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Interviewee: Robert Sullivan

Interviewer: Annie Pontrelli

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Annie Pontrelli: This is Annie Pontrelli interviewing Bob Sullivan. Bob, why don't we start out the interview by your stating what years you were at the university and in what capacity?

Robert Sullivan: I came here in 1954 as assistant dean of the law school. Carl McFarland was the president of the university; he was a lawyer. He also served as dean of the law school from August 1 of 1954 until I was named dean in April of 1955. It sounds like kind of a funny arrangement, but at the time I had just been promoted to associate professor of law at the University of Notre Dame and he felt that he couldn't bring me in as a full professor and dean of the law school under those circumstances. So, he said that I should come out as assistant dean and within three years I would be named the dean, and well, it was about nine months.

AP: You were a dean until...

RS: I was dean of the law school until I retired on December 31, 1978, to become vice-president and general counsel of the Montana Power Company.

AP: What brought you to Missoula, or were you here previous to that?

RS: I was born and raised in Helena, Montana. There was a man named Bill Jones who had a great pull in my life. He had gone to Notre Dame and played football and hockey and worked his way through law school as the coach of the freshman football team. He came to Helena, Montana, as head coach of Carroll College. His first year there, they had an undefeated season. They beat the University of Montana two to nothing. But anyway, he practiced law in Helena, and he got me a partial football scholarship to Notre Dame. That's how I was able to go back there. He also advised me to try to follow in his footsteps, which I did. I graduated from Notre Dame in 1940. I got a job as a freshman football coach of Notre Dame to pay my way through law school. Then I went into the service, came back to finish my law degree at Notre Dame, and I passed the Montana Bar Examination in 1945 in the meantime, before I went into the service. After I graduated Notre Dame, I practiced law in Ohio briefly, and then went back to Notre Dame at their invitation, to teach in the law school. I was there for seven years, until 1954. Bill Jones called me in February and said that Carl McFarland was in Washington—I had never met Carl McFarland—and was looking for dean of the law school and a professor of oil and gas law. Well, I had just finished a book that was subsequently published called *The Handbook of Oil and Gas Laws*, so Carl was interested in me from that standpoint. So, I went to Chicago and saw him, and he wanted me to come out to Missoula for an interview, which I did in February of '54. Ultimately I came out here and started work in 1954.

AP: Those years on campus, you probably noticed a lot of changes, both on campus and also within the Law School. Why don't you talk a little bit about some of those changes?

RS: Well, I did. When I came out here there was still a road around the oval, there was still a road in front of the field house all the way up to Main Hall. So, the campus was pretty well cut up and people were driving and parking in the oval. Carl McFarland was a lawyer, and he was solicited, I think, by Governor John Bonner to be the president of the University of Montana. He was also an alumnus of the University of Montana; both college and law. He had a great love for the state and the university. He came and I know that lots of people criticized him because they felt that he was not sensitive to educational and university traditions. My recollection is, that one summer he decided that the campus would be more beautiful if it didn't have all of these roads, so he closed the road around the oval and the one in front of the field house and what is now the Women's Center up to Main Hall and put in grass. Well, people came back and they were madder than hell. People said, "Well, how about the handicapped? Now they can't drive to Main Hall." The sidewalk was gone, but it beautified the campus.

Then the law school was housed in...I don't know if it's the psychology building now or...but it's the original library building (the one with the big concrete pillars there by Main Hall). Carl McFarland told me that one of my tasks would be to provide a design for a new law building. We did; we followed the outlines of the University of Wyoming's law school, which is a small law school. Well, he [Carl McFarland] said to me, "That's not big enough in terms of what the enrollment will grow [to be] over the years." Carl McFarland was a man of great foresight and he's left his mark on this university. A lot of the buildings were built by selling bonds and by paying the bonds with student activities and also fees for housing and dorms and eating in the dining hall. He was a very forceful person; kind of shy and retiring, a lot of people thought he was just the opposite. I found him very easy to work with; he demanded excellence and he wanted the University of Montana to be an outstanding university in the northwest. It had a good reputation, but he felt things could be improved, both educationally and also the physical plant.

Carl resigned after a "rhubarb" with the then-Board of Education over the upcoming budget for the legislative session. He was trying to get larger salaries for the faculty people, and in the course of their negotiating back and forth, he said, "Well, I'll resign before I go with the kind of a budget you are suggesting." Well, they took him at his word, and although I don't think that he wanted to resign, they accepted his resignation. Interestingly enough, he had an acting president, in the person of Gordon Castle I think it was. He had been the dean of the graduate school. Interestingly enough, the Board of Education went with the budget that Carl McFarland presented through him [Castle], and so what he sought for was granted. I think they were just distraught that he was just a little bit too powerful of a man for them.

I think in the course of my years at the university, I've worked under eight acting or appointed presidents. One of the problems was that we never had much continuity. Programs would start, and they would be excellent programs, and the president would leave and somebody new would come in. Of course an acting president, they were kind of a transition person. I think the university suffered because of that in terms of its image around the state and also in terms of people capitalizing on the programs that were just beginning. I believe that the outstanding presidents through my time (and this is not in order of their importance) were Carl McFarland, Harry Newburn, and Bob Pantzer. They all did a great, great job.

I recall Harry Newburn because of my first exposure to him. He asked the deans to present a list of what their needs and wishes were, to try to get some priorities. I put down my first wish as a new law building, and lo and behold, there was still some bonding capacity for the university on student and dormitory fees and so forth. So, he selected an addition to what was then the liberal arts building. It was going to be a wing for education, as I recall. He also selected the law school. Then there was a third, but I don't remember what it was. Anyway, the contract was met within a few months, and we had a new law building.

I recall Bob Pantzer; he was an alumnus of the university and the law school who had come here to work in the university administration (partially in alumni things), but then he became, I think, the financial vice-president. When Bob Johns left, Bob Pantzer was made president. He was here during a very turbulent period, due to Vietnam concerns. He had the admiration of lots of faculty, and he kept the university together, in my view, during those turbulent years.

The other presidents did good things. I remember when I came that you could enter the law school after two years of pre-law, which was permissible under accrediting regulations in the American Bar Association. Very few did that, because in the course of my first year here, we reevaluated the law school curriculum, and one of things we did was change from a quarter system to a semester system in the law school. We were talking about the curriculum and I had come from the semester system, I was trying to push that. We had courses that would run the whole year and all of your examinations would be at the end of the year. The theory was that with the laws of seamless wit, you'd have to study it in bits and pieces, but it all had to come together. Well, I thought that there was too much lost motion—particularly if you had a class that was taught two days a week during the whole year and some were taught three days a week—and that it was hard for students to really master all of that material.

