A significant American social issue gained the attention of legal educators nationally when the Yale Law School proposed this amendment to the standards of the AALS in October 1950:

No school which follows a policy excluding or segregating qualified applicants or students on the basis of race or color shall be qualified to be admitted to or to remain a member of the Association.

In response to an inquiry from the committee appointed to study the matter, Johnston reported that the DU law faculty adopted a resolution expressing 100% opposition to the principle of segregation. The faculty was also 100% opposed to the Yale proposal, believing that it was not desirable for the AALS to attempt to legislate on this problem or to enforce any legislation which might be adopted. As far as the faculty could recall, and based on information and belief, the DU policy dated back to 1892 and had frequently been reaffirmed. Johnston’s report showed that from 1946 to 1951, the law school had enrolled nineteen African-American students, five of whom were from Colorado. The issue of racial discrimination was a major agenda item during the national AALS meeting held in Denver in December of 1951.

The ABA/AALS accreditation reports following law school inspections continued to mix praise with criticism. In his report after the May 1956 visit, longtime ABA advisor and friend of the law school, John G. Hervey, complimented the school’s admissions policies and its relations with members of the bar. On the other hand, the report noted physical plant deficiencies, low faculty salaries and the inadequacy of having the library administered as part of the general University library. Additions to the full-time faculty in 1957 included Jim Carrigan and Irving Mehler, and John Phillip Linn ‘55, joined the faculty in 1958. The faculty-student ratio in 1957-58 was fifty-eight to one, and the median faculty salary was $7,000. It was also at this time that the Order of St. Ives, the honorary scholastic legal society, was established at DU. The University also set principles to determine merit for faculty members which included:

1) academic or professional services to the University;
2) other University activities;
3) research, publication and other evidences of academic growth; and
4) professional and community service.

Three longtime members of the Law faculty, Judge Haslett P. Burke, Golding Fairfield ‘11, and R. Hickman Walker ‘09, were honored at the annual DU Law Alumni Dinner in 1956.
In addition to coping with accreditation issues, Dean Johnston taught in nine areas, and during his career at the law school also served on the University of Colorado law faculty during three summer sessions. On several occasions he took leaves to pursue other interests. From 1941 to 1942 he served as acting director of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions of the ABA, with offices in Boulder. From 1942 until 1944 he served with the U.S. Navy, assisting with the establishment of the V-12 Officer Training Program nationally, as well as teaching at Columbia University and at the University of California at Berkeley.

Johnston's civic and professional involvements were many. He was president of the Denver Legal Aid Society from 1955 to 1956, and a member of the Board of Directors of the University Civic Theater and the Denver Civic Symphony Society. Johnston was the first president of the University's Phi Beta Kappa chapter, and served as national president of Omicron Delta Kappa from 1951 to 1955. He was also a member of the executive committee of the AALS; active

school was a block from the courthouse. We would drop in, or word would get around the school that somebody was trying usually a criminal case that would be interesting, and we'd go over and watch. We went to school, went to work and went home at night and studied. We were all supporting ourselves.

It was enjoyable, it was fun. I never thought it was as hard as most people tried to make it out to be. I enjoyed it and I enjoyed the people and the professors. There was a mixture of students because, excuse the expression, the kids, and they were all of two years younger than we were but that seemed like an eternity at that time, they had come directly from high school into college. We were older and maybe mentors at times of trials and tribulations. But I think most everyone in our class were veterans.

The veterans had had that experience that made them that much more serious. They'd had two years of sowing their wild oats, if you want to call it that. Their education was being paid for. We never really knew what the tuition was, the school sent the bill directly to the government. We got an allowance for books and I don't remember the amount, maybe $50 a quarter.

I don't want to leave the impression that we didn't have fun. There was fun, when it was time to drink and carouse, there was enough of that both at Boulder and at DU. Derby Day was a lot of clowning and a lot of drinking. As for other social life, there really wasn't that much. You didn't go out for dinner, you couldn't afford to. You might go across the street from the law school and sit in Sullivan's and have a beer and shoot the breeze. Sometimes we went to movies. I had a car so we could take a car. There were also buses powered with electric motors, electrical buses.

I used bound notebooks, with the pages numbered, ruled, and it looked like a law book. The outside was something that looked like fake leather and you would brief the cases, one case to a page. Then that was the book I would use to study for exams. I would just go back over and re-read them, the facts and the holding. We would take notes during the lecture along the bottom of the page.

There were eight of us in the March graduating class. We all were married when we were sworn in. We were laughing about how all the wives were sitting in the front row in the Supreme Court and all of them were pregnant. Well, I had promised my father I wouldn't have any children until I passed the bar so I was living up to it.

Derby Day, 1953
Getting into law school was very easy. The class I started with was at the time that the GI Bill was going to terminate. But then they extended it for some sort of period. DU was a small school in those times. Our class was forty-five. I suppose that fall class of ‘51 was maybe fifty. You knew everybody in school. It was so much different then. You know, the professors all knew you.

I went to law school because I had had the bug in my mind for many years, and the GI Bill was running out and I wanted to be a tax attorney. Working with the IRS as a revenue agent, I realized that really you needed a law degree.

In my first quarter of law school, I had two B’s and two C’s and I had been an A, A+ student in undergraduate school. I couldn’t understand this because that didn’t go with my thinking of my mental prowess. But I began to realize that, you know, in accounting, two and two is four, but in law school, it might be three and a half or four and a half or whatever. So then I decided I was going to try to write like a lawyer and my next quarter was much better, I had three A’s and a B.

Derby Day was a lot of fun, a big drunk. I don’t know what started it, but everybody would wear derbies and they had speeches and things, and then they’d have a big party afterwards. Somebody would talk about the law school or whatever. And then we’d have a big lunch and then we’d usually go off someplace drinking.

Johnston had suffered heart attacks in 1949 and again in February 1958. He had only returned to his law duties in early April 1958, shortly before his death. During a Phi Delta Phi memorial service for Johnston held at the Colorado Supreme Court on May 1, 1958, Judge Leonard V. B. Sutton ’41, included in his remarks a poem Johnston had written on July 23, 1917, three days before his fourteenth birthday. In the poem, the young Johnston promised “to make the world a better place . . . by doing all that I can do, my best by always giving.” Students postponed 1958 Derby Day festivities in honor of their lost dean, and alumni paid special tribute to Johnson at their annual dinner that May.

The difficult period following the sudden and tragic loss of Dean Johnston was eased by the presence of someone who had experience in directing the law
ALBERT BRENMAN  
Class of 1953  

When I first attended law school, they had a course called Introduction to Law which was taught by a practicing attorney. It almost turned me completely off of law school, but after the first quarter, I got some really excellent instructors who taught Contracts and Torts. It rekindled my interest.

Gordon Johnston was the dean when I attended, and he was also an excellent professor although I never had any courses from him. Willson Hurt taught Corporations and Business Partnerships. He was an excellent teacher and I really enjoyed him. Harold Hurst was the teacher who taught Constitutional Law. He was excellent. Thompson Marsh I knew, and Charles Works, of course, taught Trusts and Wills. And he was an excellent teacher. The part-time teachers I remember are Benjamin Griffith who taught Evidence and Damages. He was an elderly man at that time. Outstanding professor. Max Melville taught Criminal Law and he was probably one of the outstanding professors because most of the Colorado Supreme Court cases that dealt with criminal law, he was involved with them. He was outstanding.

