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### Res Ipsa Loquitur

Seton Hall University School of Law

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# Res Ipsa Loquitur

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## Honor Council to Convene

*Pamela S. Fedor, 2D*

The Code of Student Conduct, recently revised and ratified by the student body will soon be more than a unread document, as a reported violation comes under inquiry. Associate Dean Michael Zimmer has indicated that an investigation is currently underway regarding an alleged violation of the mandatory attendance policy. Falsification of the attendance sheet by a student or students in a Business Association class is at issue.

The Code was designed to formalize ethical conduct within the law school. §3.01(b) of the Code enumerates prohibited conduct, including §3.01(b)(7) Falsifying attendance sheets. All students and faculty are on notice to report violations and it is, itself a violation of the Code, not to report a known violation. §3.04 Misconduct Concerning the Code.

Violations are to be reported to Associate Dean Michael Zimmer. While a reported violation may be made orally, a written, signed report is required in order to investigate the allegation. An investigation is referred to the Honor Council, a committee which includes: 3 tenured faculty members and 2 alternates appointed by Dean Riccio; and 7 student representatives selected by the Student Bar Association. Honor Council members may vote to suspend an investigation (2/3 vote required) or refer the suspected violation to a Hearing Panel consisting of 2 faculty and 3 student members on the Council.

When a complaint is formally presented to the Hearing Panel, an investigation is conducted by the Associate Dean. A written notice of the alleged violation, incorporating the name of the accused student, the person making the complaint and the affected faculty member is provided to both the Panel and the accused student. The Associate Dean

will, upon completion of his investigation, propose to the Panel a course of action. The Panel has discretion to either accept or vote down the recommendation.

Sanctions are imposed based upon the severity of the violation. A minor offense may elicit a private reprimand which is expunged from the student's record after a set period of time. Serious violations are penalized by disciplinary probation, including any of the following: suspension, cancellation of grade(s), refusal to certify the student to the Board of Bar Examiners as having "good moral character," or expulsion from school. All decisions of the Hearing Panel are appealable within 10 days.

In preparation for the ongoing investigation, Dean Riccio has appointed the faculty members of the Honor Council. They are: Professors Livingston Baker, Joseph Lynch and Brenda Saunders Hampden. The alternates are Professors Ahmed Bulbulia and Catherine McCauliff. **Res Ipsa** has requested the names of the 7 student members of the Honor Council from the SBA. To date, these appointments have not been provided.

Further developments on the ongoing investigation will follow in a future issue of **Res Ipsa Loquitur**. ⚖️

## School Crime — A Growing Problem

*Rachel Rosenberg, 2D*

The combination of the faculty, administration, alumni, students and of course, our new building, has escalated Seton Hall Law's reputation yearly. It is unfortunate that the deviant behavior of some students has jeopardized faith and trust and has diminished the perception of the school's reputation in the eyes of the student body.

We are all aware that Newark is far from the safest of cities, and so we should exercise caution when traveling outside the building. The school itself is a self-contained cocoon inhabited by a society of attorney's to be. As lawyers, we are required (and should desire) to conform to a code of ethics. Adherence to these principles should begin the very day you set foot in Seton Hall. Therefore, it is very disturbing to find that a great deal of thefts occur here, and they are primarily committed by fellow students.

According to Michael D. McMahon, Director of Public Safety and Security for Seton Hall University, most crimes in general are aided by the victim's failure to be reasonable in their actions. Wallets, handbags and jackets should never be left unguarded. Leaving them out is an invitation for someone else to acquire new belongings. Dean Alleyne agreed that the primary thefts occurring are cash or wallets stolen from unattended property. She also stated that crime often increases at this time of the year. This may be because of the holiday season where there is an increased need for money, and many students tend to carry more cash with them. It also may be a result of exam time desperation, where some students steal outlines, notes and books from others.

*Cont'd on page 6*

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New Jersey Bank Directors Symposium hosted by the Seton Hall Legislative Bureau. **From left to right:** John P. Cavoore, Jennifer Remington, Henry Rinder, Raymond Lyons, Jr., Thomas N. Lyons and Paul DiLella.

## Who Were All Those Men in Grey Suits?

Eileen Kane, 3D Student Director Legislative Bureau

If you happened to be at the law school on a recent Friday morning, this question may have crossed your mind. In fact, almost 400 banking executives attended the New

Jersey Bank Directors Symposium hosted by the Seton Hall Legislative Bureau.

The event was an overwhelming success, largely due to the efforts of Jennifer Remington, Director of Staffing and Symposia for the Legislative Bureau and Paul DiLella, Assistant Director, as well as the law school's administration. The Bureau raised \$20,000 to fund the event.

The symposium featured several prestigious panelists, including: David A. Bomgaars, District Administrator, Comptroller of the Currency, Northeastern District; John P. Cavoore, Managing Director, Chubb & Son, Inc.; Robert Cittadeno, Deputy Regional Director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Jeff Connor, Commissioner, New Jersey Department of Banking; Thomas K. Desch, Senior Vice President, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia; Raymond T. Lyons, Jr., Connell, Foley & Geiser; Thomas N. Lyons, Esq., Crummy Del Deo, Dolan, Griffinger & Vecchione; Robert A. O'Sullivan, Vice President Bank Examinations, Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Henry Rinder, Smolin, Lupin & Co., P.A.; and Michael J. Zamorski, Deputy Regional Director, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The goal of the symposium was to help educate state and nationally chartered financial institutions in New Jersey about their responsibilities.

The Legislative Bureau is planning another symposium for the spring semester. In the interim, watch for the release of volume 17:1 of the **Legislative Journal**. Last year, the journal was cited as "worth reading" by the **National Law Journal**.

## Res Ipsa Loquitur

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SETON HALL SCHOOL OF LAW  
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*This newspaper is produced by the student editorial staff and all comments, questions and criticisms should be directed thereto. Any opinions expressed herein are solely those of the writer and should not be*

## Help Wanted

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**Attention:** Thomas H. Fallone,  
Legal Administrator

(No phone calls will be accepted)

## Mentor Program to Begin Pilot Project

The Seton Hall Law School Mentor Program has teamed up with the Essex County Judicial Advisory Committee to develop a mentoring program aimed at reducing auto theft in Essex County, reducing recidivism by juvenile first offenders charged with auto theft and lessening the climate of fear which has been created by the increasing number of auto thefts by teenagers in Essex County. The pilot project, which will be implemented this February, will include the pairing of Seton Hall law student mentors with juveniles, to participate in a law-related education program. As a group, the team will also develop and implement a community service program, involving volunteer work at the St. John's Soup Kitchen and Harmony House.

## Message of Gratitude

Monique Victor, 3D

I would like to express my appreciation to the entire Seton Hall School of Law community on the tremendous support and understanding given to me at this difficult time, on the passing of my father, Lionel. Thank you.



