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## Res Ipsa Loquitur

Seton Hall University School of Law

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# Res Ipsa Loquitur

SETON HALL LAW SCHOOL

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## Irving's resignation takes effect in June



John F.X. Irving, Dean of the Seton Hall University School of Law, has announced his resignation effective with the completion of the current academic year. In announcing his departure Irving, who has been Dean since June, 1971, said "My goals for the law school have been largely achieved and I am eager to devote more time to the public interest."

"By giving notice today," Irving continued, "the university will have ample time to find the person best equipped to succeed me." In South Orange Dr. John A. Cole, Acting President of Seton Hall, said that a search committee to find a successor to Dean Irving would be formed shortly.

Irving, who succeeded John P. Loftus as Dean, came to Seton Hall from a position as Executive Director of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. A native of Jersey City, he is a graduate of St. Peter's College and received his law degree from Fordham University Law School. He subsequently was awarded his master's degree by the NYU Graduate School of Law in 1962.

From 1956 to 1957 he was a law secretary to the N.J. Superior Court and for the next two years served as a U. S. attorney with the National Labor Relations Board. He was executive director of the Jersey City Redevelopment Agency from 1960 until 1962 when he joined the professional staff of the American Bar Association as field director of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association.

For the next four years he served as executive director of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges and during this period he acted as Dean of the Summer College for Juvenile Court Judges at the University of Colorado.

While serving as executive director of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission he supervised a staff of 56 persons in the planning, funding, coordinating and training criminal justice personnel, improving the courts, law reforms and other efforts to improve the criminal justice system.

In accepting Irving's resignation, Dr. Cole praised the educator for "guiding the law school during a difficult transitional period which saw a large increase in enrollment and a commensurate increase in full-time faculty, the development of clinical programs and the completion of a new building to house the Law Center in Newark. I particularly appreciate his effective effort to create a positive image for the Law Center among the many University constituencies," he concluded.

In a statement made to Res Ipsa Loquitur, Dean Irving said "I have stayed far beyond my original intention. The delay in completion of our new Law Center and the lengthy accreditation review just now successfully finished, have taken these past five and one-half years. I am now one of the senior law school deans in the country.

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## Search for Dean in progress

With the resignation of Dean Irving contemplated since last spring a Committee has already been formed to begin the search for a new law school dean.

The Committee consists of six full-time faculty members, two students two alumni, and one university representative. The six faculty members plus two alternates were selected at the last faculty meeting. They are Professors Robert Diab, Eric Byrne, Mark Denbeau, Ahmed Babulia, William Garland and Leroy Fykes. The alternates are Professors Harvey Sklaw and James Boskey.

The two student members and alternate will be chosen from the Student Bar Association Senate by a vote of that body. The full senate will meet on Saturday November 13 and each member will cast one ballot with three names on it. The two highest will serve as voting members of the Search Committee and the third will be the alternate. The SBA will contact student groups for their views, beforehand.

The search began last spring with the formation of a Committee to Examine the Governance of the law School. This pre-search committee consisting of Professors Byrne, Denbeau, and Babulia issued a report that was submitted to and approved by the full faculty at the October 26 meeting.

The report established the criteria the faculty would utilize in its selection process. According to the report the basic criterion is that the new dean have "substantial full-time teaching experience". Professor Byrne said that the time is "ripe for academic concentration" and "basically we are looking for someone who has been teaching law school full time".

Noting that Dean Irving did not have teaching experience prior to coming to Seton Hall, Professor Byrne said that it was necessary then to have a dean play an external role to make the law school better known to the public and the law community at large. The need now, said Byrne, is for an academic dean who would concentrate on the internal affairs of the law school.

Although stressing the academic area, a considerable amount of administrative ability would also be required.

The report recommends that the school offer the new dean a five year term. He would also receive tenure as a full professor at the Law School, so that at the conclusion of the five year term, he could resume teaching. The selection will not have tenure as Dean, and will be offered successive one year contracts.



ERIC BYRNE

The salary, says the report, will be "competitive", but no salary range has been set.

The University ultimately makes the selection and sets the salary, but Professor Byrne believes that the Search Committee will take a vigorous position on the recommendation to the faculty. Any selection must receive two-thirds approval of the full-time faculty.

## Discretion eliminated

By a one vote margin, the faculty abolished academic discretion at the October 19th meeting. The policy will be effective this spring semester.

Faculty members previously indicating to their classes that discretion would be used, will be permitted to raise or lower a mark by half a grade this current semester. But as of this spring the final grade will consist only of the examination grade or grades.

The faculty vote was nine for elimination of discretion, eight against with two abstentions.

Supporters of the discretionary grading policy attempted to save it by proposing reforms in the grading procedure. Although the plans varied in complexity, the basic

In addition to academic credentials the Committee will look for a strong advocate of the Law School's interests in the University. Byrne stated that "the leadership role is of critical importance to prevent needless interference by the University in the affairs of the Law School. And as always, the dean must be "active in fund-raising".

The Committee has also set a timetable for the selection process. Resumes will be submitted by January, and interviews will take place then. The selection will be made in March. In order to publicize the search the Committee will advertise in law journals. Some members will also attend the meeting of the American Law School Association in Houston. Of course much of the information will flow through the academic grapevine.

The new dean will have the prerogative to appoint a new staff but there is doubt that any changes would be made. The Committee is not precluded from selecting one of the present faculty members as the new dean but the feeling is that he will be from outside the Seton Hall community.

change suggested would have required professors to file discretion grades before learning the exam grades of individual students. The present discretion policy allows professors to award discretion to individual students after learning what the student received on the examination.

Opponents of discretion said that the policy has been abused and rejected any "gimmicky" proposals to retain it.

Following a lengthy discussion, Professor Harvey Sklaw made the motion that carried away discretion. There was some objection that the motion to eliminate discretion was sprung as a surprise. It was noted that the notion did

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APPELLATE MOOT COURT -- Second year students Robert McGrath and Michael Masone discuss "The Mt. Laurel" Case before presenting their arguments. Every second year student participated in the program.

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# Minority enrollment studied

A Law School Ad Hoc Committee to study the decline in minority enrollment has issued a report indicating that the low number of entering Black and Hispanic students is due primarily to lack of recruitment.

The present first-year class includes seven black, two Cuban and no Puerto Rican members. This total reflects the diminishing number of minority applicants down to 87 last year from 189 in 1974 and 125 in 1975.

The Ad Hoc Committee report submitted November 1, specifies that the cause of the downward trend is not attributable to any single individual but is basically "a generalized lack of effort" on the school's part.

The formation of the Committee resulted from a meeting called on September 25 by John F. X. Irving to discuss expressed concerns about minority recruitment. Dean Irving appointed Prof. James Wilkerson and Legal Services Attorney Wilfredo Carraballo to head the Committee and to explore three basic areas—admissions, recruitment and financial aid for minority students.

Prof. Wilkerson felt that the attempts to recruit minority students that had been made prior to 1975 were no longer taking place.

The Ad Hoc Committee report made four specific proposals. 1. A Permanent Minority Recruitment Committee 2. An Institutionalized Minority Law Day 3. A Minority Screening Committee 4. The establishment of a Seton Hall Legal Education opportunity Institute.

The Recruitment Committee would step up the search for qualified Black and Hispanic students.

A Minority Law Day was scheduled for last month but was cancelled due to the death of University President Msgr. Fahy. The committee recommends that a Law Day for minority students be held each year at the law school. In effect, a law day program would bring together minority college students from the metropolitan area in order to acquaint them with Seton Hall. Members of the faculty would be present to answer questions and explain the course requirements.

The Minority Screening Committee recommended by the report would seek to establish supplemental criteria to evaluate minorities. Professor Wilkerson explained that this committee would always keep in mind that its goal was to select "qualified minority students who can hack it".

Wilkerson stressed that different standards would not be used to evaluate minority candidates but that they would be more flexible and not rely solely upon LSAT scores and grade point average in college.

Wilkerson pointed out that presently the Admissions Committee looks at criteria other than LSAT and GPA but because of the great volume of applications it sometimes overlooks something in a folder. The Screening Committee would take more time with minority folders and point out particular achievements of the individual that should be weighed in the selection process.

This reflects Professor Wilkerson's personal viewpoint concerning admission standards and LSAT scores. He insists that law boards and grade point average are not exclusive indicators of success in law school or in outside practice. He believes that other accomplishments of an individual should count, that every aspect of his life should be given sufficient weight.

And this does not mean, says Wilkerson, that school standards were being lowered. It simply makes them more flexible, more inclusive of the whole individual and not simply his ability to take tests. Thus if a man or woman went through four years of college while supporting a family or holding down a full-time job, it might outweigh a grade point average that was not quite a 3.0. It is not simply because someone is poor, he adds, but often the economic factor is tied in with other factors that might preclude a total academic effort.

