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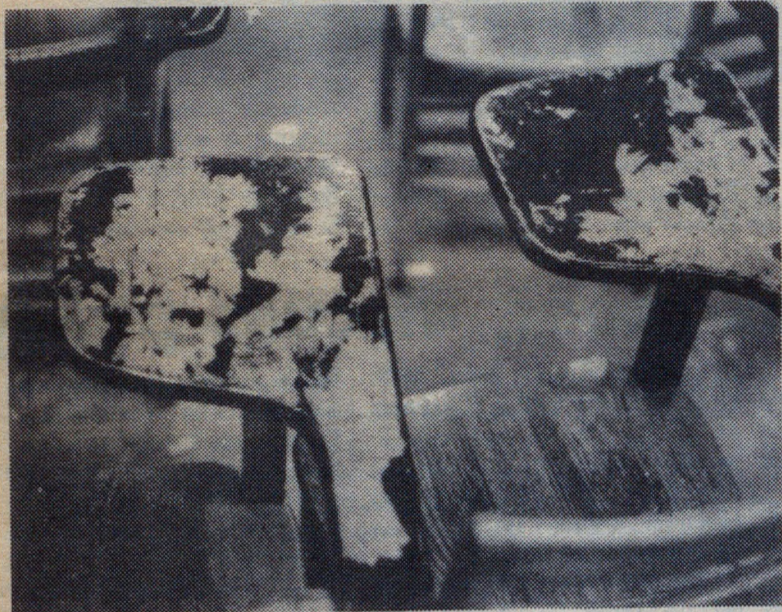
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Res Ipsa Loquitur

Vol. 2 No. 2

Seton Hall Law School, Newark, N.J.

October, 1971



A seat in the front of the class has become a rare commodity. See article by SBA president Dick Cushing, page 3.

Relocation sites pursued by Dean

By Greg Baxter

Dean John F.X. Irving has met with the Advisory Committee of the Seton Hall Law School Alumni Association and the law school faculty concerning prospects for relocation of the Law School.

The two prominent questions plaguing Dean Irving and all those assisting him in moving from 40 Clinton Street are 1) Should we limit our looking to the City of Newark and 2) What kind of facility do we want.

Several considerations

Irving has stated that the decision will be based on "several considerations" and will come "as soon as an intelligent decision can be made," at which time he plans to move quickly to implement the decision.

Despite the momentum gathering for a move to the Raymond Boulevard property, Irving wants to take a good look

New bar causes student action to bar the bar

By Joseph Lipofsky

The recently announced changes in the New Jersey Bar Examination have resulted in the formation of the Law Student Coalition To End The Bar Exam. This group, which includes students from our State's three law schools, hopes to have the bar exam replaced by the "diploma system". That is, graduation from a New Jersey law school automatically qualified a student to practice law in the state.

Petitions

The group recently began circulating petitions at all three law schools. At Seton Hall 125 students signed the first day. According to William Curtin, a

(Continued on Page 3)

at the situation and avoid making a decision which is "attractive for the moment." A prime consideration is the future Newark holds in store for a new \$4 million complex.

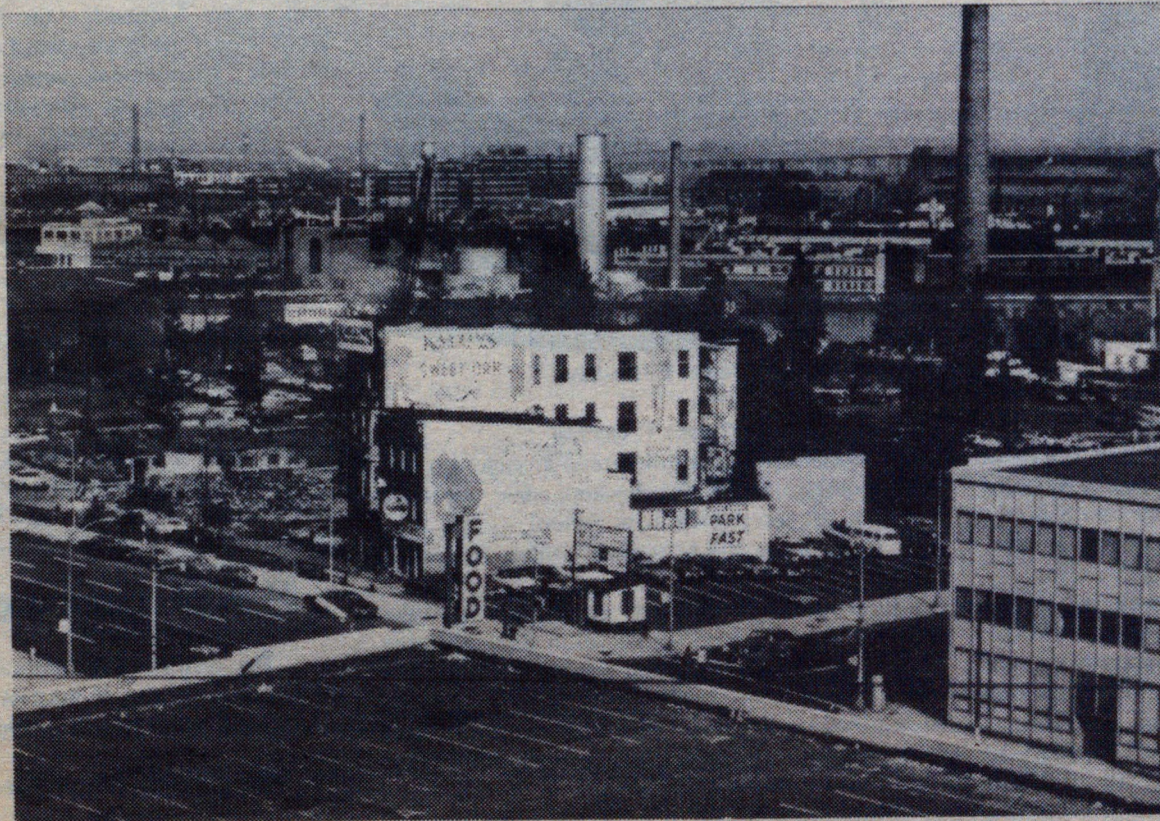
One out-of-town site possibility for permanent relocation is the Clinton-Freeway Building in East Orange, off the Garden State Parkway. This five-story structure, nearing completion and containing

(Continued on Page 7)

by Michael Siavage
Ed. note: Mr. Siavage has been covering the "progress" of the new law school for almost a year.

The Newark City Council recently unanimously voted to vacate two streets which intersect

the proposed land site of the new law school. Removed, then, is the final obstacle to the closing of title to the property. On Oct. 5 Dean Irving met with Angelo Mastrangelo, University attorney, and it was decided that a meeting



This is the proposed site of the new law school, bounded by McCarter Highway, Raymond Boulevard, Mulberry and Park Streets.

"Several thousand" left in '70 scholarship fund

By Joseph Tomasek

Delivering the Scholarship Committee report at the September 21st faculty meeting, Professor William Garland revealed that all the available scholarship funds were not awarded last year. When asked to cite a figure Professor Garland approximated last year's reserve at "several thousand dollars". In addition, Garland informed the faculty that a total of \$24,900 was available to students this year from the Centennial Scholarship fund. Garland's report ended by stating the Committee is presently seeking additional scholarship sources and is formulating necessary financial applications for disbursement to the students.