We were talking about how we could combine courses, David Mason (God rest his soul), was an excellent professor of law, (and I think many people in the state expected him to be the dean of the law school when I came). We were having faculty meetings, with Carl McFarland presiding as dean of the law school, and they were always at night. David Mason said, "What you are trying to do would be easier done if you switched to a semester system." So everybody focused on that and everything fell into place, and the next year we went on the semester system. Interestingly, there was interest within some people in the university faculty outside of the law school in the semester system for the University of Montana. Montana Tech was on that system at that time and had been for some time. Everybody else was on the quarter system. So, Carl McFarland, as president, suggested they study it. A lot of people on the faculty didn't like Carl McFarland; they thought he was too harsh, so they said, "To hell with it, if he wants it, we're against it!" A few years after that, the Board of Regents came out and said, "Nobody's going to change until everybody changes." That's why now everybody is going to be on the semester system by edict of the Board of Regents just a year or so ago.

Carl McFarland was instrumental in buying what is now the president's house down on Gerald Avenue. We talked about that as being a dormitory for single law students. There is a heritage in England called the "Inns of Court" where people who want to study law come and live. They eat with lawyers—people instructing them—so we thought we'd try the same idea. Well, we did. So, we took it over and I think it could house 17 law students. The university provided the food

service they'd bring down all the time: about 17 students there, the faculty would come down periodically and have dinner with students. We also had lawyers who would come. It was a hell of a success. Then we had problems keeping it full, so when the time came to build a new law building, I was given a choice: to keep the law house or try to raise money to keep the law house. I think we could have bought it for 50,000 dollars, or the alternative was to try to raise money to furnish the new law building. Well, I chose the latter alternative, so we gave the law house up. We sold it to the Diocese of Helena. It was the Newman Center for years, housing Catholic students, and then they built the Newman House catty corner from Gerald. Over the course of time, the Diocese sold it back to the university and it became the president's house. But, we had lots of activities there.

At the suggestion of Carl McFarland, we coined the Board of Visitors for the law school. We selected lawyers from all over the state, and some judges like Judge W.D. Murray Sr.—now retired from the U.S. District Judge in Butte—and Sid Stewart, a District Judge from Anaconda, and the lawyers were both alumni and non-alumni from around the state. They were very important. We kind of bounced off things against them that we were thinking about doing. For example, we had the diploma privilege at the law school. Students who had graduated from the law school could motion and not have to take a bar examination. We took that responsibility very seriously at the law school, because we thought we were the admitting authority. I would sign the application of admission and they were sworn in. There was no character check or anything else. We put in a moral character questionnaire required of all applicants for the law school. They had to provide some references, then at the end of each academic year after that they had to sign an update stating that they had not committed any crime, et cetera, et cetera and were presumed of good moral character. Then a week before they were to be able to practice they had to sign a final certificate. I think that had a very salutary effect; it impressed upon the students that they were members of a profession, even while they were in law school. The traditional definition of a profession would be brought to their attention many times, that it was the practice of a learned art in the spirit of public service. So, if you worked hard and you provided the service, the financial would take care of itself. But that wasn't up front why you were a lawyer.

Anyway, the Board of Visitors, we were thinking at one time of putting in a required summer session for fall law students, to teach them some practical skills. No other law school was doing that in the country, so the Board of Visitors said, "Well, we think it's a great idea, but if you do that, you're going to price yourself right out of the market, because students who would come in here to finish [school] in three years, were going to go to law school somewhere else and it may affect your enrollment." So, we didn't do that. We inaugurated a practical skills training in the law school as a part of the required curriculum. We were able to get a grant from the National Legal Defense Fund, which enabled us to hire an additional faculty member, and we started providing free legal service, initially, to the state penitentiary. That was required; students had to go over and be in this for one semester as I recall. Prisoners would say, "I sure need you." So, they would take the case, research all the facts, find out if he had a cause to petition for a rehearing. He also represented the inmates before the Board of Pardons. It was a great experience for them.

AP: Do they still do that?

RS: I think they still do. Then we got a grant to start an Indian law clinic, and we had law students

working with the reservations in Montana developing tribal bylaws and working on individual problems that they had. That was a great experience. The law students got exposed to a segment of the disadvantaged in the state. So we had those practical skills for them. Then we got involved in a moot court competition, which was a national thing, and they got involved with that. We had a round robin within the law school and selected a couple of outstanding students and we went to a regional competition. I think the second year we were in it, we went to the national finals. We didn't win it, but we went. That is a thing that has kept on ever since and they are doing great every year now. That started way, way back.

Then, there were accrediting requirements that the American Bar Association. I'm smiling because I was really kind of hard-nosed when I was in the law school. My wife said to me on occasion, "If those people, those students knew how soft you were, you'd have a hell of a time running that law school!" But, they never found out. (laughs) The accrediting requirements from the American Bar said that to be a full time student, you couldn't work more than ten hours a week on the outside. So, I took that literally and said, "All right, if you want to be a full-time law student, you can't work more than ten hours. If you have to work more than ten hours, you have to spread it out for more than three years. It might take four years." So, we had everybody sign off at the beginning of the year how many hours they worked. If they worked more than ten hours, I called them in and said, "What's going on?" In some cases, we had people extend their time. Students who couldn't afford to refrain from working ten hours or didn't have a very generous, loving wife who would get a job to support them during law school. That was not a very popular program. As I said, it was hard (unintelligible), lots of criticism from students and also from the alumni. One alumnus said, "I tended bar the whole time I was in law school. I learned a lot about human nature."

I said, "That's great, but you sure as hell didn't study as hard as you should have either."

Anyway, we knew we had some problems with financial aid. I worked with First Bank Western, I think was the name of it, it was part of the First Bank system. We were one of the early law schools in the country that had a known program for law students. We had our own program through the banks. We were the first in the state of Montana to have it. A student would say that they needed financial aid, fill out the form, and we would write them a letter of recommendation to the bank. Then the bank would loan them the money, and it was under a low rate of interest, so that helped a lot of law students, helped them not have to work. That went on for several years and was finally dropped when other financial aid programs came out—a government financial program.