Wilkerson's views on LSAT scores mirror a growing dissatisfaction among educators as to the importance of Educational Testing Service aptitude tests. The belief is that they test not raw ability but the values of a particular culture. In fact some minority educators feel success or failure on these tests is almost pre-determined by its

very make-up. According to Wilkerson, Law Boards are not the most accurate indicator of success but rather the most convenient.

The final recommendation of the Committee report is the establishment of a Legal Education opportunity Institute. This would be fashioned after the Council for Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO) an HEW funded program in Washington, D. C. The CLEO program currently in operation evaluates minority students who did not perform well on the LSAT.

The CLEO program takes these students and puts them through simulated law classes for six weeks. It then sends a performance evaluation to the law school the student had applied to.

The program proposed for Seton Hall would be open not only to minority students but also to white applicants in a similarly disadvantaged situation.

However this program would not be a simulated class. It would be an actual first year course given over an eight week period and taught by a law school faculty member. In addition there would be a legal research course consisting of not the normal 13½ hours of classroom time but thirty three hours.

If the students perform well their applications would be reconsidered by the Law School. Prof. Wilkerson emphasizes that passing or even doing well in the course is no guarantee of admission to the law school in September. The students would pay for the summer course and if they are subsequently accepted as matriculants the summer course would count as credit toward graduation. The Committee report said that a summer of 77 start was aimed for.

Prof. Wilkerson remarked that he would like to see the Institute named after the Late President of the University, Msgr. Fahy, since he was so instrumental in seeing that minorities gained access to the legal profession and other economically satisfying pursuits.

He noted that the majority of CLEO students have gone on to be outstanding attorneys and community leaders. Wilkerson commented, however, that even if the program produced only mediocre lawyers, minorities have the right to be as mediocre as so many white lawyers are.

resolution was endorsed by Mexico, he urged that the New Jersey State Bar Association convene its 1976 mid-year meeting elsewhere, and insisted that the Mexican Government be informed of the reason for this decision.

In 1975 Irving was presented with both the Arthur Von Brieson Award for significant contributions to the concept of equal justice under the law and the Scroll of Appreciation for help to the people of Israel.

Heading the testimonial committee is Salvatore A. Bontempo, chairman of the New Jersey Highway Authority. Bontempo said "Many people will want to attend this happy

occasion when we will honor one of New Jersey's leading citizens and one of our country's most distinguished humanitarians, a man who is known nationally for his achievements in improving our courts and for his compassion for individuals. I can think of no one who has been more vigilant in defending human rights."

Serving as co-chairman for this event is Professor Howard H. Kestin, director of the New Jersey Institute for Continuing Legal Education.

The testimonial committee includes former Gov. Robert B. Meyner, Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Rep. Millicent Fenwick, Adrian M. Foley, Jr., Joel R. Jacobson and Bernard M. Shanley.

# In Re SBA

The Student Bar Association held elections for vacated SBA student senate positions on October 21 & 22. The results of the election are as follows:

## First Year Day Senators

John Scollo, Margie Kiehne, Gerry Gilligan, Jack Darakjy and Joe Alessi.

## First Year Night Senators

Joan Hopper, Alan Slavitt, Jenne Carver, Pat Altamura and Jill Ryan.

## Second Year Day

Margaret McVeigh.

## Third Year Day

Chris Heffner

## Night Senator

Jackie Wong.

## Representatives To University Senate

Carol Henderson and Raymond Massie.

These newly elected members will join the present members of the SBA. In total, there are thirty senators on the senate of the Student Bar Association. These senators represent all classes and divisions at the Law School. The first meeting of the entire new Senate will be on Saturday November 13 at 9:30 a.m. in Room 119 of the Old Building. All students are invited to attend.

The SBA held its first meeting of the semester on October 9. At this meeting many things were discussed including passage of the By-laws and Constitution of the Senate, recognition of the American Arbitration Association and the American Trial Lawyers Association, distribution of funds from the SBA budget and a discussion of the SBA dinner/dance in the Spring. Minute of the meeting are available in Room 119 for any student wishing to read them.

The agenda for the meeting of November 13, includes further discussion of the Senate By-laws and Constitution. Other topics to be discussed are reports from the various committees, development of a "search" committee for the new dean and a determination of the "status" of certain senators.

Once again it is further emphasized that all students addressing questions or problems they have at the Law

Once again it is further emphasized that all students address any questions or problems they have at the Law School to a member of the Student Bar Association. All members are willing to listen and try to furnish a reasonable answer. Any important decision can be made by an emergency meeting of the SBA Senate. The SBA Senate Office is in Room 119 of the Old Building.

# Law Review Staff

The following is a list of all SETON HALL LAW REVIEW staff as of October 8, 1976:

## Editors

Helena K. Kobrin, Editor-in-Chief  
Mary Lynne McDermott, Managing Editor  
Richard L. Schaplowsky, Managing Editor  
Joseph A. Caraballo, Articles Editor  
Carol Di Maio, Articles Editor  
Maureen E. Garde, Articles Editor  
Richard M. Chisholm, Notes Editor  
John M. Esposito, Notes Editor  
Bruce J. Ackerman, Comments Editor  
Thomas W. Polaski, Business Editor  
Thomas M. Lahiff, Jr., Associate Editor  
Marc E. Richards, Associate Editor

## Senior Members (Those who are on the Law Review for

Frank Curtis  
Brian J. McMahon  
Peter Sheridan

## Members (Elected in September after a candidacy period.)

Ellen Clarkson  
Jeffrey Clemente  
Catherine Curran  
Evalyn David  
Brad Jones  
Allan E. Molnar

## Candidates

Selected in Summer 1976 Comments Competition:  
Rebecca Kirkman  
Jane Lafferty  
Richard Lepore  
Robert McAndrew

## Selected in Summer 1976 Casenote Competition:

Olivia Belfatto  
Joyce Calefati  
Dominic Caruso  
Gregory Coben  
Mary Jo Flaherty  
Emily Gosnell  
Glenn Guritsky  
Barbara Harned

Kevin Hart  
Gregory Jaeger  
John Maiorana  
Michael Perrucci  
Ann Stevens  
Charles Strenk  
Barbara Toth  
John Kurts

# Testimonial dinner planned for Irving

Dean John F.X. Irving, will be tendered a testimonial dinner on Sunday, Dec. 5, at Seton Hall University, South Orange, under the auspices of the Metropolitan New Jersey Division, State of Israel Bonds.

Irving is chairman of the Committee of Christian Lawyers for Peace and Justice in the Middle East, a group which reaffirms Israel's legal and moral right to live in peace.

When the United Nations passed a resolution equating Zionism with racism, Irving was one of the first public figures to denounce this resolution, remarking at a YM-YWHA rally that this U.N. action "has created enormous disappointment in free men everywhere."

When the anti-ionism

# Giblin, Kallinger defense attorney, discusses trial



By Charles J. X. Kahwaty

Paul Giblin, the Seton Hall Law Center graduate who defended shoemaker Joseph Kallinger in the sensational murder trial of nurse Maria Faching which ended this month in Hackensack, addressed an overflow crowd in the Seton Hall Student lounge on October 26.

In the first of a series of SBA sponsored events, Giblin referred to Kallinger as "the oddest ball I've ever come across, (although) not the dimmest," who drifts "in and out of psychotic states." He proceeded to give a general run-down of the case, one which represented the culmination of a bizarre series of crimes in which the "M.O." was always the same.

"He and his young son," Giblin noted, "would go to a suburban home, and say they were....insurance salesmen. If he thought the housewife was alone, he would pull a knife or gun, and tell the son to find where the suitcases were as well as anything of value, and put them in the suitcase." The pair would then tie or bind up the women (in some instances) assault them.

Giblin stated he first met Kallinger in late 1975 when he was being held in Dolphin County Jail. He found him to be in good health, articulate, and aware of the charge against him although not fully cognizant of its implication. Denying he had ever been in New Jersey, Kallinger asked Giblin to represent him when the then accused robber was served with a letter of reciprocity from New Jersey.

"Then, everybody talked about crime in the suburbs. Taking on this kind of case doesn't endear you to members of the population. Even members of my own family had reservations," Giblin confessed. "It presented a great challenge to me because I knew that the state had ironclad evidence... forty witnesses against him... they had fingerprints at seventeen points on Michael (Kallinger's son), although none of Kallinger. The most telling thing was that they had a shirt and tie with blood of the victim on it. The guy's name, Kal-

*"They don't trust Dalton, they don't trust the judges, they don't trust the lawyers, they don't trust the psychiatrists. They're going to put him in jail and leave him there."*

linger - was written on the collar. I (then) knew this was going to be a difficult case; we're going in with a loser."

