The Yegge Era

By the mid-1960s, the combined pressure of the American Association of Law Schools and the American Bar Association had led most law schools to be staffed by a faculty of predominately full-time professors, with adjunct faculty still playing a role but on a more limited basis. There were three themes that dominated much of the dialogue about legal education during this period and the University of Denver was a leader on all three fronts. With the civil rights movement of the early ‘60s came an understanding among law schools that they had an obligation to provide minorities and women increased access to legal education if they were to fulfill their role of educating leaders for all segments of our society. Dean Yegge experimented with a summer program to provide access to legal education for Hispanics and other minorities which eventually became the model funded by the Ford Foundation and adopted nationwide. Law schools were also becoming more sensitive to the importance of educating lawyers in other disciplines in order to enhance their ability to analyze fully both legal doctrine and issues of public policy. The University of Denver became a national leader in this area by participating in the creation of the Law and Society Association and appointing faculty with interdisciplinary backgrounds. The third theme grew out of the decline of the practicing bar’s role as faculty, and the creation of law school clinics and internships to provide students practical experience in lawyering. As its history documents, DU had always been a leader in clinical education and it continued that leadership in the sixties and seventies.
ARThUR H. AnStINE
Class of 1965

Prior to attending law school I worked with the Corps of Engineers, and I served in the Air Force for three and a half years doing air traffic control work. A very good friend of mine went to law school and we spent a lot of time together. I realized that he had a great deal of fun with law, and I seemed to have no fun at all practicing engineering, so I decided to go to law school.

At the time I was working downtown, so I could walk over to the school when I was finished with work. As a night student I had no choice whatsoever in the classes I took. As I remember there was a set curriculum and we were required to stick to it. I really didn't mind this, though. It was just part of the law school experience. I never was able to take part in the internships because they all took place from eight to five.

In my practice I do a lot of litigation. I really don't think the moot court program prepared me for it, but it was a lot of fun and maybe helped with the confidence. It gave you a chance to get down in the trenches of the adversarial proceeding.

We were exposed as freshmen to Thompson Marsh, and he was intimidating to say the least. His class was the closest we came to the real "Paper Chase." I liked and respected him a lot. I had Frank Jamison and I like and admire him a lot. He taught classes at night and he ran for county court judge and I passed out campaign literature for him.

I remember Derby Day very well. It was a great beer bust that took place on May Day. We would have it up at the Round-Up Ranch. It was a miserable place but perfect for the occasion. We would get up there around nine in the morning and the beer would run free. We would play horseshoes and volleyball all day and then get dressed up for a formal dinner and dance in the evening.

I can remember that Professor Marsh would swim across the pond to get clean. The last year, two or three of us swam with him.

The water was very cold but refreshing.

At the age of thirty, Yegge was the youngest of American law school deans in 1965. He had joined the faculty upon his graduation from the law school. The last of three native Coloradans named to the deanship, Yegge was the third of four DU law graduates to serve in the post. Born in Denver on June 17, 1934, he attended East High School and then earned his bachelor of arts degree at Princeton in 1956. In 1958, he received a master's degree in sociology from DU. A year later he graduated from the law school under a joint degree program, the first dual degree student at DU.

Yegge had served as a part-time instructor in traditional legal subjects such as negotiable instruments, sales and civil procedure, and also taught courses such as criminology, social theory and social disorganization from a sociological perspective. Since 1963, Yegge had been an adjunct professor and director of the Judicial Administration Program and was also serving on the ABA's Section on Judicial Administration. He had authored and published his first book, on Colorado negotiable instruments, in 1960.
An early confrontation over faculty departures was a test of the new, young dean’s administrative skills and of how Yegge was to serve his middleman’s role of both advocate and defender. Simultaneous with Hurst’s departure from the dean’s office were the resignations of professors Ellis, Gitelman, Gorove and Lee. All were reportedly moving on to higher paying jobs elsewhere in legal education. This exodus did not go unnoticed, particularly by the students. Hugh E. Kingery ’65, then editor-in-chief of the Denver Law Journal, wrote a two-page letter to Yegge expressing several student concerns triggered by the resignations. Among them were the quality of the education and the lack of experienced instruction because in six years sixteen people had been hired to keep ten teaching positions filled. Kingery also expressed concern about the indefiniteness of future courses and course preparation by first-time instructors as well as the loss of several journal staff candidates who were transferring to other schools. He stated that the uncertainty affected the education, standing and reputation of the school.

Kingery went on to question the ability of the school to attract proficient faculty in competition with other law schools. He also asked whether an additional $100,000 from a recent tuition increase was reflected in the law school’s faculty salary budget, whether the environment was conducive to scholarly research and, finally, whether the faculty was large enough and the workload light enough such that talented, dedicated scholars could follow their research and writing interests. Kingery also pointed out the imbalance he perceived in having less than a third of the

I remember most of the classes pretty well. One that stands out in my mind is a summer course, Future Interests, that was taught by a fellow who was about a week ahead of the class. And Future Interests was, and still is, esoteric and extremely difficult. That was a great class. Class participation was very interesting. I remember Yed Nanda taught Conflicts and nobody could understand what he was saying. We finally made him write on the board “renvoi” because however he pronounced it, everybody in the class just looked at each other wondering what he was talking about. And we finally got him to write all of his key phrases on the board so we could understand him. Tiffany’s Contracts course was great fun. That was his first year on the faculty. And of course, Thompson Marsh’s color system everybody used. I still see books in the Supreme Court library with technicolor underlining.

At orientation the dean went through the class and kind of gave us an outline and we had, I don’t know, like ten people with Ph.D’s and twenty people with master’s and two medical doctors. It was obvious to me that you’d better study or you weren’t going to be there. And that proved to be true.

There wasn’t much social life. Mostly married students got together and played cards. Nobody had any money. I recall a couple of things. One is that we used to go to an auction that was at Speer and Eighth Avenue and sit and watch the auction all night, which we thought was great fun. And Celebrity had beers for twenty-five cents and you could sit and eat and watch television all night. We did that. And the other thing I remember all the law students, at least the married students, doing was a lot of these promotional people would send you ads that said, “Come to dinner at the Humpty Dumpty Restaurant free,” so everybody went and sat through a land presentation and then figured out a way to get out of it before the sales pitch started and left. But there really wasn’t much time to socialize. I remember studying most of the time.

My first year Derby Day was up in the mountains and was great fun. A lot of skis, a lot of good, clean fun happening. For some reason when I was a senior, it strikes me they tried to have it more organized, like at a hotel or something. It just really flopped. It was a little more formal and a little more structured and it wasn’t nearly as enjoyable.
We had a class, I don’t remember what it was called, but you have about three or four things to choose from and you had to do maybe two of them. One of them I know was go to the state penitentiary, one of them was go ride for a night in a police car. There were a couple of others and I am not sure what they were. I know I did the penitentiary. I can’t remember what the other one was. I did not ride in the police car, although I wish I had.

There was a program where we would defend indigent people, and that was great because we would prepare like crazy, and we would usually win because the poor prosecutors are doing ten or twelve a day and those guys don’t prepare. You know, even if they’re good they don’t prepare. So that was kind of fun.

In one case I ended up defending this woman who I can’t remember now, but seemed like she was maybe twenty-three and had about five kids. What she had been doing was calling up and pretending to be a nurse, calling up pharmacies and putting in prescriptions for some sort of a diet drug, pills to get her going. You could tell she had given up a teenage life and she was sort of trying to relive it now with some of her kids who were older. I’m confident that that is not the kind of case we were suppose to be defending, but that judge didn’t know that and so we ended up meeting with her and planning some strategy. I ended up driving her home because her husband didn’t know what the heck had happened to her and she didn’t have any way to get home. I saw the thing through, and we got a pretty good plea out of it.

