I was on the Denver Law Journal and worked in the Student Law Office. Ved Nanda was the Journal advisor, and he was very helpful. In those days you had to grade on to the Journal. I also wrote an article on securities law violations. I used it as my senior paper and for about twelve other purposes.

I enjoyed the work on the Journal, but found the student practice very frustrating. Somebody would come in with a problem, and you would call the appropriate people and get them to pay the victim, but the client would never be able to collect the money because they were too poor to afford the transportation to pick up the money. I remember that Howard Rosenberg and John Reese ran that program.

Downstairs in the basement of the law school they had a room that was filled with study carrels, and old books piled to the ceiling. It was great because nobody knew about it. Law school would groan on, and as it got closer to finals there was a group that would study in this room. We would take breaks periodically and go out in the hall and play poker for short periods. One time we had all this money laying in a chair and somebody was dealing and the door opened and Dean Yegge was standing there. He said nothing and just walked on by. The closer we were to finals the more pressure there was, and the higher the bets would be. It was a great stress release and really fun.

We would all go out together. We usually went to a bar on East Colfax called The Store. Two or three of the guys in law school were bartenders down there. It was a huge place with two floors, music and the like. We used to also have parties and picnics at the law school. Most of the stuff was partying around with the guys. I also remember Derby Day. In the spring toward graduation we would go to the park and drink beer to celebrate Derby Day.

On July 7, 1974, Mitchell attended a law faculty meeting during which he identified the potential donor as Lowell Thomas, the internationally known world traveler, broadcaster, author and lecturer who had earned bachelor's and master's degrees from DU in 1914 and
1915 respectively. Thomas was planning to make a gift to the University of his 350-acre estate, Hammersley Hill, a showplace near Pawling, New York. Proceeds from the sale of the property would be used to build the addition to what would become known as the new Lowell Thomas Law Center. Its design would complement the Greek theme of some nearby civic center buildings.

GLENN T. KRAY
Class of 1971

I was in the Air Force until May or June of 1969. When I got ready to get out of the service, I inquired at DU and found out that they had a class starting in the summer, to accommodate Vietnam veterans who were getting out of the service. I actually never went to Vietnam, but I was in the service during that period of time, so it was really convenient for me to be able to start as soon as I got out instead of having to wait through the summer.

There was quite a bit of choice of classes, as I recall. I remember at the time we were told that most law schools didn’t have quite as much freedom of choice. Not having gone to any other law schools, I couldn’t be too sure of that. I remember enjoying most of my courses and having quite a bit of selection. In that period of time I was really enchanted with the idea of the law and thought that the law was really beautiful. I thought it was so neat the way everything meshes together.

I took a course from Jim Wallace which was very interesting. He introduced us to the idea that you could read a statute, for example, and you might think that it tells you what the law is in a particular area, but that it’s not necessarily true. He had each person in the class pick a subject and write a paper about the difference between the way the law was stated and the way it was in practice. I picked adoption law.

I was on a team with two other people and we looked up the law on adoption and then interviewed adoption agencies; people who had adopted children; and judges who handled adoptions. We found out all the different perspectives on the law from those people. I thought that was one of the most interesting courses that I took.

I also took Criminal Law from Bill Altonin. He was a very blunt speaker and very opinionated. I really enjoyed his class. William Huff taught Wills and Estates, Probate, Estate Planning.
He was just fascinating. He just seemed really knowledgeable. He always talked about being a belt and suspenders type, to not take any chances, always cover all possible areas. k en. Of course Thompson Marsh. His teaching was more old school where you were called on, stood up and recited. He supposedly was teaching Property but he was really teaching us to read cases. Everybody in his class. You never knew who he was going to call on. This just added to the excitement and the interest.

I took all the Uniform Commercial Code classes from John Moye. John talked faster than anybody I know, and he would jump around the Code faster than you could turn the pages.

I loved law school. I thought it was a great experience. I know some people don't feel that way, but I just thought it was one of the great experiences of my life. I got a little tired of it toward the end, but it was just a very broadening experience, a very awakening thing.

Receipt of the signed deed for the Thomas property was reported at a law faculty meeting on March 5, 1975. The public announcement of the gift, estimated at a value between $2-$3 million, was made by Mitchell and Yegge at a press conference at the law center on March 7. At the same time, plans were detailed for a $1 million law school capital campaign. All funds raised were to be used for the expansion of the school and to create endowments, professorships and support for research and other programs. Mitchell praised Thomas' gift as "the largest single contribution ever given to the University by an individual." Concurrent with the law school fundraising effort, the University was conducting a $53 million "Denver Design" campaign for capital improvements and programs. Some funds from this campaign were to be designated for the law school.

Also included in the Thomas gift was a collection of memorabilia representing his several careers. Principally photographs, citations and a variety of books from his library, these items were to be placed in the law school addition. When the downtown law school expansion plans were eventually dropped, University officials planned to feature the memorabilia as part of a renovation of University Hall on the University Park campus, but that project was never realized. A cross-section of the items are currently displayed in the atrium of the Lowell Thomas Building.

At the conclusion of Thomas' forty-six years of radio news broadcasts on May 14, 1976, a festive DU tribute dinner was held that evening in his honor in New York City. Among the memorabilia that the University received were 544 bound volumes containing his original typed broadcast scripts. Many pages have Thomas' handwritten corrections, made in the familiar green ink he used. At the family's request, this outstanding collection is presently on display in the
Simon Faculty Library in the Lowell Thomas Law Building. Microfiche copies of the scripts have been made available by Lowell Thomas, Jr., for use by researchers and others wishing to review the broadcast materials. These files are located in the Westminster Law Library.

A regular ABA/AALS accreditation inspection of the law school was made in May 1976. The inspection report again brought into sharp focus the question of space for the school and suggested that the problem had shifted from chronic to acute crisis. In addition, the report pinpointed other areas of need including faculty teaching and research, developing the proper relationship with the clinical program, legal writing programs, the academic calendar, class attendance, and the delays in examination grading.

A stopgap solution to the space problem had been to rent space in several downtown locations. The clinical/student practice program offices and the continuing legal education offices had, for example, been located in the Majestic Building for some time. In September 1976, the law school leased three floors in the Forum Building and moved all faculty offices there, freeing space in the law center for library use.

Discussion began in an attempt to purchase the parking lot adjoining the Metro State Bookstore building to the south of the law center, but these negotiations were unproductive. Lacking the necessary land and faced with the trustees' hesitancy to borrow construction funds against the Thomas property, any expansion project was basically "on hold." Sale of the Thomas estate was hampered by certain

Donald L. Cook
Class of 1971

Well, it is always hyped as a positive that you were right downtown next to the City & County Building. At that time, the art museum was under construction so it was sort of messy walking by the construction. But being right downtown had certain pluses. It was much more of a work-oriented situation than a college-oriented situation. I think CU might have been more college-oriented.

