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Title closes - building ready by '74

By Greg Baxter

While October 26, the day Seton Hall closed title to the Raymond Boulevard property, serves as a milestone in the annals of the Law School, history is being made by inches in the attempt to move the Law School to temporary quarters while the students and faculty await the construction of a new facility.

And if construction and funding of the building are unimpeded, the doors to the new school should open sometime in the spring of 1974.

Scouring City

Recognizing the deplorable conditions under which the law school has operated in the past and the influx of new students

this term, Dean John F.X. Irving, along with representatives of the Student Bar Association, is scouring the city for temporary housing.

As reported in last issue, a number of sites for partial removal of the school are being considered. The Halsey Street property (home of Rutgers Book Store) is leading the field, should a move of only administrative personnel take place.

Another suggestion has been that the library alone move to another location, where the needed 15,000 to 18,000 square feet could be provided.

The ideal situation, says the Dean, would be to move the entire complex to one location.

The temporary home being sought must contain 45,000 square feet of available educational space, as opposed to the 28,000 presently cramping the style of the jurisprudential family.

Problems

Plaguing the Dean in his search for suitable space are the rents, moving costs, lease terms, floor plan, renovation costs and, where other tenants are present, a will to co-exist with Seton Hall Law School.

Yet the search for a total home goes on. One possibility is the rental of a few floors of the Robert Treat Hotel, the controlling interest of which is owned by Engineers Industries,

Inc., the Newark-based firm which is presently studying the structural design of what we euphemistically call our fire escape.

Incidentally, Irving has stated that he will neither request nor require anyone to go down the fire escape until either the structural soundness of the staircase has been repored or any reported deficiencies have been corrected.

Unnamed Site

Another site, unnamed, can supply the Law School with 115,000 square feet and will be vacated in a month and a half, in time for a move over the semester break. Dean Irving had not seen

the inside, but remarked that the building looked "exciting" and was "impressive from the exterior."

Commuters to Penn Station should make note that virtually every proposed temporary move would be to a location further from the station than the school is at present.

The Eggers and Higgins plan for the new law school provides for 90,000 square feet of usable space. The April, 1970 plans show three floors, containing a penthouse extension, several 110-seat classrooms, a two-story library, a faculty lounge, moot court room, and space for a serviced eating facility, among many other uses.

Solid design

Though the dean feels the Eggers and Higgins design is "very solid," he is retaining a consultant on design to examine the plans with an eye to educational uses and proposed space. The consultant desired has been involved with six or eight other educational institutions in helping them to adequately plan new buildings.

The new building timetable now looks something like this: 1) By publication the builder of the new girl's dorm in South Orange will have been able to determine whether new building concepts, used in the new dorm, can be applied to the law school; 2) Plans will be submitted to builders with bids to be returned by the first of the year (speculative); 3) Excavation and building will take an estimated two full years.

Res Ipsa Loquitur

Vol. 2 No. 2

Seton Hall Law School, Newark, N.J.

November, 1971

Garafola points out library deficiencies to faculty

During the faculty meeting held in October, Law Librarian Gerald Garafola reported on the present conditions in the library, pointing out that there are several contraventions of the standards as provided by the Middle State Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

There are three major areas where the Law School accreditation may be challenged. First, a minimum of 65% seating capacity is required, out of the total enrollment. Second, according to the rules there are to be no less than three full-time qualified assistants to the librarian. Third, an annual budget minimum of \$40,000.00 is

required. (Presently and consistently for the past 20 years Seton Hall's Law School Library budget has been \$20,000.00, 93-97% of this expenditure is maintenance alone.)

Sponsor ICLE

In other business, Howard Keston, director of the Institute for Continuing Legal Education, proposed to assembled faculty members that Seton Hall Law School become one of the sponsors of the Institute. (Other sponsors are Rutgers Law School, the New Jersey Bar Association, and the preceeding Institute.) The faculty members present were favorable to such a proposal,

subject to the presentation of terms and conditions.

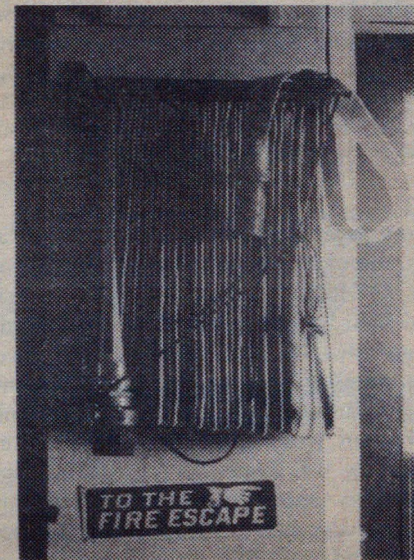
Dean Irving said that in light of the recent "debacle" attendant to the William Kuenstler lecture at the South Orange campus, where the law students were treated unfairly, that perhaps the Law School ought to utilize University funds to attract speakers to the Law School.