I remember in Property, we had a teacher named Warden. It was pretty close to the beginning of the year, and he called on me and asked me to explain it, and I felt like I understood it. I am convinced to this day I did, but he drew a picture on the blackboard and I don’t remember even what the concept was, but I know he ended up drawing a big circle that was supposed to be a pond. He put a little boat and a fisherman in it, and he said, “Now if what you say is true, then this...” I looked at that picture and I felt so stupid. I was right, but of course he wasn’t going to let me know that. I think it’s just part of being challenged like that.

We had a guy that taught Evidence and maybe something else, Billy Stoebuck, and he was really a tough character. We had about three females in our class then. One wore sunglasses over $400,000 per year the University received in tuition from law students returned to the operating budget of the law school.

The manner in which Yegge dealt with those involved would signal the character and personality of his tenure as dean. His response was sensitive to the school’s institutional setting, when he answered Kingery’s letter on behalf of himself, Chancellor Alter and Vice Chancellor Wilbur Miller. The response was however, addressed not to Kingery but to the Student Bar Association. The letter acknowledged the students’ professional approach to the school’s problems and acknowledged the University’s interest and desire to keep faculty turnover at the lowest possible level. Regarding the average low salaries, Yegge pointed out that there were more lower rank appointments than those of higher rank, which tended to force the average down. He stated that for faculty members who had been at the school for at least two years, there had been an overall 23.2 percent increase in salaries. He also stated that a university’s budget must reflect a great many factors, but that the law school administration and the trustees were not in agreement regarding the allocation of tuition revenues. His letter explained that a first step had been taken to establish faculty stability which was the reorganization of the administration of the law school, a move favored by some faculty prior to Hurst’s resignation. He said that other action had been initiated to balance faculty appointments and to adjust salary distribution and amounts.

Yegge assumed direction of a school that had received a strong academic foundation under the guidance of pioneers such as Hoyt and Manly, nourished with the care of Wolcott, Johnston and Hurst, and strengthened by those who had struggled to fill a special need in Colorado’s legal educational environment through
My Torts teacher, Ellis, was a young guy. We didn't get along with him too well, but he was probably a better teacher than we gave him credit for. He was friends with Ralph Nader, who wrote "Unsafe at any Speed" about the Corvairs, and he was starting to become a consumer activist. So, Ellis said he could get an article from Nader, to go in the Law Review and we thought, "Man, this is really going to be it. You know, this is terrific." So we got this thing about the second impact in the cars when you crash, and it wasn't very good. We sat there with that thing and we thought, "What do we do? We can't publish it like this." So we edited it, and basically totally rewrote the whole thing. We thought, man, is he going to be irritated. So we sent it to him in some fashion in a way that it basically would be too late for him to really complain, with our printing deadline. And so, lo and behold, if I didn't get a call from Ralph Nader I thought, "Oh my gosh, he's just going to dump all over us. He's the famous guy and everything." He said he saw the redraft and he thought it was great and he appreciated the help.

Indicative of his style, Yegge, came to a faculty meeting on July 14, two weeks after assuming his new post, and called for a full-day, long-range planning meeting to be held in two weeks at Spruce Lodge, the Yegge family's mountain home on Yegge Peak southwest of Denver. Stories of Yegge Peak, its pleasures and mystique, are legend. Its guest book still boasts visitors from all points of the globe and all walks of life. Discussion topics on Yegge's agenda included: the natural resources program; budget and procedures in determining faculty salaries; relations with the bar, specifically those regarding continuing legal education; the status and future prospects of the evening division; and the problems of working students.
I decided to go to law school because I had a friend who was working with me in a local CPA firm and he decided to go. After he had gone to law school for a year, he convinced me that it would be a good idea if I went too. When I went to law school it was across the street from the courthouse. I liked that a lot more because our CPA clients were downtown too. Also when we had spare time I always liked to go over and watch the trials.

I was an editor on the Law Journal. We spent a lot of time in the Law Journal offices, especially the editors trying to resolve the conflicts arising with the authors who wanted to change something that we didn't think they ought to. I also remember spending a lot of time talking about proper citations.

One thing we used to do a lot, when it was warm, was go over to the park across the street from the City and County building and play Frisbee. I was also a member of the law fraternity Phi Alpha Delta and I went to a number of their parties, and the Law Journal had a number of social events. Bob Yegge was the dean and he had a cabin in the mountains somewhere and I know we went up there a number of times.

I remember one class in particular. I was in a tax class and the professor put this very complicated tax planning idea on the board. I saw early on that he had assumed something that was contrary to the statutes and I tried to get his attention, but he was so intent upon writing that I couldn't. Then I finally got his attention and asked him what about section so and so of the code. So he pulled out the code and read the section and realized that everything he had written on the board was wrong. He seemed to forget my name, and the class was laughing. It was sort of embarrassing for him, but in subsequent classes when he did things like that we'd go up afterwards and tell him that we were not sure that what he said was right, maybe he should check it. Then he'd come back the next day and say, "It was pointed out to me that what I said yesterday was not right." But after that first day he was always a little leery of what he was saying and would always give a glance towards me to see if I would raise my hand.

In 1966, Yegge established goals for the school in a white paper entitled "Some Goals, Some Tasks." Simply stated, they were that the University of Denver College of Law would, within the next ten years, be a teaching institution, a research organization and a center of community action and service programs. As a result, one of the first noticeable changes at the College of Law was the largest restructuring and expansion of the full-time faculty in the school's history, reflecting a multi-faceted thrust to legal education. Soon included among the faculty were professors of sociology and behavioral analysis, psychology, theology, economics and political science. There were the usual comings and goings within this younger faculty, but many remained for longer service and many still remain on what has become an outstanding teaching body.
TIMOTHY B. WALKER  
Class of 1967

When I decided to go to law school I had been out of college for three years and had been transferred to Denver. At that time, I was working as a manufacturer’s representative for a product for the heating and cooling industry. In 1965, the Platte River flooded and it went right through the middle of Denver. The warehouse and office space that we had was in the Platte River valley. The next morning, of course, after the flood, I woke up and we had water in our warehouse and everything was pretty much destroyed. I spent the rest of the summer of 1965 mucking mud and cleaning up our product. At the same time my oldest daughter was born. The hospital roommate of her mother was married to a lawyer. Of course, at the time I didn’t even know which way the courthouse was or know anything about law. I started talking to this fellow. He’d come in to see his baby, wearing a three piece suit, looking pretty natty, and I came in coveralls covered with mud. I figured, “I’ve got a Princeton education. There’s something wrong here.”

I went to the law school and had an interview with Dean Yegge. We talked about a number of things and he finally just said, “So you want to go to law school?” and I said “Well, I’m not sure, but it’s got to be better than mucking mud.” He said “Well you’re in, based on your college transcript.”

After I had been in law school for about a year, I realized that I wanted to teach. I went again to Bob Yegge, who having taken a gamble on me to get me admitted, became somewhat of a mentor for me. I discussed with him what kinds of credentials I ought to have if I wanted to go into law teaching. He recommended that I get an additional degree. I told him that I really didn’t have the time or the money to do an LLM. or an S.J.D. because I had a growing family by that time. So he suggested we put together a joint degree program. At that time, they didn’t even have a program. It was kind of an experiment, and I was the guinea pig.

Bill Huff was on the faculty at the time. He taught in the area of probate and estates and trusts, and he was thought to be one of the top professors at the time. His classes were always filled. He was fascinating to listen to. He mostly lectured. He would weave a analytical tale starting with a small issue and building his hypothetical. It was just fascinating to
listen to him resolve and identify issues in areas I frankly was not interested in, wills and trusts.

The other exciting thing that was going on when I was a student was the interdisciplinary push or experiment that Bob Yegge had started. He had brought in a lot of very high-powered professors and researchers in other disciplines. There was Gresham Sykes in sociology and Murray Blumenthal in psychology, and John Schanz had a Ph.D in economics. Later of course, Bill Beane joined the faculty. That was after I graduated. He had a Ph.D in political science and a law degree. So we had a core of faculty members that brought a totally different dimension to legal education in those days. We could talk about issues that were not just black letter law issues. We could talk about issues of policy as they related to the other disciplines.

