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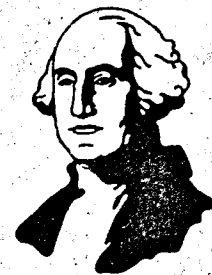
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The GW Advocate

The Newspaper of the National Law Center



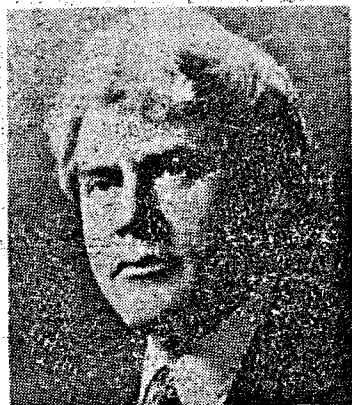
Vol. 16, No. 2

Monday, October 7, 1985

Kayton V. Admin. Over Night School Admissions

by Chuck Bolcom

After participating in a surprisingly heated discussion over admission standards at the September 13th faculty meeting, a senior professor maintains that the NLC admission requirements should be reviewed. "We are blindly relying on numbers that do not reflect, in many instances, the academic achievement of those applying," said Professor Irving Kayton. "By not taking into account age, grade inflation, or graduate work, we are inadvertently discriminating against qualified students."



Professor Irving Kayton

Kayton brought up his concerns at the first faculty meeting where the 1985 admissions report showed that the number of registered night school students had declined for the past three years. In 1983, 129 students were registered in the night program. This figure dropped to 92 students in 1984 and to 72 students in 1985. Reviewing the downward trend, Kayton

complained that the NLC was not responding to the board of trustees' mandate to maintain the evening division. He called for a written policy statement to enumerate the different factors weighed in the admissions process.

Professor Brown, a member of the admissions committee and supporter of the night school, denied there was an inherent bias in the admission standards. "I am confident that the drop was not anything that was a reflection of the activities of the committee," he said. He noted that a variety of reasons could explain the drop in students, including the adverse publicity surrounding the night school, the last two years and the rise of George Mason University, an attractively inexpensive law school in Arlington.

The discussion over the admission procedure comes almost a year and a half after the controversial proposal to end the night school was rejected by the board of trustees. After appointing a commission to study the proposal, the board issued a report recommending "a single set of standards for admission to a single law school entity designed and structured to accommodate both full-time and part-time students." This goal would be achieved, in part, by scheduling afternoon and evening classes to satisfy the demands of part-time students holding down full-time jobs. In a footnote, the board expressed the hope "that the demand for part-time education will continue at a level to permit the economic operation of such a program indefinitely."

Dean Jerome Barron emphasized that it was important to keep the statistics in perspective in light of this new policy.

"You have to remember that this is the first year of a new admissions program, he said. "I don't look at it as a decline. I am delighted that we got 72 students for the night program especially with the overall decline in applications. You can wish for more but I find it hard to be pessimistic."

Dean Ed Potts, another member of the admissions committee, echoed this sentiment and pointed out the difficulties in trying to change a subjective process. He stated that a number of factors including age, rank, G.P.A., LSAT score, the undergraduate institution, extracurricular activities, graduate degrees, were involved but that the decision still required some individual judgement. "What we are talking about is a competitive process where you are considering hundreds of applicants," he said. "Each panel member must decide what are the most important factors in considering an applicant. You could get a written statement enumerating 15 factors but the real trouble is how you weigh these different indicators."

The admissions committee, a panel comprised of six faculty members, is appointed by Barron on a yearly basis. Usually, at the beginning of the winter semester, the committee will meet each week for an afternoon to review the applications for the National Law Center. At these meetings, a voting majority is required before any applicant can be accepted, deferred, or denied. Often this will mean a total of three votes since each panel member maintains his full teaching and administrative duties and will fall victim to an occasional scheduling conflict.

Following the board of trustees report, the committee relied on a "blind admissions policy" for the 1985 fall class. All applicants regardless of their intentions were judged by the same standard. If an applicant was accepted he then had the choice of entering the day or evening division.

Although Kayton did not mention the new policy, he did reiterate his concern that some members of the admissions committee were not weighing important criteria. "A report released by those who wanted to eliminate the night school showed that the average night student was five years older than the average day student. This means that many night school applicants and students are 10, 20, or even 30 years older than their day counterparts. The admissions policy discriminates, however inadvertently, against older qualified students whether they want to enter the day or night division. The only difference is that more of them want to go in the evening than in the day, but some of them even want to go in the day," he said.

Despite voicing his objections, Kayton has yet to make a formal written request to see the statistics involved with the admissions process. A meeting was held on September 24 where Kayton met with some night students to discuss the problem. Lance Johnson, SBA vice-president for the night school, stated the group hopes to meet with the different members on the admissions committee to discuss the problem.

Dean Robert Stanik, head of the Admissions Office, was unavailable for comment.

Jenkins Eyes Georgetown Interview Formula

by Catherine Plambeck

A common complaint lodged against the Career Development Office's on-campus interviewing program is that the program only serves the top quarter of the class and the majority of the student body cannot get interviews through the resume drops. Potential employers prescreen the student resumes they receive from CDO and from these, select the students they will interview. The majority of these firms base their selections primarily on law review membership and grades. The result is that students on law review with top grades get the interviews. This is a frustrating prospect for those who are not law review and do not have top grades. Is there any alternative to the prescreening system which would enable the entire student body to get on-campus interviews rather than a select few?

The Career Planning and Placement Center at Georgetown University Law School believes there is an alternative and this fall, it has introduced a computerized

system to distribute on-campus interviews to the student body. The system, which eliminates prescreening by employers, is based on an algorithm through which the students prioritize the employers they wish to interview and the computer, not the employer, distributes the interviews.

The way the system works is that each week students provide the placement office with a prioritized list of ten law firms with whom they would most like an interview for a one week period. The fall interview season at Georgetown lasts seven weeks so that students may request up to seventy law firms at ten requests per week. At the start of the semester, students submit fifty resumes to the placement office and declare two geographical preferences where they would most like to locate. These priority lists and the geographic preferences are then fed into the computer.

Each week the computer will assign interviews to the students based on the following factors: a student's class year, the priority number the student assigns the firm, the time of day the student is

available for interviews, the number of interviews the student has received to date and the student's declared geographical preferences.

These factors are plugged into the following algorithm:

$$(P \times 10) + (3.5 \times I) - G$$

P the priority number that the student assigns to the employer

I the number of interviews the student has had to date plus the number of interviews the student has been assigned during the current computer run

G the student's geographic preference. If the student's geographic preference matches the geographic location of the employer, this number will be 5; if the two do not match, the number will be zero.

