

January 2021

## Reflections on the College of Law and the Denver University Law Review

Patricio M. Serna

John C. Porfilio

Kenneth R. Kay

John A. Love

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.du.edu/dlr>

---

### Recommended Citation

Patricio M. Serna, John C. Porfilio, Kenneth R. Kay & John A. Love, Reflections on the College of Law and the Denver University Law Review, 75 Denv. U. L. Rev. 693 (1998).

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the University of Denver Sturm College of Law at Digital Commons @ DU. It has been accepted for inclusion in Denver Law Review by an authorized editor of Digital Commons @ DU. For more information, please contact [jennifer.cox@du.edu](mailto:jennifer.cox@du.edu), [dig-commons@du.edu](mailto:dig-commons@du.edu).

REFLECTIONS ON THE COLLEGE OF LAW  
AND THE  
*DENVER UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW*

PATRICIO M. SERNA

*Justice, New Mexico Supreme Court*

JOHN C. PORFILIO

*Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit*

KENNETH R. KAY

*Chief Executive Officer, Infotech Strategies*

JOHN A. LOVE

*Former Governor, State of Colorado*

ROBERT B. YEGGE

*Dean, University of Denver College of Law*

IN CELEBRATION OF SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF THE  
*DENVER UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW*

JUSTICE PATRICIO M. SERNA\*

I consider it an honor to be asked to contribute a short essay in honor of the 75th anniversary of the *Denver University Law Review*. Anniversary issues permit, if not demand, personal reflections, or at least reflection in a different and more personal voice from the usual law review article that is more rigid and formalistic in both content and format. I therefore feel unburdened by the constraints of traditional law review formats, and free to venture where I wish to go and to share insights into law school, the law, and legal culture that might not otherwise be suitable for a conventional law review article.

The *Denver University Law Review* is not only an institution with a time honored past—in this instance 75 years—but also one with a living presence and an evolving future. I am pleased to say that the *Law Review* has made a valuable contribution to students of the law, makers of the law, and consumers of the law throughout its 75 year history, and this contribution represents an important achievement for the University of Denver College of Law. I am also proud to say that I was a member of the *Law Review*—a staff member for Volume 46, 1969, and a Note Editor for Volume 47, 1970. Professor Ved P. Nanda, a most gracious personality and prolific writer, was our faculty advisor. Serving on the *Law Review* was quite memorable and one of my most rewarding experiences in law school. Particularly, I enjoyed the camaraderie that grew from working closely with talented editors and staff toward our common goal of publishing an excellent *Law Review*. The experience engrained in me many valuable lessons in analytical thinking, problem solving, and legal research and writing, which I have been able to put to good use in my subsequent government service, legal practice, trial bench, and, currently, appellate bench.

To the current board of editors and staff, I offer my congratulations on this 75th anniversary special issue. You are following a fine tradition of excellence, and I know you will continue this tradition for others to follow. Faculty advisors past, present and future, deserve special commendation for the unwavering support and counsel you have provided these seventy-five years and will provide in the years ahead.

---

\* Justice, New Mexico Supreme Court. B.S., University of Albuquerque, 1962; J.D., University of Denver College of Law, 1970; LL.M., Harvard Law School, 1971. Note Editor, *Denver University Law Review*, 1970.

During my campaign for New Mexico Supreme Court Justice last year, I often said, "For someone like me, with no heritage of wealth or social position, to be a law school graduate, to become a District Judge, and to now be a candidate for Supreme Court Justice, demonstrates so well that the American Dream is still available to us and our children." I'm happy to report that my lifelong dream did become reality when I was elected as a Justice of the New Mexico Supreme Court in November of 1996. Dean Yegge was one of the speakers at my swearing-in ceremony on December 6, 1996. It was only fitting and proper that the person primarily responsible for my attending law school be present and share in this personally momentous occasion.