Giblin, however, implied that the real reason for his entry into the case was the principle of whether any man so accused could receive a fair trial. Public defenders, Giblin stated, did not have the time necessary to work on a case of this magnitude. The attorney also felt most lawyers would shy away from the case because of adverse publicity. He noted that both he and his client received threats during the trial. "Although losing the case, Giblin explained that the defense won "a lot of points".

Specifically, Giblin asserted that twenty-eight various issues were decided in favor of the defense during the Kallinger trial. They encompassed procedural and other rights previously denied defendants. They included the inadmissibility in New Jersey courts of evidence gathered in another state through a search warrant during an earlier trial, the right of a defense attorney to determine who the members of his staff are, and who may communicate with his client, and the right of prisoners to have unencumbered visits with their families, including younger children.

Giblin said that Kallinger's lack of cooperation in determining the facts necessary to plead insanity was the reason a long parade of witnesses and victims were compelled to recount their often sordid tales of trauma in the courtroom. "In Giblin's words, "when he came to New

Jersey, I don't think I had ten words with the guy. He didn't answer me, looked at the ground and mumbled some words that sounded like Chinese. He wouldn't say anything."

Critical to his defense, Giblin argued, was the acquisition of medical records from Pennsylvania dating back to 1957 which had not been available to the defense counsel in the earlier Pennsylvania trial, and which showed Kallinger to be a paranoid-schizophrenic. In order to obtain them, Giblin served a Pennsylvania judge with a subpoena to release the records, accompanied by a threat to extradite the magistrate if he was uncooperative. "We didn't care who he was," Giblin stated.

"We told him you're gonna be extradited. Your ass is gonna be in New Jersey."

Those records showed Kallinger to be an orphan whose family had come from Germany. Sodomized at the age of eight, he was declared incorrigible a few years later, with little hope of reform. He quit high school at sixteen to work for his father, who was also a shoemaker. He married a local girl, a union which lasted four years and produced two children.

In 1972 a suit was brought against him by his children for cruelty, and doctors diagnosed him to be filled with violent sexual anxieties. Giblin paraphrased the report as saying "If not controlled, he'll explode." In 1974, his son Joe was found dead, only two months after his father had taken out a \$75,000 insurance policy against him.

Giblin mobilized two eminent

psychiatrists for his defense; Dr. Irwin Perr from Rutgers University, and Dr. Paul Rappaport from out-of-state. The former developed during the trial a so-called unique theory in which a paranoid-schizophrenic could know right from wrong, but would be incapable of understanding it. Using the affirmative defense of insanity, Giblin plead not guilty, and claimed to have effectively discredited much of the prosecution's testimony. This included the testimony of a doctor who had had various mailing addresses and whose professional ethics had been challenged. Yet the antics of his client during the trial, which Giblin claims were not pre-meditated, had a negative effect on the jurors. In fact, Giblin claims several of them told his aides that they formed the opinion that the man was guilty on the basis of Kallinger's actions in court.

Among the witnesses Giblin summoned were members of Kallinger's own family. They testified their father was a bizarre man who maintained a bowling alley in his own house, and who often beat them for no apparent reason. One instance, related Kallinger as beating his children if his right hand itched, and buying them treats if the itch was in his left hand. In another instance, Kallinger woke his daughter when she was ten years old at one in the morning to pick the winners of the horse races the next day. If she failed, she was severely beaten.

What did him in finally, Giblin claims, is presiding Judge Dalton's actual instruction to the jury. The judge said that if they

found Giblin's client not guilty by reason of insanity, he would have Kallinger committed for ninety days and then returned to Court to see if further treatment was required. The possibility that Kallinger might ever be released, Giblin argues, assured a guilty verdict, along with the testimony of the victims "They don't trust Dalton, they don't trust the judges, they don't trust the lawyers, they don't trust the psychiatrists. They're going to put him in jail and leave him there." Giblin claimed of the jurors. Still, in light of the procedural rights which he felt were affirmed, Giblin believes he won a victory of a different measure. "I didn't win that Kallinger case," he said, "he's going to be in prison for the rest of his life, but we won...."

## Honor Lordi

By John Sakson

Seton Hall's Paterson Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta, the law fraternity, is currently engaged in a membership drive. Known popularly as P.A.D., it is the country's largest law fraternity, with over 141 active student chapters and 95 alumni chapters; and boasts as members such illustrious legal personalities as Supreme Court Chief Justice Burger, the late Mr. Justice William O. Douglas, Edward Kennedy and a host of other national figures. The Seton Hall chapter has released a list of activities through which they will help assimilate first year students into the world of law, and which offer unique opportunities for career advancement and job placement. Headlining the scheduled activities is a dinner on Dec. 4, honoring Essex County Chief Prosecutor Joseph Lordi, and initiating him as an honorary member of P.A.D. The dinner is free to members and \$6.00 for guests of members; and will be attended by PAD alumni from across the state, as well as judges and other prominent area professionals. The dinner will offer an invaluable opportunity to meet with practicing alumni and judges; to say nothing of the fun which is promised by Justice Larry Geller.

# Placement Office seeks jobs in tight market

When she arrived there was no placement office. There were no reference books, no contacts.

That was last year. This year Placement Director Barbara Curran has an organization to aid students find employment in a shrinking job market.

Barbara Curran heads the first real placement office Seton Hall has ever had. Previously there were only students working part-time. Although designated part-time herself Miss Curran puts in full time hours at the Placement office. In addition to her duties here, she also represents New Jersey District 24 in the State Legislature. She was first elected in 1973 and re-elected in 1975. Miss Curran is a Republican.

She says that last year most of her efforts went to organizing a Placement Office. Basically this meant sending out a lot of letters to notify law firms that interviewing facilities were available. It also meant developing a library and simply letting people know the office existed.

The concern this year is to drum up business. A corporate interview program has been initiated for the months of February and March. This is for June graduates primarily, but a few summer clerkships will be

available. Corporate representatives from the metropolitan area, especially New Jersey will come to the campus to interview interested students.

Miss Curran has some advice for all students seeking employment or clerkships. First prepare a resume. All job interviews and applications require a resume and says Miss Curran, "You can't get a job without one." She also stresses that resumes should be individually typed. Copies arouse suspicion in most firms about who received the original. In a buyers market like the present one any doubt usually results in a sorry no thanks.

The Placement Director says that if students need help in preparing a resume, she would be glad to give it. If a student needs assistance they should bring in what they have or leave it in an envelope for the director. However, Miss Curran warns that because of a shortage of clerical help, the Placement Office can not mail out the resumes for the students. She also recommends that any student make an appointment with her and come in and talk about job placement.

When preparing for an interview, Miss Curran advises students to look up the interviewing firm in the



THREE DAYS, \$2,000 A WEEK, IF YOU HAVE IT -- Student Assistant Roger Huber and Placement Director Barbara Curran discuss the job market for June graduates.

Martindale-Hubbell Law dictionary. In addition, firm resumes are usually available. "I'm amazed" she said, "that students would look for a job without reading the firm resume". The same goes when seeking government employment. "It's unbelievable that interviewees wouldn't look up the controlling statutes for a particular government agency".

The Placement Office has put together a five page handbook

which describes its aims and offers suggestions to the job seeker. One paragraph states the general modus operandi "Your bet method of obtaining a position is to apply personally by sending a cover letter and a resume to those positions listed by the Placement Office on our bulletin board or to those leads provided during individual counseling. Additional sources of information include personal contacts, professors, fellow students, and recent Seton Hall Law Center Alumni who may be able to provide valuable employment leads. To assist students locate employment in the legal profession, the Placement center provides information and resumes of current students for attorneys and firms which request this service. When we are contacted with a specific employment request, the Placement Office will consult the Placement Office information sheet which is completed at registration. If the resume and the request match, a resume will be sent to the employer and will receive a copy of the cover letter advising you of the mailing. This service emphasizes the need for a professional looking resume, for it is the strength of the resume alone that determines who is interviewed."

The handbook also describes

the construction of a resume and the on-campus interview procedure.

Of course the toughest part of being Placement Director is placing Seton Hall graduates in jobs that are widely sought after. Especially as Miss Curran notes when competing with law schools with four or five full-time placement office employees

Miss Curran is ably aided by student assistant Roger Huber, a second year student. Mr. Huber is a Protestant minister who holds advanced degrees in theology. But even with this calibre of help, the Office is still understaffed. The Director says that she needs another student assistant for strictly secretarial help.

Then there is the task of selling in a buyers market. There is no doubt that jobs are difficult to acquire in the metropolitan area; There is even talk of a glut of lawyers in the east. But says Miss Curran, although the market is very tight, jobs are still available. She urges students to take a look at areas where there are very few law schools such as the south and the far west (excluding California). And even if the search is confined to New Jersey, students are better off in the suburbs where the firms aren't as large.

From a statistical point of view, the best opportunities are for females of Hispanic descent in the top quarter of the class. The worst are for white males in the bottom half.

