The Hoffman Years

With the appointment of Dan Hoffman as dean of the College of Law in 1978, the school continued a tradition of having as its leader one of the most respected practitioners in the locality. Dean Hoffman used his knowledge and contacts within the bar to cement the close working relationship between the school and the Denver legal community while attracting many fine legal scholars to join the school to an appropriate balance between skills training provided through the workshops and the theoretical, analytical training provided through the classroom. The dominant theme of the Hoffman deanship, however, was the relocation of the school from its historical downtown locations to the campus of the Colorado Women's College. For a law school that had the heart of downtown, near the courthouse, and closely networked with downtown law firms and the associations, the move was a major change. Dean Hoffman's dream was to maintain these close relationships by recreating a legal community surrounding the law school at its new location. The economic realities of the mid-1980s set limits on this vision, but the move to the new campus established much of the tone and character of the school for the future.

He University had chosen a dean who, at age forty-seven, had a varied background of professional and life experiences. Born May 4, 1931, in New York City, Hoffman applied to undergraduate school at the University of Colorado on the advice of his high school librarian, a former Boulder resident. After graduation from CU in 1951 with a combined major in sociology and economics, he served in the United States Air Force until 1955, stationed for some time at Denver's Lowry Air Force Base.

Lowell Thomas Law Building
1900 Olive Street
1984-present

Daniel S. Hoffman
Dean, 1978-1994
I liked law school at the time. I was paying my way through, so I felt some pressure there. I was working, at one time during my second year, a couple of jobs, one teaching assistant, one law clerk, so I felt the financial pressure. I literally saved all my money and then in the process of law school spent it. But that was more than offset because, quite frankly, there were some courses I might not care about that much and some courses I really loved, but I loved the Law Journal. I loved working on it and the variety of issues that could come up in there. I think a lot of people had their own groups where they would sit around and discuss things. For me it was at the Journal. I remember Ved Nanda very well. He must have come by the Journal office one night, I think it was around midnight. Of course I don’t know what I was doing there, but I wondered what he was doing there. He was something. He was a hard-working, very intelligent man. If you have the right attitude, I think it’s a great learning experience. That’s the best part of law school, the debates. And it’s not only the principles of law but there’s the social politics involved with it.

Thompson Marsh certainly had an air of authority. In some people it’s different. It was a little bit different in a class by Thompson Marsh and a class by Ved Nanda. I remember Ved Nanda very well, in a different way, but each of them, by virtue of their intellect, to me, commanded a respect that gave them the authority. Marsh was a ramrod, but he commanded authority. Nanda was a much more soft person I would say than Marsh, but he commanded authority too. The common element between them was their intellect.

Hoffman returned to New York where he enrolled at the Fordham University School of Law. He was freshman class president and ranked first in his class academically. The lure of Colorado brought him back to Denver and to the College of Law. He graduated magna cum laude in 1958 and was admitted to the Colorado bar that year. Initially in private practice, the new dean interrupted his legal career from June 1963 to April 1965 to serve as Denver’s manager of Safety, the head of the city’s police and fire departments, during the administration of Mayor Tom Curragan. At age thirty-two, Hoffman was the youngest person to serve in the post.

After returning to private practice, Hoffman became one of Denver’s most successful plaintiffs’ attorneys in personal injury cases. He was a part-time instructor at DU, a lecturer at various legal conferences and association meetings throughout the country, and conducted bar refresher courses for a number of years. Hoffman was president of the CBA, which also named him its outstanding young lawyer of the year in 1965. Hoffman served as president of the Colorado Trial Lawyers Association and as chair of the Colorado State Committee of the American College of Trial Lawyers. He has been a member of the governing
Hoffman's tenure as dean was but a few months old when a serious dispute developed surrounding the Colorado bar examination. It was not his battle to fight necessarily, but he offered needed conciliatory advice. During a speech at the University of Colorado on October 4, 1978, Colorado Supreme Court Justice Groves stated that too many students were unqualified to pass the bar examination and that a disproportionate share of those failing the first time were minority students. The Rocky Mountain Nays later reported that minority law students at both DU and CU called for Groves to resign from the Court because of his racist remark, as well as from his chairmanship of the court's admissions committee and from membership on a committee seeking a new CU law dean. Groves later apologized for being too blunt and undiplomatic. He reaffirmed his support for programs which would increase opportunities for minority lawyers and law students. Groves blamed the high failure rate on the state's two law schools which he indicated were not preparing minority students adequately for the bar examination.

Hoffman counseled all involved in the controversy that it was time for rationality and urged "a common effort toward improving the legal profession's method of evaluating competency in admitting new lawyers to practice." In a talk presented at a DBA luncheon, Hoffman agreed that the examination might be archaic, that it might hold some bias and that there "appears to be a disparity between bar exam pass rates between Anglo and minority law students." He urged a careful review of the exam.

MARY E. RICKETSON
Class of 1978

I started in the night program. In fact, I was an alternate student so I had to wait until two days before to see if I was even in law school. And then they said, "Yes, there's an opening. You're in. You can start at night." One of the things I took advantage of was an internship, which I thought was an excellent feature of the school, at Platte Valley Legal Aid. So you could actually see trials in the morning, go to school in the night, and then work in between sort of as a supervised lawyer-intern in a real setting. And I thought it was a great blend. Eventually I switched to the day school, but I really liked the group of people at night because I was an older student. I worked as a social worker, and there were a lot of other people who were working who were in night school. I was in school with doctors, policemen, women who had raised families, and I found my fellow students just as fascinating as the legal work.

I was very interested in criminal law, and I had heard that there was a district court judge by the name of Joseph Quinn who was teaching Criminal Procedure, and that he was a wonderful teacher. I had read some law review articles that he had written and was very impressed. I monitored his class one night and I decided I had to take this class from this person named Joseph Quinn. He would be a judge all day in district court, come to the night school and teach Criminal Procedure. And I remember this one preparation he did for a final exam very clearly. He lectured us, over four hours straight through, to get us prepared for the final. I think there were four or five of us left at the conclusion. It was a very comprehensive summary of everything. He never sat down and he never took a drink of water. He just was blending his scholarship with what he saw in the courtroom all day. It was absolutely fascinating and one of the best classes I've ever had. That was the advantage of the night school. You got people who were scholars and practitioners and, in Judge Quinn's case, both.

I worked on the Law Journal and did a paper on a case called Tarasoff, which was a case out of the California Supreme Court, where a therapist had heard a patient say he was going to murder a particular person and the patient did in fact do that. There were all kinds of consequences in terms of law suits and duties to warn and what are our duties, and so forth, and predictions of dangerousness. That was new stuff to write and think about at that time, and I remember Professor Nanda was very open to it, thought it was very important. He was equally
This response exemplified Hoffman's long-standing support of and involvement with minority issues. He had marched with Martin Luther King in Alabama in 1964, and when he resigned as Denver's manager of Public Safety the Post reported, “he warned of the need for city officials to confront growing tension between police and the minority community - tensions that have erupted several times since his departure.”

Hoffman's active role in the community included other important public issues. As a member of the board of editorial contributors for the Rocky Mountain News from 1979 to 1980 he wrote regular opinion articles on legal issues. He chaired several important study committees including a citizens' committee named by Governor Richard Lamm in 1979 to review and evaluate a United States Department of Energy study on the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant near Denver. He also led a Colorado Supreme Court committee on judicial performance for the state Judicial Planning Council. Hoffman testified on occasions such as the hearings held by the Devitt Committee in 1979 - a national group appointed to investigate ways to improve court room skills. In 1984, he served as arbitrator in a dispute between owners of the Denver Gold professional football team and former Gold coach Red Miller.

Hoffman brought a new dynamic to the dean's office, but his priorities were not unusual. Curriculum, the admissions process, the makeup of the faculty, the relationship between the law school and the University and the institutional dream for new facilities, were high on his project lists. The major issue that defined Hoffman's tenure, and would constitute the greatest part of his legacy, was the move of the College of Law from downtown Denver to new facilities on the former Colorado Women's College campus.

Former US Secretary of the Interior Stuart Udall, distinguished visiting professor, lectures students in the Lawyers Lounge, January 1983, in a seminar on environmental risk assessment and litigation.
The biggest problem Hoffman faced was economics, the bane of most private schools, as related to faculty salaries, library resources, facilities and equipment and the expansion of existing programs through the addition of faculty. Prior to becoming dean, Hoffman's observation on the budgetary process was that the law school and the University needed each other and that there might be some imbalance in favor of the University. A year later, his response to the question "to what degree, if any, should the Law School have to underwrite operations in the University?" was: "I think the question is one of reasonableness. 'Adequate funding' is in a sense an abstraction."

CHRISTOPHER C. CROSS
Class of 1979

I think the big advantage DU had and still has over other schools is that there's an encouraging word from the powers-that-be at DU to get out in the community and clerk in the Defender Program, even though that's discouraged at most places. I think that's the beauty of night school, beauty of DU, having a lot of practicing lawyers teaching. There's a good mix that you can't get at most law schools, from what I've heard.

