WELCOME BACK!!

A Reader's Guide to the Law Weekly

The Law Weekly is essentially the only complete source of information about events at the Law Center. Because this puts us in a position of some potential influence, we think it fair that the Law Center community know who we are and how the Law Weekly operates.

The Law Weekly obtains almost all of its operating funds from the Law Center and hence, from students' tuition. We publish approximately 25 to 30 times during the academic year, usually on Mondays. Our phone number is 662-1266 and we are located in room 161. Stop by and talk to us anytime, especially on Thursday afternoons, when we are getting the paper out.

STAFF

The Law Weekly editors and staff are a loose collection of first, second, and third year Law Center students. All work is voluntary and has no academic or financial value. Very few staff members were journalists before joining. All that is needed to join is an interest and willingness to write and a curiosity about what goes on here at the Law Center. Any idea for a story will be entertained. If you are interested in any position at all, contact one of the editors by phone or stop by the office to talk.

NEWS OPERATION

The news and features printed by the Law Weekly are coordinated by the editors who select the articles to be written, assign them to reporters, and then edit and proof them. Story ideas are welcome at any time, even anonymously by message on our answering machine. If there is a facet of Law Center activity you feel should be written about, contact one of the editors and make your suggestion.

EDITORIAL POLICY

Editorial policy is determined by the Editor-in-Chief in consultation with the Editorial Board, although other staff members may be consulted regarding particular articles or sections of the paper. Not all the editorials are written by the Editor-in-Chief, but when written by other Editorial Board members will generally reflect the views of the editors in general. Only editors may write editorials. Readers may express their opinions in the Law Weekly's Points of View or Letters to the Editor sections.

POINTS OF VIEW AND LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Law Weekly recognizes its duty to provide a forum for the expression of the views of its readers. We accept letters to the editor regarding topics of interest to the Law Center community. Letters should be typed, double-spaced and should not exceed 400 words. Longer pieces of up to 1000 words may be submitted for publication in the Points of View page. Deadline for submission is 6:00 p.m. on the Thursday prior to publication. Please note that the Law Weekly reserves the right to edit all letters and other contributions submitted for publication. In addition, although we will make every effort to publish contributions received, the Law Weekly does not guarantee their publication.

RES PENDENS

Res Pendas is the Law Weekly's bulletin board of events. Any time your organization or department is doing something you want the Law Center community to know about, a short notice to that effect should be submitted to Res Pendas prior to the event. The deadline for Res Pendas is 6:00 p.m. Thursday prior to publication. ALL submissions must be typed, double-spaced. We do not guarantee publication, but we will try to get as many notices published as possible pending on space considerations.

LAW OF LEISURE

The Law of Leisure articles include record reviews, cartoons, bar reviews, movie reviews, sports commentaries and attempted comic commentaries. Anyone interested in starting an all new review is welcome to do so. Reviews of local art exhibits, theatre, ballet, opera, books, restaurants, clubs or any activity are encouraged.
The Social Connections page is a place to run personals. Submissions to Social Connections can be made by placing ads in the red box at the kiosk. Classified ads will also be printed beginning next week, so if you would like to advertise books or furniture for sale etc. you may do so at no cost. Please print submissions neatly.

PHOTOGRAPHY

The photographs appearing in the Law Weekly are for the most part taken by amateur photographers. Persons interested in becoming photographers should contact the editors.

ADVERTISING

Rates for display ads have not been set for the coming year as yet. However, any student group or outside party may place an ad for $1.00, $1.50, $3.00, or $5.00 for a line. Deadlines for ad placement are Thursday, 6:00 PM. The Law Weekly reserves the right to postpone or cancel the publication of an advertisement if that space is needed for news copy.
Law school is a horrendous, draining, exhausting emotional roller coaster. It starts in first year and doesn't stop (even to let you throw up all the undergraduate cotton candy) until the very last day of the very last exam period. Graduation will be a mere mogul, confused anti-climax followed by a truly awful, other exam called the bar for which we will spend thousands of dollars and use hundreds of ounces of stomach acid. The really bad news is that most of us will then go on to practice law and provide targets for the general fear and loathing aimed at our collective way by a skeptical and cynical public.

All that said, our three to four years at the Law School (Guic, the Gulag, the Center) can also challenge just about every assumption with which we arrive. All the bleeding heart liberals are going to have to argue with smart, prepared, argumentative conservatives who are angry at the lack of conservative faculty views and thrilled with the Supreme Court. White, lower class students are going to argue against the action and the nature of privilege and opportunity with middle class black students. Men are going to realize they have to argue to present and what they do not have the same view of their place in our society or what it would mean for them to achieve true equality. Wealthy students are eventually going to realize that tuition was raised in part so that more of their money could be given to poorer students as financial aid, thus forcing them to subsidize their colleagues.

Sex, race, national origin, color, class, ethnicity, religion, physical ability, politics: these are the issues with which the Law Center began in earnest to grapple last year and which will, most likely, pervade student, faculty and student discussion throughout the year. The scope and depth of these issues is the carrot dangling before the stick of this editorial. Participate. Talk. Argue (as if you need encouragement on that), but do not merely listen to your own internal voice. Conduct class speech on a meta-level; discuss how you are reasoning, discuss who is talking, discuss who is not and why they do not (or cannot) talk. Sensitivity to those issues may be more important and probably more practically useful than all the esoteric constitutional theory you may learn. And if you do not do this in class or on the streets, send it to our Points of View section. We will publish anyone's point of view no matter how much we despise or like it.

We hope you will pursue those issues because although we are only here for three years, and although law school is draining and horrendous and exhausting and infuriating and often depressing, you can contribute to this institution; you can even change it. And at very least, you should try if only to practice the skill of public discourse. You may even change some minds. Perhaps you will change your own.