Faculty Salaries

In the area of new business, Professor Lynch moved that the Law School faculty be deemed a separate bargaining unit from the University faculty for the purpose of negotiating salaries. It was his further suggestion that if not so recognized, proceedings be

instituted before the National Labor Relations Board to that end. The motion passed unanimously and was recorded, after which the meeting was adjourned.

The connection



This month's safety puzzle: Solve the problem of how to get this stellar piece of fire fighting equipment to function and win the pole position for the race to the fire escape.

Committee probes curriculum

By Bill Stack

Quite recently the Curriculum Committee has posted some provocative notes on bulletin boards throughout the building. The Committee has requested suggestions for new courses and for catalogs from other law schools. Although the Committee has met regularly since the middle of September, their primary responsibility - that of revamping the curriculum - has been put aside while more immediate curriculum problems were resolved. On November 13, the Committee met in an all day session in an effort to begin concentrated investigation in the area of curriculum reform.

Professor James Boskey, a faculty member of the Committee, spoke about the aims of the group, pointing out that he could not really speak for the Committee, but that he would attempt to reflect their collective feelings.

Major transformation

The Committee is apparently planning a major transformation of the existing curriculum. Everyone in the group agrees that substantial changes are to be made. They hope to examine not only what courses are being presently taught, but also why each course is taught. This introspective effort will enable them to realign constructively the basic philosophy which sustains the existing curriculum.

This realignment of the fundamental philosophy will manifest itself in various ways. As a result of the Committee's work there will probably

be an increase in, or better yet the institution of, courses on a seminar basis. This will be but one example of the Committee's desire to establish a more personal and more beneficial student-teacher relationship in the classroom. In addition to the adoption of the Klepper Legal Aid Clinic program, there will also be other opportunities for clinical experience offered. The establishment of such programs reflects the school's sincere desire to be more responsive to the needs and concerns of the community, while offering the student an excellent opportunity to gain practical experience.

Required courses

The Committee will also re-examine the notion of required courses in hopes of redefining the term. There is strong possibility that the number of required courses will be reduced substantially. Boskey indicated that he personally felt that with exception of a very few subjects, required courses should be confined to the freshman year.

It does not appear that the present course load will be reduced. It is possible that some courses which are now two semester, four hour affairs, could become one semester, 2 hour classes. This tactic would decrease the course load in an illusory manner. The entire group is committed to reducing the unbearable load upon the second year students who now must take nine courses. To date no

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Alumni Federation

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Editorial

When complaints were raised about our de facto required courses, our limited "core curriculum," often the justification was that the courses were necessary for success on the bar exam. Innuendo even had it that we were a "super cram course" for that examination.

As further proof of the value of our curriculum was that "well-known fact" that Seton Hall had the highest percentage of students passing the bar. Another myth bites the dust.

Statistics from the Supreme Court of New Jersey reveal the following:

	1969	1970	1971
Seton Hall	77%	90%	76%
Rutgers Newark	90%	93%	85%
Rutgers Camden	90%	91%	91%
Out of State	84%	88%	81%

The percentages are from the July examination of each year and represent the number passing the exam on their first attempt.

Res Ipsa Loquitur.

Enough of the flippant phrases. Exactly what do all of these figures mean?

Why have we done significantly poorer on the exam, both in 1969 and in 1971?

The Curriculum Committee should take special note of this phenomenon. They need not feel guilty about experimenting with new courses, — quite the contrary, in fact. But at the same time a re-examination of the existing courses is in order. And let this not be a responsibility solely of the Curriculum Committee. Some self-examination would be a good idea for every student and professor.

Perhaps this malaise is only temporary, influenced by the growing displeasure with our facilities and the intransigency of a past administration. After all, that was last year's class and last year's problems. Next year it will be different. Let's hope so.

By Theodore Sager Meth

The intense contemporary concern for the quality of the environment must be viewed as a hopeful sign, however belated, that the American people and their governments are not necessarily committed to self-destruction through unbridled industrialization. Without wishing to take away from the feeling of hopefulness which such changes as auto pollution devices, mandated secondary sewage treatment plants and wildlife area preservation projects raise, I wish to modulate the euphoria.