One thing that disturbs Miss Curran is the attitude of many Seton Hall students about the law school itself. She feels that some students are somewhat defensive about not attending better known law schools such as Harvard or Yale.

But "Seton Hall has a tremendous story to tell" says Miss Curran. Last year, she says, a representative of the Federal Justice Department told her that after interviewing several Seton Hall students, there wasn't one he wouldn't recommend. He added that they were as qualified as any students on the east coast but that many had chips on their shoulders because they didn't attend better known law schools.

## Recruitment program begun

For the first time Seton Hall Law School has embarked upon a full-fledged effort to recruit students. And Dean of Admissions Edward Hendrickson says the results are encouraging-both in terms of faculty support and applicant response.

At Seton Hall as well as most other law schools around the country there has been some concern over the declining number of applicants. And since many of these schools are committed by faculty size and classroom space to a certain amount of qualified students, quite a few recruitment programs have sprung up on the east coast.

Seton Hall is no exception and for the next few months faculty members and some students will be travelling in the metropolitan area and beyond to introduce the school to aspiring law students.

Academic Dean Joseph Lynch has been working closely with the Admission Committee's recruitment Program and has solicited faculty members and students to represent Seton Hall at the pre-law programs, law days, and regularly scheduled recruitment days.

Already the admissions department has received over twenty requests for representatives. Dean Hendrickson attended a pre-law program at Upsala in New Jersey on October 21 and Professor Leroy Fykes along with Balsa head Raymond Massey were among the representatives from over forty law schools at Northeastern University in Boston on October 23. In addition some law schools such as Brooklyn College Law School host gatherings of metropolitan law schools and



DEAN HENDRICKSON

invite students from the area. Over thirty law schools were represented at Brooklyn. On October 29 Professors Fykes and Risinger went to Temple University in Philadelphia to recruit prospective freshmen.

Future recruiting trips planned include one to the Seton Hall Thomas More pre-legal society and a scheduled trip to Syracuse University by Professor D. Michael Risinger on November 13. Academic Dean Joseph Lynch will address interested students at Franklin-Marshall, and Dean John F.X. Irving will speak to the Honors society at his alma mater St. Peter's College.

The Admissions Committee also has plans for a handbook which would answer some questions about the law school as well giving requirements and course descriptions. There is also some talk of extending the recruiting perimeters to the midwest and south, but that depends upon the amount of

money budgeted for the recruitment program next year. Dean Hendrickson is asking for \$4,000 next year a \$3,000 increase over this year. One idea that especially appeals to Dean Hendrickson is taking a suite of rooms in metropolitan hotels, advertising the school's presence and hosting students from colleges in that city.

Dean Hendrickson feels that the salient point of the recruitment program is that "we are dealing with a number of students from colleges that would not have considered Seton Hall in the past". It is also important to establish contact with pre-legal counselors, he added.

From page 1  
not appear in writing and there was talk of bringing the matter up when all of the faculty members had received notice that a discretion vote would take place.

However at the October 26th meeting, there was no mention of the previous week's decision. Discretion was gone.

### EXAM RE-EVALUATION

The faculty also decided that no change of grade will be permitted on the basis of an exam re-evaluation. Academic Dean Joseph Lynch will only permit grades to be changed "in case of mechanical error in composition or transposition". Any allegation of mechanical error must be supported by substantial proof.

This means that professors may not "re-read" an exam or a question on an exam at the request of a student. It was generally felt that the re-reading of a single exam paper was clearly a grading abuse. Papers

## Faculty eliminates

are corrected in a certain frame of mind and to be fair the whole set would have to be re-evaluated.

An exam grade might be changed if it can be proved that the professor failed to read a question or a second blue book. In any event the change must be made before thirty days of the next semester elapse.

The underlying reason for the policy changes was the increasing harassment of professors by students. Many faculty members simply grew weary of students pleading for discretion and re-evaluation after exam grades were posted. The administration also objected to grade changes arriving months after the initial filing.

Some faculty members thought that these student sieges could be prevented by filing discretionary grades prior to giving the final exam but would be reluctant to raise an A. The problem was that many

professors view discretion as a means of raising a D+ to a C, but not for raising a B+ to an A. By filing discretionary grades before an exam, the professor would know whose grade he was raising but not what grade he was raising.

Seminar courses may still be graded at the discretion of the faculty member in part upon the final paper or examination and in part upon class attendance or participation. The faculty member must announce the grading method at the beginning of each semester.

If you are interested in entering the ABA Client Counselling Competition on a school, regional, and/or national level, please contact either Prof. Ventantonio or Marcy Gendel in the Clinic office as soon as possible.

## Philosophical fiction

No longer the bastard child in a legal studies curriculum, clinical programs are growing in popularity and importance throughout the country. Yet a stubborn philosophical resistance to the clinical concept remains.

Spawned in urban areas, clinical programs reflect a rather modern concern for the disadvantaged and a more dated concern with town-gown relations. The belief grew that academia should no longer be an ivory tower—especially one that might be burned down. Contact would benefit both the area and the students. But this is not a consensus opinion and both sides have made their cases.

Advocates of a strictly academic program argue that a student has a lifetime to acquire skills, and that for the limited time a student attends law school he should be exposed primarily to ideas. Real life will assert itself soon enough.

Real life, the opposition interjects, is often the short flight from an ivory to corporate tower. What about exposure to the ideas of different social strata. Lawyers are part of a community and have a duty to its fellow members.

Lawyers, say the academics, are not social workers but professionals. We are, if you will, the clerics of a secular faith. Our mission is to preserve the order of our system. The School should inculcate the values in a concentrated form to better withstand dilution by the everyday. Our primary duty is to the communal whole, and without a vision, of that whole, we cannot succeed. It is the blind leading the blind.

The Clinicians counter: The vision of many lawyers does not extend beyond the interests of the upper classes they have traditionally served. Translate preservation of order as suppression of the less advantaged.

Academia: And what is more supercilious than having legal fledglings practice upon the poor? Cui Bono? An attorney has a moral responsibility to his clients. A student has the freedom to fail - and at the expense of the already disadvantaged. The student is often the only real beneficiary - he gains precious experience at a cheap moral price.

Clinic: Better student representation than no representation at all. The poor have been too long without legal services, too long ignored by the legal establishment.

Academia: And instead of letting the poor attain real legal parity through extensive social legislation, you would buy them off with token services -- in addition, you would apply social salve to the half-educated consciences of legal students, making them feel easy about being upper class. The old pressure valve, noblesse oblige, give-a-little-to-keep-a-lot theory has done more to preserve class systems than any ignorant-as-swan aristocracy.

Clinic: Well, it looks like we're preserving your precious system. But your myopic view of reality ignores the fact that we are committed to a system in which we flesh-and-blood live. We must address ourselves to the practical everyday situations. We are not miracle workers. Our job is to make the world a better place for the people in it. Students should learn about human affairs rather than icy abstract theories.

Academician: I'm having a "relevance" attack. It is distance that makes the professional. If the law is readily accessible and understood by primer, what is the need for lawyers? To turn screws? If we relinquish our hold upon the vision, a new cast will replace it with their own.

Clinician: The age of mystery is gone. Lawyers are not caretakers of a culture. They never were. Didn't you read Bleak House? They were lackeys of the ruling classes. Lawyers grew powerful as problem solvers and administrators. We are facing and attempting to solve the problems and administrate of a new culture.

Academic: Even in democracies, mechanics don't rule.

## ATLA seeks members

By Edward S. Donini

Seton Hall School of Law on April 7, 1976 was granted a student chapter of the Association of Trial Lawyers of America. Membership in the student chapter constitutes concurrent membership in both the state and national organizations.

At present there are approximately 32,000 active members of ATLA. Throughout its forty year history, the objectives of the association have been to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States: to advance the science of jurisprudence; to train in all fields and phases of advocacy; to promote the administration of justice for the public good; and especially to advance the cause of those who are damaged in

person or property and who must seek redress therefore.

The benefits of student membership are virtually unlimited. Upon initial enrollment, the member receives a copy of the lawyer's "bible" on plaintiff injuries; the monthly Trial magazine, which includes articles on current legal issues; and, the monthly ATLA newsletter which contains summaries of the latest cases nationwide, indexed by topic. In addition, members are entitled to enrollment in ATLA's placement service and they have the privilege of using the ATLA "brief bank" in Morristown.

By far the most enjoyable and educational facet of ATLA membership is the seminar program.

## Clinic provides real experience

Most importantly, it is a real situation. Moot and mock are not part of the Legal Service vocabulary. For the Clinic students and directors, losing a case might result in a client being locked out of a home, while winning might make one a deliverer of justice.

Basically the purpose of clinical program is to duplicate not simulate the experiences of a practicing attorney. It is the thrill and anxiety of dealing with the expectations of real people.