The Georgetown Law Weekly will publish this, and every week throughout the school year!

Anyone wishing to submit an article may do so:

must be typed and double-spaced please include your name and phone number

Deadline...

Thursdays, 6:00 P.M.

Law Weekly Office...
Law Center
Room 161

Questions??

Please submit them in writing to Joanne Conte and slip under door or leave in my folder upstairs (Sorry, I don't have a phone yet)
CALS Students Win Auto Repair Case
By PROFESSOR PHILIP SCHRAG

Over the summer, two students who were enrolled in the Center for Applied Legal Studies (CALS), one of the Law Centers, won a judgment of $1800 for Mary Davis, a consumer who had had her car repaired by Bryan's Auto Body Shop. The students' victory for their client came after a five-day trial in Superior Court. CALS is a 6-credit, one semester clinic directed by Professors David A. Koplow and Philip G. Schrag. Mr. Davis' car was damaged in a traffic accident on December 10, 1986. The other driver's insurance company agreed to pay for the damage to Ms. Davis' car, which was towed to Bryan's. After five weeks of working on it, the body shop sent it to the students. Within hours, however, it became apparent to Ms. Davis that Bryan's had not done an adequate job. Coolant leaked from the radiator, the front shock absorber was bent and the brake line was bent at the master cylinder. Bryan's refused to do more work on the car without additional payment by Ms. Davis, who had no recourse but to sue. On Ms. Davis' first appearance in court, the defendant failed to appear, and she won a default judgment. Defendant's attorney later successfully moved to vacate the judgment, claiming that Mr. Bryan "could not leave the shop... without causing the business to lose a large amount of revenue and a tremendous amount of goodwill." As a prelude to the trial, Mueller and Feig represented the defendant and the court awarded the plaintiff her $100 for the fees of the expert witness. Reflecting on his first court experience, Robert Mueller said, "If you had told me when I started law school that another student and I would be handling a five-day trial in my third semester, I don't think I would have believed it. But CALS gave us extremely intensive training in pretrial and trial techniques, so by the time we had to present our case, we were ready. Our supervisors, Prof. Schrag and Graduate Fellow Paula Johnson, didn't sit at the counsel table with us. They just watched us from a distance so that they could help us evaluate our performance afterwards." Every pair of CALS students works on at least one consumer protection case (like Ms. Davis') plus one social security disability claim. The consumer cases are usually tried in a court or agency or negotiated to settlement. Most of the social security cases result in formal hearings before a federal administrative law judge. Mary Davis stated, "It would have cost me thousands of dollars to get the kind of legal help that CALS provided to me for free," she says. "I know that Mr. Feig and Ms. Mueller spent dozens of hours preparing my case and presenting it to Judge Moore. This kind of service to people in the D.C. area is simply invaluable."

POINTS OF VIEW
UNSTEADY SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SERVICE LAW

By PETER BUTCHER

Public service law is being priced out of existence; increasingly access to legal help is a privilege of the wealthy. One of the reasons for this problem is that graduates are forced to seek high-paying law firms and publications by law school; one of the solutions to this problem has been a source of debate and controversy between the students and the administration of GULC over the past school year, and promises to be so again this year. Georgetown's Loan Repayment Assistance Program (LRAP), a small but potentially revolutionary means of reducing the student debt of all law students should know about.

In 1974 Harvard Law School developed the first LRAP, in order to allow students who were motivated to enter into low-paying public service legal careers to do so in spite of their financial debts. Since then at least twenty-two law schools have developed comparable programs; in addition, the Maryland legislature has adopted a state-wide program, and various congressmen have been pushing for a comparable federal program.

Unfortunately, the program is out of distance the solution. While the Economic Report of last year that 40% of students entering law school say they would rather work in public policy oriented law than in traditional corporate/civil law, a mere 2% of law schools graduate students who actually follow through with this preference. The reason is not a lack of ideals, it is soaring student debt. According to the National Association for Public Interest Law (NAPILE) revealed that educational loans are the main reason that public-service legal students are able to be self-supporting without social support. A survey last year by the National Association for Public Interest Law revealed that educational loans are the main reason that public-service legal students are able to be self-supporting without social support. 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A survey last year by the National Association for Public Interest Law revealed that educational loans are the main reason that public-service legal students are able to be self-supporting without social support.

In an attempt to prevent law school graduates' career choices from being dictated solely by finances, Georgetown, like other law schools, developed its LRAP in 1986. The program is available to graduates who enter qualified employment—non-government public interest law, or work as public defenders—and following is a summary of how Georgetown's LRAP works.

(1) Loan repayment assistance: GULC takes $25,000/year as a base yearly income; any graduate earning this much or less may borrow the full amount of the loans through LRAP to make his loan payments. Any graduate making over this much is expected to contribute half of the amount by which his yearly income exceeds $25,000 to his loan repayments. For example, the graduate making $35,000/year would be expected to contribute $5,000/year towards loan repayment (half of 35,000 - 25,000), and could borrow the rest of the repayment through LRAP.

(2) Debt forgiveness: As long as the graduate remains in qualified employment, he will not have to repay any of the money borrowed through LRAP. Repayment of the LRAP loan only begins when the graduate leaves qualified employment, and at that point GULC will "forgive" 10% of the LRAP loan for every year the graduate stayed in qualified employment. In this way, the graduate who has worked 10 years or more in qualified employment will owe GULC none of the money borrowed through LRAP.

