Our Diamond in Rough - Report of the Dean

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OUR DIAMOND IN ROUGH

REPORT OF THE DEAN

Seven and one-half decades ago the University of Denver welcomed its first class of eager law freshmen. Many things have happened since that first class entered.

We are about to begin our seventy-fifth year — our diamond anniversary. It is a year of reflection on the past, present, and potential future successes of the law school. During this next academic year, 1967-68, we will spend considerable time considering the question of the professional’s responsibility in a changing society: a challenge in freedom. Detailed plans of our inquiry soon will be available. A distinguished group of law alumni are serving as seventy-fifth year commissioners; plans which they are making to commemorate our seventy-five years look exciting. But that’s next year. For the present, let us review the past year’s profit and loss statement.

Education is in the business of losing money. From a “cost analysis” standpoint, its product is difficult to identify because an evaluation must be made of many intangibles such as intellectual stimulation and challenge. A rough profit measure, the school’s graduates, cannot be computed until some years after graduation. We must account for future return, rather than only immediate gain. Because of the delayed return on the educational investment, we look forward and backward as well as at the present. Accordingly, let us glance at some of our goals, some of our tasks, reviewing progress and prospect in drawing up a statement of the current and projected “condition” of our College of Law.

The lawyer has a responsibility both to those who will seek his assistance as clients and to the general public. It is necessary, therefore, that he learn not only legal skills — he must also learn a great deal about the nature of modern society, a society in which change is ubiquitous.

The responsibility of the lawyer is matched by the responsibility of the law school which must train him for his task. As teachers of law we must produce men who, by their contact with the main currents of legal and social thought, will have gained the power of analysis, the power of judgment, and the devotion to rational inquiry which are the precious possessions of those who are not prisoners of their time and place. In short, we must produce true professionals who will continue to learn throughout their lives.
We have said that change is ubiquitous in modern society, and this applies both to the law itself and to the study of law, for people demand that their legal institutions be sufficiently flexible to meet the temper of the times. Hopefully, then, the student in law school will be thinking in three dimensions.

First, he will look backward to the great traditions and heritage of the law on which our society has been based, not for ironbound dogmas but for the enduring ideas which give our society continuity despite myriad changes.

Second, the law student will constantly examine the present. What is the current pattern of law in action? How does the law operate—not as it exists on the books, but as it is put to use in the present social structure? What patterns of legal and social control are really effective?

Third, the law student must look not only at time past and time present, but also at time future. He must be alert to the problems which will exist decades ahead as well as the day after tomorrow. He cannot escape the formidable question: What must I, as a trusted administrator of the law, do in the years to come?

Given this background, at least three major goals of the College of Law can be identified. These goals might be described as ten-year objectives, although they should form the basis for action and planning next year and each year thereafter. Simply stated, the goals are that a law school, and specifically the University of Denver College of Law, must and will be, within the next ten years: (a) a teaching institution, (b) a research organization, and (c) a center and seat of community action and service programs. Thus, our goals are set; what then, are the tasks for accomplishment? What is the College of Law doing now, toward implementation of the goals and tasks identified?

I. Teaching

The primary objective of the law school today is teaching. But the teaching goal has broad dimensions.

The College of Law offers traditional courses on which the courts of the United States examine for admission to the practice of law. The curriculum will continue to contain these courses to achieve a necessary goal of the law school. In addition, the College of Law offers a rich choice of courses and other work geared toward realization of those goals not so immediate and practical, yet equally important to the total education of the modern professional.

The Professional Responsibility Program established in the curriculum has begun to survey methods by which the professional ideals, attitudes, and ethical tradition of the bar can become part of
the students' common culture. Ethics and ideals are values. Accordingly, an expert in values, a lawyer-theologian, has been appointed to our faculty beginning this June. Professor James E. Wallace intends to expand the Professional Responsibility Program and give the experience-centered programs greater intellectual depth. He plans exhaustive research dealing with the problems of legal culture and ethics.