Faculty salaries

Faculty salaries, a traditionally sensitive area, consumed much of the subsequent discussion. Dean John F.X. Irving's call for strategy suggestions in anticipation of forthcoming negotiations with the University was answered by a flurry of recommendations. Professor Lynch, concerned with the salary scale recently proposed, suggested recruitment of outside consultants to evaluate and compare the scale. Stating that the deficiencies in faculty salaries is "now a question of

economics." Professor Gerard Carey said that Seton Hall Law School is a professional school, and should take note of the procedures implemented at other Metropolitan area schools. St. John and Fordham Law Schools, Carey specified, bargain and submit their respective budgets as independent bodies.

The discussion, chaired by Dean Irving, continued as Professor Sklaw added that the University has yet to be educated on the distinction between a law school faculty and an undergraduate one. Summarily labeling faculty services as a "commodity", Professor Theodor Meth approached the issue from a market perspective. Noting that the University has never performed an audit on the funds "flowing" to the University from the law school, Meth asked for a market study. Such a study, Meth explained, would seek to investigate the cost of a similarly organized faculty at comparable institutions and present this data to the University. "What would happen", Meth asked, "if the University refused to recognize the faculty's marketable cost?"

Second Meeting

On September 28th, a second

meeting of the faculty took place, and the following proposals were adopted:

1. For the academic year 1971-1972, those students who have completed Legal Writing I, and are registered for Legal Writing II, may take one of the following in lieu of Legal Writing II:

- (a) Preventive Law Program.
- (b) Radio Program, limited to the co-directors.
- (c) National Moot Court Competition, limited to the members of the team representing the law school.

Satisfactory participation in Law Review shall be in lieu of Legal Writing I and II.

2. Resolved that final year students be required, during the academic year 1971-72, to try two cases in the Trial Moot Court Program; provided however, that a student may substitute work in the Legal Aid Clinic for one of the two Trial Moot Court cases and should, if his Legal Aid work is certified as being satisfactory by the Legal Aid Director, receive credit for that work under the Trial Moot Court Program.

3. All 300 and 400 numbered courses will be divided into 2 credit, one semester courses.
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City Council vacates easements

with Father Fahy would be arranged to discuss "all the alternatives," including a possible date for the closing of title.

Rumors persist concerning a move to "interim quarters" at the end of the semester or the

scholastic year. Supposedly, several buildings are being examined and the SBA has recently undertaken its own feasibility study in its advisory capacity. The effect of a move to "interim quarters" on the new law school remains to be seen.

Pressures

One very apparent ramification, however, is that our student body will be even more anxious to exert pressure on the University to see that an interim-temporary-permanent metamorphosis does not occur. Ownership of the land does not compel construction of the school. As a matter of fact, the price of the land will probably be somewhat of a bargain thus making the investment quite liquid.

Town Meeting

The SBA has begun to consider the problems which will be posed and has begun to struggle with the definitions of "pressure." One vital consideration which is lacking is the feeling of the student body on the entire issue.

To amend this, a "town meeting" of sorts will be conducted by the SBA in the near future. Watch for the date, evaluate your ideas and PLEASE come to express them.

Kunstler: prelude U. Senate elects officers okays committee members

By Crandon Randall

William Kunstler was scheduled to speak at the student center at the South Orange campus and many at the Law School looked forward to attending. The SBA was informed by the Student Center Services office on campus (hereinafter referred to as SS), that law students would be admitted to the lecture on the strength of their ID cards. University undergraduates would be admitted in the same manner while outsiders would have to pay \$3.00 for a ticket. Indeed, gaily colored posters distributed by the sponsors proclaimed these pronouncements in unequivocal terms. Furthermore, forty complementary tickets were sent down for the benefit of wives and sweethearts.

Imagine the surprise, therefore, on the evening preceding the lecture when the SBA president was told by SS that no, law school personnel would have to spring for the \$3.00. A frenzied exchange of phone calls between the offices of the SBA, President Fahy, and other notables resulted in a reversal; law students would, again, be admitted free. Terrific.

Surprise

Imagine the surprise of the Law School arrivees at campus on the big night when they were informed there would be no admission without a ticket. Wives and sweethearts bearing the complementary tickets would get in, everyone else could take in the show via loudspeaker in another part of the building. A crisis committee was immediately

formed to negotiate with SS, with moral support being supplied in abundance by the Student Government President and the Assistant to the University President.

Meanwhile, in the rapidly filling student center corridor, consternation mounted. Ad hoc groups for instant action (if not reprisal) sprung up and numerous recommendations were advanced. Among the more rational of these ideas were: have Kunstler give the talk twice and thereby accommodate everybody (the worst suggestion), take the lecture "to the people" outside the building, and, call off the whole thing entirely (the best suggestion).

Fruitless

Following considerable fruitless discussion the negotiating team repaired to the lecture hall for an on-the-scene inspection and therein discovered, lo and behold, a substantial amount of standing room. With this determination made, SS supplied some service; they would, in the spirit of rapport, permit one hundred law students to stand inside the hall while the remainder could listen elsewhere. A list of one hundred was hastily compiled, and then ignored as the crowd of standees surged into the hall. Once inside a number of persons found seats and proceeded to sit down.

This calamitous sequence of events was occasioned by the apparent failure of SS to comprehend the Law School as a division of the University. Either that or they neglected to read their own posters.

At its October second meeting the University Senate, the newly-organized governing body of the University, elected Paul Scott its vice-chairman. Professor Robert Diab lost to Scott who is President of the Graduate Students Association in a vote that took three ballots.

In other business the gathering devoted itself to discussion and approval of committee appointments.

Serving on the Graduate and Professional Policy Committee and the Committee on Administrators is Dean John F.X. Irving. Professor John Wefing was appointed to the By-Laws Committee and Professor Diab is on the Planning Committee.

Richard Cushing, SBA president, serves on the Committee on Students and the Committee on Finance; Michael Giles was appointed to the

Graduate and Professional Policy Committee and Henry Wujiak and Dorothea O'Connell to the Committee on Physical Plant.

Meetings Open

The University Senate meetings are open to all members of the academic community. The next meeting is scheduled for 3 p.m., November 5, 1971 in the Science Building Amphitheater on the South Orange campus.

Committees meet, discuss policy

By James Flanagan

A number of Standing and Special Committees have been created or continued at Seton Hall Law School this year.

The Standing Committees consist of Student Liaison and Placement, Library and Building, Curriculum, Faculty Rank and Tenure, Probation and Grievance, and Admissions.

Special Committees cover areas of Scholarships, Student Aid and Awards, Special Projects, Bylaws and Procedures, and Faculty Recruitment.

Visits by firms

The Student Liaison and Placement Committee attempts to arrange for visits by representatives from various law firms for interviews with Seton Hall students. This project has met with some success in attracting law firms from the Newark area but has been unable to convince New York law firms

to come over to Seton Hall. Professor John Wefing, Chairman of the Committee, responds to inquiries concerning possible jobs for Seton Hall students, and potential positions are posted on various bulletin boards.

