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The Docket

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Student Space Allocation Plan Accepted but Problems Remain

By Jon Kotler

Dean Murray Schwartz moved this past week to end many months of haggling over which student activities would be allocated what Law School space. The Dean commented that such a decision was necessitated by the growth over the past several years of Student organizations and Law School related programs. He further noted that the Law School buildings were not constructed with such a growth in mind.

Dean Schwartz told the DOCKET that he has requested a meeting with UCLA Chancellor Charles Young in an effort to gain the funds necessary to rebuild and fully partition Rooms 2467, 2477 and 2479 into a permanent center for student activities. Such a plan would free the offices currently being occupied by student groups on the second floor of the old wing in preparation for future faculty expansion. It would also allow those student groups who currently are without office space to make use of the new facilities.

The plan, which calls for the tearing down of the wall between 2467 and 2477-79 to form a large room which would then be separated by floor-to-ceiling partitions to form separate offices, was suggested by Bob Cooper of the SBA. It does not effect space currently occupied by the Law Review or Moot Court, which would remain in their present locations.

Additionally, the Alaska Law Review, which now makes its home in an area which would become part of the new student activities center, would move to new refurbished quarters in 3125-B, and Professor Laurens Silver's Health Law Center would occupy the former student space on the second floor of the old wing on a temporary basis.

This then would seem to be the end of a thorny situation which has plagued the Law School administration since last summer, when various ethnic student groups here first made known their requests for separate office space. A continuing series of meetings between these groups, the administration, and existing student groups including the DOCKET, SBA and CPC did little to solve the problem.

In fact, more often than not, the meetings turned into exercises in futility, breaking down into a series of proposals, counter offers, not very artistically veiled innuendos and name calling. An example of this came during a February meeting with a request by the Indian Law Students Association (which has five members) for separate office space, a comment by Associate Dean John Bauman that the size of the group did not merit separate space in view of the limited space available, followed by implied charges by other ethnic group members that Dean Bauman was anti-Indian.

Another incident occurred when representatives of the Mexican-American Law Students Association claimed that their group should have priority in the distribution of office space over "traditional law school groups" including the DOCKET, yearbook and SBA, all of which were termed "irrelevant."

Finally, two weeks ago, Dean Bauman suggested that the students meet among themselves to draw up proposals for space allocation of Rooms 2477 and 2479, or in lieu of that, to submit to his office estimates of how much space each individual group required.

Bob Cooper, who represented the SBA at these sessions, scheduled a meeting of all student groups involved for March 4, but this meeting was torpedoed by the CPC and Black Law Students Association who boycotted the meeting and informed Dean Schwartz by letter that they would deal only with him and the other ethnic minority groups in formulating any plan for student space.

Barbara Williams of the CPC wrote Dean Schwartz that "when you suggest putting together CPC, the minority associates (sic) and the traditional student activities (SBA, DOCKET) which (sic) whom we are ideologically estranged, you will engender more tension and problems than this Law School needs."

Essentially, however, CPC asked for three offices in the new student activities center, which would equal the amount of space it currently occupies. Miss Williams added that CPC "will continue to discuss and plan with the four minority associations for our and their space needs" and "will not be meeting with any SBA committee regarding student activities space needs—we leave to you (Dean Schwartz) the decision regarding where to put these . . . organizations." The latter reference was to the SBA, the DOCKET and the yearbook.

In a similar letter to Dean Schwartz, Frank Work, chairman of the Black Law Students Association, said that the "BLSA will not negotiate with the SBA or any other student group for allocation of space."

In speaking of how much space the BLSA required, he said that "our needs are for office space large enough to house a minimum of eight desks . . . with a floor plan that affords at least three individual sections and a conference room large enough for 20 people."

In actuality, the BLSA was asking for practically as much space for itself as that currently being occupied by CPC, the DOCKET, the yearbook, SBA and Moot Court.

When Dean Bauman was subsequently asked about the BLSA's requests he said that "even if I was the Creator I wouldn't have that much space to give away."

Dean Schwartz echoed this in a later interview, when he said

that the Law School is working to achieve an optimum situation with all available space but that "everyone is not going to get everything they want."

