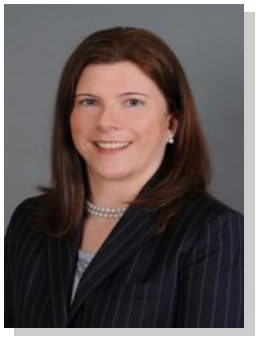
NEW JERSEY DEFENSE

SUMMER 2013

NEW JERSEY DEFENSE ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

MICHELE G. HAAS, ESQ.



I am so very proud and excited to be the 48th President, and the 5th female President, of the New Jersey Defense Association. I recognize that I have big shoes to fill but am excited by the challenge. I know we all had a wonderful time at the annual convention at Skytop Lodge in the Poconos in June and I am looking forward to seeing many more members, old and new, at our 2014 convention at the Hyatt Chesapeake in Cambridge, Maryland. I would like to thank all of our speakers at this year's convention for their informative and entertaining presentations. My primary objective for the upcoming 2013-2014 year is to continue the momentum from Mark Saloman's term of President and strive to increase NJDA's overall membership as well as the active participation in our valuable committees.

We have launched our electronic medical directory to assist our members in finding quality experts and I hope that you utilize this tool and we welcome feedback. We also have several informative and practical legal educational programs scheduled for the fall, including our annual Auto Liability seminar, when we will be partnering with the Insurance Council of New Jersey (ICNJ), our well received Women and the Law seminar, and our Trial College, where participants are able to hone their trial skills. These seminars offer current education and legal insight into the issues that we face every day while offering camaraderie and reasonably priced CLE credits.

I would encourage each and every one of you to "recruit" your colleagues to join this worthwhile organization and look forward to working hard with and for all to make the year ahead a great one for NJDA.

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In this issue:

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EXPANDING THE SCOPE OF POTENTIAL LIABILITY FOR COMMERCIAL TENANTS AND COMMERCIAL CONDOMINIUM OWNERS

BY: CHRISTOPHER ABATEMARCO, ESQ.* AND MICHAEL SHORTT, ESQ.*


Mr. Abatemarco

When asked to defend a client in a premises liability case, the first question that most attorneys will ask is, "Where did the accident take place?" Until recently, the ideal client response would be that the accident occurred off of their property, which logically would imply that the client has no liability for the plaintiff's alleged injuries. Unfortunately, due to two recent decisions by the Appellate Division, the importance of the location where an accident occurred may or may not be dispositive of whether a client can be held liable for any injuries suffered by a plaintiff outside of their leased or owned property.

On November 5, 2012, the Appellate Division issued its decision in Kandrac v. Marrazzo's Market at Robbinsville, Docket No. A-6081-10, in which a plaintiff filed suit against the landlord of a multi-tenant shopping center and Marrazzo's Market, a commercial tenant in the same shopping center. The plaintiff, a customer of Marrazzo's, claimed she tripped and fell in a roadway that separated the store from the parking lot. Marrazzo's lease provided that the landlord was to maintain all common areas, including the parking lots. Based upon the lease provisions, Marrazzo's was granted summary judgment.

Plaintiff appealed, arguing that Marrazzo's had a duty to ensure the safe ingress and egress of its patrons. Addressing Plaintiff's argument, the Appellate Division assessed whether the public policy reasons identified in Stewart v. 104 Wallace St., Inc., 87 N.J. 146 (1981), with regard to the extension of a commercial landowner's potential liability for a fall on a sidewalk that abutted the landowner's property, but which was not owned by the landowner, would require a similar extension of potential liability to a commercial tenant like Marrazzo's. Those reasons as set forth in Stewart included: (1) a recognition of the "considerable interest in and rights" the commercial landowner had regarding the property in question; (2) whether imposing a duty associated with those rights would be arbitrary; (3) whether a failure to impose the duty would leave innocent victims without recourse; (4) a recognition that the imposition of liability would give an incentive to landowners to care for the property in question; (5) whether the proximity of the place where the injury occurred to the business establishment would render a failure to impose a duty arbitrary; and (6) a recognition that the commercial landowner would treat the costs associated with additional insurance premiums and maintenance as one of the necessary costs of doing business.