The instructors weren’t intimidating. They really weren’t. Charlie Nicola, who taught Torts, was an outstanding professor who attended one of the Ivy League schools and probably taught in accordance with the methods that he had been taught with. I personally like to have a different method of teaching. It’s very nice to be able to ask a question and be able to get a definite answer as to what’s right and wrong, which is principally the method you have when you take courses in business administration relating to accounting, because there everything is pretty scientifically answered. In law, as we well know, you can have more than one answer to a legal question and both of them can be correct. So, what was a little frustrating in my experience in law school was the fact that you really couldn’t come up with a definite answer to a particular legal problem.

The law school classrooms were cold in the winter and they were hot in the summer. They didn’t have air conditioning. And the law school library was certainly, if you didn’t know any better, I guess you figured it was a pretty good library. But you could always go over to the Supreme Court library or the library of the City and County of Denver.
The real experience that I got was the friendships we made with the professors who were always willing to meet with you and help you. Thompson Marsh was an interesting person. He wasn’t the greatest of instructors, but he did teach you that the idea of being a lawyer was that you had to think and you had to examine an awful lot of case law when you were involved in a legal project. And I think his great contribution to the learning experience was that he did make you think.

One of Hurst’s major assignments was to build the new law center. Although the basic plans of the structure and a fund-raising campaign had been initiated before Johnston’s death, Hurst assumed the challenge with imaginative and careful leadership. The University’s plan was somewhat novel among the nation’s law schools. The new building represented a cooperative effort among a leading legal educational institution, its alumni and members of the profession in the area.

The new legal center would bring together into a physically integrated unit both the academic and practice facets of law and its study. It would answer the needs of the College of Law and its students for new

Construction plans for the new law center are announced by (l-r) Albert Gould, chair of the University of Denver Associates; Robert Selig, president of the Board of Trustees; Dean Johnston, Chancellor Alter and Morrison Shafroth, trustee on the steering committee for the law school, November 1957.
facilities; of the Colorado and Denver Bar Associations for new headquarters; of the profession for a research, conference and continuing education center; and of the Rocky Mountain west for advanced thinking about some of the more critical legal problems and the implications of some of the rapidly developing fields of law such as tax and natural resources. The 50,000-plus-square-foot building would provide four classrooms, each accommodating from thirty to ninety students; administrative and faculty offices; expanded space for the Westminster Law Library; a 500-seat auditorium; a lawyers lounge with kitchen

facilities; and publication offices with duplicating equipment. It would also feature a large interior landscaped courtyard.

Of the $1,260,000 cost for land, building and equipment, the University had $700,000 already available from other sources. The original fund-raising effort was to provide the remainder from law alumni, members of the bar, students, faculty and some corporate and foundation friends. Later figures placed the building's cost at $1.5 million, with more than $1 million received through contributions. Directing the general fund-raising drive was John E. Gorsuch '25, a member of the University board of trustees. During the capital drive, the trustees pledged themselves to obtain $2 million for the endowment of the building and the endowment of an expanded instructional and research program.

A ceremonial groundbreaking and livery of seisin for the new center was held at a luncheon on March 9, 1959, at the Albany Hotel in Denver. The livery of seisin was a re-enactment of the method of granting a fee in the feudal period with the grantor formally giving the grantee some sod and a glove as a symbol of transfer of the land. The livery was accompanied by oral words of grant and witnessed by the

LEO N. BRADLEY
Class of 1955

When I was in law school the schedule of classes was pretty regimented.
Eventually you had a certain amount of leeway in what you could take. The bar exam had eighteen categories, so you just wanted to get all of those areas covered in law school.

There were no clinical courses whatsoever. If you wanted experience you had to work for a firm. The Law Journal was available. I did a little on it. When I started law school I was twenty-seven years old, so I wasn't your typical student, because I was working. I was more interested in my family, so a law school education was just a means to an end. The rah rah college stuff, such as the Journal, was well out of my system.

All of the professors were good. We spent half of our time over in Sullivan's Bar critiquing stuff. I still have my four color pen from Thompson Marsh's class. Green were the facts, black was the law and red was something else.
The Evans Chapel was moved, stone by stone, to the DU University Park campus to provide space for parking at the new law center facility.
peers of the parties. Ross Malone, president of the ABA, was the guest speaker at the luncheon and Chancellor Alter served as master of ceremonies. Grantors were Robert W. Selig, president of the University Board of Trustees, and Gorsuch, trustee and alumni representative. Grantees were: Alter; Deans Hurst and Robinson; John F. Horan '59, then Law student body president. Witnesses were: Malone; Douglas McHendrie, president of the CBA; Ira L. Quit '13, president of the DBA; Edward G. Knowles, Colorado state representative to the ABA; Dean King of CU. The narrator was R. Russell Porter, executive director of the University's Centennial Program for 1964.

The selected site for the law center at 14th and Bannock was occupied by the Civic Center Apartments. The University bought the property and razed those buildings to make way for the new construction. The original timetable called for Occupancy in 1960, but the project was delayed six months by strikes involving iron and steel workers and plasterers. The school finally moved to its new home in March 1961, with the first classes held in the spring quarter. Its old quarters at 1420 Court Place were later demolished.

When the University was faced with the problem of clearing lots at 13th and Bannock to create parking for the law center, an interesting solution was reached. Two unoccupied, historic churches were still standing on the property. One was the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, built in 1889, and the other was the Evans Memorial Chapel, completed in 1878 by Governor John Evans in memory of his daughter Josephine. The solution was to remove the two churches, stone by stone. Those of the Evans Chapel were carefully numbered and the chapel was rebuilt on DU's University Park campus. Materials from the other church were used for parapets, walls, steps and pools for the Evans Chapel, which remains a popular site for weddings and other services.

JAMES C. OWEN, JR.
Class of 1956

I had been a newspaper reporter for almost ten years between college and law school. I decided in undergraduate school that I wanted to go to law school, but I kept postponing it. As I loved the newspaper business. When I went back to law school I was married and had two children, so it was strictly get the damn thing done and get out into the field.

Thompson Marsh was there and ever present. I had him for Property, Torts, Future Interests and at least two other courses. He's said that around the early '50s he quit being sarcastic but I didn't notice that, and I came to school in '54. Even though he was difficult, people really wanted his classes. He was quite an entertainer when he got going. I was always interesting to wait and see what mood he was going to be in that day. People would wait to see whether he was going to make fun of people, which was fun as long as you weren't the brunt of it. Sometimes he'd be in a terrible mood, and it wasn't fun watching him take that out on people. You know, he'd do it very viciously. I loved the guy. I thought he was very nice.

One reason I wanted to go to law school was because I had learned in the newspaper business that there are no answers. As a reporter, I covered the courts in Philadelphia, and I learned by talking to lawyers there that there are no answers to anything really. Because of that I think I was better equipped when I came to law school. I was just trying to get the facts and get out. The fact that there were no real answers really troubled all those older people that were in my study group. I could accept the fact that most cases could go either way.