While I was a student, there was an interest in the civil rights movement. There were some marches and some demonstrations. When I was a faculty member in about '71 or '72, we had a program for minority to help them get started in law school. This program had been very successful. Bill Huff ran it for a while. One year in the early '70s, there were some minority activists who became very dissatisfied with the program and had some demonstrations. In fact, we had a special faculty meeting at night and Chancellor Mitchell came by. As a faculty we had been asked to meet with these activists. As I remember, the meeting deteriorated into a shouting match between one of the activists and Bill Huff. The activist began to be personally insulting to Bill Huff. Then, almost in unison, the entire faculty got up and walked out. They said, "We don't have to take this from anybody." The movement fizzled out after that. It was the most united faculty stand I have ever seen taken on an issue for a colleague. That stood out in my mind.

We had Derby Day every year. There were awards given to the best faculty member, the best teacher of the year, most improved teacher of the year and the student awards. It was quite an affair.

I found that the education at DU was certainly of quality. I was exposed to other disciplines and I had quality education in terms of learning the principles of the law. I wanted to be able to do some writing and the Law Review gave me that opportunity. I also had the opportunity to involve myself in clinical legal education. I think that if there were two hallmarks of the law

legal policy makers, and legal scholars. Sociology is becoming of ever greater importance to the law, with applications ranging from the presentation of evidence in court to the design of programs for legal reform.

The College hosted a conference on ethical issues in social research in June of 1966. Sykes directed the three-day meeting under a $15,220 grant from the National Institutes of Health. Over three dozen nationally-known representatives from the fields of psychology, sociology, anthropology, and medicine discussed problems involving the use of deception, coercion and the invasion of privacy, with an emphasis on the legal rights of the subjects.

A third grant of $75,135 from the Office of Economic Opportunity Model Cities Program was made to the Administration of Justice Program for a one-year pilot study of the legal needs of the poor. This study included establishing a neighborhood law office, the Urban Center, staffed by DU law students with the cooperation of the Denver Bar Association, the Legal Aid Society and the Denver War on Poverty program.

A later grant from the American Association of Law Libraries, through the American Bar Foundation, was awarded to the Denver Law Journal to conduct a study on the problems of the rural poor. DU was one of only two law schools asked to submit proposals. The journal was also awarded an on-going research grant by the Denver law firm of Dawson, Nagel, Sherman and Howard.

Students were assisted by the establishment in 1966 of legislative internships by the Joe and Betty Alpert Foundation. Selected students served as research assistants in the Colorado General Assembly. At the same time, the Denver District Court and the
Boettcher Foundation contributed funds to establish an experimental program of judicial internships to run six quarters beginning in the fall of 1966.

A delayed effect of the merger between DU and Westminster was noted late in the 1964-65 academic year with the creation of the Student Bar Association (SBA). The evening students had operated as the House of Delegates. Day students were directed by a board of governors. Under the merger of the two groups, each division continued to have a president. The treasurer would be elected from the day division and the secretary from the evening division. A senate would be composed of two representatives from each class of the day division and one from each class of the evening division. The first presidents were Robert Buckalew (day) and Robert Gordon (evening).

During this period, students also created a school newspaper, the D.U. Docket, issued first in May of 1966. The initial edition of the Docket reported the visit to the school of "famous car critic" Ralph Nader as well as plans for the annual Derby Day program with activities scheduled at Williams Park, near Bergen Park, and at the Hellenic Community Center. The publication continued until 1971 when the name was changed to the Denver Law Forum.

A major change in the administration of the University came in June 1966, with the announced retirement of Chancellor Alter. He would step down at the completion of a year's leave of absence. Vice Chancellor Miller served as acting chancellor through August 31, 1967. Effective September 1, 1967, Maurice B. Mitchell was appointed as the University's thirteenth chancellor. The appointment at DU was the first entry for Mitchell into academic administration, having left a post with the Britannica Corporation to come to Denver. As the Rocky Mountain News noted, Mitchell's inauguration set several precedents, including the fact that he was the first man without an earned academic degree to become chancellor. He had been awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree from DU in 1958.

An innovation in the Yegge administration was a series of summer meetings held to renew and give direction to the academic programs of the College. Alumni and non-alumni members of the bench and bar and of the community concerned with legal education joined faculty and students in these one-day long range planning sessions held at Yegge Peak. As a means of promulgating and encouraging the use of the social sciences among legal educators, the College of Law also began in 1967 a summer school in those days, they were the interdisciplinary program and the clinical program. After I graduated and went into legal education, I taught at three other law schools for two years before I came back and joined the faculty at DU. And you'd hear about the University of Denver. People would go to meetings for the Association of American Law Schools or the ABA, and people would say there is something really happening at the University of Denver. The law and sociology stuff was really catching on.

DU planning lawyer aide curriculum

The University of Denver's College of Law has established a number of programs aimed at providing legal services to those who cannot afford them. These programs include the law center, which provides legal assistance to low-income individuals, and the clinical program, which offers students the opportunity to gain practical experience by representing clients in a variety of legal matters.

One of the goals of the law center is to provide legal services to those who cannot afford them. To achieve this goal, the center has established a number of programs aimed at providing legal assistance to low-income individuals. These programs include the law center's pro bono program, which provides legal assistance to individuals who cannot afford to hire a lawyer, and the center's legal clinic, which provides legal assistance to individuals who cannot afford to hire a lawyer.

The clinical program offers students the opportunity to gain practical experience by representing clients in a variety of legal matters. Students in the clinical program work with clients to provide legal assistance on a variety of issues, including juvenile law, family law, immigration law, and public housing law.

The law center and the clinical program are part of a larger effort to promote the provision of legal services to those who cannot afford them. The University of Denver has a long tradition of providing legal services to the community, and the law center and the clinical program are part of this tradition. The goal of the law center and the clinical program is to provide legal services to those who cannot afford them, and to do so in a way that is consistent with the principles of justice and fairness.
I was a clinical psychologist. I had heard about DU having a night school and I wanted to go to law school while continuing to practice as a psychologist. The existence of the night school gave me the opportunity to do that.

I guess Tom Marsh's Future Interests course really stands out in my mind. It was the course that really taught me how to read a case.

When I got through I knew what the whole thing was, what the issue was, what the dicta was, and nobody else emphasized that to the extent that he did in his course. The funny thing that I remember about the Future Interests course was that we had one female in the class at that time, and she was the only female in that class. Tom Marsh had a set of index cards with all of the students' names listed on them. He would shuffle the cards, then pull off the top card and call on the person, the first student at the top of the deck. And that student was always the woman, Ruthanne Polidori, who's now a district judge in Jefferson County. But he would come in and shuffle that deck and pull off the top card and every class period, Ruthanne's name was on top of the deck. I don't think he missed one period of calling on her first.

One of the things I remember about student activities generally was that whenever there was a student activity of any sort, the one professor that was always there was Tom Marsh. Professor Nanda was there very frequently, too. I remember the fiftieth anniversary of Tom Marsh's teaching at DU. They held a large dinner in his honor. I think every lawyer who ever took a class from him attended that dinner. I can remember the speech he gave at that time. He talked about the fact that when he was first hired, DU didn't pay its law professors very much. He couldn't afford a car. He couldn't afford to buy cigarettes or whiskey. And in addition to that he had a wife who was very possessive and she kept a close eye on him and so he had spent fifty years without tobacco, liquor, or women. He said it was no wonder fifty years seemed so damn long.