Using this formula the computer will calculate a number for each of the students' ten preferences. The lower the number, the better the odds that the student will get the interview. Students with fewer interviews (lower algorithm number) will have the first chance to receive interviews. The program attempts to distribute interviews equitably

throughout the student body and avoid the concentration of law review and top grades.

Since the firms do not prescreen resumes, the interview is the first opportunity to impress a firm favorably. The system requires a high degree of student involvement in the selection process and students must be realistic about their choices. Employers provide requisite hiring criteria and students who lack the criteria should not prioritize the firm.

Dr. Abbie Thorner, Assistant Dean of the Career Planning and Placement Center of Georgetown, believes the system, which has proven successful at other law schools, equalizes the distribution of interviews and imparts fairness into the process. "We're very excited about the program," she stated. "It's been a lot of work but it really is so much more fair."

Supposedly all students who participate will get anywhere from two to eight interviews each week. Fear that the system

Continued on Page 7

From Dustbowl to Grassy Field By Spring

by Mark Graven

As a football field, "the quad," could be dubbed 'the Dirt Bowl.' And as scenery by which to enjoy a bag lunch on the terrace, the quad's expanse of dirt is less than breathtaking.

Persons concerned about the playing surface of the quad — officially named Corcoran Yard — and persons concerned about aesthetics may be relieved to know that a remedy is in sight, if not at the doorstep.

Plans are moving ahead for a major renovation project, and construction is expected to begin "early in 1986" according to Louis Smith, grounds supervisor for the university.

Oliver T. Carr, of local construction fame, has donated \$250,000 for the project, and plans are on the drawing boards at the architectural firm of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill.

What can we expect in the renovation project?

First, according to Smith, we can expect the quad to remain open space.

We can also expect new pedestrian walkways made with brick, and designed to accommodate the actual pedestrian flow.

We can expect new shade trees. Smith has recommended willow oaks — sturdy, long-lived trees with fine leaves.

We can expect the roses, planted on the quad by the American Rose Society to prove roses could grow in such an urban environment, to be maintained.

We should probably not expect a fountain. A small fountain, in Smith's view, would just get in the way, while a large fountain would be too dominant.

We can expect new seating areas.

We can expect some renovations to the facades of some quad buildings. Lisner Hall, for example, will be stripped of its peeling paint to reveal its natural bricks, and its rear deck will be redesigned. The banks of Stuart and Corcoran halls are also targeted for work.

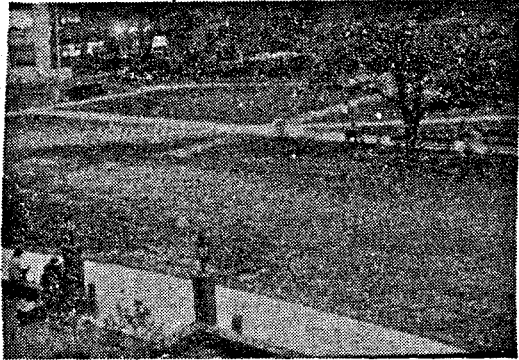
And we can expect grass. Not just grass to look at, but grass that can be played upon. "In the past, we've been able to

maintain the turf and let people play," said Smith. "It can be done."

Smith says that he himself is to blame, if anyone, for the lack of grass on part of the quad these days. The problem area had been sodded after completion of the law school construction project. With the drought this past summer, the sod didn't do well, and Smith says he figured that it

wouldn't be cost effective to use employees to keep the area watered. (The quad does not have an irrigation system.) "We had to let something go, and since this area was going to be redone in the spring, that is what we let go," said Smith.

But Smith added: "Once the quad is redesigned, I think everybody will be happy with it."



Bare ground on the Quad. GWU hopes to replant and maintain grass in the coming years.

Library Security Policy

The Jacob Burns Law Library announces the following policies regarding access to the library:

The security envelope for the law library requires that there be only two entrances-exits. One is on the first floor of Burns and the other is on the second floor of Lerner. Upon entering this library students must show their university identification. Students who enter several times a day may find it convenient to wear the card as the students do at the medical library. This checking of identification serves several useful purposes. A major purpose is the safety of the student body.

To gain access to floors within the library many options are available. There are two elevators. The first is located to the left as one enters the library on the first floor; this elevator reaches all library floors. The second elevator is located in the northeast corner of Burns and reaches floors 2, SL1, SL2; and SL3.

Three stairways are also available for quick movement among the several library levels. The center staircase in Burns gives access to all library floors.

There are two additional stairs. One is on the west or Quad side of the building and allows access to floors 2, SL1 and SL3. The other at the front of Burns (20th Street) allows access to floors 2, LL1, SL3, and LL2. All doors leading to these last two staircases have signs listing the floors that may be reached by using these stairs.

Access to the floors above the library is gained by using the elevator outside the first floor library entrance. This elevator stops only on floors 1, 3, 4 and 5. The stairway on the west or Quad side of the building allows for free movement between the third, fourth and fifth floors of Burns.

An elevator and two stairways in Lerner Hall serve all floors of Lerner and thus also lead into the library when the second floor library door is open (Mondays through Fridays 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. and on Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to noon). These stairs also lead to all floors of Stockton and the upper floors of Burns for easy access to faculty offices and student areas.

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Job Hunting: Alternatives To On-Campus Interviews

by Stuart Fischer

LAW REVIEW INTERVIEWS

Regarding the complaint that only law review students receive interviews with many of the Washington firms, Jenkins stated that a law school's reputation is partially gauged by how many large firms interview at the school. If these firms were not allowed to interview those individuals who they wanted to seriously consider hiring, they would not come to the NLC, according to Jenkins. The decline in the school's reputation would adversely affect those students in the lower half of the class, according to this theory.

The best way to maximize one's chances in the OCIP is to drop resumes with firms located in or near one's home city, Jenkins said. This is especially true for second year students. Law firms want to hire students who seriously want to work for them after graduation, and not students who just want to live in that firm's city over the summer. The reasoning goes that, if you have roots in the area, it will be easier to convince the firm one has a serious desire to stay permanently.

When asked what class rank was essential to stand a chance of landing an interview with a D.C. firm, Jenkins pointed out that many students in the lower part of the class are able to latch on to a D.C. job based on the part-time work they have done for the firm during the academic year. The CDO receives notices constantly from small and medium-sized firms seeking part-time help, and these notices are kept in the reference library and available for all NLC students.

Jenkins warned that a student should not expect a firm to commit itself to an offer of associateship during an interview. This is

simply because the firm cannot project its needs that far ahead in time. However, Jenkins indicated that when the time comes for the firm to make its hiring decision, the student who has worked part-time will be a prime candidate. This is because no one else knows the firm, and its cases and clients better than the person who has actually worked at that firm.

MASS MAILING

If a student wants to institute a plan of mass mailing to firms, that person should send a targeted mailing and not the same letter to every firm. Letters sent to "Hiring partner" and beginning with "Dear Sir" are usually as successful as "Dear Occupant" letters are with everyone else.

