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Caveat, April 22, 1976

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Caveat

Vol. XI No. 27

GOLDEN GATE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

April 22, 1976

ELEVENTH HOUR DECISIONS BY THE FSC

The FSC has met three times during the past two weeks in an attempt to finish up this year's business and will be meeting again on Thursday, April 22. They have made some major decisions, but when this article went to press certain critical issues had not yet been decided.

A resolution was passed to leave one permanent faculty slot open until a minority applicant could be found to fill it. However a complication has arisen. There is only one slot left for next year, and the case of Bernie Segal is being submitted to arbitration. If he is retained there will not be any slots left. The effect of the resolution would then be to reserve the next available opening for a minority faculty member (1977-1978 at the earliest.) Phil Smith of the Affirmative Action Committee spoke to the FSC on the importance of the law school administration to show some good faith in this area. He said that the racism shown in the hiring policies is also reflected throughout the administration of the school. Phil emphasized that the FSC was the last remedy available within the law school. If Golden Gate doesn't change its racist policies he will go above the law school administration to the President of the school and the trustees, and finally if necessary to the courts. Phil said that the law school is "vulnerable" by virtue of the fact that it has had only one minority professor in the 47 years of its existence. This in itself is a strong presumption that the school has not followed the affirmative action guidelines delineated in Title 7 of the Federal Equal Employment Act. Golden Gate is within the jurisdiction of the act because of the numerous contracts this school has with military installations around the country. If the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission finds that we have not been following the affirmative action guidelines set by the Act, the sanction would be cancellation of all of Golden Gate's contracts with the government. This is what Phil Smith was referring to as "vulnerability." He has repeatedly stressed that legal action would only be taken as a last resort, and that he would continue to work within the school system until those remedies are exhausted.

GGU next year will become the first law school in the area to offer a course in gay rights. The FSC has mandated the scheduling committee to make that class its number one priority in scheduling for the fall semester. There was very little opposition to this addition, and most people felt it was an excellent opportunity for GGU to move to the forefront of the gay liberation movement.

The FSC rejected most of the curriculum committee's proposed overhaul of the writing and research program. The proposal would have utilized more professors and less student tutors. It was contended that this year's students were dissatisfied with the present program and wanted to be taught by professors. Proponents of the new program however were unable to verify this since there was no course evaluation in W & R, and the results of a Caveat poll were

unavailable. It was pointed out that the initiation of this new program would mean that seven upper division courses would have to be eliminated. The FSC finally voted to compress the present two year course into one year and give two credits per semester. There will be two faculty persons on the staff and 22 student tutors. This year we had one faculty person and 24 student tutors. The effect of this will be that the first year tutors will receive the same compensation for teaching a two unit class as they received this year for a one unit class.

The Academic Standards (grading policies) are still being debated.

Mark Deryon

SBA NOTES

The SBA Board of Governors met April 12 at 5 p.m. First on the agenda was a report by the three people chosen to be Caveat editors for next year. They all felt they could cooperate with no problems and each expressed interests in areas which should blend well. I'm sure they would appreciate any ideas and student input. The three people are Carlos Kaslow, Cindy Duncan, Diana Baker.

Next, committees were set up to work on Orientation and the Book Exchange in the fall. Karen Kadushin is in charge of the Orientation Committee and will give us a report next meeting. Bonnie Maley volunteered to run the Book Exchange and will be getting students' ideas and bodies to help her.

Rene Feinstein, in giving a report on the Curriculum Committee, said the newly proposed Writing and Research program was running into some snags. This, plus new courses to be offered, will be discussed at the FSC meeting April 15.

Doug Taylor, on the Evaluations Committee, stated the working committee will be formulating standards and possibly re-doing the evaluations form over the summer. Right now an impartial panel is being put together to conduct an investigation of the due process procedures used by the Evaluations Committee regarding Bernie Segal. The American Association of University Professors will assist in this.

Some concern was expressed that certain elected representatives of the SBA never show up for the meetings. Bonnie Maley will be calling these members to find out why.

This will be the last "Notes" in Caveat this fall. Please check the SBA bulletin board for further notices.