When I walk into a courtroom now it's often nice for me to tell my client, "This was my professor" or "This is a friend of mine." When you walk into the courtroom and the judge treats you like a special human being rather than just a person, that's what gets business. That was an advantage of DU, you got the opportunity to meet the Denver practicing lawyers.

There's no question about the quality of education from the practicing lawyers. The classes that I still rely on in some respect or another were all taught by practicing lawyers. The three I remember were: John Moey, Roger Tomash, and Judge Quinn. I took Criminal Procedure from Justice Quinn. It was the most dynamic course I've ever had, and I still remember some of his lectures. Roger Tomash taught Evidence, people who were in other classes, weren't getting a tenth of what I was getting from Roger Tomash. He is one of the most brilliant trial lawyers in town, and to be able to take a class like that from him, it was unsurpassed.

I'll never forget Contracts from Linn and Torts from "Timmy Torts," not always for good reasons. Although it's funny, Tim Walker and I get along real well now. I think it's because of class. One day, he was playing Socrates, and I wasn't in the mood and I stood up to him and we've been friends ever since.

My method of getting through law school was to go to law school. I bet I didn't miss two classes.

I figured that eventually I would get in class what it is they wanted me to know. I tried desperately to read the assigned readings. I probably only read two hornbooks in all of law school.
ROSELEE M. OYER
Class of 1979

Having three babies was probably the best preparation that you could have for going to law school. In fact, I had three babies in three years, so I figured I'd already learned how to stay up all night, and how to not have time to go to parties. My three children were ages one, three and four when I entered law school.

I still remember Jim Winckur who taught Property. He had a marvelous vocabulary and an interesting way of beginning each class. He would start out by playing us the latest recording of someone like James Taylor. I also remember Jan Laitos very well. What I remember, in addition to his being a very good professor, was his amazing tan. We're talking a world-class tan that he brought back one year from Hawaii. It was probably the most tanned face I have ever seen.

I completed law school in three years, and in order to do that, I also studied in the summer. I think the reason I did was because I thought if I stopped it would feel so great, I'd never go back again. So I thought I'd better take a course or two in the summer just to keep that pace going.

The one place we really hung out was the Sky Lounge. How could we forget having coffee at the Sky Lounge? It was a little cafeteria on the top floor of our building. In between classes you might go upstairs and have a cup of coffee with a friend.

The rich experience of law school is just so much bigger than anything you can discuss in responding to specific questions. It was kind of all things at one time. It was challenging in the most extreme sense because it was a great exercise of the mind and also it was time management. The best kind of time management that you could perhaps imagine. It was competitive, but at the same time, you were enriched by the lifelong friends that you were making. We had the common experiences that you never really lose. There's always that memory.

One of the things I think we had at the end of the seventies was a tremendous optimism that this profession was not only the right thing for us to do, but that the honor and the pride that had always gone along with it would be, we felt, in all that we did.

Hoffman expressed an obligation "to expose all students to a required sequence of courses which provide the foundation for a solid, basic legal education. At the same time, we believe we must provide students with an opportunity to concentrate their studies in specific fields of law, and must offer diverse programs from which they can choose." Beginning with the 1979-80 academic year, the College of Law returned to a sequence of required courses. It was obligatory for students to take courses covering ethics and professional responsibility, legal research and writing, torts, contracts, property, procedure, trial and
evidence, constitutional law, tax, corporations, and trial law, administrative law, and decision process. These comprised sixty percent of the one-year mandatory legal research and writing program for all first-year students was

The library component of the program was directed by Professor Edward E. Pinnell, who had joined the law faculty upon his convocation in 1977. The library component of the program was directed by Professor and Law Librarian Alfred L. Coco. Judges and attorneys served as practitioner-counselors and met with students. Coco later inaugurated a program for first-year students which offered library orientation combined with social events once a week, before the start of regular classes.

On a programmatic level, the school began to review its existing efforts in the areas of specialization, continuing legal education and the clinical program. Professor Francis W. Jamison was appointed to direct the new Advocacy Skills Program which was designed to integrate the popular clinical offerings into the curriculum in a more structured way and thereby offer students skills' opportunities. In 1981, the College of Law received a grant of nearly $35,000 from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare to support the establishment of a civil litigation component to the student clinical experience. The students prepared and conducted civil dispute trials as attorneys of record. In 1982, the American College of Trial Lawyers presented its annual Emil Gumert Award for excellence in the teaching of trial advocacy skills to the College of Law. The award included a $10,000 grant.

In 1980, the school also instituted a Summer Preparatory Program. It provided an opportunity for invited first-year admittees to experience some of the

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FAYE M. MATSUKE
Class of 1979

There was one class I remember in particular which was very good. It was taught by Brooke Wynnecic and called Problems in Legal Practice.

What she did was give us a sample problem, one which you might encounter once you got out in practice. In fact, she had you draft up a contract, a sample will, a brief, and different types of motions. She also gave us tips on how to dress, how to present yourself in court and how to go out and greet a client. Those were things that no one really tells you. I thought it was something that everyone should have taken. It was helpful to be told something like, "You don't realize it, but you look awfully young to everybody. You need to be conscious of that and to go out of your way to reassure the client that you know what you're doing. You need to dress very conservatively because people will think exactly the opposite of you and so you might need to go overboard on that. You need to act as if you have so much confidence in your abilities, your client won't realize you've only been out for one year."

After my first year I was invited to work on the Law Journal but I decided to do the Legal Aid internship instead. I didn't think I could do both. At the same time, they also had the International Law Journal and the Transportation Law Journal. I think all three publications were equally promoted within the law school. I think the Denver Law Journal students liked to think that their publication had far more promise than any of the others, but I don't think that was shared by anybody.

I did my clinical with Legal Aid in the summer after my first year. I loved it. I thought it was a very good program. I enjoyed the people I worked with at Legal Aid, and it was a good break from being in a classroom after the first year. It was a good chance to see whether you could really apply what you had learned.

Money was always an issue because not all of my friends were working, so that meant that they were on a limited budget either from savings or from what their parents were helping them with. For example, I worked for the law school, so my tuition was covered, and then I got a $300 a month stipend, so that covered rent, gas, food, everything. That meant I didn't have a whole lot to spare for entertainment. I think we mostly went to movies or walked around and shopped for what we were going to get once we graduated.
I remember an incident with the director of Admissions. I think I scared the daylights out of her. I got my rejection letter. Incidentally, I've framed it and put it next to my diploma.

I went in one afternoon after I got my rejection letter and angrily banged my fist on the table and I said to her that somehow or another she was going to have to figure out a way to get me into school. To find some waiting list or some means to get me in. She explained to me that because of my peculiar transcript from Washington University showing that I had flunked out and that I graduated with honors, the admissions committee had a hard time interpreting my transcript from undergraduate school. So she put me on the infamous dean's waiting list. Late in August of '76 on a Friday night, I'd gone on a date and I came back early that night and got a message on my answering machine that if I wanted to start law school on Monday morning, I could start law school. So, totally unprepared for that emotionally and financially, I went in and registered for classes and after I registered for classes, I tried to figure out a way to pay for them.

That's how I started law school.

I remember John Moye for his humor and for the fact that you could hear in his voice how much he loved the law and how interesting and how challenging he found it. He identified closest with the students in terms of the pain in going through school and how difficult it was. I felt that he was wonderful.

I also remember Cathy Krendl. She taught Corporations and Securities. I remember her kindness and her patience and the encouragement she gave me. I remember in particular I took her Corporations exam and received what I felt was just an average grade in the class. I think I earned a "B", but I really thought I knew the material cold. I felt I really did a good job on the exam, and when I sat with her and went through the exam, she pointed out the areas in which she felt I could have done a better job on the exam, and she could sense my frustration and my desire to do better on grades. She said to me, "Alan, don't worry about grades. You have a common sense approach to solving problems: grades don't mean everything in school. And you'll be a very good lawyer because you're good with people.

Also, in the early 1980s, Professor Cathy S. Krendl inaugurated a corporate internship program which was the first program of its kind in the country. The "corporate internships place students in major corporations in the Denver area, providing them opportunities to gain practical, day-to-day legal training in corporate work.

Students were receptive to Hoffman's engaging personal style and he was equally aware of their needs. A concern expressed to him by students during their discussions when he was a dean candidate was the
number of full-time faculty who never, or rarely, taught evening classes. A later study of the situation prompted a night class assignment for all full-time teachers.

Although students had participated in national moot court competition in the mid-1970s, Hoffman revived attention to and support of the various programs including negotiation, trial advocacy, appellate advocacy, a Barristers Cup competition named in honor of Denver attorney Peter H. Holme, Jr., and an intraschool program which would later bear Hoffman’s name. A natural resource competition was added later.