We were always concerned that the law school was part of a learned profession. When I came, we had what was called a voluntary bar association in Montana. People could belong and not belong. Every year we had a new president under the bylaws as they existed at that time. The outgoing president wasn't even on the board of directors, so he'd serve his term and get a great program going, and then he'd leave and the program would go to hell. So, we got involved with the Bar Association. I felt that we ought to provide some continuity for these great ideas from president to president. Also, the Bar didn't have any continuing education programs, so we started putting on a continuing legal education program at the law school. Betty Blankenship, (God love her) was my secretary for years and years. She had been a part time secretary in Main

Hall for Bob Turner, who was over there. I hired her full time. She was a great skier and one day she said to me, "You know, we ought to have a continuing education program up at Big Mountain." So, we looked into it, and every year, (we started in January) we'd have what we called "CLE and ski." We would bring in national experts to lecture on programs that were of interest to Montana lawyers, but also to lawyers in our region: uniform commercial code, corporate code, and securities regulation and things of this sort. We would start it on a Wednesday; it would run from eight to ten in the morning and four to six in the afternoon. They could walk out of the Alplinglow Lodge and get on their skis. Nobody was there in January; it was just a dead time, so we were the only people on the mountain. We'd run it on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday morning. It was a great success financially, as well as educationally. The money that we made from that we used to put on what I called "loss leaders"; we'd put on programs throughout Montana that wouldn't pay for themselves. We'd go to Miles City and put on programs for lawyers that were interested. So that went on for lots of years.

Then I was one of several people in the state agitating for a so-called "Unified Bar" which means to practice law in Montana, you had to be a member of the Bar Association. Several states had it. I thought it would be beneficial in Montana; I thought that if more lawyers had to belong, they would get involved in the activity of the organization; the continuing education programs would be better and everything else. So, I was a member of two different committees over a period of years that was appointed by the Supreme Court to study it, and the Supreme Court finally did adopt it.

One other thing we did when there was still a voluntary Bar; the Bar didn't have any life, accident, or hospitalization insurance for lawyers. So, the law school served as the agent of the life insurance program that was underwritten by Northwestern National Life of St. Paul. We would send out the dues notices and the premium notices and get the money and pay the insurance person, and get all the information to process claims and so forth. We got paid a fee for that. Of course, we used the money for law scholarships and something else. (laughs) We were kind of scraping the bottom of the barrel to do everything to keep law students financially healthy, and also to work with the Bar Association.

In 1957 Bill Jameson was an alumnus of the law school [and] had been president of the American Bar Association. The Uniform Laws Commission decided that he no longer could be on the Uniform Laws Commission. In fact, I think that he was appointed to the U.S. District Judge, so he could no longer serve. So, he recommended to the governor, Hugo Aronson, that three commissioners be appointed: somebody from the law school, somebody from the Supreme Court, and somebody from the Legislature. He had been serving as only one commissioner. So, the governor did: he appointed me, he appointed Chief Justice James T. Harrison, and he appointed Alex Blewett who was a lawyer in the legislature at that time, still practicing in Great Falls. The three of us were appointed in 1957. Jim Harrison is dead, but Alex Blewett and I are still serving as life members. Incidentally, the Uniform Laws Conference is celebrating its 100th year this year and we've been in it 34 years, a third of that time.

There had been uniform laws in the past; a particular legislator would have an interest in something and find out there was a uniform law, and then would ask to have something drafted for him because this was before the Legislative Counsel was ever in existence. I came back my

first year wound up with the idea that we got to have a uniform law. One state, Pennsylvania, had passed a thing called a Uniform Commercial Code, which was an effort to bring together all of the state law relating to business transactions: checks, sales, securities, everything. The Uniform Laws Conference had worked on it for years and years and years, but only one state had passed it. Well, they were getting some new interest in it, so I came back, talked to David Mason who taught Bills and Negotiable Instruments of Sales, which were a part of this package. I said, "You know, we ought to try to reach an agreement."

He said, "I think it would be a great idea." Carl McFarland, (God rest his soul) had left the university. His resignation had been accepted and he left. I think it was 1956 or '57. Anyway, when he came from Washington, he brought with him his legal secretary, Gwen Folsom, and she was his secretary at the university. Boy, she was one smart cookie! She didn't have a law degree, but she could have passed the Montana Bar Exam without even reviewing for it. Those were the years when you could take the Bar Exam without having graduated from law school. Well, when Carl left, he didn't know what he was going to do, so he transferred her position over to the law school. So, she was a research assistant there.

[End of Tape 1, Side A]

[Tape 1, Side B]

RS:...nine volumes and after every legislative session they'd put in a pocketbook, to put in the laws passed by that session. Well, the index was a mess. You would look it up and you couldn't find a damn thing. (Unintelligible) Well, to prepare the Uniform Commercial Code for introduction...it was a book that was probably about six by nine and the thickness of the Montgomery Ward Catalogue. Now, that wasn't all law, but it was comments after each section explaining what the law was. Well, I gave Gwen Folsom this thing. Her eyes kind of widened like saucers, but she started with volume one of the Montana Code of 1947 and read everything, every line of that whole damn thing. It occupies, well, it must be about a foot and a half on the shelf. She went through making notes of things that might have to be amended or repealed because of the Uniform Commercial Code, which she'd already read herself and was familiar with. When she would run into a problem, she would go talk to David Mason or to Edwin Briggs who taught corporation. If there was some uncertainty on their part, then she'd come to me. I'd write to the Uniform Laws Commission. In this case it was a woman, Sawya Michical [?], who is now dead, who was a professor of law at the University of Chicago law school. She and her husband, Carl Llewellyn, had written the Uniform Commercial Code, then was presented to the Uniform Laws Conference where it was debated and there were some changes made. So, Sawya—I knew her quite well—would write back.

On one occasion she wrote back a question that had to do with corporations. She had asked her colleague from the University of Chicago Law School of what his thought was and she passed along his comment plus his answer. His comment was that "Montana corporation code is the most antique corporation code in all of the United States." Well, it had been adopted as a part of the penal civil code of California before Montana became a state. So—I'm digressing for a minute because—that led us to talk to some lawyers in the corporate practice. One of whom was Bill Coldiron who had been a professor of law at the law school and taught oil and gas law the year before I came, and who was then on the staff of the Montana Power Company in the Department of Fuel. We talked to some other lawyers who practiced corporation law, so we got resolution in the next legislature asking the governor to appoint a committee to revise the Montana Corporation Code. He did and Bill Coldiron and I were to chair the committee and it took us four years to do that. That was something outside of the law school, but something the law school dealt with.