I don't think it was until my third year that I really had an optional course. But I went through in nine straight quarters so I didn't have the luxury of picking each year. I sort of had to look ahead and see what was coming and what wasn't available and try to piece it together because I was doing it in two years and three months. I made the decision to go straight through about mid-first year because I really saw no prospect of working that summer. I was older, twenty-nine years old when I started. I was on the GI Bill, and I thought it would be better to get it over with and get a job.

I remember a securities class we had because it met at 730 in the basement.
This was in summer school and it was five days a week. We went through everything real fast. I can't remember the guy's name but this guy was a long-haired hippie who had worked for the SEC.

The other one everybody always remembers is freshman Property with Marsh. I remember he missed the first class. The reason he missed it was that he had gone mountain climbing and they got stuck on the mountain in a snowstorm and they had to spend the night. It made the national press.

DU at that time had quite a few veterans attending, although being a veteran at that time wasn't exactly the "in" thing to be. The war was on and the Kent State situation had just happened my freshman year. It was interesting, about two or three years after graduation several people that I had gone three years with didn't know that I was a vet. I also had the advantage of looking young, so I looked like a college graduate. But it was funny, I don't know if it was the chemistry or what, but I knew who all the vets were and they knew each other, but everybody just seemed to keep it quiet. It wasn't something you wore on your shirtsleeve.

My wife was active in the Wives Group. I remember they had a big project of making neckties and they had a bazaar and sold them.

I got out of law school and I had enough neckties to last me for a few years. They must have done something with the money that they raised from the sale of the ties and the spaghetti dinner, but I can't remember what they did. I'm sure they were supporting a scholarship or something like that. I suppose the purpose was to assist the law school, but I think the real purpose was for the spouses to have people in the same boat share their misery. The number of women in my class was very small.}

restrictions involving any possible subdividing (minimum five acre plots were required) as well as those limiting the use of the land.

University officials once again weighed several options to solve the law school's space problem, including moving the school to the University Park campus or to the Colorado Women's College (CWC) campus in northeast Denver. The latter had become a possibility in early 1976 when CWC officials searched, unsuccessfully, for a merger with another school because of serious financial problems. The option to keep the law school downtown involved building on available land, obtaining additional land for expansion, and/or purchase of the Forum Building. Another option noted, but not strongly supported, was to shrink the size of the law school student body and its various programs. The observation was that
The College of Law tuition income was too crucial to the University's financial stability to consider this option. The law students were obviously interested in the University's plans for facilities. When they learned of a meeting planned February 18, 1977, between the lawyer trustees of the University and various law administrators and faculty "to further discuss the proposal to move the Law School to the campus," 262 students signed a petition requesting student representation at the meeting. The students specifically requested "that two or more student representatives, chosen by the students, be allowed to participate in all meetings dealing with the subject. Further, we suggest student input at all meetings and on all issues." 

Over two years had passed since the announcement of the gift. At the July 9, 1977, meeting of the Law Alumni Council, Yegge's last official meeting with this group as dean, he suggested that the council press Chancellor Mitchell and other DU leaders on the status of the University's plans for the construction and completion of the Lowell Thomas Law Center. Council Chair Paul D. Renner '52, wrote to Mitchell conveying the council's concern expressed on behalf of all law alumni. In September 1977, the University purchased the Forum Building for $1.4 million. All operations of the school previously located elsewhere would be moved to this location, and the Colorado and Denver Bar Association offices would move from the law center to expanded space next door. This purchase prompted concerns that the University was abandoning any expansion plans. Renner met with John Blackburn, vice chancellor for University Resources, and learned that all attempts to negotiate the law school matter should be directed to Blackburn.

Michael G. Massey
Class of 1971

One of the things that they gave us, a fun exercise, the very first day when we registered, was an exam. I'll never forget it. It was probably fifty questions, multiple choice, and you had to keep it. One of the questions was, "What does it mean when a case is on all fours?" I had no idea what that meant and, of course, after the first day of law school you understand what that means. I found the first year of law school to be challenging, the second year I found to be interesting, and the third year I found to be boring, other than my Law Journal work. If it hadn't been for the Journal, I'm not sure I would have completed law school.

In the late '60s and early '70s there was really sort of a basic discussion going on, not only among the students, but the faculty too, between the sort of black letter law courses that had always been offered at the law school and the newer sort of sociological approaches to the law. We had classes that we humorously referred to as "rocks and trees" that were sort of precursors of environmental law classes. They weren't nearly as sophisticated, they weren't nearly as good, but the University was always sort of in the forefront. Bob Yegge was the dean, and he was really on the cutting edge of those kinds of classes in the law school. We had, for instance, Murray Blumenthal teaching Negotiations. Things that you really hadn't heard of in a traditional law school environment.

Alan Merson (we used to call him Merson the Person) taught "rocks and trees," and he later ran for Congress on the Western Slope. I always have a fond spot in my heart for Merson because the very last final of my law school career was his and I got a 100. I had never gotten a 100 on any final in my life. We were totally of opposite political persuasions. He was a very big Democrat, and I was a very active Republican.

Most of my colleagues in law school worked part-time because they were married, and their wives worked too. We studied a lot and I worked on the Law Journal a lot and there just wasn't a lot of time. We would have parties maybe once during the quarter and then certainly after finals. That wasn't the focus. During all of this time, of course, the war in Vietnam was going on, and that impacted on us. You never knew from one minute to the next what the status of the draft was. Some of my colleagues started law school and then were pulled out to go be in the army. No one that I know, that I can remember, was killed, but that was a source of
constant debate within the law school. In 1969-70 at the main campus, the undergraduates staged what was known then as 'Woodstock West' to protest the war and, in typical DU fashion, they had built these shacks. I sort of took the place of the 'annual student riot' which consisted of walking down to the Valley Highway. The law students were marshals and I had my little marshal arm band on and there were several of us who went around making sure that nothing happened. Inside these little cardboard shacks they had stored ice coolers, portable televisions, portable stereos. One guy drove up in a convertible, an expensive car. I had no car at the time, so I was really jealous. He's dressed in a suit, as if he had been working downtown in some sort of firm. He was an undergraduate student. He got out, he took off his shirt and his tie and his sport coat and he takes off his pants and he's got shorts on and this hovel where he promptly mixes himself a drink and turns on his television.

Chancellor Mitchell decided that he can't allow this protest to go on. We said to him, 'Dr. Mitchell, it's rain and this deal is history.' Mitchell wants to make a statement. So he calls up the National Guard and he orders everybody to evacuate and there are some fairly tense times, but finally reason prevails. The students move out. The Guard comes in and wipes the stuff out. It was an exciting time to be a student. It was a great time. There were a number of protests in which both faculty and students took part.