The committee is also trying to get the Seton Hall Law School Alumni Association to take a more active role in job placement for recent graduates. There has been communication with county bar associations concerning possible job opportunities for graduates.

Recommendations

Student and faculty members of the Committee meet to discuss various school problems, and they may be called upon to make recommendations to the entire faculty or to the Dean. The committee was active in achieving the new grading system introduced last year.

Gerald Garafola, librarian, announced recently that two students have been named assistant librarians. They are Joseph Tomasek and Edward Townsend, both second year students. Garafola said that their primary duties would be to assist first year students in answering legal research questions. He emphasized that they were students of high academic and research ability.

Curriculum

The Curriculum Committee met recently and three basic topics were discussed — the Trial Moot Court program, the Legal Writing requirement and the possible division of four credit courses. All proposals were adopted by the faculty under the Trial Moot Court program, the committee discussed the possibility of allowing a student to substitute work in the Legal Aid Clinic for one of the two Trial Moot Court cases currently required and granting credit if the work is certified as satisfactory by the Legal Aid Director.

Alternatives to the third year Legal Writing requirement were also arrived at. These are left Preventive Law Project, the Law

Review, and the SBA Radio Series. The Preventive Law Project, which involves third year students teaching in various high schools, demands preparation of extensive lesson plans as well as actual teaching.

The Committee unanimously recommended that those working on the Seton Hall Law Review receive credit in lieu of the Legal Writing requirement.

The Radio alternative is a series of interviews with experts on various legal topics. The Committee decided that the director of this program should receive credit in place of the legal writing requirement.

Rank and tenure

The Faculty Rank and Tenure Committee meets when a professor is applying for a promotion, and the Admissions Committee has not yet determined its policy regarding incoming students for the 1972-73 academic year.

The Committee for Scholarships, Student Aid and Awards is investigating the various types of financial aid available to Seton Hall Law Students. Several students are members of this committee. The University in South Orange makes available about \$25,000 to the law school each year for financial aid. The Committee hopes that these full and partial scholarships will be given out on the basis of both need and academic ability. Some of the money will be used to help qualified minority law students continue their education.

The Committee is urging that a uniform application be used in applying for various types of aid, and it is seeking out new sources of income, such as law firms, associations and foundations, in order to enlarge the scope of the financial aid program.

Various awards are available to qualified students at the law school, however a number of these have not been given out in recent years. This committee is quite concerned with this problem and hopes to see that all future awards are presented.

New professors join faculty: De Feis, Boskey



Elizabeth De Feis

By Michael Spiessbach

Newly appointed associate professor Elizabeth De Feis, an attractive, relaxed and easy-going female, brings with her to Seton Hall Law School a portfolio of truly outstanding credentials: member of the honors program of the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.; a stint with the United States Attorney's Office (S.D.N.Y.); a year in Milan, Italy, on a Fulbright (studying comparative notions of due process); three years with a prestigious Wall Street firm (Carter, Ledyard and Milburn); a Reginald Heber Smith fellowship in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn; and an LL.M. in Urban Affairs from N.Y.U. (Ford Foundation Grant).

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James B. Boskey

By Gerald T. Gervasi

A world traveller with interests in sociology and anthropology, James B. Boskey, new associate professor at Seton Hall Law School, comes here after pursuing an LL.M. at the London School of Economics.

Prior to his year there, he was a professor at the Cleveland State University School of Law where he taught legal writing, trial and appellate moot court and was advisor of the National Moot Court team. His courses at the Law School also include legal writing as well as contracts and introduction to law.

Social change

Boskey, a graduate of Princeton University and the University of Michigan Law School, said that

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PAD coordiantes ICLE

The Institute for Continuing Legal Education, (ICLE), sponsors numerous programs of interest to law students throughout the school year. When possible these programs are open to law students without charge.

Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity has agreed to coordinate student attendance at these programs and requests that students utilize the sign-up sheets posted on the PAD Bulletin Board in the lounge. Please do not call ICLE regarding attendance at these programs.



Professor Michael Ambrosio enjoys a free moment in his frenetic day.

Clinic airs FM series

By Pat Koch

One of the innovative programs of the Legal Services Clinic Protective Law Project is a weekly series of radio broadcasts.

This year, in conjunction with Seton Hall University's School of Law Legal Services Clinic, the Newark Board of Education has scheduled fifteen broadcasts of "It's Your Legal Right." Each broadcast will be aired for fifteen minutes at announced and posted

times every week day at 88.3 F.M., WBGO, the Newark school station.

Topics outlined

Professor Michael Ambrosio, working with producer Norman Weiser outlined the following areas for topic presentation: rights upon arrest, i.e. the Miranda warnings; when the police may arrest; when a citizen may arrest; damages for false arrest; and resisting arrest. In the consumer protection area, shows will be offered on such practical topics as, the truth in lending law; rights of consumers to privacy vs. credit bureau ratings; door to door sales. the holder-in-due-course doctrine; warranty-guarantee and bankruptcy, the latter to be presented by Professor William Garland.

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Students to circle answers to the Bar

By James Flanagan

Law students facing the New Jersey Bar Examination on February 23 will join their counterparts in nineteen other states in circling the answers to two hundred multiple choice questions. An additional day of essay testing will complete the examination.

The multiple choice questions constitute the latest in a series of changes undergone by the examination, the first of which were revealed in July. At that time, the examination was shortened from three days to two and the subject areas reduced to five: contracts, torts,

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Curtin raised three major objections to the bar exam and its new multistate — multiple choice

3rd year student at Seton Hall and a spokesman for the group, the petitions will circulate for about two more weeks. The petitions will then be given to the three schools' student governments for endorsement and forwarding to the state Supreme Court.

(Continued from Page 1)

Third year students find summer jobs challenging

By Larry Leven

Although the summer has just ended, now is probably the most advantageous time for second year students to make inquiries for next summer's employment.

The quintessence of summer work is to give the student an opportunity to review the operation of law on a first hand basis and gain valuable practical experience.

Since this is new ground the student is usually ignorant of what he is getting into. He will send out resumes indiscriminately, assuming regardless of where he is employed his responsibilities will be the same.

In an attempt to edify and articulate what type of work the summer clerk will be assigned a number of third year students were interviewed concerning their past summer experiences. It is hoped by learning the basic nature of their respective responsibilities second year students can better prepare for their summer internships and avoid some potential problems.

Three areas

The legal profession was broken down into three basic areas: private firms, governmental

agencies, and finally, that type of practice which works specifically for a private business.

The crucial part of a summer clerkship is the actual amount of practical experience one obtains. The consensus of opinion was that this is best gained from the private firm since by its nature it emits the most diversified forms of exposure. Students employed by private firms reported arranging for the appearance of parties and witnesses in court, filing papers with the courts, serving subpoenas, preparing complaints and answers, preparing drafts and pretrial memoranda, investigating factual situations and interviewing witnesses. All this was done in addition to the traditional research and preparation of briefs.