The development of technical skills, which are the dominant professional skills, needs much attention. Already, some faculty members are beginning to develop and use teaching materials which will focus on counseling of clients, negotiation and settlement of cases, and evaluation of the judicial process in terms of other fields of learning. We are closely examining the traditional legal curriculum to determine whether its content actually meets the long-stated teaching goals of the University of Denver College of Law and, more importantly, whether the present curriculum truly develops those often used professional skills. In this process, the fields of sociology, economics, general semantics and international relations are being systematically added as special courses and as part of traditional courses.

For example, Professor Walter Probert, Visiting Professor, during the year conducted two seminars involving various interdisciplinary techniques. He conducted seminars in Legal Counseling and in Law and Communications utilizing his expertise in law as well as in general semantics. For the year forthcoming, H. Laurence Ross, Chairman, Department of Sociology, New York University, will be a visiting scholar on the law faculty. He has made an extensive study of the process of negotiating and settling automobile tort claims in one of the nation's largest insurance companies. He will bring to the curriculum further depth of understanding through interdisciplinary examination of a major legal task: negotiation and settlement. It is hoped that other fields of inquiry—such as political science, history, psychology, and philosophy—can soon be developed in the legal setting. The importance of the totality of knowledge is stressed in our developing Joint Degree Programs. Presently, the Master of Arts degrees in International Relations, Economics, and Sociology are being pursued by students while they are attending the law school. These Joint Degree Programs are a part of the developing areas of concentration which are later discussed and described.

Perhaps the most significant development during the year was the receipt of a grant from the Ford Foundation in the amount of $150,000 to establish a training program in law for Spanish-Americans. The purpose of the program is to facilitate the entrance of
capable young Spanish-American students in the Rocky Mountain Region into the legal profession. Legal ability in this minority group is surely greater than the small number of Spanish-American lawyers would imply. Additional persons available to give competent counsel and advice to the Spanish-American community and to provide leadership for this group are required. It is hoped that the program will achieve this objective. Initially, the school will conduct a special preparatory program, under the direction of William S. Huff, for twenty carefully selected students. After the summer preparatory sessions, approximately twelve of these students will be selected to enter law school as regular students and will be given substantial scholarship and subsistence aid.

Because we realize the importance of specialty to the law, certain limited areas of knowledge, where faculty and research facilities are available, will be systemized and organized as specialized areas wherein students may pursue semi-specialized training in the senior year. During the first two years of legal training, a rigid set of required courses will be provided. In the senior year, however, a wide elective choice will be given. Rough departments of specialization have been established, and coordinated courses in certain areas are offered, all toward providing an opportunity for a student to develop some specialized professional skills in an area that the student has chosen. The areas of emphasis presently existing are as follows.

A. Administration of Justice.

A grant from the Russell Sage Foundation in 1964 established the Administration of Justice Program. Since the beginning of the program, over $300,000 has been given by the Foundation. Course work and research opportunities are offered. The program has made significant contributions to the legal community in its study of the Denver District Court and the United States District Court for Colorado. It is hoped that the changes in the administration of these courts will show the indispensability of such a program of continuous research and community action.

In a strictly legal area, the College of Law, at the instance of and in cooperation with the Denver Bar Association and the Legal Aid Society of Denver, proposed a research program for determining and studying the legal needs of the poor. The Office of Economic Opportunity made a grant of $75,135 to the Law Center for this study. The far-reaching impact of the study for community legal service to the poor, and for guidelines for similar programs in other parts of the country, is clear.
An important study of the freshman law student, and eventually of the total law school culture, was begun in 1966. As a joint effort with the University of Southern California Dental School, the College of Law has surveyed the current freshmen and has carried on a series of voluntary seminar meetings with a randomly selected group of students. Probably most significant is that the study should result, eventually, in an understanding of what makes the successful law student. Hopefully, some of these conclusions can be used as a basis for more sensible admissions policies than mere reliance on test scores.

The Boettcher Foundation provided important assistance to a training program which exposes students to the trial court judicial process. A generous grant of $6,000 was made by the Foundation to finance, with the help of the court itself, five student judicial clerkships in the Denver District Court.

Through a generous gift from the Joe and Betty Alpert Foundation, two law students were able to serve in the Colorado Legislature this year as Legislative Interns. They worked under the supervision of Lyle Kyle, director of the Colorado Legislative Council. By their efforts, legislators were assisted in research toward accomplishing their difficult lawmaking tasks.