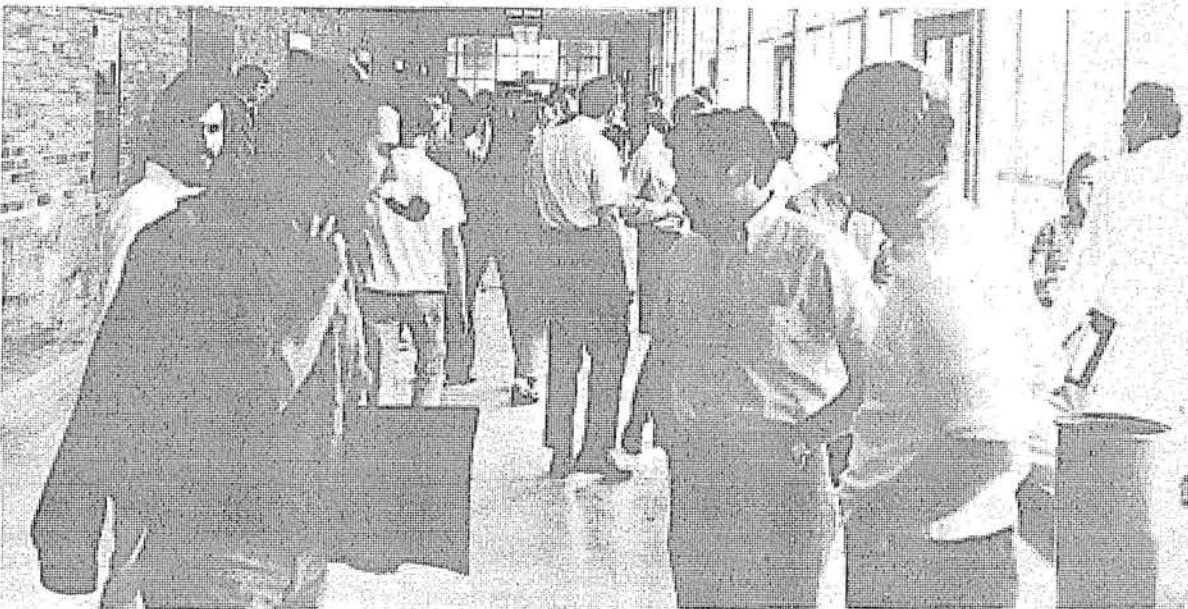
"At a bare minimum there is a presumption that the SBA, DOCKET and CPC—the groups that presently occupy office space—are entitled to the continued use of space," he added.

Another possibility was that some of the student groups would

not accept the current plans for the student activities center, which would put the CPC, SBA, Coket, yearbook, and all the minority student groups in the same general area, but in separate offices. However, Dean Schwartz said that he didn't think there would be much problem, since the space would be doled out as equitably as possible. Furthermore, he added that "I would hope that even in law school students could hope to get along with

each other."

And when asked what would happen if he was unable to get the money needed to build the planned student activities center, thereby returning the problem of space allocation to its present status, Dean Schwartz said that he would rather not even speculate as to that possibility, but reflecting on the whole space problem added that "I would say this is the most intractable problem I've had since becoming Dean."



CROWDED HALLS are a constant reminder to Law School Dean Murray Schwartz that students are in and out of his office daily these days "requesting" office space for their organizational activities. The

Dean fondly remembers the days when there was a much closer relationship between student organizations and student office space.

Minority Students Arrested at Loyola Law School Meeting

Seven minority Loyola University Law students were arrested and jailed on Sunday, March 1, during a specially called Student Bar Association meeting at the law school.

The six black and one chicano students were booked and charged under California Penal Code Section 403 which makes it a misdemeanor for any person, "without authority of law, to wilfully disturb or break up any assembly or meeting, not unlawful in its character."

The students reportedly appeared at the SBA meeting in an effort to obtain funds for a special Landlord-Tenant booklet then being prepared by them. When first year black student John Tennell attempted to make his request for the funds he was ruled out of order by SBA President Mason Rose. After Tennell was ruled out of order he was immediately placed under citizens arrest by Rose. Tennell was then placed under arrest by a plainclothes policeman who was sitting in the audience.