Ved Nanda, I'm sure wrote a series of articles because Ved writes on everything. I do know that it was a source of a lot of debate, informal as well as formal, as you sat around the snack bar drinking your Coke that Carl had put his finger in. Carl was in charge of the Student Snack Bar and he was blind and the only way Carl knew when he filled up your Coke was to put his finger in it. At one point we finally prevailed on the administration to get us a Coke machine which they finally did. I think there were some faculty who were sort of elitist, but most of them. I think, went out of their way to be available. It took them forever to grade their finals. In fact sometimes you'd have to wait until the following quarter to find out what your grades were. I

It was Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs William H. Key, however, who sent a written response to both the council and Renner. Key wrote that the University's commitment to the expansion of the law school remained intact and that these plans would move ahead when designated funds from the University's "Denver Design" capital fund drive and proceeds from the sale of the Thomas property were available. He added that the Forum Building had been purchased not as a substitute for a planned new building but, rather, as an additional law school facility. Four years later, in November 1981, Thomas' Hammersley Hill estate was sold, and the University reportedly received a net of between $1.5 and $1.9 million for the property. These funds were to be available to help construct the addition to the downtown law center.

During Yegge's deanship, curricular offerings expanded. The College of Law managed to build one of the strongest and most extensive clinical student practice programs in the country, and Yegge recruited Richard D. Lamm to assume directorship of the program in 1969. Lamm was supported by several assistants and the help of faculty and leading lawyers and jurists. In addition, twenty-one student coordinators, the students.

An internship developed in 1971 provided legal research materials and law student assistance to Denver County jail inmates. This Prisoner Assistance Program was co-sponsored by the law school and the Colorado Lawyers Association. Also in 1971, a special Summer Institute in Clinical Education (SICLE) was initiated at the law school. It was designed to attract students from out-of-state law schools who did not have a clinical experience available at their respective schools. SICLE programs continued through the mid-1970s.
A popular series of externships was developed under the umbrella of the clinical program and directed by Professor Howard Rosenberg. In October 1972, the school formed a cooperative effort with the Alaska Native Foundation in Anchorage. The foundation was directed by Robert M. Goldberg who was named to the adjunct faculty. Because of this program, many of the lawyers in Anchorage today are DU graduates who served externships there and chose to return to

ANDREW L. BLAIR
Class of 1972

There were some absolutely wonderful professors. Thompson Marsh, of course, was a wonderful man who taught you a lot about life. I don't know yet how much he taught you about the law, but he taught you about discipline and a lot of the skills that you needed to be a lawyer. He would have to stand out more in my mind than anyone else, but there were also some wonderful professors besides. Bill Huff was a wonderful professor and a man who showed me what quality is like. Showed me what it was like to be good, and that was a more valuable lesson than anything I learned about the law. Bill Beaney was a wonderful man who made a very big impression on me as a freshman. And the other fellow was my Criminal Procedure professor, Larry.

Tiffany, who did the same thing that Huff did, I don't remember a thing about criminal procedure, never used it in my life, but the example of excellence that he set in the way he taught and analyzed and approached things was invaluable to me in developing my skills as a lawyer.

It was a big change to have your entire grade based on one test you took at the end of the term. That terrified me at first. But they were all essay, with the exception of Thompson Marsh's, and they were usually fairly challenging. But, ordinarily, with only a couple of exceptions, they were fair and reasonable tests of your knowledge of the subject matter.
When I made up my mind to go to law school, I was a nuclear engineer on a submarine in the Navy and I decided I was looking for a change in lifestyle. I looked around and I decided that law school offered me the most opportunities for somebody who didn't really know what he wanted to do when he grew up.

I graduated from the University of Minnesota, a very, very large, very impersonal school, and I just made up my mind that I wasn't going to do that going to law school.

I was on the Law Review and I wrote one short article when I was there. I found that was very helpful to me because I got to meet a number of people who became very good friends and formed a lot of close friendships that still exist today.

I remember some professors, the usual ones that people remember. Everybody remembers Thompson Marsh and Property. Everybody remembers Ved Nanda. Burt Brody taught contracts at that time. Thompson Marsh used the Socratic method. He was the master of that and he was the one that probably more than anybody else followed that method. Some of the students were really nervous and they tended to over-prepare for his class and they got really flustered when they stood up. About a third of the people didn't care and they just hoped that their numbers would never be drawn and then the rest of us I think we tried, but, you know, it didn't rule our lives.

I think the University of Denver did a good job of preparing me for what I was going to encounter in the legal community, but I don't think it adequately prepared me for how critically some of your work is reviewed by other people once you get out. The best mentor program that we had, to the extent that we actually had one, was probably an informal one where you maybe communicated with a particular professor like Professor Hurst or Professor Reese or somebody like that and you actually had an opportunity to work with them one-on-one.

The law faculty was also continually concerned with the curriculum. There were experimental seminars in new legal topics and issues which were later made permanent courses in the curriculum. Specialized areas were being developed, including those in the administration of justice, urban legal studies and natural resources. These offerings evolved into "areas of emphasis" which, by 1977, also included business planning and international law.

Joint or dual degrees, a popular pursuit for law students today, were given continued support under Yegge's guidance. It is now possible for students to
pursue dual degrees in business administration, geography, history, international management, international studies, legal administration, mass communication, professional (clinical) psychology, psychology, social work, and sociology. An innovative program leading to a joint degree in law and mineral economics was successfully negotiated with the Colorado School of Mines in 1975.

The faculty also participated in many studies. Under a $43,708 grant from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, five law faculty members conducted a one-year study on alcohol highway safety legislation, beginning in June 1972. A report of several volumes was issued by participating Professors Blumenthal, Beane, Reese, Ross and Tiffany.

GARY H. TOBEY
Class of 1972

I was a Navy attack pilot during the Vietnam War. I then served not only as an instructor pilot but as a naval legal officer for two years in a large squadron of usually about twelve hundred personnel. While there I learned I liked the law.

There was a stark comparison between those people coming out of the military and their ideas and specific objectives and the flower children who were coming out of their colleges with straight A grades and so forth. The military people were somewhat more goal oriented and had a more objective attitude about law school. I sometimes said it was like a hot knife and butter. All these people who said, "Oh goodness, I wouldn't want to compete or anything like that." I thought, "Thank you, that will help me." And it did, of course.

I liked the clinical side of the law school at that time. It was definitely recognized nationwide as a school where you would be able to step right out into practice. While at law school, I applied for and was accepted into a legislative aide program. I primarily worked on the new no-fault insurance. I found this very enlightening. I came into DU expecting I would be working in the criminal area because I knew it from my Navy experience, but the practice program at DU showed me that I didn't really want to do criminal work in the civilian world.

In my first year I was absolutely a good student and worked hard and concentrated entirely. Later, I got onto the Law Journal which overwhelms almost everything. It was one of the times in my educational experience where I had a great relationship with all the other students on the Law Journal and the professors and people who wrote and the authors who sent things in. We learned more about writing than most of us had ever known through all of our courses. So it was a great learning experience because you had good intelligent people who were trying to do a job and teach you and argue with you and fight over ideas and manners of expression.
The first year was easier than I expected it to be. Burt Brody gave us an interim test which was the only indication as to how we were doing. I was terrified. Once I realized that the way I was going about it was fairly successful, it became easy and a lot of fun. The first quarter was not fun.