Getting back to the commercial code...when we got through with it...We were doing this all with the meager resources the law school had and they weren't very great except (unintelligible). These were the days before the days of copy machines, so if you wanted to make a copy of something, you cut a blue stencil that you put on a mimeograph machine. So Gwen cut all of those stencils, and proofread all of them and ran all of that damn stuff off. We ran off 150 copies. When we got through—and this was just the law, there weren't any comments in it—it was on legal size paper and it was probably five or six inches high. In those years, when you introduced a bill in the legislature, if you were going to amend a section, you didn't have to do as you do today. You didn't have to copy the whole section as it was in the code and then strike through the parts to be deleted. All you would do, and some people can't believe this, you would put the material deleted in closed parenthesis.

So, we took this over to the legislature and we had a copy of the piece of legislation. Dan Dykstra who was with the Union Bank and Trust Company in Helena was the chair of the Business Administry Committee. We kept it out of the Judiciary Committee because we figured if the lawyers got a hold of it, hell, they'd never get it out of the committee. The Business Administry Committee said, "Okay, we'll pass it." Well, I got a call from him [Dykstra] about half way through the legislature and he said, "There's no way we can get that bill passed. If we had that credit for the legislature to consider, it would use up our whole printing budget."

"So", he said, "we can't do it. But, I'll give you my word it will pass at the next session."

So, I went over to Helena, I got enough of these copies back and brought them back thinking that I'd have enough, not for every legislator, but enough for the committee at the next session. Well, the next session rolled around, and I'll be damned if before they adjourned the previous session, they didn't change the legislative rule. [It] said now whenever a bill is going to be amended, you have to put in the original bill and then you have to strike through the language. Well, hell, that would have probably made this thing probably three feet thick and I didn't have any money to do it. Then at the time, Gwen Folsom had since left us and had gone back to the University of Virginia where Carl was teaching the law school. She was working as his secretary. So, I went to Dan Dykstra and (unintelligible) he said, "Well, we can get unanimous consent of the legislature to waive that rule." And so he did. It went through the legislature without a dissenting vote.

The interesting thing is there were some bankers in the legislature, one was Bill Groff from down the Bitterroot. After the legislature passed, we had to delay the effective date so that the law school could put on some three to four day continuing legal education programs for the whole bar, so that they would understand it. We brought in, well, outside experts to the state and they were a great success. Everyone came. The effective date came and Bill Groff said, "Oh! I've got to reprint all my forms! If I had known what this bill was going to require, I never would have voted for it!" That's the way Michical got a letter: we had her come out to talk to a state bar meeting before we had these continuing legal education programs. I told the people putting together the bar program, "Now, this person is the outstanding expert in the whole United States on Commercial Credit!" I said, "On top of that she's brilliant, and on top of that, she holds an audience in the palm of her hand. You ought to at least give her an hour to an hour and a half."

There were other demands in the program, so she wound up having about a half an hour. When she came out, she talked on warranties from the Uniform Commercial Code. A warranty is if you buy something and the seller gives you a warranty for a year; if anything happens to it [they] will replace it. That's a simplified explanation of it. So, she came out—the program was in Billings. She got up, she talked for half an hour, and my God, she got a standing ovation! Beautiful! At a cocktail party that night, she was still there. I said to a lawyer, "Wasn't that great?"

He said, "Oh! Best talk I ever heard! I didn't understand what the hell she said, but she was just fantastic!"

We had a lot of fun in the Law School. Other faculty members got involved in law revision. David Mason was the primary mover for the state of Montana adopting federal rules and civil procedures for our state. He also worked on appellate rules in the Supreme Court. We had

people who worked on...Bill Crowley had been first assistant attorney general and assistant county attorney in Helena. We hired him to teach evidence and procedures. After David Mason retired, he was instrumental in getting federal rules of evidence that was required in Montana. The Montana Law School more than any other agency in the state has done more for law revision and law reforms, things like that, than anybody else. Interestingly...I'm no longer part of the law school and I'm not saying that I did it because it was the effort of the whole law faculty. In the last legislature (1991), the Montana Legislature passed nine uniform laws that were recommended by the Montana commissioners. Joe Mazurek is the chair, Ed Eck from the law faculty is the commissioner, I'm a commissioner as a life member, then we got the third commissioner from Kalispell, Jim Vidal.

We met and reviewed all of the uniform laws that Montana had not passed and that we thought that Montana might consider, and we recommended them to the governor and the legislature. Then we went ahead and identified people in the legislature that would introduce these bills. Joe Mazurek, of course, was president of the Senate and carried several of these. We passed nine of them. In 1991 we passed more uniform laws in Montana than any other state. Montana is the number one state in the union in terms of passing uniform laws. We've surpassed every other state. The seed that, I think, was planted there—with the law school being involved and getting other lawyers involved—was responsible for that.

The law school was a great law school when I came. We did some things that kind of embellished that escutcheon. The things that we did we built on a strong, solid base and there is strong, solid base that is continuing to (unintelligible). There were a lot of interesting things that went on. I mentioned that at the time that I came, students could come to law school with only two years of undergraduate study. We changed that. We said that a student would have to have an undergraduate degree before he got his law degree. To do that, we worked out some combination programs with other departments. The way it worked out, the student would not take any electives, he would take three years to satisfy all of the requirements for a degree in, let's say, philosophy or business. Then he'd come to the law school his fourth year. That first year of law school would count as his year of electives. At the end of his first year of law school, he'd have enough credits to get his undergraduate degree and go on and get his degree at the end of his sixth year.

Then, in time, we went to a full degree requirement. A person had to have a degree before he could come into the law school. Of course, when that occurred, we were the only graduate professional school in the whole state of Montana. Now, the University of Montana and Montana State College (as it was known then) had graduate schools, but what they were, were administrative departments: there wasn't any faculty, there was an administrator. There were graduate programs within the various schools like in the Liberal Arts College there were graduate programs. In the business school, they had a master's program. For a person to be admitted into that graduate department they had to have a degree and take the Graduate Record Exam [GRE]. There was no graduate school in the state that had its own faculty and taught its own students because people who taught graduate programs in the university units were also teaching undergraduate programs. When we revised the program in 1954 or '55 (approved by the Board of Education in 1955), there was a provision in it that the law school passes on all applications for admission to the law school. When we became a graduate professional school, I mean when we

started requiring a degree, we always did our own curriculum. It still had to go through the Curriculum Committee, but that was more "window dressing" than anything else, they always accepted our recommendation.