Mr. Shortt

While the Appellate Division in Kandrac recognized that the lease requiring the landlord to maintain the common areas of the shopping center in good operating condition and repair did not relieve Marrazzo's of all duties to its customers regarding ingress and egress, it found the facts failed to show plaintiff's fall occurred in a location necessary for the ingress or egress to the market. The Court noted that the plaintiff was not injured on the sidewalk abutting Marrazzo's, within a crosswalk that identified a route from the shopping center across a roadway to the parking area, or, indeed, in a location in

(Continued on page 4)

POTENTIAL LIABILITY

(Continued from page 3)

such close proximity to the market as to justify an expansion of liability.

The Court stated that the assignment of responsibilities in the lease, within the context of a multi-tenant shopping center, defined the scope of Marrazzo's obligation to address conditions in the parking lot. The lease covenant squarely assigned the duty to maintain the area where plaintiff was injured to the landlord and, even though Marrazzo's employees made periodic inspections of the parking area, the Court noted that all repair and maintenance issues were referred to the landlord. Additionally, the landlord retained the obligation to make such inspections, when it performed, together with all necessary repairs and maintenance. Further, as it was clear that the commercial landowner was liable for any negligence in maintaining the parking area, the Court reasoned the Plaintiff would not be left without recourse if a corresponding duty was not imposed upon Marrazzo's.

Moreover, the Court opined that the assignment of a duty on individual tenants in a multi-tenant commercial property might well be counterproductive. Citing Holmes v. Kimco Realty Corp., 598 F.3d 115 (3d Cir. 2010), the Court acknowledged that the extension of such a duty could lead to uncertainty with regard to the areas of the parking lot for which each tenant might be responsible and would encourage "shotgun litigation" in which a plaintiff injured in a common area of a shopping mall would sue all the tenant stores.

In affirming the granting of summary judgment, the Court confirmed that the determination whether a duty exists remains a fact-sensitive issue, but as a general rule, when a commercial tenant in a multi-tenant shopping center has a contractual obligation to maintain a parking lot shared with other tenants and has no control of the deed, the common law does not impose a duty upon the tenant to do so.

Our view, which we suspect is shared by most defense attorneys, is that the opinion in Kandrac is clear, and well reasoned. Unfortunately, two months later the Appellate Division proceeded to muddy the waters of premise liability law with its decision in Nielsen v. Walmart Store #2171, Docket No. A-2790-11.

Nielsen v. Walmart Store #2171

On January 11, 2013, in Nielsen v. Walmart Store #2171, Docket No. A-2790-11, the Appellate Division upheld a jury award of $525,000 against retailer Walmart for injuries suffered by an exterminator who fell outside Walmart's store situated in a retail complex in Princeton, New Jersey. The exterminator was not a Walmart employee, but rather a contractor hired by Walmart to provide routine rodent abatement services at the store.

The fall occurred in an area that Walmart did not own and was not contractually obligated to oversee or maintain. The common areas and the grounds surrounding Walmart's building were owned by the retail complex's developer, Nassau Shopping Center Condominium Association ("Nassau"). Unlike the situation in Kandrac, the master deed for the retail complex required Nassau, the developer, to be solely responsible for the maintenance of all common areas, including the location where the exterminator fell.

For reasons not detailed in the opinion, the plaintiff only named Walmart as a defendant in the initial complaint. When the plaintiff later amended its complaint and joined Nassau as a defendant, Nassau successfully moved to dismiss based upon New Jersey's two-year statute of limitations. Walmart was subsequently barred from bringing a third-party complaint against Nassau due to the statute of limitations and its own failure to oppose Nassau's motion for summary judgment.