Unfortunately, preparing individualized, repetitive letters costs money. Jenkins was asked, considering the great cost involved in mass mailing efforts, if the NLC plans to invest money in acquiring word processing equipment which students could use to type their cover letters. He responded that the NLC lacks the resources to provide this service, and that he knows of no other law school which provides this service. Furthermore, he said that after the OCIP is over, students again will be able to use the typewriters in the back of the CDO for their needs. (Currently, the typing rooms are being used to collate the resumes which are being mailed to the firms from the resume drops). The CDO maintains a list of some of the printing and typing services in the area so that students interested in mass mailings can compare prices.

If a student is interested in sending resumes to an out-of-town firm not interviewing at the NLC, the Dean suggested that the student consult the giant NALP book in the CDO. The NALP book details which firms interview at what campuses, and when they interview there. If a firm interviews in the fall, that firm usually makes its hiring decisions by the end of the

year, and therefore, a letter should be sent to this firm, and those like it, immediately. Those firms that do not participate in an on-campus interview program probably do not make their hiring decisions for the summer until the spring. Letter contacts with these firms should be made in early February, at the latest. Of course, if a firm is located in a student's home city, a holiday break contact would be appropriate.

REFERENCE BOOK

For those students interested in applying to Washington, D.C. firms, the CDO has recently compiled a comprehensive catalogue of each D.C. firm that specializes in a particular area of law. This booklet is in the reference library at the CDO. The updated pamphlet of all of the D.C. firms, containing firm addresses, specialties, and contact persons, is now being prepared and will be available in October. Also, meetings have been held recently to discuss the organizing of a nationwide NLC alumni contact program to help students find jobs and to get situated in a particular area.

For first year students looking for advice on their job search, Jenkins indicated that a representative from the CDO will speak in each section's Legal Research and Writing class during October about how to find a summer job. Literature will also be distributed at this time. He reiterated the CDO policy of advising first year students not to do part-time work during the school year since the work they will receive is rarely substantive and grades and legal knowledge are much more important at this stage of their careers.

Finally, statistics compiled by the CDO indicate that prospects of employment for NLC graduates are good. The most recent statistics available are those for the class of 1984. The figures state that 65 percent of that class had legal job offers by graduation, and that by February of 1985, the figure had increased to 93 percent.

Troubles With Technology

by Scott Alter

The NLC has, without question, some of the most sophisticated electronic equipment to be found in a law school. This is evident from the array of television screens protruding from the ceilings of the lecture halls, as well as the various computing facilities within the building. The potential uses of such equipment include the video taping and replaying of lectures and moot court trials, and perhaps ultimately connecting LEXIS with the audio visual equipment for classroom demonstrations. Yet all this potential would indeed be wasted if it were not put to some use. According to Professor John Banzhaf, the faculty at the NLC has been reluctant to hold meetings to discuss long term goals for this equipment. As a result its utilization is likely to be marginal, and objectives which could be realized under a unified faculty will probably not become a reality.

One objective Banzhaf believes should be attained is to control the video playback machines from the classrooms. This would allow the lecturer to reverse and replay any portion of the tape quickly and easily. The present technology is set up such that the lecturer must use the intercom to instruct a person in the third floor control room to replay a section of the tape.

Another technology related problem involves the library security system. To protect its literary investment, the law school has undoubtedly spent a considerable sum of money installing the magnetic detection devices at both of the

regular library exits. Yet, as most of the students are aware, entrance to the library can also be attained through first and third floor stairway doors marked "Emergency Exit." These doors are wired with sensing devices, but no alarm will sound when they are opened, making it exceedingly easy for books to be stolen from the library.

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Where To Find Computers on Campus

by Scott Alter

In the past few decades, computers have been utilized by virtually every profession, the legal profession being no exception. Many of the law students at the NLC realize the potential of these wonders of technology, and have bought or at least have used computers in their endeavors to further their legal education. Others, however, look upon these machines as forboding and something to be avoided. No matter where you lie between the two extremes, you will probably have to use computers at some point, and the more you know about them the better off you will be.

ALTERNATE FACILITIES

There are a number of computer facilities at the law school and on the university campus that are currently available to all students. Likewise, there are facilities that might become available in the future.

At present, the university owns a Wang VS-80 mainframe that is capable of supporting 30 workstations. The users are faculty and staff, the Law Review, the administration, and the International Law

Journal. There are plans to enlarge this system, but it does not look like the general populace of students will be able to use this for some time.

The library does have machines that allow cases to be found on the basis of key words (LEXIS and WESTLAW) so that cases pertaining to particular subject matter can be found quickly and easily. These machines are available for general student use, and learning how to master such a machine can undoubtedly save hours of research time.

WORD PROCESSING

But what about word processing? For those of you who are unfamiliar with this breed of program, a typical word processor will allow you to type a "paper" on the computer, make corrections and insertions without retyping the whole page, move lines and paragraphs, check for correct spelling, etc. This article was written on just such a program, and take it from someone who failed second grade spelling, this thing can be an indispensable tool! Even if you can spell, a spell checker will catch costly typos.

So where can you get your hands on a

word processor? One option is to go out and buy one. This is an option that at least several first year law students have taken, and obviously the costs are high. There is, however, a cheaper alternative. In the basement of the Academic Center is a room full of IBM PCs that are available to all students of the university. The only problem is that you must bring your own software. Word processing programs range in price from several dollars to several hundred dollars, and (in most cases) you get what you pay for. However, there is a program called Word Proof which is a very inexpensive, relatively powerful, and an outrageously easy piece of word processing software to master. It does not cost more than \$50.00, so this option is quite a bit cheaper than buying your own computer.

No doubt there are many who are so unfamiliar or intimidated by computers that you would not want to spend money on software without at least getting familiar with it first, while others just don't want to spend money at all. For both these groups, one possibility would be to have our library invest in some word processing

software. Students would be allowed to check out software as they would books, and take the software to the Academic Center. Classes could be held periodically on how to use the programs. Learning to use a program such as Word Proof would be far easier than learning to use computers such as LEXIS.

There are other possible solutions to the word processing question. Apple computers often gives several of its computers to universities in an effort to familiarize students with its products. It may be possible to persuade Apple or some other computer company that it would be to their best interest to supply the future lawyers of G.W. Law Center with access to its computers and software.

One who becomes familiar with word processors and LEXIS-type facilities will not only reap the benefits of those devices, but will become better equipped to exploit other useful computer related products. In addition, promoting the use of computers would enable the National Law Center to better prepare law students for the challenges of the real world. And who knows? It might even improve our rating.