Unknown to the minority students, Rose had alerted the Los Angeles City Police in the effect that he anticipated difficulty in his meeting from the minority students and asked the police to be present. Subsequent to Tennell's arrest, the six other minority students

were arrested in the same manner when they arose to protest Tennell's arrest.

In addition to several plainclothes policemen in the audience, there were also uniformed policemen outside of the meeting.

After the student's jailing they were released upon their

own recognizance. The City Attorney's office has refused to prosecute the "Loyola Seven."

The Loyola University administration and faculty have not as yet taken an official position as to the occurrences of March 1.

Law Grads Take Top Prizes In Burkan Competition

Alan Lazar and Lon Sobel, 1969 graduates of the UCLA Law School, placed first and second in the recent national Nathan Burkan Competition. It was the first time in the history of the award that the two national winners represented the same law school.

The annual awards are sponsored by ASCAP and represented prizes of \$1,500 and 1,000 respectively. Lazar and Sobel also finished in the same order in the local law school competition and was awarded \$250 and \$100 for that effort.

The papers submitted by the winners dealt with copyright law subject matter. This marked the second time a UCLA student has placed in the national competition. Robert Libott was a runnerup in 1966.

Faculty members Melville

Nimmer, Arthur Rosett and Monroe Price are also former national winners.

Student Winefest Set

Wine, Women and Cheese will highlight a special evening Saturday, April 4, at the University Recreation Center in the Buenos Aires Room. The festivities are scheduled to begin at 8 and it is being sponsored by the law school's Student Bar Association.

All UCLA law students and faculty are invited to attend and they are urged to appear with either spouse or other female companionship. There is no charge involved and many good wines will be served.

VIOLENCE IN AMERICA

One Company's Position

ISLA VISTA, CALIFORNIA, population 11,250. The business district consists of a couple of gas stations, a few small shops, some real estate offices—and a bank. A large campus of the University of California is nearby. All in all, a normal American suburban community—perhaps very much like the one you live or work in. Normal, that is, until Wednesday, February 25, when violence shattered the peaceful calm of Isla Vista.

At about 8:30 p.m. on the night of February 25, rampaging demonstrators—students and non-students—protesting the “capitalist establishment” converged on the community's small business district.

Several protesters rolled a gasoline-soaked trash bin through a smashed front door in a Bank of America branch and set it ablaze. Other students extinguished the fire. But just before midnight, with the angry crowd in a frenzy, the branch was set ablaze again. While police and fire officials were held at bay by a rock-throwing mob, the bank was gutted by fire and totally destroyed. A police patrol car was overturned and burned. Numerous other fires were started. Windows were smashed and life and property threatened.

These events took place in a community called Isla Vista. They could have happened in your community. They can happen anywhere and with even more disastrous results.

Why did the eruption in Isla Vista take place?

Participants in the violence say it was a protest against the “capitalist establishment,” “the war in Vietnam,” “the Chicago trial,” “student repression,” “police brutality,” and a list of other grievances against America in 1970. Some of these grievances are real, some are fanciful and others are false. But all deserve to be aired. To the degree that they are not aired, are not taken seriously, Americans break faith with their young.

But all Americans, young and old, liberal and conservative, lose by violence. Violence and destruction are the seeds of anarchy and tyranny—whether it be the tyranny of the extreme right or the extreme left.

We believe the time has come for Americans to unite in one cause: a rejection, total and complete, of violence as a means of political dissent.

All of us, young or old, liberal or conservative, have for too long been silent on the issue of violence. We have been afraid of labels or slogans that would brand us as either arch conservatives or traitors to a liberal cause. Such sloganeering does all of us a grave injustice.

Let us, as a nation, find once again our ability to distinguish between protest and revolt; between dissent and chaos; between demonstration and destruction; between non-violence and violence.

Let us cease to condemn those who disagree with us, but let us also be prompt and resolute in putting an end to violence in our land.

To this end we applaud the courageous response of many dedicated public officials. They deserve the cooperation of all citizens. They will have ours.