In the course of time, the university had a humanities program in liberal arts and they put in a no-grade program. Students would complete the course and they'd get credit, but they wouldn't get any grade. Well, we had a requirement in the law school at that time, that to be admitted, you would have to have a C average. Of course, all of these people who repeated a course would have a C average to graduate. But then, we started to get a real enrollment crush. We got one after the war of course, World War II, but then that kind of faded away. Then we started to get a big enrollment [as did] all the law schools in the country. We were in our new law building and we said, "Look, our law facilities here can accommodate probably no more than 75 beginning students for the size of faculty that we had, the library we had, the study periods we had, and so forth. So we started the selective admissions policy. It wasn't strictly on grade point and score on the LSAT; we looked at other factors. For a long time, I handled all of these admissions, then I finally got an assistant dean. We had some people apply for the law school who had been in the humanities program. We said, "Well, we'll count that first year as a C". All hell broke loose, because these reputably were the cream of the crop...the people who were coming to the university to go to the law school had great high school records and so forth, and wanted to have great college records. But, if you count one fourth of their classes as a 'C', it's going to bring them down a grade point. We turned down a couple of them because of that—they didn't meet our criteria to get in.

Well, the humanities faculty and then the liberal arts faculty and then pretty soon the whole damn faculty said, "The law school can't do that!"

I said, "Well, the catalog the university curriculum committee approved, and the university faculty approved, and the Board of Regents approved. The law school passes on all criteria for admission. When we set criteria for admission, we're passing on applications for admission." Dick Landini was the academic vice-president at the time and Bob Pantzer was the president. Landini came over and talked to us and said, "Well, you really can't do that."

I said, "Don't tell me what we can do. I'm not trying to be nasty about this, but we're not going to have any outsiders from the law school dictate to the law faculty who we teach, or how we teach it, or who we admit." Well, he was getting all kinds of pressure from the rest of the university faculty. He came over one day and we spent three hours talking about this, he and I, just the two of us. At the end he said, "Well then it's agreed. You won't count those grades as a C grade."

I said, "Dick, you listen, but you don't hear. I didn't say that and we're not going to do that." I wrote a big long memo. When I left the university, I gave a lot of my personal papers to the university archives, but I put a hold on them that they are not to be released in my lifetime unless I give my consent, because I don't want to have anybody's feelings hurt or some of these things come up. Of course during all of this, *The Kaimin*, hell, they were ready to hang me from the yardarm you know. "Who the hell does that damn Sullivan think he is?"

One said, "Well we knew he was a football (unintelligible) from Notre Dame, we didn't know that

he was that dumb...trying to do things like that you know—

AP: Fighting Irish! (laughs)

RS: There were letters to the editor from faculty, "Get the hell out," and I should be forced to resign and so forth. But, lo and behold, we were not overruled and that tempest in the teapot kind of died down. In the course of that, we established the understanding that we were unique to the whole university system as an institution. As the pharmacy school has been going through the accreditation process for the last few years, we were accountable to the legal profession. I said in the course of various things, the American Bar came out with accreditation reports and one said we were one of the finest of all the small law schools. Then they came out, when we were rebuilding and said that we were inadequate. We needed to expand the library and study space because we were having 75 beginning law students over 200 law students and we just didn't have room for them. We needed more faculty. So, they were putting the heat on us to build an addition to the building or we would be put on probation. The Board of Visitors was very concerned about it, I was very concerned about it: Dick Bowers was the president at that time, and he was concerned. There was nothing that I could do, the Board of Regents had already decided what buildings they were going to fund and request to the legislature. They said, "There's nothing we can do."

The American Bar Association said, "You'll do something, or else!"

They called Dick Bowers and me back into the meeting with the sectional legal education person and he explained everything. I had talked to him before about this, so he knew where I was coming from. He was supportive of me and they asked me what I thought. I said, "Montana's got to decide if they want to have a law school or if they don't want a law school. If they don't want it, then they ought to close it up." I said, "As far as I'm concerned, I'm not going to be identified with a half-ass operation. I'm not going to stay." (unintelligible)

I had a falling out with Bowers after that. He thought I should have given my support. I said, "Look, I'm a chameleon. I believe in the law school and the law faculty, but I'm a lawyer. My obligations to my profession transcend my obligations to you, as president of the university. That's just the way it is."

So, anyway, we came back, and the American Bar said, "You better do something about it." So I talked to them about solutions. They talked about it. The accreditation people came in here and talked to the Board of Regents as well as Bowers. We got the Board of Regents to approve a request to the legislature for authorization to build. That's (unintelligible) not going to impact at all the monies (unintelligible) we're going to get for building this building. God bless the legislature, they gave us authorization to build, but they didn't give us any money. We had plans drawn that were going to cost us a million and five hundred thousand dollars to build the law school, so we decided, well we better have a fund-raising. How in the hell are you going to raise a million five hundred dollars?

Ward Shanahan agreed to be the chair of the fund raising drive. Tom Davis, who had helped the university alumni association in fund raising, and who was kind of helping St. Pat's hospital with

things like that, gave us some help. Then there was the wife of a Main Hall officer...I can't think of his name. He had come from Chicago; he's no longer here. She had worked at the University of Chicago Law School Library program. They had a son who was very high in the Pew Foundation, which at that time was one of the largest foundations in the United States. So, she came and talked to us. God love her, you know. Then we had another person we hired part-time to keep books and that sort of thing. But this woman was a great idea person, she checked with her son and got a lot of input from that. She helped put together the form letter and a lot of brochures. The good Lord was on our side, because Montana had some money to spend from the federal government for areas that were depressed economically. Missoula was one of the depressed economic areas. So, the Law School Fund Campaign got 900,000 dollars from federal funds. We raised the other 600,000. We had chairmen in all the cities in the state. I remember Jim Purcell from Butte, who is the judge over there now, he was the chair. We kind of went through the lawyers to figure out what they could give. We gave each locality an amount to raise. Well, Jim Purcell came in way over 100 percent. He did a great job. He went out and talked about the law school and the profession. He got the requests out to the foundations and so forth. He had won the Kellogg Foundation 50,000 matching grant dollars—1958 I think it was through 1978. It was still pending.

[Portion of audio unintelligible]

But, anyway, the Kellogg Grant and it came through. This lady identified some foundations that we could use (unintelligible). We wrote a letter off with a brochure and everything and I'll be damned, we get a return letter with 5,000 bucks. So, it was an exciting thing. It was really the first major fund raising campaign the university ever had. This was the only one that was earmarked, it kind of set the pattern for radio-TV [fund raising drives] and some of these other things. There was a lot of fun connected with it. I remember we got the money and we were building and it was supposed to be done before I left. It was supposed to be done by December 17. Well, we got off to a late start and it was finally finished the following academic year, sometime in April. I was going out there, taking pride in what was going on. We raised money in all kinds of different ways. We had patrons and so forth. One was the library patron. Russell Smith, God rest his soul, said, "You know, I want to make a contribution, and I want it named after Walter Pope." Walter Pope had taught in the law school and had become a judge of the United States Court of Appeals Circuit (unintelligible). He wanted it named for Walter Pope with some of the stock he gave us from the First National Bank. He had been the lawyer of a closed corporation owned by the Jacobs family. He wanted to give the stock to the law school because he was becoming a United States District Judge. So he gave it and we just hung on to it and he came and said, "You know, how about you using that money from that stock?" because the bank was sold by the Jacobs family in the meantime (unintelligible). So Russell Smith gave us the lion's share of the (unintelligible). He didn't want anyone to know about it.