In those days our main extracurricular activity was Sullivan's across the street. My group was generally older, and that's one of the reasons we probably stuck together. We would go over there to study and drink. We sort of reserved a back booth which would hold the six of us. Quite often we do a lot of our group work back there. We would study and then get home so we could be with our families. Then in my case I'd go down to the basement and study again.

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One professor I clearly remember is Gordon Johnston. He would actually pretend he was a Shakespearian actor. He loved to do that. I remember when I had my first interview with him he was trying to make up his mind whether to let this old person come into school. He would get up and expound theatrically just in talking to me. He’d do it purposely. I mean you could tell. He could turn it on and turn it off.

In those days, our main extra curricular activity was Sullivan’s across the street. My group was generally older, and that’s one of the reasons we probably stuck together. We would go over there to study and drink. We sort of reserved a back booth which would hold the six of us. Quite often we’d do a lot of our group work back there. We would study and then get home so we could be with our families. Then, in my case I’d go down to the basement and study again.

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My father was a lawyer, my grandfather was a lawyer and my older brother was in law school. I was suddenly faced with the prospect of being out in the cruel, cold world, and so it was law school for me.

I liked the law school. It was downtown then. It was right across from Sullivan's Bar and Grill. It was a great location. It seemed to be a real, kind of a grubby, and in a way, very businesslike situation. And it was also so close to the courts and that was important.

I did the student practice program. We had some kind of a deal that they had with the county courts, and we could actually represent people. I remember taking advantage of it and representing someone who'd been charged with an assault. I had real reservations about it because it didn't seem to me that the person was getting very good representation.

One professor I definitely remember is Thompson Marsh, who was just really, really superb. Nobody thought so at the time, including me. I also remember Harold Hurst. He was the assistant dean. He had a tremendous ethic. I think he was so worried that the government might take him seriously and at that time I guess there were some things to worry about. That was the McCarthy era. I remember him for having a tremendous amount of courage because he was scared to death all the time and he rose above his own fear; and he had his own firm, very real, ethic.

I worked throughout law school. For part of the time, I drove a cab. I also worked for the city attorney part of the time. I didn't have to do it for tuition because I had the Korean Bill but I was also married and just needed some extra money.

I loved law school and I wish that I could take it again. There are just some courses that I would like very much to take again, like Evidence.

There were very few women in law school then. The ratio must have been at least ten to one, and I think more than that. I was a huge chauvinist and could not understand why a woman would ever want to be a lawyer. I just didn't think it was right. Kind of like I didn't use to think long hair was right for men. That's just the way it was.

Dedication ceremonies for the new law center were held September 28-29, 1961. The dedicatory address was given by Hon. Archibald Cox, solicitor general of the United States. Participants in the dedication service included: Alter, Hurst; University Chaplain William E. Rhodes; Hon. Frank H. Hall, chief justice of the Colorado Supreme Court; Edward G. Knowles, Colorado state representative to the ABA; Samuel S. Sherman, Jr. '35, president of the CBA; William P. Cantwell, president-elect of the DBA; J. Churchill Owen, Denver representative, Law Center Campaign; Dr. T. Bruce McDivitt, district superintendent, Denver District, The Methodist Church; William C. Jensen '61, then president of the Student Bar Association; John Evans, Jr., president of the DU board of trustees; and the University choir.

During panel presentations on both days, participants discussed topics related to the University's 1964 centennial theme: "The Responsible Individual and a Free Society in an Expanding Universe," in terms of its special relevance to the law profession. Panel members included Harvard Law School Dean Emeritus Roscoe Pound and many other notable business leaders, government officials, law school deans and legal organization leaders from around the country. A formal dedication dinner was held in the main ballroom of the Hilton Hotel (now the Radisson Denver Hotel) which was the former location of the Mapelli Brothers Market and, thus, of the College of Law when it was located over the market. The 1961 dedicatory dinner featured an address by Hon. Arthur H. Dean, who was the United States ambassador to the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, and a senior partner at Sullivan and Cromwell in New York.
Many areas of the new building recognized special memorials and contributors with appropriate plaques. The law library was forever named the Westminster Law Library, as part of the merger agreement in 1957. The first floor was named the Haish Floor in memory of Jacob Haish, who built the building in which the law school was first located in 1892. Funds from the sale of the original Haish building were held in a special trust, and the University filed suit in order to secure and use these funds to help defray the expense of the law center. The monies, amounting to $203,325, were released to the University by Denver District Judge Edward E. Pringle. The second floor honored Wilbur F. Denious, a 1902 graduate of the law school, and the auditorium was named in honor of Lt. Col. Charles E. Walker, Jr., a law student killed in Europe during World War II. Also sharing office space in the law center building for a period of time was the Central City Opera House Association, directed for many years by Frank H. Ricketson, Jr. W'19.

One of the special features of the law center was the Gerald H. Hughes Memorial Library. Located off the main entrance to the Westminster Law Library, the walnut-paneled room housed Hughes' private library collection. The more than 3,200 volumes represented the wide reading range and cultural depth of their owner. Hughes, an 1899 graduate of the College of Law, was one of Denver's most distinguished leaders in law and business. His record included...

Mackintosh Brown
Class of 1957

The first time that I ever seriously considered going to law school was while I was at Colgate University in a psychology course. We took a vocational test, which determined that I was best suited to be an airline pilot or an attorney. Flying made me sick to my stomach, so I decided that maybe I should be a lawyer. I took the LSAT the next year, and I actually went to law school after three years of undergraduate school.

It was great to be across the street from the courthouse, because we would sometimes go over to see some of the trials.

We tried to cover the courses that we thought would be on the bar. I had not taken Negotiable Instruments, because the professor had been killed in an auto accident, and the school was unable to replace him for a while. Nobody worried too much about it because there hadn't been a negotiable instruments question on the bar for something like twenty years. But, sure enough, there were two or three questions. There was a total panic, but I think the bar offered some dispensation.
I was in the second World War, so when I got out of the service in '45, I decided to go to undergraduate school at DU, so I went there for my four years. I graduated in 1950. I worked for the federal government at that time for about three years. In 1953, I decided that I wanted to go to law school. I applied to Westminster, the night law school. It was a four-year curriculum. I was working full-time, I was married, supporting three kids, and it was the only law school I could go to. I couldn't go during the day. And Westminster was the only night law school between the Mississippi River and California.

If you had the educational qualifications, it was almost guaranteed that you would be accepted. Where they really tested you was in your first year. We started out with about fifty students and about thirty-five flunked out the first year. We graduated with about fifteen or sixteen. The entrance aspect of it wasn't very difficult, but the weeding out through the first year was. You really have to be dedicated, going at night, and you had to be very resourceful. I used to get up at 5:00 in the morning and study for about two hours and go to work and take my lunch. I would study during lunchtime. Then the classes started at

I think about 5:30. So I had a little bit of time between work and the time the classes started. And then I would study for about an hour after I got home, after the kids went to bed. But I found it very interesting. You know, it was law school. You don't have to study, you want to study. You know it's not boring.