Every American has a right to walk the streets in safety. No polemic should be allowed to obscure this right. Your wife or husband, son or daughter ought to be safe in visiting a supermarket, a filling station or a bank—regardless of whether another may choose to reject that institution as an onerous symbol.

It is for these reasons that we re-opened our Isla Vista branch on Monday, March 9. We realize that there is danger in this course of action. But we believe the greater danger to ourselves and to all of the people in this nation is to be intimidated by mob violence. We refuse to be so intimidated.

Is the branch worth this much? In monetary terms, the answer is no. It is not, and never has been particularly profitable. But it is there to serve the banking needs of the community and we refuse to be driven out of any community by a violent few.

Is this a bad business decision? Perhaps in a narrow sense it is. But we believe that at some time and in some place Americans must decide whether they intend to have their decisions, indeed their lives, ruled by a violent minority.

We are but one bank, but we have decided to take our stand in Isla Vista.

Bank of America

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THE UCLA DOCKET

The Student Newspaper of the UCLA Law School

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Project Studies New Mental Illness Law

California's radical new approach to legislation for the mentally ill became effective last July 1, and a group of UCLA law students has been studying how it works and trying to improve the way it is being put into effect. Briefly, the new legislation, called the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, abolishes indefinite court "commitment" of the mentally ill. It emphasizes voluntary treatment, but does provide that doctors may certify and hold involuntarily persons who are dangerous to themselves or others, or who cannot take care of their basic needs for themselves. This certification is initially for 72 hours; then, if the grounds still exist, a 14 day certification may be made.

The only judicial review of the certification is by writ of habeas corpus, and although the doctor must explain this right to the patient, it has only been invoked in a tiny number of cases since last July. Students in the project are attempting to make this remedy a realistic one—they hope to arrange for a law student to interview the patient and to expedite the bringing of the action if the patient wishes.

The project, which is being coordinated by Paul Marcus and Jerry Mandel, is also studying whether any actual treatment takes place during the 14 days, or whether the patients are seen for just a few minutes and "warehoused" for the remaining time. And since the police may also certify a person for 72 hour evaluation and treatment in some circumstances, a few students are working with

the police units that specialize in this to study their approach. The hope is to get the police out of the field entirely, replacing them with a special force trained in and devoted entirely to handling mental illness problems.

The law requires all patient information to be kept confidential, but there are practical problems in putting this into practice. To what extent should the family of a patient, if they don't already know, be informed about his treatment? If a criminal charge is pending, may or should the police be notified of the patient's discharge? A few of the students in the project are developing guidelines for doctors and administrators in this area.

Other students are preparing possible amendments to the legislation, in conjunction with Judge Harry Peetris whose Superior Court Dept. 95 hears all cases under the act. And although a patient "dangerous to others" may be ordered by the court to receive "90 day post-certification treatment", this provision is seldom used, and the students are trying to make it more workable.

Marcus and Mandel are arranging summer jobs for students with agencies involved in administering and providing care for mental illness, and hope that with the new regulations allowing law student appearance in court, students participating in the project will be able to play a major role in making the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act work for both the government agencies and the patients.

Environmental Crisis Arouses Interest of Students, Faculty

By Gary Ritchie & Robert Mann

By the year 2000 there will be seven billion people on the earth, just twice the present population. Professor Paul Erlich, author of the "Population Bomb" and population biologist from Stanford University, coolly forecasts "death, war, pestilence and famine to reduce the number." It is this rapidly increasing population, coupled with the compulsive need to compulsively consume which is at the heart of this world's present ecological crises.

The U.S., with less than 1/10 of the world's population, is finding it increasingly difficult to digest the 30% of the world's resources which it presently devours. We are the greatest consumers—and polluters—the earth has yet been forced to endure.

The Hudson River, as thousands of other American streams and lakes, is dead. Our countryside is littered with "disposable" but indestructible aluminum cans and styrene cups.

And the list is longer, the affects on environment is far more subtle and far reaching. DDT may eventually—and inevitably—poison the phytoplakton of the oceans, the producers of 60% of the world's oxygen.