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# EDITORIALS:

## REQUIRED CONFERENCES - MAKE ROOM FOR ADJUNCTS

The Seton Hall School of Law writing program, includes two required courses, Legal Research and Writing for first year students and Appellate Advocacy for the second year. Both courses are taught by adjunct professors and require individual, mandatory conferences throughout the term between student and faculty. Because the conferences are held on designated weeks during the semester, scheduling the meetings is a organizational nightmare. This year, for example, the Appellate Advocacy program held 414 individual half-hour conferences between students and an adjunct faculty of 20 professors.

In order to schedule the conferences, adjunct faculty meet with students throughout the day and into the evening. Meetings are arranged at Seton Hall and at the workplace of adjunct faculty members who are located in Newark. Unfortunately, some students have been required to meet their writing professor in the late afternoon/early evening outside of Seton Hall's building. The student may be expected to travel some distance, possibly after dark, in a city well known for its high crime problem. This is an unnecessary risk for the student population.

During last term Seton Hall's facilities provided inadequate space to accommodate all required conferences. Rooms are reserved for a variety of purposes other than assigned classes; fall placement interviews book the Office of Career Placement cubicles; and there are a limited number of conference rooms. Conferences held outside the building ease the space limitations somewhat. A better solution must be available. Conference weeks could be staggered, the exterior study cubicles of the library and the space currently available in the student activity center could all accommodate several adjunct professors and students. Conferences could be scheduled throughout the day instead of limiting meetings to early morning, lunch hour and late afternoon. Attention to this annual problem should be addressed during the planning stages for the 1992-93 term, so that both adjunct faculty and students can schedule their required conferences without hazard.

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## COMMON SENSE FOR EXAMS

An editorial urging the administration and faculty to change the exam period so that exams might be held before the holiday season might have seemed more appropriate for the December issue. However, the editors believe the case for altering the exam schedule would be strongest if presented after the entire student community could experience the absurdity of our post-holiday exam schedule.

Some professors and administrators agree with the student contentions that post-holiday exams unnecessarily drag out the term, as well as ruin the only opportunity students have available to spend with their immediate and extended families. The archaic practice of post-holiday exams has been abolished by all but four accredited law schools, Rutgers Newark, recently joining the crowd.

This custom is continued in our community because some in the faculty and administration have repeatedly refused to adopt a pre-holiday exam schedule. There may be several reasons for their decision. First, it is suggested that students either desire or require the extended

period of time the holiday season affords for study time. This premise is hollow. In a recent poll conducted by the SBA, students overwhelmingly favored a pre-holiday exam schedule. Students would favor studying at a neurotic pace in preparation for pre-holiday exams so that they can enjoy the season with family, friends and loved ones in a relaxed atmosphere. Moreover, the notion that "extra time" is required rings empty because spring semester exams are taken with little more than an extended weekend for a study period.

Second, perhaps those who oppose a pre-holiday exam schedule do so merely because they do not feel like grading exams over the holiday season. This justification is almost as bereft of reason as the first. While under the current exam schedule some professors do return their exam grades within three weeks (as they are supposed to), a fair number (probably most) do not return them until well after the three week allowance. If the exam period were pre-holiday, professors could continue to grade exams after the holiday season, as the student body is already accustomed to the notion of not knowing what their grades are until late February.

Third, those who oppose pre-holiday exam taking might do so because they had their holidays ruined by post-holiday exams, and therefore, believe contemporary students should be forced to undergo the same drudgery. While drudgery may have been "in" a few decades ago, all but four accredited law schools seem very down on this archaic practice, and have adopted more modern approaches to teaching, which embrace the concept that happier and more relaxed students learn better.

Finally, the exam schedule switch might be opposed because some are somehow incapable of altering the academic calendar, or alternatively, too lazy to do so. Perhaps it is more difficult that it seems obvious to add two weeks to the first semester and begin the second semester two weeks earlier.

Hopefully, those in the administration and the faculty who desire to join the rest of the nation's accredited law schools will be successful in their attempt to make converts of the others. There are no good reasons for opposing a pre-holiday exam schedule—especially when most of those paying \$504 per credit favor adopting one.

---

## PROPOSED STUDENT LOUNGE

The administration has recently been presented with a proposal to create a student lounge out of the student organization area. Despite the fact that organizations which have offices in the organization area (such as *Res Ipsa*) would need to be relocated to other office space, this proposal is a good idea.

One plan currently calls for removing SBA, Moot Court and *Res Ipsa* from their offices and moving the student organizations into the offices vacated by the foregoing groups. So doing would leave the entire student organization room available for installing comfortable lounge furniture, table top video games, a pool table, television set and other amenities. Moreover, double glass doors would be installed at the top of the circular stairs coming up from Ralph's. The only glitch in the plan is finding space to relocate the student organizations displaced from their offices.

*Res Ipsa* is committed to working with SBA, the administration, and Moot Court to finding new office space. The proposed student lounge is a great idea and should be pursued with all vigor.



# EPISODE 7~

EPISODES 4-6 WERE NOT TOO GOOD. THERE WAS ONE FUNNY PART WHERE DEAN GRADY WAS RUNNING AROUND MAKING SURE THAT PEOPLE WHO REQUESTED ROOMS DID NOT GET THEM WHEN SHE SLIPPED ON A BANANA PEEL - OK, YOU HAD TO SEE IT - ANYWAY, DEAN RICCIO'S PROPOSALS HAVE BEEN PRODUCING AN ANGER, MEANER ATMOSPHERE AT S.H. A SMALL REBELLION BY SOME FACULTY MEMBERS HAS BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL. A STUDENT MAY BE THEIR HOPE TO RESTORE RICCIO...

NEAR THE MOOT COURT ROOM...