Clinic members are sensitive to criticism that they gain experience at the expense of indigent clients. They feel they are acutely aware of the tremendous responsibilities involved and more than compensate for their inexperience with energy and interest. Besides, everything they do is checked out with an attorney beforehand.

It's a lot of work. The clinic student directors say that they spend as much as thirty hours a week at the clinic while the students under them if conscientious put in from twenty to twenty-five. At the Hispanic section the workload is even heavier. But all agree that the experience is very gratifying and worth the time spent.

The Seton Hall Legal Services Clinic was begun by Professor Michael Ambrosio in 1969 - 70. In 1974 the present Director of Clinical Programs, James B. Ventantonio was appointed. Both Professors Ambrosio and Ventantonio were graduates of the City of Newark's legal services Bureau.

The Director of Clinical programs heads the Juvenile Justice Clinic, and a Clinic at the Patrick house drug rehabilitation center, as well as the Legal Services Clinic located here in the old building.

The Legal Services Clinic is divided into day, evening and Hispanic sections. Each section has a separate hierarchy under the program director. The day section has four supervising staff attorneys and four student directors, and each director has ten third year students under him or her. The directors have an attorney to whom they are responsible. Director Michael Rubbinaccio works with Harris Gould, Richard Lepore with Lonny Hirsch, Nick Galante with Phil Steinfeld and Barbara Crawford with Stanley Vaaron.

The Hispanic section's two directors Sal Collazo and Felix Orraca are supervised by Wilfredo Carraballo. There are fourteen students members of the Hispanic Clinic and while all are not bi-lingual, some knowledge of Spanish is desirable.

The evening section has one full-time attorney and one adjunct attorney working part-time.

In all seventy-five students participate in the Clinical Program. It employs seven full time attorneys, one part-time and a supportive staff of six non-attorneys.

The day section attorneys and supportive staff are paid by Newark Legal Services, which is federally funded. The Hispanic Section is a federally funded Title I program, channelled through the State Department of Higher Education. The full time attorney at the night section is paid by the Zerex Corporation, while the adjunct attorney is employed by the Law School.



INITIAL INTERVIEW -- Legal Services Student Director Nick Galante has his first meeting with a client.

Mr. Ventantonio is an Associate Professor at the Law School.

The Legal Service is free for those who meet income guidelines set by the department of Health Education and Welfare and the New National Legal Services Corporation. There is no sliding scale of eligibility; either a person qualifies for the completely free service or he must seek private counsel.

The Clinic handles a wide variety of civil matters. The most common are landlord-tenant disputes but there are a number of matrimonial cases, consumer and administrative law problems and even a few immigration to bankruptcy cases. The Clinic does not handle criminal cases and refers fee generating cases to private attorneys.

When some one comes to the clinic seeking legal help, they are first directed to June Baker, a legal para-professional. After a brief interview she determines if they are eligible for free services. If they do meet the poverty standard they are next referred to one of the Student directors on duty that day. The student director determines whether the situation requires emergency action—for instance a locked out tenant or turned off hot water. If it is an emergency, the case is immediately assigned to one of the student members on emergency duty. About 50% of the cases are considered emergency.

Less pressing problems are delegated to the student members by their directors on a rotating basis. Care is taken to insure that student members receive different types of cases so that their legal and personal experiences are broadened.

Much of it is a personal experience. The directors all describe the initial interview with a client as a difficult but rewarding process. Students for the most part are relating to people of different social and economic backgrounds. It has been a consciousness raising experience for many white, middle-class law students.

Naturally most of the clinic members are predisposed toward working with people and relish the face to face meeting. The task is to sift out the truth but the responsibility is to treat the client with respect and always maintain his dignity. Student Director Barbara Crawford says that it is important to realize that most of the clients depend a great deal on impersonal government agencies and spend much of their time standing on lines for a public dole. "We try to avoid having them think that this is just another office."

The directors also talk of the skills they have learned, which although not purely legal, are invaluable to a practicing Attorney dealing with other attorneys, negotiating settlements, using the telephone and meeting with Judges and landlords. The real education, they believe is the analysis and discussion of actual problems.

The culminating experience, however, is going to court with a client. Although everything is previously planned with an attorney, the student member alone goes to court with a client.

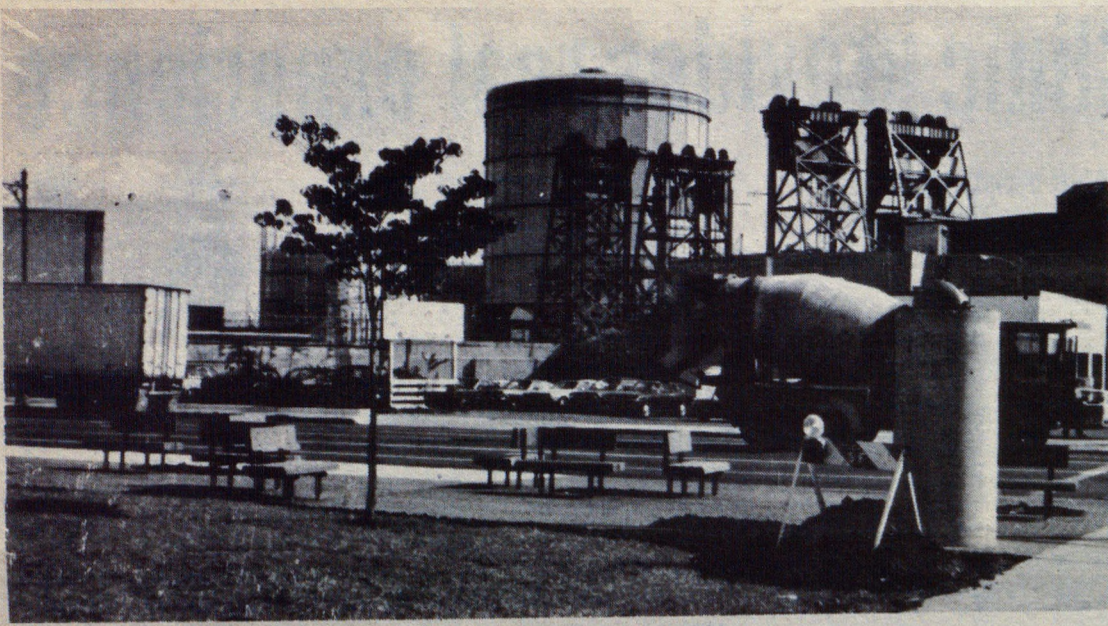
Initially, said prof. Ventantonio, there was some resentment expressed about having law students in court. But gradually most judges came to realize that many of the clients represented by the students would have appeared pro se and since judges wind up doing much of the work and getting most of the headaches in such cases, they came to appreciate the efforts of the student attorneys. The students say that their reception by the judiciary varies with the individual, but is generally okay. Some judges are fatherly while others constantly carp, gladly informing the open court of each procedural peccadillo.

The clinic sees over 2000 clients a year and one-half wind up in litigation. Professor Ventantonio stresses that the Seton Hall Clinic is client representation not issue oriented. Although some law schools handle federal cases, Seton Hall doesn't because the federal district here does not have a student participation rule. The students however handle cases on appeal and would go to the Supreme Court if necessary.

Some cases are settled almost immediately. Landlords near the word attorney over the phone and soften their position. Others are so experienced they know more landlord-tenant law than most attorneys. These cases require protracted negotiations and often a promise of suit. But it is precisely this give and take, knowing when to glove or bare the fist, that is the essence of the clinical experience.

Both student members and directors receive four academic credits per semester. Two full tuition scholarships are divided among the directors, who must also work in the summer program.

The program is open to third year students on a first come basis. Program Director Ventantonio asks students to talk to him or a student director about the workload. "We like our students to relate to people, but some cynicism is helpful," he added.



MINI - PARK -- The City of Newark built this park as part of its beautification program.

## Campus Police Department wants guns seeks law school faculty support

The Seton Hall Campus Police Department has requested that the University send all eligible partolmen to police academy and arm all academy graduates.

In a letter to faculty members of the law school, the police department said the requests were made "in light of the increase of armed crimes being committed on the campus grounds".

The letter also said that "We were hired to protect the life and property of the University, but as unarmed police officers we can no longer guarantee protection from crime". The statement cited recent incidents of violence both on the South Orange and Newark campuses.

The most recent crime was

the shooting of one student by another student on the South Orange Campus. Also mentioned were the attack on a Mr. Carmel Guild secretary by a man with a knife just five feet away from a patrolman stationed at the main gate of the law school parking lot and the abduction and rape of a female law student last spring.

The primary purpose of the letter is to secure the help and moral support of the faculty members. Presently, no patrolman on either campus carries a gun.

Law School security chief William Richardson said that he was not the source of the request and declined to comment on his position in the

matter. The letter was signed "the patrolmen".