B. Trial Advocacy

The College of Law has one of the most extensive programs of student practice of any law school.

The County Court Program of representation of indigent criminal defendants is ably supervised by practitioner Alan Bucholtz, J.D. '65. The Legal Aid Program is supervised by Legal Aid Staff Attorney, William H. Ward, Jr. A new program of student participation in the Public Defender's Office has been directed by the Public Defender, Edward H. Sherman. Adams County Public Defender John L. Kane, Jr., LL.B. '60, has instituted a similar program with our students. In June, student assistantships to the Denver District Attorney will be available.

Under a grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity, a neighborhood law office has been established at 221 Twenty-fourth Street. Therein, under the supervision of three highly competent Legal Aid attorneys, students are able to learn about the important problems of practice and more importantly, the legal problems of the poor.

In each of these trial programs, a student is exposed to most of the areas of actual legal practice, thereby experiencing some of the ways in which a lawyer utilizes the intellectual skills which he learns in law school. Practical internships become more and more important in our legal curriculum each year. They are a significant part of our
educational endeavor; they are one of the elements that makes our law school unique.

C. Natural Resources

We are developing an extensive natural resources program including both teaching and research. Numerous natural resources courses are given at this time and additional courses and independent work will be added as the years progress. Support in an amount exceeding $100,000 has already been provided by the petroleum industry toward establishing a professorship in Natural Resources. Professor Gary Widman will be assisted in the program by three newly appointed faculty members beginning in the fall of 1967: John J. Schanz, Jr., mineral economist, jointly appointed with the Denver Research Institute; Don H. Sherwood, Executive Director, Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation; and Thomas P. Brightwell, tax specialist.

The demands of our industrial, recreational and population explosions on a shrinking resource inventory and on a deteriorating physical and aesthetic environment have justifiably alarmed the farsighted. We believe these demands have overmatched the ability of existing institutions and policies to evaluate competing claims or to make the farsighted decisions necessary to enhance our civilization and to promote economic stability in resource-based industries. Consequently, we are now establishing a Resource Law Center to undertake interdisciplinary studies of current resource and environment problems in an attempt to clarify and evaluate the effects of present policies. The Center will suggest new legislative, administrative and judicial policies with the intent of illuminating the potential effects of competing resource claims, promoting reasoned and farsighted allocation decisions, and improving the administration of justice in natural resource and environment control cases.

D. Taxation

A faculty which will allow special and intense study of the law of taxation in its various relationships with other parts of the law is rapidly developing. The full-time tax faculty numbers three. Under the direction of Professor James Nathanson, a tax program of logical progression and concentrated complexity is being established.

All of the above specialized areas, and others hereafter developed, may be pursued simultaneously with the first law degree. The type of limited specialized offerings will not justify work beyond the original degree. In this sense, our program will be unique and singular in legal education. Yet, it will be logical and consonant with the facts of today and ten years hence.
II. RESEARCH

Research of a nature and variety far beyond doctrinal research is demanded in the legal field. Empirical, artistic, philosophical, and other methods of research must be employed to forecast and understand the future. Such research is necessary to develop and present alternate choices for policy decisions which will enable us to keep pace with and look forward to the pervasive change now occurring and which will occur at a more rapid rate in the future. Further, research is necessary to analysis and exploration of rapidly developing fields of knowledge which are directly and indirectly related to the task of the law and lawyers. Through research, our horizons, our methods and our effectiveness can be maintained and advanced. Without an exploration of fields not traditionally considered "legal," our education can only be temporal and quickly outmoded in the matrix of a changing society. Further, without research, the people whom we are serving, the public, will soon lose faith in our formal legal system and accept nonlegal solutions to problems properly belonging to the law.

Research does not exist in a vacuum. The same research that is pushing forward legal frontiers must be fed back into the curriculum. Hence, the teachers of our law school must be the researchers. In the process of inculcating professional ideals, developing professional skills and imparting a knowledge of the law in relation to other fields of knowledge, our professors must integrate the results of the research conducted with course materials. Thereby, the teaching function of the law school is strengthened, the persons taught are informed of the latest developments and the research is tested and verified in the legal course offering. In our research, and its relationship to teaching, we must be constantly aware of the significant world about us and be quick to explore new and changing approaches to ordering human behavior; we must be quick to respond to the developing knowledge of other fields of inquiry of every variety.

