recruits.

Finally, after all this is technically an editorial, we should clue the reader into our editorial policy. We generally publish one "editorial" per issue, representing the opinions of the collective editorial body, which may or may not be initiated by the author. Occasionally, more than one such editorial may appear in a single issue. We encourage all members of the Law Center community to submit "guest editorials" on topics of their choosing. These and comments submitted in the form of "letters to the editor" are, as space permits, printed without editing on our part, aside from corrections of technical errors. However, since we are ultimately responsible for what appears in these pages and the consequences that may flow therefrom, we reserve the right to select what we will publish, although this privilege is rarely invoked.

We would like to take this opportunity to wish everyone success during the upcoming academic year and hope to see a lot of you in our office.

The Bottom Line: What's Yours

By Sharie Anita Brown

Well, you did it. Two years of grueling work and sacrifice have culminated in the coveted "offier" from a prestigious firm or government agency. Challenge, status and money will accompany your every move because you have arrived. Law school prepared you for the political and competitive strategies of success, but in other areas you are untrained.

A strong supporter of environmental and consumer product safety whose product unquestionably caused severe and crippling birth defects in infants, in addition to, irreparable destruction of wildlife in a nearby stream.

A staunch defender of women's rights is ordered to defend a client against charges of sexual discrimination in hiring. The firm privately believes that the client is guilty.

A vocal critic of federal immigration policies must write a motion supporting the deportation of an alien whose wife was accidentally killed before he was granted citizenship.

Unless an attorney is self-employed, it is difficult to determine when to refuse a case or if a case should be refused at all. Yet, it is to be expected that at some point in our legal training we will experience a "crisis of conscience." Some attorneys call it "the bottom line," it is the type of case that the lawyers conscience compels him to refuse.

There are a variety of ways to cope with this problem, but a few are particularly interesting.

The attorney who is a "pure advocate" represents clients because a client is entitled to legal representation. He makes no moral judgments about the case and he believes that as a detached advocate, he is immune from public scorn. However, this rationale ignores the fact that judgments are made about an attorney based on his skill, clientele, and the nature of his practice. This fact is exemplified by a New York criminal defense attorney whose keen sense of isolation and non-acceptance is caused by the fact that he exclusively represents powerful drug dealers.

Other lawyers designate a "problem issue," and abstain from working on cases involving that issue (i.e. sex discrimination, race discrimination, child abuse etc.) Unfortunately, most of us are not single issue individuals. Furthermore, we recognize the impracticality of abstaining from every case that we determine to be morally offensive, disturbing, or just plain wrong.

Some unpopular and unprofessional methods of coping with the problem include sending anonymous notes to the opposition containing winning legal strategies; performing poor work on the case; or taking no action and simply feeling guilty and miserable. The consequences could range from disbarment to regular psychiatric treatment.

A few attorneys may acknowledge the injustice in the case, seek a settlement, and ultimately go to minimize the damage. This approach ignores the "win at all costs" doctrine and, arguably, compromises the interests of the client.

Though the proposals are varied and extreme, one step toward dealing with this dilemma is to recognize the likelihood that as a young attorney you may be faced with the problem.

Secondly, realistic expectations as to the nature of the practice and the type of assignments that you will receive may provide some preparation.

Finally, one should think about career priorities as they relate to the type of individual that you are, as well as, your willingness and capacity to compromise some of your values.

One seasoned attorney described the problem succinctly: "Maintaining your own sense of integrity and morality is a full time endeavor." No doubt we will all agree with that observation somewhere down the line.
Res Penguins

Deans

Additional Fall Courses
If you are just now registering for Fall Courses or find yourself with room for more, the following are additional courses to consider at REGISTRATION or ADD/DROP.

J.D. Programs
- Environmental Litigation & Public Policy; Sep. 14 credits; Prof. Speth, Th, 9-11.
- Injunctions-3 Credits; Prof. Feinberg, M/W 1-4:30.
- Negotiations (International)-2 Credits; Prof. Ganz, M, 9-11.
- Trial Practice-2 Credits; Prof. Kaplan & Johnson, Sat. 9:30-11:30.
- Philosophy of Law-2 Credits; Rm. 1B33; Prof. White, Tu, 1:30-3:30. (This course is not listed in the Fall Schedule.)

GRAD Programs
- Public Personnel Law-2 Credits; Prof. R. Shapiro, Th, 11:55-1:55.

New Fall Schedules are now available at the Registrar's Office.

Registrar

Academic Regulations
The GULC Student Code of Professional Responsibility is detailed in the ADMINISTRATIVE AND ACADEMIC REGULATIONS. Copies of the Code are available at the Office on the third floor of the Library. Required reading material for the fall semester is held to have notice of this Code and its provisions by virtue of enrolling at the Law Center. Academic and Administrative Regulations, August 1981.