Marge Holmes
SBA President

FINANCIAL AIDS AVAILABLE TO LAW STUDENTS

Listed below are the types of Financial Aid available to law students at Golden Gate University:

LOANS:

1. National Direct Student Loan Program (NDSL): Authorized by the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (P.L.85-864) and both amended and extended several times during the years since, the purpose of this program is to provide financial assistance in the form of long-term low interest loans to students seeking to continue their studies at the post-secondary education level.

Eligible undergraduate students may borrow up to \$2500 during the first two years of a four-year bachelor's degree program, \$2500 to complete the bachelor's degree, and in the aggregate, an amount not to exceed \$5000 for all undergraduate years of instruction. Eligible graduate students may borrow up to \$10000 in the aggregate (undergrad and grad).

The amount that may be borrowed during a given year will be dependent upon the needs of the student and funds available. Funds are limited. All students must be attending at least half-time in the prospective academic programs. Repayment of the loan may extend over a ten year period, commencing nine months after the borrower ceases to carry at least a half-time academic workload. The minimum repayment is \$30 per month plus interest (3% simple).

NDSL awards are based on demonstrated financial need which is the difference between the Parents' expected contribution plus the student's own resources and the allowable education expenses.

The Financial Need must be calculated by a recognized system of needs analysis.

2. Federally Insured Student Loan Program (FISL) Authorized by the Higher Education Act of 1965, the purpose of this program is to enable students to offset some of their educational costs through Governmental backed loans made available through participating lending institutions (banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions and other lenders.)

Undergraduate and graduate students carrying at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload may receive loans not to exceed \$2500 per academic year up to an aggregate total of \$7500 for undergraduates, and \$10,000 for graduates for all years of post-secondary schooling.

Some lenders will have lower ceilings. Students whose adjusted family income is less than \$15,000 per year are eligible for Federal interest benefits covering all interest charges while they are attending college and nine (9) months after. Students who do not qualify for Federal interest benefits are charged 7% simple interest per annum from the date of the initial advance of funds.

Repayment of the loan commences nine months after the borrower ceases to be enrolled on at least a half-time basis. Minimum annual repayment is \$360 and a maximum payment period is ten years.

Note: 1. A separate application form is required
2. Student must be a California resident
3. Application should be made no earlier than eight weeks before classes begin.
For fall 1976 FISL applications will be processed every Thursday starting June 17, 1976.

3. Emergency loans: to be repaid within one month and limited to \$100, are available to assist students in meeting unexpected exigencies. The emergency loan which is repaid within 30 days is interest free. This loan fund is a revolving fund made available by the generous donations of friends of the University.

SCHOLARSHIPS

California Fellowships: awarded by the state of California to entering and continuing graduate students who are U.S. citizens and California residents. Awards are determined by academic achievement and financial need. Fellowships are awarded for tuition and fees only. The award may be less than the full amount of tuition and fees in instances where the Commission determines that the students' need is less than his/her full tuition. The California State Graduate Fellowship deadline is normally December for the following academic year. A special application is required. For detailed information, contact the Financial Aids office.

WORK-STUDY

College Work-Study Program (CWSP): Authorized by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (P.O. 88-452) and both amended and extended several times during the years, the purpose of this program is to stimulate and promote part-time employment of students, particularly those from low-income families, who are in need of the earnings from such employment to pursue post-secondary education. Students are normally placed in jobs according to background skills and their areas of study. Eligible students may be employed an average of 15 hours a week while attending classes, and up to 40 hours a week during summer and other vacation periods. The hours that may be allowed to work during the particular semester are dependent upon the needs of the student and limited funds available. Every effort will be extended to place the student in a position after work-study is awarded; however, the University cannot guarantee such placement which is contingent upon positions available at the time of application. CWSP awards are based on demonstrated financial need as defined earlier.

One application is used for NDSL and CWSP. Separate applications are required for FISL, Emergency Loan, and State Fellowships. Questions? contact the financial aid office for more information.

The Financial Aid Office

SUMMER 1975 Bar Exam First Time Takers
PASSED

	<u>GGU</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>BRC</u>
1st Quartile	98%	97%(29/1)	100% (9/0)
2nd Quartile	92%	92%(22/2)	93% (14/1)
3rd Quartile	58%	50%(8/8)	65% (11/6)
4th Quartile	50%	50%(7/7)	42% (5/7)
Overall	78%	79%	74%

The above information is required from the review courses as a prerequisite to advertising on campus. The information is not intended to affect anyone's choice of review course, but is provided merely for your information.