The Honorable Robert B. Yegge became the University of Denver College of Law's ninth dean in 1965 and remained in that position until 1977. Ironically, in 1997, he again assumed the helm as dean, pending a nationwide deanship search. In the spring of 1967, Dean Yegge obtained a grant from the Ford Foundation to implement an innovative and intensive two-month summer program to help address the serious need for Hispanic attorneys. Professor William S. Huff, a person who personifies quality, directed this first program. I was one of the eleven students who successfully completed the first program, which opened the door to my ensuing legal career. Following the success of this summer preparatory program, the ABA and AALS established a National Counsel on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO), in 1968. Through the auspices of CLEO, several other law schools throughout the nation established similar summer preparatory programs for minority students. All eleven of us—and of course others who followed us—have done well and are leaders in government service, business, private practice, the judiciary, and other areas of public interest. Unfortunately, one of our original eleven, Arthur Lucero, passed away due to cancer in October of 1997. I gave the eulogy at Art's funeral service in Santa Fe. As a tribute to my good friend, Art Lucero, I shall recite a few portions of that eulogy:

Santa Fe and the community of Denver have been blessed and enriched by the life, the mission, and the presence of Arthur Lucero. Art had an inner-calmness about him that provided a sense of security and stability to all those who were in his presence. He was a gentle warrior who devoted his life to helping our poor, our disenfranchised, our youth and our elderly. He had an illustrious and distinguished legal career, and was one of the founders of Legal Services for poor people in Northern New Mexico and Southern Colorado. For the past ten years, he worked for the City and County of Denver as Attorney Administrator in charge of the Child Welfare Legal Unit, where he supervised eleven attorneys and a support staff of seventeen employees.

Art confronted his illness and his own death with the same courage, dignity, integrity, and inner-calmness that characterized his own life. His sister, Connie, told me that he had died peacefully. He lived peacefully and he died peacefully.

Thank you, Dean Yegge, for giving us the opportunity to be major contributors to society and to pursue our dreams. Thank you also for being a visionary that brought the law school to national prominence by recognizing the importance of educating lawyers in disciplines other than law in order to enhance their ability to analyze fully both legal doctrine and issues of public policy. Under your leadership, the law school became not only a teaching institution, but also a research organization and a center of community action and service programs. You pioneered the multi-faceted approach to legal education that today is prevalent in our nation's law schools.

There are a few law school experiences I wish to share, and I am confident they will bring back fond memories to other law school graduates. First, I want to say something about Professor Thompson Marsh, who, with his technicolor system of briefing cases, made a tremendous impression on me and taught me how to properly analyze a case. He had a set of index cards with all the students' names on them. He would shuffle the cards, pull off the top card, and call on that student. If you were not prepared or did not give the correct answer, you would get a black mark. After three black marks Professor Marsh would throw your card away and you would never have to recite again. If you went through his class without getting a single black mark you would get six bonus points on your final exam. Each black mark counted a two-point reduction. One day, I missed property class because the day before I had an impacted wisdom tooth removed and I did not feel very well. I told my roommate, Ralph Torres (today, a very prominent attorney in Denver who specializes in employment and labor law in the federal court system), to explain my absence in the event my card came to the top of the list that day. Well, lo and behold, Professor Marsh called on me that day and still gave me a black mark, even though Ralph explained my absence. The next day, I went to see Professor Marsh to attempt to persuade him to take back the black mark. He refused. I could have attended class that day despite my discomfort. I never missed another property class and ended up with four bonus points rather than six. That experience taught me to go the extra mile. I would not be on the New Mexico Supreme Court today had I not gone the extra mile in my campaign. Thank you, Professor Marsh.

Secondly, let me relate an experience with Professor Lawrence Tiffany. In those days, students took three quarters of Criminal Procedure (as in Property, etc.) and took one final exam for nine credit hours at the end of the third quarter. Professor Tiffany gave us just one test question which consisted of a very comprehensive fact pattern that contained numerous issues. I read the fact pattern very carefully and outlined the issues on the inside cover of the blue book used for exams. It just happened that Professor Tiffany had written on "stop and frisk," and his work was cited by the United States Supreme Court in the landmark case

of *Terry v. Ohio*.<sup>1</sup> I noticed a *Terry* stop and frisk issue in the fact pattern and noted it on my exam outline. However, in my written answer I inadvertently neglected to mention the *Terry* issue. I somehow managed to still get a very good grade on my test, but to this day, I just know that it would have been a monumental grade if only I had mentioned *Terry*. This experience taught me to be thorough in what I write, and to very carefully check my outline to assure that every point is adequately covered. Thank you, Professor Tiffany.