It is a beautiful room. Have you been in it? Well, after this interview, you go down and see Mark [?] and ask him to go and look at it. It has walnut panel, with glass book cases at the end, and in it they have...

[End of Tape 1, Side A]

[Tape 2, Side A]

RS: ...and then there are a couple of book cases that are kind of a mahogany color and they are glass also. They stand maybe about six feet high. They came out of the original governor's mansion. Carl McFarland got them when he was here. He was a great bug at getting old things; he was responsible for University of Montana having old furniture and everything else, you know from various people. So, he got them and gave them to the law school. In those bookcases is an original set of [books of] the history of the civil war given to the law school by Judge Pray. Judge Pray was a member of congress when he got those. I know the history department would give their right arm to have them, because there are very, very few of them available, but the law school isn't going to let go of them. It's not only the history, but the field reports and everything else. They are multi-volumes. Judge Pray (he was not an alumnus of the law school) was appointed a United States district judge by Calvin Coolidge after he had served in Congress. While he was in Congress, he introduced the bill that established Glacier National Park. The University of Montana gave him an honorary law degree in 1955 or '56. [Judge Pray] was appointed by Calvin Coolidge and he served until Eisenhower was elected. He said, "I'm not going to retire until there is another Republican president." When he retired he was in his 90s, the oldest sitting district judge in the United States. He had served for, my God, it was 54 years or something.

I got a sabbatical from the university, I think I was the first administrator to ever get a sabbatical. I know I was, the sabbatical program had only been in effect for three or four years. I wanted to see what other law schools were doing, so I got a semester off to do it. I visited many other law schools. In the course of it, my wife and I went to Ireland for six weeks. I was immodest, I wrote to the deans of some law schools there and I said, "How would you like a distinguished American legal educator to come over and talk about the American legal system at no cost to you?" Well of course that was the punch line, so I gave some lectures at the University of Cork.

In the course of being in Ireland we went and toured the Waterford Glass Factory. We were just bug-eyed you know; we saw them blowing the pieces and cutting and everything else. So I came home one day and I said, "You know Eleanor what would look good in that library?" She said, "What?" I said, "A Waterford chandelier." She said, "You're crazy, but it sounds pretty good." I didn't know anything so I wrote to the salesman at the Waterford Glass Factory. I got a letter back from Michael Fitzgerald, a sales accountant and he sent me some brochures of chandeliers. He said, "If this is not adequate, send me a copy of the plans." So I did. Of course that library had a ceiling this high. I got a letter back and it said, "That room does nothing for a Waterford chandelier. It should be a big, arched ceiling with the chandelier coming all the way down, but I bet our design department could work up some designs." I wrote to them in February of 1978 and I said, "I would like to order a chandelier and have it delivered before the first of December." He sent me some designs and we picked one out and sent it back. Well, we got the chandelier.

But, I wanted to address this because a couple of years later Ellie and I retired. We took our daughters who had graduated (one graduated from Sacred Heart and the other graduated from Carroll College) so we took them for the two graduations. Michael Fitzgerald had written me and said if you ever come to Ireland again drop by. So, we dropped by. He took us to lunch and we got a private tour of the Waterford Glass Factory, he took us right down on the floor while they were blowing pieces. He said, "I want to tell you a story about the 'Montana Chandelier'. That's what

we call it, because when I took the designs into my office, well, I've got to tell you this first. You know at Waterford we open our order books the first of every year and we take orders for what we can manufacture during the year and then we close the books. Last year we closed the books on January the tenth, we had enough orders to close it. So I went to my boss and said, "We got this request from the University of Montana in United States; the law school wants a Waterford chandelier. I've gotten the design department to work this out and they've selected a chandelier."

His boss said, "Look, we've just closed our books. It only takes ten days to fill orders to our full capacity. We don't need any more business."

Then Michael said, "We ought to diversify. We have never manufactured a chandelier for such a low-ceiling room. This will be the first one we've ever tried."

Then his boss said, "Oh no, the hell with it."

Michael gets up from his chair and says, "Okay." He crumpled up the design and threw it in the waste basket.

Then his boss said, "Okay, if you really want to do it that bad."

Mike Fitzgerald said, "Not what I want to do, what Waterford ought to do." So he took the design out of the waste basket and went out into the plant. He went to the foreman of the blowers and said, "Now here's the design for the Montana chandelier. Here's the number of pieces it will require. How long will it take?"

The foreman said, "Well, a couple of months."

Michael said, "I'll give you three months."

They had to work it into their other production schedule. He then went to the cutters and asked how long. [They thought] maybe a couple of months. "I'll give you three months," he said. Then he went to the polishers, and the people who had to put it together. He said, "I came back and totaled all the stuff up and figured out we had plenty of time. Then I wrote a memo that said, 'Here's the schedule for the Montana chandelier.' Once a week after that I sent him a follow up memo."

Well, he [Mike Fitzgerald] called me one time, I guess it was in September, and he said, "How are you going to hand this?" I talked to the architect, Bill Fox. That building was a law school addition, built with what they call pre-fabricated concrete channels. If you turn them upside down, they look like a U. They are about six feet wide and maybe about twenty feet long. Of course when you put them in, you turn them upside down so that they have legs. So, they cut a hole in one of them and they had a great big steel plate to cover the hole and then they welded a great big round piece of pipe into that piece of steel and that went down into the room. When the Waterford chandelier was constructed, they had a sleeve that covered the pipe and that's what held the chandelier.