An important adjunct to the renewed interest in moot court competitions was the construction of courtroom facilities in the Forum Building. A complementing component was an adjoining conference and audiovisual control room. The courtroom was named for Holme, a founding partner of the Denver law firm of Holme Roberts and Owen which made a gift in memory that was used to provide the court room furnishings. F. Scott Jackson ’71, of Newport Beach, California, had made a major gift to the College and the conference room was named in his honor. Other significant gifts were received for the project, including one made by the Colorado Bar Foundation in memory of state Supreme Court Justice James K. Groves. These multipurpose facilities were dedicated during ceremonies held February 18, 1982.

The College of Law faculty experienced great growth under Hoffman’s leadership. During his six-year tenure, sixteen new full-time professors joined the faculty. These appointments also met Hoffman’s goal to have the faculty match the makeup of the student body, which represented a wide variety of backgrounds and experiences. Several women and the school’s first African-American professor were among the faculty additions. The latter, Gregory

and you have great common sense.” And, as a student struggling through law school, that was the most valuable advice. It was really the kind of thing that I needed to hear so I wouldn’t necessarily value my performance in school by my grades and to remember that grades aren’t the only indicator of your success as an attorney.

I also remember “Cosmic” Jimmy Winokur. He and I were contemporaries, we both come from eastern cities, and we used to go out for corned beef sandwiches and talk. I found him to be a good friend. The paradox is that I took three real estate courses from Jim and I got my three lowest grades in law school from him. Now I can’t figure that out. I just could not take his exams.

Usually the professors let you know generally what was going to be covered on the exams, so there were usually no surprises. For the most part, I thought the exams were fair. I remember one incident with Torts; my first year of school where Professor Walker, “Timmy Torts” as we loved to call him, threw some questions in on the exam that none of us were prepared for.

I remember cornering him in the hallway in front of a number of other students and saying, “Timmy, what could you have possibly been thinking of by asking us those questions?” I was fearless, again, I was thirty years old. And Tim Walker, who had a great sense of humor and who was a great guy, laughed and said, “Just thought I’d throw it in to throw you guys off balance.” It was a loony business for students. I mean professors sometimes may look back and chuckle at the anxiety the exams produced for law students, but for a lot of my classmates exams were a life and death situation.

John Moye had great Halloween parties. Even though there were, I think, covenants about serving alcoholic beverages on the DU campus, John Moye overlooked them and we would have these wonderful costume parties, these “keggers” for his classes, and that’s actually how he and I met. A friend of mine was a minister at a church here in town and he lent me a black robe and I put a lot of latex on my hands and face and aged myself eighty years and became the old judge. Some people did outrageous things. We had some coneheads, you’d be surprised what we did when we let our hair down. There was a camaraderie because it was a concrete campus. But people basically attended classes and went to work.
I studied in the library, in the basement. There were carrels in the basement that was a depressing, dingy, dungeon-like place to go, but far away the quietest place with the least bustle, and I studied there a lot. The nice thing about that campus was the proximity to the park and the art museum and so on, and that in the spring it was pleasant to go outside and study on the grass.

Thompson Marsh's approach enlivened the process much more so than simply being presented with a body of law to read and then memorize, and then show that you've learned, which is a pretty deadly process. Several times when somebody got three black marks, he would toss their cards ceremoniously behind him and say, "You're cast into outer darkness" as he did it. One thing I do remember about him that was striking was that he gave numerical grades that did not stop at forty, which I think was the lowest that anybody else could give. He actually would give people grades according to his system regardless of how low they were, and there were people who got eights and fifteens and twenty-two's, and I think forty percent of the class I was in failed, for a fact. So there was a tremendous uprising of, particularly, the younger students who thought this was horribly unfair, and that he was past his prime. But I thought he was just fantastic.

There was a certain division between students just out of college who seemed to socialize together and older students who tended to have families and had a different kind of interaction. I mostly knew the older students, with some exceptions. There was a group living in Boulder, and we got to know each other very well. They were mostly younger, actually. There were a few bars that we'd have a few drinks at.

For all of its drawbacks, that old campus was in the thick of things. Everybody was connected to the legal community in one way or another and you got the feeling of being very close to the practice.

-Baime Kerr

Kellam Scott, was named to the Colorado Supreme Court in January 1993, making him the first African-American to serve on the court.

The annual dean's reports highlighted the increase in scholarly work of some faculty. Publications included casebooks, articles and chapters. The faculty also devoted time to extensive revisions of the school's personnel policies and procedures. To increase professional research and publication there was support offered for a faculty sabbatical program. Five faculty members participated in the program's first years from 1979 to 1981. The Hughes Research Professorship and seminar afforded an on-going opportunity for special faculty recognition.

As the school's curricular structure continued to evolve, a Tax Advocacy Clinic was established in cooperation with Internal Revenue Service (IRS) officials in Washington, DC and Denver. Law students, with faculty supervision, serve as counsel in tax cases accepted by the Student Law Office in tax proceedings with the IRS and the tax courts. As with other offerings of the Advocacy Skills Program, the tax clinic continues DU's tradition of balancing the needs of legal education by integrating theory and practice as well as providing service to the community.
Following the lead of several other states, the Colorado Supreme Court in 1979 adopted a mandatory continuing legal education requirement for members of the Colorado bar. The law school responded by expanding offerings of its Program of Advanced Professional Development (PAPD). The school remained an active participant in the affairs of, and headquarters for, CLE.

In the admissions area Hoffman made changes in the administrative structure. Professor Munch, who for nearly twelve years had overseen the school's dramatic admissions growth, had asked to return to full-time teaching. By expanding the admissions committee Hoffman met his goal to allow more faculty to share in the student body selection process. This approach also allowed consideration of both subjective as well as objective factors in reviewing student applications, relieving to some degree the heavy reliance on LSAT scores and grade point averages which had become an administrative bottleneck. There was a strong public interest commitment. There were a number of opportunities in the trial practice area to go into municipal courts, for instance, and represent individuals. There were a number of public interest externships where you could earn credit for a whole quarter by going and doing something pro bono. There was a big Alaska program. People would go...
up and work as externs in Alaska. There were also a lot of placements with the Attorney General's office, the District Attorney's offices, and the Federal Defender's office.

The first testing time came up in February at the end of your Torts and Contracts classes. The school was just fraught with tension and anxiety. But I wasn't so anxious because I didn't really think it made all that much difference in my life. I was lucky to have a couple of friends who sort of felt the same way. One, interestingly enough, was just right out of college. She didn’t have my excuse to be jaundiced about it, she just was. Her name was Tallis Woodward, and Tallis had very long blonde hair and a ruddy complexion. She looked like Heidi, and we decided that these little first-year students going around so wound up needed something to give them comic relief. So Tallis went down to the costume store and we both chipped in for her to buy a head-to-toe gorilla costume. We went out to King Soopers and bought a bushel of bananas. So we took all these bananas and a magic marker and on each banana we wrote a little saying like “Mrs. Palsgraf,” who you know is sort of famous in tort law, and “Give it to Mikey” and dumb stuff like that. So we had that on about forty or fifty bananas, or maybe more than that.

We bought Andy Popper, who was our Torts professor, a gift that we thought he’d like and we wrapped that up and we got all these bananas and we wrote the sayings on them, and Tallis and I went into the last day of class before finals. Andy had told us that he was going to talk for half of the class about sort of recapping whatever it was that we were studying, and the other half would be telling us about the final. So when we got to the part of starting to tell us about the final, Tallis slipped out of the class, got in this head-to-foot gorilla costume, got our bananas, brought them in, and proceeded to walk around the class, glaring at people, interrupting Popper in the middle of his presentation, taking these bananas and putting them up in front of Popper and then going and sitting down. It was just hilarious. It couldn’t have been better. Popper, like Johnny Carson or somebody, just took over from there and he started reading off these bananas and he’d read each banana and then throw them into the class. We just had a ball.

Another aspect of the admissions process which began in 1979 was an experimental alumni interview program. Applicants were offered an opportunity to meet with graduates in Denver and selected cities throughout the country. The program engendered alumni involvement in a new way. The process was dropped after several years only because it would have necessitated a heavy commitment of administrative personnel to continue it.

Several other opportunities for greater alumni participation were instituted early in Hoffman's deanship. An alumni mentor program afforded all first-year students an opportunity to meet with alums in the Denver area, one-on-one, to discuss various aspects of legal education. The program was initiated through the efforts of Arthur W. Burke, Jr. ’52, who chaired the project for several years. Hoffman was hesitant to
endorse the endeavor, but after a trial year his anticipated concerns were overcome. In some cases the friendships established in these meetings between student and alumnus have continued over the years.

A series of alumni/student luncheons, later expanded to dinners, became popular with both constituencies. The event featured an alumni panel discussion on an area of law in the informal setting of the school’s lawyers lounge. Sponsored by the student alumni relations committee, the gatherings provided students with an opportunity to learn about the practice of law outside the classroom. One particularly popular discussion over the years was on alternative practices to law, featuring alumni in non-legal careers who related their experiences and the relationship of their legal training to their life’s work.