Working at the Philadelphia Prosecutors Office

by Marcus Misliore

Even before I began to work in the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office this summer, I could harbor a few illusions about the job. The day I arrived to look for an apartment, an entire neighborhood in West Philadelphia was on fire, the result of the literal explosion of a long-standing confrontation between a fanatical anar-

chist group, MOVE, and the Philadelphia police department. The carnage of May 13 was a grim introduction to the criminal justice system in the City of Brotherly Love.

While my responsibilities never came close to involving such direct life-and-death imperatives, it was hard to escape the realization that as a prosecutor, you deal in (and even bargain over) human

lives. This is what sets the job apart from many other legal jobs. It was this aspect of the job that was at the same time the most rewarding but also the most burdensome. It was this responsibility which remained constant, whether we were preparing appellate briefs, arguing motions, or conducting trials. Making a mistake, to the detriment of either the defendant or the state, could result in people being hurt, either physically or emotionally.

The Philadelphia District Attorney's Office Summer Program is unusual in the breadth of exposure it offers to those interested in prosecution. My summer was broken into three rotations in different units at the office. First I was placed in the Motions Unit, where I prepared and argued both pre- and post-trial motions. These ranged from traffic appeal trials ("Officer, did you see appellant go through the stop sign?") to motions in opposition to reduction of bail or the quash of indictments, to full scale post-conviction appeals. This assignment was an interesting, although strange, mix of writing and litigating.

The second rotation was in the Appeals Unit, which is as close as the office came to a sedate and dignified assignment. The issues in the briefs assigned to the clerks were interesting, mainly constitutional questions of search and seizure, probable cause, and fair trial. Although the time spent here was valuable, most of us were eager to get out of the library and back into the courtroom.

Well, we got our wish, and with a vengeance. The last rotation, in the Municipal Court Unit, was one of the most nerve-racking, exhausting, but satisfying periods I have spent in the law. After very little training, we soon found ourselves conducting felony preliminary hearings, which are in essence mini-trials. If we were successful, an indictment issues. To perform this task, we were sent into the quaint police precincthouse "courtrooms" located throughout the city.

We were responsible for handling between 10 and 20 of these cases per morning, but were backed up by an assistant district attorney, who in most cases did not have much more courtroom experience than we had. One week later, we were conducting about five to 10 full-blown misdemeanor trials, including motions to suppress evidence, on a number of rather complex charges, including drug and weapons

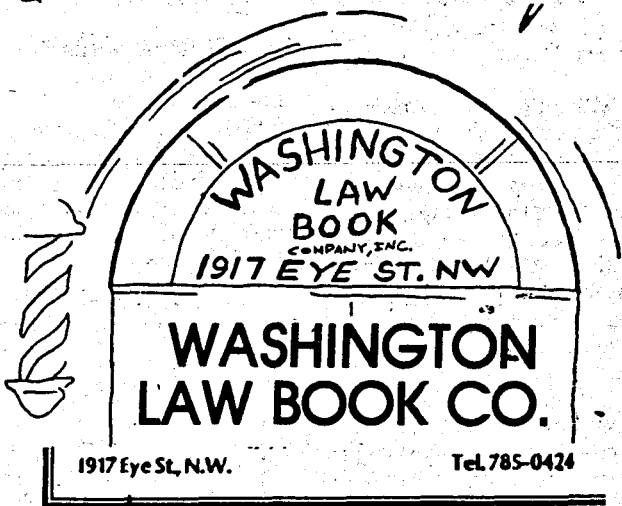
cases. One morning, one assistant D.A. and myself were assigned to the plea bargaining room, where we each handled 35 cases. Obviously, quality at times suffered under the weight of the quantity.

A typical day in this unit would begin at eight in the morning when court would begin. Court would end around one in the afternoon, when our paperwork from the morning's cases would begin. At about three we would get the cases for the next day, very briefly research the law, and begin to call and prepare our witnesses, not all of whom bothered to show up. Often, the phone calling would continue fairly late into the evening. Generally, we put in about 50 hours a week, at the office, but 60-65 hours per week while in the Municipal Court Unit.

I felt that I learned a lot about evidence, objections, and trial techniques in this experience, but also a lot about myself, both good and bad. Performing in such a situation under pressure really makes you assess the strengths and weaknesses of your speech, habits, and personality in a very raw and direct way. Often, the stints in court would subject you to severe crises of self-confidence, as you tried to survive in a new and complex environment while learning by the seat of your pants.

It is obvious that a career in prosecution is not for everyone. One must be willing to put up with long hours, standard pay and office accommodations, and a heavy caseload. However, one gets unparalleled responsibility and litigation training. Unlike many in this profession who do not see the inside of a courtroom for years, a person will learn very quickly what is required to be an advocate. Unfortunately, the frustrations of the criminal justice system take a heavy emotional toll. Many offenders and their lawyers learn the ropes of the system and manage to elude real punishment. Victims often go uncompensated. Even those who eventually are punished are often victims themselves of their environment who are merely trying to survive. Those who are sent to prison often return as greater threats to society. These realities soon become clear to even the most hard nosed D.A. As for me, I am still undecided if I will pursue prosecution as a career. An effective District Attorney can be a force for justice and public good, but there are many frustrations and obstacles the system puts in your way.

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John Noonan Enriches NLC With Bribery

by Leroy Katz

"There is almost a hair's breadth difference between a bribe and a political contribution." — Senator Russell Long

The Enrichment Program of the National Law Center got under way September 18 as John T. Noonan, Jr., Professor of Law at the University of California at Berkeley, spoke to a packed auditorium on the subject of bribery. A thorough discussion of the subject is available in Noonan's recent book *Bribes*, an historical analysis of the theory and practice of bribery through 4000 years of human history.

Bribery, Noonan suggests, finds its origin in the practice of gift giving. Through experience, man learned that the giving of gifts tended to be a somewhat reciprocated act, whereby one might expect better treatment from a God or an adversary as a result of one's initial offering.

In ancient Egypt, there developed the notion that there is a right way and a wrong way to give gifts. This marked the

beginning of the cultural perception of "purely donative" offerings as distinguished from those motivated by the desire to receive a reciprocal offering. Seventeenth century England would eventually replace the good gift-bad gift distinction with the presently used gift-bribe distinction. The English word 'bribe' stems from the Old French 'briber' meaning "to beg," implying that one who bribed was in fact little more than a pragmatic beggar.

Noonan showed, with each historical excerpt, the way in which various cultures derived and developed their conception of bribery from a synthesis of moral ideas and actual experience. This Deweyan (and perhaps Hegelian) picture of the historicity of bribery lends itself well to a book such as Noonan's, for it demands his extensive use of examples from history, thereby making the book more lucid and interesting. For instance, Noonan makes reference to a certain canto in Dante's *Inferno* "where no becomes yes for money."