I worked on the Law Review for two years. That was probably one of the more valuable experiences I had in law school. I am sure there are other things which would be equally valuable in practice, but the Law Review is what I did. What I found useful was the discipline. You had to discipline yourself to get articles edited, to get your volumes out. I was fortunate to become the editor, and I got a lot of administrative experience and experience with young people which was also very valuable in running an organization, and also in dealing with the administration of a law school.

We always accused Professor Jamison of grading on the stairs: stand at the top of the stairs and toss the exams down and those on the top were 98, the next step were 94's. An absolutely unfair criticism, but some people who expected to do well in some of his courses didn't, and some people who didn't expect to do well did well. So that's how that joke kind of got around.

I moved much more to the business than to towards criminal law practice. Securities, Corporations, and Business Planning which was really nothing more than corporate tax and partnership tax. I took all the UCC courses, and when I graduated from law school I pretty much knew that I wanted to be a business lawyer. There was not a business curriculum that you followed if you chose business law, but there were obviously a whole array of business courses you could select. They were offered at such times that you could pretty much get them all in.

A lot of the social life consisted of grabbing a bunch of people and going down to the Lancer Lounge and drinking beer and telling lies. The group of people on the Journal would socialize a little bit together. I do remember there were some knock-down drag-out parties at a house in the northwest quadrant of town. Once the police came and crashed it because it was so loud. Judge Jamison was there, thank goodness. In fact, he invited the cops in. Judge Jamison was great to have at a party. So was Chris Munch.

The College's Administration of Justice Program participated in a study brought on by the charges of a black student at the University of Colorado at Denver. The charge was that black defendants received stiffer court fines than Anglos. A study of 1,800 Denver county court traffic cases was conducted by a task force headed by Dean Yege. A report in The Denver Post on July 20, 1973, showed "some disparities" based on the sex and race of those charged. However, it provided "no conclusive proof that members of minority groups receive less favorable outcomes than Anglos."

The Colorado bar examination was also a topic of faculty discussion from time to time. In December 1969, state officials announced that the bar examination had been reduced to two days and ten subject areas, effective in the summer of 1970. Several years later, a committee was appointed to study a proposal to replace local bar examinations with national or regional ones.

Student concerns of the time ranged from the building plans to registration, curriculum, snack bar, pass-fail grading, teacher evaluation, and the towing and ticketing of student automobiles. The latter created a fuss between students and the University administration in early 1973. A number of students had their cars ticketed by DU security officers for illegal parking in the law center area. The situation prompted threats from those involved - similar to those given in similar situations before and since - that their help as alumni would be minimal or nothing. BALSA students expressed their unhappiness with what they alleged was the wrongful discharge of a snack bar staff member. The March 1972 incident was resolved through a student life committee hearing.
The DU Law Bookstore opened in the fall of 1974 in the basement of the law center. On the social side, Derby Day involved a more sedate program, the dean’s picnic was an annual first-of-the-school-year icebreaker, and a senior reception was begun in 1973 with alumni judges attending as special guests of the graduates. A reception for DU graduates participating in the twice-a-year Colorado bar swearing-in ceremony was an additional social function.

Historically, use of the Westminster Law Library was available to members of the practicing bar at no charge. DU officials viewed the practice as an important way in which the school could help fulfill its goal of community service and involvement, as well as its pledge given to members of the bar who assisted financially in the construction of the law center. However, with the great increase in student enrollment library space was becoming more of a premium each year, and staff salary costs were increasing. The Law Alumni Council in late 1973 approved a fee schedule charging non-students for library privileges. The practice has continued since that time. The school continues to offer new graduates a complimentary library card valid for ten years. Another community outreach effort was a weekly, hour-long program series entitled

The mid-1970s Derby Day celebration was a picnic with games in Denver’s Washington Park

SHELDON H. SMITH
Class of 1973

Professor Brody was the ultimate character. His classes always had some element of humor and sarcasm. He was very anecdotal. He always had stories about what was going on in his life or something that he had seen. He was somewhat devious and mischievous. He always told us that once we learned a little bit of law we could make it work to our own personal advantage in ways which, unless you had a demented, twisted concept of things, you'd never think of.

I got a kick out of Ved Nanda. Ved is just wonderful. He's a real gentleman. Everybody made fun of Ved’s accent, and we had a great time picking on Ved because he's pick-on-able. We sat in the back of the top row in the Conflicts class at noon and everybody ate their lunch and made noise. He just stood down there oblivious to everything that was going on, and he talked to us about conflict of law, and he was terrific. Ved was very friendly with the students. He was also in charge of Law Review at that time so I got to know Ved on a reasonably personal basis at that time, and I really enjoyed Ved.
The other thing about Ved is he never gets old. He looked then like he was thirty, and he looks today like he's thirty.

I participated in a clinical program so that I could try cases across the street. On occasion I also watched the legislature in action, but that is really depressing so I didn't get too carried away with that. My clinical program was right at the beginning of the time that DU decided that as an urban law school it should be a trendsetter in actually teaching students something practical, which then of course was unheard of in law school. People who couldn't afford to hire a lawyer came to the Student Legal Clinic and retained an attorney at no cost, and the attorney happened to be a student. I worked there for three quarters. It was definitely valuable. Every student should have an opportunity to go into court and see what it's like. Even if it's a traffic case, you have a much better appreciation for what goes on when you get involved in something like that.

We were the first class that had any sizeable number of women. One thing that I could tell you categorically is that the women were all smarter than the men. They also tried harder because they felt they had something to prove and they were terrific. The professors didn't really know how to handle that. That was kind of interesting to watch.

In 1978, I started in the Graduate Tax Program after making a decision that I wanted to be more a business-oriented lawyer than a defense litigator. I needed a strong tax background to do the job. The tax program at that time was housed in a high rise building next to the old law school right at 14th and Cherokee. It has continued to be a quality program. It's one of the few in the country that allows both attorneys and accountants to get master's degrees in taxation. It's generally been of high quality from a standpoint of the breadth of the education that it provides. They had attracted some good young people, some real high energy, assertive tax practitioners to teach. I know that sounds not possible. How could you have an assertive, energetic tax practitioner? I mean it just doesn't seem to make sense, but they do exist.

"Hearsay" which premiered on Denver's radio station KHOW in March 1973. The show was sponsored by the College of Law Public Relations Office.

About 120 students and faculty members at the College of Law voted on October 24, 1973, to urge the United States House of Representatives to investigate the "allegations of high crimes and misdemeanors" against President Richard M. Nixon, prompted by Nixon's firing of Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox. The vote followed an hour-long debate, which at one point attracted 200 people. The group was urged by Professor Marsh to concentrate only on "obstruction of justice" charges.

The first issue of the Denver Journal of International Law & Policy was distributed in November 1971. Professor Myres McDougal, Yale law professor to whom the issue was dedicated, was the guest speaker at a dedication banquet. An annual lecture series at the College of Law also bears McDougal's name. The first issue of a revitalized Denver Law Forum also appeared in April 1971, with Craig C. Eley as its editor-in-chief. Unprecedented in American law schools was the existence of six scholarly law journals at the College of Law in 1976-77.