The Law Alumni Council continued its important role at the College of Law, adding its support to these activities, as well as to other functions. Telefunds were organized as part of the Alumni Fund solicitations with the growing number of graduates, placement activities began to include on-campus interviews by law firms, businesses and governmental agencies. Alumni paused in October 1978 to honor Professor Marsh on the anniversary of his fiftieth year of teaching at the law school and to present him the alumnus of the year award. A Thompson G. Marsh Professorship was established and the first holder of the Marsh Chair was Professor Ved Nanda.

Student Bar Association leaders originated a number of social activities during this period including a student/faculty art show; Wednesday tea, an opportunity for students to visit informally with faculty and staff; Thursday music at noon; and a spring revue. Students were also successful in gaining support for a reception after graduation for law students. This event was the forerunner of the first formal convocation and reception for law graduates and their families, separate from the University’s commencement ceremonies, begun in June of 1982.

The faculty recognized these extraordinary student efforts by approving a special resolution of recognition at its meeting on May 1, 1981. It cited Jack Finlaw, Ted Kutcherer, Kathy Reilly, and many other students for their efforts to enhance the human environment of the College of Law. “As a result of the acts of said...
I was young and unsophisticated and the other students were young and unsophisticated and unless you were talking about revising their form of citation, then you know you were talking about matters of style. Since I didn't have enough panache to tell somebody that their writing was stilted and not very good, I didn't criticize in a very effective way. The other students didn't take my criticism very well, so that was difficult.

Thompson Marsh had us write little essays on the sections of the course material, and you'd be called upon to have your essay read. You didn't get to read it yourself. He would read it and rip it apart in front of the class. If you didn't do something adequately, you got a black mark and your card went back into the pile. After three black marks, each of which was worth two points, he threw your card away. You never had to recite again and you lost your six bonus points. You had to take whatever grade you got on the final. And it was completely random. One woman got called on bing, bing, bing. Every day, the first three days of the class. And of course, you know, nobody knew what they were doing, so she got three black marks right in a row and her card got tossed in the trash. And that was the end of it. I never got a black mark. I got lucky. I didn't get called on until halfway through the quarter when I knew what I was doing, so it was actually wonderful. He explained his methodology. He said, "What makes you think that every time you go up in front of a judge, he's going to be fair? What makes you think that you're not going to have some judge that poses an unreasonable deadline upon you or that doesn't listen to your argument or is prejudiced or whatever." He said, "You know, that's the way it is, whoever doesn't like it can drop out of the class and not be a lawyer." It was wonderful.

I took Civil Procedure from Lucy Marsh. She said to us one time, "Draft a complaint" and you know she wasn't really looking for substance, it was more, read the rules of civil procedure and put together a complaint complying with the various rules. She said, "This is not going to be graded in the sense of A, B, C. This is pass or fail, so either you do it all right and you pass, or if you do one thing wrong, you fail." I didn't put in a certificate of mailing which you have to do under the rules. So I failed. I said, "What do you mean? The captions were right, the parties were right." And she said, "Yeah, but without a certificate of mailing this thing is no good. It's the same as in the court. It's either done right in which case it's accepted by the court or it's thrown out." That was another good lesson. You know, Lucy must have been told by her father how to teach students.

Conspirators they have provided meritorious reprise from the rigors and demands of fostering, providing and obtaining a legal education," the faculty noted.

Hoffman continued to express his personal and the school's concern for students in various ways. In one instance he encouraged students to participate in practical experience offerings - journals, externships, internships, seminars, practicums. "I think a student misses a significant component of his or her potential legal education by not finding the time to be a part of several of these activities," he told students. He reminded the first-year class in the fall of 1982 to "keep your concerns in perspective. Many of you will struggle with the feeling of anonymity in your first year of law school. There will be frustrations and irritations as you struggle to cope with your new environment." It was a common feeling that law students, the leaders in their respective undergraduate schools, sometimes had a difficult time adjusting to the competition of their peers in law school. First-year orientation included sessions for husbands, wives and significant others of the new students.

Law school applications continued to climb, increasing by sixty-nine percent from 1979 to 1983. Tuition, an ongoing, serious concern for the faculty and administration, became a lively issue in 1982-83. The University, with major input from SBA leaders and support from the law school administration, established a new tuition policy. Under this plan, all students would pay on a per credit hour basis regardless of their status as full- or part-time students. The welcome change equalized the cost of legal education in both the day and evening programs. Instead of the 1982-83 flat rate of $6,120 for twelve to eighteen quarter hours, the new tuition was to be assessed at $154 per quarter hour.
Rising tuition placed even greater emphasis on the need for scholarship dollars. For the 1979-80 academic year the College of Law could offer only a maximum of half-tuition scholarships to about twenty percent of those applicants who demonstrated need. New state and national sources of loans and grants were becoming available, helping somewhat to ease student financial needs. In an effort to bolster student scholarship support, Hoffman went to Denver's legal community for assistance. The result was the establishment of several scholarships named for and supported by local law firms. This success prompted an annual reception honoring scholarship donors and their recipients.

In October 1983, Law Professor Timothy B. Walker '67, was named editor-in-chief of the *Family Law Quarterly*, published by the ABA Section of Family Law. It brought editorial offices of the publication to the College of Law and gave students an opportunity to earn academic credit working on the publication.

CHRISTOPHER M. MAMMEL
Class of 1980

Thompson Marsh had tremendous things to offer that were hidden. A lot of people had no patience for it. Many people were so angered by the way he taught and the amount of pressure that he put on them to prepare and perform that they really couldn't focus on how much they were getting out of going through that process. But what Marsh was doing was teaching the most fundamental things that lawyers really need, especially litigation attorneys. This was the willingness to spend whatever time it takes to prepare and to really know your case cold. You have to be able to anticipate where they might go and to anticipate where the other side is going to try to run around the point of your arguments and then be able to stand up under the pressure that they have in court and say what you need to say, concisely.

I also really liked and respected Ved Nanda. What struck me most about Ved Nanda was how incredibly well-informed he was. There were so few issues that he couldn't talk about truly intelligently. I've also never known anyone who could absorb as much information as he can. It was less the way he taught than simply what I knew was in his head and what he had to offer. I also think Ved was an extremely engaging kind of a gentleman. I was very interested in all of his experiences. I also liked him personally. I've always found it was easier to learn from someone you like as well as respect.

I liked the results of law school, but not the process.

In May 1982, the speakers at a discussion on the Falklands Crisis were [left to right] Zack Chayet '75, William Beaney, Ved Nanda, Christopher Carr and Thompson Marsh.
One of the my favorite professors was Thompson Marsh. I took every class he taught because I just respected what he taught us about reading, listening, speaking and writing. One of his real concerns was that most law school students had been successful academically, in extracurricular activities, and in jobs. But part of the practice of law is that fifty percent of all lawyers fail in any given situation. If you're going to court, somebody wins and somebody loses. That was part of his approach to teaching. Some students found that very harsh. It was really geared to have you face what you're like when you don't get to win.

Professor Reese gave me a little lecture in my very first course on what I would have to do to shift gears in the way I approached law school and analyzing cases or I was going to be very frustrated with the study of law. He took me aside after a class and said, "If you continue to be so broad about how you approach these things, you're going to find it very frustrating." I was very useful to me to have him make that comment and say, "You're really going to have to narrow down what you analyze when you do these things."

Throughout law school, I had a wonderful study group. There were approximately ten of us, evenly divided, men and women. Basically we sought each other out based on what we had heard in class, the questions raised, and just the way those students reacted in class. We had a very solid study group the entire three years I was there. I also did a lot of studying on my own at home.

One of the other experiences I really enjoyed was actually being able to work with some of the professors who were writing articles that I didn't take any classes from. I thought that was very valuable. The one article I really remember was one I worked on with Professor Yee. She was doing a study on child support awards in the courts. Out of that study came the push for the guidelines that they now have.

I loved law school. It was alive, it was challenging, it was fun. The students were interesting, the professors were challenging and, just in terms of being teachers, I think they were very committed to teaching students. So that I think was a highlight of my experience with the law.

That same year, Kingsley Browne '82, was named law clerk to United States Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White, beginning with the October 1983 term. Browne was the first DU law graduate to serve a clerkship at the nation's highest court. He had served as a clerk to Colorado Supreme Court Justice Luis D. Rovira. Richard Westfall '85 served as Justice White's clerk from 1986 to 1987.

Despite the school's progress in many areas, space limitations continued to be a major concern. At an October 12, 1979, meeting of the faculty, Hoffman asked for a reassessment of the College of Law's physical needs by the long range planning committee. His purpose was to move toward new presentations to the chancellor and the board of trustees to encourage building the "Thomas Addition" to the law center on a construction loan basis.

Just as Yegge and Mitchell were friendly gamesmanship opponents, Hoffman and Pritchard were to have similar encounters during their tenures. Pritchard early on had promised the law school some budgetary relief and was openly supportive of moving forward with plans to solve the problem of the school's dire physical needs. Because expansion plans at the school's downtown site had reached an impasse, the University turned its sights to the Colorado Woman's College (CWC) campus.