Walmart sought summary judgment on the grounds that the location of the plaintiff's fall was outside of the property that Walmart owned, and that Walmart had no liability for any injury suffered by the plaintiff outside of its property. The trial court denied Walmart's motion for summary judgment after determining the issue of whether Walmart was responsible for maintaining the location of the plaintiff's fall was a question of fact and the case proceeded to trial, ending in a verdict with a net award of $525,000 to the plaintiff.

Walmart appealed, arguing that Nassau, the developer, owned and was contractually required to

(Continued on page 5)

POTENTIAL LIABILITY

(Continued from page 4)

"repair, replace and maintain" the area where the fall occurred, thus insulating Walmart from any liability. After summarizing the gradual expansion of the scope of common law commercial property owner liability to include falls occurring on abutting sidewalks and adjacent lots, the Nielsen court wrote, in direct conflict with its holding in Kandrac, that "[t]he notion that a land occupier's duty of care extends only as far as the boundaries of its property--the ostensible central thesis of walmart's argument--is simply out of step with the modern course of the common law."

According to the Nielsen Court, the fact that Walmart did not own the property where the exterminator's accident occurred was "simply one factor to be considered in determining whether a duty of care should be imposed," which in the context of the facts presented, "carries little weight", and that "[u]ltimately, the matter turns on whether the imposition of a duty 'satisfies an abiding sense of basic fairness under all the circumstances in light of considerations of public policy'".

From a public policy perspective, the Appellate Division upheld the trial court's denial of Walmart's motion for summary judgment on the principle that holding a business like Walmart liable "advances important public policy interests by fostering the land occupier's constant vigilance" and "encourages a business owner…to alert the contractually responsible entity about hazardous conditions." To that end, the Nielsen Court cited with approval the portion of a dissent in a Third Circuit case, Holmes v. Kimco Realty Corp., 598 F.3d 115 (3d Cir. 2010), which stated that imposing a duty on a commercial tenant for injuries that occurred in adjacent properties would "encourage [the tenant] to keep a watchful eye over leased premises and give prompt notification to landlords when problems arise." This dissent is consistent with the Court's writings in Nielsen in regard to Walmart being in the superior position to monitor for unsafe conditions in common areas surrounding its own property.

Notably, the Nielsen court recognized that its decision appeared to be inconsistent with the decision reached in Kandrac. The Court wrote that the opinion in Kandrac was "unduly dependent upon the assignment of responsibility for a common area defined by the defendant's lease," to the exclusion of other relevant factors and the general public policy that tenants should be responsible for ensuring the safety of its invitees.

In sum, the Nielsen decision appears to be another step in New Jersey's continued expansion of potential liability for commercial tenants, even for accidents or injuries that occur beyond owned or leased premises. Given the clear conflict between the Appellate Division decisions in Nielsen and Kandrac, it is hoped that the New Jersey Supreme Court will clarify the duty of a commercial tenant. Until then, commercial tenants or commercial condominium owners should understand that the location of an accident or terms of any agreement allocating responsibility for common areas may not absolutely insulate them from exposure to claims that occur in these areas.

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OBJECTIONS TO FORM

BY: MICHAEL J. MCCAFFREY, ESQ.

Lawyers at a deposition in New Jersey sometimes say "objection to form." Often, it seems, they do not know why they are objecting or even the rule transgressed by the question, but they know that the question makes them uncomfortable. Usually the objecting attorney does not identify the rule upon which he or she relies. That failure can render the objection of no effect.

The relevant rule provides:

> No objection shall be made durng the taking of a deposition except those addressed to the form of a question or to assert a privilege, a right to confidentiality or a limitation pursuant to a previously entered court order….an objection to the form of a question shall include a statement by the objector as to why the form is objectionable so as to allow the interrogator to amend the question.