The law school's community outreach was extensive during this period. In the Summer of 1967, in cooperation with the American Judicature Society, the College offered the first experimental workshop for members of commissions appointed to select judges in Colorado. In addition, the United States Steel Foundation granted the College funds in 1966-67 to pursue planning in paralegal training, directed by law professor Eli Jarmel. This was followed by a major grant from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare which culminated in the publication of *New Careers in Law*. The study concluded that the legal profession and higher education should begin an extensive program to train lay persons to assist lawyers, perhaps marking the national beginning of programs for paralegals. The book was compiled by Yegge, Wilbert E. Moore and Howard K. Holme, and *New Careers in Law II* was published following a June 1971 conference on the topic by Yegge, Jarmel and law students Michael Driver and Lee Shapiro. The conference was co-sponsored by the ABA's Special Committee on Legal Assistants, the Council on Law-Related Studies, and the AALS Committee on Paraprofessional Legal Education.
DU Receives Ford Foundation Grant

The University of Denver has received a $150,000 grant from the Ford Foundation to try and attract more Spanish-Americans into legal careers.

With the grant, the DU Law School will select persons of Spanish-American descent who are graduating from state colleges but would be unable to go on with a legal education because of finances and law school admission tests.

Special legal and remedial training will be provided in an intensive summer program and the students will receive advisor and tutorial assistance during three years of the normal law school course. The students will take the law school admission tests but receive funds for tuition and room and board. The university hopes the experiment will help law schools in general learn more about what should be done for minority group candidates that will help meet a serious need for more legal practitioners from the Spanish-American population.

The DU program is the first of its kind sponsored by Ford, although similar foundation support has been given in the past to provide more legal opportunities for Negroes at the University of Mississippi and Howard University.

Legal Experience at Denver Institute

The College of Law at the University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, is again sponsoring its Annual Summer Institute in Clinical Legal Education. Inquiries about the program should be addressed to Mr. John Temko, the Institute's Student Director, at the address given below. —ED

"WHY DON'T YOU SPEND SOME TIME AT OUR BAR THIS SUMMER?"

Chances are you've seen a poster hanging up concerned with spending some time at a bar. It's definitely not talking about the "run of the mill" student hangout. It refers to the bar in every municipal, county and district courtroom in the State of Colorado. And an unusual bar it is. Under Colorado Statute and Supreme Court rules, second and third year law students may represent indigent clients in civil and criminal cases "as if licensed to practice." Because of these liberal provisions, the University of Denver College of Law has developed one of the most extensive Student Internship Programs in the nation and hundreds of University of Denver law students are seen before that bar every year.

Last year the University initiated its first Summer Institute in Clinical Legal Education offering its program to out-of-state students. Because the Institute was so well-received, this summer the law school will again be opening its doors to students from across the country. The Institute will be an intensive 10-week course involving students in two chosen internships supervised by the College of Law's regular and clinical faculty. Nine specialized internships will be offered in such areas as criminal law, juvenile and family law, urban studies, consumer law, prisoner assistance and environmental law. Students may receive five quarter hours of credit for successful participation.

Internships involved in criminal, juvenile and family law are specifically oriented to trial experience. The student handles his own cases, as counsel of record, from the interviewing stage through trial. The University of Denver College of Law operates its own Defender Program Office where indigent persons charged with criminal misdemeanors may seek assistance. In civil cases, the students work under the supervision of the Legal Aid Society and the Family and Juvenile Law Center. Other internships are directed toward involving students in specific areas of public interest law. They serve as an excellent vehicle to gain expertise in specialized fields. Classroom discussions and analysis are considered an integral part of the internship program and a variety of seminars will be offered through the course of the summer.

In conjunction with the 10-week Institute, a two-day Workshop in Clinical Legal Education will be conducted. The objective of the Workshop is to provide assistance to students and clinical directors in expanding existing programs and establishing further expertise in this developing area of legal education. Agenda for the Workshop will include administration of student internship programs, establishing new programs and other related problems.

If you are interested in spending some time at an unique bar this summer, contact: The University of Denver College of Law, Student Internship Program, 200 West 14th Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80204.

JAMES P. GATLIN
Class of 1968

I'd actually been out of college for eight years before I started law school. I was in the service for three years. I was out working as an engineer for five years. So law school was quite a change. Not only because I'd been out of school for so long, but because it was a different kind of studying than I'd been used to in engineering. However, I would hasten to say that I think the training that I'd received in engineering worked very well for me in law school as far as analytical ability.
I was a newspaper reporter for ten years after college. I enjoyed journalism early on, but began to get frustrated with it as the years went by. That’s what initially gave me the impetus to go to law school. I knew I couldn’t afford to go to medical school because that required a full-time commitment and going back to college to get some credits. I could just hopefully get into law school, and spend three or four years at night. I could do it that way and still make a living.

DU really was an up and coming law school. Bob Yegge was the dean at the time and he was trying to raise it to a new standard. And of course it was the only law school that offered night classes. By that point, DU had transcended the Westminster days and had gone on to bigger and better things and was becoming a really fine law school.

I remember being interviewed by Phil Linn and him saying, "Well, your college grades weren’t all that good and your LSAT wasn’t all that great, but you have an interesting background and maybe we’ll give you an opportunity." It wasn’t as competitive in those days. I probably couldn’t get in today. I certainly couldn’t get in with the grades I had and the LSAT I had. But as it turned out, I decided when I went to law school I was going to prove something to myself and to my ego. And I did, and I worked hard for a change, for the first time in my collegiate career.

I think the guy whom I enjoyed the most at DU was Joe Page. He was my Torts professor. He was from Harvard. He would use the Socratic method and just kind of throw it back and forth and argue every point. Every time you thought you’d come up with the answer, he’d show you it wasn’t the answer. It was really a mental exercise. It was very exciting. I enjoyed it. The guy who inspired me the most was Hal Hurst, who taught Constitutional Law. First of all, I loved the course. And secondly, philosophically, he and I were so different. He was very conservative and I was very liberal at that time. He argued and presented this conservative viewpoint. He was such a lover of the Constitution, he criticized those who tried to use the Constitution for things that he didn’t feel it was intended to do. Bobby Kennedy was one example, using the commerce clause for some-

On April 21, 1967, the school was the site of the first western regional conference of the American Society of International Law. The annual event has gained prestige over the years under the direction of Professor Ved P. Nanda. Credit for the outstanding success of this effort, as well as the establishment of the school’s International Legal Studies Program, is due in great measure to the efforts of Judge Leonard v.B. Sutton ’41, who remains a strong supporter of the program.

The College was selected as the site of a law and poverty conference held in January 1968. The meeting targeted lawyers involved with programs under the auspices of the Office of Economic Opportunity. At the same time, students and faculty of the Natural Resources Program joined forces to complete a major, comprehensive study on oil shale for the Public Land Law Review Commission (PLLRC). Prior to the study, the school hosted a conference of key PLLRC personnel and the Four Corners Regional Planning Commission on the process of decisions about the allocation of federal lands and resources.

In the spring of 1968, the law school hosted a conference on "The Legal Aspects of Student-Institutional Relationships." This conference was held under the joint auspices of DU and the American Council on Education, with financial support from the Danforth Foundation. Papers presented at the conference composed a special fall 1968 issue of the Denver Law Journal, placing the College of Law in the forefront of one of the most important subjects that colleges and universities faced at the time.

Undoubtedly one of the most controversial programs created at the law school was Yegge’s "Headstart" program for individuals of Hispanic heritage who
wished to become lawyers. The need for such lawyers was impressed on Yegge when he served as chair of both the Colorado Governor's Council on Economic Opportunity and of the Council on Migrant and Seasonal Workers. In an April 1971 Denver Post Empire article called "DU's Legal Revolution for The Chicanos," author Zeke Scher '64, wrote that Yegge was issuing a call to the school and its constituencies to "help minority persons participate more fully in the mainstream of American life."

To achieve this, the College of Law began a special preparatory course "for college graduates of Spanish surname who wished to become lawyers, but lacked financial means and acceptable standards of admission to law school." Yegge presented a proposal to a friend at the Ford Foundation which would provide a two-month summer program to prepare candidates for law school, with the top students being admitted with financial support. Two weeks later the law faculty learned that the Ford Foundation had responded to Yegge's proposal with a $150,000 grant for the first summer program to be directed by Professor William S. Huff.