My final anecdotal experience concerns Professor Frank Jamison. Almost thirty years ago, as a participant in the law school's County Court Practice Program, Ralph Torres and I were handling a traffic case in Jefferson County Court. The County Court judge presiding over the case was none other than Judge Frank Jamison, who later became a professor at the law school. The case involved an accident on private property, and our client was cited for a traffic violation. We won in County Court on the basis of lack of jurisdiction by the police to issue a traffic citation involving accidents on private property. The case went all the way to the Colorado Supreme Court, and we were affirmed. Ralph and I were elated that we were instrumental in establishing a Supreme Court decision that became the law of the land in all of Colorado. It was then that I truly recognized and appreciated the importance of a State Supreme Court ruling and how it affected common people. Now that I serve on the New Mexico Supreme Court, I appreciate the impact our decisions have throughout the state. Thank you, Professor Jamison.

Preparing this essay has been enjoyable and nostalgic. I know the law school will continue to prepare graduates with the knowledge, skills, ethical standards, and fundamental values demanded of the legal profession in order to meet the challenges lawyers will face in the twenty-first century. It seems to me that law is increasingly an interdisciplinary field and thus, the growth of interdisciplinary legal analysis has been a significant advancement which will continue to give students a well-rounded legal education. With a heritage of dedicated people in the past, with a current staff of persons sensitive to its history, and with a commitment to law as a tool for improving society, the *Law Review* is no doubt assured of a rich and productive future for many years to come.

To paraphrase Justice Holmes, the life of the law must not be mere logic, it must also include moral and human values. At this 75th anniversary celebration, it is especially appropriate for lawyers to evaluate how

---

1. 392 U.S. 1, 13-15 (1968) (citing and quoting from LAWRENCE TIFFANY ET AL., DETECTION OF CRIME: STOPPING AND QUESTIONING, SEARCH AND SEIZURE, ENCOURAGEMENT AND ENTRAPMENT (1967)).

successful we have been as a profession in moving toward the goal of social and legal justice for all. Lawyers dominate many powerful political bodies in the United States and have a major impact on the governmental destiny of America. Thus, lawyers must be visionaries in our society and work to promote a responsible and responsive political process so that the American dream is available to all.

## REFLECTIONS ON A UNIVERSITY OF DENVER LAW EXPERIENCE

JUDGE JOHN C. PORFILIO\*

Forty-two years. It is incredible to me, but that is the time which has passed since I first entered the front door of the University of Denver College of Law. Looking back over those years, I see mostly dim, fog-enshrouded recollections, some of which must be factual, and surely some are fanciful; yet, all are warm and treasured. Indeed, the years from 1956 to 1959 I spent trying to learn to be a lawyer in that old storefront on Court Place are some of the best I have had up to this point in my life.

For those who have had the advantages that flow from a building designed as an educational institution with a real library and classrooms in which even the students in the back of the room can see the professor, the understated "elegance" of the old College of Law facilities has no meaning. Yet, that storefront with its noisy plumbing and dimly lit library plays a big part in the fondness of my recollections.

Somehow, Professor Works's demonstrations on the proper execution of a will would not have had the same impact as they did when he could pop in and out of a nearby door. Were he confined to the stricture of the present day classroom, his teaching methods would undoubtedly be hampered. Law students would be denied the drama of Professor Works's voice echoing from some dim recess, "Am I in your presence now?" Moreover, his chant of "fire, theft, shipwreck, or storm" punctuated by the sound of the flushing of the faculty toilet in the floor above would ring hollow in an income tax course taught in today's edifice. Most important, however, present-day students have been denied the intimacy of those drafty little classrooms of yesteryear that seemed to foster, rather than hinder, the learning process.

Offsetting the idiosyncrasy of the building on Court Place, however, were the people who occupied it. From faculty to students, character and characters were bountiful. At the top of anyone's list must be Professor Thompson Marsh, whose colorful method of parsing a case caused him to be dubbed the "Walt Disney of the Legal World."