CONSPIRACY CORNER

By Mark Derzon

There is a common complaint that has been expressed far too often during the last several presidential campaigns. It goes like this: "I don't like any of the candidates who are running. I probably won't even vote. What difference does it make anyway?"

A friend from Woodside, California has suggested an interesting proposal for curing this political noninvolvement through a restructuring of the election laws. Here is how his idea works. Candidates would be chosen for the ballot in the general presidential election the same way they are now. But in addition to voting for one of them or a write-in candidate, the voter could pull a lever marked NONE OF THE ABOVE. When all the votes were tabulated, if NONE OF THE ABOVE received a plurality there would be a new election with all new candidates. The process continues until some candidate receives a plurality. This system would force the major political parties to nominate a candidate whom the people want, while at the same time keep the government from interfering with the nomination processes of the parties (a major objection to a national primary selection process.) Presently, too many people are forced to either not vote at all, or merely vote for the lesser of two evils. The proposed system would enable these people to express their displeasure in a constructive way. I believe that such a system would bring a record turnout on election day. We would find that many of those who had neglected to vote in previous elections did so not because they were apathetic, but rather because they were displeased (and sometimes disgusted) with all the listed candidates. The proposal cures a basic infirmity in the present system; that is that the most popular candidates never get on the ballot. The primary system and nomination procedure of the major parties are unfair. Money and political favoritism are too influential.

We read criticisms of the elections in Russia where only one name is on the ballot, but our system is only slightly fairer. We have a choice between two people who often represent the same ideology, and neither of whom may be satisfactory. The write-in process is too difficult, and it is not feasible for a write-in candidate to win. Listing NONE OF THE ABOVE on the ballot would insure that at least a plurality of those interested in the affairs of their government would be required to win an election. This makes it more likely that the ultimate victor is indeed the people's choice. Any administrative difficulties and expenses would be well worth this advantage. You can hardly blame the American people for feeling that way. The 1972 election destroyed whatever faith anyone had left in "free" elections. Until then, there were still some people who believed that by casting a vote on election day they could actually influence the future of America. These beliefs were obliterated in 1972 when the nation watched as one by one the Democratic candidates fell aside, the victims of political sabotage. Muskie, Humphrey, and Jackson were the targets of the schemes of Donald Segretti, a Nixon worker whose name has become synonymous with "dirty tricks." Next Wallace was felled by an attempted assassin's bullet. Finally McGovern's campaign became the victim of bugging and breaking and a smear on the driving record and drinking habits of his running mate. The public felt cheated. The natural consequences after an incident like the 1972 election is a general feeling of hopelessness and apathy and a withdrawal from political activity.

THE TUNA/DOLPHIN CONTROVERSY

Every can of white tuna that is purchased supports the slaughter of thousands of dolphins. These amazing mammals, who may be our equals in intelligence, are rapidly being destroyed by the burgeoning tuna industry. In 1975, an estimated 130,000 dolphins were killed by the tuna industries. Yellow fin tuna (which we purchase as white or light meat tuna) follow the dolphins apparently eating the scraps left behind by the dolphins. Tuna fisherpeople in their large factory ships spend months at sea using sonar equipment to locate the dolphins. Once found, smaller boats are dispatched to encircle the dolphins, and tuna in an enormous purse seining operation. The dolphins become entangled in the nets, panic in the crush, or refuse to leave other members of their social group -- in the final result they drown. The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 allowed a two year grace period to the tuna industries at which time the industry was supposedly required to reduce the mortality of marine mammals (dolphins) to insignificant levels approaching zero. The industry responded by token improvements of "backing down" (letting the net drop before hauling it on board) in their seining operations. However, the number of known dolphin deaths increased. In the fall of 1975 the National Marine Fisheries Service (after issuing a general killing permit to the tuna fisheries in 1974) proposed amended regulations of a quota on deaths of dolphins per season and an observer on every tuna vessel to guarantee the quota. Due to the lobbying of the tuna industry the final regulations required a token ten per cent of the boats to have observers and an imposition of a quota only after May 1976 if it appears that the dolphin kill will exceed 70 per cent of the 1975 kill. If a quota is imposed, the observer program may be scrapped because the NMFS has been warned by the tuna people that if observers then go out in the boats they may not return. There are alternatives to white tuna such as bonita (comparable in price) and albacore. There is a nationwide boycott of all light meat tuna until the slaughter of dolphins is ended. It is crucial that the tuna industries hear of the support for the boycott, as well as congress Representatives and Senators. Restaurants and retailers also need to be informed of the boycott. For us as consumers it is critical to be aware that part of the cost of the tuna we purchase is the destruction of over 100,000 dolphins each year.