The classes there were a little bit different from the regular law school in that we were more mature. Most of us were married, most of us had full-time jobs. And the faculty consisted of practicing lawyers and practicing judges, so we got the kind of education where it was very practical. The dean of the school, Dean Mills, had a reputation. He taught Contracts, and it was a real test, because he wouldn't let you use the book. You had to brief all the cases. If he ever caught anybody with canned briefs, it was automatic dismissal. So you had to brief all the cases, the footnotes, and then, as he would close the books, he'd call on about three or four people. He'd call you, you'd have to stand up, and he'd ask you about certain cases. And if you didn't have them in your notes, then he would make some kind of a mark on your study book. He was the toughest.

Hurst had earlier announced that the College of Law would be the first law school in the region to require an undergraduate degree for admission, effective in September 1960. He pointed out during a faculty meeting that "it is clear from our past experiences that the more mature student with the greater experience is, as a usual thing, able to move through the materials faster and understand them better." At the request of Chancellor Alter this requirement was made discretionary during the 1960-61 school year.

Hurst also reported further changes in an October 23, 1959, report on the College of Law. Requirements for graduation were increased from 120 to 130 quarter hours. Teaching loads for faculty were set at seven classroom hours per week. Members of the full-time faculty for 1959-60 were Theodore A. Hurst, Willson Hurst, Linn Marsh; Irving M. Mehler, Dean Robinson; Karl P. Warden; and Charles E. (Chizzy) Works.
The law school expanded its interest and activities in other appropriate directions. An Institute of Judicial Administration was begun. Working closely with the Supreme Court and court administrator Clyde Martz, the school was involved in the production of a handbook for county and district court judges and clerks. Linn was the coordinating editor of the ten-person writing team that included his colleague Dittman. The annual Tax Institute also continued to be a popular offering of the school.

Curriculum innovations included a program in small business organizations and finance, a law-medicine program, and one in fact finding and fact presentation in tribunals. Special offerings included sociology and the law and a course on international aspects of atomic energy and space law. Bornillo offered a "Great Trials" course, which he taught again in 1992-93. Independent research and study was also added to the curriculum, available to superior students in their junior and senior years.

The College had an enviable record regarding its cooperative efforts with the organized bar. These plans remained a high priority with Hurst and the faculty. The dean noted that "all but two of the full-time faculty are members of the local and Colorado Bar Association and are active through memberships or chairmanships on numerous committees. Each is on at least two committees or sections and spends many hours promoting or executing projects of the organized Bar."

An example of regular faculty involvement in the community was that of Professor Carrigan. In April 1959, at the request of the Colorado House Judiciary Committee, he redrafted a bill revising the Colorado statute regulating the use and dispensing of narcotic drugs, including criminal penalties for violations of the law. Carrigan resigned from the full-time faculty that spring to accept a teaching position in the northwest. Later that same year Bohilo volunteered to serve with a team of attorneys assigned to assist in the prosecution of a United States Tenth Circuit Court appeal on behalf of Colorado defendants who had been convicted of violating the Smith Act. It was Hurst's view that the relationship between the law school and the community was very mutual. The work that faculty did "is reciprocated through the unselfish willingness of lawyers and judges to come to our classrooms to lecture to our students;" Hurst emphasized.

When I graduated, I think I was the fifth Hispanic in the state of Colorado that graduated from law school. So we had very few Hispanics, and Dean Yege was aware of that.

-Roger Cisneros

You would never know when you'd have a test. He'd come in the night of the test with his bluebooks, and that was it. So you had to be ready at all times. So he had a real reputation. Everybody who graduated from Westminster was aware of that.

Anyway, when I finished I went into private practice and I got involved with politics. But I worked rather closely with Dean Yege at that time. When I graduated, I think I was the fifth Hispanic in the state of Colorado that graduated from law school. So we had very few Hispanics, and Dean Yege was aware of that. So we talked about what do we do. How do we get Hispanics interested? At that time we started this program where we advertised for students and we gave them a crash course in the summertime. And then from that twenty, we got ten students. I think this was back in the 1960s. Then we just gave them a scholarship and put them in law school, the same as anybody else. And that's when this trend of getting Hispanics got started. So now we have 300, 400 Hispanic lawyers in Colorado. I worked very closely with him at that time trying to get scholarships. And I think DU was a leader in that.
In addition, some fifteen distinguished lawyers, each a specialist, regularly accepts teaching chores for which they receive almost no monetary remuneration” he said.

Active part-time faculty members in 1959-60 included: Hamlet J. Barry, Jr. ’40; William P. Cantwell; Joseph E. Cook, Jr.; Hon. William E. Doyle; Paul F. Goldsmith ’43; Philip G. Gregg ’49; Benjamin Griffith ’04; Francis W. Jamison ’56; Hon. Mitchell B. Johns; Hon. Robert H. McWilliams, Jr. ’41; William B. Miller ’48; Allen P. Mitchem; Stanton D. Rosenbaum ’53; Frances H. Schalow ’43; Edward J. Scheunemann; Edwin M. Sears ’43; Edwin P. Van Cise; Roscoe Walker, Jr.; Wayne D. Williams; and Robert B. Yegge ’59. Emeritus professors were Golding Fairfield ’11, and R. Hickman Walker ’09.

Beginning with the October 1949 issue of DICTA, the law school became a three-way partner with the CBA and DBA in the monthly publication of the journal. This school/bar arrangement was noted as similar to those existing in only five other states. The joint editorial board was composed of DU students and bar association representatives, with a law faculty member serving as editor. An earlier attempt to include the CU law school was rejected by the CU board of regents. DICTA, founded in 1928 as the successor to the Denver Record, was published exclusively by the DBA until January 1939 when the CBA joined as an equal partner. This association changed July 1, 1965, when the College began publication of its own Denver Law Journal.

One of the strongest manifestations of the close relationships with the bar was the joint sponsorship of continuing education events. Through a joint committee on continuing legal education founded in 1967 and composed of representatives of the two bar associations and the law school, many institutes were conducted with great success. Among the early 1960s programs were a five-day traffic court conference for judges, an institute on the new Colorado Corporation Act, and an institute on the trial of a criminal case. The school hosted and cooperated in sponsoring innumerable local, regional, national and international conferences.

Typical was a May 1962 regional conference on the European Common Market or the annual Labor Law and Management Institute.

The relationship between the law school and the community was very mutual.
This cooperative relationship was formalized in September 1971, with the establishment of Continuing Legal Education (CLE) in Colorado, which CU's law school also co-sponsored at this time. The physical presence of the bar offices in the law center - and the variety of shared programs which, for the most part, were held at the law school - added strength and prestige to the school's leadership and involvement with the bar. This continuing education association grew and remained active until the late 1980s when bar association officials assumed full control of the operation, and CLE offices were moved away from the DU law campus.

The College supported its own program of continuing legal education courses which were more in-depth evening offerings over longer periods of study. These included a ten-week course called Practical Problems in Courts and Agencies; a five-week medicolegal seminar; a four-week wills and trusts drafting seminar; and a ten-week Estate Planning Institute. Similar programs have continued through the years, under the umbrella of the Program for Advanced Professional Development (PAPD) and its present-day successor, the Institute for Advanced Legal Studies. At one point, the law faculty was working with the faculty of New York University in the development of programs of continuing education.