Lt. Richardson did say however that he thought it was just a matter of time before the university police department was armed. He remarked that the realities of policing an urban campus made guns almost a necessity. "This is not the suburbs", he added.

The Police Department said that they have documented crime reports to substantiate their requests. "We accepted the daily risks of the job of our own free will," the letter concluded but now our lives are being placed in greater danger because of the increase in armed crimes. All we ask is a fair chance to protect you and ourselves."

## Moot Court Jury Trial underway

Moot Court Jury Trials began on November 6, 1976 for the 24th consecutive year of the Seton Hall Law School's Trial Moot Court Program. 19 trial judges, retired trial judges, a county prosecutor and trial attorneys will participate in a unique teaching experience in trials to be held at the law center in Newark and in the county courtrooms of Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, Morristown and Union. Third year law students act as trial attorneys and the entire first year class of 300 plus students will participate as jurors, and court attendants.

On November 6th at the law center were retired Hudson County Court Judge Alfred M. Cozzi and Hudson County Court Judge Richard F. Connors ('56).

Bergen County District Court Judge Gerald E. Monaghan heard a case in his courtroom in Hackensack.

Retired Superior Court Judge Ervin S. Fulop, and Attorney Hugh J. O'Gorman ('55) of South Orange will hear their cases at the law center on November 13th.

On November 20th, Ocean County Prosecutor Edward J. Turnbach ('61) and Attorney Roy F. Britt ('65) of Middletown will hear cases at the law center.

Seven cases will be tried on December 4th. Hearing cases in their own courtrooms will be Superior Court Judges Charles M. Morris, Jr., Charles S. Barrett, Jr., County Court Judges Harrv Hazelwood, Jr.,

Charles M. Egan, Jr., Paul R. Huot and Union County District Court Judge Joseph Barbieri. Union County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Richard P. Muscatello will hear a case at the law center.

Hearing cases in their courtrooms on December 11th will be Passaic County Court Judge Joseph J. Salerno and Superior Court Judge Bertram Polow. On the same day, Bernard M. Powell, the President of the Trial Lawyers Association of New Jersey, will come to Newark to hear a case at the law center's courtroom.

Trials will conclude on December 18th with Superior Court Judges Murray Simon and John L. Ard hearing cases at the Essex County Courts Building.

# Editorial

*The resignation of Dean Irving elicited the following comments from some of the people he has worked with during his years at Seton Hall.*

### SELECTED COMMENTS

#### CONGRESSMAN PETER W. RODINO:

"I would like to pay a special tribute to John F.X. Irving, dean of the law school, for under his stewardship the Law Center went from a plan and a dream to a splendid reality."

#### JUDGE ARTHUR J. SIMPSON, JR. ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR OF THE NEW JERSEY COURTS TO DEAN IRVING:

"I would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate you upon all of your fine efforts with LEAA that have resulted in the beneficial provisions in the LEAA Reauthorization Act. I am aware of the fact that the American University study led by you was the beginning of the great efforts by Senator Kennedy, Chief Justice Heflin and others to provide greater emphasis upon funding of courts."

#### EDWARD B. McCONNELL, DIRECTOR NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS

"You have certainly done a tremendous job of bringing the Seton Hall Law School to the forefront in the few years that you have been there. Moreover your accomplishments in this regard are amazing, particularly in view of your numerous and significant outside activivite at the national level."

#### SALVATORE A. BONTEMPO, CHAIRMAN NEW JERSEY HIGHWAY AUTHORITY:

"One of New Jersey's leading citizens and one of our country's most distinguished humanitarians...a man who is known nationally for his achievements in improving the courts and for his compassion for individuals."

#### RICK DI NOIA, S.B.A. PRESIDENT.

"The increased prestige and visibility of Seton Hall Law School is strongly related to the extraordinary effort made by Dean Irving on behalf of this entire legal community. We, the students, past, present and future will continue to reap the benefits of his hard work and dedication for years to come and we thank him."

#### JOSEPH A TROTTER, DIRECTOR THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL CRIMINAL COURTS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT

"Dean Irving has been credited by the Louisiana Supreme Court with being the catalyst in that state's creation, in May 1976, of a Louisiana Judicial College now housed at Louisiana State University; and he was successful, after evaluating the program, in inducing expansion and continuing federal financial support for the Mississippi Judicial College...it is rare to find a man who is so much a "doer" with such highly refined skills as a "teacher".

#### PROFESSOR JOSEPH S. SLOWINSKI, SENIOR FACULTY MEMBER

"As one reflects upon the past and focuses on the present, one sees the many significant changes in the law school community, all attributed in large measure to the leadership, dedication and spirit of Dean Irving. Even more importantly, Dean Irving has tried in a true Christian manner, to bring together all of the groups of the law school community so that all the varied interests, faculty, student and alumni alike, may be democratically represented in decisions on present activity, on future growth, and on contribution to the general welfare of all."

#### PROFESSOR HARVEY M. SKLAW, LAW SCHOOL FACULTY CAUCUS

"We now have a new plant, an improved library, fine students and faculty and a promising future. Dean Irving is entitled to a major share of the credit for these achievements."

## LETTERS

Dear Mr. Santaloci:

You have probably had many responses to the latest issue of Res Ipsa Loquitur, particularly concerning the "Edax Rerum" column on page 8. I feel compelled to add my own



Parsley ranks at the top among vegetables in vitamin A content.

comments to those you have undoubtedly already received.

Sophimoric attempts at humor such as those contained in your column are, I feel, highly inappropriate as contents of a graduate school publication, particularly a law school publication. The sole point upon which you might be congratulated is the fact that your column manages in one way or another, to insult just about everyone in the law school community. Although I am sure that your intent was to be humorous rather than insulting, I can assure you that you failed totally to be humorous, and succeeded mightily in being insulting.

I object to the publication of such material in Res Ipsa on the grounds that it reflects poorly not only upon you as an editor, but also upon the entire law school, faculty and students alike.

In the future, if you feel compelled to exercise your first amendment right to insult blacks italians, jews, women and other groups, I would suggest that you mimeograph your ruminations, sign them with your own name, and distribute them personally, at your own expense.

Sincerely,  
Maureen E. Garde  
Student, S.H.U.  
School of Law

EDITOR.....ROBERT SANTALOCI

ASSISTANT EDITOR.....ROBERTA GRILLO

STAFF.....CATHY WASSERMAN

CHARLES J.X. KAHWATY

STEPHEN MIGNANO

"The center can not hold"



**SPECIAL PROJECTS** -- This group sang Irish folksongs, in the Special Projects Committee's first event of the semester.

## Gonzo election theory

### THE STRAUSS COMMISSION

Preliminary Report on the Election of Jimmy Carter  
by Baker T. Bilson

#### The Facts

The commission has concluded, after an exhaustive three day investigation that the election of James Earl Carter was the work of one maniacal person acting alone. The suspect, one Harvey Lee Sanders of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, accomplished his task by starting at 6 a.m. in New York on November 2, 1976 and casting 40 million votes across the country in the next eighteen hours before being accidentally strangled by the voting booth curtain wire in Sacramento, California. Mr. Sanders took full advantage of the time zone differentials and the airline schedules to completely cover the country in the fateful eighteen hours. Expert witnesses, when questioned concerning whether or not a person could physically accomplish this feat stated, "It is theoretically possible, though somewhat improbable."

#### The Suspect

Harvey Lee Sanders was born in the deep south in 1939. As a child he was a loner who always seemed interested in foreign languages, especially Northern American. In high school he was a below average student however he was rated "expert" in civics and political procedure. In 1970 he briefly moved to New York, renounced his southern citizenship and applied for status as a Northern Liberal. He was refused such status in 1971 and returned to the South, bringing with him his new wife Maria, who he had met in Brooklyn. Over the next six years he held a number of trivial jobs and, according to his wife, became disgruntled over his increasing political impotence. He had several skirmishes with the local boards of elections in 1972 and 1973 when he tried to vote twice for Senator Carl Yahoo and was jailed briefly in 1974 for distributing Watergate postcards on the street in Boca Raton, Florida. The suspect's mother, whose name was not discovered by the commission, testified that Sanders was "a good boy, but not smart enough to wipe himself much less rig a national election."

#### The Exhibits

The following exhibits were admitted into evidence:

1. Several photographs showing the suspect in his yard holding a newspaper facsimile of column A
2. A photograph of the suspect standing in the doorway of the New York city Board of Elections
3. A copper colored jacket allegedly worn by the suspect
4. The tip of the suspect's right index finger

#### The Single Voter Theory

Questions were raised concerning the fact that, despite the strain and speed required to single-handedly rig an election, the suspect had lost only twelve pounds, less than 10% of his total body weight. There was skepticism in view of the fact that not only did Sanders elect Carter, but also that he cast 5 million votes for Pat Moynihan and 7 million for S.I. Hayakawa before coming to rest in the cargo hatch of a Pan Am 747. The commission, however, demonstrated that there was, in fact, considerable damage to Sanders. Comparison photographs showed that his nose had been blunted as a result of high speed travel. Further, the commission took note of "significant depressions" in the suspect's right index finger attributed to "some form of pushing action consistent with the motion of casting 40 million votes. Ballistics experts also testified that the weight loss factor was not significant in the case of a person wearing a copper colored jacket.