Our social system has, for a century, been characterized by noble retreats: we sought to control business concentration, and settled for allying it with government; we sought to free the world from imperialisms, and ended as one of the counterbalanced imperial giants; we sought to extend freedom and comfort to a whole population, and accepted moderated levels of immobility and privation for a third of our people. In the name of a rational pluralism we have eschewed absolute standards: the result has been not the golden mean, but often just plain mean.

This process bids fair to repeat itself in the field of control of environmental destruction and pollution. The legislatures produce masses of overlapping jurisdictions and bureaucracies; Bennington graduates practice kitchen recycling at the compost heap; and yet another massive oil spill darkens the California beaches.

When a majority makes a deep moral commitment to a social policy, a democratic system must, at least theoretically, respond; mostly it does. When selective minorities rush into faddish enthusiasms, legislatures enact but society remains unchanged. The difference is the political expression of what Kierkegaard distinguished as earnestness, as against mood: only earnestness is decisive.

The key to the essential moodiness of present environmentalism is that it is largely an upper-middle-class phenomenon. The poor and the working poor, who do not have the means through, say, air conditioning to insulate themselves from air pollution, and the middle class, who cannot remove themselves to the more pristine suburbs, have shown a uniform lack of interest in ecology. But the upper middle class, and their collegiate offspring, have taken it up as a form of life style, as a crusade, as a mode of common concern in an uncommonly diffuse culture of affluence, education and mobility of place, belief and bedroom companion.

It is not enough, however, to sneer at the housewife who will not buy aluminum cans, or whatever; indeed, sneering is a standard upper middle class stance. Rather, I submit, she is involved in the expiation of guilt — a very serious endeavor.

She has, rightly or wrongly, accepted her guilt for the century of expropriation of black Americans. She has accepted her

Letter to the editor

To the editor:

I feel compelled to comment on William Kunstler and the coverage provided by Bill Stack of Kunstler's recent speech.

Typical of today's so-called

ideological youth, Stack's comments of starry-eyed wonderment are biased and completely in favor of the "revolution." The coverage provided was more like a sales

pitch for a vacuum cleaner than the objective coverage one should expect. Mr. Stack's last comment was especially jolly when he expounded his newly found deliverance in George Harrison's little ditty, "My Guitar Gently Weeps." Suffice to say, the immature adolescence of the writer was ably communicated.

As for "Wild Bill Kunstler," one first has to say that many law students and possibly many at the university reject this man and all he stands for. Many of us consider him to be a cancer in the law profession or, at least, a malignant hemorrhoid which has to be removed. In fact, he should have been disbarred already.

Kunstler probably fills a need in those drop-outs from society who, either because of some sociological problem or severe personality defect, have not been accepted by the so-called majority, and who need as outrageous a savior as can be found. The cheers from this bowl of vegetables becomes louder as Kunstler's comments become more ridiculous and psychotic.

What pleases me most is the fact that Bill got his "fee" for speaking (he has charged thousands at times) yet purported his disdain for capitalism, property and the chattels of our economy.

I'm sure as Kunstler drove back to his fine home in Mamaroneck in his new car, he literally tore himself apart inside at the thought, that he, the spokesman for the "oppressed", had to compromise his Marxist ways and accept capitalism's blood.

Well kiddies, go on worshipping at the feet of your idol (the term is "right on" or "relating") and I am positive that you will be rewarded as you deserve by this high priest of buffoonery.

Philip G. Labasi

"for what it's worth"

By Paul Sherman

Rip-Off at the Law School

Much has been said, usually in under-the-breath mutterings, about high tuition and a building which can only be described as crummy. That muttering is basically the extent of the protest; we have learned to live with inadequate, nearly uninhabitable facilities. Yet another blatant wrong, equally, if not more reprehensible, escapes not only our protest but even our notice. Stated simply, aside from the issue of tuition and building, we are constantly being ripped-off by all comers. Specifically, every time you buy a book, or copy anything in the library, you are being exploited, ripped-off, and played for a sucker.

20% profit

Twenty per cent of the cost of our books is profit. And of what does that profit consist? Fifteen per cent of this profit goes to (guess who?) our buddies on South Orange Avenue. But it's all right, Ma; they're building us a new law school with all that money. The remaining five per cent goes to Law School overhead and expense. We assume that is a valid figure. The solution is a student co-operative with no profit to the main campus.