It was unusual that Hurst remained an acting dean for three years. "Such a delay in the selection and employment of a new (permanent) dean would be most unwise even in the absence of any unusual occurrences or problems in a law school," wrote Peter H. Holme, Jr., of Denver, then chair of the ABA Section of Legal Education. Holme had written to Professor Linn, chair of the law school curriculum committee, acknowledging Linn's report to him of the school's conversations with Hurst. Hurst had mentioned that he was working three jobs and his wife was his main support. She was working at Gates, then at Martin Marietta, as an executive secretary. Holme thought that the students who had a broad range of experience brought a lot to the classroom and said he still does.

Besides Thompson, there are some other people I remember vividly. One was Willson Hurt. He taught Torts. He was teaching just as a post-war society was moving towards not being hindered by the need for precedents as you do in property law. You can respond socially: This was like in the dark ages, and I don't know what Willson's background was, but it was really funny. He was clearly politically to the right at a moment in the development of American Judicial philosophy towards expanding plaintiffs rights. All of his predictions turned out to be wrong, and we would discuss privity and manufacturers' responsibility vis-a-vis the consumer. One step removed, how could you hold the manufacturer liable? I mean it was incredible and it taught me a lesson: Do you answer honestly the questions or what you believe to be honest, or do you answer what you think Willson wants to hear? And if I could tell you that I answered what I thought was the truth, that's not true. I gave back real soon what I thought Willson wanted.

Jim Carrigan was a full-time professor then. He taught Gift Taxation and I got an A in it. I thought, gee, this is interesting stuff, until I went to a law firm and filled out the first tax return. He went on to get a master's in taxation at NYU. He really was one of the bright lights professors. Brilliant. Kind of eclectic. Again, clearly politically liberal. There's certainly more variety at DU than I remember at Fordham, that I can tell you, to say the least.
new admissions standards and the increase in ABA accreditation inspection of the school in March 1961 was postponed a few months because of the absence of a permanent dean. Chancellor Alter was aware of the ABA's concern as well as that of Westminster leaders and alumni. For whatever reason, it was not until August 1961 that Hurst was named dean, and he served in that capacity until mid-1965.

Linn was named Hurst's assistant dean on July 1, 1962, and he continued to play an important role in the school's development along several fronts. Linn had temporarily guided the school during Hurst's illness and recuperation in May-June 1961, a time that included an ABA inspection. Linn was also instrumental in the school's admissions efforts, organizing a strong student recruitment program. While there were sizeable enrollment gains after the DU and Westminster merger to a total of 355 in 1958, the student population fell to 275 in 1961. The drop may have been caused in part by the faculty's April 1960 recommendation that the admissions committee come to the podium and lead a discussion of the issues and the conclusion.
accept only those applicants showing substantial promise of success in the study of law, taking into consideration their undergraduate records, their Law school Admissions Test scores, and other factors. It was a stronger commitment to quality than the previous admissions statement which noted that the committee would accept only those applicants "who evidence sufficient capacity and industry to do the work." It was also a move more desirable than the one taken by the faculty late in the 1959–60 academic year when a seminar to improve student scholarship was offered. Any student with a grade point of 1.20 or below was "eligible" to register for the classes which emphasized how to analyze examination questions and to frame solutions as a specific response to the question.

In response to the decline in enrollment, the law school began an unprecedented recruiting campaign. Faculty members made "counseling" visits to meet with undergraduate students at colleges and universities throughout the East, Midwest and Plains states in 1961-62. At the same time, Linn and other faculty were establishing the early foundations of an alumni visitation program outside of Colorado. Meetings with alumni in various cities became a part of their scheduled visits to talk to pre-law students at schools in those areas. These competitive efforts began to show results in quality and quantity. In 1961, incoming law students were awarded scholarships for the first time. Students from a growing number of colleges and universities were admitted and many of them held master's degrees. Enrollment increased to 320 in 1962, 359 in 1963 and 436 in 1964. By early 1965, the recruitment committee was advised to refine its school visits to identify the better schools with better students and to revisit and establish ongoing contacts at schools.

There were no complaints. As far as I know my classmates were satisfied and I still had friends. I liked Con Law as a subject. Law school really fascinated me right from the beginning.

I liked Joe Cook very much. Joe taught Income Tax. I liked the subject and I liked Joe. He was philosophical. I really liked the class. He talked about how people are tempted to practice tax law in sort of a gimmick fashion without thinking of all the consequences.

We weren't nervous about talking in class.

People I was going to class with were, you know, mature students. Most of them had been out of undergraduate college for awhile. Even Thompson Marsh didn't try to be intimidating. He just wanted you to perform.

I'd generally prepare one night for the next night's class. The first year I studied with a group but then my perception was that that was inefficient. It went faster just to do it by yourself. I studied at home, and sometimes at the library if there were some outside cases that I had to read. My impression is that your spouse had to buy into the program or you wouldn't persist. My wife was supportive. There was a CPA wives group.

There were only one or two women in my class. I do remember a professor that I thought kind of pushed one of them a little bit. It was a crimes course and if there was a case that was more on the gruesome side, she would always end up having to recite that case. I didn't think it was accidental. He was trying her out, and she did all right.

I really liked law school. I liked every course. Part of it had to be the intellectual challenge. It was fun to watch the give and take in the classroom. I lived in the center of town and I walked to school since I worked downtown. The first two years there was really more socializing I think, with Westminster. They had picnics and we went to the Cactus Club. There didn't seem to be that much group socializing after the merger. There may have been but I wasn't as involved in it if there was. Derby Day was running and I remember taking the day off for Derby Day.

It was a linear program. You start, you want to pursue it with the maximum efficiency and preparation, get your education, and knock over the bar. The professors wanted the students to succeed. 
The increase in applications prompted increased admissions standards, the elimination of the required half-hour personal interview, and a search for a practical solution to the heavy volume of personal letters necessitated by this application boom. It also brought the “luxury” of a waiting list, a far cry from the times when Dean Wolcott and his faculty never knew until school started how many students would enroll. The situation also prompted Hurst to request that the admissions committee consider “the feasibility and desirability of increasing the number of student admissions, taking into account such factors as plant capacity and faculty teaching loads.” The committee later approved a freshman class of 160 for September 1966, a major boost from the previous first-year total of 130. There was also a proviso for additional full-time faculty.

A unique, nationwide faculty-alumni reunion program was held on when simultaneous gatherings were held in Phoenix, Minneapolis, Boston, and Denver. Hurst, Linn, warden and faculty hosts, respectively, in those cities.

Following a national trend among law schools, the faculty approved, after several years of discussion and without some dissension, the granting of the juris doctor (JD) degree to all graduates. The JD had been first awarded at the University of Chicago in 1903. The JD would be conferred upon graduates who entered in September 1960 or later and who had earned a baccalaureate degree. The proposal was approved by the University board of trustees and the first JD degrees were awarded in 1962 and to all graduates since that time. Initially, the faculty had voted against awarding the JD retroactively, but in 1970 approval was given to offer the degree to all previous graduates of both DU and Westminster.
In a March 1963 report to University officials, Hurst summarized the school's curriculum. He stated that in addition to instructing students in professional skills, the law school's program prepared them to be "social architects." Students were required to serve in four different kinds of clinical situations (penal, mental, welfare and governmental institutions) and to complete a seminar led by criminologists, psychiatrists, social workers and other non-legally oriented specialists. Recent additions to the curriculum included legal philosophy, law and psychiatry, law and the behavioral sciences, social legislation, international law, and the problems of nuclear energy and space. Further curriculum revisions were approved in April 1964 for students entering in 1964, 1965 and 1966. Courses added to the core curriculum included international transactions, damages, and municipal law. The curricular emphasis was to be on case study for the first year only. During the junior and senior years, greater emphasis would be placed on research, independent thinking, legal drafting and writing. Also beginning in the fall quarter of 1964, numerical grades were awarded in both the day and evening divisions. At this time the required English exam and remedial courses were dropped, reinforcing the curriculum committee's charge to study the school's total writing and legal research program.