Twenty students, including one woman, were selected to participate in the initial program in 1967. At the conclusion, eleven were admitted for the fall and all eleven continued at DU during their law studies. Officials were both pleased and surprised with the overall results. The program attracted forty students in the summer of 1968, and nine of the class were enrolled in the fall. Twenty-five other graduates during the first two years of the program were accepted for admission to other law schools.

Following the success of the DU program, the ABA and AALS established a national Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO) in 1968. Other summer programs were established at Harvard, Emory and the University of Southern California. The Ford Foundation gave an additional $58,000 and CLEO $95,000 to assist the DU program in 1968 and 1969, and DU funded it alone in 1970. The students also received some support from the Mexican-American Legal Defense & Education Fund (MALDEF) in 1971.

The frustration of some took the form of an angry protest following the 1971 program, which had an enrollment of thirty-five students. Concerned CLEO students sent an eight-page petition to Huff detailing certain grievances against the DU summer program and its faculty. The document cited the lack of non-white teaching assistants and faculty, unattractive patronization, subtle and overt racism, unfortunate faculty ego indulgence, inappropriate and unwitting teaching methods, and careless and insensitive program planning. Spokepersons were identified by The Denver Post as William Gallegos and Rich Falcon, previous graduates of the CLEO program.

thing or another. I forget what Bobby Kennedy was trying to use the commerce clause to do, but it had some sort of political motivation. Hal Hurst didn't like it because he was a strict constructionist.

John Phillip Linn was also quite inspirational. He was a labor lawyer, a union-type lawyer, actually. We had him for Contracts and he taught Hawkins v. McGee almost the way that the "Paper Chase" guy taught it. He was inspirational for his solidarity. He is a very solid guy. In those days, we took Contracts, Torts, and Civil Procedure in three phases instead of two. The lowest score I ever got was my first exam. I was so sick, I threw up before the exam, and I got a 71. I was just in such a panic because it was my first law school exam.

The first year we lost a third of the class. In those days, you got in, but you might not survive that first year.

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On August 2, about forty students picketed at the law center to follow up the earlier written charges to Huff. Of the group, only about five reportedly had taken part in the 1971 summer program. The others were identified in a Rocky Mountain News article as local students interested in CLEO. Six recommendations outlined in the July 21 document were again aired by the group. The News reported that during a press conference several days later, the student leaders criticized officials at DU as well as at the University of Colorado Denver Center as "being insensitive to the needs of minority students and inflexible in their attitudes."

Two graduates of the CLEO program held a press conference on August 10th which the Post reported was "to defend the program against charges of racism by a group of Chicanos." They were Wilfred Martinez '73, then president of MALDEF at the law school, and Jesse C. Manzanares '69, a practicing Denver attorney at the time and a member of the first summer preparatory class. Both cautioned those unhappy with the program "not to overlook the fantastic amount of good" the program had done in "providing the Chicano community with law-trained attorneys."

Huff responded to the CLEO students' petitions on August 30. He answered each of the six charges and concluded that "there has been no racism in any form on the part of any member of the CLEO faculty or staff." Huff reiterated that each member of the CLEO faculty was dedicated to the program goals of identifying minority students potentially capable of performing satisfactory law school work and preparing those students to achieve academic success in law school. He noted that 156 minority students had participated in the program since 1967.

At a meeting on January 7, 1972, the law faculty discussed at length the plans for the upcoming summer. Student representatives of MALDEF, BALSA (Black American Law Students Association), and the SBA participated in the discussion. It was decided that the program's three courses would be taught by two of its previous faculty members and that the third faculty member would be a qualified minority attorney. Kenneth A. Padilla '70, was chosen. Participants would be selected by a committee to include MALSA (Mexican American Law Students Association) and BALSA representatives, and teaching assistants would be chosen by the faculty members from among qualified minority applicants who were current students. MALSA
and BALSA would be asked to arrange a program of speakers and appropriate social events. No recruiting efforts were necessary as 120 applicants had already been received, and other law schools were invited to place students in the program with the costs borne by that school or the student.

With the start of the school year in 1972, Manzanares joined the law faculty and was also asked to serve as the assistant dean for Student Affairs, duties previously held for a short time by Robert T. Booms ’70. As chair of an ad hoc faculty committee, Manzanares presented studies during faculty meetings in 1973 that brought about major changes in the College’s minority admissions program. The faculty, while reaffirming its commitment to affirmative action, voted to drop the summer preparatory program and to focus its efforts and resources on the recruitment and financial support for minority law students. The faculty then approved a plan to select up to twenty-five minority students for the fall quarter of 1973, chosen on the basis of highest academic promise as indicated principally by their performance in previous education endeavors and their LSAT scores as well as other relevant evidence such as work experience, letters of recommendation, indicia of commitment to legal education, and the quality of a personal written statement by the individual contained within the modified application for admission. Financial assistance from the College, MALSA and BALSA was to be awarded solely on economic need. It was also noted that these.

was a degree of separatism among the Law Review people from the rest of the students and that was probably not very productive. Once you’ve made it, it’s kind of like getting pledged in a fraternity, or at least you went around with that kind of an attitude. However, overall it was one of the best things I ever did.

I really got to know Ved Nanda during law school because he was the Law Review faculty advisor. I don’t see him very often anymore, but I spent a lot of time with him during law school. You could always tell when Ved was doing a paper because he would literally fill up one of those tables with all of his books and put a note on top that said “Do Not Disturb”. You’d know when he was around.

If I had all the money I needed and could have chosen, I would still go to law school at night. There was something very unique and valuable in both working and going to school, and meeting classmates working in a wide variety of areas. We had the newspaper reporter, there were people who were doing clerkships, there were guys working in the bank in the trust department, you really got a wide picture of what the legal communities were like and what the entry level job possibilities were. I think we had a bunch of people who were there because they really wanted to be. I think in the day school there always seemed to be any number of guys who were there because they couldn’t think of anything else to do. I wasn’t there solely to dodge the draft, but the timing of my academic career was such that I did not have the opportunity to serve my country in uniform. I liked law school a lot and I am very positive about the Law Review experience.
I had attended the University of Denver undergraduate in civil engineering and, having been a native of Denver, I was pretty familiar with DU and the fact that in the legal community it had a good reputation. So choosing a school wasn’t even really an issue when it came to law schools. I was married and very committed to Denver, so there wasn’t really much of an issue of us going out of state to law school or even out of Denver for that matter.

I began law school in September of 1969 in the height of the Vietnam years, a little before the most active protests began, but there was certainly plenty of that going on. We found out in our first quarter in law school that the draft was going to be reinstated, which affected a lot of my classmates. During that time people had very long hair and dressed differently than you might see law students today. We were sitting in orientation and then in walked a fellow who had on a very preppie bow tie. He was wearing a coat and tie in the face of all these people. It was quite a contrast. Everyone kind of laughed at him when he walked in the room because he looked so preppie.

The location of the law school was great. I loved it because you were right next to the courts. Not that I ever did much in the way of the student programs in the courts because I just didn’t have time. But we were near the courts and near the legal community generally. I liked all the noise and a good healthy dose of smog throughout most of day.

There was a professor by the name of Bill Huff. For a running series of years he was voted by the student body to be the outstanding professor in the law school, and he was exactly that. In all my years in academia through undergrad and law school, he stands out as a shining light, as probably the best professor I had in anything.

During my senior year in law school, I took one class in which I was able to participate out in the community. At that time some of the black activist groups needed counseling and so we tried to help them. I am sure they got their money’s worth. I had a lot of fun working with those groups, and remember this is 1969, so there were a great number of those groups in the community and a lot going on in that world. Other than that it was pretty much down to work for me in law school because I was graduating early.