The first Anglo-Saxon era conviction for

bribe-taking as a crime against the state, Noonan notes, was that of Francis Bacon, the philosopher, self-proclaimed scientist, and then Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. (It was the Romans of Cicero's time who first believed that the giver and taker of a bribe were equally blameworthy.) Bacon's conviction was such a devastating scandal to England that there have been few, if any, bribery prosecutions since then.

Regarding modern legislators, Noonan states that bribery is nearly as old as the legislature itself. It was not until 1853 that a federal statute pertaining to bribery became law in this country. However, notwithstanding the censure of two congressmen for bribe-taking during the Civil War era, federal officials, as a practical matter, basically remained immune from bribery prosecution. Only during the last twenty-five years has this country seen a dramatic increase in the number of prosecutions of officials for alleged bribe-taking. This is not to imply, however, that there has been a concomitant increase in the actual number of

instances of bribe-taking. To the contrary, suggests Noonan, "the amount has been constant." It is only the extent to which laws against bribery are enforced that has seen an increase in recent years.

The basis for this stepped up enforcement seems to be a combination of several factors. Primarily, it might be seen as a response to the increase in federal power in this country during the last twenty years or so. Noonan, in keeping with the principles set forth in his book, feels that a public response as such has its basis in a societal "purity factor," which serves to shape morality. Indeed, it is only by a culture's morality that it comes to know and define immoral activities such as bribery and bribe-taking.

A popular rumor following Noonan's presentation was that the scheduled half-hour lecture had been increased to an hour for an unseen consideration of fifty dollars.

The next scheduled Enrichment Program speaker will be broadcast and print journalist Daniel Shorr on Thursday, October 10, at 8:00.

Looking For Books In All The Wrong Places

by Elizabeth MacGregor

Every legal research student knows the feeling: identifying a needed source, wandering around the library with the Library Guide open to the map page, finally finding the stack, and then, where the needed volume should be, staring at an empty space on the shelf. It is a frustrating and disappointing situation that happens too frequently at the law library. In their haste to complete library work, students take their source from the shelf, get the information they need, and, instead of reshelving the volume in its proper place, leave it on a table or desk, or on top of the huge pile next to the copying machine. The next person in search of the source must either wait indefinitely for the book to be reshelved, or search the library for the lost volume.

Library staffers recognize the problem.

One commented that the library is understaffed, and only three times a day do employees get a chance to go through the library and reshelv books. When a book is left next to a copying machine, it may sit for several hours before being reshelved.

The problem becomes acute when entire classes have the same finding assignment, and forty or fifty people need the same volume. One missing book makes it virtually impossible for others to complete their assignment.

The problem, however, can be solved quite easily. If everyone using the library, when finished with a particular source, would take a little time to replace it on its shelf, the next person would be able to locate their source easily, and the library staff would have to spend far less time on this chore. This small act of courtesy could help others immensely.

If you are unable to figure out where to

reshelve the book, do not be afraid to ask someone. Not only will this assure that all books are properly placed in the stacks, but it will help familiarize you with the library and its organization. At the very least, leave the book near the stack where it belongs so that others will not have to search through the whole library for the source.

It seems the key to use of the law library

is patience and consideration. A researcher must patiently wait for others to finish with the needed text, and should be considerate enough to return the source expeditiously to its proper location. After all, the object of Legal Research is to teach the prospective lawyer how to use the resources in the library to find the relevant material, not how to hunt around the library for missing books.

An EJF Summer

by Mindy Levine

This past summer I worked in the Legal Affairs Department of the Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI), as an Equal Justice Foundation grant recipient. CSPI is a privately funded consumer organization made up of scientists, nutritionists and attorneys whose various functions interact towards the common goal of consumer protection.

As CSPI is a public interest organization, the legal affairs department does not have clients in the usual sense. Instead, the staff initiates their own projects, based upon what they believe would interest concerned consumers.

It was part of my job to help the scientists and nutritionists express their health concerns in a legal manner so that desired changes and improvements could be actualized.

My first few days were spent at a Public Interest Conference which took place at the Georgetown University law school. I, along with public interest attorneys from all over the country, attended several seminars where various speakers, including Ralph Nader, shared anecdotes of their public interest careers.

Due to the wide range of issues involved with the Center's projects, I was able to gain diverse legal experience. By the end of the summer, I had either written or significantly contributed to the writing of

an appellate brief on the Equal Access to Justice Act, a memo advising the scientists on staff how to effectively initiate a petition and/or lawsuit concerning neurotoxins, a memo as well as a petition to the Federal Trade Commission requesting action against a deceptive advertising campaign by a major food manufacturer, and a Comment to the Food and Drug Administration urging it to initiate rulemaking requiring the labeling of all color additives used in foods.

In addition, I participated in lobbying efforts by the legal department regarding its petition requesting the mandatory ingredient labeling of all fast foods. I also spent hours at the Food and Drug Administration gathering information from the public record, in order to help build the foundation for a future petition requesting the complete ban of sulfites in all potato and alcoholic products. (CSPI is the organization primarily responsible for FDA's recent proposal to ban sulfite use in restaurants and on fresh fruits and vegetables.) In addition to the legal experience discussed above, I learned a tremendous amount about mental and physical health — particularly in the area of nutrition.

In all, I found my work experience at CSPI very enjoyable. The staff is young, helpful, friendly, and down-to-earth. To conclude, I'd like to thank the members of EJF who enabled me to work at CSPI.



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Editorial Page

Student Participation in Student Admissions

A sound legal education is more than casebooks, research, Socratic dialogues, and commercial outlines. A critical component to an understanding of the law comes through the discussion and exchange of ideas. Huge lecture halls, filled to capacity allows little time for meaningful intellectual give and take with professors. This problem is amplified because instructors invariably convey difficult and complex legal doctrines from their own particular perspectives. It has been said that to be a truly effective litigator, one must develop one's own theory of the law. Without it, one will be a mere mechanic. A comprehensive individual professional philosophy cannot be formulated with only limited exposure to varied and diverse views.

It is through interaction with fellow students that this gap is filled. A great deal of law is learned in the halls of the NLC. The intellectual development of future professionals can only be enriched through contact with colleagues of diverse backgrounds. Formal classes merely introduce a student to legal theory, but informal study groups with fellow adepts turn alien concepts into an overall philosophy of law.

While it is hard to overstate the importance of maintaining a dynamic student body, it is even more difficult to understate the influence NLC students have in deciding who fills the seats surrounding them. Students are appointed to participate on many faculty committees including the Faculty Appointment, Promotion, and Tenure Committee. Since it was conceded that students should have a say in who their instructors should be, it is not unreasonable to ask that students also be represented on the Admissions Committee. Why there is no such student representation defies explanation.