Pollutants emitted into the atmosphere reflect sunlight away from the earth and, say the oracle-ecologists, will soon cause a new ice age of global proportions and the increasing incidence of red tides, caused, in some unknown fashion, by man.

National Political Action

These fundamental problems of environmental quality are increasingly attracting fervent national awareness and concern. President Nixon and even Governor Regan have mouthed concern and appropriated money. The National Environmental Policy Act requires that all agencies of the Federal government consider the impact of their decisions on environmental quality. California's Environmental Quality Study Council, created in 1968, has been told to study the state's environmental problems and make recommendations to other government agencies.

The affluent and the dissatisfied are expressing growing concern about government and industry insensitivity to environmental problems. GOO—Get Oil Out—represents, at least in part, the retired and wealthy members of the Santa Barbara Community. San Jose students have somewhat less rationally, shown where they think the automobile and the oil industry belong. A new car was driven into a deep hole and buried.

UCLA Action

The students at U.C.L.A., typically, have been more restrained. UCLA, along with other campuses, plans an environmental teach in for April 22. The Institute of Government and Public Affairs (IGPA) is coordinating a University wide task force on environmental problems.

The concern of the law school, while not overwhelming, has been increasing. A loosely organized group of students and

faculty have sought to increase their understanding of and involvement in environmental problems. First, second and third year students are working in a variety of areas. Some are working with IGPA subcommittees which are considering, for example, the possibility of limiting the growth of L.A.

Jet Noise

Other students are involved in more legally oriented problems. One dispute surrounds the proposed Palmdale airport. Some Palmdale homeowners dislike the thought of losing their homes and schools to noise, smog and urban sprawl. Enterprising businessmen and public officials, on the other hand, are anxious to hurry construction of the airport, an airport which is projected to handle at least 100 million passengers per year and cause the development of a city of two and one-half million persons. The possible motives of these enterprising businessmen and public officials are, however, interesting to consider. John Pollon, president of the City Planning Commission, for example (and only for example), bought several acres in and near the proposed airport site. The value of one tract, acquired in February of 1968, has already increased by \$665,000, a profit of 500 percent. The city council planning committee called for his resignation; Mayor Yorty (are you surprised?) didn't see anything wrong.

Aside from these reasonably obvious conflict of interest problems, there are many, more technical issues involved. Did

(Continued on page 4)

D.A. Condemned by Three Schools

The failure of the District Attorney to issue a criminal complaint against Officer Frank Sweeney, who last October shot and killed Heyward Dyer from the apartment above, has been condemned by the student associations of the U.C.L.A., U.S.C., and Loyola schools of law. The resolution, passed by the Student Bar Associations of all three schools, stated that although they could not judge Officer Sweeney's guilt or innocence, they feel the judgment should be made in a court of law, not the District Attorney's office. The failure to take action "is representative of a growing trend which is placing law enforcement above the law. Such a trend is unhealthy and tends to create further disrespect for both the law and its enforcement."

The resolution, which Bob Cooper and Allan Fleishman, S.B.A. Vice-president were instrumental in getting passed by the three associations, stemmed from a petition signed by many students last fall calling for the issuance of a criminal complaint in the case. In response, a letter from Assistant District Attorney Lynn Compton accused the students of a double standard in demanding prosecution in this case while condemning it in many others. After Mr. Compton spoke at a Legal Forum program, where the District Attorney's office was accused of having a double standard of vigor in prosecuting Black Panthers as opposed to police, Allan Fleishman and Prof. George Fletcher formally announced the resolution at a press conference on the county courthouse steps.

pointed out that the position of the police above the law is due in large part to the special working relationship between the District Attorney and the police, and the District Attorney and the Grand Jury. He cited Mr. Compton's statement at legal

forum that he told the Grand Jury he didn't feel there was enough evidence for a conviction as an example of the way in which the District Attorney can control whether the Grand Jury returns an indictment or not.

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Sportlite

RUGBY, CAGE TEAMS
REACH I.M. PLAYOFFSby Jon Kotler
Sports Editor

As the winter quarter drew to a close, two more Law School athletic teams won spots in their respective intramural playoffs, with one of them bagging all the marbles: an All-U crown.