Dr. Marsh was the quintessential teacher of the law. Quietly demanding excellence from his students, but self-deprecating (he used to say he never changed exam questions, only the answers), he challenged us to make lawyers out of ourselves. Although I looked forward to it with dread for three years, the best course I took in my entire three years was Future Interests taught by Dr. Marsh. That one class gave me an appreciation for the law and its majesty that I gained from no other.

---

\* Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit. B.A., University of Denver, 1956; LL.B., University of Denver College of Law, 1959.

By singling out Thompson Marsh, I do not deprecate any of the others who labored to make a lawyer out of me. Quite to the contrary, for I would not have attained that goal without them. Yet, there was, and there will ever be, only one Thompson Marsh.

This idyll would not be complete without mention of that one place where law students went for solace, sustenance, and even higher learning: Sullivan's Bar and Grill. Sullivan's was the place to go when a sack lunch was no longer palatable. It was not that the food there was better. It was just hotter than what you could bring in a bag. Moreover, hanging out with students and those who were then referred to as "derelicts" was part of the process of honing one's mind to the sharpness required to pass the bar. In the halcyon days of baseball when the World Series was played in daylight, Sullivan's provided a television set so a student had a place to go to sip ten-cent beers and watch real life unfold.

I am proud to say I am a product of a University of Denver legal education. It was a schooling that took place in an atmosphere less than ideal when measured by today's standards, but an education nevertheless. I am also proud of the accomplishments of my classmates who have gone on to distinguished careers on the bench, at the bar, or in other professions.

On the occasion of this anniversary, I raise my fanciful ten-cent beer in a ringing toast to those classmates and the institution that nurtured us. Here's to the *Denver University Law Review*! May it have another 75 years as successful as those just passed.

REFLECTIONS ON LEGAL EDUCATION AND THE ROLES OF TECHNOLOGY,  
PROBLEM SOLVING, AND CREATIVITY

KENNETH R. KAY\*

*Eli Jarmel*

Eli Jarmel, my constitutional law professor at the University of Denver College of Law, died while I was in law school. I'll never forget the main lesson he taught me. One afternoon he asked the following question: "How many of you think the Christmas tree at Denver City Hall is unconstitutional?" Seven of us (out of fifty-five) raised our hands. He responded by saying, "Class dismissed."

As the others filed out, I went up to him and asked why he had asked that question. He responded: "I wanted to see who in the class was Jewish." "You got it right on the head," I said. "All seven of us who raised our hands are Jewish and I do not think there are any other Jews in the class."

The next day he opened class with the following statement, "Your view of the Constitution will be mostly impacted by your social and cultural background—more than anything we will ever teach you about constitutional law." My legal career has not followed a straight course, and of all the lessons I learned in law school, this is one that I will never forget.

*Jimmy Winokur*

Energy and enthusiasm are rarer commodities than one would suspect. Jimmy had such exuberance for a subject matter about which I had no interest (property law). He taught me that one's energy (and particularly *his* energy) is contagious. To this day, it still amazes me that he was able to make property law seem real and relevant to me. Today, I fully believe my energy and enthusiasm are one of the most critical elements that I can bring to my clients. I thank Jimmy for his example and inspiration for this.

*Murray Blumenthal*

I believe Murray was the first non-lawyer on the faculty at the University of Denver College of Law. At that time, having a sociologist on a law school faculty was fairly unconventional. He taught the "negotiations" course. In retrospect, it may have been the most important course I took in law school. Instead of modeling "confrontation" as the best model for dispute resolution, over twenty-five years ago, Murray was

---

\* Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Infotech Strategies, Washington, D.C. B.A., Oberlin College, 1973; J.D., University of Denver, 1976.

talking about understanding what was a “win” from the client’s perspective. He talked about trying to fashion “wins” for the clients rather than for the dueling attorneys. This made sense to me because I was more interested in problem solving and dispute resolution than I was in the gamesmanship of litigation. I wish I had seen this perspective acknowledged in my other courses, but I really appreciated the model Murray advanced.