Attended trials

They had an opportunity to attend trials, pre-conference hearings and hear the argument of motions. They also were secretaries, messengers and chauffeurs. The majority did not deal with clients or with other attorneys or ever appear in court on their own. The exceptions to this were those few students who worked for lone attorneys. Because the single practitioner

has no one else to delegate responsibility, activities that would normally be assigned a partner or associate fall on the student clerk. One such student was literally in charge of the practice when his employer went on vacation.

A large number of students worked for some of the various state and federal agencies. While they were exposed to the basic mechanics of any legal practice their contact with broad sections of the law was diminished, due to the limited responsibilities of each respective agency.

State agencies

Those clerks that were employed by one of the state agencies such as banking and insurance, consumer protection, securities, taxation, labor and escheats, found themselves in basic research and advisory positions. One typical student who was employed by the New Jersey Department of Transportation was involved in preparing documents in connection with pending legislation, interpreting agency rules and preparing arguments and briefs between the department and private citizens.

Other students worked for the state in the more public sector. This group was more involved in client interviews and investigations, in such departments as welfare, public housing and legal aid. Their responsibilities were confined to writing complaints, answers, and counterclaims, and giving general advice to clients. One student who was employed by the Somerset County Legal Services was given the opportunity to represent

(Continued on Page 7)

Petition to ban Bar

format. The exam no longer serves to weed out incompetents, as evidenced by the high percentage of students that pass on their first try.

No test

Secondly, the multistate aspect removes the contention that a student is being tested on his knowledge of New Jersey law, he said, and it is obvious that legal problems do not lend themselves to a multiple choice system.

Finally the Coalition feels that the four month wait for the examination results causes students to remain in a state of limbo, thereby further punishing the less affluent.

While a change to the "diploma system" would necessitate much closer regulation of curriculum and grading by the state courts, the Law Student Coalition To End The Bar Exam feels that the advantages make it worthwhile.

Cushing: The need for an interim facility

By Richard Cushing
SBA President

The present facilities at 40 Clinton Street were originally obtained when the law school was being founded. At that time the graduating classes usually contained about 20-40 students, day and evening combined.

Last year there were 700 students in the school, 300 day and 400 evening. The largest class in the day division was the freshmen with about 120 members. At that time it was conceded that the facilities were grossly inadequate. The library could not accommodate the number of students who wanted to use it, nor could the lounge. The classrooms were overcrowded, uncomfortable and one could barely hear if he sat in the back. But we were told to hang on because there would be a new school in a few years and it was worth waiting for.

Intolerable

Now, however, conditions have become manifestly intolerable. This year we have an additional 150 students — an increase of over one-fifth of our student body of last year. And this has occurred with absolutely no change in the present physical plant. It has come to the point where it is no longer just uncomfortable to go to law school, it is now dangerous to do so.

Classes of 134 students meet on the

eighth floor and slightly smaller ones meet on the seventh, sixth and fourth. What if there were a fire? With only one elevator (sometimes two) and a small, crooked stairway, how would almost 300 people reach safety? Tragically many wouldn't.

Fight to sit

On a more mundane level, but a very important one, what about the quality of education we are receiving? The second year day class has 134 individuals in almost every one of its courses. Students must fight to get to class early in order to get a seat. Those who not only want a seat, but also would like the privilege of being able to hear what the professor says must practically camp over in the classroom.

And then there is the library. But instead of repeating the well-known, I would like to propose a solution — not an original one, but one that is absolutely necessary. That is that the Law School must rent space in an office building in Newark within the next few months and then move the entire school during the Christmas break.

Known arguments

Naturally the arguments against this are well-known: You'll be getting a new law school; be patient; it costs too much; where could we find a facility; it will interfere with the building of a new law school. Ad nauseum.

But unfortunately all of these arguments pall against the problems that we now have in the present building and they do not stand up when analyzed individually.

It is true that we are going to get a new law school but it will be at least five years before we could possibly move into it. In the meantime conditions are so unbearable that we cannot remain in the present facilities. And secondly, there is no guarantee that it will be built within five years, especially considering it has taken twelve years to close title to the land.

Numbers game

Then there is the argument with respect to cost. One would think that the danger to human lives and the interference with quality education would be sufficient to refute this argument. However, neither of these seems to sway the administrators of the University.

There are also cost figures to be considered. The additional 150 students increases income to the school at about \$90,000 a semester or \$180,000 per year. (This figure is based on an average of 11 credits per student per semester x \$58.50 x 150.) Add this to the additional \$5 per student per course tuition raise which comes to about \$35,000, this equals about \$220,000 additional income this year.

Add to this the cost of overhead at our present site which is about \$50,000, one arrives at the amount of \$270,000 which could be applied to interim facilities. This of course does not take into account the \$300,000 profit, or cash flow if you prefer, that the University has been making from the Law School during the past years.

Finally, equitably speaking, you would think the University's biggest money maker would be rewarder in some way.

Weak arguments

As to the last two arguments against the move — that facilities will be hard to find and it will interfere with the building of the new law school — are not strong. There is much available office space in Newark, due to the building of Gateway and the exodus of businesses from the city. Secondly, an interim facility is not going to slow down the building of a new law school because it couldn't get any slower. And more seriously, the need outweighs the risk.

Let us hope that the administration of the University and of the Law School realize the magnitude of the problem soon, and that it won't take a tragedy in the law school, or some sort of student action such as a court suit or a tuition strike to convince them. Of course, if the University doesn't act soon, there will be no other alternatives open to the students.

Letter to the Editor

Faculty consultant Robert A. Diab

TICKETS WILL ALSO BE AVAILABLE AT THE DOOR

Letters to the editor are encouraged. Please let us know what's on your mind. Place letters in the envelope provided on the bulletin board in the lobby. All letters must be signed but names will be withheld upon request.

Trial moot court plans

Melvyn Bergstein, trial attorney who teaches trial tactics through the Institute for Continuing Legal Education will be lecturing to the day and evening divisions of the Trial Moot Court program through the first week in November.

The dates for the Trial Moot Court program for the fall semester are November 6, 13, 20 and December 4, 11, and 18, 1971. The trials begin at 10 a.m. and are usually over by 1 p.m. Pursuant to a ruling of the faculty the first year students must

appear and fulfill assignments as witnesses and jurors. Assignments will be made equitably and no student will have to appear more than three times per semester.

The judges who will hear cases are members of the New Jersey (Continued on Page 6)

State makes legal strides in tenant, consumer, divorce law

Bills passed this summer by the State Legislature mark major developments in the fields of landlord-tenant, consumer and divorce law, all of particular concern to those working and being served by legal services projects.

Landlord-Tenant

The landlord-tenant laws provide an affirmative remedy for tenants against a landlord who does not repair inadequate housing facilities; eliminate distraint of goods and lockouts; and they provide for special rules governing security deposits.

*Rent Receivership Procedure: Supplementing N.J.S.A. 2A:42, this law may be invoked by a tenant who resides in premises which are in "substantial violation" of state or local housing codes. If the court finds that the conditions alleged by a tenant exists, it will order the landlord to make the necessary repairs or in the alternative appoint an administrator, who may be a tenants organization, to see that the work is done. All rents are deposited in a special fund to provide for the necessary repairs.

* Lockouts and Distraints: These have been abolished in residential premises and a landlord who commits an unlawful entry and detainer must give up possession and pay for any damages he proximately causes. In the event that a return of possession to the tenant is inappropriate, treble damages shall be awarded.