R. 4:14-3(c).

In compliance with the rule above, objections based on form **must be explained or identified**. See, In re PSE&G Shareholder Lit., 320 N.J. Super. 112, 118 to 119 (Ch. Div. 1998); Wolfe v. Malberg, 334 N.J. Super. 630, 634 (App. Div. 2000). The explanation would provide the attorney conducting the deposition the opportunity to rephrase or reframe the question, should he or she choose to do so.

The consequence of a party's failure to object to the form of a question is waiver of that objection. R.4:14-3(c); In re PSE&G Shareholder Litigation, 320 N.J. Super 112, (Ch. Div. 1999). The rule does not expressly permit a "standing objection" to form, and rightly so, as each question differs from each other and the attorney asking the questions should have not to guess about where the offensive "line of questioning" begins or ends. Therefore, the mandated explanation for each objection must be stated. See, Ibid. at 118-119.

The failure of an attorney to object to the form of a question, in the absence of an order prohibiting such objection, could have the consequence at trial that the adversary may read to jury the testimony to which the attorney objected, unless the question is prohibited for some other reason, such as undue prejudice. That can hurt.

The difficulty created or unresolved by the rule is that of identifying when a question is objectionable by its very form. Neither the text of R.4:14-3, nor any other rule of court, nor any comment to a rule of court, defines, describes, or identifies by example, what "form" of question is objectionable.

Our search of published cases in New Jersey reveals no case in which such definition is offered. A search of both the Federal Supplement and the Federal Reporter revealed a single case with examples of objections to form. See, State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company v. Dowdy, 445 F. Supp. 2d. 1289 (N.D. Okla. 2006). Without treading onto the minefield of definition, the court identified what it described as "typical objections to the form of the question:"

- ambiguous;
- vague or unintelligible;
- argumentative;
- leading;
- compound;
- mischaracterizes the witness's prior testimony;
- calls for a narrative;
- calls for speculation; and
- assumes a fact not in evidence.

One text offers, in addition to the examples above,

(Continued on page 7)

OBJECTIONS TO FORM

(Continued from page 6)

examples of questions objectionable by their form:

- summarizes prior testimony;
- assumes facts untrue;
- rephrases testimony; is
- confusing; or
- calls for a legal conclusion.

See, New Jersey Trial Practice, Vol. 42 (West Group 1998).

The attorney representing a client at deposition must know and be ready to state any one of those objections. Although no further "explanation" would be necessary, it might help in the argument to know why any specific objection makes sense.

Leading questions at deposition are not ordinarily permitted because reading the deposition testimony of an adverse party is governed by the same rules as calling the adverse party as a witness at trial. See, R.4:14-3 (a). The evil worked by a leading question is obvious to every lawyer who has had to sit through a trial where the damaging deposition testimony solicited or coerced by leading question, to which no one objected with explanation, has been read to the jury. Yet rarely do attorneys at deposition object to leading questions.

Some of the examples above are redundant. An objection to a question on grounds that it contains a predicate to which the witness has not agreed is another way of saying, "assumes a fact not in evidence" or "assumes a fact not true". A fact can be "in evidence" only when a judge says that it is, and so an objection on that ground is technically ineffective. An objection that the question contains a falsehood is a broad and often effective objection.

An objection that the "witness is incompetent," or that the question "poses a hypothetical situation," stated differently, would be an objection, that the question "calls for speculation." Any one of those phrases would be an appropriate objection when the question seeks to draw from the lay witness an opinion.

A common but pernicious form of question is one asking the witness for his or her "understanding" of something. To ask for one's "understanding" is not to ask for a description of what one has seen or heard, but is to ask for what conclusion one has drawn from facts or documents, usually in summary or paraphrase, and therefore is to ask for an opinion. If one wanted to know what someone has seen or heard, one could simply ask what someone has seen or heard.

The distinction between opinion and observation is codified in N.J.R.E. 701, which permits lay opinion only when that opinion is rationally based on the **perception** of the witness and would be helpful to the jury. Examples given in the notes to that rule are speed, distance, identification of a suspect, genuineness of a signature, and other matters of "common knowledge and experience."