Then there is the copying machine in the library. We pay ten cents for a copy there. It costs three cents per copy according to people familiar with such machines. (Mr. Garafola says five cents is a more accurate figure.) This ten cents represents a 233% profit which goes to the law library. Mr. Garafola says that we need that money for library supplies, etc. With a Law School surplus of what is conservatively estimated as \$400,000, I respectfully submit that the main campus can pay for any and all library expenses which Mr. Garafola feels necessary.

Why not 3c?

Many schools pay five cents per copy, and I was told that in the Yale Science building the cost is three cents per copy. Yet we pay ten cents. For the money we pay in tuition for which we get virtually no services, regardless of what anyone tells us, we should be able to use that machine without cost. O.K., that's unreasonable; students would abuse the machine, and the waiting line would be ridiculous, but three cents a copy is feasible and fair.

Remember, the machine is not just a convenience; it's a necessity. The Law School required that we take Appellate Moot Court. That course requires at least five copies of an appellate brief, each copy of which contains at least fifteen pages. The Law School is forcing you to make at least seventy-five copies for one course. Of course you could always use five carbons. (Let them eat cake, said Marie Antoinette.)

It's high time for students and faculty to work together to correct these and other abuses.

The Law School, both an agent of the main campus, and in its own right, is ripping us off. What are we going to do about it?

Ecology as expiation

guilt for the slaughtered souls in Vietnam. But for neither has she had a means of expiation, and therefore of release. Then, suddenly, the catastrophe of environmental pollution appeared as the matrix for a flow of goodness and therefore of rightness. She has found a cause which puts her side-by-side enthusiastically with her otherwise alienated teenage children and her otherwise stultified stockbroker husband. They cannot clean up the D.M.Z. They have said all the right things about Angela Davis' fine mind, and don't know where to turn in race relations other than to give the maid a raise. But they can all go out to the tideland littoral near their North Shore home, pick up the flotsam, and admire the gulls wheeling over the petroleum-soaked garbage.

The day becomes a "Sunday": indeed it usually is. They go home feeling better about themselves, feeling better physically and even feeling more like citizens. And this is the mood.

But only earnestness is decisive. Will they accept total dependence for transportation on public conveyances? Abandon the XK-E? Will they accept a lower level of power use? Give up the all-electric greenhouse? Will they consider a nationally lowered standard of living more equitably distributed as the format for conquering the technological beast? And go back to our parents' level? Will they share America's wealth with the world so

that there are economic incentives for world population control and limitation? And give up our "sovereignty"? I think not.

If too much productivity for too many people — and radically unjustly distributed, at that — is the heart of the matter, then, more than anyone else, the upper middle class businesscrats and professionals will come to shun and flee from environmentalism. Beautifully, they have the means best to do so. The medium of expiation of guilt for all that money and power and autarky will change, and life can go on.

Thus this prediction: by 1975 the only people interested in ecology will be those in public and private employ who make a living and develop power from the interplay of industry and government in the areas of environmental control. At least this is orthodox Galbraithianism. Someone will be hawking a bio-degradable cigarette filter on pay TV. But the earnest implications of concern for the earth will have been swallowed up in mood and flack.

Historians will note that, if the upper middle class had been leaders, and not just consumers, had been prepared to make a social culture of justice on a lovely planet, it might have been otherwise. Unfortunately, expiation remains an only symbolic form of sacrifice.

"We are many years behind other nations in prison reform."

By James Flanagan

In the first of several planned faculty-student coffee hours, former New Jersey Governor Richard J. Hughes spoke to a group of about 150 Seton Hall Law students and faculty members at the 744 Broad Street Club about efforts being made in prison reform and prisoner rehabilitation.

Hughes, who is the chairman of the American Bar Association Committee on Corrections and Reform, outlined the goals and listed the progress which has already been attained. The Committee is seeking attorneys who will volunteer their time to act as parole aides to prisoners on a one-to-one basis. They will be acting in a non-confidential capacity and will try to help the paroled prisoner to find a job and a place to live and adjust to society. The program has met with some success in New Jersey where about 475 attorneys have already offered their help.

Job Training

The Committee also seeks the abolishment of archaic restrictions on employment for ex-convicts,

and the establishment of adequate vocational training programs, both inside and outside the prison.