The current LRAP program is a result of a major revision during the past year by the faculty, and while it is a great improvement over the program it has drawbacks which severely limit its effectiveness. The program does not cover any commercial loans (Law Access, for example) or any undergraduate loan debts, a clever financial move by Georgetown, whose high tuition and weak financial aid program guarantees that needy students resort to commercial loans during their law school career. The program also does not take into continued on p. 9

THE VOICE

By CHRISTOPHER B. DOLAN

To those who are returning, welcome back. To those being led wearily into the slaughter of the first year, good luck. As a second year law student, I have started this back to school experience all too many times. It is at this familiar juncture in my life that I find myself asking the question, wait a minute aren't I a consumer of sorts, that's right, a consumer of educational services. In fact, Georgetown is supposed to be the Mercedez Benz of law schools (at least we are paying Mercedes Benz prices), providing a superior quality at a premium price. My constant dilemma all through my educational experience is that education and educators seem to be overly supplied. We are given a commodity and expected to enjoy consuming it regardless of the quality of the product. It is as if the fact that there are an over abundance of applicants for this seat in which I sit in law school (approximately 14 applicants for each seat at Georgetown) should make me grateful to pay close to 16,000 dollars for the privilege of being chosen. I have found myself questioning the value for money of my educational experiences for some time now.

A few facts... Georgetown University is 90% tuition funded. That's right folks we support this place—we pay the salaries, we pay for the electricity, the furniture, security, ad infinitum. That should lead us to do two things with our investment and "purchase." First, we should demand quality services and second we should seek to improve the nature of our investment. I submit to you that if you had spent $16,000 on some other good, and you were dissatisfied with it, you, being the skillful negotiator that you are, wouldn't sit about on your butt and accept poor quality. Additionally, it is evident indeed your electric bill, or your furniture, or your house, you would turn off the lights, keep the place clean, and try to save money.

Therefore, this column will be used to ask the question WHY over and over again in an attempt to improve the quality of the GULC environment and to try and save the school money so that they don't keep jacking up our tuition dollars. It will be a vehicle for you to get some questions answered.

This is how the column works, it involves your participation. Leave questions and suggestions as to how the school can save money or improve the environment, under the Law Weekly door, or stop me in the hall and ask me personally. I will seek out the administrators to answer these questions or refer them to the appropriate authorities and publish the responses.

A few questions that I hope to have answered by next week: Why did the Law Weekly have to pay for parking on G Street that we used to park free in, contract out the service, and charge us more then we pay to park in the garage? Why do the lights stay on in the library 24 hrs, a day when we can't gain access after midnight to the upper floors? For whom do we light up the night... the bogie man? Where does the approximately 10,000 dollars that we place on locker security deposits go? Why aren't we paid interest on that money like we are for our security deposits on our apartments? Please see your next week.
The Georgetown Law Weekly

is now accepting applications for the positions of

Business Manager

and

Publicity Editor

any interested students should contact Joanne Conte by visiting the Law Weekly office, Room 161, or leave a note in her folder.
SBA UPDATE

SBA Meeting Minutes

On Wednesday, August 29, at 8:00 p.m., President Bill Healy updates the delegates on summer events including: the ABA convention in Chicago, final plans for the pub which will be completed by October 1, the club fair to be held on September 12, and the new location of the SBA office.

The following committees were appointed and consented to by the delegates:

- Judiciary Committee: Dan For-\(\text{u}^\text{in}, J\text{eff} J\text{ohnson, Norm Semanko and Mike Deutsch;}
- Appointments Committee: Co-Chairs Melanie Montague and Norm Semanko, Monica Meyers, Kathy Franco and Jeff Johnson;
- Appropriations Committee: Chair Mike Thompson, Steve Greenbaum, Shanti Narra, Kymbriely Smith, Jeff Walker, Valerie Blaznik, and Natalie Buto. The SBA also appointed Monica Meyers to the Honorary Degree Committee to attend the meeting on August 30.

Club Appropriations

The Student Bar Association (SBA) budget process will include the following steps: a budget process orientation meeting, submission of the 1990-91 club budgets, Appropriation Committee hearings, approval by the SBA, and a workshop sponsored by Financial Affairs explaining the student budget and reimbursement process.

The budget process orientation meeting will take place on Wednesday, September 5 at 4:00 p.m. in Room 156. In order to accommodate the entire GULC community, the presentation will be repeated on Thursday, September 6 at 8:00 p.m. in Room 164. It is MANDATORY that one officer from each club attend one of these meetings in order to be considered for SBA funding.

At this meeting you will receive a budget request form, showing your club’s 1989-90 budget and instructions on how to prepare your budget proposal and supplemental memorandum. In addition you will have the opportunity to ask any questions that you may have about the budget process.

Each club will be required to submit seven (7) copies of their budget request and memorandum by 12:00 noon on Wednesday, September 12 to the GULC Student Life Office (Room 170).

Budget hearings before the SBA Appropriations Committee will be held on September 15th and 16th in Room 105. Each club may sign up for their 15 minute interview in the Student Life Office. This session will allow you to support your 1990-91 budget and answer any Committee questions.

The SBA will review Committee recommendations during the week of September 17-21. Notice of final club appropriations will be made by September 25th.

Faculty/Student Committees

Beginning on Tuesday, September 4, the Student Bar Association will have sign up sheets and applications for those students interested in interviewing for positions on Faculty/Student Committees for the 1990-91 school year. These positions are a great way to voice a student’s opinion on the school’s policy decisions as well as get to know some of the faculty. Each committee will have a student chairperson who must report to the SBA on what his/her committee is doing. If you are interested in interviewing for one of the committees listed below, please sign up on the door of the SBA office, located directly across from Student Life on the first floor. We, the Appointments Committee, will interview students from Monday, September 10 through Friday September 14. If you have any questions about the process or the committees themselves, please come by the SBA office. The following committees will have positions available:

- Academic Standards—5 student members
- Admissions—4 student members (only open to third years)
- Automation—3 student members
- Clinics—5 student members
- Faculty Appointments—student advisory committee
- Finance—5 student members
- Financial Aid—3 student members
- Graduate Studies—3 student members
- History of the Law Center—2 student members
- Legal Research, Writing & Journals—3 student members
- Library—5 student members
- Placement—3 student members
- Rank & Tenure—student advisory committee
- Self-study—2 student members
- Student & Faculty Life—3 student members
- Ad Hoc Committee on International Law Programs—3 student members