* Security Deposits: this bill supplements N.J.S.A. 46:8-19-126 and requires the security deposits be placed in an interest bearing account with 1% of the interest going to the landlord for administrative expenses. Security cannot be more than 1½ times the monthly rental. When the tenant

moves out, the security plus all interest must be returned within thirty days. Tenants must be given an itemized list of all deductions.

If the tenant resorts to court action to recover his deposit and wins, he will be entitled to double the amount of the security due plus costs. This law applies to all residential rental premises except owner occupied premises with no more than two rental units.

Consumer Protection

* Private Action: Amending the Consumer Fraud Act, N.J.S.A.; 56:8-1 et. seq. in a number of respects, is bill A-2402. It revises the Act to outlaw "any unconscionable commercial practice," and creates a private

right of action for defrauded consumers who, if they win, shall be awarded treble damages. The law also increases the maximum penalties the offending business might suffer, from \$100 to \$2,000 for the first offense and from \$250 to \$5,000 for each subsequent offense.

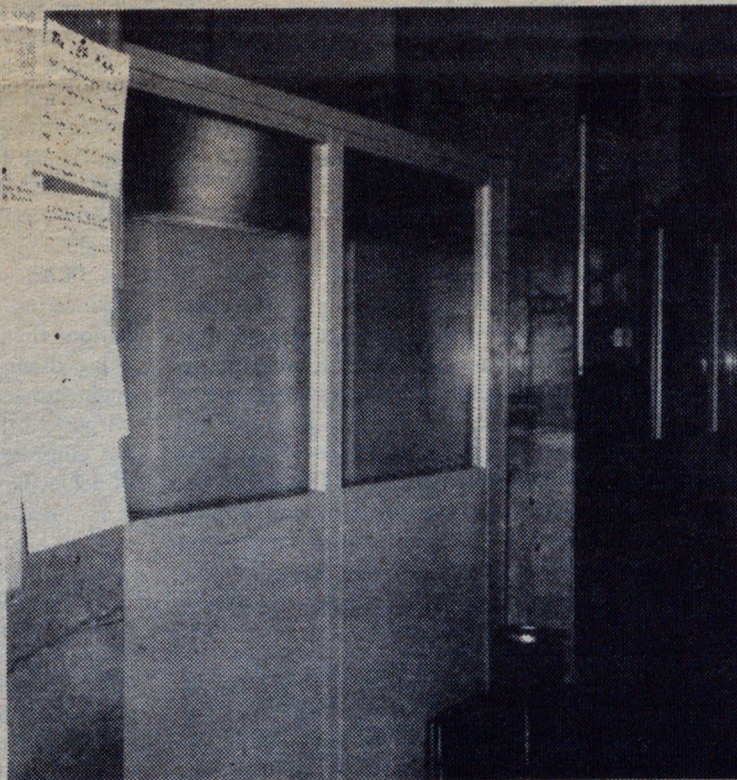
Finally, this law broadens the remedial powers of the Attorney General in dealing with fraudulent and unconscionable business practices.

Divorce Grounds

The major changes in New Jersey divorce law include provisions for a one year

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"The great wall"



The recent addition of the "Great Wall," as supplied by the Campus, is seen by many as the advent of "A New Age of Understanding" between the University and the Law School.

Letter

(Continued from Page 4)

In discharging the duties laid upon me, I consulted with the former Third Circuit Governor and with my colleagues from other schools, and determined what political debts had been incurred by my predecessors. The various candidates and their programs being almost indistinguishable, I then voted for those persons to whom favors were owed. On the fifth ballot, the LSD House of delegates elected Mr. Jeffrey Wentworth, last year's Second Vice President, to he presidency of the division for 1971. Mr. Wentworth is a

member of the Texas Bar (that state's rules permit third-year students, under certain circumstances, to take the bar examination), and a student at Texas Tech University School of Law. Six other national officers were also elected.

Despite the ferocity with which these elections were contested, it was gratifying to observe the even-handed and competent manner in which the chairman performed his difficult duties. Order was maintained at a high level, invective was minimized, and nevertheless there was freedom of debate almost unlimited. The meeting chairman was Mr. Thomas J. Royce, of John Marshall Law School.

Twenty resolutions

More than twenty resolutions were brought before the House, many routine, a few serious, and a few silly. An example of the latter was the proposal to transfer the University of Puerto Rico Law School from the First Circuit (New England) to the Fifth (Deep South). Unfortunately, no one consulted the Puerto Rican delegation to determine their wishes in the matter, and thus when the resolution to amend the bylaws in this manner was introduced, it was opposed by the Puerto Ricans themselves on the grounds that, despite geographical distance, transportation to First Circuit meetings is simpler. More

serious was a resolution to the effect that the LSD condemn the "persecution" of Daniel Ellsberg, who allegedly blew the whistle on the Pentagon by revealing classified materials. In opposing this resolution, I pointed out to the House that there was nothing at all unusual in governmental lying to the citizenry, but that it would be both unusual and, under the circumstances, unprofessional for a division of the ABA to comment on a matter sub judice. The resolution was defeated.

In summary, attending the ABA/LSD meeting was much like wrestling an alligator: a fascinating experience, no doubt, but one I'd rather not repeat.

Robert O. Baker

A fresh look

By Bill Stack

Every incoming freshman class has encountered the monumental task of orienting himself to an alien world, the subculture of a law school. This is a subculture that features a new language, a vast body of knowledge, and tasks that virtually defy the student to rest from his labors. Alas, the freshman's fears are allayed by the school's acute foresight for there on page eighteen of the catalog is a course entitled Introduction to Law. This is the how-to-do Betty Crocker correspondence course combined with the instant enlightenment of a Scientology session. ZAP! Go! — your head is fixed.

Reality

Unfortunately reality rapidly impinges on one's fantasies when he discovers that this class is much like the others. You are expected to brief cases and discuss them in class, the only difference is that when you open this casebook you get a mixed bag of cases. This may not be the situation if your professor departs from the text and strikes out on his own. No matter what approach you receive, or received, you always wonder if this serves its alleged function. On the heels of this question comes another: do you need a one semester introduction to law? Of course you do, its in the catalog — along with other entities which have since been changed or abolished.

Another question you may raise is does one receive a grade for this work. The answer is yes, but is it equitable to grade this course when the various professors have such divergent means of introducing the study of law? The principle of dividing the sections into smaller groups was a sound one; but in respect to grading the students equitably this is a problem. This problem could be ameliorated by grading on a pass-fail basis. If this alternative is not chosen, there remains some doubt as to the assessment of the quality of work done in a class entitled Introduction to Law. It seems rather absurd to adjudicate such, when the question is really whether or not you were introduced, formally, of course.

I propose that this course be eliminated. The subject matter could be easily integrated into a well organized orientation seminars and a well developed legal writing program.