Apropos of the school’s minority commitment was the designation of the College of Law in the fall of 1969 as the national headquarters for a BALSA placements service, a clearinghouse for students and employers. The DU effort was funded by a grant of $30,519.

One result of the College’s experience with Hispanic students has been their organization and support, as alumni, of the Robert B. Yegge Hispanic Scholarship Fund in appreciation of his efforts on their behalf. This effort was renewed at a special reception on May 2, 1991, and has been ongoing.

The College’s involvement in community development and urban action had provided leadership by furnishing legal knowledge and facilities for those not destined or motivated to become lawyers. School officials participated in the training of new and long-time officers of the Denver Police Department and in the training of administrators of the Metro Denver Fair Housing Center in legal procedures relevant to their jobs. Ultimately, it led to the creation of an Urban Legal Studies Program, directed by law professor Alan Merson, which combined academic and internship offerings for interested students.

In addition to programs of specialization created within the law school curriculum, the school fulfilled its obligation to make opportunities available for continuing education in specialized and, frequently, highly technical areas of legal practice. In 1968, the College formed what has become a most productive association with a specialized bar. In conjunction with the Motor Carrier Lawyers Association, which is now the Transportation Lawyers Association, the school presented a week-long institute in Denver. Since then,
yearly institutes have continued and this cooperative effort has provided the leadership and support for the College’s Transportation Law Program, as well as the Transportation Law Journal, which began publication at DU in 1975 after being initiated in 1969 at the University of Ottawa. This special group of transportation lawyers has funded a professorship through an annual major gift.

Most of our classes were in the morning or early afternoon, and the routine was that a number of us would go down into the basement of the law school, it was like a big room with lunchroom tables, row after row after row set up and few carrels, we would go down and study most of the afternoon. Then we'd just go home after that and have dinner, and watch the war on television, and then either go back down to the law school or else we would study at home.

First exams were sheer terror like it is for most first-year students. I got a lot of confidence over time and I ended up no longer feeling stressed out about them. I'd say by the midpoint in law school, from there to the conclusion, exams were something I didn't worry about at all and actually enjoyed taking.

My favorite story, which is probably the only one that would be suitable for any kind of a real recollection about law school, is about the basement. The basement was a kind of lunchroom setting with a lot of tables where we did a lot of studying. But as law school wore on, particularly the second half, we used to get rip-roaring poker games going down there in the basement during the afternoon. We were on law school students' budgets so we are not talking about high stakes games, but intensive games. It was one way of relaxing. On some days those games went on for an hour or two and professors always used to come walking by and kind of laugh and try to ignore the fact that we were using the law school for gambling.

We had a study group from almost the day I walked into law school. I don't know how we selected each other, but we had a very good group. The people that participated in it were near the top of the class, and prior to finals we would get together and review the course from beginning to end. Sometimes we would meet during the mid-term and do the same thing, just to get a head start on it. The study habits of my group were pretty good. As a whole, I would say, they were significantly more intense and greater than those of many in the class.
I was a student assistant for teaching legal research and writing my senior year and I was involved in the freshman tutorial program my last two years, trying to acquaint freshman students with how to study and how to work with the professors. In addition to that, I was doing a research assistantship with Professor Beaney and was on the Law Review.

In the freshman tutorial program, they could come in and maybe get some security or some kind of comfort-zone talking with a junior or senior that had already weathered a year of law school and had survived it okay. They could talk about what are the keys to taking notes in class or participating or studying or taking tests and that sort of thing. I think for the students that chose to partake of that program it was very beneficial.

There were a lot of anecdotes about Ved Nanda, who I got to know quite well since he was the faculty sponsor for the Law Review. I had International Law and then Trusts with him. He had all these books stacked on the library table because he was perpetually writing. I had a very close friend in law school who made a joke about him one day, in a kind way. Professor Nanda would invariably come into his Trusts class every day and recommend, it seems, almost half a dozen different law review articles. "I refer you to this one and that one" and so forth. My friend joked one day and he did a perfect imitation of Professor Nanda coming into his class and saying, "Refer briefly to the entire West Reporter System . . . " It was really funny, but you have to take his classes to realize it. And along with Professor Nanda I remember Professor Wallace. At the time I was on the student senate, I was involved as chairman of the Honor Code Committee and would investigate honor code violations. And he was the faculty member involved. I remember him because he was a very warm, compassionate, understanding man who listened and cared. I had Professor Tiffany for Criminal Law. Some

The College's alumni programs also received special attention during the Yegge administration. Both DU and Westminster were pioneers in the support of formal alumni organizations, and the merger of the two schools strengthened the alumni bond in its early years. Fund raising focused on the Alumni Fund as well as the Westminster Law Library Fund.

Of particular note was an alumni activity in 1967-68 which centered around the celebration of the school's seventy-fifth anniversary. Throughout the year specific aspects of the anniversary theme, "The Responsible Professional in a Changing Society," were emphasized in seminars and lectures. The thirty-seven member committee was chaired by Edward C. King '22, longtime dean of the school of law at the University of Colorado. Norma Comstock W'32, was
co-chair of the celebration. An opening convocation on October 2 featured an address by Wex S. Malone of Louisiana State University Law School who was then president of the AALS.

The alumni organization went through a major review in the late 1970s, when new bylaws and a new organizational structure, the Law Alumni Council, were approved. The addition of a full-time staff member for alumni affairs and public relations in 1971, Frank F. Brown, Jr., provided leadership for the new activities and programs in these areas. Until that time, such alumni and public relations activities were handled by Assistant Dean Arthur Barry and Richard Torpy '72. Another strongpoint of Yegge's alumni efforts was the formal initiation of alumni clubs throughout the country. The first was organized among the Nevada law alumni and similar groups were later formed in metropolitan Denver, Chicago, Washington, DC, Colorado Springs, California and New Mexico. This program has continued under various forms through the years.

Yegge also recruited men and women who would provide valuable administrative support in leading the law school to new levels of achievement. Several new dean positions were added, and it was not too long before duties in several areas that were previously handled by only a few were expanded into single areas of responsibility such as admissions, registrar, placement services, alumni/public relations, and continuing legal education. New academic programs created new administrative duties for some faculty, work in addition to their teaching responsibilities. Those who served early in administrative posts with Yegge included Professor Tiffany, who was the lone assistant dean. Upon Tiffany's request to return to full-time teaching, Yegge appointed Professor Christopher H. Munch as the associate dean for admissions and academic affairs. His success was measured in the unprecedented growth of the student body and initiation of an organizational structure for an expanding faculty and curriculum.

John C. Hanley was also one of Yegge's key appointments. He served as associate dean for business affairs from 1967 until 1985, and his personable management style made the law school a pleasant place to work, especially for those among the professional and support staff whom he guided during his nearly eighteen years at the University. Hanley was the first non-lawyer to be appointed a dean at an American law school, a move later copied by many law schools nationwide.

R. Tim McKenna '69, Robert T. Booms, and Charles C. Turner '71, served in the placement post. Alan S. Dorsey and G. Landon Feazell, Jr. had assisted Dean Barry with placement before Austin Anderson became the director for a short time, and Arch L. Metzner, Jr. W'49 was acting director when Turner took over in May 1972. Turner later became director of the school's continuing education program.

Jill A. Brody was named placement director in 1972 and was succeeded by Constanze B. Melior in 1976, followed by Florence N. Gilbert and Linda K. Bougie. In the admissions area Kathryn A. Munch, Elizabeth S. Cooperman and Merrill T. Linton were successive directors. Serving as registrar were Linda Dethleff, Lenore Hartman, Susan Scott, Robert T. Booms, Patricia A. Hudson, Carol Lashley, Donata V. Stark, and Irmgard Vragel.

student stopped him one day in the hall and asked him what the law was on search and seizure and he said, "I don't know. I haven't read the latest Supreme Court case this week."