1

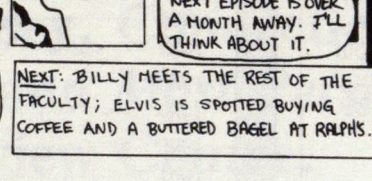
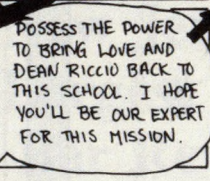
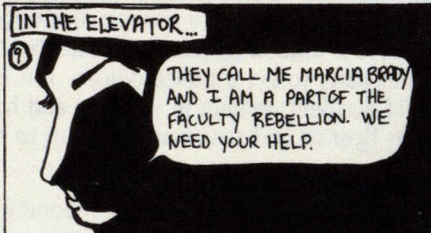
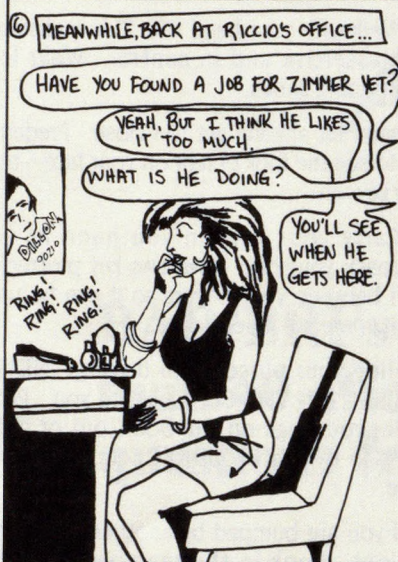
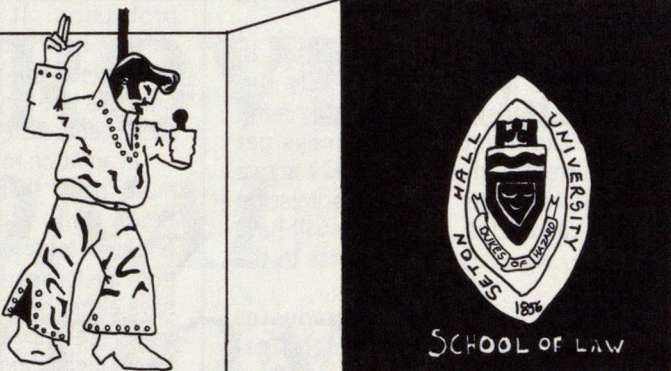
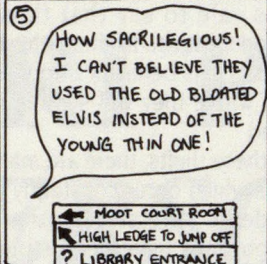
CHET, THIS DOORWAY NEEDS SOMETHING. I WANT TO HANG A SCULPTURE THAT WILL ANNOY AND ENRAGE ALL WHO LOOK UPON IT. ANY IDEAS?

JUST ONE, SIR.

WHISPER, WHISPER, WHISPER.

HMM...

PSST! FOLLOW THE NEW NUMBERED PANELS - THE STORY WILL FLOW BETTER. IT DOESN'T ENSURE THAT IT WILL BE FUNNY, THOUGH. SORRY CF.





# July Bar Exam Results

Results are in from the July New Jersey and Pennsylvania Bar Exam. This year, applicants to the New Jersey Bar scored the highest pass rate since 1974 at 78.4%. The Bar Exam had been substantially revised for the July exam. Bar officials attribute the 13.2% increase in the pass rate to several factors: a larger class of first-time test takers, approximately 91% of all candidates; a nationwide increase in Multistate Bar Examination scores, although New Jersey test takers scored 5 points below the national average on the Multistates; and the reduced passing score—from 135 in previous tests to 133 currently.

3014 new attorneys were admitted in New Jersey as a result of the July Bar Examination. Statistically, New Jersey ranks highest in the number of attorneys per capita. Currently, there are 47,529 active attorneys in the state. With the admission of the July candidates, New Jersey will have one attorney for every 153 residents in the state.

Seton Hall School of Law graduates were well represented. Although final results are not available, at least 77% of Seton Hall graduates passed the New Jersey Bar, according to Dean Ronald Riccio. On the Pennsylvania Bar, Seton Hall graduates achieved an outstanding 90% pass rate. Congratulations to all new attorneys! ☺

## Exchange Students Arrive

Professor Harvey Sklaw, Director of Foreign Studies informs us that five new exchange students are arriving from the University of Milan to attend classes at Seton Hall School of Law for the spring semester. While we go to press too soon to print the names of our second contingent of students from Italy, we wish them welcome. Look for further details on our visitors in a future issue of **Res Ipsa**. Help to make our new exchange students' semester a good experience by extending your friendship. ☺

## School Crime — A Growing Problem

*Cont'd from page 1*

Between 1986 and 1990, the thefts reported here at the law school have fluctuated around a mean of approximately 7.6 per year. In 1991, the amount of thefts skyrocketed to 20 for the year. This number represents only those incidents which are reported to security. Mr. McMahon suggested that the increase in crime may have been attributable to the disruption caused by the constant traversing between the old and new building. Unfortunately, in the current year, the amount of reported thefts has already hit 13, which is well above the mean. This behavior is a disgrace to our profession. It is safe to say that those stealing from their colleagues at this point in their career, will carry this behavior into their practices one day, where they will steal from their clients instead.

In addition to these thefts, there are many more "petty" thefts which occur constantly at Seton Hall. Students have stolen other's books or notes, outlines have been stolen from mailboxes, library books and periodicals have either been relocated, smuggled out, or pages are ripped out of them, photocards are taken, highlighters pilfered, job listings in the placement office are removed—the list goes on and on. All of these "petty" crimes are serious and warrant severe disciplinary action under the Seton Hall University School of Law Honor Code. §3.01 Accepted Principles of Honesty, §6.06(a) Penalties.

What is the solution? The only recourse we have, as a student body, is to exercise extreme care with our belongings. In addition, look out for the property of others, including that of the school. According to our honor code, we are required to report anything a reasonable person would presume to be a violation of the code. Failure to do so is a violation of itself. §3.04(a) Misconduct Concerning the Code.

If we all pull together, we may be able to eliminate the thieves in our midst and begin rebuilding an atmosphere of trust.

*Many thanks to Michael McMahon, Dean Grady and Dean Alleyne for their contributions to this article.*

**Law School Crime**

Year	Reported Crime
1986 .....	8
1987 .....	6
1988 .....	9
1989 .....	7
1990 .....	6
1991 .....	20
1992 .....	13

## S A F E T Y T I P S

Editor's Note: This issue, **Res Ipsa** received for submission two lists of security tips. The following is provided by Pat Blum, 2D and the Office of Public Safety & Security, Seton Hall University.

- EVERYONE can be a victim. You have to assume you have no one nearby to rescue you and be responsible for your own safety.
- Be a tough target. Be aware.
- Carry some sort of noisemaker and/or mace (sold in the bookstore).
- Use the skywalk to get to the parking lot. After 6 p.m. use the van service to get to your car.
- Always lock your car doors, even if you are inside and remember to check the backseat carefully before you enter your car.
- Stay in well lit areas
- Carry purses close to your body. Try not to overburden yourself with bags (this may be tough)
- Keep valuables out of sight.
- Walk with your head UP. This makes you look assertive and in control. Wear low, comfortable shoes.
- Don't let anyone get too close. Predators like to see the look of fear on your face—then they've won.
- Carry your keys in you hand as you approach your car. Have one key protruding from between your fingers so it can be used to hit someone if necessary.
- Hide your purse when driving. NEVER LEAVE IT ON THE SEAT next to you. Put it under your legs on the floor, out of sight. Pre-plan by taking out tolls, etc. before you drive.
- If you are bumped by another car, do not get out. Look in the rearview mirror to ascertain who hit you. If you remain stopped, crack your window so you can speak. Tell the other party to get a police officer. If it is a valid accident, remain in your car and hold your license and insurance card up to the glass.
- If you are pulled over by someone who flashes what looks like a badge, but is not in uniform as a policeman, tell him to radio for a police cruiser and do not get out of your car. ☺



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## Polish Law School

The Columbus School of Law of the Catholic University, Washington, DC announces the International Business and Trade Law 1993 Summer Program at Cracow, Poland. This 5-1/2 week intensive program will be held in conjunction with Jagiellonian University, one of the oldest and most esteemed schools in Eastern Europe—alma mater of Nicholas Copernicus.