The current members of the Admissions Committee give different weights to the merits of an applicant. While it is to everyone's advantage that the most qualified students are ultimately admitted, a new blind admissions policy resulted in a very low enrollment for the night program. Night students, due to their age and experience significantly add to the already great diversity in the student population. Such variety has always been a great strength and resource to the NLC. Student representation on the Admissions Committee is required at a minimum to protect this diversity.

NLC Caffeine Free

It is regrettable that the continued theft of coffee and donuts forced the S.B.A. to suspend their sale. Those who took coffee and donuts without paying for them may not have believed much harm could be done by taking a \$.30 cup of coffee or donut. Enough people adopted this belief, however, that losses on the sale of coffee and donuts grew to an extent that their provision could not be continued. Such an attitude, that if the value of a good that is taken is not great it is permissible to take the good in question would never make a successful argument in court. Accepting this notion may be especially dangerous for law students. There will probably be occasion in many of our careers to engage in what is essentially equivalent to a "small theft," to act in ways which are unethical or illegal, but which may seem to be convenient at the time. Accepting the idea that a slight illegality is permissible now simply makes it easier to engage in similar activity later. When the stakes involved have risen considerably.

This may be making a lot out of the thefts of the inexpensive coffee and donuts. The vast majority of people willing to take a donut when no one is looking will not obstruct justice or purjure themselves. Granting this, it still remains unfortunate that the S.B.A. tried to run the coffee and donut service on an honor system, and that system failed. A sufficient number of law students, (people who will someday have to swear to uphold the law) were unable to make themselves pay for goods when no one was there to enforce payment, that the coffee and donut service was going broke. Hopefully, now that the service is resumed, all students will be willing to pay for the donuts they eat and the coffee they drink. If not, if there is continued theft, we would wholeheartedly support a decision by the S.B.A. to shut down the coffee and donut service permanently.

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The Advocate will consider for publication all articles, letters and cartoons submitted. Letters must be signed to be considered.

Change Recruiting Policy

Another interviewing season is in full swing at the NLC. Once again, the same names consistently receive the majority of the campus interviews. A strong argument can be made that many of these names have already made decisions as to their future, and have simply haphazardly dropped a resume with the most prestigious law firm that money can buy. Ah, what a feeling to see one's name in lights on the big board in the Career Development Office (CDO).

Yet, you say this is unfair to most students at the NLC — and we could not agree more. However, the present arrangement for campus interviews at the CDO allows a minority of the students to potentially abuse the system, and bump sincere students from interviews. There must be a favorable alternative.

Our friends over at Georgetown University appear to have the solution. Catherine Plambeck's article summarizes the system used at Georgetown. In essence, their computerized system prevents employers from interviewing students on the basis of grades and membership on law review. Factors considered in determining which students receive interviews are the priority number a student assigns a particular employer, the number of interviews a student has received to date and has been assigned in the current computer run, and a student's geographic preference.

The powers that be at Georgetown say that their program ensures all students who participate in the program between two and eight interviews per week. Also, they state that their system has not discouraged top flight law firms from interviewing at Georgetown. If these figures and statements are accurate, and we have no reason to dispute them, they are mighty impressive indeed. Dean John Jenkins has stated that the CDO is interested in Georgetown's experience with their program.

The Georgetown program, which has been in operation for three years, is also in successful use at other law schools. There seems to be little doubt that the Georgetown interviewing scheme provides for a more equitable distribution of interviews than the one currently in operation at the CDO. Also, their system does not hurt those with superior grades because the interview provides a forum to disclose this information.

It is not suggested here that those who work in the CDO do not do their utmost to aid all students in the search for employment. What is suggested here, however, is that the current system of selecting interviewees at the NLC be revamped, to provide for a more even distribution of interviews throughout the student body. Finally, to those who carelessly drop resumes with a law firm they have no intention of working for and do not consider the effect their act has on other students, we say, "(s)hame on you."

Sound Mind And Body

The demands of the law school can often be overwhelming. Not only is there daily preparation for class, but first year students must also complete their legal research and writing assignments, moot court briefs, and deal with the uncertainty as to whether their study techniques are adequate. Second and third year students have future employment concerns, in addition to their class load.

In striving to achieve the top grades and to develop a sound legal mind, many law students lose sight of the importance of a sound body. While grades are certainly paramount in employment offers, many employers are also interested in students that are involved in athletic activities which suggest the ability to compete and associate with others. Athletic pursuits performed on a regular basis obviously improve one's personal appearance, and also provide a valuable tool for client contact in the future.

Aside from employment concerns, physical exercise is important for a more basic reason. The daily grind of legal briefs, without a break for physical activity, can make Jack or Jill a tense, dull, and soft person. Certainly the study of law in smoke filled rooms, with no physical exercise, can make for an unhealthy situation. A regular dose of athletic activity allows one to return to studies refreshed and full of renewed vigor. Further, physical exercise can improve concentration in academic pursuits.

Undoubtedly, NLC students should study hard and strive for high grades. However, it is often realized too late that a sound body is just as important as a sound mind. This newspaper, in an effort to encourage athletic participation by students, is currently sponsoring a fall tennis tournament. Depending on the success of this tournament, another may be held in the spring. Also, future editions of The Advocate will contain useful tips on health and wellness.

Finally, the university's Smith Center provides ample facilities for use by NLC students. Located at the corner of 22nd and G Streets, N.W., the Smith Center provides basketball courts, handball-racquetball-squash courts, jogging area, weight room, and swimming pool. A student must present an I.D. card to enter the Smith Center.

In our first issue, an editorial was written, stating The Advocate wished to make itself available as a forum for the different viewpoints different students hold. Recently, signs were put up, soliciting opinions on various matters that affect students. To date nothing has been received. No opinions, no comments, not even a nasty letter. It is very difficult to produce a student paper when we have little indication of what is on students'

minds. Essentially, we have to write about what is on our minds, and hope our concerns are shared by others. Sometimes we hit, sometimes we miss. Rather than continuing in this fashion, we would prefer to exchange ideas with the student body hopefully leaving this paper and school better off in the process. We continue to be more than willing to provide space for student's viewpoints. Now all that we need is for someone, anyone to be willing to fill the void.

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The Paper Chase™ GAME

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How to Play: Begin as a 1st Year Law Student (scared)
Object of the Game: Do anything possible to make it to LAW REVIEW
Rules: There are none (cheat)

START HERE REGISTER AS A 1L

Your GSL Loan doesn't come through - You're out of the game!

FORM A STUDY GROUP WITH SMART LOOKING CLASSMATES

Complain to all your non-law school friends - Guin Pity I studied all...

You volunteer answers in CONTRACTS MOVE ONE UP

Is Justice blind?

You believe law is equitable - You're dealing with **LOSCHELL!**

You successfully stole the Fed. 2nd volume for your legal research class from the library - take another turn!