The research component of the College of Law must be related to the specialized areas identified above. We can identify a few of those research areas which are now being pursued and which we believe should be expanded: (a) Administration of Justice: We are developing new courses and new techniques of research and counseling, together with notions of administering courts and law offices. (b) Professional Responsibility: We are focusing on the traditions of the legal practice and on the "new client" — the poor who are increasingly being provided legal services. (c) Legal Projection: We will study and evaluate methodologies toward systematic consideration of the impact of change in the legal order. (d) The
Various Legal Roles: We are analyzing and identifying the actual legal knowledge required by lawyers and non-lawyers in contemporary society. In the fall of 1966, the College of Law invited a dozen scholars to a conference on para-legal occupations. (e) Resources Law Center: We are executing research and are preparing proposals for other projects in the natural resources field. (f) The Legal Curriculum: Related to the legal role study, but on a more general level, the entire legal education task is being reviewed; at the same time, the goals and objectives of legal education, in a changing world, are being re-evaluated. With the assistance of support from the United States Office of Education ($90,426), materials for a modern curriculum are being developed slowly.

III. Service to the Community

The law school must be a community endeavor. In this function, service can be rendered directly to the profession and to the public. For the profession, a law school must assist in the programs of continuing legal education. Research and teaching methods, developed from research, must be made available to the bar which, in turn, can operate and support a comprehensive Continuing Legal Education Program. For the public, the law school, through its research programs, must identify areas of public concern and importance. After identification, the law school must lead the profession and the public in programs based on sound research. The law school must be an active agent, a leader in legal analysis, review and reform.

The Continuing Legal Education Program is now formalized as the Joint Committee for Continuing Legal Education in Colorado, which is a joint effort of the Denver and Colorado Bar Associations and the College of Law. It is ably directed by Arthur Barry. Outstanding among the presentations already given by our Continuing Legal Education Program was the Uniform Commercial Code Institute—one of the largest such institutes held in the United States.

Under the direction of the Honorable Sherman G. Finesilver, Research Associate at the College, three important grants for equally important projects have been made during the year: Safety Courses for Older Drivers, Training of Physically Impaired Drivers and Training Courses for Adult Deaf Drivers:

The Association of American Law Schools and the Law and Society Association have designated the University of Denver College of Law as recipient of a $50,000 grant from the Walter E. Meyer Research Institute of Law and the Russell Sage Foundation to conduct a 1967 summer institute entitled Social Science Methods in Legal Education. The institute is for the training of experienced
law professors. Twenty-three such law professors from across the country will attend the summer institute under the able direction of nationally-known and prominent legal and social educators including Professor Maurice Rosenberg, Professor Allen H. Barton, and Professor Jerome H. Skolnick. The institute's placement in Denver is an important recognition of the national prominence of the College of Law in the field of interdisciplinary study and the training of law teachers in innovative law teaching methods and concepts. The selection of the University of Denver by the national accrediting organization is a source of pride to the law faculty.

The law school must enlarge its facilities and make those facilities available to the public. It must continue to provide leadership in legal change at an accelerated pace, all to the advantage of legal institutions and the public.

The year 1966-67 has been marked with stability and growth — in short — progress. The year can be characterized as one of emphasis on building of faculty strength. Of course, this emphasis will continue. With a faculty of double strength since 1965-66, we believe that we can emphasize quality of program and instruction for the students. If any emphasis for the forthcoming Diamond Anniversary year can be identified, it would be that of student involvement at a very high intellectual level.

Respectfully submitted,
Robert B. Yegge, LL.B., '59
Dean and Professor of Law

The Law Center
Denver, Colorado
May 1, 1967 — Law Day
The law school enterprise involves at least three elements: the law alumni, the students, the faculty. Herein follow details concerning the three elements.

A. Alumni Affairs

Our graduates—the alumni—are our ultimate satisfaction: visible evidence that the education business is a profitable endeavor.