*John Reese & Steve Browning*

The internships I undertook while I was in college and law school left a significant legacy for my future professional development. In law school, John Reese sponsored me on three occasions. First, I went to Washington, D.C. in 1975, and spent three months as a legal intern for the newly created Senate Budget Committee. That internship ultimately led to me being hired as legal counsel to Senator Max Baucus. (My internship supervisor at the committee, and one of my most important mentors, Steve Browning, ultimately became Senator Baucus’s administrative assistant; so goes the ways of Washington, D.C.)

Second, John Reese sponsored an internship in the Colorado legislature for Polly Baca Barragan. That internship led to a third project John sponsored, which was a study by John Parr and myself of the Colorado regulatory boards. Finally, John Reese, Cooley Howarth and I spent a lot of time launching a major anniversary edition of the *ABA Administrative Law Review*. Cooley and John sent me to Washington, D.C., where I convinced a dozen “D.C. types” to write for the issue, which helped launch the University of Denver’s publication. I mention all of this because, as I look back, this cluster of activity seems as important as most of my course work at the University of Denver.

*Jim Ellis & Bill Gates, Sr.*

After years of working on Capitol Hill, I ended up at the Washington, D.C., office of a Seattle law firm doing primarily legislative work. The two attorneys that most impressed me during my decade at that firm were our Seattle senior partners Jim Ellis and Bill Gates. They impacted me profoundly, not because of their first-rate lawyering, but because they modeled a commitment to civic duty. I will never forget a luncheon address Jim Ellis gave (he has been one of the city fathers of modern Seattle), when he observed that perhaps a legal education did not prepare us for solving the problems of real people. He talked about law school education preparing us to break things down. He said, “One had to learn on one’s own the skills to build things,” to be constructive. I wonder how a legal education can model the “building up” skills?

*Creativity and Technology*

I often counsel young people on whether to pursue a legal education. I have not been very encouraging. I am now working at the intersection of information technology and the delivery of services. How do we harness information technology to improve healthcare, education and government? Those who will impact that field will have vision and understand technology and will harness those two to effectively interact with one another.

Will there be legal jobs in that new world? Absolutely! The “value” of the legal work will be important, but of a second order. Young lawyers who want to go that route should take intellectual property courses and about the role of law in this new world. The law schools should talk to visionaries and technologists about the following questions:

How can a legal education be more relevant in this new digital world?

How can legal educators help their students find vision?

How can legal educators help their students embrace the new technology?

How can legal educators help design a legal education and legal system that “build up” (not tear down) the critical elements of the forthcoming digital world?

*Karen Christensen*

The best thing that happened to me in law school was that I met Karen (Karen Christensen, J.D., University of Denver College of Law, 1975). She was Jimmy Winokur’s teaching assistant in Problems in Legal Practice in the fall of 1973 and spring of 1974. She moved to Washington, D.C., in 1975 to work at the Department of Justice, and I followed in 1976 and took my first job with former Congressman Ed Koch. Karen is now General Counsel and Acting Deputy Director for Grants and Programs at the National Endowment for the Arts. Both of us have had fabulous twenty-year professional experiences in Washington, D.C., and our children are now 26, 15 and 12. We just celebrated our 20th anniversary.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO LEGAL EDUCATION

JOHN A. LOVE\*

In order to give an account of the contribution my legal education has made to my life and career, I think it necessary to set the stage by remembering the University of Denver College of Law as it was when I attended from 1938 to 1941.

Those years were still very much a part of the great depression. Lack of money affected all the students and the resources that the school could provide. Tuition was all of \$75 a quarter.

Denver was then a city of maybe 300,000 or 350,000. The Law School was housed on the second floor of a commercial building at 14th and Court. One of the tenants on the ground floor was Mapelli's Meat Market. It reminded us of its presence periodically by wafting up the smell of rendered fat.

The Law School quarters consisted of some three small classrooms, offices for the faculty, and a library. By today's standards, the library must have been minimal, but to me at that time, it was enormous.

The school was staffed by three full-time professors, the dean and a combination secretary-librarian.