Hughes cited the example of several foreign countries such as West Germany, Japan and Sweden where many prisoners learn a trade while incarcerated. The former governor emphasized that in countries with extensive occupational training the recidivism rate was about 20% as opposed to 80% in the United States.

One of the primary difficulties in attempting to bring about needed reforms and job opportunities is the attitude of the public toward the released prisoner. Hughes stated frankly that the only way to overcome this problem is through propaganda.

The public must be made to realize that it is very much in society's best interest that these prisoners be placed back into society if at all possible. Propaganda will also help to change the minds of prospective employers about hiring released inmates, and AFL-CIO president George Meany has promised that

jobs in organized labor will be made available in greater abundance to these men.

Distinction

Hughes' Committee also feels that a distinction in our prison should be made between those convicted of violent crimes such as murder or robbery and those serving sentences for commercial crimes such as embezzlement. Hughes advocated a program of very tight probation for those guilty of these non-violent crimes. He said the state could save about \$7,000 per person on each of these prisoners and have the added advantage of not having them associate with violent and hardened criminals.

A new program for first offenders known as "Crossroads" has also been introduced in some states. It seeks to place youthful first offenders in school or in jobs. If after six months, the offender has been able to rehabilitate himself then all charges against him are dropped.

Reluctant hacks

Hughes pointed out that his Committee often has to work in a

subservient position to corrections people, some of whom are political hacks or ignorant personnel with inflexible policies that are slow to change. Hughes said that the only way to make the needed changes in our correctional facilities is through intelligent leadership and an influx of sophisticated training techniques for prison personnel. He urged that institutions of higher learnings, especially junior colleges, institute courses and

programs for training truly professional correctional officers.

Hughes concluded his talk with the observation that we are many years behind other nations of the world in prison administration and reform, and that we will only avoid more prison riots such as Attica when the people of the United States realize that it is in their best interest that prisons be places of true rehabilitation and not proving grounds for an advanced criminal education.



Dean Irving and Former Governor Hughes mingle with students during the coffee hour.

Ex-Governor Hughes may have depicted a rather bleak view of the correctional reform scene, but surprisingly enough, one doesn't have to go very far to find that innovations really are emerging.

With the recognition that there are few alternatives to incarceration for the juvenile offender, "The Community Center Approach to Residential Treatment of Juvenile Offenders," a program based in the Newark YM-YWCA, was developed about a year ago. Since April its youthful residents have participated in a comprehensive range of recreational, educational

intervals are utilized in an approach to treatment known as Behavior Modification. This theory works to reinforce positive behavior through the awarding of points during each interval of behavior. As a resident collects a certain number of these points, he moves to the next phase of a five phase hierarchy. Successively, each phase has more rewarding features such as allowing the resident more independent time while at the same time each has a more demanding and complex program.

The residents engage in classroom study under the guidance of a teacher, physical exercise in which they make full use of the "Y's" facilities, group talk sessions and work assignments. The program is set to run approximately four months and after graduation, a resident is placed in a job or school or both and continues to return to the Center for daily guided group interaction meetings. Several young men graduated last month and the out-of-residence schedule is working out well.

Said James A. Maher, program director, "Although I recognize the limitations of the program's time schedule, I'd like to see the residents begin to realize some of their potential, to begin to be able to deal with people, to get along with others and to recognize what it is within themselves may irritate people around them."

Comments made by the residents themselves reflect that the director's ideals have made some impact. One young man pointed out, "I'm learning to trust more than one person at a time," and he added, "If you get the message soon enough that you've got to cooperate, then you can make it." Agreed another, "If you're not going to cooperate, you're going to be a failure."

Although there were others

who were less optimistic. "Jail is jail," one resident said. He indicated that it really didn't matter how many unlocked doors there were or how much free-time you had to yourself. One young man just wanted to go home, to see his family.

The counselors and teachers in the program have a variety of approaches in dealing with the young residents.

Judy Weiss, who directs formal classroom study using programmed instruction in geography, mathematics and reading, finds that discussions initiated and carried on by the residents lead to many more avenues of study. In encouraging them to write creatively, she said, "It's important for them to develop confidence in their ability

to express themselves. I would like my students to ask more questions, to start thinking on different levels, and to go after the answers by themselves."

Three part-time interns from the Teacher Corps Correction Project at Montclair State College make use of spontaneous situations as teaching tools. "I can teach a math lesson when I give change for a quarter," said one. Dennis Brown, one of the interns, has had success with discussion groups that probe areas as diverse as astronomy and politics.