When duplicative objections are deleted from the list, one is left with a few powerful and appropriate objections to form. Attorneys should wield them boldly.

* Michael J. McCaffrey is a partner in the law firm of Purcell, Mulcahy, Hawkins, Flanagan & Lawless, L.L.C. in Bedminster, NJ. He specializes in civil litigation, with special emphasis on cases involving catastrophic personal injury, sever cognitive impairment, commercial contract disputes and alleged construction defects. He can be reached at: mmccaffrey@pmhfl.com

47th Annual NJDA Convention Memories
Skytop, Pennsylvania

Outgoing President Mark Saloman receiving the Outstanding Service Award from Outgoing Chairman of the Board Edward Fanning, Jr.

President Michele Haas receiving gavel from Chairman of the Board Mark Saloman

The South Porch at Skytop Lodge

47th Annual NJDA Convention Memories
Skytop, Pennsylvania

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Mark Saloman receiving the DRI Exceptional Performance Award from Edward Fanning, Jr.

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47th Annual NJDA Convention

Thank you to all of our Convention speakers!

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A Message From The Chairman Of The Board

Mark A. Saloman, Esq.

As much as I was looking forward to the NJDA's Convention at the spectacular Skytop Lodge, I am pleased to look back on some exciting recent happenings from the Voice of the New Jersey defense bar. Our Social Media 2.0 seminar, presented in conjunction with the New Jersey Employers Association and the New Jersey Chapter of the Association of Corporate Counsel, was informative and entertaining. Kudos to all our speakers. On the amicus front, our Supreme Court invited the NJDA to submit a brief in the matter of *O'Boyle v. Borough of Longport*. Stay tuned on that. Our membership, of course, should alert any member of our Amicus Curiae Committee of other cases worthy of consideration. The Supreme Court's Committee on Evidence also invited the NJDA to appear at a hearing to discuss proposed amendments to Evidence Rule 777. We are also set to launch new improvements to the NJDA Medical Expert Directory in the members-only portion of our website. I am especially pleased to report that the NJDA Trial College will once again be held at the Union County Courthouse on October 14. Please save the date and keep an eye out for registration materials.

ONE FOR THE GOOD GUYS

On May 21, 2013, Ed Fanning, our immediate Past President and Chairman of the Board, testified before the New Jersey Supreme Court regarding the 2011-2013 Report of the Supreme Court Committee on the New Jersey Rules of Evidence. Ed testified in support of changes proposed by the New Jersey Defense Association to New Jersey Rules of Evidence 104 and 702. NJDA proposed that the Supreme Court adopt the text of Federal Rule of Evidence 702, and the standards articulated in Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 509 U.S. 579, 589 (1993) and its progeny. In addition, in order to ensure proper consideration of the admissibility of expert evidence and establish a full record, the NJDA also requested that a new subsection (f) be added to N.J.R.E. 104 to require that trial courts conduct expert admissibility hearings if requested by a party. NJDA proposed that N.J.R.E. 104 and 702 be amended in order to better ensure that expert evidence admitted in civil trials is based on sufficient data and reliable scientific principles and methods, and that such principles and methods are applied reliably to the facts of the case.

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ANCHORS AWAY

BY BRIAN O'TOOLE, ESQ.

Ever since I was a little boy, I have always had a fascination with the sea and ships. One of my favorite toys was a plastic battleship "New Jersey." When I was about five, my brother, Joe, and I also delighted in taking our remote control motorboats to Diamond Mill pond in Millburn for a sail. Unfortunately, I found out too late that the grate protecting the falls at the end of the pond was not low enough to prevent my boat from going under. You got it, all hands went down with the ship. When I got a little older, my father got me a current copy of Jane's Fighting Ships, which cataloged the warships of all nations, including information on ships' names, dimensions, and armaments. Two of my favorite movies were Mr. Roberts and The Caine Mutiny. Since my father considered himself somewhat of a naval historian, we took many day trips to Annapolis, where I became a fan of Tecumseh, the Shawnee Chief whose statue adorns the Naval Academy campus. I must also admit that becoming the real "Ensign O'Toole" appealed to me.