Law courses will be taught in English by distinguished faculty from the Jagiellonian University and the Columbus School of Law. Students are required to take a minimum of 5 credits, but may take up to 8 credit hours. The courses, which are complementary and interrelated are: Law of the European Community, Comparative and International Trade, Business Transactions in East-Central Europe, International Securities Regulations and Human Rights from a Common Law Perspective.

One of the unique components of the program is that a number of English speaking Polish law students will be participating. There will be ample opportunity for interaction both in the classroom and in various co-curricula activities. This interaction is intended to foster meaningful dialogue between the future leaders of the "New Poland" and the West.

Activities have been planned to enhance the American students' Polish experience. These outings will include a tour of the mysterious Wieliczka Salt Mines, a weekend excursion to the scenic Tatra Mountains, a visit to the Shrine of Our Lady of Czestochowa (The Black Madonna) and a reception with prominent attorneys from Warsaw offices of American law firms and government officials in Cracow, as well as a series of "perspectives" seminars. The foothills of the Carpathian Mountains are also within easy driving distance as is the famous Zakopane resort.

The International Business and Trade Law 1993 Summer Program will run from June 23 until July 30, 1993. The ABA-approved program is open to students presently enrolled and in good standing at accredited U.S. law schools who will have completed 20 credit hours. Graduates of accredited law schools are also eligible. For further information and materials, telephone 800-787-0300 or write: Director, Comparative and International Law Institute, Catholic University, Columbus School of Law, Washington, DC 20064-0001. ☞

## Credit Where It's Due

Peter A. Gaudioso, 2D

Presently, students who seek internships in Federal, State, and local offices are not awarded academic credit. The curriculum committee should alter this policy and grant students credit for participation in so-called "government service" internships.

Naturally, the curriculum committee should be concerned with two factors. First, the committee should be assured that students would do enough work to merit academic credit. As with the existing internships with Federal and State judges, in many Federal and State offices, such as the State Attorney General and the Public Defender's office, students are assigned research and writing assignments that are at least as detailed as those assigned in our writing and seminar classes.

There is certainly no reason to fear that there would not be enough work to give students credit: government offices, particularly New Jersey's, are flooded with legal work from torts and civil rights claims to consumer protection and securities fraud cases. Moreover, the fact that Rutgers Newark assigns up to four academic credits for internship work completed in a government office may lend support to the notion that the quality and nature of the work is equal to that assigned by our faculty.

Second, the committee must worry about supervision of students' work. Perhaps the committee could devise a system whereby students' writing projects are submitted to a faculty advisor for review. Alternatively, perhaps the committee could arrange a liaison system with certain government offices which would guarantee that students receive an appropriate amount of work. The committee could also look to the system employed by the faculty at Rutgers.

Finally, awarding credit to students who assume internships in government offices will encourage members of our community to learn about how government legal offices operate. Such knowledge, though helpful to students, is presently not emphasized to the degree that are large firm and private practice operations. ☞



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# The Cross/Crucifix in Art, Part II

Rev. Monsignor Harold P. Darcy

Editor's Note: This is Part II of an article which discusses the Cross in Art. Part I appeared in the December 1992 issue of **Res Ipsa**. If you missed Part I and wish a copy, drop a note in our mailbox.

## The Cross in Art

From the viewpoint of social behavior, the one element that differentiates humankind from any other form of life is the existence of organized religion. There is no known human society, past or present, that does not participate in some form of ritualized action, the sole purpose of which is to appease, supplicate or control the powers of the universe. There are a few common symbols adapted by the adherents of every religion to stimulate the mind visually. Interestingly enough, one of these symbols is the cross.

The cross is one of the oldest symbols known in the world. It is found in primitive, as well as advanced cultures. From the earliest records of humanity, the cross is found carved in stone, in metal, on shells, in pottery and in other materials. Therefore, it would be a grave mistake to think of the cross as being exclusively Christian in origin. For example, from existing documentation, it is clear that figures of crosses and circles were used as a game in antiquity. The meanings of these pre-Christian crosses are often obscure and sometimes interrelated. For instance, among Egyptian hieroglyphics we find that a cross with a loop at the top was known as the Cross of Horus, an Egyptian god. Bearing some reference to life, this symbol was adopted by the Phoenicians to represent their goddess Astarte, the one who offers life. The Greeks transfigured the Egyptian cross in displaying an image of their god of life.

The Cross in the Christian era became a symbol rooted in the meaning of Jesus Christ. The terminology associated with the Cross in Christian worship, the representation of the Cross in various forms of art, and the development of legends about the Cross over the last two millennia have Jesus as their foundational reference.

True to the nature of a symbol, the significance of the Cross is multivalent in its meaning. The Cross of Jesus communicates a contradiction: how can an instrument of death be a sign of life? It is a paradox of the Christian faith that such a sign of ignominious death can reveal the divinity of a human person. The Cross of Jesus reminds

the believer that God saves through the Cross. Belief in this fact allows the Christian to face the Cross with a certain equanimity and trust in the power of God.

Another significance of the Cross is that it reveals the extent to which God has gone to manifest His love for humankind. The Cross means reconciliation with God and neighbor, being willing and able to meet one another face to face. The Cross means renewing life in this world and finding life in the next. To be a true disciple and follower of Jesus, one must choose to take up the Cross, even daily.

There is evidence that Crosses were carried in liturgical processions as early as the end of the Fourth Century. Numerous examples of different kinds of Processional Crosses come down to us from the Middle Ages. Also, common during the Middle Ages was the placement of a Cross as the central feature of the rood screen, which separated the nave of a church from the presbytery.

The form of the Cross varied depending upon the rite, tradition, culture and particularities associated with a given saint or event which was being ritualized. Throughout Christian history, the Cross has been depicted in hundreds of shapes, and there are countless varieties of decoration and embellishment surrounding the Cross. In the Western churches, Crosses tend to be more three-dimensional, while in the Eastern churches, Crosses tend to be in the form of the icon.

One design of a Cross, with a *corpus* (body) of Jesus, beaten, broken and usually bloody attached to it, is called a Crucifix. There is some evidence that the Crucifix dates to at least the 5th Century. The early Church emphasized the Risen Christ, so only a lamb or other biblical symbol, or the risen Body of Jesus, adorned the Cross. In 692, the Council of Constantinople ordered the presence of Jesus' human body on the Cross, and not, for example, a lamb. The Carolingian period encouraged a more realistic portrayal of the extent of Jesus' suffering. The increasing emphasis upon stark realism about Jesus' wounded and broken body reached its apex between the 12th and 14th Centuries. By this time, the Crucifix replaced the Cross as the object of veneration.

