

In The Common Place of the Law, Ewick & Silbey outline the different ways people view/interact w/ the law. In this story all 3 categories are strongly represented.

When Gabriel is 1st introduced it is clear that he has gone from a BTL normativity value to ~~an~~ ATL normativity, experiencing a transformation because of his trial.

He begins by reminding Garcia, "Remember how I was so happy when the state decided to investigate by case? ... I wanted to see justice in action!" In this he expresses the idea that law is morally right. The idea of the cops "getting away" w/ shooting him never crossed his mind. He expresses respect for legal actors (even those acting against him) because they're a part of the process. He is in disbelief when the system does not act impartial & "stales" w/ the police. This belief causes him ^{to} ~~stop~~ ^{develop} an ATL perspective. He says, "Where's the law?"

→ This marks a change from the objective, mysterious view
law to the "might makes right" view.

justice? ... I'm starting to think that Florio did the
right thing when he decided to take matters into his own
hands ~~in this~~ "sins" like the clip from the Godfather
when the man goes to the Don after the trial & realizes
that the justice system failed him.

Though he has gone through a transformation,
Gabriel spends the trial of a BTL perspective. As stated,
he believed that the law would provide substantive justice &
render a morally just outcome. He believed it was
impartial; won't take the side of the police just
because they were legal actors. Though it was a community
norm that cops would get away w/ the shooting, he
believed justice would prevail in his case & transcend ✓

the norm. He also shows the normative value of
doing for greater good rather than personal gain.

Garcia, on the other hand, acts according to the
WTL perspective. He realized that the cops had the
ability to marshal legal resources (specialist
"best" lawyers in town, "investigators to dig up lots of dirt")
He takes the normative stance that law is a
community. Though the playing field, the court

His idea of time/space is also formed when he believes that Ms. Marquez's personal relationship will not affect her helping them. He believes she will put aside personal relationships to handle the legal relationship

room, is level. What the 2 sides bring to the game render the outcome. He does not connect it to a matter of "right" or "wrong" but rather "have" & "have not"

He uses time & space in the manner in which he hopes to textualize evidence against the police.

He says, "Our org. is getting sponsorship from local businesses to buy cameras to record the police when they come to the neighborhood, & were teaching people how to take down records of any incidents of brutality."

He use capacity when speaking of the "amazing lawyers" he & his org. hope to hire. He believes the capacity of the law is located in the legal players ("The cops always had the best lawyers in town.")

Florentino clearly represents ATI. Gabriel says, "I am beginning to think Florentino did the right thing when he decided to take matters into his own hands." Followed by "Florentino had no illusions that the courts could render justice." He shows the normativity

Law does not possess a monopoly on justice.
To him, justice is not found in courts but found

else where ^{in expressing capacity}
He use a masquerade, posing a police officer
& answering questions to exploit the short comings
of law. He also uses rule literalness & answers
questions, but very slowly (e.g. about, protester
moved feet slow as to follow law but still create
blockage.)

In answer, slowly he also takes up law's time.
He "gums" up system by keeping them there
much longer than they thought they would
be ("the longer trial was taking way to long.
The judge & all those cops were stuck in court
for days on end")

Perfect Answer.