CONGRATS! YOU MADE LAW REVIEW!
(AND WON THE CHASE)
Spend two years cite checking illegible notes Then spend seven to ten years playing **PARTNERSHIP PURSUIT** (FUN. FUN)

You're done with all of your outlines two weeks before exams. Move ahead three

Roll AGAIN

You shepherded the casebook cases - MOVE UP ONE

You're caught UNPREPARED IN TORTS (LOSE TURN)

Spend Spring Break writing for Law Review

You're dad is best pals with Arnold of Arnold - You get a summer job there by CONNECTIONS

You're MUTE IN COURT

WATCH OUT FOR AN ATTRACTIVE NUISANCE

Your class mates say you're a "cut throat" - Move ahead five (when cheat)

You change study groups to get your GPA - find out your class mates' GPAs

Anybody from your game of Parchese?

© Plambeck '85

Nerd Playing Piece

Jenkins

from Page 1

would dissuade firms from participating has proven false. Instead of decreasing, the number of firms participating in the Georgetown program has increased this year.

Since Georgetown and George Washington Universities are comparable in national law school ratings, it is possible that if the computerized system succeeds at Georgetown, it could be equally effective for George Washington University students.

While the final results of the Georgetown program are not yet known, Dean Jenkins at CDO has stated that his office is "interested in their Georgetown's experience with the system." If in fact the system does succeed, perhaps on-campus interviewing can serve the entire student body rather than the academic elite.

Forum

To the Editor:

Recently I was on a TV show in which Professor John Banzhaf fervently urged everyone not to smoke — so fervently that he threw a glass of water at me to extinguish my cigar. That occurred a while ago and now is, shall we say, water over the dam. Still, I want to make a general point.

While being drenched, I noticed that Professor Banzhaf was somewhat obese, as well as ill tempered. (He consistently interrupted and could not abide being disagreed with.) It occurred to me that he might be less obese and less ill tempered if he smoked. Indeed smoking might prolong his life by causing him to eat less (smoking and eating both are classified as oral pleasures). Perhaps it would improve his temper too. Minor self indulgences often have this effect, just as minor frustrations do the opposite.

The point, too often neglected by public advocates of virtue? Of course, smoking is bad (on the average) for smokers, and annoying for those who don't like it. But how bad the effect of smoking is depends on what the smoker who is denied the indulgence, or denies it to himself, does instead. There may be a net gain from not smoking or a net loss. I am tempted to guess that many people would be better off if they smoked, or drank in moderation. What they do instead may be worse for them and for those having to deal with them.

Ernst van den Haag
Professor of Jurisprudence and
Public Policy
Fordam University

Student's Viewpoints:



Don't bother
reading,
knowledge
is in the air.
— Nietzsche

Devil's Advocate

Classtime Pastimes At The NLC

by Michael Goldsmith

In a way, first year law students are to be envied. By being so terrified and overworked, they are temporarily spared confronting the ultimate truth about law school; studying law is duller than dinner at Scholl's Cafeteria. Those misguided few who euphemistically insist that it is merely 'challenging' are the types who for good time put together 10,000 piece single color jigsaw puzzles. In the dark. Wearing boxing gloves. However, there is a rationale for the endless tedium. Three years of concentrated banality will condition you into believing a lifetime of actually practicing law will be exciting by comparison.

It comes as no great surprise that a student's grades reflect proportionately to the amount of attention paid in class. How can one hope to succeed in the legal profession when the sound of one's head making a resounding thud on the desk is the only thing keeping you awake? Fear of Law School need not be dull. We at the Devil's Advocate believe that the pointless Socratic dialogues and tangential meanderings of professors which dominate class time can be as entertaining as they are useful. Here are a few techniques which intensify a student's interest in class, while magnifying his attention span.

Nerd Bingo: This game, also known by many other names, is a must for surviving a heavily Socratic class, and is especially recommended to first years. Players make a box of nine squares, and fill in each square with the people most likely to participate. Cross out each box when the particular nerd is called upon to recite. Three in a row in any direction is a winner. Students at Georgetown play the deluxe version. The winner, in signifying victory to all the players scattered around the

room must ask a question, or give an answer using a special code word. This game has the advantages of heightening attention, and encouraging student participation.

Song Writing: This is for the literary walkman crowd. If class is too unendurable for the concentration required for Nerd Bingo, and escapism is required for reasons of mental health, a talented student can try his or her hand at verse. Here are some actual examples. This one is sung to the tune of Springsteen's "I'm On Fire."

Hey professor, I wanna scream,
This lecture is dead, its lost it's steam
Oh yeah.

It's uninspired
So So So uninspired or
(You You You should retire)
This one is to the tune of "Blowin' in the Wind" by Bob Dylan,

How many times will he call on the class
Hoping that we're well prepared?
How many times will he see empty seats
Wondering why no one is there?
The answer is clear, we're in our third year
And we really don't care anymore.

Count the Idiosyncrasy: This is another attention-enhancing technique. Some professors are known to repeat certain unique phrases consistently through a lecture. Sometimes, the proverbial expression is so methodically applied, it can be anticipated to the extent that you can mouth the words along with the instructor. For statistically-minded students there can be endless hours of amusement in counting professors' idiosyncrasies. Keep totals. Establish records for weekly and daily highs. Perhaps there is a noticeable pattern to the phrases. The enterprising student that can handicap a professor's idiosyncrasies can turn a profit if a pool is

set up to predict how many times the instructor will repeat the hackneyed phrase. Hanging on the professor's every word might result in higher grades.

Doodle Contest

Aside from the games listed, the major pastime of classtime at the NLC is doodling. Next to taking notes, more ink is devoted to drawing little pictures and making caricatures than in writing cover letters to public interest law firms. That is why the Devil's Advocate is sponsoring "The Great George Washington Doodle Off." Students are invited to submit drawings and cartoons created during classes. These nervous energy masterpieces must be xeroxed from your notes, and the class that your ennui artwork was prepared in should be noted. Submissions may be anonymous. Selected entries will be printed in the October 21 issue of The Advocate, and will be critiqued by our talented staff cartoonists. Entries must be submitted by Thursday, October 10.

On the Death of the Yuppies

The past few months have seen an increasing acceptance among political analysts of a shocking truth: yuppies, for all practical purposes, are worthless. Now, nobody cares about what yuppies do, what they think, or what they wear, and the nation is rejoicing.

I have never made a pretense of hiding my disgust for yuppies or their younger siblings, the preppies. The true yuppie is like the reasonable man — neither has ever existed. While the latter is a creation of our legal system seeking a legitimate method of disposing of civil claims, the former is an artificial product created in political chaos and packaged by the mindless minions of the mass media.

IPSE DIXIT

by Ken Brothers

Those unfortunate few who have actually bought the idea that to be a yuppie is to be somebody must also comprise the bulk of the readership of the National Enquirer. I pity them.