During the celebration of the Mass, the presence of some form of the Cross is not only desirable, but required by Christian traditions. Though required use of the Cross on the altar was not widespread until the 13th Century, shortly thereafter the Crucifix replaced the Cross as a required piece of ceremonial. Prior to 1969, the Roman

Catholic Church required the Crucifix as a central symbol on the altar. The present liturgical disposition is that a Cross be positioned near the altar, but not on it.

There should be a transparency in a work of art that is a sculpture, so that we can see and experience both the work of art and something beyond. This transparency, this transcendence, certainly resonates with our understanding of icons, leading the viewer from the apparent image to a larger and deeper meaning, which, however, finds its beginning point in the here and now.

The complex symbolism of the Cross neither denies nor supplants its historical meaning in Christianity. There are two essential factors involved: that of the symbolism of the Cross itself and that of the Crucifixion. In the first place, the Cross is dramatic in derivation, an inversion, as it were, of the Tree of Paradise. Hence, the Cross is often represented in Medieval allegory as a Y-shaped tree, depicted with knots, and even with branches and sometimes with thorns. Like the Tree of Life, the Cross stands for the "world-axis." Placed in the mystic center of the cosmos, it becomes the bridge or ladder by means of which the soul may reach God. There are some versions which depict the Cross with seven steps, comparable to the cosmic trees which symbolize the seven heavens. The Cross, consequently, affirms the primary relationship between the two worlds—the celestial and the earthly.

Hundreds of different shapes of Crosses have been summarized in works such as Lehner's *Symbols, Signs and Signets*, and it has been possible by the study of graphic symbolism to elucidate the meaning of each one. Some scholars have seen a fire-symbolism in the Cross and they point out that all the words for cross (*crux*, *cruz*, *crowz*, *croaz*, *krois*, *krous*) have a common etymological basis (-ak, -ur, -or, -os) signifying "light of the Great Fire."

Considering, then, the long and varied relationship between art and the Cross, it would be surprising if this relationship were not verified in our own times. The building of several "modern" churches in France, such as Notre-Dame-du-Toute-Grace as Assy, Notre-Dame-du-Haut at Ronchamp, and the Chapel of the Rosary at Vance, stirred much interest, as did the art of Henri Matisse, Georges Rouault and many others.

In the small town of Wickenburg, about 75 miles northwest of Phoenix, Arizona, there is the Rainbow Museum of the Cross.

Cont'd on page 14



**A LITTLE BIT OF IRELAND  
IN DOWNTOWN NEWARK**

**AT**

**McGOVERN'S**

**58 New Street  
643-3984**



**"THE ONLY BAR YOU  
DON'T WANT TO PASS"**

**Bill Scully, Prop.**

## Dispelling a Myth

Steven C. Mannion, 3D

In the last year we have heard Democrats and Republicans bandy proposals for welfare reform, while right-wing conservatives have suggested outright abolition. Everyone agrees that something must be done, but what is disturbing is the premise of some of the debaters: first, the belief that nearly all people on welfare are Black, and second, the idea that welfare does little more than subsidize the habits of idle drug addicts. Such a characterization is laden with social class and racial biases.

When depicting welfare recipients, mass media focuses on Blacks in the inner cities, rather than the greater number of white recipients in rural areas. This fosters the impression that most welfare recipients are Black, and after discussing this issue with many members of the law school community, it is clear that this distorted image has taken root. The consensus seems to be that the beneficiaries of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program (welfare) are single-pregnant-Black mothers with five children, who prefer to take government handouts rather than work. Such households, however, are far from the norm.

First of all, fewer than a third of all families on welfare are Black and more than 61% of recipients are white. *Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of AFDC Recipients* (Dep't of Health and Human Services, 1988). Only 10% of

welfare families have more than three children, and almost half of the recipients spend fewer than two years on the welfare rolls. *Id.*

Another fallacy is that these families are getting rich off of the system. The national average annual allowance is less than \$5000, an amount below the poverty level. Therefore, it is not possible to live on welfare, but having survived welfare, I know that this meager allowance was all that stood between my family and the streets. So, if people think that parents choose welfare as a career option, they are gravely mistaken.

Curiously exempt from scrutiny, is the Survivor Social Security program, whose recipients are "overwhelmingly white." Andrew Hacker, *Two Nations: Black and White, Separate, Hostile, Unequal* 86-92 (1992). These recipients collect stipends up to \$24,000 a year. Sherman, U.S. Dep't of Health and Human Services (data for 1991). One possible reason why this program has escaped scrutiny is that 85% of the recipients are white, which is proportionately higher than their share in the population. *Id.*

Some might argue that I am viewing this controversy through "racially colored glasses," but the fact that so many students maintain these misperceptions is proof otherwise. If we have already accepted the truth about who is on welfare, and for how long, then that suggests that advocates of abolition, and some of reform, are willing to sacrifice the well being of deserving families, white or otherwise, to punish the statistically insignificant, but highly characterized number of lazy-single-Black mothers who spend their checks on drugs and

alcohol rather than on rent and clothing. If this is the case, then the debate does not honestly reflect concern over reforming the system, but a backlash against some of those who cash the checks. ♪

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## A Word on Zoe Baird

Zoe Baird did what John Tower should have done. Although some might have considered her hiring two illegal immigrants a minor violation of the law and others may have been willing to forgive her past sins after she repeatedly repented to the Judiciary committee, Ms. Baird did proper in resigning.

Irrespective of whether she would have been confirmed, her appointment and confirmation would have been upset to too many Americans, particularly those who heard President Clinton pledge to make ethics a priority in politics. Her resignation removed our new president from a hefty predicament. Had he been forced to go to bat for his nominee, as was former President Bush in the case of John Tower, the President would have had to expend much political capital and anger many in the new Congress. However, had President Clinton withdrew Ms. Baird's nomination, he would have done what former President Bush refused to do: give into to his critics in Congress and appear weak and vacillating.