One of Hurst's constant goals was strengthening the full-time faculty. New to the teaching staff in September 1961 were Fred Cohen, Morton Gitelman and Willis Ellis. Stephen Gorove, Dallas Lee and firm and, I guess for matters of health, moved out to Colorado and he was drunk all the time. One of the things that students just loved and bump into his desk and hear the bottle roll, roll, roll in his bottom drawer.

There was a clinic. I didn't really need the experience because I was working at my father's firm, but some of the students did. In those days the courts didn't require a faculty member to be present because of the plain meaning of the statute. You would appear, and you never had to have your supervisor present regardless of what it was that you were doing. You could really louse it up, you know not having the foggiest idea of what you were doing. But the judges were kind and they'd recess and call you in and say, "Hey, my boy, you don't really know what you're doing. Now let me give you a little advice here. Also a lot of the student practice was through Metropolitan Denver Legal Aid in those days.

There weren't really study groups in the way we have them today. We'd get together and talk about subjects. Right across the street from the law school.
ROBERT B. YEGGE
continued

which was on Court Place, was a place called Sullivan's Bar & Grill, and it had a big room in the back which was really the law student union. We'd get together in the evening and on weekends to study, but not on a systematic basis and not always with the same people.

The law school facilities were meager. The law school was on two floors; the basement and the first floor of the building. In the library there were treatises, reviews and reporters. There were also a few nutshell kind of books, but not an awful lot. You know, in that day I suppose it was as good a library as there was in the city. But, again, to compare it with the law school library today I think is a great error.

Derby Day was a big thing. It was the big event of the year, an absolutely marvelous event. It had been going on for years, and it was going strong when I was in school. There was a golf tournament and tennis and a softball game and then a dinner at night.

After the first year, I decided that we needed a bar car to take to Derby Day. So I went out and I found an ad for Yellow Cab advertising a '39 Packard and a '49 Cadillac limousine. I went to Yellow Cab and I said, "Where are those cars?" And they said, "Well the Cadillac's out there. It's a mess, you don't really want it." And I said, "Where's the Packard? And he said, 'Oh, it's up on Pike's Peak with a load of passengers.' And I said, "Well I need it tonight. Will it be back?" "Yeah, it'll be back about 6:00." So I said, "Well, I'll be back at 6:00." And at 6:00, here came this lumbering Packard limousine into the yard and nine people got out of it and I said, "This is perfect for our bar car." So I said, "How much do you want for this thing?" And he looked in his book and he said, "Oh, seventy-five dollars." And I couldn't get my checkbook out quick enough, because even in those days that was cheap. I have that car to this day. But that was the official Derby Day Bar Car for our class. We called it the Harvard Club and we had a bar all set up in back because there was all kinds of room in it, you know, for an ice chest and everything. So when we got to Derby Day we'd slip our booze into what they thought were soft drink containers and take it back into the party.

Law school was a good experience and we learned a lot. There were very few people that failed the bar. I don't believe that passing the bar is the way you test the quality of education but, anyway, very few people failed the bar, and you really knew who they were going to be because they did very poorly in law school.

Harold C. Petrowitz were later appointments, as were Joseph Page and William B. Stoebuck. Lawrence P. Tiffany came to the faculty in 1964. Of these faculty members, only Tiffany and Page remained by 1966; Willson Hunt had died on April 13, 1963, and Professor Works retired on August 1, 1965, but remained to teach during the 1965-66 academic year.

Faculty visitors to the school in these years were Dr. William M. Beaney, chair of the Political Science Department at Princeton, who spoke to the students in January 1964. Dr. Wilbert E. Moore of the Sage Foundation was also a visitor, counseling and speaking to those involved with the school's second annual Law and Social Science Conference sponsored by the DU Judicial Administration Program. Both of these men later joined the full-time faculty, Beaney in 1969 and Moore in 1970. Gresham Sykes had also been hired to join the faculty in September 1965 as research professor in Law and Sociology and as director of the Judicial Administration Program. He would soon assume the development of a unique program in law and social science. Sykes was the first non-law trained faculty member, and his hiring represented a breakthrough for other interdisciplinary appointments.

Under the Judicial Administration Program, studies included one investigating the relationship between law and society and one involving the development of materials in social sciences for use in legal education and research. As a result of a study directed by Professor warden under the Judicial Administration Program, the Denver district court was being reorganized. Proposals were also prepared for similar reorganization of other state courts. The majority leader of the Colorado Senate requested a study of the case backlog of the state Supreme Court, an assignment that had also been given to Albert E. Pattison, the school's first dean, in his work as a member of the Court's Judicial Commission in 1889 to 1890.
In 1963, the school appointed adjunct professors for the first time. Robert B. Yegge '59, who had taught Law and Sociology from 1959 to 1962, was named adjunct associate professor of Law and director of the Program in Judicial Administration. Colleagues soon learned that Yegge moved swiftly. Within a few months after first joining the faculty, he had obtained $5,000 from the chancellor's venture fund to cover the expenses of a planning conference on judicial administration. Clyde O. Martz was named adjunct professor of Law in Natural Resources at the same time.

Significant progress was being made by some faculty in obtaining grants and funding for various projects. A program attracting national attention was a major, experimental professional responsibility course designed by Professor Warden. The three-year study was sponsored by the National Council on Legal Clinics under a Ford Foundation grant of $32,500. In a 1966 article, Warden described the program's goal as "imparting some horse sense to people who want to be lawyers." Students spent time in Denver's "skid row" as well as at the state penitentiary and at several other state institutions. These experiences gave participating students an awareness of various sociological approaches to social problems of penal, medical and mental institutions and the attorney-client relationship. Warden and members of his class

DONALD P. SHWAYDER

Class of 1960

At that time in history, people went to school with the idea that they were going to become something right away. You didn't go to school for a lifetime. You were just aiming for something, trying to get in and out, and law was what I was aiming for.

I clearly remember Thompson Marsh. He made a strong impression on everybody. He was just a great character. The style I think he always used was memorable, those colored pencils. He was just a very interesting, bright man, and he got you thinking very well.

I also had class with John Linn. He was a good teacher. He didn't get to your gut as much as Thompson did. He was more in the ordinary course of teaching. We had another one who taught Constitutional Law who was pretty impressive, Hal Hurst. He was a good teacher.

Life was different then. My wife and I could go bowling on a Saturday night for not much money and get a pizza and be happy. We really didn't expect much.

-Donald Shwayder
Theodore Borillo was also a Constitutional Law teacher. He was young and was pretty close to the students. He was teaching Constitutional Law my senior year. He was impressive. Bob Yegge was teaching some courses, and he was a good guy. He was a personal friend. I grew up with him and went to high school with him. We were in the pre-law club at East High School together.