In addition to the Denver Law Journal, the
Yale professor honored at law journal dedication

JAMES L. STONE
Class of 1973

I took most of my classes because of interest. Some of them I took because of the professor. I really enjoyed Professor Beaney and Professor Jamison. I took courses they taught. Some courses I took because of the bar, but not too many.

Beaney, Jamison and Linn all had great senses of humor. They seemed to enjoy their work and they were terrific communicators. Professor Beaney was very intellectual, I thought. Professor Jamison was very practical. Professor Linn had been an arbitrator and had a good common sense approach. So they each had something different that I liked. There were a number of other professors that I liked as well but when I think of other courses they stood out.

Another professor I remember is Professor Marsh. I tried to become invisible in his class and not be called on. We would sit in different places in the classroom. But in Professor Marsh’s classroom there was nothing you could do. He had his cards and he'd pull out your card, so it didn’t matter how invisible you wanted to be. I’m glad I went through the Professor Marsh ordeal, but I don’t know that it made me more prepared to think on my feet or to joust with challenging judges. I had the opportunity to argue a case before the United States Supreme Court and I don’t know that Professor Marsh's treatment aided me in my ability to respond to their questions. At the time I didn’t like it. I thought it was unfair and certainly not evenhanded. But I guess in retrospect, I’m glad I went through the experience.

When I was in law school, the Vietnam War was going on and we had people that had been fighter pilots and people that had been conscientious objectors. We had both extremes. We were also going through Watergate. Justice Douglas came and spoke to the law school. It was a really important time to be in law school because you could watch the six o’clock news about the government’s position on the legality of bombing North Vietnam and then you could study about it in Constitutional Law.
Being on the Law Review took a major amount of time at that point. I know law reviews have fallen out of favor or have lost their importance in today's environment from what I understand, but it was a major time commitment that virtually required total dedication to law school and the Law Review. Learning to work as a group of lawyers was very important. That was very positive, where you could work together, you could be critical of each other, but for the common good. I think that was beneficial for everybody concerned, to do that in a professional environment. You have some very headstrong people getting together and airing their opinions. The Law Review, when I was there, was worked on very much as a group and in a very harmonious fashion. It was a very positive experience even though it was a tremendous time commitment.

There were very few women in law school when I was there. We were definitely in the age where chauvinism was an accepted method of treatment of women, but I encountered very little of that in law school. There was very little sexism or unequal treatment of any sort. The women who were there were very strong women. They would not invite that and would not tolerate it if it occurred. So if it was there it was so subtle that it didn't affect my education. Out in the real world after I graduated I was often asked if I was the secretary. But that was not the case in law school. I never felt that my opinions were being given any less weight than anyone else's.

Noteworthy of the fund raising efforts was the nearly $350,000 that had been raised for the Natural Resources Program, later to be designated the John A. Carver, Jr. Professorship. In addition, nearly $200,000 was generated for the Law Alumni Professorship Endowment which was begun in 1972 with the financial assistance of Mrs. Margaret Partridge, a former student, and others including Professor Marsh and Fairy Yegge, the dean's mother, The Charles W. Delaney, Jr. Professorship, the first endowed chair in the history of the College of Law, was funded in December 1971 by a nearly $250,000 testamentary gift of Elda O. Delaney. The gift honored her son, a 1935 graduate of the College of Law, who died while serving in Europe during World War II. Thompson Marsh was named as the first Delaney Professor, and was succeeded by Professor Beaney.
At this time, the College was also the further beneficiary of Mrs. Mabel Hughes. Years before, her generosity provided the Hughes library at the law center. Before her death on April 9, 1969, she established the Mabel Y. Hughes Trust. In April 1972, the College of Law received a $100,000 grant from the trust to establish the Hughes Research and Development Fund, an endowment to provide non-salary support for faculty research. Since 1983, the law school has designated the faculty recipient as the Hughes Professor. The trust has made additional gifts to the College over the years, including funds for the refurbishing of the present Hughes library.

The College was also the beneficiary of bequests from the estates of alumni Chauncey Wilson ’26, for the Law Alumni Professorship; Harold H. Widney ’22, for the scholarship fund; Aaron Goldfarb ’38, for a named scholarship; and Henry Clayton Davis, a non-DU graduate who left a portion of his estate for the support

I did what they called Defender One and Two. In that program you'd go in and try misdemeanor cases. I also did a domestic relations program where you would go in and try divorce cases. I remember one case in Lakewood that I tried and won. I felt that the lady was not guilty so it was very gratifying to win. The criminal side was traffic and petty theft and DUI cases. Defender One was more minor cases. When I got into practice I valued my experience in law school because I knew where the courtrooms were and some of the protocol. We also had an advocacy program taught by Frank Jamison but even that wouldn't prepare anybody for the real thing. I was still nervous when I got out, but the practice helped.

I remember Professor Beaney for Con Law, Brody for Contracts, Tim Walker, "Timmy Torts" for Torts, Much for Unincorporated, John Moye as an adjunct for the UCC courses, Kathy Krendl for the business courses, Bill Altonin for Insurance, Nanda for International Law and many others. About five of us took the exchange program through the William and Mary College of Law to go to Exeter in Southwest England for a summer. There I took about half American courses and half international classes. I got a full quarter's worth of classes doing that.

I had pretty good study habits, and living with the guys I lived with in law school kept our study habits up. In fact, it got monotonous. I can remember freshman year we were living down in Capitol Hill and we would walk down to school, go to classes, work out, come home and have dinner, go back to the school at night, come home, watch Johnny Carson and go to bed. It was our existence for at least the first year. Doing that set my pattern, we studied hard and did what we had to do and when exams came they were just another exam.

To relax in law school I played squash, swim, played tennis, and played golf. A lot of times we would just pull into somebody's apartment and hang out. I remember Derby Day as an end-of-the-year picnic in Washington Park or at Turkey Creek Canyon. Most of the professors would come and we would have kegs of beer, hot dogs, burgers and play a lot of games. I remember getting these huge grills for the occasion. Professor Brody was an excellent hamburger flipper.  
These percentages reached even greater levels in later years. The work of the Women’s Law Caucus, a student organization, was especially helpful in the College’s efforts to recruit women applicants. Caucus members visited selected undergraduate schools throughout the country as part of this successful program. By 1972, a “Women at Law” seminar was offered, taught by Professor Wallace.

From 1965 until 1976 overall enrollment increased from 483 to 973. This dramatic jump was part of a national trend, but was partially the result of a general faculty policy to “admit as many as possible.” Admissions officials also routinely accepted a percentage of applicants beyond the number of students needed to fill an incoming class, expecting a standard “no-show” rate. In the fall of 1969, however, it appeared that all those who had been admitted arrived to register. As a result, eighty additional day students and seventeen more evening students entered the College. This increase was not due to any change in admissions policy but was simply a reflection of the increase in demand for legal education.
students than anticipated resulted in a record freshman class of 275. This experience no doubt occasioned the soon-announced requirement of an advance deposit.