Ms. Baird's resignation conveniently removed the President from such a predicament. Had John Tower done likewise, perhaps former President Bush would not have started off so poorly with Congress. Hopefully, Ms. Baird's replacement will bring the same outstanding qualifications without the heavy political baggage. ♪

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## Professor Receives Honors

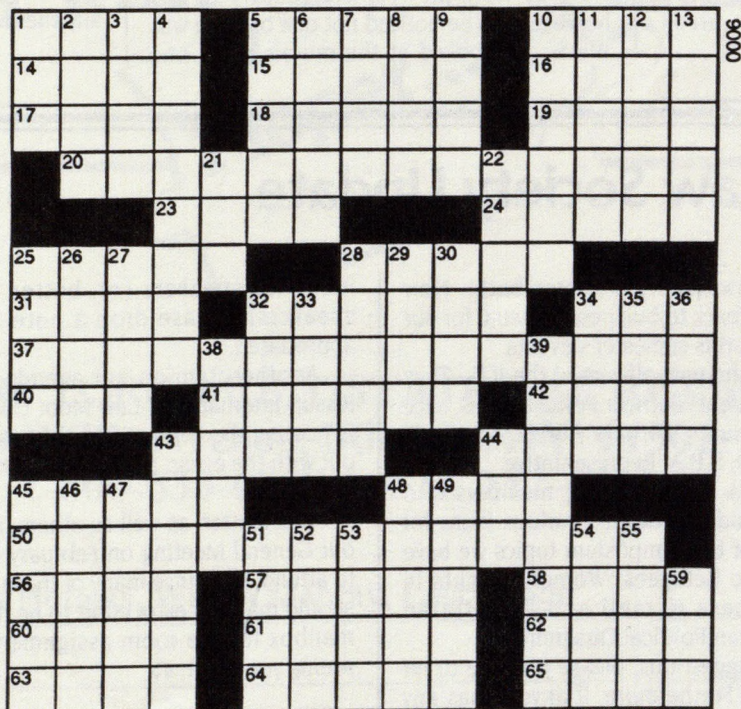
On November 20, 1992, Professor Paula Franzese was selected as a Fellow of Leadership New Jersey, an association of corporate and non-profit institutions that honors those who have combined distinction in their respective careers with leadership in serving their communities. The year long program develops in its participants knowledge of state issues while honing skills intended to build coalitions to solve statewide problems. Additionally, Professor Franzese is the recipient of this year's Rotary Club Vocational Service Award, which was presented at a ceremony on January 29, 1993. ♪



# Crossword® Puzzle

Edited by **Stan Chess**  
Puzzle Created by **Richard Silvestri**

- |   |                                   |                                      |  |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>ACROSS</b>                             | <b>40</b> Prepared                | <b>4</b> Smeltery product            | <b>33</b> Inner, in combinations                             |
| <b>1</b> Hauler on the highway            | <b>41</b> State of agitation      | <b>5</b> Kind of acid                | <b>34</b> $\text{Mg}_3\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$ |
| <b>5</b> Capacitance unit                 | <b>42</b> Salmon tail?            | <b>6</b> Another kind of acid        | <b>35</b> Akershus Castle site                               |
| <b>10</b> "I ____ Dream" (1967 hit)       | <b>43</b> Metallic mixture        | <b>7</b> Called up                   | <b>36</b> H.S. exam  |
| <b>14</b> Egg order                       | <b>44</b> Beau tie?               | <b>8</b> <i>The Egg</i> ____         | <b>38</b> Actress Greene                                     |
| <b>15</b> Saudi's neighbor                | <b>45</b> Martin or Miller        | <b>9</b> "Drip Drop" singer          | <b>39</b> They're often paid                                 |
| <b>16</b> Football Hall of Famer Page     | <b>48</b> Quickly, quickly        | <b>10</b> Painted woman              | <b>43</b> Play the ace?                                      |
| <b>17</b> Jocular Jay                     | <b>50</b> Thoroughfare            | <b>11</b> Smith, perhaps             | <b>44</b> Swiss waterway                                     |
| <b>18</b> "Cielito ____"                  | <b>56</b> Sleuthing pooch         | <b>12</b> Twist or stomp             | <b>45</b> Overhead   |
| <b>19</b> Marmalade ingredient            | <b>57</b> Saclike cavity          | <b>13</b> Vicuna's habitat           | <b>46</b> Sample the sherry                                  |
| <b>20</b> Location                        | <b>58</b> Winter Palace resident  | <b>21</b> Haul in                    | <b>47</b> Log in   |
| <b>23</b> City on the Brazos              | <b>60</b> Proof annotation        | <b>22</b> Antler point               | <b>48</b> Piece of property                                  |
| <b>24</b> Kentucky Derby prize            | <b>61</b> ____ Nation (1988 film) | <b>25</b> It's sometimes stolen      | <b>49</b> Secretary of commerce: 1969-72                     |
| <b>25</b> Skewered meat                   | <b>62</b> The Stooges, e.g.       | <b>26</b> Adolescent affliction      | <b>51</b> Stowe sight  |
| <b>28</b> Fifteenth-century explorer      | <b>63</b> Now's partner           | <b>27</b> Ringo's responsibility     | <b>52</b> Honolulu bowl game                                 |
| <b>31</b> Jack Frost's profession?        | <b>64</b> Gets all worked up      | <b>28</b> Ms. Guisewite or her strip | <b>53</b> She was Joanie on <i>Happy Days</i>                |
| <b>32</b> <i>Dick Van Dyke Show</i> actor | <b>65</b> Cellar contents?        | <b>29</b> Hanker                     | <b>54</b> Book before Nehemiah                               |
| <b>34</b> Outquip                         | <b>DOWN</b>                       | <b>30</b> Warrior of 1899            | <b>55</b> Peacock's pride                                    |
| <b>37</b> Sandspur                        | <b>1</b> Helios, to the Romans    | <b>32</b> Face on the wall           | <b>59</b> Rubbish  |
|   | <b>2</b> Green head?              |                                      |  |
|   | <b>3</b> Dinner reading           |                                      |  |



Answers on Page 15.



# Queuing for the Constitution

Andrew Nowack, 3D

Dale wanted to see the original constitution. Two years of law school, with its cold analysis, had not dimmed his boyish adoration of that historic document, and since he was in D.C. for only one more week, he realized it was now or never. The problem was this: work ended at 5:00 and his summer evening class started at 6:00. Within that hour, he had to rush to the National Archives and then to the university.

He left work at 5:01, ran to the Archives, took a place on line and observed the scene. There was a sense of communal reverence in the chamber. Many of those waiting on line had a hush about them, as if they were in the presence of something truly sacred. The alter was guarded by two military men with concrete chins. One each side of the circular room were two huge murals: one depicting the brave men who had signed the Declaration of Independence, the other of the founding fathers at the Constitutional Convention.

Dale was taken in by the aura of it all. His thoughts: what great men ... what a historic time ... the greatest legal document in the world ... the envy of all nations and all peoples in the history of all mankind!

His mood was interrupted, however, by a little boy from Alabama who started coughing on his hand. The kid's father, attired in full Harley Davidson regalia, pulled the child away from him.

"Let the Yankee alone now," he said with a smile. "You are from up North now, aren't you."

"New York," answered Dale.

"Never been there. Heard it's nice."

Dale nodded and turned away. He looked around to notice the other people in line. He saw Confederate hats, American flags, camouflage pants, NRA tee shirts, overweight mothers and beer bellied, bearded men.

Ayanna would hate people like this, he thought. Ayanna. He had called her last week to see how things were in New York.

"I'm reading a biography about Thomas Jefferson," he had told her.