SBA office now located across from Student Life
Please Stop By

SBA Election Being Held to Fill the Position of SBA SECRETARY

- All 2L, 3L, and 4Ls Are Eligible
- Candidate Declaration Forms and Election Rules Available in the SBA office, located in the New General Activities Office (across from Student Life)
- Candidate Declaration Forms due in the SBA Office by 9:00 p.m. Thursday, September 6
- Elections Will be Held Monday, September 10th and Tuesday, September 11th
- Voting to be Conducted at the Kiosk on the Second Floor
- Any Questions Please Contact Shanti Narra at the SBA Office or Through Her Folder

The Environmental Law Forum reminds you to use the recycling bins distributed throughout the Law Center.

Our first meeting will be Wednesday, September 19 at 3:30 in Room 156. If you are interested in learning more about the Environmental Law Forum please contact Dave Gehlert (546-1837) or Randy Burke (337-8256).
The Guide to Life in One-Hell Part One

By JOE RAND

Most One-Hell academics approach the first year of law school with trepidation and caution. The rest, those who have read Scott Turou's One-L approach it in abject terror.

For those who have been lucky enough to avoid it, One-L paints a terrifyingly dreary picture of life in law school. The fact that must be kept in mind when reading it, though, is that SCOTT Touro IS THE MOST ANAL RETENTIVE MAN ON THE PLANET. We're talking about a guy who wrote a best selling novel, Presumed Innocent, on THE SUBWAY. He'd sit there every morning on his way to work, furiously scribbling out his novel, while everyone else on the train is in various states of sleep.

This is a normal guy! And yet, this is the man who represents law school student life of a law student world. Turou's book exemplifies the philosophy of law study that I call "Life in One-Hell." It's the idealized One-L: Pareto's law of the distribution of talents and money is a corollary of the idea of: Asymmetry: professors, ultra-competitive students, and incomprehensible material.

It's a good thing I didn't have to do all the things those, but never in all the class. . .

I figured it would go like this. I'd walk in day 1 of Contracts, and the professor, a stern grey-bearded man in a grey suit with suspenders and a bow tie would come to the front of the room and say:

"Read pages 1-129 of the text and write a 45-page paper on the development of the law of contract. You will do this under contract from the Stone Age forward."

"For Monday."

The next 112 days would go to the rest of my classes, all of them similarly directed by other stern grey-bearded men, women, and gentlemen.

For Constitutional Law: Brief all Supreme Court decisions Ever.

For Property: Read pages 1-1,038 and all related materials.

And as I went to class I saw my fellow classmates. I would find a hord of malcontent grade-hackers with knives stuffed into their belts all ready to be inserted into the nearest bat.

All right, so maybe I exaggerate a hair, but only to illustrate the trepidation that all of us 1Ls probably felt at coming to law school. We were all told that law school was DIFFERENT, that it was far and away more difficult than anything we had ever done before. Of course, the people telling us this were themselves law school students who were probably just trying to weaken the lawyer glut and improve their chances of getting a job. They had me scared, though. They said you would have to be a great student, and I'm not. In fact, if not for that $5,000 cash payment to Andy Cornblet in my admissions interview, I'd probably be at Bob's Law School somewhere right now instead of Georgetown.

So, what happens? I take a look at my first assignments, and we're talking maybe 15 pages a class, 25 pages tops. Not bad. I expect that the readings are going to be as dense and as dry as say, an LSAT Reading Comp page, and find that, well, okay, they ARE as dense and dry as say, an LSAT Reading Comp page, but at least they're only 15-25 pages long.

Of course, I do mean to insinuate to any of you that the work isn't difficult.

It is, it just expected to be insurmountable, which it is not. I mention this especially for all of you law professors who are now eyeing the syllabi with the intention of doubling the workload because of one smartass Two-L who thought he could do this with too much free time.

The only real difference between law school and college is that law school requires that you work your ass off, and that you do it on time. In college, you could waltz into the bookstore after the savings had dried up, Lazarus around, and pick up your books without doing irreparable damage to your GPA. I think that if you tried this in law school you'd quickly find yourself in some other line of study, like, say, getting a Masters in floor-sweeping at the University of Roy Rogers.

The best surprise of all, however, was the character of the people in the class. I expected a bunch of backstabbing, competitive geeks who would make any way more horrible. The work is found there, but not overbearing, and everyone is as friendly as you could expect from people in college in three years will be away from excess verbiage. Judges hide it away because they get bored and like to make things more understandable. For example, they also like to say that they should disguise their decision as well as possible so that it's the law, the wrong, and no one can notice because no one will be able to find the law relied on.

For example, instead of simply writing, "The defendant is guilty or "Brophy, is that guy guilty, what the hell was he thinking when he did this? He should hang like wet laundry," the accomplished judge will write the following:

"Whereas the defendant, the party of the first part, did unto the plaintiff, the party of the second part, an action which squarely pertains to section 1-69 of the PHIL. It is hereby ordered that the court shall hang the defendant with wet laundry,"

This is what we have to read in order to understand the law.

Apart from the claimed benefits, though, the casebook method has only three real advantages.

1) It keeps a lot of people out of law school. All of us know how competitive the profession has become. Studies show that the ratio of lawyers to people who has now reached 200:1 that is, 200 lawyers to every normal person. This obviously makes it impossible for as many people as possible out of law school. The casebook method does this by setting those who don't want to work to bad enough, those who won't slog through these cases to graduate. Only the best survive. The classics are worth a look, but they are not required reading. The classics are not required reading. The classics are not required reading.