CWC opened its doors in 1909 as a four-year school for women under the auspices of the Colorado State Baptist Convention. In 1920, CWC's curriculum was refashioned as a two-year, junior college program. Forty years later, effective with the 1959-60 school year, it was once again a four-year liberal arts college. Eugene E. Dawson, then serving as CWC president, approached Denver architect Temple Buell for a gift to provide financial support for CWC's dramatic growth. Buell responded with an overwhelming proposal for a $25 million irrevocable inter vivos trust
made up primarily of properties and other holdings. A condition of the gift was that the college be renamed Temple Buell College. The name change and the general impression that the school had received a large gift caused alumnae and general donor support to decline at the same time that interest in single-sex schools was waning.

The decline in enrollments and financial support worsened such that the CWC trustees voted on March 29, 1973, to change the school’s name back to Colorado Women’s College effective immediately, in hopes of bringing a return to better times. The action negated the Buell trust agreement. Despite heroic efforts by officials, the executive committee voted on December 22, 1976, to close the College effective January 3, 1977. All staff were terminated as of December 31, 1976, and the reaction of students and alumni was immediate. A spirited fund drive, providing nearly $500,000 in cash and pledges, prompted

**DORIS B. TRUHLAR**
Class of 1980

Two law teachers really stand out in my mind. Lucy Marsh really took an interest in her students and seemed to care a lot about what happened to us. She really seemed to be willing to spend time with you as a student. And that was really nice.

Bill Beaney is the most wonderful teacher I’ve ever had for anything. He was an inspiration. He is a wonderful guy. He was my Criminal Law professor. I did a senior study with him where I wrote an article.

The building the law school was in was a really sloppy old building. There was never enough room and every classroom was usually filled during the peak time for classes. There was often not enough room to do things. It could be very hard to find any place to sit down and talk with people because there just weren’t enough meeting places. In the other library in the old building downtown, all the study room doors upstairs would lock. People often had their suspicions about things that would go on in those study rooms.

I really liked law school, which I think is the exception. A lot of attorneys will say that they hated law school, that it was just a means to an end. That was not true for me. I liked it. It was very intellectually stimulating. I think that it helped me to have a higher image of myself. I don’t think before I went to law school that I realized how intelligent I was. I had not done all that well in undergraduate school. All through undergraduate school I never raised my hand once. I sat in the back of the class for four years and partied a lot. So, it was a very different experience when I got to law school. I think part of that was that after ten years of working and having kids and moving around, doing things that weren’t so much for myself as for other people, law school was great because it was something that I was doing totally for myself.
CRAIG D. JOYCE  
Class of 1980

I selected DU from among about six different schools that I applied to. They all accepted me. Then, purely out of coincidence, and completely unrelated to having applied to the University of Denver, I had a business trip which brought me to Denver. So I showed up totally unannounced at the law school one day, and I was very graciously received. I remember I got in to see the director of Admissions with no appointment, and she spent maybe as much as an hour with me, and then introduced me to other people, all of whom stopped what they were doing and spent time with me.

Professor Marsh was, without a doubt, singularly the most influential person on my law school career and my life as a lawyer, and maybe even one of the most influential persons in my life. I would take a course that he was offering despite the fact that I had zero interest in the subject matter. He didn't pretend to teach substantive law, and if you ever asked Thompson Marsh a question about property law, he would just laugh and say, "I don't know what the law is and I'm surprised you would even ask."

I always felt Hal Bloomenthal was a very fine gentleman, and an excellent addition to the faculty. I had Burt Brody for Contracts. He had a lot of good war stories. Al Coco was the librarian when I was there. I always liked Al, despite his accent. I found Cathy Kendal to be a very good and thorough teacher. Frank Jamison was a very entertaining lecturer who always had some good stories to tell. He certainly knows his stuff when it comes to evidence and civil procedure, and I always liked him. I could say the same thing about Chris Munch. He was very entertaining. Students flocked to his classes. He was predictable. He never tried to trick you. You learned the basic stuff from Chris Munch.

the board to reverse its decision. The school remained open but there was still a growing debt, and maintenance on the campus buildings was being deferred.

CWC's tenth and last president, Sherry Manning, made a sincere and valiant effort at reorganization, but by the spring of 1981 officials realized that their efforts would not save the school. Informal conversations between DU and CWC were renewed on April 30, five years after initial merger discussions began. There was agreement to a feasibility study to consider a possible affiliation, and discussions started in August.

Pritchard asked Hoffman to meet him at the CWC campus the day after Thanksgiving in 1981. Joining them were Lucien Wulson, president of the DU board of trustees, and the law school's Associate Dean for Business Affairs Hanley. Hoffman noted later that "it was not hard to guess the purpose of the meeting. The scuttlebutt was that the University was interested in acquiring the beautiful thirty-three acre CWC campus and the overcrowded College of Law was a likely candidate to be relocated there."

The public posture had been that DU was simply studying the takeover of the CWC campus, but behind-the-scenes actual hard bargaining and negotiating were going on. Moving the University of Denver Lamont School of Music and several other programs to CWC were strong possibilities, but the move of the law school would be a key factor in the trustees' decision.
In a memorandum to Fntchard dated November 30, 1981, only five days following their first visit to the CWC campus, Hoffman stated that he had a negative reaction to being pressed to make a recommendation without having adequate time to consider the issues, but that there was interest in locating a law school at the CWC site, as long as the University agreed that a law facility would be completely finished prior to any move. The key to the move, Hoffman said, would be a "state of the art" classroom, faculty and library facility "that would be one of the pivotal points in marshalling genuine enthusiasm for a permanent relocation." This led to heated discussions between Hoffman and some University officials because, as the Denver Law Forum later reported, "Wulsin really wanted the College to move into the existing CWC buildings" Hoffman disagreed. Pritchard supported the idea of a new building. The problem was that most of the CWC buildings were not suited for law school purposes.

Several configurations for the use of the fourteen buildings on the CWC campus were considered. A proposal envisaged renovation of the Whately Chapel and new construction limited to 30,000 square feet for large classrooms. Discussions involving Hoffman, the faculty, the University administration and the board of trustees led to the conclusion that the original plan was unsatisfactory. If the law school were moved to a collection of buildings, many of its important functions would be fragmented. Hoffman, the students and the faculty therefore opposed relocation until an agreement was reached on a plan for an actual law complex. As a result, DU made a positive response to CWC's proposal to sell on November 17 and the CWC board agreed on November 21 to accept the offer. The final document of the merger was formally signed on February 2, 1982, and CWC classes were discontinued at the close of the 1981-82 academic year.

Jimmy Winokur was one of a handful of young professors who were considered the young turks of the faculty, which included Jan Laitos, and also Andrew Pepper. Those three were in stark contrast to some of the more staid, old-fashioned traditional law school professors. They were about my age, maybe five years older, people who came of age in the late sixties or early seventies. I guess they were somewhat considered rabblerousers, not necessarily in a bad way, but were just different, of a different breed, than the older folks, the Chris Munches and Frank Jamisons and other guys on the faculty.

Murray Blumenthal I loved dearly. He was sort of the square peg in the round hole. You had to do reality adjustment with Murray because I don't think he was a lawyer, or had legal training. He had a psychology and counseling background. In addition to being sort of the staff psychiatrist for all of the nutty students and all of the semi-nutty professors, he taught some courses in client counseling and negotiation skills. He constantly reminded people not to just become little machines, not to give up your values just for the price of being a lawyer.

We used to go to Sullivan's, a good old Irish pub, a down and dirty, smoky, dark, beer-spilled room. It was a great place. There were a number of professors who would saunter down there for lunch and saunter back at various times of day. You'd talk to students, you'd meet professors and have a few beers and have a good time there.

Dan Hoffman was appointed dean, probably midway through my first year in law school. He brought a very different perspective to the law school than what had happened previously. He was a trial lawyer and a damned good one, and a very practical and pragmatic person. He brought the law school into the forefront of the University of Denver community. I think he did it purely on the strength of personality and some good hard-headed business skills. I think he probably was the guiding force behind a dramatic improvement in the faculty.

One place that I have very fond memories of is "Yegge Peak," a mountain top near Tiny Town where Dean Yegge's family had a mountain retreat. I was lucky enough to get invited there several times where he would have really terrific parties, cookouts, barbecues, and alumni functions and things like that.

I loved law school. I never had so much fun in my life as during law school. I made it a point to enjoy myself during law school and I did, so I have very fond memories.
I graduated in 1981 and we were at the old campus across from the City and County building. The school was badly overcrowded for the size of the building in those days. We made the best of it, because it was a terrific location near the downtown law offices and the art museum. We had a good time there, and we were very proud of that little place even though it wasn't nearly as nice as the new campus is.

We spent an awful lot of time in the library, which was kind of a strange facility on two floors with little rooms. The whole thing was just for students. We had a cafeteria, really a gross place that was up on the third or fourth floor. There was one pinball machine. They had a tiny little snack bar where you could get a very bad hamburger or chili. It was awful.

I hung on to friends that I'd made, especially that first year, that I still see fairly regularly, socially as well as in practice.