Jan Lecklikner

CURRICULUM COMMITTEE REPORT

Early last semester, the Curriculum Committee received a first year curriculum proposal from Professors Bernhardt, Golden, Pagano, and Minkus. The proposal consisted of essentially two changes in the present scheme: 1) "compression" of four first year courses into one-semester courses, 2) reduction in credit value of these courses from 6 units to five units. The first year curriculum would have been as follows:

<u>First Semester</u>	<u>Second Semester</u>
Torts 5 units	Crimes 5 units
Civ. Pro. 5 units	Property 5 units
Contracts 3 units	Contracts 3 units
Writing & Re. 2 unit	Writing & Re. 2 units
Prof. Resp. 1 unit	Prof. Resp. 1 unit

The Committee then undertook to examine this proposal and other ideas for restructuring the first-year curriculum. We investigated the curricula of other law schools, spoke with students, faculty, and administrators of other schools, interviewed most of our faculty, and surveyed student sentiment. After many months of such inquiry we determined the potential advantages and disadvantages of "compression."

Potential Advantages

1. Fewer substantive courses at one time will mean more depth and concentration and less distraction.
2. Students will take fewer exams than under the present system.
3. Courses which are over-credited, according to those who teach them would be adjusted, thus permitting more efficient use of class time.
4. This in turn will release units to be used to expand and improve the writing and research program.
5. The Bernhardt proposal would permit some professors to load up units in one semester and take off the other semester with part-salary -- a "quasi-sabbatical." (The proposal finally adopted will not have this advantage.)

Potential Disadvantages

1. The "distraction" of other courses may be educationally important in that students will see that some legal principals and analytic techniques cut across subject areas.
2. Few courses means a smaller range of role models.
3. Increasing the time per week each class meets may exacerbate personal conflicts a student and a professor have.
4. First year students need the chance to take exams without hurging their grades. Midterms allow for this.
5. Since A.A.L.S. imposes a maximum teaching load of 10 gross units per semester, any professor who teaches two section of a compressed course will not be able to teach any other courses that semester. (Faculty currently receive half-credit for the second section of a course since only one preparation is necessary.
6. Reducing any first year substantive course to 5 units creates serious scheduling problems. Each semester unit requires 50 minutes of class time per week, so 5 units requires 250 minutes. Our present schedule calls for 75 minute classes, but 75 does not divide evenly into 250. Therefore the compressed class must have some class length other than 75 minutes. Unless we hold these classes

at some time or place where our 75 minute classes do not meet, compressed classes will interfere with 2d and 3d year classes. still in session.

After conferring with first year faculty, the Curriculum Committee feels that there are both advantages and interest in compression which would warrant its adoption. However, there is sufficient skepticism and disadvantage to suggest that small scale experimentation would be more prudent than a compression overhaul. Accordingly the Committee submitted the following final proposal which was approved by the FSC after considerable deliberation. These changes will take effect in the Fall:

DAY

<u>Fall Semester</u>	<u>Spring Semester</u>
Civil Proc. 5 units	Torts 5 units
Contracts 3 units	Contracts 3 units
Crim. Law 3 units	Crim. Proc. 3 units
Property 3 units	Property 3 units
W&R 2 units	W&R 2 units

EVENING

<u>Fall Semester</u>	<u>Spring Semester</u>
Civil Proc. 5 units	Torts 5 units
Contracts 3 units	Contracts 3 units
W&R 2 units	W&R 2 units

The two courses chosen for compression are Civil Procedure and Torts. There was universal sentiment that the overlap in P&P and J&J is unnecessary and renders these courses suitable for compression. Torts was chosen because nearly everyone thought that Torts consists of fewer and more cogent concepts and can therefore be compressed without major sacrifice.