2) It keeps lawyers in business. Think about it. Lawyers have prospered for thousands of years by writing things that no one else could ever understand. It's how we pay for the second car and the kidney-shaped pool. By making sure that nothing we write will ever be understood by any normal person, we secure our future survival. You know that doctors do the same thing? Well, then, I'll bet you didn't know that in all the world there's really only one medicine: aspirin. Everything else is just watered aspirin, capisized aspirin, etc., but doctors give them all really weird names like Bentholmetacapscorone to make you think that a 951 will work it.

If you tell your judges and law fellows "I'll never pay your bill."

3) It has helped develop a thriving non-quadrillion dollar Legal Outlines In- dustry. Legal outlines essentially cut out everything but the case law for the Law, which is good unless they get The Law wrong. Lots of students buy them to sitting out those who don't want to be part of the actual cases. This generates lots of money and helps the economy grow, which is always good. It also gives options for those law professors not smart enough to write actual casebooks; just writeOutline books! Outlines are just smash hit books! Outlines authors HATE jokes like that.

Note by the way, that the casebook method shows the traditional approach, as a narrow creation for law. Law students are constantly exposed to this form of writing, so even if you are a jaded lawyer and law follows constantly remind us not to write in that style, we propagate it when we get older, and more senior, throwing around Latin terms and "whereforeto" as much as we can.

Even if we don't mean to do it, we'll all eventually fall into this trap, whereas if we had not heretofore been exposed to this type of verbal communication post hoc ergo propter summa cum laude, we might not in the instant situation develop so quickly.

Am I making myself clear?

The History of the Study of Law

Once law students become immersed in the casebook method, they learn how little they know of the law. Law students, by the time they get to law school, have had some contact with the law. Maybe they've signed a lease, or gotten a parking ticket, or been sent to see a lawyer for a minor probate, but rarely do they have a great deal of knowledge.

continued next page
The Guide to Life in One-Hell, Part One

Continued from previous page

This will change, of course. By the time you graduate law school, you still won’t know anything about the law, but at least you’ll know enough legal terms to fool people into giving you large sums of money as retainers.

It’s a pity, though, that students never really learn about the history of the law, where it came from and who developed it. With that deficiency in mind, we have devoted this chapter to a thorough and highly accurate and well researched History of The Study of Law. Reading this satisfies any requirement that you might have for a legal history course.

The first law that was ever developed was thousands of years ago, by a lawyer named Hammurabi. The code that he developed was very strict: if you stole, you had your hand cut off; if you lied, you had your tongue cut out; if you violated anti-trust laws, you had your fax machine taken away, etc. Very strict. It was also very easy to see for law students, which was a great advantage. All you had to do was figure out which limb would most logically be lopped off for a particular offense, and there you were.

No cases, no statutes, nothing.

Hammurabi, whose full name was “Antonius Scilla Hammurabi,” ensured himself of immortality by naming the code after himself, although all the other lawyers grumbled that he was hogging all of the credit. “Hammurabi’s Code,” of course, did not last very long, chiefly because the law-abiding citizens got sick of all these variously limbless convoluted criminals taking all the best handicap parked spaces.

The code was replaced many years later by the Roman Law. The Roman Law was also very straightforward: “We are the Romans, you will obey our law.” The Law was simple because whatever the Emperor said, you listened. If he wanted his house to be a Colonel in the Army, you started measuring for its uniforms. If you were not from Italy, you still had to obey his law, or else Roman soldiers would come in and burn your houses and salt your fields and name all of your towns after Rome. The Roman Law was very easy for students to learn, though, because they all understood Latin back then, and knew all the Latin legal terms meant.

After the Romans died off, you had about 1000 years of Dark Ages, in where there wasn’t much Law on account of that everyone was trying to kill everyone and take their land and make them learn new religions and just didn’t have the time or money. In fact, we might never have had Law if not for the invention of the printing press by the West Publish-

ing Company, when the whole idea of writing laws down and led to very lucrative legal career opportunities.

At this point, if you wanted to be a lawyer, you become an apprentice. Apprenticeship was very big then. If you wanted to be a baker, you started sawing wood. If you wanted to be a butcher, you started cutting meat. If you wanted to be a mechanic, tough luck, because you had to wait for about 300 years for the invention of the car, so instead you apprenticed to be a lawyer.

To be a lawyer, then, you would work with a real practicing lawyer and learn from him. You would get to go where the lawyers met and eat and they would teach you what you needed to know: points of law, how to figure billable hours, the LEXIS machine, etc.

This went on for hundreds of years and worked fine, which meant, of course, that it was too good to last. As you might expect, greed started to enter the picture. Not greed on the part of lawyers, mind you, but of educators. At this point, civilization developed the Education System, which was based on the idea that students would pay undergraduate universities to teach them things they could otherwise learn from reading books. Instead of just reading books on their own, though, students would skip their scheduled classes and THEN read books on their own. They would also start fraternities, helping parties, college basketball, and so on. Universities, meanwhile, would provide billings of dollars letting these students do these things in return for granting the students little pieces of paper that certified them to get jobs.

The problem was that students, for the most part, only went to college for four years, and then the universities lost them to the outside world. The universities needed a solution to keep this cash cow milking, so they invented Law Schools, which spelled the end of the apprentice system.

Law Schools purported to teach students Law by taking them away from the lawyer they were apprenticed to, teaching them law just like the lawyer would, and then charging them to go back for that lawyer in what is called a “clinch.” This was great for the university, which could get paid for three years for basically doing the same thing that the apprentice system did for free. There was, however, one hitch: there was not enough law to keep the law students in school for three years. In fact, during the 19th century, there was only one real law:

The party with the most money wins.