Orientation

The format of orientation should be organized by students and faculty. It would ideally be arranged in discussion groups limited to fifteen freshmen per group. These seminars, lasting approximately ninety minutes and led by both a faculty member and an upperclassman, could be held morning and afternoon over three or five days, prior to actual scheduled classes. The content of the discussions would be determined by the faculty and student committee that organizes the project. Some possible topics could be preparation of a brief, an introduction to the library, an overview of what the student can expect and, in turn, what is expected of the student. The small size of the groups would foster the development of a dialogue among faculty, upperclassmen, and freshmen.

The rest of the subject matter of an introductory course could be included in a broader legal writing program. Reading the blurb in the catalog on Introduction to Law, one will notice that it sounds like a description of Legal Writing I. In place of the two hours vacated by the removal of Introduction to Law any suitable, relevant course could be substituted.

PAD announces new minority scholarships

By Jack McFeeley

Phi Alpha Delta International Law Fraternity has announced the creation of ten scholarships available to first year students of Black, Puerto Rican, Mexican-American, Indian or Oriental origin. These scholarships, each worth \$500 are not limited to members of the fraternity.

The minority group

scholarships are in addition to the forty \$500 scholarships available to third year students who are members of PAD. Information regarding these awards can be obtained from Bill Aldridge in the Legal Services Office on the sixth floor.

The Seton Hall chapter of PAD has planned a varied program of professional activities for the first semester. Herbert Stern, U.S. attorney for New Jersey, will speak on December 8. On October 28, a dinner meeting will be held with an Essex County Judge speaking and November 5, the fraternity will sponsor a tour of the State Prison at Rahway. A demonstration trial conducted by the American Trial Lawyers Association will take place on November 13 and on December 16 a visit to the New Jersey Supreme Court and Legislature is planned.

Specific information concerning these events will be posted on the PAD bulletin board in the lounge.

Note to Members: Annual chapter dues are payable by October 15. Contact Frank Burke in the Law Review Office on the fifth floor.

Legal aid clinic expands its role

The Seton Hall Legal Services Clinic has expanded its operations during its last few years of existence. In its inception it offered little more than hope to the neighborhood indigent. And for a few years the Clinic served the community in the small claims area exclusively.

In the fall of the 1970-1971 academic year, a comprehensive plan of operations was established. Professor Michael P. Ambrosio, the Clinic's Director, broadened the scope of the Clinic's services. Landlord and tenant matters were tried, Municipal Court appearances for disorderly persons charges were many and the small claims cases tripled. The case load increased to such a degree that the Newark Legal Service Project made the Clinic an official neighborhood office.

New Office

Now there is another office in which the Clinic operates. It also is a neighborhood office of the Newark Legal Services Project and it is located on the 14th floor of the Raymond Commerce Building at 1180 Raymond Boulevard in Newark. This office is staffed by two Legal Service attorneys and is the office in which Seton Hall Summer Interns worked.

Legal Service activity will revolve around both the Law School and Raymond Commerce offices. The Law School will retain the status of a small claims facility while the Raymond Commerce office will be the center for more extensive legal problems. Hank San Giacomo and

Harold Knox are the student directors of the program.

Team Concept

Students who staff either



Hank San Giacomo, co-director

office will work under the team concept. That is, a third year student heads the teams and does the actual in-court work. The second and first year students are in essence the third year student's staff. They will do research, prepare cases and draw up complaints. In this respect the team should be a small law firm with the senior partner making the court appearance. Of course, second and first year students may dispose of those cases that demand immediate attention and are capable of being settled out of court.

In any case, individual enthusiasm will aid the neophyte legal services clinician for that will determine how much he benefits by this experience.

Trial moot plans

(Continued from Page 5)

judiciary and lawyers, usually alumni, who have had extensive trial experience. Two of the judges, James M. Cawley and John P. Walsh of the Union County District Court are alumni of Seton Hall Law School.

Superior court

Other members of the judiciary who will hear trials this semester are Superior Court Judges Charles S. Barrett, Jr., A. Alfred Fink, Ervin S. Fulop, Joseph P. Hanrahan, County Court Judges V. William Di Buono, John D. Collins, Fred C. Galda, Joseph Harrison, District Court Judges Sherwin D. Lester, A. Donald McKenzie, Henry B. McFarland, Edward J. Van Tassel, Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Judge Herbert J. Kenarik and Municipal Court Judge William H. Gazi. Former Essex County Court Judge Ferdinand Masucci will also hear a case.

Many of the jury trials take place in the judge's own courtroom thus giving the law student the benefit of a courtroom atmosphere.

Alumni

Alumni who have thus far accepted invitations to hear trials are Martin C. Crandell, Charles R. Di Gisi, Emil A. Del Baglivo, Patrick D. Conaghan, Alfred A. Arnold, Donald J. Garber,

Richard V. Anastasi, Lawrence P. Brady, Jr., Robert C. Doherty, Stanley J. Kaczorowski, Victor J. Freda and James D. Carton III.

It should be realized that the judges (some have been hearing our moot court trials for more than 10 years) and the respective county officials have made their time available and arranged for the use of the county buildings because they believe in the pedagogical value of the moot trial. The moot court director Professor Joseph Slowinski, urges that the student body approach their tasks with the same zeal.

Bar examination —

(Continued from Page 3)

constitutional law, real property and criminal law. Five questions were administered each day.

Donald J. Rapson, chairman of the New Jersey State Bar Examiners, stated that although these were the areas in which the test would be concentrated, applicants were expected to have a working knowledge of other areas of law such as Family Law and Agency.

Several subjects were excluded altogether from the examination.

Legal services broadcasts

(Continued from Page 3)

Already three shows have been aired dealing with landlord-tenant law, such as tenants' unions, the rights of tenants, regarding security deposits and the nature and extent of tenants' rights and defenses.

Narrow focus

Ambrosio recognizes that the fifteen minute time period poses a difficulty in giving full and adequate coverage to each of these vital areas without being vague or misleading. As a result, the programs will focus on a

narrow area of each of the aforementioned topics giving listeners usable information, and advising them to seek legal assistance.

Ambrosio feels that the best approach is to stress the positive aspects of the law, to apprise citizens that they have rights, not only liabilities, and to encourage them to seek professional assistance.

Each broadcast is geared to the average citizen and everyday situations are presented to avoid legalisms and promote

comprehension. To this direction, it is hoped that several of the broadcasts could be delivered in Spanish as well.

Besides Ambrosio and Garland, Professor Elizabeth De Feis is also contributing to the program and some students in Ms. De Feis Poverty Law class are writing scripts for future airing. Other interested students may contact Professor Ambrosio to offer their talents. In the meantime, tune in 88.3 F.M. for announcements of the next scheduled broadcast of "It's Your Legal Right".

New professors —

(Continued from Page 2)

Sharp change

The reason, she explained, for her sharp change of accent from Wall Street to the Bedford-Stuyvesant section, was that "it didn't interest me to solve the problems of American Express." She preferred to help solve the problems of the poor and common man. And as part of this intention, she journeys from her East Side Manhattan apartment to teach Poverty Law at Seton Hall. She previously taught this course at St. John's Law School.

Poverty Law, however, consumes only part of her eight class-hour week. She also teaches Introduction to Law (can Intro. be the same without Losee v. Clute?), and is a member of the Faculty Recruitment, Admissions, and Scholarship committees.