#### Conclusion

Based on the evidence, the commission has concluded that Harvey Lee Sanders was a paranoid psychotic obsessed with political gain and that he acted alone in the election of Jimmy Carter. There was absolutely no material evidence of the involvement of any other persons living or dead since no witnesses could be found who would actually admit voting for Carter.

# News in Brief

The Law School Special Projects Committee is planning a series of coffee houses to be held monthly if possible. One of the gatherings will be a Christmas song recital. It will feature folk and classical singing but will showcase any kind of talent. Project co-ordinator Rebecca Kirkman asks that any one interested contact her. The recital will be held either in the lounge or moot court room.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Seton Hall National Moot Court Team was defeated on October 27 in the regional round sponsored by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The team competed against St. John's and New York University in the preliminary rounds.

Thomas Polaski and Karl Baldys argued the respondent's cause in the round versus St. John's. John Kennedy and Thomas Polaski argued for the petitioner in the round against N.Y.U.

This year's competition concerned the constitutionality of a state statute regulating tender offers for corporate equity securities. At the present time, approximately 21 states have statutes of this type either enacted or under consideration.

Other schools competing in the competition included Columbia, Fordham, Brooklyn, New York and Rutgers. St. John's was the eventual victor in the competition, taking the award for best brief as well as best oral argument.

The new mini-park on the corner of Raymond Blvd. and McCarter Highway was constructed by the City of Newark. It is built on the law school's land, but is part of the city's beautification project.

\*\*\*\*\*

Jeffrey Kedderson has announced an increase of 400% in the number of active dues paying members of the law school Alumni Association. This is the largest increase in the history of the Alumni Association.

\*\*\*\*\*

Recent Law School Alumna Elaine Davis, an adjunct professor with the clinical program, was honored recently by the Jersey Journal, as an Outstanding Woman of the Year in Hudson County.

\*\*\*\*\*

The William Aldrich Memorial Faculty Library will be officially dedicated on Tuesday February 21. Members of the Aldrich family will be present at the dedication.

\*\*\*\*\*

At a recent faculty meeting it was reported that faculty members of the Seton Hall Nursing School faculty have sought the legal advice of



DUDLEY SARFALTY

certain Law School Faculty members. The Nursing School teachers allege that the University has pressured them to change grades that had already been submitted. They claimed that the tests were completely objective and that implication was made that serious consequences would ensue if failing grades weren't changed to passing.

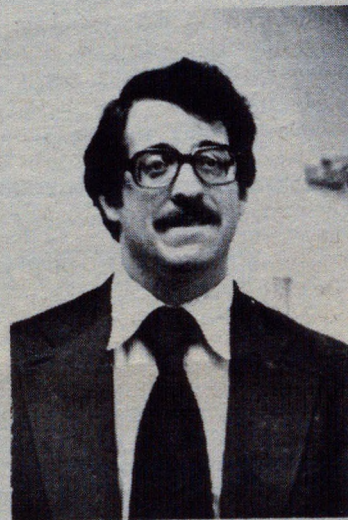
Prof James Wilkerson suggested that the faculty look into the underlying problems of the nursing school before taking any action. He said that the nursing school was on the verge of being sued for discrimination against its black students. He added that the nursing school has a history of systematically flunking out its black students.

\*\*\*\*\*

The first meeting of the Admissions Committee was held Tuesday, October 26. The Committee discussed the current admissions criteria. Soon the Committee will begin to convene three times a week. Review of candidate files begins in December.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Special Projects



ALLEN PERSKIE

Committee will sponsor a lecture dealing with child abuse on November 18, and has tentatively scheduled a Law of the Sea presentation for December 1. Already this year Special Projects has sponsored an Irish folk singing group and a debate on Casino gambling in Atlantic City. Speaking for the Casino gambling was State Senator Allen Perskie. Speaking in opposition was Dudley Sarfatty. In addition there have been talks by Public Advocate Stanley Van Ness and Paul Giblin, the defense attorney for Joseph Kallinger.

\*\*\*\*\*

In response to a request from the New Jersey Supreme Court for information on student conduct, the faculty decided that the Law School should not systematically give out information to the judicial bureaucracy but should only give out specific information if warranted.



DEAN KEDDERSON

On Monday October 25 at 1 p.m. the Women's Law forum held the first of its bi-weekly Brown Bag Lunch meetings. The organizers were pleased at the turnout and were especially encouraged by the large number of first year students in attendance.

Discussions at the lunch concerned such topics as Day Car Centers, the National Conference of Law Women to be held in Madison, Wisconsin in March and the Women's Litigation Clinic. The Clinic is a proposed program to handle sex-discrimination cases.

The Brown Bag Lunch meetings will continue to be held every Monday and Thursday at 1 p.m. in Room 122 of the Old Building. All interested students are welcome to attend.

## Lawyer glut topic of state wide conference

A major state wide conference will be held early next year to determine if there is an overabundance of practicing lawyers in New Jersey. That announcement was made by Jeffrey C. Kedderson, Dean of Alumni Relations for Seton Hall Law School.

The conference will be held in Newark in March and will be sponsored by the 3,000 member Seton Hall Law Alumni Association. It will include representatives from all segments

of the legal profession, including lawyers, judges, law school representatives, academicians, bar association officials, as well as private citizens.

Throughout the past several years there has been heightened interest in pursuing a legal education. The effect of this has been an ever increasing number of practicing lawyers. Many persons from throughout the State have expressed serious concern regarding the potential problems this may entail

although few answers have been forthcoming.

Kedderson, who believes the conference will serve a vital purpose, was quoted as saying that "many of us feel that the market may be glutted with practicing lawyers. If this situation does exist it is certainly not in the public interest. We intend, with the help of other concerned citizens, to take positive steps to find out what the facts are and to recommend a constructive course of action."



# Fan recalls Mantle Madness

Perhaps it is nostalgia or a sentimental striving for youth lost, but wasn't the world a better place when the New York Yankees were Champions of the World? Watching the Yanks drop four straight to the hated Reds in the World series re-kindled memories of those much dearer times. The Yankees ruled the baseball world and that was the only world that counted. Champions of the World. Champions for the World. And that world had order. It had real purpose and real heroes. The Yankees were supposed to win and they usually did. Sure, they lost sometimes but that was only to better preserve order. If they won every year the world they ruled would crumble. But the Yanks were always big in the noblesse oblige department and they allowed the Indians to win in 1954 and the White Sox in 1959.

But, oh, those years between 1951-1964. The world was as it was meant to be. I was happy because I knew no matter what trials the everyday brought, all would turn out well in September. And is there a better description of faith than that.

I was sure the Yanks would win and order would reign. As a result I concentrated upon more emotional commodities -- like Mickey Mantle.

The Mick. The Yankee Doodle Dandy. My father before me had Joe DiMaggio and I had Mickey Mantle. I sometimes wondered no, I knew, that I would always trade a Mantle home run for a Yankee win. Often if the Yanks were out front as usual and the Mick was scheduled to bat in the bottom of the ninth I hoped the other team would tie the score, so Mantle could win it with a shot into the upper deck. After all, the Yanks would win it all anyway.