"Why?" she asked.

"Because I think he is one of the greatest men who has ever lived. I'm always amazed how at critical junctures in the course of history, we need certain individuals to come forth at the right time with the right ideas. Just think if someone like a Stalin had come forth during American history at that time. Think how fortunate we were to have someone like a Thomas Jefferson.

"But he was a hypocrite," she said.

"Oh. You mean about the slaves?"

"Yes," she said, in an of-course-the-slaves-you idiot tone.

"Yeah ... well," stumbled Dale. "Um. Yeah. Geez Ayanna! Can't you just let me be white, shallow and happy?"

She laughed.

"Awareness, Dale," she answered. "Awareness."

Dale looked at the people who had traveled from all over the country to pay homage, and he noticed not one of them was Black. He looked at the murals. Not one

Black person. He looked at George Washington in glorious stature about to sign the document that deemed black enslaved people 3/5 worthy of a white man's vote. Dred Scott. Korematsu ...

After a 23 minute wait, Dale had reached his destination. He stood over the original document, decided that he had a more legible copy in his book bag, stepped aside, walked toward the exit, stopped long enough to see that the displayed Magna Carta was owned by Ross Perot, felt depressed, decided to get a drink at a local pub to slow things down and then realized it was only the image of getting a drink that was attractive and decided against it. Besides, his Conflict of Laws class would start in 10 minutes and it took a half hour to get there.

Lyrics from a Paul Simon song entitled "American Tune" leaped across his mind: "When I think of the road we're traveling on, I wonder what's gone wrong."

He stepped outside into the glaringly early evening, summer brightness, with sweltering heat bearing down on his forehead. He stood and watched the white tourists wander about the steps.

"Excuse me, sir," asked a young white woman with a "Pro Life" pin on her "Support our Troops" baseball cap. "They didn't put it in the vault yet, did they?"

Each night, the documents would descend into a fireproof, bombproof vault.

"No," he answered, while noticing the potential don't-blame-me-for-something-that-happened-100-years-ago look in her eyes. "It's still there for you. You're safe."

He walked down the steps and onto the sidewalk, in no particular rush to get anywhere too soon. ☺

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## International Law Society Update

On behalf of the international law society, welcome back! Now that the spring semester is here, it is back to business as usual for our society, and that means planning out this semester's events.

Fist, we would like to announce the new officers of the ILS. They are: Regina M. Calcaterra, 1E, President; Patricia Petrucelli, 1D, Vice President; Andrew Garcia, 2D, Treasurer; Barbara Aurecchione, 1D, Secretary; and Lana Schwartzman, 1D, S.B.A. Representative.

Secondly, we would like to thank all the society members who attended our Christmas luncheon and contributed various ideas for spring symposiums. Among some of the symposium topics we have discussed are: Plight of Worldwide Refugees; Women's Rights in Ireland; Middle east Peace Process (Israeli and Palestinian viewpoints); The Haitian and Caribbean Political Quagmires.

If anyone has additional topic suggestions, please feel free to let ILS know so we can discuss them. Furthermore, if anyone has any

ideas for speakers (or, better yet, connections with possible speakers), please drop a note in our box. It would be greatly appreciated.

Another item on our agenda for the Spring of '93 is the 1993 Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition. Since Seton Hall is hosting the competition this year, we will need volunteers to help out with the event; anyone interested is invited to contact ILS as soon as possible.

This matter, as well as others listed above, will all be discussed at our General Meeting on February 4, 1993. Every student is welcome to attend, and since many of these matters are quite urgent, members should make an extra effort to be there. Look for postings and in your mailbox for the room assignment and tome. We look forward to seeing you there. ☺



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## The Cross/Crucifix in Art, Part II

Cont'd from page 9

This is a privately owned museum with a collection of nearly 3,000 different crosses, both Christian and non-Christian. One the walls and in cases are crosses of all sizes, shapes and origins—from ancient silver Coptic Crosses to the modern. There is a 2 inch cross containing a microfilm version of the Bible that can be read only when magnified 100 times. There are crosses of the natural formation of staurite crystals, and there is also the contemporary sparkling metallic finish of a sandcast gypsum cross by a Southwest artist, as well as a corn-dolly crucifix, formed from corn husks, which pays homage to the Irish tradition of honoring Saint Brigid, founder of the first Irish convent, on her Feast Day, February 1st. American Indian crosses pay tribute to the native culture of the Southwest. A 2-barred cross reflects Indian culture as a symbol for the dragonfly; this is similar to the Cross of Caravaca borne by the Franciscan Fathers traveling among the Pueblos. On one wall there is a representation of Saint Hubert's Cross, a northern European image with a stag's antler. Saint Hubert, a native of Maastricht—a town recently of special interest to the world of finance and diplomacy—is said to have been converted after seeing a stag with a cross between its antlers. In contrast to the somber wood

tones of this Cross is a colorful Mexican friend, a huichale yarn painting, a marvelous celebration of native art. Nearby is the Tau Cross which is known as the signature of Saint Francis of Assisi. Hang this Cross between the wings of the Roman god Mercury and you have the caduceus—today's symbol of medicine.

In Christianity there are 2 forms of the Cross: the Greek shape with arms of equal length and the Roman shape with the longer vertical arm. Strange as it may seem, most likely neither of these shapes would resemble the one on which Jesus was crucified. We know from secular history that the Romans, who crucified Christ, used a permanently fixed stake called a *stipes* as the vertical. The horizontal piece of wood, used to bar a door—*patibulum*—or a V-shaped shaft, *furca*, made to hold 2-wheeled carts, made up the second element. This detachable beam was hung around the neck of the prisoner and was slotted on the top of the *stipes* for the act of execution.

The early Crucifixes revealed a youthful, joyful Christ. By the 13th Century, the image of Christ, crowned in thorns, spoke of His suffering. Today the Crucifix comes in a plethora of forms. Sometimes Christ is represented as risen and triumphant, and sometimes as broken and bloody. One thing is certain: Calvary is not a pretty setting.

## The Crucifix at Seton Hall University School of Law

In summary, the Cross is a Christian tribute, but it resonates in many cultures. The Crucifix in the Atrium of our Law School is suspended in space in order to enhance the intrinsic demands of transcendence. This sculpture itself is based on the ancient (c. 330) Christian liturgical hymn:

### Sing, My Tongue, the Song of Triumph

He endured the nails, the spitting,  
Vinegar and spear and reed;  
From the holy *body broken*  
Blood and water forth proceed;  
Earth and stars and sky and ocean  
By that flood from stain are freed.

This Crucifix has been judged to bear well the weight of mystery, awe and wonder, and to possess in good balance its own structure, rhythm and movement. Some may consider it evocative, others reassuring. But what is significant art to do in the specific world of our time?