We had a lot of characters for professors. One of my favorite characters was Bill Altonin. Altonin had a lot of interesting quirks about him. He liked to gamble. He taught Torts and Antitrust. He was a square, short man with a crew cut, and he had a very dry sense of humor.

In Torts, often when he would talk about what happened to the plaintiff he would say that they had been "harpooned" when they had been injured. He would just laugh every time he said that and his face would just move like Jell-O. He was very smart.

I had Thompson Marsh. He was a wonderful person, and he was very intimidating. At that time he was close to eighty. He was still very, very sharp. I can remember one time being puzzled over some problems with future interests in Property and asking him to suggest a hornbook to me. He said, "you know, hornbooks are just the worst thing in the world. Never read a hornbook. You'd be much better off smoking marijuana than you would reading a hornbook." It was surprising coming from him, at his age. He did a lot of things like that. He came to a class party that we had at a nightclub in Glendale. The music was incredibly loud. He went home, and we thought he was just unhappy with the music, but he went to get his earplugs so that he could come back. He taught with those red and green and blue pens, to underline parts of the case. At the end of the
The University had become the owner of a campus valued at $30 million or more and had assumed CWC's nearly $7 million indebtedness. The University had also agreed to continue a formal education program for women, to expand CWC's popular Weekend College for non-traditional students, and to retain the names of each of the CWC buildings. The College of Law and the Lamont School of Music would move to the new campus.

The news of the takeover brought sadness to current CWC students and alumnae, as well as to residents of Denver's Park Hill and Montclair communities. As the move became a certainty, DU worked to create a friendly relationship as the "new neighbor." A community relations board served as an effective means for residents and the University to share their concerns and plans. For example, residents were pleased to learn that a proposed cable TV switching station to be constructed on the campus would occupy only about 1,000 square feet, far less than the reported square feet. The law school also worked effectively with Greater Park Hill Community in several projects and hosted an open house for neighbors after it moved to its new home. That fall the Lowell Thomas Law Building was featured on the annual Park Hill home tour.

The new University of Denver law center complex was on its way to becoming a reality. It required a monumental effort and an intense planning process involving countless hours of participation from nearly every University constituency. The project in its final form incorporated a new law center concept - one that would bring students, faculty, staff, lawyers, researchers and conferees together in work, study and social settings on the campus, creating an American version of London's Inns of Court. The center's thrust would be to provide users with the advantages of high technology for instruction, study, management and research techniques, becoming a center on the cutting edge of the computer and information explosion.

There were three phases to the project. The centerpiece of the first phase was the construction of the 140,000-square-foot Lowell Thomas Law Building, recognizing Thomas' contributions to the University. Renovation of the CWC Porter Memorial Library Building and Mason Hall, the dining hall on campus, were also included in phase one.

The Lowell Thomas Law Building, a two-and-a-half story facility, would contain the 55,000-square-foot Westminster Law Library on two floors, doubling the size of the downtown library. It would also have ten classrooms, ranging in seating capacity from 50 to 150, a multi-media 600-seat auditorium with trial and appellate court furnishings, and faculty offices. The building would feature a two-story, sky-lit "student street", or walkway through the center, linking the library, classroom and auditorium areas. Faculty offices would ring the three-story atrium whose gabled skylight was designed to repeat the roof shapes of several other buildings on the campus.

The Lowell Thomas Building would connect to the Porter Administration Building, which was formerly the CWC library. Porter would house law school administrative offices, the Advocacy Skills Program, classrooms, a moot courtroom and the Law Journal offices. The College's PAPD operations, along with the offices of CLE, were to be located in Huchinson Hall, a CWC classroom building. On-campus residence accommodations for students and a day care center were also considered important needs at the CWC location.
I remember Justice Quinn well. He was chief justice for a while. I remember he used to come in with his beat-up old brief case and because he was a judge then, he just walked across the street from the courthouse each day. He would get up in front of the class and cite every single case and every theory. It was really interesting, and he knew everything by heart. I don't remember that he ever looked at any notes. He didn't just lecture, he asked people questions and gave answers. I never could figure out how anyone could know that much by heart. What a scholar! He was just incredible. When people would ask him questions about the rights of the accused and the rights of the state, he seemed very balanced and seemed to really believe in things like the Constitution and inalienable rights. I remember that when he was appointed to the Supreme Court, it was no surprise. This was a person who I thought you could trust with anything. He had the maximum amount of integrity. You know, some teachers strike you that way.

I had some teachers, who I won't name, who were practicing lawyers and they kind of zoomed in right before or a little bit after class was supposed to start. They obviously, even though I think their experience was very valuable, needed to go home instead of start teaching their night classes because they looked pretty ragged. You know, that cuts both ways. I think sometimes the practicing lawyers give you a little different perspective because they teach you really practical information. The regular professors never taught you anything practical. I've got to admit that I'm still not sure what you use Professor Beaney's Constitutional Law class for except to understand the Constitution. It's just not as practical as someone teaching you how to get a particular piece of paper filed the correct way.

Ground was broken in September 1982 for the Lowell Thomas Building which was on a “fast track” construction schedule, as was the Porter renovation, with an anticipated completion date of December 1983. The general contractor on the first phase of the project was the Al Cohen Construction Company of Denver, and Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum was the project architect.

The financing for the purchase of the CWC campus and the costs of debt assumption, new construction, renovation and the most urgent deferred maintenance needs carried a $20 million price tag. The money was borrowed from five Denver banks, a package arranged through the Colorado Post-Secondary Educational Facilities Authority, whose first client was DU. The indebtedness was to be paid off through the sale of the University’s two downtown law school properties and a law school capital fund drive that was to be called “In The Tradition of Inns of Court.” That campaign effort became Hoffman's top priority. He enlisted the assistance of three Denver alumni to co-chair the $10 million
NINA A. IWASHKO
Class of 1982

If you wanted to be published you had a number of opportunities. The law reviews considered just about anything you submitted, and there were all kinds of writing contests. I think that the people who wrote for the journals enjoyed it, and the editors, especially in the years that I was active, really took it upon themselves to publish as much as they could. They would volunteer to do things like the Tenth Circuit review.

I really enjoyed Criminal Procedure with Justice Quinn. He was just a fabulous teacher, and he totally changed my perspective. I also remember Professor Altonin. He did not believe in the Socratic method, but was just as entertaining as could be. You had the sense that he was a frustrated litigator, who tried these cases in his head and then came in. I remember he used to say "Here came the plaintiff, fat, dumb and happy." He didn’t mince words.

We had a whole lot of extracurricular activities even on that awful, terrible campus that we had. We had Wednesday afternoon teas, we had an art show for the professors and faculty, and we started putting on the school show, the Spring Review. I also remember the gas. We had some kind of toxic gas coming out of the vents one day, and we had to evacuate the school. It was the closest thing we ever had to the bomb drill. A few people were actually in finals.

The Sky Lounge was the name of the cafeteria that was on the fifth floor. It had those aqua vinyl linoleum booths and formica tables. They had pinball machines, and I remember Asteroids and Space Invaders, especially during finals. People actually took off from their finals. They would go off into the room, play a game of pinball and go back to the exam. They just needed to relieve stress. We played croquet in the spring in Civic Center Park. I remember just rolling the drunks out of the way. So, you know, there were quite a few bars around there in that vicinity. We used to take off at four in the afternoon or so after our last class and play pool and drink beer.

The thought of not getting a job never entered our minds because this was in ‘81-’82, and everyone was still hiring. I think our class was the last class where most of us had jobs before we graduated.
CHRISTINE K. TRUITT
Class of 1982

Basically, I raised my family, and then I went to law school when our third daughter was in first grade. There was a group of us, we called ourselves the “loving care crowd,” and I think we all did well in law school and had a good time together. Our social life was spent a little bit different than students who were unmarried or partying. You know, we were cleaning the bathroom and doing that sort of thing. I think there were about five or six of us. It was a pretty small group but it seemed like a lot to be going to law school when we were in our mid-30’s.

At the time I seemed really old but I don’t seem so old anymore. In fact, two of the women in this group I had gone to East Denver High School with and to the University of Colorado. Then we showed up at DU Law School in the same class, thirteen or fourteen years later, and people said things like, “Did you plan this?”

Exams were usually essays. I had one multiple choice exam which was in ethics. It’s really hard to make multiple choices on ethics, and I think all the rest were pretty much just essays. For Labor Law we had to write down everything we knew about everything, and then there was a tornado warning in the middle of it and there were all these sirens going off downtown. Everybody apparently evacuated the building but no one in our class knew it, so we were just sitting there writing everything we knew about Labor Law and nothing happened. We were sort of upset afterwards that we hadn’t known that we were supposed to be evacuated.
Phase two of the "Inns of Court" concept would involve remodeling by private developers of Treat Hall, CWC's administration and classroom building, into offices and headquarters for law-related organizations and law firms. Treat was the original home of CWC and had a historic landmark designation.

The goal of phase three would be the creation, also by private developers, of an in-residence conference center on campus. These facilities would incorporate some of the six existing residence halls and would cater to law and education related groups and their activities. The AIRCOA Corporation of Denver was involved in early feasibility studies on phases two and three.