A major reason why our Committee was sympathetic to the notion of compression, in spite of its disadvantages was that it enabled us to upgrade the writing and research program, a need strongly expressed by students. We have considered in some depth several alternative programs for writing and research and have constructed the following proposal:

Each student shall be required to take 4 units of Writing and Research, which shall be given in the first year, 2 units in the Fall Semester and 2 units in the Spring Semester. There shall be 6 day sections and 3 night sections of the course, each comprising approximately 30 students. The classes for each section shall be taught by a faculty member or a law librarian. A third year student tutor shall be assigned to the professor teaching each section, to assist in reading papers and holding conferences with students. The curriculum for classes shall be established by the Writing and Research Committee (composed of the faculty who will teach the sections and the student members of the parent Curriculum Committee), and a memorandum setting forth an outline of the curriculum for the year shall be submitted to and approved by the Dean before the beginning of the Fall Semester.

Having faculty teach the Writing and Research sections should improve the overall quality of the classes, and it should also relieve the need for a large number of tutors. This in turn will permit the hiring of fewer tutors, thereby enabling us to have only the very best third year students as tutors (i.e. 9 tutors instead of the present 24). Despite the need for a faculty run program, its success, as of press time, is looking doubtful. The FSC approved the Committee's proposal but only after an amendment requir-

Curriculum Committee Report, con't from page 4

ing that the professor read at least as many papers and hold at least as many conferences as the tutors. There are very few faculty willing to take on the work entailed, particularly in the face of reluctance on the part of the Dean and some faculty to give professors the full four teaching units. The sentiment of the latter is that the professor's work load for this course is minimal and therefore worth, in teaching units, only half the face unit value of the course. If this position prevails no one, including the drafters of the course, will want to read all those papers and hold all those conferences for only two teaching units. Even if the majority of the FSC agrees to the full four teaching

units we may still be unable to find the number of interested faculty required: Every professor who takes on a writing and research section will undoubtedly have to give up teaching something he/she now teaches or wants to teach, in order to keep unit loads at permissible levels. In the event of insufficient faculty to head up the proposed 9 sections, our alternatives are four:

- 1) fewer sections of greater size
- 2) hire part time faculty
- 3) draft the new incoming faculty
- 4) scrap the program and return to the tutor system.

More meetings to hammer out details are scheduled. We will keep you posted on major developments.

THE CURRICULUM COMMITTEE

Myron Moskowitz, chair; members: Judy McKelvey, Deene Solomon, Nancy Carter, Rene Feinstein, Arlene Schwartz, Brian Chikowski.

LOW-COST THERAPY FOR STUDENTS

A new service offering low-cost psychotherapy and counseling to Bay Area college and university students is being offered by the California Medical Clinic for Psychotherapy. The non-profit clinic, financed for its new program by an anonymous grant, will provide up to a year of once-weekly individual and group therapy sessions to a segment of the population now often neglected.

The California Clinic will offer its help to all college students and to adults taking courses in local universities, business schools, adult education programs and art and music institutions. Fee schedules will range from \$7.50 to \$15.00 for individual sessions, depending on income, and group programs will also be on a sliding fee scale. The clinic is located at 3626 Sacramento Street. The telephone number is 931-0312.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

IN RE MATTER OF BERNIE SEGAL

Several weeks ago due to mounting student pressure, President Otto Butz decided to intervene in the Bernie Segal matter. A series of meetings have been taking place in which Bernie, Judy McKelvey and President Butz have been attempting to work out details of an arbitration. This fact-finding hearing will investigate not only Bernie Segal's termination but the bigger issue, namely the credibility of the whole process by which professors are "evaluated" and thereafter either granted or denied tenure.

On April 9, President Butz stated to some students that the details of the arbitration would definitely be settled and agreed upon at a meeting to be held later that afternoon. Ten more days have passed without a resolution of this issue. Law school classes end this week. If a satisfactory solution to this matter is not forthcoming immediately, school will be out, and we as students will again be "had".

This Friday, April 23 is the monthly meeting of the GGU Board of Trustees in the 5th floor Board room (Room 500) at 12:00. We have asked that the issue be put on the agenda. Please everyone who supports due process in general and/or Bernie Segal in particular, spend just one half hour to demonstrate your commitment to an impartial airing of the facts. Come to the meeting on Friday at noon.