Dean Wolcott taught constitutional law. Al Zarlengo taught contracts, and Gordon Johnson taught Torts. (I still remember two or three weeks considering Ms. Palsgraff's troubles with the Long Island Railway Co.) Tom Marsh led ongoing discussions on Real Property and Future Interests. He earnestly and at length explained the Rule in Shelley's case with no discernible success that I could determine.

Our class consisted of some fourteen struggling students. Many of us found it necessary to hold down jobs to support our efforts—I, for example, spent some two years tending bar at the Nob Hill on East Colfax from 6:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. This schedule made it difficult sometimes to complete the briefing of cases I had been assigned. It also involved Leonard Sutton and me in an early scrape with the law. A regular customer of the Nob Hill approached me one time with an offer to buy a full set of Colorado annotated statutes for the bargain price of \$75. Not having that large a sum, I joint ventured with Leonard, bought them and promptly resold them for the huge sum of \$150. After our resale, the *Rocky Mountain News* appeared with a story that made it clear that the Statutes had been stolen by a custodian at the Capitol. Our legal background immediately alerted us to our potential liability, and we hotfooted

---

\* Governor of Colorado, 1963-1973. A.B., University of Denver, 1939; J.D., University of Denver College of Law, 1941; Hon. Ph.D., University of Denver, 1962.

down to see John Carrol, the then district attorney. Fortunately, he only smiled, told us to return the money, and dismissed us.

Admitting the possibility of bias, I believe that the class of 1941 was outstanding, if not unique.

Among its members was Bob McWilliams, later Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court, then and now a member of the U.S. Court of Appeals, Tenth Circuit. He swore me in as Governor of Colorado three times and administered the oath to my daughter when she became a member of Colorado's Supreme Court.

Leonard Sutton, recovering nicely from our brush with the law, went on to a successful practice and served as Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court.

Howard Jenkins, who I believe was one of the earliest, if not the first black to graduate from University of Denver College of Law, went on to serve with distinction for many years on the National Labor Relations Board.

Elizabeth Koefed, our only female entrant, was a smart, tough, sometimes profane lady who made a name for herself with a truly community practice in one of the towns down the Arkansas Valley.

A measure of the quality of the legal education provided to us is the fact that all of our class passed the bar on the first try, and we monopolized the top spots, placing first and second. The notification of our admission to the bar came just in time to free us to go forth and win World War II.

In looking back, I marvel at the drive and dedication that the administration and the faculty of the school brought to the task with the minimal resources at their command. I believe in addition to teaching the law, they taught us how to think. I know that the law school experience was, by all odds, the high point in my education. I am grateful that in the depth of the depression, there were dedicated people who made it possible for me to try to reach my dreamed-of potential.

THE FINAL WORD:  
SOME HISTORICAL NOTES

ROBERT B. YEGGE\*

The original name of the *Denver University Law Review* was first the *Denver Bar Association Record* (1923) and then *Dicta* (1928). *Dicta* was a joint publication of the College of Law and the Colorado and Denver Bar Associations. In 1949, the University of Colorado Law School was asked to join the joint effort but the offer was declined. The October, 1949 issue featured an article by University of Denver College of Law Dean Gordon Johnson, titled "Notes on Legal Education and the Profession of Law," addressing the question, ironically, "Are There Too Many Law Graduates?"

As a law student, I served on the editorial board of *Dicta*. Indeed, I authored my first law review note for the pages of *Dicta* entitled "Dog's Bill of Rights" in 1957, which was reprinted in *Law Review Digest*.<sup>2</sup> As a young practitioner, I contributed to the annual review of Torts (1962) and Civil Procedure and Appeals (1963) for *Dicta*.

During my first term as dean, the bar associations and the college amicably agreed to separate efforts. In 1966, the *Denver Law Journal* emerged as the scholarly journal of the college under the editorial supervision of a student board of editors and the faculty supervision of Professor Ved P. Nanda. Eventually, the Colorado and Denver Bar Associations created a separate publication which is now known as the *Colorado Lawyer*.