The major advantage of being at DU was the fact that you had access to the courts. A lot of guys had jobs at the courts or in a law office downtown. I don't think I missed three classes in three years of law school. But that's the way I've always been. I usually studied in study groups. In all honesty, I was one of the few real academics in the group of guys I went to school with. We'd sit down and go over it together and one or the other would have the answers. We would train each other. I always give myself credit for getting at least one of those guys through law school. But I'm not sure that was so.

Life was different then. My wife and I could go bowling on a Saturday night for not much money and get a pizza and be happy. We really didn't expect much. My folks were around, so when we wanted to do something we could always leave the kids off or get them to come over. Sometimes, when we had a little more money, we'd get a babysitter. But our expectations were totally different. Life was different.

Derby Day was a big deal. It was in the spring and they had all kinds of functions going on. I think they had a golf tournament and they had some competitive stuff. It was fun.

When I was an undergraduate, being in law was next to being God, you know. Both of my grandfathers were lawyers. One of whom I didn't know, he died before I was born, one of whom I did, and I admired him greatly. Some of the people I admired most were lawyers. I thought that was almost as important as being a doctor. But you just come to discover, after fifteen, twenty years of practicing law, that we really are not doing very productive things in the law relative to society. It's not all as important as I thought it was.

Professor Ellis obtained a $29,000 grant from Resources for the Future to support research in "Law and the Efficient Use of Water in the Western United States." Representatives of the University of Colorado and Wyoming law schools assisted in the research.

- Under Professor Yegge's guidance, the College began a long and fruitful association with the Russell Sage Foundation when an $106,000 grant was made for a law school study of methods to improve judicial administration, a project that drew national attention. The grant made the College of Law one of the first four Russell Sage Foundation Centers for the Study of Law and Society. The other three were Northwestern University, the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and the University of California at Berkeley. A Denver "Clarion" article in January 1964 explained that the judicial process, with a great growth in case load, had changed from that "custom tailoring or cabinet making" to that of "a mass production operation, perhaps the biggest assembly line of them all."

In September 1960, the Ford Foundation had made a matching grant of $5 million to the University of Denver to develop international and comparative studies programs. As part of the university's response to the Foundation, Hurst wrote that he envisioned the law school's mission as a commitment to the great problems of jurisprudence and social organization that involve both the bench and bar, on the one hand, and the social and behavioral sciences on the other. The College of Law benefitted from the Ford funds, particularly in the form of support for faculty development.
LAWRENCE A. ATLER
Class of 1960

I started in Westminster Law School. I was building small apartment houses during the day and at night I'd be in all my concrete-spattered clothes and I'd go to law school. It was a very different experience from having gone to Washington University which was a very cloistered academic environment. Westminster Law School was very oriented to the practical side. They were going to train you to be good practitioners.

My next year I switched to the day school at DU. It was a little different environment. It was more theoretical and more people were awake when attending during the day. I remember having Jim Carrigan. Judge Carrigan was the new fair-haired man on the campus, on the faculty. He made Torts just so dynamic, so interesting, so exciting. He was the kind of professor that you should have when you start out in the law school experience. He was wonderful.

I had Thompson Marsh, which was an extraordinary experience. I remember abject terror. I mean, I went through a good undergraduate school and had very fine professors and never had experienced fear or terror. There were times when I actually sat in class and visualized evaporating so that he wouldn't see me. He shuffled those damn cards and played with them just so dramatically and the suspense would rise and I would wait and see if he was going to call on me. I believe that he probably called on me once or twice the whole time that I had him for Future Interests and Property. I don't think I remember a whole lot in the class because I was so terrified, but the methodology of analysis was really a nice gift. For him to call on you, if you were not prepared, or if you were prepared and didn't understand the case, it didn't matter. You still had the abuse. I didn't enjoy it while I went through it, but there's no question he gave to each student something special that they took away with them. He was the ultimate extreme of theoretical. It was a new challenge for me because most of the classes up until then were very long on the practical, although that was not necessarily true with Carrigan because Carrigan made it very exotic in both aspects. Thompson Marsh was very theoretical and he expected you to utilize your imagination. It was wonderful.

I remember Archibald Lee. He had been attorney general, and he was a fine gentle man who taught Evidence. I learned my evidence but, more than that, I learned about the culture, the
mores, the ethics, the standards of behavior of a lawyer. No antics whatsoever. He was a man, a gentleman, who really had a great respect for the profession and the law. Well, I think that he did digest it to its barest essentials. I don't think there was much confusion on issues like hearsay. Whether or not the law of evidence of the state at that time was as clearly defined as he allowed us to think, I believe everyone in that class walked away with a basic understanding of evidence.

I remember Dan Hoffman well. He taught Conflicts. He was another young Turk on the faculty. He assumed that you knew what the basic concepts were and he took it from there and stretched your mind as far as you could allow it to stretch. The other professor I'd pick out would probably be Harold Hurst. He taught Con Law. Most people, I think, perceived it as being very dry. I think Hal Hurst not only made it interesting but, again in the tradition of Archibald Lee, he communicated a certain aura of what is expected of a lawyer and what is expected of the law and he provided a great sense of dignity for the process, dignity to the educational process and for being a lawyer. Brown v. Board of Education came up. I don't recall it as a monumental case. I mean it was a memorable case, but I don't remember it as something that was a living and breathing event when I was in law school. Just another one to be sure you knew for the exams.

I was president of the night school when I was there and then I was president of the day school when they combined both schools. When Westminster and DU merged, I think there were some trepidations from the students' standpoint. On behalf of the Westminster law students, they thought that the curriculum and approach to education would be more theoretical and I think the Westminster students really wanted to understand how you file papers and the practical aspects and were less interested. To some extent, in the theoretical nuances, school students' approach was more traditional, and I think the day school students had some trepidations that they really didn't want to have those night school students on the same level or become peers with them.

But once it happened, I didn't perceive any problems. It worked very well and it became very convenient where you had day school students starting to take some night courses and vice versa. The rebellions and the protests and all that of subsequent years, I saw none of it. It was a very easy segue.

Law as a memorial to Henry McAllister, Jr. and Henry McAllister, Sr. The younger McAllister died in 1936 while in his second year as a DU law student. His father, who died in 1957 at the age of eighty-five, was considered the state's most prominent attorney.

The Law Wives Club continued to be active in various projects. These included serving at the Denver Legal Aid Society and as volunteer workers at other non-profit agencies. Another project of the group was the Law Wives cookbook, containing recipes of Denver's prominent judges and lawyers.

In July 1963, as part of a program in downtown Denver, the law school's first home was destroyed. Known successively as the Haish building, the Welch-Heffner Building and the Keith Building, the earlier sale of the building by the University provided funds for the new law center. Contents of the building's cornerstone were presented to Dean Hurst.