Anyway, he called me again, the day after Thanksgiving. He said, "This is Michael Fitzgerald. I want you to know the Montana Chandelier is leaving Dublin on Airlingus Flight 28. It will arrive in New York tomorrow morning and then be transferred to Northwest Airline flight so and so and will arrive in Great Falls the day after tomorrow. You know, this is the first order that had a deadline on it that Waterford Glass has ever met." We had already arranged with a customs agent to have it brought in to the United States without any duty on it. Mike Mansfield got that done. So it arrived, but the room wasn't ready for it. It arrived in boxes. What they did, they put it together and took pictures as a guide for the people who would put it together, then they tore it all back down again. So it came in pieces. On each side of this room, there are five wall sconces on a side to match the chandelier. I don't know how many hundreds of pieces there are on the chandelier, but the thing must be seven feet across. It is just gorgeous. It's the best well-kept secret in the state of Montana. It's the most beautiful room in the whole damn state of Montana. I haven't been in everybody's room...but, anyway.

So, they had it over in the university warehouse. In the course of my rounds (almost daily) of seeing how the workmen were doing, one day I said to the foreman, "Well things are coming along pretty well." He said, "Yep, we're going to do a little more finish work on this expanded reading room in the general library in a few days."

I said, "When is the cloak room going to be finished?"

He said, "Oh, I'll think we'll leave that until last."

I said, "Oh, that's too bad because I'm leaving at the end of December."

He said, "Yes, I know, it's too bad that you won't be here to see it."

I said, "Well, that's all right. What I was going to do was have a big cocktail party for all of the men working on this job before I left."

He said, "It will be done!"

AP: (laughs)

RS: We didn't have any furniture in there, but the room was finished. The chandelier was in there and hung. I think it took three electricians about a week to put the darn thing together. But, it is beautiful.

AP: Now, did anybody know you were doing this? The architect or the people putting it together? Was it a surprise?

RS: Well, the faculty knew about it. A lot of people say it is "Sullivan's Folly", I should have used the money for books or something. But, you know, we had some endowments in the law school where the income came directly to the law school. One was for the library and routinely we would go ahead and use the money to buy library books. I just hung on to that knowing we were

going to have this fund raising campaign. We had another endowment, from the Cooleys down in Great Falls. There was a faculty committee, of which I was a member, that determined how that money was to be used. I suggested to the committee that we use it for some special addition. They thought that was a great idea. The money for the chandelier did not come from a fund-raising campaign; it came from these endowments (the income) to the law school. I'm sorry I didn't look this up before you came, but my memory is that the chandelier and the sconces and the shipping charges...the total amount came to under 15,000 dollars. I don't think you could duplicate that chandelier today for 75,000 dollars at least. But, it was a great to-do. We had a great time at the cocktail party...I threw a cocktail party for the faculty and some other people who had been friendly with the law school. Somebody said to me, "Well it's beautiful, but how are you going to clean it?"

I said, "Oh I'm retired...I guess that's somebody else's problem." I think what they do is spray it. They put something under it and spray it and it cleans itself as it dries.

The furniture in that room is gorgeous. We had to have the table made because the lowest part of the chandelier comes down less than five feet off the floor. You'll have to go see it.

AP: I will, especially now that I know the story.

RS: What else is of interest?

AP: Well, you've mentioned a couple of your great accomplishments...

RS: Well, they're not my great accomplishments. I'm just so indebted to Bill Jones for mentioning my name to Carl McFarland and to him for providing the opportunity to become dean of the law school. This may sound kind of peculiar, but I'll say it anyway...I was very happy at Notre Dame. I'd gone to school there seven years, played football there, and coached the freshman football team. My wife and I were married in the log chapel there. We really loved being back on campus teaching at the law school. I was getting kind of antsy though, and I know it wasn't a mid-life crisis either, I think I was only 36. I never intended to teach, I started out to be a lawyer, so when I finished the oil and gas book I thought maybe I'd go back and practice for the oil and gas company. I guess I was maybe receptive to the idea of leaving Notre Dame, but it was hard for us to leave, because we were very, very happy there.

Notre Dame gave me a couple of summers off to go down to the southwest and learn about the oil and gas laws to teach a course at Notre Dame. They kept me on salary and also gave me 500 dollars each summer to help with living expenses. They said if I left Notre Dame within five years that I would refund the money. Well, when the opportunity came to come to Montana, 1,000 dollars was a hell of a lot of money at that time. It still is I guess. That was a big element in deciding whether we could even consider coming. I talked to lots of people, and finally talked to Father Phillip Moore who was dean of the graduate school whom I had known for many, many years. I went and explained to him about the opportunity and my indecision. I said, "Of course this 1,000 dollars is part of the indecision."

He said, "Well, are you going to publish that book?"

I said, "Yes." "Well, will it show that you were at Montana or at Notre Dame?"

I said, "I did all of my work here so I am sure it would show that I was an associate professor of law at Notre Dame."

He said, "Forget about the 1,000 dollars. If you decide to go to Montana forget it, you're not going to have to repay Notre Dame. You can do more for your faith and more for your profession in a non-Catholic school than if you stayed at Notre Dame and became dean of the law school." Now how about that! That was one of the big elements in leading us to come.

Some of the things that we did in the law school...I enjoyed working with the legal profession. I enjoyed being involved with law revision and law reforms. I enjoyed expanding the practical skills training that the law school had when I came. I enjoyed "beefing up" the legal writing program, and I enjoyed working with the lawyers and supreme court of Montana. We had a great rapport and I enjoyed working with the students. There are so many outstanding lawyers in Montana and a lot are lawyers that graduated from the law school while I was here, and I value that association.

Well, we've been talking for what? An hour and a half?

AP: Yes, a couple more questions. You talked somewhat about your philosophy and your visions, your attitude about teaching, and as a dean specifically. Is there anything else you want to expand on?

RS: (laughs) Well, I'm laughing because the University of Montana, when I came, was one of the few law schools in the United States that had a required course in professional and legal ethics, professional responsibility. It was taught by Howard Tully. The law school had a deep commitment to professional responsibility of its graduates and I was much concerned with that as well. When Tully retired I think I started teaching the course. There were some national organizations, the National Legal Aid and the Defender Association I think, was putting out some materials to teach legal ethics in other than a casebook way. Instead of taking a case where a lawyer was disbarred for stealing somebody's money, they tried to fashion problems that would raise professional responsibility issues, and then they would give citations of things to read. They wouldn't answer the question, but they would kind of give you a broad frame of reference, then you could go into class and have a dialogue, kind of like a seminar.

So, I used some of those problems for a while, then I decided there had to be some more background in order to get some perspective in terms of what the legal profession is—what is "ethics"? So I developed some mimeographed materials and among those materials were some extracts from Aristotle, Saint Thomas Aquinas, and various "great book" sources. We were trying to fashion the idea that as you approach a problem you have to have a broad perspective. There's no such thing as "slot machine ethics" where you put a quarter in, you pull the lever, and the answer comes right out at you. This area of the law, as much as any other, is really an art. It requires the exercise of sound judgement: the judgement, of course, depends upon values. So these readings from Aristotle, Saint Thomas, and others...Saint Thomas on what is law...were to

kind of sensitize people to the broad horizons of philosophy and other things that they might not have been exposed to.