This would not do. Students could learn that in an hour, maybe a couple of hours if they went to George Mason, not in three years. The Law Schools needed laws, plenty of‘em, in order to keep the students in school. They got lucky, because the lawyers who used to have to spend all of their time teaching apprentices now had gobs of free time to make up new laws. That’s how we got promissory estoppel, estates and interests, and everything else that is taught in law school.

Ironically, though, all of the Law that has since been developed can still be boiled down to the idea that the party with the most money wins.

In the meantime, the Law Schools also had a savior, the man who would devise the scheme to TEACH Law that would make it impossible to learn in less than three years: Christopher Columbus Langdell. Langdell was related, of course, to the man who discovered America: Leif Erikson. This is the guy who enlarged the law students should think about at nights when they are poring over cases, and maybe say a little prayer that there is a SPECIAL LEVEL OF HELL FOR HIM FILLED WITH NOTHING BUT NO-DIZ AND LAW BOOKS.

The man was a BOTANIST, for Christ's sake, a guy who played with plants all of the time. He made up the casebook method. Does this make any sense? Who made up the course for med students: a baker? A stamp-collector?

In any case, Langdell made up the casebook method, carving his own special niche in One-Hell. The method has had a tremendous impact on law and the study of law. Just think about what has happened since then. Before the casebook method, there was no litigation crisis, no tort insurance crisis, no escalating lawyer’s fees, no world wars, no disco, no international communism, and no Brady Bunch revivals. All of these things came about directly as a result of the casebook method. I swear.

Oh, all right, so maybe the litigation crisis would have happened anyway.

Joe Hand is a second-year. This article is a compilation of several “Life in One-Hell” columns written last year. Next time: The Guide to Life in One-Hell, Part Two.

SBA FIRST-YEAR ELECTIONS

Delegate Representatives per 1L Section

Candidate Declaration Forms and Election Rules Available in the SBA office (across from Student Life)

Candidate Declaration Forms due by 9:00 p.m. Wednesday, September 5, in the SBA Office

Elections Scheduled for Monday, September 10th and Tuesday, September 11th

Voting to be Conducted at the Kiosk on the Second Floor

For Further Information Contact Shanti Narra at the SBA Office or Leave a Message in Her Folder

New Student Group

GEORGETOWN OUTREACH (G.O.) is a new student group designed to make volunteering easier for the Law Center community. Our main goal is to attract students interested in volunteer work and facilities their placement in the community.

To accomplish these ends, our office will serve a number of functions. GEORGETOWN OUTREACH will provide resources, whose full name is the nonlegal and nonlegal volunteer opportunities in the D.C. area, sponsor group projects, and help other student groups with their volunteer needs. In addition, GEORGETOWN OUTREACH plans to document the GULC community service efforts and give recognition to students for their participation.

Any questions, ideas or criticism? Please call GEORGETOWN OUTREACH at 662-5026 or stop by our office any time.

"Anybody can be great because anybody can serve." —Dr. Martin Luther King
LOVE THE LAW

FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL

©1990 by Susan F. Charlton

KETTLE OF BEDLAM

By Joe Atkins

I didn’t get any vacation time at all over the summer so I didn’t have time to sit around and dream another new and improved title for this column like I did after first year. What the hell, Who says just because I changed the title at the beginning of last year means I have to this year. Besides I thought of this one by myself, unlike Love Your Brain which I stole from the title of a Flaming Lips song.

Maybe I’m going to be a little rusty at this rock crit stuff, having written nothing but legalese all summer. Plus I’m a little distracted by this whole third year concept which promises both an end to law school and full-time, life-long employment. That’s a totally unfair Hobson’s choice to thrust upon an indecisive idiot like myself. The idea of a full-time job scares the fertilizer out of me almost as much as the prospect of actually finding a job does. All I know is I’m not going to go back to the Big Worm-Ridden and Pestilent Apple, the Hazle Capital of the World. For-get-it. This is, however, a story for another day. But as bad as New York can be, there are some undeniable bright spots. (This is the neat, seamless transition from me complaining to the record review section.) Like Sonic Youth, SY, who inhabit the cracks in the dirty sidewalks of Broadway in Greenwich Village, could be the best band in America today. And their latest release Goa could be their finest record yet and possibly the best album released to date this year.

Sonic Youth wear their Village origins on their collective sleeve with glee. The cover features a cartoon by Raymond Pettibon, whom some of you may recognize as the SST Records artist-in-residence who did album art for Black Flag, the Minutemen, and a mess of others. The cartoon shows a young couple, both with bowl-cut, dark hair hanging down to their sunglasses. The guy is wearing black and has his arm around the girl. The girl has the trademark droopy lower lipнут and is brandishing a cigarette ever so coolly. The caption reads, “I stole my sister’s boyfriend. It was all whirlwind, heat, and flash. Within a week we killed my parents and hit the road.” This is of course the story every aspiring 80’s Village beatnik who lives above the thriftstore and falafel joint would love to tell. At least until dad’s money runs out and the whole starving artist thing gets to be a drag. Whirlwind, heat, and flash is a pretty fair description of the music lurking inside the packaging. Every cut on the album is a winner, with the exception of the unremarkable non-song “Scooter and Jinx,” which is sixty-seconds of guitars impersonating the sound of an Indy car race. I’m totally hooked on this record, as anyone who’s been in my house for the last week can attest to. While there are undoubtedly those who might complain that the band has gone mellow i.e. sold out or become too commercial, being on a subsidiary of Geffen and all, they are wrong. Accessibility, listenability and identifiable song structures do not a sell-out make. This is not to suggest that Sonic Youth has abandoned the glorious din of yore. No contrary, there’s still plenty of discord to get under the skin of non-believers.