To be a young urban professional is, by definition, to be a baby-boomer, a particular breed with which I claim no association. Many have marvelled that there is a direct correlation between the rise of the postwar generation and the increase in artificially-intelligent machines. It is almost as if the folks down at IBM know that when those baby-boomers begin to mature and rule the nation there had better be some artificial intelligence around to save the nation, because the natural intelligence just won't be there. When I look at what a yuppie is supposed to be, I realize that IBM is right.

If it is the rise of the yuppie's political power that motivates the makers of microcomputers, it is ironic that it was in the process of the past presidential election that the image of the yuppie was popularized. After John Glenn found he didn't have the right stuff a young candidate named Gary Hart (I think that's what he finally decided his name was) sent his staff scurrying to typify his fold. The process turned out to be one of simple elimination: Mondale had already bagged the unions and the liberal special interest groups, so there went the dreamers and the blue collars; Jackson had the black vote tied up; and Reagan had everyone else that didn't live in the cities, were satisfied with their lives, who could think, or who had money. All that Hart was left with were mindless white professionals who couldn't stand their jobs. In a slick piece of marketing Hart's staff renamed these malcontents "Young, Urban, Upwardly-Mobile Professionals," or, YUUMPs, and fed this disinformation to the media.

The only problem was, who wants to be known as a yuumpie? It sounds like something you need to get inoculated against if you want to go to school in the District of Columbia. So the same gee-whiz boys who tell us about their views of the world and call it the nightly news repackaged Hart's supposed followers and presto! the yuppie was born.

Yuppie. To some, the term had a certain kind of magnetism. Shades of the sixties shone through its selection: Remember the yuppies? (Do you remember what yuppie stands for?) Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin? Free love, beads and the Beatles? Those dreamers of days past created a movement out of nothing but wishful thinking and memories. the yuppie

is the alter ego of the yuppie: Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. But identifying who is Hyde and who is Jekyll is purely subjective.

For whatever inexplicable reason, yuppie fever swept the country. Overnight a new term of art was on everyone's lips. Books were penned and articles written regarding the yuppie mode of dress, their average income, and even their sexual habits. Identification of yuppies depended on such traits, for no one would actually admit to being a yuppie. It is an elusive title that those misguided souls try to prove they are worthy of attaining.

There is a direct correlation between yuppies and the increase in artificially intelligent machines.

Therefore merchants have made millions on playing to people's desires to belong to this new fad of a social and economic status defining and selling what a good yuppie wears (polo shirts and topsiders), what they eat (yogurt, but never quiche), where they live (lofts and townhouses), and what they do in their spare time (join health clubs and visit psychiatrists).

This newfound knowledge was applied to the political arena, for Hart was still trying to capture the attention of his theoretical followers. "Wait for me" one could almost hear him cry, "for I am your leader." But as Hart discovered in San Francisco, one cannot win nominations based on a constituency that is reluctant to admit its own existence.

After Reagan's thundering triumph the political analysts went back to their

cramped intellectual boxes to figure out just what went wrong. Discovering that polls and analyses conducted during elections are rarely accurate, for they are slanted toward the person paying for it, they began a more objective examination of the yuppie base. And to their surprise they discovered that yuppies, or at least their definition of what yuppies are supposed to be, are such an insignificant group of people that they are not worth any political consideration. Yuppies, declare the analysts, might as well not even exist. I'm glad those guys finally saw the light.

To replace the gaping non-void left by the disappearance of the yuppies a new group has been created, but with considerable more basis in fact than its immediate predecessor. Known unimaginatively as the "new collars," these are the people that earn between fifteen to thirty-five thousand per year as information age workers, buy ordinary houses on thirty-year mortgages, and worry about sending their kids to college. Everyone has long been calling them the middle class, but only now have they been discovered by the politicians. Since there are ten times as many of these kinds of voters as there are yuppies, the new collars are rightly perceived as a more desirable block of potential supporters.

The coming months will witness the yuppies sinking back into the same social swamp which spawned them. Unfortunately, the Georgetown Park Mall will still be the Mecca of the movement's remnants, and the dubious spirit of yuppieism will linger well into the next decade. Just as today you can still see an occasional Volkswagon bus decorated with peace signs and flowers, around the year 2000 you may see a rented BMW still chasing ambulances.

Enrichment Series

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Oct. 10, 1985
8:00 p.m. | Daniel Schorr, broadcast and print journalist |
| • Oct. 23, 1985 | Robert H. Bork, Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit |
| Nov. 4, 1985
5:50 p.m. | Stanley Sporkin, General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, and former Director, Division of Enforcement, Securities and Exchange Commission |
| • Nov. 14, 1985 | Richard A. Posner, Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit |
| • Feb. 6, 1986 | Harry T. Edwards, Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit |
| Feb. 12, 1986
8:00 p.m. | Harry A. Blackmun, Justice, U.S. Supreme Court |
| • Feb. 19, 1986 | Shirley M. Hufstедler, former Secretary, U.S. Department of Education, and Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit |
| • Mar. 6, 1986 | Charles Alan Wright, Professor of Law, University of Texas |
| • Mar. 31, 1986 | Ronald Dworkin, Professor of Law, New York University, and Professor of Jurisprudence, Oxford University |

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Caroline: I see you've been spending most of your life "studying" in the library and running around in empty classrooms. Could this have something to do with your fetish for yellow birds? Make that big yellow birds. Can you explain your involvement in operation scrambled eggs? Maybe only the white shadow knows? Elizabeth. JAAAAACK: Bob and Vitas were willing to play — why weren't you.

Marvin Center Fifth Floor: I've tried your pizza — I know why its called The Ratskellar

If silence was golden, lawyers would keep quiet

Craig: Your associate justices are glad that you ended your extensive absence from the court. We hope you are feeling better following your supposed illness. Basically, let me add that there are some lingering doubts as to the reason for your absence

If the world's a stage, where's the popcorn?

Greg: Quit doodling! Get down to business and draw cartoons. Assorted Staff.

If justice is blind, why does Rehnquist only wear glasses?

If money talks, does counterfeit swear?

Mike: Who has the most different championship t-shirts in the NLC?

Time was on my side but I lost my watch

Do any Guiding Lights out there have suggestions or critiques. On the other side now, I see the problems. A still loyal Drone.

Bob: Brett told me he could "beat you like a drum" in any sport imaginable. What do you think about that?

If you have to learn to love the law, I need a tutor

Grease: If you want to "mingle with the maggots," visit the N.L.C.

Mike: Lay out enough cheese and you'll catch The Mouse. Like the body

If work's a rat race, is law school a qualifying heat?

Crash: Sorry I keep missing you. I'm glad you're now a sit-down indoor executive. HYGL-The Missing Clerk

Extreme moderation or moderate extremism — that always seems to be the choice. Sorry about the deletion of an "objectively funny" insertion, but ET has feelings too.

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