We talked about, as all lawyers have to talk about, what are the facts? The facts are the most important things. If you change the facts, you change the whole way the question is presented, so you have to look at the facts. When you have all the facts then you have to evaluate them. Some may be more pressing than others and some may have no bearing at all. Then it comes down to exercising what is considered good judgement on the basis of the facts that you have, not facts as you would like them to be, but facts as they are! Well, I'm laughing because after a few years of doing this, the word came back to me that it was called Sullivan's Bible history course.

Then we tried to infuse ethics problems and issues into regular courses. We had a course on property, so maybe there would be a question on what the ethical connotations of the relationship might be. Certainly there are all kinds of ethical questions on procedure and evidence. What happens if you are representing a person who has been convicted of a crime? They [officers] have taken a pre-sentence investigation and the judge is about to pronounce the sentence and he reads through this record. Well, lo and behold, he [the lawyer] has left out two or three big convictions of your client. What are you supposed to do? Well a lawyer is an officer of the court, he's not just a hired gun for his client. So what does the lawyer do?

Or take another case, a civil case, where in the course of an argument it is evident that the lawyer on the other side doesn't know of a case that has a very strong bearing on the issue before the court. What do you do? Do you smirk and say, "Oh boy, I'm going to win this one?" You don't. You tell the court about the case that this fellow overlooked so the court can make the decision. These are very, very difficult things. Just like with a criminal case. What do you do? You can't very well abandon your client, but on the other hand, you can't let the court be misled either, because you're committing a fraud upon the court. Various solutions have been proposed. One is that you ought to ask the court to be excused from representing the client. That would kind of flag the judge that there may be something wrong and he ought to look further. But, anyway ethics problems are difficult things and a lawyer is just like a person in business—he can't be holier than thou in church service on Sunday and be the biggest thief in the world the other six days of the week. (unintelligible) So, that is a continuing problem in the whole profession.

What else were we talking about?

AP: Well, I know some of your goals included building a new law building. You could talk about some of those.

RS: Those were kind of pragmatic things. I think the biggest goal was trying to be sure to the extent that we as a faculty could, that the individuals who graduated from the law school were well prepared, knowing the tools of analysis (the tools of the lawyer), synthesis of expression; were well prepared in terms of how to find a law...knew the rudiments of the law so that they could adapt themselves to changing laws and changing situations; and to be aware that they were in a service profession and aware that they have an obligation as a lawyer to be concerned about those who need legal service and might not be able to afford it. Also, in the tradition of the legal profession, to be a leader. Not to be active as a lawyer but to be involved in community

affairs and trying to better the community.

I've always thought (and this is not an original thought to me) there's a concept that regardless of what a person's way of life is, whether you are a businessman or a laborer or a professional man or a housewife or a retiree, you have an obligation to leave the environment in which you live (I'm not talking about the environment in terms of trees or oceans, I'm talking about the milieu in which you live) you've got an obligation to leave that milieu in which you live in a better condition by reason of your efforts than it was before you lived in it. You don't take everything and give nothing back. I'm not talking in terms of money. So, I think the law school, looking at the lawyers who are practicing today who graduated from here—and have graduated before I ever came, and have graduated since Jack Mudd and Martin Burke—they are imbued with that sense of mission and sense of purpose. They recognize that the almighty dollar is not the god that they have to pay reverence to. They will prosper financially but they tend to (unintelligible). Amen. That's the end of my sermon.

AP: Is that it?

RS: Well, I don't know, unless there are other things that you want to talk about.

AP: Well let's just end with this one, last question. If you had a chance to go back in time, what would you do differently or what experiences would you re-live?

RS: Oh gosh, there has been some sadness in my life. Our only son was killed in Vietnam, that's his picture up there. Of course my wife died four and a half years ago, but you can't (unintelligible) those sadnesses. I have just been blessed all through my life. The only time I ever looked for a job, I didn't get it. I had graduated from the Notre Dame law school and I interviewed with a law firm in Cleveland, Ohio. I was told to take the bar examination and when I passed, to come in and talk to them. So I passed the Ohio bar exam, I took it in I think...

[End of Tape 2, Side A]

[Tape 2, Side B]

RS: ...After I passed the bar, I went in and they said that a lot of lawyers had come back from the service and they wanted to put me on part-time. They wanted me to help coach the football team at the St. Ignatius High School in Cleveland part-time. I told them no because I wanted to be a lawyer.

Well, they just didn't have any room for a full-time person, so I came out to Montana and worked as an adjudicator for the Veteran's Administration a couple of months in Helena. I decided I didn't like that, so I went back and I went down to Lima, Ohio, and opened up an office all by myself. After about three or four months I decided that I didn't want to live there. So, I wrote to Frank Leahy who was the coach at Notre Dame and under whom I had coached the freshman team one year before WWII and told him I'd like to get a coaching job to support my family and in a place where I could pass the bar and practice law. Without getting into all the detail, I took a coaching job at a high school in Fort Wayne, Indiana. I had spring practice and before school started in the fall. I was to teach history, I think, at the high school and take the bar and practice at Fort Wayne. Before school started, I got a call from Leahy. His secretary said, "A member of our law faculty has had a heart attack and we'd like you to come back and join the faculty." I talked to Ellie and decided that we'd come back and specialize and go back into practice. This doesn't involve the University of Montana except kind of obliquely, but they wouldn't release me from my contract at the high school until I could find a coach to take my place. Well, I found somebody but they still wanted to keep me a while. They did go so far as to say that they would let me go after football season was over. So I talked to the law school at Notre Dame. They could let me teach two classes five days a week, Monday, Wednesday, Friday for one and Tuesday and Thursday for the other. I was able to teach them at eight o'clock in the morning so that I could go down to Fort Wayne and have football practice. For two and a half months I rode the bus down to Fort Wayne for practice. We had a very successful season, we won eight and lost two, according to my recollection. I didn't look for that job in Notre Dame and I didn't look for that job in Montana, and I didn't look for the job at the Montana Bar Company. They all just kind of seemed to develop and because of the talents that I had, they seemed to fit in to what their needs were at the time. So, I guess that I've just been very blessed throughout my life. I had a beautiful family. If I were to relive, I would hope that I would have the same opportunities that I had already.

AP: Amen?

RS: Amen.

[End of Interview]