Unfortunately I don’t have enough space to tell about why each song makes me wish I was wearing baggy pants, so I will just hit the highlights. The album opener “Dirty Boots” fades in slowo on a delicate guitar figure before the bass lurches into gear to add weight and momentum to the downhill acceleration of the tune to its psych-o-delic, crunching guitar ephiphany before gently rolling to a stop bathed in a shimmring, U2-ish afterglow. “Tonic” is a first person narrative told by Karen Carpenter which picks up just as she’s dying of anorexia nervosa and goes to heaven to meet Janis Joplin and Elvis and take up drums again. “Mary-Chris” is a jeryk rocker which strongly recalls Daydream Nation’s “Silver Rocket” with a little undoubtedly those who might complain that the band has gone mellow i.e. sold out or become too commercial, being on a subsidiary of Geffen and all, they are wrong. Accessibility, listenability and identifiable song structures do not a sell-out make. This is not to suggest that Sonic Youth has abandoned the glorious din of yore. No contrary, there’s still plenty of discord to get under the skin of non-believers.

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BAR REVIEW
TORTILLA COAST

By KATHY FRANCO
and MONIQUE LA FORCE

Hello everyone and welcome back for yet another fun-filled year of school and of course, bar review!! First we would like to congratulate Joanne Conte who is on sabbatical this semester and has now become Editor-in-Chief of the Law Weekly!! No doubt her words of drinking wiserons will be missed by bar review readers, but we will do our best to carry on the tradition.

We would also like to say hello to all the 1L’s who have recently joined us here on scenic New Jersey Ave. We hope you read this column will become a part of your weekly routines, as we intend to keep you informed of the best and fashionable watering holes in the D.C. area. And if you think there’s no time to go out during first year, well just remember, “All work and no play make John & Jane dull people!”

Since this issue of the paper is a kind of welcome for the 1L’s, we thought we’d do a bar that is well known and patronized by many in the upperclassmen classes, but may not be yet undiscovered by the 1L’s. Tortilla Coast is a Mexican restaurant and bar located at 201 Mass Ave., N.E. (across from Bob’s Ice Cream). There are tables both inside and outside: we sat outside which is fun to do when the weather is nice. But outside can get a little nippy on a hot D.C. night so if you think you might melt, grab a table inside. If you’re just there for drinks, head to the bar on which is your right as you walk inside. While there you can check out the TV’s that are displayed above the bar. Then there’s the dining area to the left, with the same Caribbean decor as the bar. Palm trees with parrots, straw and bamboo garnishes, and dark walls combine to create an appropriate coastal flavor. Eating at Tortilla Coast is also highly recommended: appetizers run from $3.50 to $7 and entrees are between $6 and $10 (the fajitas and taco salads are especially good.)

In our opinion (which is almost always correct), Tortilla Coast has the best frozen strawberry margaritas in town. They are super thick, not too sweet and made with just the right amount of tequila. They are also the perfect compliment for the salsa, which is moderately hot—hot enough so that you’ll go through a beer or margarita pretty quickly, but not too hot so that you’ll want to save the extinguishing for a later time. Prices for the strawberry margaritas are $18.50 for a pitcher; $16.25 at happy hour or $4 a glass regular, $3 at happy hour. The frozen regular margaritas run $16.25, $13.50 happy hour; $3.25 glass, $5.75 happy hour. Yes, they are on the pricey side, but the pitchers are huge, you usually don’t drown frozen drinks at the same rate as a Budweiser.

Speaking of happy hour, Tortilla Coast has happy hour from 4:30-7:00, Monday through Friday featuring $2.00 beers and the discounted margaritas, and on Sundays the special is $1.00 beers and margaritas. The happy hour scene is on the yuppie side, so if that’s not your scene of fun then avoid the happy hours, but make sure you drop by some other time for terrific drinks and food!

Dodgers Battle in NL West
Other Pennant Races

BY TOM MCMONVILLE

As the dog days of August turn into the dog days of September, the pennant races in Major League Baseball have finally come into focus. As anticipated, each race has a different dimension which will decide the eventual outcome. Also as anticipated, this writer comes equipped with special insight to help you, the reader, deal with the complexities of the various races.

The race gaining the greatest attention around the baseball world is taking place in the National League West. The Los Angeles Dodgers have embarked on one of the greatest comebacks in Major League history. Led by the hitting of Eddie Murray, the pitching of Ramon Martinez, and the collapse of the Reds, Tommy Lasorda’s team has climbed within 5½ games of Cincinnati. The Reds once led the Dodgers by 15½ games. However, since the All-Star break the Dodgers have been playing the best baseball in the League. The teams have multiple series left against each other, and the Reds are scared. An unknown, young and up-and-coming, team is not too long ago, a year ago, afraid of the Dodgers. That Big Dodger in the Sky is one well-connected (bloop).

As for the National League East, the Pirates have stood up to the rest of the division like Sadamas has to the world. And the Pirates are willing to fight; too. The Mets, after losing 3 out of 4 to the Dodgers on a recent road trip, have returned to their winning ways and call Pittsburgh by just a few games. The winner of this 2 team race will be the one that wins the most games down the stretch. Count on it.

The American League is of little interest to this writer because of the D.H. But, just for consistency’s sake, the Oakland Athletics have managed to extend their lead to 6½ games over the White Sox. While the White Sox must be considered the sentimental favorite to win, and keep Comiskey open a few more games in October, their chances are about as good as there not being a mini-series on the life of Mayor Barry.

Finally, surging Boston has taken a commanding lead over Toronto. But, this is the American League East, so whichever team wins won’t be playing in the World Series anyway. So, who cares about this pennant race?

By the end of September, these things should all be a bit clearer. The final outcome of these pennant races is a huge concern for everyone—even law students. That’s why this writer takes the time to keep his readers informed. Welcome back to another year of journalism at its best—the Law Weekly.