One counselor wondered how permanent the changes effected during the program would be. He said, "If the ten people who most affect his life were all good influences, then the changes the young man undergoes might be better sustained."

"There were some initial problems in getting the program started," said another counselor, "but now we're all really beginning to work together."

Successes are hard to measure, especially in a program as innovative as this one. Certainly it will take more time. But the facts that some of the young men are back in school and on the job or look you in the eye and speak up with confidence might be considered a success.

Limited funds, unfortunately make this a unique program. It shouldn't be. At the very least the "Residential Treatment Center Approach" is far better than institutionalization in a Yardville or a Rahway and at the very most, who knows, it could be one of The Answers to "Where do we go after Attica?"

RTC: a new approach

and cultural activities within and without the "Y".

The young men, between fifteen and twenty in number and who range in age from fifteen to seventeen, are referred to the program by the Essex County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court and the Office of the Public Defender. Residents have all been through formal adjudications and were it not for placement in the Center, would in all probability be committed to an official correctional institution.

The young men's days are divided into seventeen "earning area intervals" which cover the entire waking day. The different

A tour through the traditional

By Wilma Solomon

The large domed fortress loomed overhead as we made our way inside the State Prison at Rahway on November 5. Standing around in the reception room, twelve of us glanced apprehensively at the sign to our right: "Numbers 18000-22500 form line here." Someone cracked a weak joke about taking roll call, before and after our PAD-sponsored tour of the Prison.

The chief custodial officer was introduced to us, a tall, good-natured man who has been working in the prison system for 18 years and who lives with his family on the prison grounds, on call 24 hours a day. Led into a conference room so that he could answer any questions we might have before the tour, we were ready for the Public Relations soft-sell. Not so. The omni-present prison problems: lack of funds, inadequate rehabilitation facilities, outmoded physical

plant, insufficient and ill-trained staff, were readily admitted.

"It takes a special kind of man to work within these walls," he said. "We have a large turnover rate among our correction staff. Those who have been here years, though, develop a remarkable ability to handle any kind of situation. I've seen members of my staff talk inmates out of stabbing one another." Noting that until this year, the training budget for the staff of 235 was \$100 (\$4100 was appropriated this year), the chief officer said that the staff selection procedures were also deficient. "Most men have very little idea what the job of correctional officer entails; many cannot cope with the pressures."

Discussing the increasing number of inmates who are convicted of drug-related crimes, the officer deplored the lack of facilities to deal with drug addicts. He acknowledged that there is

probably infiltration of drugs through visitors who come to the Prison every day. No barriers separate them from the inmates.

The Prison houses approximately 1000 inmates, too many for the facility. Outside the walls in minimum security camps are about 300 men. These prisoners work as maintenance, kitchen and farm help in neighboring institutions such as Marlboro State Hospital and Woodbridge State School for the Mentally Retarded.

Those on the inside reside in long rows of single cells, 6 x 8 or in large barracks-like rooms. Walking through one of the long gray rooms occupied by small clusters of men, talking and playing cards and others lying on their beds, our guide spoke about the selection procedures for placement in the dorm facility. "The man has to be exceptionally stable. Living here month after

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Library adds personnel; continues Sunday hours

Experimental Sunday hours, along with student help on that day and new library personnel are all part of the changing library scene. Open during October because of research hours demanded by Appellate and Trial Moot Court programs, the library will continue to be open through November on a test bases. If the attendance nears the 25 mark as it did during the October Sundays,

then according to Law Librarian Gerald Garafola, the Sunday hours will become permanent.

Christine Walters and John Thomas Scales are employed as cataloguer and reference librarian, respectively.

Ms. Walter, a '71 graduate of the Syracuse University School of Library Science where she was awarded her Master's in that area

also minored in library science during her undergraduate education days at Caldwell College in New Jersey. A member of the Special Libraries Association, Ms. Walter has worked part-time in college libraries since 1966. Her extra-curricular interests range from rock music to furniture refinishing to an inscrutable propensity for reading mysteries.

Librarian Vincent Gallagher succumbs to heart attack

Mr. Vincent Gallagher, assistant to the law librarian, died of a heart attack Saturday, October 23, 1971, at the Law School. Mr. Gallagher was 74, and was to retire in February.

Mr. Gallagher, born and raised in France, became a United States citizen when he was 21. During World War I, he was an official

interpreter for the French Army.

During his thirteen years at Seton Hall Law School, he used his French background on several occasions. Once, he translated a speech for former Dean Marian Rooney which she later delivered during a trip to Europe.