In their efforts to make the law campaign a success, DU officials in late 1983 placed the soon-to-be-abandoned downtown law properties on the market. Several potential buyers, but primarily the city of Denver, were reportedly involved in negotiations over the asking price of $13.5 million which was, city officials said, about $5.5 million above the property's value. Almost a year later a University source placed

$1.5 and $1.9 million, were included in this total. New building construction costs were set at $8.6 million and the renovations at $1.4 million. An additional $3 million was needed, officials said, to provide interior furnishings, audio-visual equipment and high technology systems. Over the next year Hoffman and the campaign leaders and volunteers, along with the law school's development officer Jacqueline R. Hall, visited alumni and friends of the College nationwide to solicit contributions.

Holme Roberts and Owen Leads Law Firm Gifts

The Denver law firm of Holme Roberts & Owen was in the forefront as the first law firm to make a gift to the College of Law capital campaign. Other law firms, moving away from the tradition of all charitable gifts coming from the individual partners, are making firm contributions as well. Individual members of the firms, both alumni and non-alumni, continue to make donations to the law school. And, many law firms are continuing their generous support of the College of Law Scholarship Fund in addition to their support of the capital campaign.

The Holme Roberts & Owen gift of $500,000 will support the renovation of the area of the Porter Administration Building designated for the Peter H. Holme, Jr., Courtroom, as well as providing furnishings and equipment in this area.

JEFFREY S. PAGLIUCA
Class of 1982

One of the things that I liked the most was the clinical programs. I was involved actively with the Student Law Office. I think I tried five cases before I left law school. That was an incredible experience for me. After taking a couple of those kinds of courses, Trial Tactics and then ultimately the Student Law Office, I turned into someone who wanted to actively be in the courtroom and be a trial lawyer. That's what really made the decision for me.

The Student Law Office and the Law Review were the two best things I did in law school without a doubt. Student Law Office gave me contact with human beings and really gave me the ability to work with people and help people. The Law Review truly gave me the ability to focus my legal writing and research, and to be an editor. It's much harder to edit someone else's writing than it is to just write something on your own.

You can't call up some professor somewhere and say you slashed forty-two pages of the article or you changed a sentence without
backup reasons. So you really have to think about what you are doing and you have to be able to justify why you’re doing what you’re doing.

Professor Marsh’s teaching style was Socratic and very demanding. I didn’t like it. He was very critical of me for mispronouncing “mesne.” I think I pronounced it the way it was written and he jumped all over me. “Now, Mr. Pagliuca, do you have anything else to say?” and I jumped right back in his face about how to pronounce an Italian last name.

For weeks before the torts exam, a friend of mine, Fernando Freyre, grew a little bit of a beard. Our professor at that time was Tim Walker. He had a salt and pepper beard, and salt and pepper hair. He used to wear a turtleneck, sports jacket, and slacks, and he would drink a Diet Pepsi. We were all sitting down ready to go with the exam, and my friend walks in, he’s got flour in his hair, this stubby beard with flour in it, a turtleneck on, a sports jacket and his Diet Pepsi pretending to be Tim Walker, which took the edge off of the entire examination process.

the asking price at $10.5 million for the 200 and 250 West 14th Avenue buildings as well as the parking lot at 13th and Bannock streets and the lease rights to a parking garage at 1326 Cherokee. It was announced in September 1986 that the city of Denver had purchased all but the parking lots for $5.9 million, with payments scheduled over a three-year period ($2.9 million on closing in January 1987, $2 million in 1988 and the final $1 million in 1989).

During all of this planning and fundraising for the new building, the first three months of 1984 brought other significant transitions for the University and the College of Law. On January 7, 1984, the board of trustees voted unanimously to fire Chancellor Pritchard effective immediately. He had been at the center of a controversy that had lingered since May 1983, when a new chapter in the University’s history of financial crises became public.

The early years of the Pritchard chancellorship had brought enrollment gains, development successes, increased faculty salaries, even years with reported budget surpluses. However, the University began to experience major declines in these important areas. The student population dropped and fund raising programs were not meeting goals. Budget deficits and cutbacks, including an announced salary freeze, coupled with Pritchard’s inability to communicate with the faculty, were the opening shots of the battle in which some faculty voiced “widespread distrust” of DU’s top administrator.

Although the board of trustees continued to express confidence in Pritchard, this support began to wane in late 1983 as enrollment and budget problems increased and faculty dissatisfaction continued. “We heard it [the criticism] and we listened to it but the decision is our decision,” Board President Lucien Wulsin said in announcing Pritchard’s termination.

He praised Pritchard for the significant impact he made on the entire University but noted that the University must move forward into a new configuration.

Wulsin assumed the chancellor’s duties pending a decision on Pritchard’s replacement. The vacancy was soon filled with the board’s appointment on January 18 of Dr. Dwight M. Smith as the University’s fifteenth chancellor, for a two-year period. Smith, a professor of chemistry and chair of the department, had been serving as acting vice chancellor for academic affairs and dean of the faculty. In this post he had been given the assignment to develop plans to restructure the University, a move that had been suggested by Pritchard and accepted by the trustees in October 1983.

Many within the University expressed the opinion that the purchase of CWC had created the major share of DU’s financial woes. Money needed for the acquisition and maintenance costs of the new campus were causing a serious depletion of available funds and the capital campaign effort was lagging, with contributions reaching about $7 million by mid-1984. However, the day following his appointment, the new chancellor assured Dean Hoffman of his full support for continuing efforts in the development of the College of Law, of the availability of funds for the move of the school to its new home, and for “the remainder of funds required to meet your needs” over a reasonable time.

On February 1, 1984, the University took possession of the new Lowell Thomas Law Building, allowing the move of furniture and equipment into the new facility to begin. In anticipation of the physical move, the law faculty had approved an academic calendar for 1983-84 that allowed a three-week break in March 1984 for the move. Planning for the move had been conducted over several months, representing the best
of cooperative efforts among the students, faculty and staff, and it was completed in time for the opening of the spring quarter on April 2.

The regular ABA/AALS inspection of the law school scheduled in May 1983, had been postponed for a year to occur after the move. The magnificent new facilities had solved the major library and classroom space needs, so frequently cited in previous inspection reports. The inspection team's 1984 report also commended the school's interdisciplinary offerings and its imaginative curriculum with "quite substantial course offerings." It noted that the faculty generally held full participation in the governance of the school. Some faculty, the report stated, are "quite productive of scholarly work, others less so, some hardly at all." The report also made note of the school's "extremely close" relationship with the CBA and DBA.

With the law school's transition to a new facility completed, Hoffman announced his resignation at a February 15 faculty meeting, to be effective June 14, 1984. He would return, he said, to the active practice

**Daniel W. Patterson**

*Class of 1982*

During school, I developed an interest in natural resources courses and took almost all of the electives such as Oil and Gas, Water Law, and Mining Law. Also, I was the editor-in-chief for the Law Journal my last year, but I did not publish any articles. The Law Journal became a focal point in my law school education. It was a very active office that people came to between classes or after classes. There was a lot of discussion about the course work as well as the articles that were being edited or reviewed.

I really enjoyed Professor Linn's Contracts class. I thought he had a novel approach to teaching Contracts, and I thought he was a very good teacher. He had a reputation in the labor area so I think I took two labor courses from him.

Phil Dufford was, and is, one of the nicest men you will ever meet, and clearly was a very caring professor. In one of the last classes there were a number of us who had two or three classes with him and decided that we would hire a stripper to come in on the last day. Jim Wallace, the associate dean at the time, got wind of this and attempted to intercept the stripper before she could get into the classroom. One of my classmates went out and negotiated an agreement between Dean Wallace and the stripper that allowed her to come in and do her dance if she would keep at least her underclothes on. She came in with her pretaped music and proceeded to do this dance in front of the class. She had a long scarf that she wrapped around Dufford's neck and was playing up to him. At this point all the women in the class were offended, and they walked out in single file. Phil Dufford is apologizing to all the women students saying "I'm sorry, I'm sorry, I'm sorry," as if he had anything to do with it, and he was about five shades of red as this was going on. That was one of the most hysterical points in my law school career and certainly was unfair to Professor Dufford. He had done nothing to deserve such embarrassment other than being a very nice man.

I had only had saved a little bit of money before I went to law school, so I took on a job as a paper boy. That didn't make me enough money, so I took on a job at night as a security guard. So
of law as a senior partner at the Denver firm of Holme Roberts & Owen and as head of the firm's litigation department. On March 2, 1984, the last meeting of the law faculty was held at the downtown law center and Hoffman was cited by his colleagues for his extraordinary leadership in strengthening the educational program and in encouraging the teaching, research and community service activities of the faculty, all of which enhanced the quality of life at the College of Law. The faculty formally requested the trustees to name Hoffman as dean and professor emeritus which was approved. The lounge area outside the Davis Auditorium in the Lowell Thomas Law Building was furnished by faculty contributions made during the capital campaign and, at the request of the faculty, the area was designated the Daniel S. Hoffman Lounge.