Student recruitment efforts were also enhanced when annual Pre-Law Advisor Conferences began in 1966. DU officials invited pre-law advisors from selected undergraduate schools throughout the country to visit the law school and to meet students, faculty and administrators in both formal and informal settings.

THEODORE L. BANKS
Class of 1975

I went to law school at night. The classes I was in were always full because they would admit just as many people as they had seats, so there was no room to spread out in the classes even at night. One of the reasons they thought the downtown location was good for the law school was because it was across from the City and County building, and it gave us the opportunity to go observe real live courts in action. I think most students didn't do it all that much except, however; the time that they had a trial dealing with obscenity and they were showing a movie like 'Deep Throat' as part of the court proceedings. Then, of course, there was very good attendance by students from the law school to learn all they could about that particular area of constitutional law.

When I was at the law school, we were feeling the pinch of that small facility. One thing that I noticed was that when I would go over to the main campus to study, it was like entering a different world. It was still the University of Denver, but all of the students were carefree, well-dressed, driving around in Porsches and you could always see someone who was a law student whose head was buried in books and was wearing ratty jeans and looked real serious and had bags under his or her eyes. Some people had one image of the University of Denver; the mountains and how nice it is. Our image of the law school was more of the basement cubicles and carrels down where people hunkered over all day.

As a matter of fact, I remember some people who signed up to go to law school at night just so they could have all day, all morning and afternoon to study. They would come downtown at eight or nine in the morning, go to their carrel, open their books and then show up for class after dinner. That always struck me as strange, but people took it very seriously. I enjoyed a lot of different classes and obviously there were things that you would find that surprised you because you would go into a course not expecting to enjoy some subject and end up that you really were captivated by it. I ended up enjoying things like Wills because I found Professor Huff very easy to understand and enthusiastic, and it just got me going into...
an area that I was not otherwise at all interested in. It was just one of those things that you just had to get by, and then you find yourself getting involved in it. I became very involved in all of the international courses with Professor Nanda and some of the others. I remember that I had no interest whatsoever in the criminal area, but I took Criminal Procedure from Professor Tiffany and absolutely loved the course and really got excited about it. There were so many cases coming out, the pocket part for the book was as big as the textbook. It was just great. I later was talking to somebody at the State Department who had asked me about some of the teachers I had at the University of Denver. I mentioned his name, and I said what a great class we had and how we got into the issues. This particular guy that I was talking to pulled out some sort of study or some sort of paper that Professor Tiffany had published. It was very analytical and statistical and had a lot of very dry stuff. He said “just reading these papers, I would never know what kind of teacher he is.”

The Civil Procedure class that I got at night was totally trial-driven, the rules you need, how to write a complaint, how to answer, etc. Civil Procedure that they got during the day, based on the hearsay I received, was very theoretical and a lot of Supreme Court cases discussing the various aspects of it. The teachers themselves varied all over the place. I mean, some of them were very strict and very Kingsfield-type professionally, where they would attack the students and force them to perform. Professor Marsh was the most notorious in that area. I wrote articles for the Law Forum, the newspaper, and once I interviewed him and Professor Winokur about careers in real estate law, since they were both teaching property. I had a nice talk with Professor Winokur about the kind of things that a lawyer could do in financing and condominiums and all these interesting real estate topics. When I talked to Professor Marsh and I asked him the same question, he said, “Why would anyone want to do that? Don’t become a real estate lawyer.” And I sat there with my jaw hanging open and said “oh, o.k.,” and that was sort of the end of the interview.

I did the Defender Program when I was there. You know, you go from class reading appellate cases in a case book to being stuck in front of a judge and the transition is sort of rocky. The kind of stuff that at least I had to deal with were things like shoplifting and motor vehicle violations and pretty much the system would have just subjected them to the maximum penalty. I never really had an opportunity to defend an innocent client, so I’m not sure what I could have done.

The conferences continued through the mid-1970s and were instrumental in the increase in quality as well as quantity of applicants at the law school.

At the faculty meeting of January 18, 1977, Yegge announced his resignation as dean effective July 1, 1977, or as soon thereafter as a successor could be named. Yegge had already broken his promise to himself not to remain dean beyond ten years. In making the public announcement of Yegge’s resignation, Chancellor Mitchell said:

*There have been few individuals in the life of the university who have served it with greater distinction and brought it further forward than Bob Yegge. He’s one of the most important citizens of Colorado.*

Although he left the deanship that summer, Yegge remained on the faculty as dean emeritus and professor of Law. He also continued to co-chair the school’s Council on Resources, a law fundraising program. His years at the College of Law included many
achievements, characterized by Thompson Marsh who said in a 1977 interview that Yegge had been "remarkably successful in all sorts of things. When I first knew him, he was in grade school and he used to perform unbelievable feats of magic - he attributed it all to something he called 'foo-foo powder,' which seemed to be very effective, though it was invisible. When I see what he has done at the Law School, I think maybe he's still using that foo-foo."

Yegge had also played a prominent role in community affairs as well as in numerous educational and legal organizations. His friendships and professional relationships greatly enhanced the stature of the College of Law. For many years Yegge served as general counsel to The Denver Post and as an assistant to Post President Donald Seawell, whose principal goal at the time was to create a performing arts center in Denver to fulfill the wishes of the late Helen Bonfils, a Post benefactor. Yegge served as managing trustee of the Denver Center for Performing Arts (DCPA) from 1972 to 1976, and chaired the Colorado Council of Arts and Humanities from 1968 until 1980. In 1980, he received the Colorado Governor's Award for Arts and Humanities.

Among the many additional awards he has received are the Harrison Tweed Award presented to him in 1985 by the Association of Continuing Legal Education Administrators, as well as the American Judicature Herbert Harley Award. Yegge is a former member of the AJS Board of Directors. In 1977, he was recognized as Alumnus of the Year by the College of Law and received the first Law and Society Association's (LASA) Award of Ment in 1978. He served as LASA president from 1965 to 1970 and for many years as a trustee of the Association. In 1976, he was presented the Education Award by the Latin American Education Foundation and the Law Review and I spent almost all my time on Law Review, and the third year I had my job offer, so I didn't focus very much my third year.

One of the failings I think of the DU education then was that, aside from Thompson Marsh's class, there was very little dialogue in class. Most of the classes were strictly lectures. If people chose to raise questions, they could, but there was very, very little Socratic method.

I had a fairly small group of friends. All of us were married so we would get together as couples pretty often throughout the year. We had a gourmet club and we had bridge clubs.
I think the academic challenge of it was the most rewarding part. There were people from all over the country, whereas the University of Colorado was mostly Colorado students. I think. I enjoyed my undergraduate work at DU. I liked how the University functioned and just went on from there.

John Moe was a disc jockey and never short of words. He was an excellent professor. Red Nanda was the Law Journal sponsor. I had him for some international class. He had the nastiest office in the world, and he was the friendliest man.

Yegge has served on the Law and Science Technology Committee of the National Science Foundation since 1977 and was formerly the committee chair. He serves on a number of ABA committees and is particularly proud of his membership, since 1975, on the Henry Luce Foundation Scholars Selection Committee. He was also an original member of the DBA's Special Committee on Professional Services to the Poor which initiated Denver's Thursday Night Bar program.