Derby Day was maybe the primary function of the student senate. A lot of beer, a lot of games chiding professors, getting back at them. It was just a great time for the students and professors to mingle informally, relax, talk like they wouldn't be talking at school. We had a closeness because it was small enough to do that. We would have some touch football games with professors, as I recall. And it was professors against students and there would be some banning around in there. As I recall, Professor Wallace was a hard hitter. He was in there and so were the other professors that were physically fit, which was about all of them. They'd hunker down and everybody would have a good time and the students would do parodies and skits, mimicking or satirizing certain professors. Oh, it was fun.
Serving as librarian at various times were Martha S. Peacock, who was later named professor emeritus upon her retirement in August 1974; Professors Sturle and Squillante; Susan Weinstein (acting) and Professor Alfred J. Coco. Professor Coco would devote sixteen years to the library before moving to a full-time teaching position on the faculty. The alumni and public relations duties were assumed in 1973 by Philip E. Gauthier, who served the school until his retirement on December 31, 1991.

War and world conflicts had earlier had strong effects on the law school, and the Vietnam War was no exception. The faculty was asked in March 1967 by AALS officials for its view on an impending new draft law. The response was that “law students be treated in all respects under the draft as other graduate students.” It was later noted that certain deferments were assigned only to undergraduate students and that it was likely all males between the ages of nineteen and twenty-six would be considered
“constrictively nineteen,” placed in a national lottery and drafted by earliest birth date beginning in January. The College did report the loss of some applicants as well as current students to the draft in later months.

The University of Denver did not escape the turmoil that swept campuses across the country in response to the war. On April 30, 1968, there was a sit-in in to the Lemon Tree, The Store, Saturdays and Fridays, Your Father’s Mustache and other places.

I really enjoyed Ved Nanda, Huff for trusts, Thompson Marsh for property and John Moye. I had a tendency to make the professors mad because I did not make it to very many classes. This was typical of the Law Journal. We pretty much spent our time at the Journal and when the tests came we studied for about a week. We just jammed it in and blasted the test. You had to have good nerves. I still remember opening the textbook for the first time the night before the test and reading through the night and taking the test at eleven the next day.

I had a kind of funny experience. I started out getting encephalitis the first quarter and spending the first three weeks in the hospital and the second quarter I got strep throat and lost a couple of weeks. I was just a bundle of nerves at that point in time. I was talking to Chris Munch one day and asking him how I was ever going to pass this place, and he told me to take the test and not worry about it. I was really kind of stuck with that position since I had been sick. As it turned out I got a whole pile of A’s and I was very well ranked. At that point I stopped working hard and went into autodrive and cruised for the next three and a half years. It seemed like some people had a knack for legal conceptualization and some of them struggled for about three years before they figured it out. I really got a good education. I always tested well and I can’t remember whether the tests were hard or not.

OU was to garner national attention when on May 6, 1970, two days after Kent State, a strike against the University was initiated and “Woodstock West” was born.
I went eleven straight quarters. I never took summers off. Bob Yegge was dean. Gresham Sykes and Larry Tiffany were teaching Criminal Law which I took. Larry Ross was teaching Negotiations and Murray Blumenthal was teaching Arbitration and Negotiations. At the end of my third quarter, freshman year, I became interested in the sociology of law so I applied for and was accepted in the joint degree program. So I was working on a master's in sociology and a law degree and I took courses both at the main campus and at the law school. I was also on the Law Review and beginning the summer after my first year Professor Tiffany asked me to be his research assistant. I was also working in Gresham Sykes' Model Cities project, which was part of Lyndon Johnson's Great Society. I was a "consultant," that was our official title, in the model city program to a youth organization.

During school, I worked for several different professors. All of them were influential in various ways. Larry Tiffany was associate dean when I applied to the law school. My parents had put me through parochial school for twelve years and had paid my tuition in college. By the time I was in law school, my brother was in college and paying for my law school was a financial drain on my parents and I knew it. I decided that if I was going to go to law school I was going to do everything I could to do it myself. When I interviewed with Dean Tiffany, I remember that I'd come up from Colorado Springs to interview for a scholarship. He was leaving that night to be married that weekend and yet he was very attentive. I remember being struck by how well he was able to separate his mind from his personal life.

I was unable to get credit at any bank because I was a woman and I had no assets. I had nothing when I got out of college except clothes and books. They wanted my parents to co-sign and I figured that was doing indirectly what I didn't want to do directly. So Dean Tiffany made me a deal. He said if I came to the law school and had sufficiently good grades to make Law Review and to stay on Law Review that I would have a tuition waiver. But if I didn't, all bets were off and I owed from the beginning. I thought that was fair and I took the registrar's office by thirty-nine students demanding the implementation of a student bill of rights. Chancellor Mitchell called in the Denver police to forcibly removed the demonstrators, and each was later suspended for a year. During a nationwide moratorium on October 19, 1969, an hour-long silent vigil was attended by nearly 4,000 people in front of the state capitol. The law school sponsored a teach-in that was scheduled for one hour but "went on well into the afternoon because of the number of students and faculty members who wished to voice opinions."

The gathering of nearly half a million rock-music devotees at Woodstock near Bethel, New York, August 15-17, 1969, marked a highpoint of the youth counterculture of the time. DU was to garner national attention when on May 6, 1970, two days after Kent State, a strike against the University was initiated and
“Woodstock West” was born. An area approximately where the Penrose Library is now located on the University Park campus was transformed into a site, incorporating Evans Avenue, where people lived in tents and shacks. Police tore it down, but it was rebuilt. At the call of Governor John A. Love ’41, the National Guard came, and eventually “Woodstock West” was dismantled.

In response to a call by the chancellor for constructive action, the College of Law faculty, meeting in an extraordinary session, urged the suspension of law classes until May 11 “in order to work with the students in ongoing seminars oriented toward action to attack, within our legal framework, the United States Military involvement on campuses and in Southeast Asia.” The general University faculty, during a meeting on May 11, endorsed the concept of Woodstock West and voted that the University remain open. Among leaders in these faculty deliberations was law professor Sykes, who served on an ad hoc steering committee of the faculty and on a committee to accept a response requested of the Woodstock West leadership. The general faculty also approved guidelines for re-establishing order on the campus and for immediate and long-range approaches to major areas of concern.

A later document prepared by a DU ad hoc faculty committee on student unrest made proposals for improving the quality of undergraduate education dealing with curriculum problems, facilitating communication and new admissions policies. Lastly, the committee recommended a special study of the ramifications of abandoning the principle of in loco parentis. Student and campus unrest became the central theme for Deans Yegge and Munch in talks with law alumni throughout the country. They, along with law students Martin Shore and Donald Ferguson, had rewritten the University’s student disciplinary code.

that deal after having talked to my parents who said, “Yes, you can come back and live at home.”

My boyfriend at the time was in the Air Force and he was in Vietnam so he let me use his car. I had this part-time job to help with the books and so I put together this patchwork of things and was able to make it through. Then Tiffany asked me to be his research assistant for that summer and, I think, my second year. Then my third year, he had a fellowship to the American Bar Foundation in Chicago so he was gone. So I did a little bit of work for Professor Ross; I did some work for Professor Bill Van Offstein who was visiting one summer from Duke in constitutional law and I was just sort of free lancing around however much I could. Plus, I was working in the Model City Program at that point and still being a legal secretary on the side. So that’s how it all worked out.

I had Thompson Marsh for Property. There weren’t many women in my class in those days and I realized that he was going to make sure that if I was going to get out of that school with a diploma, by golly, I was going to have the knowledge to justify it. That was fair. It wasn’t discrimination in the negative sense, it was simply that he wanted to be sure that we were serious about what we wanted to do. If we were serious, that meant wanting to work and he was going to see that we did. That was fine. I hold him no rancor. It’s just that I keep remembering being called on everyday, all the time. There were a couple days when I had gotten much less sleep at night than I otherwise wanted because I stayed up late working on property because I knew I’d be called on the next day. But you had to work for it. And I studied very hard. I don’t think I got to bed before 1:00 in the morning the whole first year I was in school.