Under the chairmanship of Dick Brown, contributions to the Law Alumni Fund increased sixfold in the past academic year. The total gifts in the 1964-65 year were $8,325, composed of $3,437 from alumni and $4,888 from other sources. In the 1965-66 year, the total gifts were $27,623 of which $20,736 were alumni and $6,887 were from other sources. The Fund for 1966-67 is running ahead of the 1965-66 record. Important advancements have been made in soliciting funds, some of which have been the establishment of a class agent system for the alumni, the appointment of an assist-
A systematic attempt has continued to inform the alumni of the activities of the College of Law. The Law Center News, the official law alumni publication, reaches graduates quarterly. Occasional issues of the student newspaper, The Denver Docket, and selected publications of special interest are circulated from time to time.

The talent and accumulated knowledge of alumni has always been given freely to the College of Law. During the past year, scores of degree holders from the University of Denver and from other institutions have participated in our education enterprise: as part-time teachers, as guest lecturers, as participants in the Continuing Legal Education programs, as leaders in alumni activities and fund raising. Kudos are offered for the priceless contributions made by our alumni and friends, too numerous to list here.

B. The Student Body

The people that the College of Law serves, by teaching, are our law students — the transitory element, but the measure and essence of our product.

A total of 486 people were enrolled in the Fall Quarter in 1966. Of these, 316 attend the Day Division (including 10 women) and 170 study in the Evening Division (also including 10 women). Unlike days of the past, 293 of our students are married. More interestingly, there are four husband-wife law student teams among the student body.

Our freshman class entering in the fall of 1966 is particularly intriguing to analyze. In the Day Division, there were 114 freshman representing 30 states and holding bachelor degrees from 71 different colleges. These 114 freshmen were selected from 492 applicants as opposed to 372 applicants in the year immediately preceding. The Law School Admission Test average was 559 as opposed to 541 in 1965 and 511 in 1964. Our law school aptitude test average of 559 puts us in the top one-fourth of accredited law schools, based on test scores. In the Evening Division there are 50 freshmen. These freshmen hold bachelor degrees from 31 different colleges; 15 have masters degrees. Their Law School Admission Test mean is 540. The Evening Division freshmen were chosen from 99 applications.

Our law students have made significant contributions in the past year. The 1965-66 academic year heralded in the first year of an independent student edited and operated law review. The issues of the Denver Law Journal produced to date, indicate the high quality of performance of the students and the significant contribution to legal literature which the independent law review of our
College of Law can make to the totality of legal literature. The focus of the review has been of a general rather than a specific nature. The first issues of the independent review have begun to establish a firmer intellectual reputation for the College of Law. In order to enrich the Review, two student editors made an inspection trip during the academic year to the following major law reviews: New York University Law Review; Columbia Law Review; Northwestern University Law Review; University of Chicago Law Review; Yale Law Journal; Harvard Law Review. Special and symposia issues of the review are planned for next year to establish further, the already growing reputation of the Denver Law Journal. It may be truly said that the Denver Law Journal is a scholarly publication of dignity and of earned respect.

The student government of the College of Law evidenced clear and substantial signs of maturity during the academic year. Mr. Arlan Preblud, J.D., '66, was elected to the national office of Executive Vice President of the American Law Student Association (the number two position in The American Bar Association affiliated student organization), and Mr. Jon Holm, J.D. candidate, was elected Circuit National Vice President of the same organization on April 1, 1967. The Student Bar Association organized, financed, and produced a law student newspaper, The Denver Docket.

Student organizations have organized and sponsored important and nationally known speakers during the past year including Ralph Nader, Norman Dacey and Sir Zafrulla Khan. The International Law Society became a member of the Association of Student International Law Societies, one of twenty-two approved law schools which are members of this elite association.

During this last academic year, a placements program has been established. Prior to this year, placements were handled by a faculty member who was overburdened with other activities. With the appointment of Arthur R. Barry to the staff of the College of Law, a systematic and organized placement program has begun. Mr. Barry has been able to place recent and past graduates as well as to obtain employment for current undergraduates.

C. The Faculty

Those teaching — the faculty — are the continuing and the distinguishing element of the College of Law.