Not surprisingly, when it came time for military service, I chose the Navy. One formidable obstacle to becoming a naval officer was Naval Officer Candidate School (NAVOCS). NAVOCS is located in Newport, Rhode Island at the tip of one of the many peninsulas that jut into the Atlantic. I was there from November through March when the temperatures regularly dropped into the teens. The toughest part, however, were the winds, which routinely were 30 m.p.h. Our uniforms were completely wool and although I spent all my free time scratching, you were glad you had them when you were outside.

I was a complete "Babe in the Woods" when I got there. I really hadn't gone anywhere or done anything exciting. My roommate, Fred Gilbertson, was my exact opposite. Fred had been in the Peace Corps for two years and had traveled all over the world. Although he was only two years older than I, he seemed much older. Fred was a godsend in getting us out of scrapes. One of the most dreaded punishments at NAVOCS was morning garbage detail. Reveille was at 5:00 a.m., but the garbage guys had the privilege of getting up at 4:00 a.m. You spent an hour scrubbing these gigantic garbage cans that you needed to crawl into to get the bottoms clean. There was always a chief in a perpetual bad mood to inspect and make sure you didn't miss a spot. This, of course, all took place outside. One morning as Fred and I were dragging ourselves back to barracks after paying the price for our latest transgression, we were confronted with the fact that we only had five minutes to be ready for morning inspection. It was impossible because we literally were covered with garbage. So we missed inspection and had to forfeit breakfast. However, Fred recalled reading somewhere in the Uniform Code of Military Justice that a serviceman could not be required to work, unless he was given three meals a day. Of course, he was right and Chief Fleis advised our company commander who immediately had the mess hall reopened. There we sat until almost 9:00 o'clock, just the two of us, in that huge mess hall stuffing ourselves and hav-

(Continued on page 12)

ANCHORS AWAY

(Continued from page 15)

ing fun with the cooks who had never seen this happen before. After that, Fred and I gained respect in the eyes of the whole company.

The Navy gave you the chance to select what your first tour of duty would be. Fred picked a heavy cruiser on the West Coast. I picked a destroyer on the East Coast. We both were assigned to a destroyer, the USS Picking (DD685) out of Long Beach, California. There were over six hundred ships in the Navy at that time and the chances that roommates would be selected for the same ship were a thousand to one, but Fred and I continued on together. Chief Fleis thought God was just looking for a way to keep me out of trouble.

When I met up with Fred in Long Beach, it seems our ship was weighing anchor to steam in convoy with the "New Jersey" to Pearl Harbor. The sail was about a week. The young WAVE who checked us in asked Fred, who incidentally was 6'2 with eyes of blue, if we wanted to get a copter ride to our ship and make the sail or get booked on an Air Force C2 to Honolulu, which would put us in Waikiki that night. You guessed it folks, Fred and Brian had a solid week to enjoy Hawaii before our ship pulled in. Believe me mates, "war is hell."

After eight months on the "Picking," the old girl got her retirement papers. The crew would decommission her in San Francisco and she would join the mothball fleet in Vallejo, which was just north of Frisco. As we were pulling out of Frisco harbor all the ships and naval installations in the harbor had their crews out in dress whites and sounded their whistles and raised their flags to salute a gallant warrior. It was a very moving experience. Even some of the chiefs, who were the navy's answer to John Wayne, had tears in their eyes.