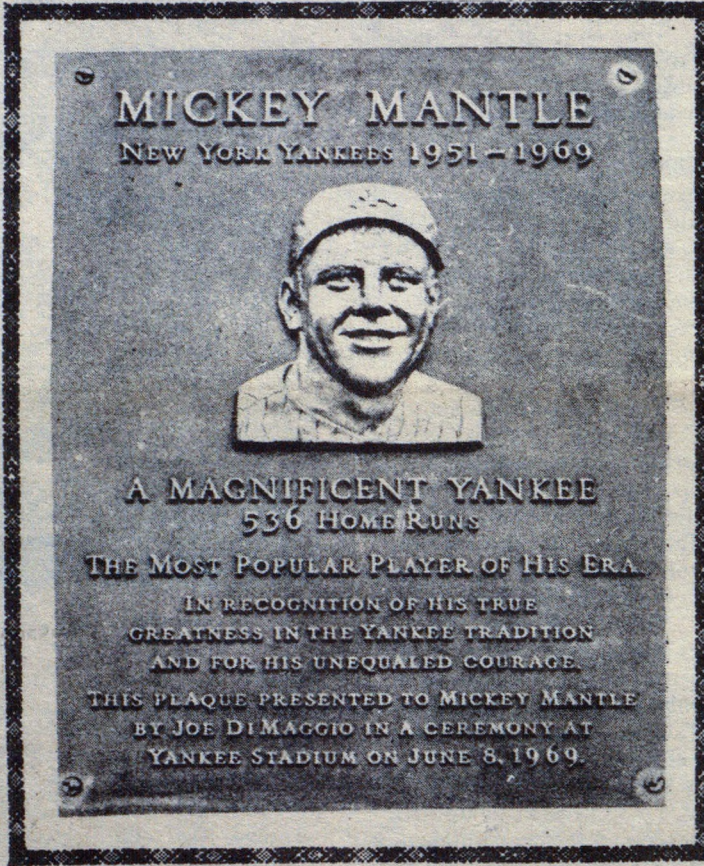
He was a hero. None of this Seaver-Fresno to Greenwich analytic slop about coming over at 179 degrees instead of 180. None of Reggie Jackson's slick and sickening repartee. Not the Mick. He was Commerce, Oklahoma, paw the ground and aw shucks. But who alive, then, could forget the Memorial Day in '58 when he hit a Pedro Ramos fastball off the facade in right field, only eighteen inches from being the first ball ever hit out of the big ball park. I wasn't upset because I never doubted he would hit one out one day.

I was there one day in 1958 when the bottom of the tenth he hit a Jerry Staley pitch into the lower deck in right. Ecstasy. The trajectory is etched in my memory and I'm sure I could locate the seat I sat in despite the renovation of Yankee Stadium.

He went two for four that day and all was well because his average climbed. I always knew exactly what the Mick was hitting.

Can't you see him now. Number 7 in the pinstripes. Hitting left-handed, slightly crouched, toward the back of the box. His fingers clenching and unclenching on the bat handle, exploding on a low fastball. How about that!

I would tolerate no comparisons. Brook no criticism Willy Mays-that showboat with two good knees? If the Mick



hadn't been injured there names would never be mentioned together. Duke Snider? Ha.

But if someone praised the mighty Mickey, I hung my head with humility. It might as well have been me, they were talking about. I played the humble hero vicariously. I didn't yap, and Mickey didn't either, about how many dollars he was worth. We're talking greatness, boy, and that's something that's known without saying.

And now. And Now. Chaos, a loss of faith, a world overturned, Mickey Mantle does foot powder commercials and the Yankees lost four straight.

Well, at least a pennant was won, the first since 1964. It all started, you know, back in 1963.

The Yankees lost four straight to the Koufax Dodgers. A California team swept the New York Yankees and a culture turned west. Less than two months later a President was assassinated. The Yankees won in 1964, but lost the series in seven to the Gibson Cardinals.

The Mick hit a Barney Schultz, knuckler out to win one game but that was the Yanks last

hurrah as king of the world. Probably America's too. 1964 was Tonkin, LBJ and Viet-Nar And all through those years, Viet-Nam, Nixon and Watergate the Yankees never won. The pinstripes were never meant to wave over such a sordid kingdom. America had to straighten up before the nobility returned from exile.

But they bear the burden of exile too heavily, the scars are too apparent and our innocence is forever lost. Mickey Mantle is not a dumb Okie. Jim Bouton lied in his book Ball Four, when he tabbed Mickey a peeping tom. I turn from the TV when the Mick does a degrading commercial! How much money could they possibly have given him?

The Yankees may never be Champions of the World again. After he retired, Mickey Mantle would dream most nights about making a comeback. He never did, and he never hit a fair ball out of Yankee stadium either.

But he said it best for all of us when he described the post-1964 decline. "We all got old together".

## Dean Irving resigns

From page 1

There are three basic reasons why a dean should not remain beyond a few years - and most do not. The first years are the most productive. A dean brings to the task his own set of goals and once achieved, they become his imprint. He then needs new challenges and the school deserves the chance to develop another agenda.

Secondly, if he is true to himself, he makes decisions along the way for the individual or collective good, knowing some will be unpopular and erode his base of support. And finally, legal education is in flux. No opportunity equals a change of guard for assessing where a law school is and where it is going. The dean selected for the next period of our history will say much about the aspirations of the entire law school community."

As for this future plans Dean Irving stated "Though I leave the deanship I will continue to be supportive. I will soon begin a series of articles commissioned by The New York Times on the problems and needs of New Jersey. The national study that I chair on judicial education should advance the proficiency of the bench in every jurisdiction. Other research, lecturing and work in improving the lot of the individual through modernizing governmental structure and services have been awaiting implementation."

# Edax Rerum

**Be It Ever So Humble** - Edax Rerum would like to use this space to offer its sincere apologies to PALS (Paranoid - American Law Students Association). As a result of items appearing in this column the last meeting of PALS was overrun with new members. This caused great shock to the older members who can only handle meeting one new person every three months.

The head of PALS, who typically would not disclose his identity, told us that when the first new people arrived a few members hid under chairs. But that was nothing compared to the wholesale panic that followed the arrival of a group of women. Men went diving out of windows screaming for their mothers. A braver band stood huddled and shaking in a corner. The PALS head explained that the Association had previously been all male because many of the members had not talked to a woman since their mother or in a few cases an ex-wife.

When asked if the threat presented by the new members was real or imagined, the PALS head replied "What's the difference"?

**Commuter Special \$1.15, Hold the Catsup, There's Blood on The Seat Already** - Our commuter correspondent submitted the following piece of drivel and hasn't been heard from since.

Iron rail, leaden sky, trap rock, tin can junkyard.

Everything cast in grays.

Running up the Jersey Coast, head in a dul, dul, daze.

So foul. Won't stop. Soft scream. Gettin out.

There's something clawing from the inside.

Okay. Okay. Lay back. Eyes shut. Take it easy.

O California. Cal-i-forn-ia.

Flowers under bridge, and spilling onto freeways.

desert sunset.

Murmuring surf, a mile through the sand.

Coast of Oregon.

Black dirt. Iowa. Inhale it on the highways.

California, California. La Jolla. Sausilito. No Name Bar.

Route 1. San Louis Obispo to Carmel.

We have received unconfirmed reports that our commuter correspondent began pasting posters of the Golden Gate Bridge on his train seat window. He then shouted hellos to the sailboats in the Bay. One rainy morning his ravings grew so uncontrollable that he was thrown off the train in Rahway. The resulting shock was so severe that he started to skate board down Main Street. He made it to Newark but stopped on the corner of Broad and Market to ask passers-by where he could catch a cable car to Polk Street. Someone stole the wheels from his skate board. Undeterred he said he would surf to Newport Beach through the sewers. He was humming old Beach Boy songs as he left.

**Hey Honey, What's Cookin'** - The Women's Law Forum announced that "Lunchpail" has been a great success. "Really. It's a simply too-super consciousness raising experience" said Forum member Valerie Solanis. "Lunchpail" convenes every Wednesday at different construction sites in the area. The women are given their own hardhats and a class in "Effective Leering and Whistling". An out-of-door prize is given to the member who meets the neatest guy. Valerie says the Forum is not all fun, though. "Really. We've had some heavy discussions. Like, last week we talked about, you know, 'The Cutest Sexist Pig I know' and this week one of the sisters is lecturing on 'Tupperware Party Liability'. It's really great. Really."

**Cosmic Affairs Desk** - Our Astrology Editor has been honored by WALSA (Wizard-American Law Student Association) for his pioneering efforts in the field of Astral Law Journalism. He informs us, however, that WALSA members are very disturbed by the report of the Dean Search Committee. President Betelgeuse Orion said "We feel that the criteria established by the Search Committee foolishly and unnecessarily restrict eligibility to persons living. WALSA is in constant contact with eminent legal figures who have moved to Courts of Ultimate Appeal. There is no reason why one of these great name of the terrestrial past and heavenly present could not be appointed. We would simply maintain contact with the new dean and convey his decisions to the Seton Hall Law Community."

**It's Reasonable** - A number of Seton Hall students of Italian descent attended the recent funeral of Family Head Carlo Gambino. Many of these students were recipients of Family law school scholarships awarded to "Young men of Italian blood demonstrating correct attitudes and abilities." Our underworld correspondent whispers that the Gambino estate has left large sums of cash to all metropolitan law schools (except NYU) to establish a 'Carlo Gambino Memorial Chair for Mouthpiece Law' in each school. It is almost certain that Giambattista "Big Mouth Barney" Vico will get the appointment here. Ethnic considerations will determine class make-up.

**The Phil Ochs Award** - This year's posthumous prize went to the law review member who hung himself after his editor rejected his article for plagiarism and inadequate citation. Just last semester Law Review awarded him its highest decoration the "Golden Screwdriver" for his memo "The Dynamics of Citation". Scrawled on the back page of his Harvard Citator was the message "The footnotes just didn't come anymore."