In her free time she is usually buried in a book having to do with contemporary problems (*The Greening of America* and *Future Shock* were the last books she read). When she wants to get away from it all, she bicycles through Central Park, where she concentrates on such mundane topics as "A Study of Process Serving in Industry" (the title of her lead article to be published in the next volume of the St. John Law Review).

Identity

Professor De Feis is also a supporter of the "Women's Lib" movement, because, she says, "I think it's important to have an identity." She would like to see a course in Women's Rights offered here, and, by virtue of the fact that she is the sole femme on the faculty, teach it herself. She feels that only a woman can teach such a course because "to understand the problem, you have to have experience in it yourself." She would first aim her cannon at the media, because this fountainhead of inequality "is controlled by men." Her next objective might be fighting to have women addressed as "Ms.", instead of "Miss" or "Mrs.", since only the first form "is proper."

Notwithstanding the fact, numerically at least, that these hallowed halls represent a bastion of the male establishment, Ms. De Feis will surely be welcomed here, for she brings with her intelligence, experience, charm and verve. It can only be hoped that in striving to meet its faculty-student accreditation ratio, the law school will seek out and hire more educators like Elizabeth De Feis.

(Continued from Page 2)

one of the most important functions the law can serve is the promotion of social change. He said, "this can be achieved either by the enactment of statutes or deciding of cases in such a manner as to promote a desired goal directly if the society is sufficiently prepared to accept the change in question. Or social change can be by indirection."

As an example he mentioned that the greater liberation of women could be achieved by allowing wives and daughters a larger share of inheritance or by making divorce procedures simpler.

Boskey's interest in the areas of comparative family law and private international law are revealed through his comments on social interaction and the law which follow:

Effectiveness

"Difficulty arises in deciding on what social changes we wish to achieve and the manner in which they may most effectively be brought about. For example the failure of the direct system can be seen in the amount of time it has taken to achieve any substantial compliance with the school integration cases since *Brown v. Board of Education* as, in this case the United States society was apparently unprepared to accept the changes which were being sought.

"Clear examples of this kind of social engineering are more common in the developing nations than our own. The tax reforms that are now being discussed are an example of indirect social engineering in that they are intended to promote purposes other than revenue raising. I personally do not consider that they are the most effective means of achieving these purposes, but the basic approach is a proper one.

Contract orientation

"The contract orientation of our history has made us reluctant to accept or admit the fact that we do engage in this kind of activity. We have long held an ideology of free interaction of individuals at the highest possible level, but now we are beginning to realize that this interaction must be restricted in order to protect those with less power against those with more. Free negotiation simply doesn't work if one party holds all the cards (e.g., landlord-tenant) and only by controlling the relationship can justice be achieved."

These included taxation, insurance, labor relations, international law, and articles 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

According to a pamphlet published by the National Conference of Bar Examiners, the topics covered by the six-hour exam will be contracts, torts, criminal law, real property and evidence.

According to the pamphlet, "It is believed that it will be the most expertly and carefully prepared

law examination ever administered."

Reaction to the July examination was generally favorable. Students found that the test, for the most part, covered the five areas that had been announced. Several students, however, found the test to be rather unimaginative and the issues rather obvious and based on unrealistic factual situations.

Criticism

Several students, who took the July Bar Examination, were

critical of a multiple choice section on a bar examination. One student voiced the view that there could be several correct answers to one question, and the student would be faced with the task of selecting the "most correct" answer or the answer selected by the bar examiners. And others felt that multiple choice questions would not show an applicant's ability to reason or to write in a manner necessary for a good lawyer.

Law Review tops 3,000 circulation

By Frank Burke

The Seton Hall Law Review enters its third year of existence with a national circulation of over three thousand copies, including distribution to the Supreme Court of the United States, the chief judges of the circuit courts of appeals and many of the federal court judges.

Throughout the summer, the Law Review candidates, selected on the basis of academic standing, have been engaged in the research and writing of case notes, which are treatments of recent cases of both state and federal courts that have in some significant manner changed the present status of the law. Returning members of the Law Review, mostly third-year students, have been engaged in the preparation of comments, more detailed and extensive analyses of particular areas of the law.

These contributions make up more than 60% of each issue. In this respect the Law Review occupies a unique position since many other law reviews are made up primarily of contributions from outside authors. The Seton Hall Law Review, however, has published contributions from such notables as Ramsay Clark, former U.S. attorney general, the Honorable John J. Gibbons, the Honorable Frederick B. Lacey and former Governor Richard J. Hughes.

In addition to candidates

selected on the basis of academic average, individuals may compete for membership by preparing and having published a case note or comment, if the student has advanced standing, under the supervision of the board of editors.

For both invitees and competitors there is the further responsibility of assisting the board of editors in the accuracy checking of articles, ensuring the materials for the issue are current and properly cited; in other words all candidates must assist in the performance of the various tasks necessary to publish the review and without whose assistance the Law Review could not function.

Dean discusses options

(Continued from Page 1)

150,000 square feet, would be able to house seminar rooms, lounges, a dining room and more, in addition to the necessary classroom and administration space.

Temporary home

For temporary quarters, the possibility of acquiring administrative offices in the Rutgers Law Bookstore building on Halsey Street has also been explored. According to Dean Irving, the seven-block distant

By Michael Giles

Last semester, a chapter of the Black American Law Students Association (BALSA), was initiated at Seton Hall Law School, in recognition of the benefits such an organization could promise its members as Black law students and subsequently Black lawyers.

The school's chartered affiliate stands for the following, among other, premises:

That the study of law is a legitimate undertaking, regardless of one's political or economic persuasions, thus B.A.L.S.A. seeks to enlarge Black representation in the law school and within the legal profession. Most specifically, regarding Seton Hall Law School it is intended to address the

especial legal problems inherent to the inner city of Newark.

B.A.L.S.A. welcomes positive constructive assistance and, needless to say, support in spirit from the totality of the student body. The main thrust of our chapter's initial effort will be in the areas of recruitment and orientation. The need for accelerated recruiting of Black and Hispanic students is academic. Seton Hall's student population of 750 numbers less than 25 such people. Regarding orientation; in view of the fact that a basic orientation to law school would be welcomed by all students, it is recognized that this need may be more acute in the case of a broader cross section of Black/Hispanic students.

This contention finds support by virtue of the present lack of meaningful numbers of students, professors, practicing attorneys and judges from these particular segments of American society. The question goes to a credibility gap necessarily resulting from such inconsistency.

B.A.L.S.A. is not a "political" organization, nor a racist, exclusive enclave for a select group of students; but rather it is a serious, necessary endeavor which strives for a more balanced climate of justice. This ideal, I believe should be ingrained in all members of the legal profession. B.A.L.S.A. seeks to constantly remind all students of the law of that which we are about — equal justice, for all, under the law.

New laws

(Continued from Page 5)

residency period, a one year period for an action based on desertion, an eighteen month separation for an action of divorce and a three month waiting period for an action of extreme cruelty. In addition, new grounds have been added for obtaining a divorce. These are drug addiction, alcoholism, institutionalization, imprisonment, and deviant sexual conduct. The law also provides that property shall be awarded to effectuate an equitable distribution between the parties.

Summer jobs

(Continued from Page 3)

clients in domestic relations and landlord-tenant court.