The dean's vacancy created a new situation for both University and law school administrators because AALS guidelines specified that faculty have a substantial role in a dean's search. Although this was a process not used before at DU, at a February 24, 1977 meeting, the faculty received assurances from the University administration that the new dean would be appointed with "substantial concurrence" from the whole law faculty. It was very unlikely however, that a "lightning" appointment would be made.

The University soon announced the composition of the search committee. It included Professors William Beane, John A. Carver, Jr., Cathy S. Krendl and Larry Tiffany; law student Virginia Chavez replacing student member A. Randall Vehar who had to resign because of an externship opportunity; and Bruce A. Lampert who later served as a student alternate; trustee Walter A. Koch '25; Paul D. Renner '52, representing the law alumni; and Assistant Dean Jesse C. Manzanares '69, representing the law school administrative and support staff.
Dr. Kenneth W. Kindelsperger, then dean of the School of Social Work, was committee chair. Carver left the committee when he accepted an assignment to help draft a constitution for Pago Pago and his vacancy was not filled.

The lure of the West proved to be stronger than the search committee expected. The applications mounted quickly and eventually reached over 140 names. It soon became apparent that Yegge's successor would certainly not be named by the July 1 deadline and probably not for several months beyond. Yegge had agreed to remain until September 1, so officials soon moved to name an acting dean. For that assignment the University chose Tiffany, a member of the law faculty since 1964. His appointment created another search committee vacancy that was not filled, since by this time the substantive work of the committee had been completed. In fact, the candidate list had been reduced to about twenty names and was soon reduced even further.

JAMES W. BUCHANAN III
Class of 1975

I worked all through law school to pay for tuition. I worked on a research grant that was sponsored by the University. That was a Great Society program that was created under the Johnson Administration to do research into urban problems in big cities. There was a research grant from HUD that was administered by DU. I also had a full-time clerking job while I was in law school.

Among the professors that I remember exceptionally well, from a favorable point of view, were Phil Linn who was a wonderful guy and a great teacher. He had a profound effect on my career. I also remember Eli Jarmel who taught Con Law. It was a wonderful experience. Perhaps the best professor I had in law school was Bill Huff. He was an estate planning lawyer and you could say he influenced me greatly since I now practice estate planning. He opened my eyes to a great area of law. Also, I really enjoyed John Moye who taught UCC courses. He is a great man and a very gifted teacher.

My recollection of law school was that it amounted to an immense, unclimbable, mass of assignments that I could not conceivably surmount. I was not even sure if I could have done it as a day student without working outside. I was working sixty and seventy hours a week and taking a full load, so I was always behind. Finals week was basically seven days of no sleep and no food and just cramming every piece of information I could into my head. That was hardly the intellectual luxury law school is supposed to be, but I had no choice.

Overall, I found law school tolerable.
Professor Marsh was a professor the students either loved or hated because he was strict and rigorous. I do not think I learned a lot of property in his class, but I did learn how to learn. I learned about study habits and how to read cases. I was called on one time in his class and instead of giving the answer I read a poem to the tune of Paul Revere’s Ride. It went:

Listen children and you shall hear,
An incredible tale of horror and fear,
Imparted by old Doc Thompson Marsh.
Involving expectations incredibly harsh,
Continuing for decades year after year...

The poem went on for thirty verses or so and by the time I was done the room was in chaos. Marsh liked the poem but he ended up giving me a black mark because he changed his original question to a far more difficult one with one minute left of class and I missed it. Another classmate had passed his house the day after and asked Mrs. Marsh if she had heard about the poem and she told the guy “yes” and that it was terrible that he had given a black mark to the student. He came back in the next day and said he was going to do something he had never done before and take back the black mark. He said he seemed to have forgotten that there were two types of adequacy, legal and literary, and that I had clearly met the literary adequacy test.

He never called on anyone again in our class. It was really strange because the week he stopped calling on people my name had been picked twice that week. I raised my hand and asked if I could cut the cards. He agreed, and I cut the cards. I walked back to my seat and he picked my name.

Listen children and you shall hear,
An incredible tale of horror and fear,
Imparted by old Doc Thompson Marsh.
Involving expectations incredibly harsh,
Continuing for decades year after year...

-Robert Drake
The Denver Law Forum aptly described Acting Dean Tiffany's approach to his job as that of a "pragmatic caretaker." Tiffany later noted it was not a position he sought but one thrust upon him. With his typical wit, he told an interviewer that his service as dean "was then, it is now and will continue to be temporary. I am not a candidate for this position. In fact I was not a candidate for the acting position."

Tiffany had served as assistant dean with Yegge from 1965 to 1967, so the administrative aspects of the law school were familiar to him. He had come to the law school soon after earning his JD at Washington University in St. Louis. Tiffany received the SJD degree in 1967 at the University of Wisconsin. In 1969-70 he served as Scholar-in-Residence at the American Bar Foundation in Chicago. During his term as acting dean, Tiffany was invited to present a continuing education program in American Samoa. He returned there several years later to direct the writing of Samoa's criminal code.

The acting dean certainly did not allow the school to drift. "I have column A and column B. Column A is what acting deans do and column B is what 'permanent deans' do. Most things are in column A," Tiffany told his Forum interviewer. But he did not shrink from making long range decisions if they were necessary.

The College of Law alumni that fall honored Yegge at their annual banquet. It was probably the last law school alumni function attended by Chancellor Mitchell. In January 1978 he announced his resignation effective in March. He was to assume the

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I made index cards for every single case I read and reviewed. I read them all the time. Pretty soon I realized it was foolish to keep every single case. But that's how I studied.

There's just not much I remember except that it was a lot of work. You get used to it. You get real focused. You work all day and immediately go down to school and you're there for three hours and then you come home and your weekends taken up almost entirely. But you get into it. I mean that was my life. It wasn't a bad experience at all. I kind of enjoyed it. In fact, after it was all over, I didn't know what to do with myself in the evenings.
I decided to go to DU Law because I had two very young children at the time, one and three, and I was looking for a school I could attend and still take care of my responsibilities.

I was at the law school full-time. I treated it like an eight-to-six job, studying at the library and getting most of my work done there. As a mother I was very busy, so I had to be very organized and compulsive. At the beginning it was harder because I had been out of school five or six years and it was hard to get back into being a student.

Overall, law school was fine. It was interesting. I really don’t think it has anything to do with practicing law. I think the best education for practicing law is the apprenticeship concept. I realize that there are very few ways to make law school more real and practical, but unless you are going to do constitutional law or litigation it does not help very much.

Despite differences with Mitchell over the years, members of the Law Alumni Council sent the retiring Chancellor a resolution of appreciation. In part, it cited Mitchell’s efforts and leadership in obtaining the Lowell Thomas gift, monies for the Law Alumni Professorship, and other law school projects in the University crown. In the letter to Mitchell, Council Chair Renner also noted appreciation for “your flattering, but accurate, description of the College as, “one of the brightest stars in the University crown.”