Mr. Gallagher is survived by his wife in New York City.

Mr. Scales, a native of Cambridge, Massachusetts, began his career in 1955 as a library clerk at the Harvard University Law School. Since then, he has been employed by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, The New York University Law School Library, and was law librarian for the firm of Paul, Weiss, Goldberg Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison and Kelley, Drye, Warne, Clark, Carr and Ellis.

Rahway prison

(Continued from Page 3)

month without any privacy can be very hard on him."

Outside the main building of the prison we walked through the grounds, passing an enclosed area which is the occasional scene of afternoon ball games. Surrounding us was the wall beyond which few have escaped. Years ago three men tried but two have since been returned. We were told of one escape attempt in which the inmate had enclosed himself in the typewriter compartment of a desk.

The shops in which the men work making shoes and clothes, and the textile industry, were all closed while the supervisors attended training sessions at a local college. The "Regional Laundry," however, was in operation. We walked through the enormous cavern of dirty linen and chlorine fumes, the thunderous din of the revolving

machines precluding any conversation. The men vaguely looked in our direction. Handling all the wash for the State institutions in North Jersey, the inmates clean several million pounds a year.

Along with an elementary and high school educational program, Trenton State provides special television communication with the Prison. As the instructor is observed on the screen, the inmates, about 90 are in the program, have a direct line to him.

The Prison is also the home for a special state program for the rehabilitation of men convicted of certain sex-related crimes.

Inevitably the topic of Attica came up, and the chief custodial officer commented. "The men certainly sympathized with the inmates at Attica. And there was definite tension here. But they have no desire for a thousand state-troopers to come into this

place. The men here know that they can talk to any guard and they do. It's not unusual for an inmate to have a guard help him find a missing food package or talk to him about some other personal problem."

Awhile ago, he said, a correctional officer from the New York State Prison system visited Rahway. He couldn't believe the atmosphere, the relative freedom of the inmates. Talking to some prisoners, he asked, "Why don't you just take over this place, overpower the guards?" "Why should we?" was the answer.

The prison isn't a dark dungeon of depression. But it is as if life within its walls has been suspended. The staff does their job, encumbered by innumerable obstacles. Maintaining the status quo is probably progress. But the prison was built in 1901. This is 1971 and maintaining the status quo just isn't enough.

Curriculum probe

(Continued from Page 1)

tenable solution has been created, but the Committee is resolved that this is to be changed.

Courses next term

At this time, the Committee does not foresee adding any courses to the curriculum, with the exception of some courses in the next term. Boskey expressed his personal feeling that a Public International Law course should be offered next year. The notices that have been posted requesting suggestions for courses is primarily to obtain ideas for classes to be offered in the next term. There are no plans to drop any subjects, although the Introduction to Law class will be carefully evaluated at the end of the semester. This evaluation will center about faculty and student opinion of whether or not the course is of any value, and if so what approach is most effective.

Move exams

The school calendar is also being examined. There is a very strong possibility that the first semester exams will be scheduled before the Christmas holiday next year. Faculty support for this move is substantial, but as yet there has been a limited amount of student feedback regarding this issue.

The Committee is also considering establishing

a reading period at the end of each semester. This week long respite from classes were held right up to the beginning of the exam period.

At this time the Committee has not considered alternatives to the traditional grading system. There has been no consideration given to expanding the use of a pass/fail grading system. Presently this convention is used only as convenience to the professor, where it is not practical to give a letter grade. Although this has not been considered yet, it is possible that such a system could be implemented on a limited basis.

Reality

The last consideration is this: in light of the present situation, the building, the limited faculty, etc. what changes are really possible? Dean John F.X. Irving has made his position on this question quite clear. The Dean has fully committed himself to adopting the Committee's recommendations and making them operative. To realize this goal the Dean is actively seeking additional space on an interim basis. In addition to this effort, it is rumored that there will be six new faculty members next September.

Professor Boskey ended his discussion with a request that you, the students, come forward and present your ideas about the curriculum to the Committee.



Gloria Jean Kowalski receives the award plaque from John T.C. Law, Senior vice president of Fidelity Union Trust Company.

Awards, attorneys announced

In the back pages of that collector's item, the **Seton Hall Law School Catalog**, are listed many awards allegedly available to graduating students and others who have excelled in one area or another. They are not mythical.