The Law Center News periodically chronicled the many publications of the faculty which included books, chapters and journal articles. These activities evidenced the dramatic growth in the scholarship, quality and experience of the faculty. Student-completed faculty evaluations were also initiated during these years. In spite of these notable gains, Hurst was concerned about serious deficiencies in salaries for his faculty. "Our average and median salaries for the last year (1964-65) ranked us among the dregs of the nation's law schools," he noted in a memorandum to Chancellor Alter. He went on to say that the law school 'felt hopelessly outclassed (in recruitment efforts) a year ago at Los Angeles; and last month at Chicago we felt completely out of the running in the competition for quality teachers. In spite of generous faculty salary increases for this current year, it is evident we lost more ground."
Hurst requested a salary schedule for 1965-66 with salaries ranging from $8,000 for assistant professors to $14,000 for professors. These figures were slightly above the current national averages. Hurst pointed out that although he was not advocating differentials in salary levels among colleges at the University, he suggested that such differentials, historically a continuing controversy between the law school and the administration, should be recognized as a fact of life nationwide. A few months later Hurst sent Alter what he termed:

probably the most important document I shall ever write to you. Its purpose is to report to you that the College of Law is now at the offering but two alternatives: (1) putting the College on a permanent course of excellence, or (2) disrepute within two years. We face the hard fact that faculty salaries are so far below competitive levels that substantial adjustments upward for 1966-67 are not made by summer's end, and the faculty notified thereof when they return in the fall, we shall lose all but (two veteran members of the faculty).

continued on page 92.
women that were members of the bar. I did not encounter what I would consider discrimination, but that in part may have been a combination of my position in the community and my age. I was the one that half the time was the ring leader, challenging professors and that kind of thing.

Of course everybody remembers Thompson Marsh. I had a lot of fun in his class. I really enjoyed it because I was one of the few people he couldn't intimidate, and I had a certain propensity for doing things my way, not his way. For example, one time I had him for Mining Law, and as you know very well, Thompson Marsh expected everyone to get their work done every day. I happened to be reading all of the laws in eminent domain for a project that I was doing for the city. I happened to be reading the cases, very old cases, I mean before the 1900s, on who had the title to the streets in Leadville. And Professor Marsh said to me, "Are you prepared to review this case," and I said "No, I didn't read it," and he said, "Why not?" I said it was because I was trying to discover if I could mine under the streets of Leadville. So he sort of did a double take, and said, "Well if you don't like my case, use yours. Can you mine under the streets of Leadville?"
JOSEPH J. BRANNEY  
Class of 1962

I was in the class of '62, really '63, but we graduated in December of '62. I was in my junior year of college when economics changed, and I knew I couldn't get a job as a geologist. I thought I'd go into water law and mining law and that's how I ended up in law school. I applied to DU and was accepted. I was in the day school when the law school was above Mapelli's Meat Market. I went to law school right after college, started with eighty and graduated with about thirty-five or forty. Back then on the first day they always said take a look to your right, a look to your left because one of those people won't be here next quarter. You knew they were both looking at you, and you were the one who was terrified.

It took most of us about four or five weeks to determine who the plaintiff and defendant were for a lot of the cases in the textbook. I guess this was one of the tragedies of the early sixties, the textbooks still were drawing on cases prior to procedure pleading.

The same case could have the facts characterized in four sentences that a human being would understand. But you'd have a page, sometimes, of facts to try and determine who the parties were with code pleading. I think that was the greatest frustration of our class, for four to six weeks, and unfortunately they didn't teach historical procedure until second or third quarter. So you had gone through at least one quarter, maybe two, before you had some training in how code pleading evolved.

Judge Doyle, who was at that time a Colorado Supreme Court justice, taught part-time. He was incredible. Every subject which he discussed involved where torts was going. He never restricted your thinking. Everyone had the right to think how they wanted, and he didn't care whether you were conservative or liberal, but you had to know the law. Wonderful training. He formulated the question always as, "How does society handle the issue? Should society bear the cost or should the manufacturers? What should be the burdens of proof? In other words, is this a contractual right?" He really motivated some thought. The problems where he developed the most incredible analysis would probably involve what I refer to as totally public policy decision-making. The one case that
Hurst went on to note the probable consequences if salaries were not raised: first, resignations from all the younger faculty; second, facing the discouraging prospects of recruiting replacements. He also wrote that:

I will move on to another school or into practice. I have labored too hard to relish presiding over regression about which I can do nothing.

Fifteen days later, on July 1, 1965, Alter called members of the school to a special meeting in his office. Attending were Professors Dittman, Ellis, Gitelman, Lee, Linn, Stoebuck, Tiffany, Works and Yegge. Alter announced that Dean Hurst had submitted his resignation effective at the pleasure of the Chancellor. The Denver Post reported the changes:

Harold Hurst resigned Friday (July 2) after he lost his efforts to secure better salaries for the faculty. Alter told the law school group an acting dean will be appointed, and asked the group to name one of its members to a dean's nominating committee. Facultyelected Yegge, who was to choose a law school representative, and Alter was to name Yegge the school's dean in 1966.

Alter told the law school group an acting dean would be appointed, and asked the group to name one of its members to a dean's nominating committee. The faculty elected Yegge, who was to choose a second law school representative, and Alter was to name two additional people to the committee. Yegge chose Tiffany and Alter added business professor Jerome Kesselman '52, and trustee Richard M. Schmidt Jr. '48.

Alter requested that the nominating committee submit to him the names of three candidates. With some trepidation, Tiffany has reported, only one name was given to Alter on behalf of the committee - that of Robert B. Yegge. At a second meeting with the law faculty on July 7, 1965, Alter announced that he had appointed Yegge to serve as acting dean. Alter would name Yegge the school's ninth dean in February 1966.

stirred the greatest debate was a case involving the value of water versus the loss of property or life in the West. Some of the people in my class were wildly affected by his thinking. They called them on the phone today and they get stirred up about it. The case involved a child drowning in an irrigation ditch. unfenced, with some governmental immunity and the right to move water. And the value of children versus the value of water was the focus initially. He was incredible.

Thompson Marsh taught Property and he scared me to death. During law school he was the most terrifying human being who ever lived. I laughed since my own life has become polychromatic with the red, blue, black and green. I still don't know what colors Thompson Marsh required, but he terrified me and that's why I've never done any property. The people who related to Thompson Marsh, and there were a bunch of them in my class who related to him academically, I have just laughed at them to this day because I've become close to quite a few over the years who just were on Thompson Marsh's wavelength. I wasn't, I could not understand him. I

When our class graduated in December, they never had a December graduation before. We went straight through summer, twelve months a year, and I graduated in twenty-seven months. There were twenty December graduates, and we said we were going to have our own ceremony. The law school of course didn't approve it, but Thompson Marsh came. We chose our own speaker and we invited a few members of the faculty. Thompson Marsh was one of our favorites, he was there, and Carl Warden and a couple of others. We had our dinner at some local establishment and Judge Doyle came as our speaker. It was wonderful for us and our parents.

I think we were psychotic to go all year around. It was punishment. That's too much of a load. I understood several years after that the law school began discouraging that because it was just punishment. There was no breathing space. But we had some wonderful, wonderful instructors in the summer session.

We moved to a new building, and I had sort of a lunch area, but it wasn't the same as Sullivan's Bar. The waiters and who owned the place knew everybody and you could always cash a check there. It was a "Cheers"-type bar and a dump. It was wonderful and very inexpensive because Sully catered to law students forever. It was a nice feeling that a lot of times the lawyers who were practicing came in, and you could graduate from law school knowing lawyers.

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