The Law Alumni Council, in an unanimous resolution of commendation, cited many of Hoffman's accomplishments as dean. In particular the council noted that "Hoffman's relationship with the local law firms and individual lawyers has increased the visibility, viability, and credibility of the College of Law in the legal community and has enhanced the professional relationships to heights never before achieved."

Anticipating a lengthy process in the search for Hoffman's successor, Chancellor Smith appointed Professor William M. Beaney as interim dean, effective June 15, 1984. Beaney was one of four law professors named to serve on the University's dean's search committee appointed by Dr. Kenneth Kindelsperger, vice chancellor for Academic Affairs. The committee's chair was William H. Key, Kindelsperger's predecessor, and included Professors Munch, George W. Pring and Tiffany; Marcia C. Holt '73, alumni representative; Myron M. Miller '54, trustee representative; and Daniel E. Muse '71, community representative. SBA Presidents Ann D. Goodman and Paul J. Zylstra were student representatives, and Hoffman served as a special consultant.

Beaney had first served at the College of Law as a visiting professor in 1968-69, encouraged to come west by his former Princeton student Robert Yegge, then the dean. Beaney joined the full-time faculty the next year, leaving Princeton where he had served for nearly twenty years and had held the William Nelson Cromwell Law Professorship. His two key areas were constitutional law, in which he achieved national prominence, and criminal procedure. He co-authored the textbook, Constitutional Law, used at many universities throughout the country.

Beaney holds an A.B. degree from Harvard and law and doctoral degrees from the University of Michigan where he first began his teaching career in 1947. During his years at DU he had served on numerous committees including the planning committee for the new law facilities.

Almost simultaneously with Beaney's assumption of the law deanship, DU officials announced an unprecedented reorganization of the University, described as the most far-reaching in the history of the institution. When Dr. Smith stepped into the chancellor's job, he faced political turmoil, a $35 million debt, a four-year decline in enrollment, and student dissatisfaction. Smith said the outcome of the reorganization would be a vital, healthy and even more highly regarded University. "The legacies of DU founder John Evans were academic innovation and adaptation to a rapidly changing environment. That's just what we are doing and we are on course."

Smith's "leaner and meaner" plans were unpopular within the University. They would reduce the University faculty from 450 to 360 and cut staff by 200. The reorganization, effective with the fall of 1985, eliminated the Graduate School of Librarianship and Information Management and the School of Nursing, and reduced undergraduate programs in theatre, education, speech pathology and engineering. Central to the new plan was the creation of a core college
Another of Beaney's early challenging assignments was the planning and conduct of the dedication program for the new law center complex. The September 21, 1985, event included a variety of activities, highlighted by a late afternoon dedication ceremony for the Lowell Thomas Law Building where the principal address was given by the United States Supreme Court Associate Justice Byron R. White. Chancellor Smith presided at the dedication. Speakers included Dean Emeritus Hoffman, despite the fact that he had undergone quadruple-heart-bypass surgery only three weeks earlier; Hon. William H. Erickson, chief justice of the Colorado Supreme Court; Beaney; Marcia C. Holt '73, chair of the Law Alumni Council; Professor John H. Reese, chair of the Faculty Policy Committee; Lucien Wulsin, president of the University Board of Trustees; and Paul J. Zylstra, SBA Day Division president. The ribbon cutting was conducted by Dean Emeritus Yegge at the request of Mrs. Lowell Thomas who was unable to attend the ceremony. He was assisted by Ann D. Goodman, SBA Evening Division president.

The newly completed Westminster Law Library awaits law books for its shelves

LINDA J. SHOEMAKER
Class of 1982

What I remember most about law school was the last semester. In those days you could actually take the Bar before you graduated, which is what I did, and it was hellacious. I had the newspaper; I was clerking twenty hours a week for Judge Zita Weinshenk on the U.S. District Court. I had a full course load, and I was in bar review classes every night. Just imagine taking the Bar, finally getting that out of the way, and then having to gear up to study for finals. During the last three or four weeks I didn't go to class at all. I just couldn't. I had too much else going on.

DU was a very grubby place when I went there. That's one of my main memories of it. By grubby, I mean that the administration knew at that time that they were going
to move, but they weren't sure where, and everything had gone to hell. There were very few bathrooms that functioned, and the cafeteria was gross.

I found that the older students did better than the 21-year-olds, who were probably much more intimidated or even overwhelmed by it all. Part of it is just life experience. How do you read cases about business when you don't know anything about business? How can you go into a real estate class when you've never bought a house?

My class was probably one of the first with significant numbers of women. Women had finally reached a kind of critical mass, and we no longer felt like outsiders.

Dean Hoffman was an exceptional dean. He came in the first year that I was a student, and a lot of the energy and vitality that I remember was a direct result of his leadership. He really woke the place up. He attracted excellent new faculty. He made a lot of good changes, and basically he just energized the entire school.

Several dedication day events were designed for the law faculty, students and staff. These included a talk on “A Different Perspective of the U.S. Supreme Court” by Kingsley R. Browne '82, former clerk to Justice White, and a luncheon in the atrium for the law school family. Denver Mayor Federico Peña was the principal speaker at a program following the luncheon on the topic “A Lawyer's View of Public Service.” A reception and open house followed the program, and at the dedication dinner special reunions for designated law classes were held. The school honored two of its oldest alumni, Henry G. Frankel '14, and Wesley W. Kemp '18, during the evening program.

Wade H. McCree, Jr., distinguished professor of Law at the University of Michigan and former United States solicitor general, spoke during a post-dinner program. A special reception for major donors was held on September 17.

Following the dedication, the attention of everyone at the College of Law returned to the process of selecting a new dean.

Prior to going to DU I worked as a ground water geologist in Denver. In that job I had to testify as an expert witness a lot, which led me to wanting to be a lawyer. I decided it would be a lot more fun to ask the questions than answer them.

In my first year of law school I do not remember having much choice in picking my classes. I think we may have had one elective. I went to summer school both summers, and the classes in the summer were not competitive, and I never got shut out of a class.

My second summer I participated in the Student Law Office. I remember I had my first jury trial. It took a lot of time and at the end I found out my client had been lying all the way down the line. In the end we had a good result and it was a lot of fun. One thing that struck me about it at the time was that I had a couple of cases out in Aurora and I picked up a brochure and it said "if you cannot afford a lawyer, a student lawyer will be appointed". So the DU Student Law Office pretty much operated as the Public Defender for the Aurora Municipal Court. It was frustrating because my clients could never get in touch with me. We had a good training program, and a lot of good lawyers from the community would come in and help us. The student supervision was interesting. The people who supervised were only people who had worked at the Student Law Office at least one quarter before I did. I always figured as student lawyers we had a net so that our clients would not get hammered too hard because the judge knew that the lawyer was a student. It's good experience because if you plan to do trial work, it gives you an idea of whether you want to do that kind of law.

Absolutely the best professor at the University of Denver was Thompson Marsh. I took Property and another class of his as well. During orientation he spoke to the first-year class not about classes or law school but about things that are applicable to practice. One of the things he said was that your reputation is being made right here, right now, today. When you get out of law school you are already going to have established your reputation as a lawyer, in part, with your classmates. Of course everybody did not believe him, but he was right. You get out of law school and there are people you know from school that you would not send a client to. He also said, "If you want to succeed in law school, know your professors. They are going to tell you what you need to know."
told us that was not only true in law school but in the law as well. When you try a case, "You must know your judge." Finally, he said, "Everything you are doing as a lawyer you are doing as an advocate and an adversary, and every document you draft as a lawyer is an adversarial document."

Another professor that made a big impression on me was John Reese. I took Administrative Law from him in the summer. I had Steve Pepper for Constitutional Law. He was a very Socratic method teacher, so a lot of the students hated it. I think part of the problem was that we had gone one quarter without the Socratic method and coming into his very formal class was a shock. His class was the one where I started speaking up in law school, not because I was so intelligent but because I needed to stay awake. Con Law was a class divided between two camps, the "Liberties" and the "Equalities." I was one of the spokespersons for the "Liberties." Professor Pepper let us argue, and it was fun. It was a precursor to the politically correct debate that we have today.

We talked about fun issues in that class. I had Frank Jamison for Trial Tactics and that was also a fun class. I liked law school. After being out in the real world for six years, being back in school was the most fun thing going.

Studying for the bar exam was one of the most relaxing periods of my entire life. I graduated in December and took the bar in February, so I had the entire month of December off and we took bar review courses on weekends. During the week I would get up, play racquetball and then study until six or six-thirty at night then I would stop and have my regular life. It was wonderful and very relaxing.

When I was in law school I relaxed by hanging out with friends. My wife worked and we socialized with her friends. I think we went out to dinner less because we had less money and less time. I tried to have early classes and study during the day so I could go home and have the evenings free. I do not think I made as close friends as I would have if I was younger and single, but I do have many professional friends, some of whom I have kept up with.