In the last month, three have been presented by the benefactors to students of the Class of '71. Armin Kessler, who graduated with the highest cumulative average, flew in from Nebraska where he is President of Dorsey Laboratories, Inc., to receive the award presented by the First National State Bank. He received \$250 and a plaque during a luncheon at the Downtowner Club.

Gloria Jean Kowalski received the **Estate Planning Award** presented by Fidelity Union Trust Company, for attaining the highest cumulative grade in Trusts and Property III. She, too, was given \$250 along with a handgraved plaque. Ms. Kowalski also placed second in her graduating class of 182.

The Bureau of National Affairs award, which consists of a one year subscription to **United States Law Week**, and which is presented to the graduating senior who, in the opinion of the faculty, made the most satisfactory progress in the senior year was bestowed upon Charles Church, editor emeritus of the Law Review.

Seventy-six per cent of the 1971 graduating class taking the bar examination in July passed it. This is a thirteen per cent drop from the number who passed the July 1970 examination. Eighty-five per cent of Rutgers

Newark Law School students were successful in taking the test and ninety-one per cent of those from the Camden school passed.

The following is a list of Seton Hall Students who passed: Lyn Aaroe, Thomas Ahto, Thomas Alexander, James Avigliano, Robert Baum, Copeland Bertsche, Robert Blackman, Robert Breslin, Marc Bressman, Charles Brown, Michael Bubb, Sister Mary Ann Burgess, William Byrne, LeRoy Carmichael, James Cerra, Charles Church, Robert Clarke, Robert Connolly, Vincent John Connors, Gregory Cuzzolino, Charles Daly, Michael DeSilva, Edward Deutsch, Joseph DiRienzo, James Dougherty, Richard Ehner, Francis Ehrlich, Roger Ellis, Charlotte Engleman, Herbert Ezor, Michael Feldman, Gerald Fitzpatrick, Robert Fisher, Ronald Fraioli, Marc Friedman, Joseph Geddis, Lorraine Gerson, Edward Gilhooly, Eugene Ginley, Elaine Goldsmith, James Granello, Thomas Greelish, John Halak, Joseph Hallock, Paul Hanak, Toni Hendricksen, Frank Hoffman, George Houseweart, Marc Isenberg, Arnold Jabin, Ward Jones, John Kantor, Gerard Keilman, James Kervick, Henry Kirchoff, Thomas Klein, Kenneth Konner, Michael Konopka, Gloria Kowalski, Joan Kuusela, Marilyn Lance, Thornton Land, Joseph Lavery, Martin Lieb, Mitchel Lubitz, Donald Maizys, James Mayer, Eugene McEnroe, Laurence McHeffey, Raymond McNeal, George Mettler, Milford Middelstaedt, James Mulvihill, Robert O'Brian, Donald O'Connor, George Ohye, Irwin Ostroff, Carl Palmisano, Stephen Pepe, Francis Perkins, Richard Phillips, Frank Pomaco, Steven Portnoff, Frank Purcell, Fred Randall, David Rhoads, Ronald Riccio, Leonard Rosa, Ricardo Ryan, Charles Sabino, Mark Saker, William Schanck, Beverly Schechtman, Howard Schmidt, Richard Seiden, Anthony Sellitto, Paul Shalita, John Sheehy, Donald Shrensky, Richard Silverlich, Robert Becht, David Silverman, Bernard Sobelsohn, Robert Spencer, Harry Starrett, John Stierli, Paul Strawinski, George Sullivan, Howard Trueger, Lynn Urstadt, Martin Ustin, Walter Veitch, Diego Visceglia, James Ward, Howard Weber, Jesse Woldman, Joan Holleran, James Foran, Jeffrey Ketterson, Joseph Pastena, Gerald Tighe, Oklahoma Bar, Murray Abowitz, North Carolina Bar, Joseph Ely, Nebraska Bar, Armin Kessler, 1970 Graduate, Kenneth Greene, Joseph Piazza, Neil Shuster, 1969 Graduate, Joseph Piazza, 1961 Graduate, John Clarken.

Team makes semi's in Moot Court

The recent regional in the National Finals on December 14.

The team was commended by Robert Diab, their advisor, for doing an outstanding job, which included their brief placing second in a field of nine. Those who watched the arguments commented on the time advantage given to N.Y.U. Professor Diab registered a protest prior to the conclusion of the arguments and it was indicated that stricter time keeping procedures would be followed in the future.

Due to the round-robin nature of the competition, Fordham also argued in the semi-finals and went on to defeat N.Y.U. in the final regional round. Together with that school, Fordham will represent this region