The artist of this Crucifix is Ion Banulescu, a native Romanian and renowned European sculptor. This work of art was destined for the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., but was donated to our School of Law by Messrs. Mario G. Romano and Angelo Mallozzi and their families. Both men are graduates of Seton Hall University School of Law. ⚡

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## Law Review to Hold Spring Competition

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Michael Hammer, 3D

The **Seton Hall Law Review** will conduct the Spring Competition for all first year students with a grade point average of 3.25 or higher during Spring Break. The dates for the competition are the following:

### Wednesday, March 10-Friday, March 19:

Students intending to write in the competition must sign up and obtain an anonymous number at the Registrar's office during this time. Absolutely no one will be permitted to sign up and obtain an anonymous number after 3:00 p.m. on March 19th.

### Monday, March 15th, 4:00 and 7:00 p.m.

### Tuesday, March 16th, 4:00 and 7:00 p.m.:

The Law Review will conduct writing and citation workshops to explain the competition, appropriate citation style and hints on completing the competition. Attendance at one of the four workshops,

although not mandatory, is strongly recommended. The room number will be announced.

### Thursday, March 18th-Friday, March 19th:

From 10:00 a.m. on March 18th until 3:00 p.m. March 19th, copies of the competition case will be available immediately outside the Law Review office.

### Monday, March 29th, 6:30 p.m.:

Competition papers are due by this time. You must submit to the Registrar's office four copies of your paper, with only your anonymous number and "Law Review Spring 1993 Competition" on the cover. Any papers submitted after 6:30 p.m. on March 29th, and any papers with the author's name on it, will be immediately rejected.

**Friday, April 16th, 12:00 noon:** The results of the Spring Competition will be

announced on or before this date.

If you have any questions before the competition begins, please stop by the Law Review offices, or ask the editors at the workshop. Once the competition begins, however, students may ask questions only by posting those questions on a board that will be immediately outside the **Law Review** offices (where the competition case copies will be). A written response to the question will be posted within 24 hours.

Additionally, the **Law Review** invites all students, faculty and administrators to a party being held on Wednesday, February 10th, to celebrate the release of Volume 23, Book 2. The party, which will kick off at 3:30 p.m., will be in the Atrium and will feature a variety of refreshments and entertainment. ⚡





The Matthew F. Hayes Memorial Scholarship was awarded to two law students for their academic achievement. **From left to right:** are Dean Riccio, Tracey Freile, 3D; Brian Leddin, 3E and David J. Meshulam, Esq., trustee of the scholarship.

## Pest Control

Sherri Orenberg, 3E

The pest emerged during the spring semester of my second year of law school. The confusion and fear of Seton Hall University Law School's course registration procedures created a perfect environment for it to breed. Although the pest started out small, it grew beyond rational proportions at an amazing speed.

You see, the pest was undecided about what courses to select for the fall. Since she was an evening student, she had limited contact with other students, especially in the classes ahead of her. It soon became her mission to select the perfect course schedule. She called every one of her professors. However, the professors were in the process of moving to their new offices, so the pest was unable to directly contact anyone. She left numerous messages and anxiously waited by the telephone. At one point, since she could not reach any professors, the pest attacked various secretaries in the faculty offices with questions.

As the time for registration grew closer, the frenzy of the pest grew. Finally ... a professor called the pest. After 10 minutes, the pest had solved her scheduling dilemma and had answers to her questions about seminar courses, writing requirements, and journal experience. An immediate transformation took place—from pest to confident second year law student.

With Seton Hall's Guardian Program, there should be no need for first year students to undergo the panic of the pest. The Guardian Program creates an alliance between upperclass and first year students. For example, a first year student could ask questions about professors, course content, outlining techniques, best study aids, etc. The destruction of the breeding ground of fear by Seton Hall's Guardian Program, Counseling Services and Student Tutorial Organization should prevent the re-emergence of the pest.

If you begin to feel the transformation—from rational person to panicky pest—don't wait. Reach out. The transition from regular student to law student is not an easy one. Don't make it any harder. ☺

## Answers to Crossword Puzzle

S	E	M	I		F	A	R	A	D		H	A	D	A		
O	V	E	R		O	M	A	N	I		A	L	A	N		
L	E	N	O		L	I	N	D	O		R	I	N	D		
		R	U	N	N	I	N	G	I	N		P	L	A	C	E
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	K	A	B	O	B		C	A	B	O	T					
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	S	N	A	K	E	I	N	T	H	E		G	R	A	S	S
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	H	E	R	E		R	A	N	T	S		S	A	L	T	

0006



# BAR/BRI BULLETIN

## DATES TO REMEMBER

### DAY/DATE

### EVENT

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12

OFFICIAL FILING DEADLINE FOR  
MARCH 12th MPRE

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21

Lecture: MPRE (LIVE LECTURE)  
Presented by Stanley D. Chess  
Location: RAMADA HOTEL  
(7th Ave. & 33rd St., N.Y.C.)  
Time: 11AM-3PM  
Tuition: Free for BAR/BRI enrollees  
(\$75 payment required - fully credited toward tuition)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27

Lecture: MPRE (VIDEOTAPE LECTURE)  
Location: MOOT COURT ROOM  
Time: 10AM-2PM

SUNDAY, MARCH 7

Lecture: N.Y. PRACTICE & PROCEDURE (LIVE)  
Presented by Prof. Arthur Miller  
Location: RAMADA HOTEL  
(7th Ave. & 33rd St., N.Y.C.)  
Time: 10AM-4PM  
Tuition: Free for BAR/BRI enrollees  
(\$75 payment required - fully credited toward tuition)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7

- 1) 1993 BOOK DISTRIBUTION BEGINS  
(Additional distribution days to be announced)
- 2) CLASS OF '93 - \$150 N.Y. DISCOUNT ENDS  
(\$75 discount continues)  
- \$100 N.J. DISCOUNT ENDS  
(\$50 discount continues)

NOTE:

CLASS OF '94 - \$150 N.Y. DISCOUNT CONTINUES;  
- \$100 N.J. DISCOUNT CONTINUES  
CLASS OF '95 & '96 - \$200 N.Y. DISCOUNT CONTINUES;  
- \$150 N.J. DISCOUNT CONTINUES

*PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING FOR THE JULY 1993 BAR EXAM:*

COURSE BEGINS AT LIVE LOCATION

-- WEDNESDAY, MAY 19 (NEW YORK)

-- TUESDAY, JUNE 1 (NEW JERSEY)

COURSE BEGINS AT TAPE LOCATIONS

-- TUESDAY, MAY 25 (NEW YORK)

-- FRIDAY JUNE 4 (NEW JERSEY)

SATURDAY, MAY 29

- FILING DEADLINE FOR JULY 1993 NEW YORK BAR EXAM

FRIDAY, APRIL 30

- FILING DEADLINE FOR LETTER OF INTENT TO SIT FOR  
JULY 1993 NEW JERSEY BAR EXAM

**BAR/BRI**  
BAR REVIEW