The championship came in rugby as the Law School aggregation raced its way to an undefeated season. Those future-lawyer who made up this squad included Dennis Mullen, Bill Duval, Doug Bagby, Bob Wright, Harry Brittenham, Terry Bird, Rob Moss, Rich Stone, Mike Duffey and John Mounier.

The other team to reach the playoffs was the high-scoring LAW basketball squad.

Throughout the regular season LAW not only went undefeated, but did so by overwhelming all of its opponents. Not so in the playoffs, however.

After being seeded second, LAW got by its first game, but then came away empty in the second round, in one of the major upsets of the season, or as team-member Tim Grandi said afterward, "We lost to some unknowns who got reamed later."

Besides Grandi, the team included Doug Zubrin, Bobby Smith, Earl Smith, Rick Kranz, George Kriste, John Frankovich and Unnamed Ringer, the latter being one of the better finds of the year.



THIRD YEAR Law Review members Vernon Zeitsoff and Richard Stone now have the time to engage in a spirited game of monopoly. The Review recently elected new editors and the shift of responsibility appears to have been immediate. Mrs. Susan

Reppy was elected to replace Stone as the Review's Editor-in-Chief next year. Paul Marcus, on the intense Zeitsoff's left, and Douglas Brown look on.

We Get Letters. . .

Former Docket Editor
Corrects Error in Story

Dear Mr. Walker:

As a former editor-in-chief of the UCLA Docket (1965 to 1966) I want to compliment you on the fine quality of this year's Docket.

As a former member of the Moot Court Governing Board and National Competition Team, I must correct your report in the January 27, 1970 issue that Saul Reiss' and Jan Handzlik's participation in the finals of the National Moot Court Competition "marked the first time in history that a local team had reached the finals". Actually, the first UCLA team to compete in the finals was the 1965 to 1966 team. Besides myself, the other members of the team were Carl Albert and Frances Eitman. We lost the first round in New York.

Congratulations to Messrs. Reiss and Handzlik.

Sincerely yours,
Michael S. Gruen

Gentlemen:

As a graduate of the UCLA Law School, Class of '61, and a member of the UCLA Law Alumni Association, I continue to receive copies of the Docket and enjoy reading them. Since I very seldom have a chance to visit the school itself, it is one way I can keep up with what is going on there.

I would like to compliment you on the job you are doing, since the Docket is informative and obviously reflects the views of current students at the law school. However, I must submit a complaint concerning your advertising policy.

In the January 27, 1970 issue of the Docket, I was appalled to note three separate ads, on pages 3, 5, and 6, by the Universal Life Church of Florida. This organization is obviously a diploma mill and money-making scheme with no legitimate religious purpose. Operations like this one have been reported in various publications over the past few years. In fact this particular "church" and its owner were the main subject of a recent article in the Wall Street Journal.

Although I assume there is no legal question involved in your publishing these ads (there would be a question of fraudulent practices in the use of the "licenses" and "degrees" issued by this "church"), there is certainly a moral issue here. Throughout the Docket many articles show an increased

awareness on the part of law students such as you with the needs of modern society and moral concerns. For example, on page 3 of this issue there were two very good articles concerning Moot Court experience and Trust Territory law immediately above the ad for Universal Life Church. It is therefore rather disconcerting for me to believe that you could on the one hand be so concerned with moral issues and contemporary society and yet on the other hand publish ads by an organization such as this "church". Surely the Docket is not so much in need of funds that it must resort to accepting ads by anyone who is willing to pay your advertising fees.

Again, let me compliment you in general for the Docket publication. However, I believe you should be a little more concerned with the ads you publish along with the many meaningful articles.

Very truly yours,
Albert I. Moon, Jr.

Dear Mr. Moon:

We appreciate the kind things you had to say in your letter about the general quality of this year's Docket. We also appreciate the opportunity to relate to you, and our other readers, how the Docket is financed.

The 1969-70 editions of the Docket is almost totally supported by advertising. James Kendricks, a second year law student and our business manager, is responsible for raising more than \$2,100 this year for the publication of our newspaper. And may I add that he serves without any financial remuneration whatsoever. We are not receiving any support whatsoever from the Student Bar Association.