1. Senior Ranks of the Faculty

Charles E. Works was promoted to Professor Emeritus effective September 1, 1966. "Chizzie" began teaching at the College of Law
in 1934 as a part-time instructor. In 1948 he accepted an appointment as Associate Professor of Law and in 1951 he was promoted to Professor of Law. During his years of service to legal education, scores of successful practitioners were enlightened and challenged by his demonstrative teaching techniques. "Chizzie" has earned the respect due his new tenure; we are fortunate that he remains actively interested in our endeavor. Faculty, students, and alumni salute the devoted years of service which his promotion celebrates.

The following promotions to the rank of Professor of Law were made during the year: John Phillip Linn, LL.B., '55; Christopher H. Munch, Lawrence P. Tiffany and Joseph A. Page were promoted to the rank of Associate Professor of Law.

The following new appointments were made during the year: John J. Schanz, Jr., Professor of Natural Resources; James E. Wallace, Associate Professor of Law and Director of the Professional Responsibility Program; Thomas P. Brightwell, Assistant Professor of Law; Glenn W. Clark, Assistant Professor of Law; Don H. Sherwood, Adjunct Professor of Law.

Walter Probert was appointed Visiting Professor of Law for 1966-67. H. Laurence Ross has been appointed Visiting Professor for 1967-68.

Only one resignation was received during the year, that of Professor William B. Stoebuck who was on leave during the year pursuing doctoral studies at Harvard University. He accepted a position at the University of Washington beginning September 1967.

2. Administration

I want to express special thanks to Professor Lawrence P. Tiffany who has served for the last two years as Assistant Dean of the College. At his request, Professor Tiffany will return to full-time teaching July 1, 1967, at the rank of Associate Professor, with tenure. The service that Dean Tiffany has rendered to the law school cannot be measured and the gratitude of the faculty cannot be expressed properly. All of us at the law school salute Dean Tiffany for his fine and continuing service. Professor Tiffany will be succeeded as Assistant Dean by Christopher H. Munch. In 1966-67, Professor Munch has served as a Visiting Professor on leave from the Air Force Academy where he has served as Chairman of the Department of Law. Professor Munch has accepted a full-time appointment as Professor of Law at the College of Law and resigned his position at the Air Force Academy, effective July 1, 1967. The faculty welcomes Professor Munch as a member of the teaching faculty and as an important part of the administrative team.
Patricia Ann Black came to the College of Law in 1949 as a part-time secretary. She gained the confidence of the late Dean Gordon Johnston and became his personal aid. In 1964, she was promoted to Assistant to the Dean with rank on the professional staff. Many of us owe our smooth progress through school to "Dean Black."

Pat married George Vardaman, Professor of Administration at the University of Denver, on December 18, 1965. As Pat was known as one of the most competent administrative staff members of the University, it was inevitable that another department of the University would discover her. At the beginning of 1967, the University established a new Department of Administrative Systems and appointed Pat to act as its operating administrative assistant. While Pat remains at the University, the College of Law misses her; it will be sometime before her shoes are filled, notwithstanding her continued contact with the school in her new capacity.

3. Professional Staff

Howard I. Rosenberg was appointed Associate Director of the Legal Services to the Poor Study and managing staff attorney for the Neighborhood Law Center at 221 Twenty-fourth Street, Denver. Leonard Davis, J.D., '65, and Selma Raphaelson were appointed staff attorneys at the Neighborhood Law Center.

William H. Ward, Jr., Acting General Council, Legal Aid Society of Metropolitan Denver, succeeded to Mr. Rosenberg's duties as Coordinator of the Legal Aid Program.

John C. Hanley assumed the duties of Assistant to the Dean for Business Affairs on February 1, 1967. Charles F. Cortese, M.A., '66, served as Assistant to the Director of the Administration of Justice Program for 1966-67 and Boyd Littrell, M.A., '67, has accepted the same appointment 1967-68.

4. Activities of the Faculty

Your faculty has actively participated in professional and community activities. The faculty's awareness of professional responsibility has been increased over the past year and that awareness will be further stimulated over the years to come.