The first issue of *Denver Law Journal* was a symposium on oil shale, a pioneer and premier effort on a then-pressing subject. One of my first dean's reports appeared in the *Denver Law Journal* in the spring of 1967 under the title "Our Diamond in Rough"<sup>3</sup> which, coincidentally, was largely a reflection of the 75 years of existence of the College of Law on the 75th anniversary of the founding of the College of Law. In the fall of 1967, a special issue<sup>4</sup> of the *Denver Law Journal* contained the papers presented at the meeting of the Curriculum Committee of the Association of American Law Schools, held at our College of Law, made possible by a grant from the Danforth Foundation. I was the chair of the committee at the time and contributed one of the papers entitled: "The

---

\* Dean and Professor of Law, University of Denver College of Law. A.B., magna cum laude, Princeton University, 1956; M.A., 1958, J.D., 1959, University of Denver.

1. Robert B. Yegge, *Dog's Bill of Rights*, 34 *Dicta* 178 (1957).

2. *L. REV. DIG.*, Sept.-Oct. 1957.

3. Robert B. Yegge, *Our Diamond in Rough: Report of the Dean*, 44 *DENV. L.J.* 307 (1967).

4. Special Issue, 44 *DENV. L.J.* Fall 1967.

Future Legal Practitioner in the United States: What Training He Must Receive.”<sup>5</sup> The name of the journal changed once again to the *Denver University Law Review* in 1985 at the recommendation of the student board of editors.<sup>6</sup>

There have been numerous special issues of what is now known as the *Denver University Law Review* which drew widespread national attention. For example, with Otis A. Singletary, vice president of the American Council on Education, I edited a special issue on “Legal Aspects of Student-Institutional Relationships” in 1968.<sup>7</sup> It was the first serious discussion in a law review of the then pressing issues of student-institutional relationships, which were boiling over at that time, including the famous Woodstock and Woodstock West student statements. Also, in 1968, there was an historic symposium on “International Business Transactions: The Transfer of Technology in Transactional Business.”<sup>8</sup>

The *Law Review* predecessor published a symposium issue in 1970 on “The Implications of Science and Technology for the Legal Process,”<sup>9</sup> becoming the first law review to address this subject in a symposium. The final issue in 1974 contained a symposium on “New Directions in Legal Education and Practice”<sup>10</sup> with a preface by the president of the American Association of American Law Schools acknowledging and saluting the *Denver Law Journal* on its 50th anniversary. This symposium continued the tradition of the *Law Review*, and the College of Law, of addressing cutting edge issues in legal education.

These special issues gained national and international attention. Other significant contributions through individual articles, symposia, or special issues have had wide ranging impact on the academy, the judiciary, and the profession.

In 1974, the *Law Review* began a significant service and contribution to the legal profession in creating the annual Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals Survey. It is a review of the decisions, and their impact on the fabric of American law, delivered by the judges of the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit. The twenty-three year history of this annual service is an important contribution to legal literature and an important tool for practitioners doing research on issues before the United States Court of Appeals.

---

5. *Id.*

6. See generally Board of Editors, *Preface*, 62 DENV. U. L. REV. vi (1984) (discussing history of the nomenclature of the *Denver University Law Review*, as well as stating reasons for the changes).

7. Symposium, *Legal Aspects of Student-Institutional Relationships*, 45 DENV. L.J. 497 (1968).

8. Symposium, *International Business Transactions: The Transfer of Technology in Transactional Business*, 45 DENV. L.J. 1 (1968).

9. Symposium, *The Implications of Science and Technology for the Legal Process*, 47 DENV. L.J. 549 (1970).

10. Symposium, *New Directions in Legal Education and Practice*, 50 DENV. L.J. 389 (1974).

When I was a member of the editorial board of *Dicta*, Professor Jim R. Carrigan (later Colorado Supreme Court justice and currently United States District Court judge) was the faculty advisor. Earlier faculty advisors were Professor Allen Mitchem and Arnold M. Chutkow. Subsequent faculty advisors have been Professors John Phillip Linn, Ved P. Nanda, William Altonin, Edward P. Richards, III, Stephen L. Pepper, and J. Robert Brown, Jr.

The *Denver University Law Review* and its predecessors in title have had a distinguished 75-year history. As we approach the new millennium, I am confident that the same quality, creativity, and vigor will remain, if not escalate.