LRAP
continued from p. 3

Consideration regional costs of living in determining who is eligible for assistance. While LRAP may be appropriate for a Georgetown graduate based on an 1L-year public service law career in a rural county, it is useless to the vast majority of such graduates who intend to work on a city or regional level where both the greatest need and opportunities exist. The program does not provide for parental leave, affecting those graduates who decide to have children.

The program also arbitrarily applies to public defenders but not to prosecutors. This distinction is faulty in that prosecutors perform as much of a public service as do defenders, and graduates motivated for a career in prosecution are just as likely to be kept from such necessary but low-paying work because of finances. In fact, no government employment, arguably public service by definition, is covered by Georgetown’s LRAP.

In a Law Weekly article last spring, Kala Shah noted that the limitations of LRAP actually prevent it from assisting the students who need it the most. The current program supports a narrow population of students who are relatively young and who work in non-urban, non-profit, little or no union, graduate law school programs.

While the faculty pays lip service to the commendability of public interest law, the clinic offerings are the only time the GULC graduates will ever actually practice public interest law. According to statistics compiled by the office of career services, the percentage of GULC graduates entering private practice exceeds the national average, while the percentage entering both government and public service law is lower than the national average.

And yet, for a conservative school, over the last year, student support for an improved LRAP has been impressive. Dean Arens was surprised by the turnout for an open meeting she and Dean Edelman had last spring where students and faculty members concerning LRAP. Professor Schotland’s national survey of law schools’ LRAP has been administered by volunteer students, and the results are correct and misleading LRAP information was corrected in and rewritten in response to student pressure; and last May, student representatives from the Equal Justice Foundation (EJF) met with the Alumni Committee, and the Committee decided to urge the Dean to broaden LRAP to cover all laws, and to allow alumni to directly finance LRAP through contributions.

To be truly workable and appropriate, LRAP must include the total inhabited costs of the student, including commercial and student loan interest, cost of living, and all other costs of living. It must expand its definition of qualified employment to include prosecution and public service government employment; it must take into consideration regional costs of living, and it must address parental leave.

The Equal Justice Foundation will continue to coordinate student activity regarding LRAP. Any interested students should attend an EJF meeting, or contact Lee Lammelis (2L) or Peter Butcher (2L).
LAGA Meeting
LAGA will hold its first meeting of the school year, Wednesday, September 5, at 5:45 in room 141. We will be talking about having elections. All lesbians, gays, bisexuals and supportive friends are welcome.

International Law Society First Meeting
Current members and interested students are invited to attend on Wednesday, September 5th at 3:30 p.m., room 202. Guest lecturer will speak to the group and refreshments (beer, soda, chips) will be served. Contact persons: Chris Dolan and Joan Richardson, 662-8260, room 163.

Public Interest Reception
The Office of Career Services and the Equal Justice Foundation are cosponsoring a reception on Wed., Sept. 5 at 4:30 p.m. in the faculty lounge for students, professors and staff members who are interested in meeting others who share an interest or commitment to the public interest.

The Public Sector
Representatives from three different public interest/public service organizations will be at the Law Center on Tuesday, Sept. 4th to discuss what it means to practice law in the public sector. The panelists are each alums from the Law Center and are very anxious to share their excitement about their work with your. The participants are Linda Mangel, Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division; Ira Rheingold, Montgomery County Legal Aid; and Lucille Pavco of National Public Radio. The program will take place at 4:00 p.m. in room 110.

How to Succeed in On-Campus Interviews
Hiring attorneys from the N.Y. firm of Stroock & Stroock & Lavan and the Washington office of Hogan & Hartson will participate in a panel program, along with a third year student who has been through the process on Thursday, Sept. 6 at 7:45 p.m. in room 205. The panelists will share what they look for during the interview process, what is a sure turn-off, and how to deal some of the very difficult questions that you may be asked during the interview season. Those students in attendance will have the opportunity to ask questions before they are faced with the actual interview.

Inside Scoop on Large Firm Practice
Hiring attorneys from the New York offices of Paul Weiss and Chadbourne & Parke and the D.C. Office of Latham & Watkins will discuss the pros and cons of large firm practice—when the firm has a very large national presence, several large city offices and some offices which themselves are not large but are part of a huge organization. The attorneys will be joined on this panel by a student who clerked this past summer for a large firm. This program will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 11th at 7:45 p.m. in room 205.

Corporate In-House Practice
Two alumni who practice law with the in-house law department of a major corporation will be at the Law Center on Wed., Sept. 12th to share what it is like to practice law for a corporation and how such a practice compares and contrasts with that of private practitioners. Ken Hammer of IBM and Mike Morecki of Ford Motor Company will be the guest panelists on this program which begins at 3:30 p.m. in room 109.

Understanding the Current Legal Market
There have been a number of changes in the legal marketplace during the last several months. Abbie Thorner, Assistant Dean, will discuss these changes and what they mean for students. In order to plan an effective job strategy taking these trends into consideration plan to attend this session on Wed., Sept. 5th at 3:30 in room 109.

Public Interest/Government OCI Week
On-Campus Interviews begin on September 24, 1990 with the first week served for public interest and government employers only. If you plan to participate in this first week of OCI, be sure to complete a registration form and the first preference sheet and return them to Career Services by September 5, 1990.

Skadden, Arps Fellowship Information
The law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher and Flom introduced a unique public interest fellowship program in 1989. Each year 25 graduating law students will be granted Skadden Fellowships to work as staff attorney in the public interest organization of their choice for one year. Applications are available in Career Services. The deadline for the 1991 fellowship is October 15, 1990.

Skadden, Arps Fellowship Info Session
The coordinator of the Skadden Fellowship program will be speaking to Washington area law students who plan to apply for a fellowship on Wed., Sept. 12th at 4:10 p.m. at The George Washington University National Law Center. The location will be announced in next week's Law Weekly.

Attention:
All resumes for on campus interviewings are due in the Office of Career Services (Room 322) on September 5th before 7 p.m.