The Dennis Banks article (Caveat April, 13) informed me of a most interesting fact. The decision by Karen Spelke to forego her graduation this June (or anytime in the near future) is a true sacrifice. Karen was a top law student. I am certain she would have encountered little difficulty in immediately establishing for herself a prominent status in the profession. Her remarkable selflessness, however, caused her instead to lend her skills to America's most despised people and their last true leader. But Karen will make a difference. She epitomizes the type of person whose silent and selfless contributions may significantly account for your own freedom. I hope my fellow students will remember and maybe even exemplify Ms. Spelke's praiseworthy sacrifice.

Michael A. Joseph

GRADUATING SENIORS:

The deadline for deciding whether or not to wear caps and gowns has been extended one week to April 28, 1976. Please see Molly in the Dean's Office.

GRADUATING SENIORS

After exams and taking the Bar, many of you will be looking for jobs. What are the prospects in today's tight job market? How do you commence an intelligent job search? On Saturday, April 24, from 9:30 to 1:30, Ranny Riley, President of Career Design, will present a workshop in the 5th floor auditorium designed to answer these questions and others. Her approach is based upon use of personal contacts, skill identification and undertaking a radial job search. Registration forms are available from Wally in the Placement Office.

Wally Allen
Placement Director

FROM THE REGISTRAR TO GRADUATING SENIORS:
TWO IMPORTANT NOTICES

1) Students intending to graduate in May should indicate "Graduating Senior" in big bold letters on the covers of any Spring exams or papers. Instructors will be asked to turn in these grades early which will expedite their certification to the Committee of Bar Examiners and preparation of a final transcript.

2) Applications for the July General Bar are now in the Dean's office. Students should pick up their packets as soon as possible since the deadline for applying is May 3, 1976.

Students should watch the "California Bar" bulletin board for notices concerning the July Professional Responsibility Exam.

ATTENTION NIGHT STUDENTS!

There are paid summer jobs available working with the United Farm Workers, mostly in the valley, long hours, low pay, but tremendously rewarding. Last week we held a day-time forum to explain what will be happening this summer. Those night students who couldn't make it (and day students, too) and who are interested in working for the UFW this summer contact:

Fran Ternus 848-7481
Marc VanDerHout 282-4620

BOYCOTT GALLO, SUNMAID RAISINS & SUNSWEET PRUNES!
Sign the initiative to put the ALRA on the ballot in November and bring the power back to the people.

Marc VanDerHout

FIRST YEAR STUDENT COUNSELING SESSION

On Thursday, April 22, 1976 in the Auditorium members of the administration and faculty will hold a forum to counsel first year students as to the courses they may wish to take in their remaining years of law school. The format of the forum will be basically question and answer. All first year students are invited.

WRITING AND RESEARCH TUTORIAL APPLICATIONS

Applications for tutorial positions in next year's writing and research program are being duplicated and should be available some time this week in the faculty center. A notice will be posted when the forms are available. Approximately 7 tutors will be needed for the second year writing and research program and 15 tutors will be needed for the first year program. Compensation for the second year program, which will be conducted in the fall semester only, will be \$400. Compensation for the first year program, which will be a two semester program will be \$800.

There will be a summer program for those students who were eligible for but who did not take the second year writing and research course this academic year. That course will be open to current first year students. An announcement of the format of the course will be made in the near future. Tutors for the summer program will be selected from among those persons who were tutors this year.

PAD NEWS

The International Convention is being planned for at this time. We need to choose a delegate or delegates to represent our chapter. Anybody interested in representing the chapter as a delegate or in serving on the committee to choose the delegate(s) should see the bulletin board for full details.

Anyone interested in attending the International convention should be advised that the delegates will be responsible for their expenses, but the International will reimburse a substantial portion of that after the convention.

Meeting of the committee to choose delegates to the convention will be on Thursday, April 22 at 3:00 in room 207.

This is the last issue of Vol XI of Caveat. This year's editor and staff would like to thank everyone who contributed articles and letters for helping to make Volume XI relevant and interesting. This year's editor would like to thank her staff, particularly Mark Derzon, for many hours of work and support.

Editor-in-Chief: Dianne L. Niethamer
Conspiracy Corner: Mark Derzon
Sports: Rita Whalen
Film: John Fisher
Reporters: Mark Derzon, Cindy Duncan