My next duty assignment was the USS Vernon County (LST 1161). Unfortunately, I had to bid farewell to my friend and shipmate, Fred Gilbertson, who was headed to the Carrier, "J.F. Kennedy." Going to sea on an LST (Landing Ship Tank) is like going to sea in a shoebox, because it has no keel. It is a flat bottom boat. Consequently, when you hit rough weather the rolls are as much as 45 degrees. We used to joke that standing on the bridge on one of the wings, you could fill your coffee cup with sea water on a gigantic swell. On a deployment coming up the Sea of Japan, we hit a typhoon and for 36 hours I shared the bridge with the Captain because the rest of the wardroom was seasick. The Captain and I never really got along, but at least after that he knew my name.

The job of a Division Officer at sea is to keep up the morale of the men, especially on long deployments. Before weighing anchor we always tried to stock up on as many movies as we could. One of the movies was the popular "Cool Hand Luke," starring Paul Newman. You may recall that Paul consumed 50 hard-boiled eggs. I boasted that I could do that. A date was set and thousands of dollars were wagered. Well, you know I was successful, since this wouldn't be in the article if I

(Continued on page 13)

ANCHORS AWAY

(Continued from page 16)

hadn't succeeded. Actually because of a dispute I actually had to consume two more eggs. As you might imagine, I wasn't feeling too well after my meal and I did get violently ill. The ship's doctor advised me that if I hadn't gotten sick, I probably would have died from the massive infusion of cholesterol. I guess it would have been nice if he had told me that before I ate the eggs! Thank God for guardian angels.

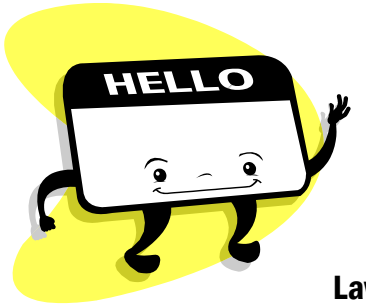
In the spring of 1971 I was discharged; essentially unscathed, except for maybe some hearing loss. . . what? I also escaped without any tattoos, although I had a really close call in the Philippines. Although I have concentrated on the lighter side, I am deeply grateful for the time I spent in the service of my Country. While this may be a well-worn cliché, I really do believe I went into the service as a boy and came out a man (to the extent that's possible). I was qualified as an OOD (Officer of the Deck), meaning that I alone could stand on the bridge and be totally responsible for the conduct of the ship and the safety of its company, in addition to the Captain, of course. There was many a night on the bridge when I stood in awe of the responsibility that had been placed in my hands. Hopefully, this opportunity has made me a better man. I am enclosing a picture of my last wardroom. (I'm the good-looking one!)

But before we go, (yeah you saw it coming) we have to go out with:

Anchors aweigh, my boys, Anchors Aweigh
Farewell to college joys, we sail at break of day – ay-ay-ay
Through our last night onshore, drink to the foam
Until we meet once more. Here's wishing you a
Happy voyage home"

See, your voice wasn't that bad!

U.S.S. Vernon County (LST 1161) Wardroom (Nov 1970)



The NJDA would like to welcome our newest members:

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Mark Your Calendars.....

Monday, October 14, 2013
NJDA Trial College
8:30 am—2:30 pm
Union County Court House, Elizabeth, NJ

Monday, November 11, 2013
Women and the Law
8:30 am—12:30 pm
Hilton Woodbridge, Iselin, NJ

Tuesday, November 26, 2013
Auto Liability Seminar
8:30 am—12:30 pm
Hilton Woodbridge, Iselin, NJ

May 10, 2013 Seminar

Social Media 2.0 - Beyond the Basics: The Advantages and Pitfalls of Social Media in Litigation and the Workplace

Left to Right: Jeffrey Neuburger, Esq., of Proskauer Rose; Matthew Schoen, Esq. of Hoagland Longo Moran Dunst & Doukas; Mark Saloman, Past President NJDA; Natalie Watson of McCarter & English; John Sarno, President of Employers Association of NJ; Daniel Saperstein, Esq. of Proskauer Rose

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