Late Hours
The Office of the Registrar will be open until 8:00 p.m. on the following evenings: the 26th, and 31st.

Cancellations
Class cancellations will be posted on the level l bulletin board, between Halls 6 & 7. The schedule of the class can be obtained by phoning 243-8394.

I.D. Cards
Current I.D. cards may be updated for the fall semester at the Registrar's office every day after 2:30 p.m. You may leave your card and pick it up after our terminals are operating.

Exam Feedback
Last Chance!
Requests to review evaluated exams or papers must be made in writing, within thirty days after grades are made available. The deadline to request to review exams is Oct. 8, 1981.

Privacy Act
Under the provisions of the Privacy Act, the Law Center may release certain information designated as "Directory Information" (see ADMINISTRATIVE AND ACADEMIC REGULATIONS, August 1981). However, this Act provides that students may elect to have this "Directory Information" withheld by filing the appropriate form at the Office of the Registrar. You must submit your request by Sept. 15, 1981.

Graduate Students
Rules for Writing Graduate Papers may be picked up at the first floor Kinko or the fourth floor Registrar's counter.

Late Registration
Students may register from Aug. 24-28. There is a $20.00 late fee for those registering at this time. You may register between 4:30-5:30 p.m. ONLY at the Office of the Registrar.

Exam Conflicts
CHECK YOUR EXAM SCHEDULE. If you have a 24-hour conflict as defined by those students who attended the Law Center this past Summer will be mailed by September 11, 1981.

Barristers Council

The 1981 National Moot Court Competition has begun! Competition packets can be picked up at the Barristers' Council, Room 198. Briefs are due by 5:00 p.m. on August 31. Don't miss this opportunity to participate in GULC's most prestigious advocacy competition.

Photos by David Larson
**Clinics**

**Centro de Inmigracion**

**CENTRO DE INMIGRACION** is an academic student organization devoted to the investigation and analysis of legal issues concerning immigration and the rights of aliens in the United States. CENTRO monitors immigration-related activity in the three branches of government and publishes a periodic report which surveys the latest developments.

Beginning August 26th, CENTRO will be accepting applications for 8 part-time student positions. On that day, job descriptions will be posted on the Centro Bulletin Board located in the main hallway leading to the Student Lounge. All interested applicants are asked to leave their resumes in “Centro’s box” inside the Student Activity Office. Applicants should also arrange for an interview by calling 624-8374. The deadline for applications is Friday, September 4, 1981.

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**Student Activities**

**Phi Alpha Delta**

**Fall Rush Party**

GULC Students! Reserve the evening of Friday, Aug. 26, for the PHI ALPHA DELTA LAW FRATERNITY Fall Rush Party. This is a chance for you to relax and get to know fellow students (especially First Year), including active members of Phi Alpha Delta. Membership information will be available at this time, along with plenty of BEER and MUNCHIES. Time and place for the Fall Party will be posted around the Law Center and on the P.A.D. Bulletin Board (Student Lounge, B-1 Level). For more info, call Ken at 892-5625 or Lisa at 393-4831 (evenings).

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**Activities**

**Phi Alpha Delta**

**Book Exchange**

Help a fellow student while saving $$$! The Georgetown Law Center chapter of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity will hold their annual FALL BOOK EXCHANGE from Wednesday, Aug. 19 to Wednesday, Aug. 26 in the STUDENT LOUNGE (B-1 Level).

Hours are 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. daily, with slightly shorter hours on Sunday, Aug. 23. Second- and third-year students can deposit their old books beginning on Wednesday, Aug. 19. Sales of books to students (excluding FIRST YEAR) will begin on Saturday, Aug. 22.

Information on BOOK EXCHANGE procedures, as well as information on PHI ALPHA DELTA MEMBERSHIP, will be available at the P.A.D. Book Exchange tables. For more info, call Ken Jenkins at 892-5625 or Lisa Beaucourt at 393-4831.

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**Eating**

(Continued from page 12)

Food is generally pretty good. Usually crowded with jukebox blaring. The unique decor is an added attraction. Don't order any fancy drinks here.

Hawk & Dove, 329 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. — Serves the typical soul food fare and has a full bar. Prices are reasonable.

Machiavelli's, 613 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. — Serves Italian entrees with bread and salad. Also has deep-dish pizza, which is not cheap, however. Drinks are available.

Buddington's, Gallagher's and Jenkins Hill are some other bars/restaurants on the Pennsylvania Avenue strip.

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**Government Cafeterias** — Found everywhere on the Hill. The food is generally not bad and very cheap. They tend to be on top floors, so views of the city and monuments are very good. One of the most notable is the cafeteria in the Humphrey Building at HHS. Just ask around about others.