There were three women out of probably eighty students. The women now ask us why we didn’t have a women’s law association or some kind of organization. Well, we did. We went to lunch together, all three of us.

I thought the law school facilities were perfectly adequate. I was used to being on pastoral campuses with the pipe-smoking professors and trees and lawn and that sort of thing. When I got to this place, I was taken aback because it wasn’t like anything I’d been used to. But it dawned on me that I was in a professional school and we learned, very early on, that our laboratory was across the street. If there was a big case going on, we had on the bulletin board on the second floor a running synopsis of the testimony, and we would take turns with the other section or the other kids in school going over there and taking notes and
then putting it up on the board so you could keep track. It was kind of like a soap opera, except it was real. We got to see some wonderful trials. I viewed the law school as a professional school, very much like a medical school that's affiliated with a hospital, and so we would go to the law school and learn the theory then we would walk across the street to the courthouse and see the practice and go from there.

The times I went to law school were exciting times. We had marches against the Vietnam War here and we were legal advisors to the marchers. Dean Yegge got me involved in a project one summer where we were working on revising the city charter of Denver. My dad, who was an attorney, used to always quote to me the definition of law because law is the pride of the human intellect, the collected wisdom of the ages combined with the boundless varieties of human concern, and I like that definition. One of the things I love about being a lawyer is that I learn so much about other things, too. I learn in law all the other things we work with, and when I was at DU that was the approach that was taken.

Despite the disruptions of Vietnam War-related events, the College's involvement in legal innovation was given a major boost with the establishment of the Institute for Court Management at the law school on March 7, 1970. United States Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren E. Burger recognized the critical need for an organization devoted to educating executive officers for the courts and led the efforts to form the institute. Following early talks and a preliminary session in September 1969, a task force sponsored by the ABA's Special Committee on Standards of Judicial Administration spent five months in concentrated planning, and by spring of 1970 the instructional, research, and service goals of the institute and its intense certificate program had been drafted. Funding had also been arranged and Ernest C. Friesen, Jr., former administrative director of the United States Courts, was appointed executive director and professor of law at DU effective March 1, 1970.
"We chose Denver," Friesen said, "for two reasons. First, because of the atmosphere the DU College of Law provides with its recognition that an interdisciplinary approach to the study of law is essential and, second, because Denver is a central location for an institution that draws its students from the entire country and conducts research in courts all over the U.S." James D. Thomas, former court administrator for the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Maryland, joined Friesen as an administrative assistant. The first class of thirty fellows arrived in mid-June and full-time faculty members included Dr. Murray Blumenthal, professor of Law and Psychology at the law school. Among visiting faculty were Professor Beaney and Adjunct Professors Henry Santo and William Doyle.

The Institute's financial support was provided by the Johnson Foundation of Wisconsin, the Ford Foundation and LEAA grants. The Institute for Court Management became a part of the National Center for State Courts, headquartered in Williamsburg, Virginia, which maintained a regional office in Denver. As Friesen predicted, and Burger had heartily concurred, graduate programs in court management began to appear in law school curricula. DU was one of three schools who first created a joint master of public administration degree in law and court management, which included courses taught at both the law school and the University's College of Business Administration.

In September 1971, the College offered one of the nation's first master of science in judicial administration (MSJA) academic programs. It emphasized research rather than administrative aspects of court management. Because of their unique training in management and legal culture, MSJA graduates were being recruited to manage private legal institutions. In 1980, therefore, the College created a separate track in the program for those wishing to concentrate in the management of public and private law offices. The judicial administration and law office management programs were combined in 1990 into the master of science in legal administration (MSLA) degree programs. Professor Harry O. Lawson, former Colorado court administrator, has been involved with the program since its inception and currently serves as its full-time director, in cooperation with its inventor, Robert Yegge.

After several years of planning, another degree program began in September 1971 for law graduates who chose legal education as a profession. The master of science in law and society (MSLS) offered...
I was on the Law Journal. During that time I wrote a number of articles and was the business manager. It was a great experience in a lot of ways. It was the first experience I had with really trying to publish something that was correct, knowing that other people were going to read it. It was also fun to hang around with what were really, in those days, some of the brightest minds in the law school. Back then membership in the Journal was based on academics. You could not write a paper and get on. It was still the top ten percent of the students that were asked to join. I also made many lifelong friends. That was the nicest thing about going to DU, that the friends that I made back then are still my best friends. I never practiced with them, but to this day we refer cases to each other, we work on cases together, we see each other socially all the time, we travel together, we are close friends. There was a nucleus of about eight of us that hung around together and still do.

When I was a senior, I took an internship with the Denver district attorney's office. At the time, I had no intention of coming out of law school and practicing law,
program's purpose was to prepare students for careers as professional law librarians, and students could pursue the JD and MLL degrees either concurrently or separately. With the elimination of the school of librarianship during a major University cutback in 1985, the MLL degree program was phased out.

One of the more troublesome areas for Yegge, as it had been for Hurst, was that of the law school's physical needs. Not long after the law center was occupied in 1961, enrollments were on a strong upswing and it became evident that more space would be needed. The matter of moving the law school to the University Park campus appeared periodically on the meeting agendas of the board of trustees and other appropriate University groups. In October 1965, Yegge made space needs the emphasis of long range planning discussions for the faculty, and at a meeting sixteen months later the faculty emphasized that "the present building is inadequate for present use. We need more space for offices and classrooms. There is no room for expansion or reserve space for the library."

A long range planning committee was established at a special faculty meeting shortly thereafter, and labored to identify specific physical plant needs. Yegge used this study to have tentative building plans prepared, including an architectural model of a planned expansion. Also, he had added the first full-time development director, John Evans, to the administrative staff in anticipation of the fundraising needs.

Yegge would frequently invite the lawyer members of the board of trustees to visit the College of Law to receive a first-hand briefing on school activities and concerns of faculty and staff. The main topic during the trustee's visit on March 5, 1971, was the school's space needs and how best to solve them. A move to the University Park campus, purchase of the Forum Building west of the law center, or an addition to the law building were options discussed. No decisions were made and there was no immediate solution in especially in the courtroom arena, and I went with the Denver D.A.'s office and it totally changed my goals. It was terrific. I went down there and met a bunch of people, got to watch the trials, find out what was happening in the courtroom, something I hadn't learned in law school. Got exposed to it, that whole area of practicing law, and decided that I wanted to try it.

I remember most of my professors, believe it or not. Obviously, like everybody else that was there during that time, Thompson Marsh was somebody that I remember not only from the days of law school, but all of my days from practice and all of the days for the rest of my life, whether he's around or not around, because he made such a tremendous impression on me. And there isn't a week that goes by in my practice that some property law question doesn't come up that I feel that part of my skill in answering comes from Thompson Marsh. I certainly remember all of the Thompson Marsh stuff. There was a really nice relationship between the faculty and the students. Their doors were always open and you could go in and get extra help if you needed it. It was more of a friendship kind of relationship than a teacher-pupil atmosphere. It was like a junior lawyer and senior lawyer relationship. Law school was a hoop you had to jump through and the atmosphere made it fun.

We used to play cards in the basement. We used to play hearts up in whatever they called the snack shop or whatever it was in the old DU law school. And then when we really played seriously, we used to play poker down in the basement. And I tell you this because this is one of the things I remember, it was one of my fondest memories. We were down there playing, there was a fair amount of money on the table, and Dean Yegge walked down there and caught us, saw the money, and one of the players said, "Dean, don't worry about it. The money just represents matchsticks. That's how we play."

I thought Dean Yegge was one of the finest individuals that I've ever known. I felt that he probably did more for the University of Denver Law School than any single individual has ever done. I thought he ran a magnificent law school. He brought it to the prominence that it enjoyed in those days and, as far as I'm concerned, still does. We had a terrific faculty with two or three exceptions. I thought I got an excellent education and I've never felt second to anybody. I don't care what law school they went to.