In addition to our advertising revenue, we have received \$250 from Dean Murray Schwartz and \$250 from the Alumni Association.

Our eight page editions of the Docket represent an investment, absent mailing costs which are paid by the law school, of approximately \$375.00 each and our four pagers represent an investment of approximately \$180.

We don't like to think that we accept advertisement from anyone willing to pay our rates, but in all candor, we must say that we think twice before turning advertisement away.

The Managing Board

Gentlemen:

The January 1970 issue of the Docket printed a letter in which Maurice Goodstein expressed his strong disapproval of the language used in a Docket article by Allen Fleishman. I agree with Mr. Goodstein's stand.

There is no purpose to be served in subtle argument when the point is so clear; Mr. Fleishman's language was both inappropriate to the medium of the Docket and degrading to the legal profession. His error is compounded by the fact that, as Vice President of the Student Bar Association, he gives the appearance of speaking for the student body.

In the January Docket the Managing Board replied to Mr. Goodstein's letter, responding in substance in two ways. They suggested that "One Student's Views" articles be read as not reflecting on the Board, and they averred that deleting profanity from articles submitted to them would be censorship. That the first reply is without merit is immediately seen on reading the article by Kent Vallete in this same January 27, 1970 issue of the Docket. This article does not appear under the "One Student's Views" title, yet uses language equivalent to that used in the Fleishman article.

The Board's second reply to Mr. Goodstein is that the Board is unable to edit without censoring. I regret that they lack this skill. It hardly seems an impossible task to delete profanity from an article without changing either the meaning or the sense of the work. Even conceding the impossibility of such a chore however, it is surely a simple matter to return a manuscript to an author for revision. If in the last analysis the author is unable to communicate his thoughts without recourse to profanity, I have serious doubts as to whether the omission of those thoughts from the Docket would be a serious loss to its readers.

Richard A. Blacker
Class of '72

Dear Mr. Blacker:

Thank you so much for your letter. Your thoughts about profane language in newspapers will long live in our files as a lasting testimonial of the need for Constitutional Law classes as soon as possible in a first year law students' curriculum.

The Managing Board

ENVIRONMENT . . . (Continued from page 3)

the Department of Aeronautics act within their statutory authority in granting the required permit? Was an adequate hearing provided by the FAA?

Malibu Sewers

In Malibu the County Supervisors propose to put in sewers. That, just like the construction of an airport, sounds like 'progress', sounds like a good idea. However, like the airport, there are problems with so called progress. Urban sprawl destroys former recreational areas. The outfall from the sewer will add to the millions of gallons of waste already being pumped into the Santa Monica Bay. Whether the proposed sewers are designed to benefit the residents of Malibu or those persons with large economic interests in the commercial development of the area is not yet clear. Apartment houses and businesses can't be built without sewers; perhaps parks can be. Who makes these decisions?

Flowing Concrete

In 1980 the Los Angeles area will have, if the highway planners prevail, 800 miles of freeway. Laurel Canyon will be eight lanes of cement. Malibu canyon will be just like the Sepulveda pass: no curves, no trees, and little fresh air. Ignoring such aesthetic nonsense, one is still left with uprooted families, the destruction of communities, a lowered tax base and, it seems, an inefficient if not deadly transportation system. There are groups of citizens who oppose the construction of freeways and welcome whatever legal assistance can be given them.

These are only some examples of the problems with which law students can become involved. The basic conceptual thread which may run through all environmental problems is that

whatever man does affects, sometimes profoundly, his environment.

The goal of lawyers may be to force governmental decision making bodies to take long range environmental factors into consideration. This is clearly not done. The California Environmental Study Council found that the Palmdale airport would be "disastrous to California's environment" and recommended Department of Aeronautics reconsideration. This recommendation has been ignored. We are constantly reminded that the automobile, with its poisons, will drive us from our once benign environment. Concrete continues to harden.

In achieving goal of more informed decision making, the role of the lawyers will be diverse and the legal problems he will confront extremely varied.

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