Professor Ved P. Nanda served as Chairman of the Regional Conference on "Science, Industry and Law in Transnational Transactions" on April 21, 1967, the second consecutive time the meeting has been held in Denver under Professor Nanda's leadership. Professor Nanda has attracted the regional competition of the "Phillip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition" which was held at the school on April 1, 1967. Professor John Phillip Linn,
LL.B., '55, planned and executed the annual Collective Bargaining and Labor Management Relations Conference, April 13 and 14, 1967. Professors James Nathanson and William S. Huff directed and executed an Estate Planning Course from January 16 to March 20, 1967. Supported by a grant of $11,620 from the National Institute of Mental Health, Professor Gresham M. Sykes chaired a conference on Ethical Issues in Behavioral Research, June 2-4, 1966, involving scholars from many universities. Each of these activities has nationwide importance and establishes the concern of the University for service to the practicing and academic professions.

The faculty has established a forum to discuss the issues and interests of legal education and the faculty. During the year, faculty forums included the following topics: "Law and Technology"; "International Law on Civil Strife - Revolutions, Civil Wars"; "Discussion of the Efficacy of Law Reviews"; "Law and Sociology, Communications Problems."
FACULTY ROSTER

WILLIAM A. ALTONIN, Assistant Professor of Law; A.B., 1953, Columbia; LL.B., 1961, St. Johns University; LL.M., 1962, J.S.D. Candidate, New York University. RESEARCH IN PROGRESS: Criminal Law Aspects of The Sherman Act; Criminal Conspiracy.

KENNETH E. BARNHILL, JR., Adjunct Professor of Law and Director of Natural Resources Program; B.A., 1951, LL.B., 1953, University of Colorado. RESEARCH IN PROGRESS: Planning Natural Resources Program.

ARTHUR R. BARRY, Director of Continuing Legal Education, Placement Officer and Alumni Coordinator; B.S., 1940, U. S. Military Academy; LL.B., 1951, Georgetown University; Colonel U. S. Army, Ret. RECENT PUBLICATIONS: "Commercial Paper," The UCC In Colorado, March 1967, publications of the Committee on Continuing Legal Education In Colorado.

THOMAS BRIGHTWELL, Assistant Professor of Law; B.S., 1958, LL.B., 1963, University of Colorado; C.P.A., 1960.

GLENN W. CLARK, Assistant Professor of Law; A.B., Magna Cum Laude, 1959, Harvard College; LL.B., 1963, Yale Law School.


Clyde O. Martz, Adjunct Professor of Law in Natural Resources; A.B., 1941, University of Nebraska; LL.B., 1947, Harvard University.


Charles S. Padden, Assistant Professor of Law; A.B., 1942, Loyola University; LL.M., 1955, Georgetown University; J.S.D. Candidate, Yale University. RESEARCH IN PROGRESS: Law, science and technology.


Martha Peacock, Assistant Librarian and Assistant Professor of Library Science; A.B., 1931, Indiana State University; B.S. in L.S., 1936, University of Illinois Library School.

Walter Probert, Visiting Professor of Law; B.S., 1948, J.D., 1951, University of Oregon; J.S.D., 1957 Yale Law School. RESEARCH IN PROGRESS: Law and General Semantics.


Donald H. Sherwood, Adjunct Professor of Law; B.S., 1960; LL.B., 1961, University of Nebraska; Executive Director, Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation.


DEAN'S REPORT


GARY WIDMAN, Assistant Professor of Law; B.S., 1957, University of Nebraska; LL.B., 1961, University of California; LL.M., 1966, University of Michigan.


PROGRAM COORDINATORS


HARRY O. LAWSON; B.A., 1948, M.S., 1950, University of Colorado. PROGRAM: Legislation, Legislative Internship Program.

HOWARD I. ROSENBERG; B.A., 1949, Roosevelt College; LL.B., 1952, DePaul University. PROGRAM: Legal Aid, State and Federal District Court Practice, Neighborhood Law Center.

EDWARD H. SHERMAN; A.B., 1932, University of Denver, LL.B., 1937, University of Michigan; Public Defender in and for the City and County of Denver. PROGRAM: Public Defender Program.

WILLIAM H. WARD, JR.; LL.B., 1938, Northwestern University School of Law, Acting General Counsel, Legal Aid Society of Metropolitan Denver. PROGRAM: Legal Aid Clinic.
attorneys who want service consistently select

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