Private companies

A small percentage of students were employed by private companies to work with their legal staffs. The most typical clerkship of this type was that student employed by an insurance or title insurance company.

The clerks' basic function was to aid in formulating legal advice and furnish assistance on cases subject to the company. Although the majority of their time was occupied by research and investigation, they also reviewed testimony, memoranda, letters, and material consistent with their employer's business.

In conclusion, third year students described their summer internships as rejuvenating their interest in law, with constant challenges to their abilities and resources. All felt that their clerkships had benefitted both themselves and their employers and will facilitate the transition from student to attorney.

Kunstler recounts Attica

By Bill Stack

A heterogeneous crowd of approximately 350 persons listened raptly to the words of William Kunstler, September 30, at Seton Hall University; they heard an hour long eyewitness recollection of events which occurred at the Attica State Correctional Facility.

Kunstler recreated in detail the grim scene which is the latest act in the Great American Revolution Scenario. Maya, the illusory, phantasmagoric script of the universe, has performed an age old process that is known today as an instant replay. Yes, the scene and actors were changed, but the sickening, tragic script was virtually the same.

Violence provokes

A confrontation is provoked by a "violent" crowd demanding the acceptance of their "radical" ideas. Rumor escalates the level of the conflict until the authorities are forced to use violence to subdue the rebellion and disorder. The official account of the tragedy then places blame for this violent suppression upon outside agitation, radical revolutionaries, and reports of murders attributed to the dissident group.

Finally, an official investigation refutes the previously official causes of the disturbances, denounces the use of unnecessary force, and then exposes the root causes of the uprising. In the wake of adverse publicity, this report and its findings are publicly drowned and then washed ashore in Atlantis, never to be resurrected again. This

is no great loss, for the victims of this carnage are, more often than not, non-persons: Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Chicanos.

In his lecture, Kunstler set forth to expose the falsehoods in this predestined script, and to expose the common causes of such confrontations. He very strongly denied claims that he and Bobby Seale were responsible for the inmates' rejection of the compromise offered by Commissioner Oswald. He said that this was "the best they could get" and if they did not accept the Commissioner's package "they would be massacred."

Inhuman Cruelty

Kunstler lamented state officials' refusal to recognize the real causes of the Attica uprising, "the inhuman cruelty toward prisoners." After order was restored, Governor Rockefeller still refused to institute the reforms because "the prisoners didn't live up to their bargain and release the hostages." Kunstler continued saying that this was not some contract negotiation, but rather an attempt to initiate reforms which were one hundred years overdue. His assault upon Rockefeller ended with his pledge to seek legal action against the person whom he considers to be the real murderer at Attica.

Kunstler then launched into a sarcastic refutation of official claims that the inmates had both killed a guard by throwing him from a window and that the inmates murdered their hostages in cold blood. How could a person be thrown from a window that

building looks "very, very attractive," especially at \$3.75 a square foot.

Understandably, the idea of sharing a building with a law school, with its resultant flow of bodies in and out all day long, is frowned upon by tenants either now occupying or planning to occupy an office building. Yet SBA President Richard Cushing has been recently pushing for just this type of temporary housing. The alumni, on the other hand, are opposed to anything but a "building we can call our own."

has bars six inches apart? This question still remains unanswered and the official records still maintain that William Quinn was thrown from a second story window.

Believer

Admitting that he too believed the initial accounts of slashed throats and mutilations, Kunstler said, "I could not but believe it. How could it be possible that these could be lies, the bodies were in the possession of the authorities." On Tuesday these initial accounts were verified when Commissioners Oswald and Dunbar led Congressman Badillo, Senator Garcia, and Assemblyman Eve through the yard, at which time the state officials identified three dead inmates as the persons who cut the throats of three hostages in plain view of the State Police. The commissioners then identified inmate Frank Locke, now just a naked corpse, as being the person who killed guard Michael Smith and at the same time emasculated him.

This was accepted as fact by all, until Coroner Edland issued his findings. No throats had been cut, and the eunuch martyr, Mike Smith, was not even a victim. "I realized then that there had been no excuse to go into D block with guns blasting... these deaths were acts of willful and wanton murder." Kunstler intimated that the attack was an unnecessary, premeditated slaughter.

The non-person status of the inmates was rejected by their

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Students

(Continued from Page 1)

4. First year students will be required to participate as jurors and witnesses in the Trial Moot Court Program and their grades will be withheld if this responsibility is not satisfactorily met.

Sorority presents award

The Beta Sigma Chapter of Kappa Beta Pi, the nation's oldest legal sorority, met on September 9, 1971 at Seton Hall Law School. The highlight of the Meeting was the presentation of the Anna P. Woessner Memorial Plaque for 1971 to Jean Kowalski. The sorority makes this award annually to the outstanding woman in the graduating class. Jean, who also holds a degree from Cornell University in chemical engineering, was

graduated in June from Seton Hall Law School.

During the course of the meeting, various projects were discussed for the coming year and officers were elected. Officers for the coming year are Patricia Reid, dean; Sister Mary Ann Burgess; Shirley Tolentino, chancellor; Sylvia Glickman, Recorder and Martha Pugh, Historian. All are graduates of Seton Hall Law School.

Announcing First in a Series

FACULTY-STUDENT COFFEE

October 20

4:30 P.M.

Monmouth Room — 744 Club

Guest Speaker — Honorable Richard J. Hughes
Chairman, New Jersey Bar Association's
Committee on Corrections and Reform

He will lecture on Prison and Parole
Reform in New Jersey

Sponsored by

Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity

Kunstler at South Orange

(Continued from Page 7)

lawyer as he described their negotiations as an "Athenian democracy." A democracy which permitted the inmates to vote down their leaders' demand of free passage to a non-imperialistic country. Throughout his speech, Kunstler extolled the spirit of unanimity and community that dwelled in the yard. Those men were not beasts, they were bitter, frustrated people, deprived of any human identity and humane treatment.

The conclusion of the speech was an attempt to demonstrate that Attica is merely another expression of repression in American society. Kunstler read a meditation composed by Reverend Daniel Berrigan, an imprisoned anti-war activist. The passage is an impassioned plea for

men to "dissolve the stone in their breasts" so that they too may touch others. In an eloquent fashion, the passage exposed the tri-partite causes of upheaval in America: our misuse and abuse of power, our fixation with the acquisition of property, and our belief in violence as a viable means to solve problems. As a result of these cultural attitudes we Americans have led ourselves to "revolutionary" conflagrations, where people cry for a reexamination of our values and are met with an anomic, violent response.

The impact of this speech was not like the Kunstler rallies of the spring of 1970, but it did reveal the ugly suppressed truth that so few Americans want to realize. Another faction of America's

oppressed and deprived peoples were gaining a new identity and a new consciousness; but, true to form, the new movement was doomed to be crushed beneath the wheel of the intolerant, self-serving state.

**Upon returning from the speech, this reporter listened to George Harrison's "My Guitar Gently Weeps" and these words struck home with an even newer meaning:

"I look at the world and I notice it's turning...
 With every mistake we must surely be learning...
 I don't know how you were diverted,
 You were perverted too.
 I don't know how you were inverted,
 No one alerted you."

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