Tiffany was successful in his dealings with University officials, including important budgetary matters. The school obtained a substantial threear year for the Westminster Law School library acquisitions and other annual needs. But a very serious library problem.

The first-year student class of over 280 for the fall of 1977 was selected from nearly 3,000 candidates. The number of women students reached...
a new high of forty-two percent of the incoming class compared to twenty-one percent five years earlier. The average age of the class had also risen to 26.38 years from 24.94 years in 1973.

The dean's search committee had narrowed its selection to three candidates, each of whom spent time in September and October meeting with the school's various constituencies. The finalists were Daniel S. Hoffman, who was well-known as a Denver trial attorney and a 1958 graduate, and the deans of two other law schools.

The public announcement of Hoffman's selection as dean and professor of law was made on December 9, 1977. The first dean chosen by what has become the standard search process, Hoffman was not an academician. It had been over fifty years since Roger

**ROBERT SCHUETZE**
Class of 1976

Applying was interesting because I actually took my LSAT on an aircraft carrier in the Gulf of Tonkin. I applied for law schools around the country while I was still in the Navy overseas.

I was working full-time in the Navy, so I just didn't have the opportunity to do a clinical program. The clinical program usually added about a quarter to your law school time, so if you were a night student you just didn't have that opportunity.

Jim Wallace and Jim Winokur were excellent professors. Chris Munch was terrific. Joe Branney was a trial attorney who I've now actually worked with on a lot of cases and someone who I thought was a terrific professor. I took Conflicts of Law from him and it was one of the best courses I've ever had. John Moyer probably had the most interesting law class ever. He taught UCC stuff and he was the most entertaining professor I've ever had. He had a brilliant recall of the UCC. He just knew that statute forwards, backwards and upside down, and the way he could recall and teach it and make it interesting was pretty incredible. There is one particular class that he would teach completely in a disc jockey style and you would never forget the material ever. It was pretty amazing.

We had a study group which helped. It particularly helped me because I had been out of studying for about three or four years and had no experience in the law. So to get back into it was hard and the study group was critical. Including the studying for the bar exam, we stuck together all the way through law school.
I remember Evidence because we were reading two cases and they had people with contradictory testimony in them. One girl put her hand up and she said, "I don't understand how somebody could say this and somebody could say that," and the professor looked at her, and he said, "Somebody's lying." And everybody just gasped, "My gosh, people lying on the stand!" It was one of those "Wow, never thought about that."

I also did an internship in Alaska for my last quarter during 1977. There were, I think, five us that went up to Alaska and worked for some of the native tribes. I also worked for the Land Use Planning Commission and spent nine weeks up there, so that experience tends to stick out in my mind. That was when the pipeline was finished in the spring of '77, and they were having a lottery about when the first drop of oil was going to arrive in Valdez.

I was in a study group. We ended up being sixth, seventh and eighth in the class. We've been friends since then.

Wolcott similarly gave up a well established, productive law practice to accept the challenges of legal education.

Hoffman was a senior partner in the Denver law firm of Hoffman, McDermott and Hoffman and the immediate past president of the CBA. During the ensuing months the dean-designate and Tiffany counseled on many matters, although Hoffman purposely avoided making any major decisions until he was on the job. The two shared the lists of needs and priorities, providing Hoffman with a valuable orientation to his new career in academe which officially began on June 1, 1978.

Hoffman later acknowledged in the Denver Law Forum that Tiffany "just happened to be the right guy (to serve as acting dean) - there's been a sense of harmony, a sense of purpose, a sense of cooperation despite issue differences and perhaps even personality differences."

Tiffany had served admirably. The law faculty thanked him by resolution for his service as acting dean, noting that he "responded in a human and exemplary fashion to members of the faculty, staff and student body."

One of Tiffany's last acts as acting dean had been to announce to the law faculty, staff and students that Dr. Ross Pritchard had been chosen to succeed Maurice B. Mitchell as DU's top administrator, effective July 1, 1978. That would give Hoffman a month to settle into the dean's chair before the arrival of a man who would play a pivotal role in his tenure as dean.
I remember liking John Moye's teaching style. For one thing, he was very animated and he kept your attention going. He made the subject matter kind of interesting, and it was a fairly boring subject matter that I took from him, Secured Transactions. I liked the Securities Law course that I took from Hal Bloomenthal. I guess the main reason I liked that was that I felt that he was really an expert in the subject area. You could ask him questions and you got the feeling he knew it from the ground up. Another teacher that I had that was a practitioner, Bill Diss. I was really impressed with his class because I'd never seen somebody that was so prepared for every class. He was just thoroughly prepared and he even had a review session. You know a lot of teachers come to a review session and they just ask for questions. He had prepared a number of examples and scenarios and covered the whole subject matter that we had for the full semester. He covered it in a matter of an hour. I was really impressed by the way he came to class and knew the subject matter and was really prepared for class.

There were a number of teachers who were full-time professors at the law school that I also liked. The one intimidating professor we had first semester was Bob Yegge. He was dean of the law school at the time. I remember he used to rant and rave at people if they weren't prepared. He’d say “I don’t think you’re prepared to come to the law school and I suggest that you go down to the office and withdraw.” He’d go on and on about that. I remember one day he came in and somebody had parked in his parking space. Whether he was actually mad or he was just putting it on, I don’t know. But he was just steaming about it and he was sure it was somebody in our class because he was convinced nobody other than a first-year student would dare park in his parking space, because everybody else knew better. So he went on and on about how he knew it was somebody from our class and if he found out who it was they were going to be expelled from the school.
member at the time it was really funny because he went through this whole thing and then said, "By the way I'm not going to be here for the next class." Cathy Krendl, who was also teaching the class with him, would be handling the class. Somebody in the back of the room raised their hand and said, "Sir, can I park in your parking space? Yegge turned bright red and started walking to the back of the room where this student was and he said 'What's your name? The student gave his name and Dr. Yegge said 'Mr. so and so, I really like your sense of humor.') That kind of broke the ice. Everybody thought he was going to throw something. That was probably the most intimidating class at the time it was first year and he was the dean of the law school.

The selection process had been carried out with a wide spectrum of input. That it was a successful, effective procedure was shown in that there was not a clear-cut victor among the three candidates, the Forum reported. Inevitably there was not unanimity among the faculty. Hoffman was undaunted as he succeeded Yegge, his law school classmate, and expressed his view as follows:

My own reaction since the appointment has been with utoy who, for example, openly told me they didn't support me during the process and since the appointment.

Is it really bad or really good that I have not had a full-time academic background in terms of its probable impact on the College of Law?

I have a deep feeling about lawyers, about law, about legal education.

I think I can catch up reasonably quickly with the sense of the tradition of the faculty, the spirit of the faculty, the internal mechanics in a very mechanical sense; and I'm hoping that there is some advantage in bringing in from the faculty's point of view, I suppose, a remarkably different perspective. I've lived in the world of the School's output.