

MISSOURI alumnus

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1971

LAW

Alumni Luncheon To Be October 8

The Missouri Bar meeting will take place October 6-8 at the Muehlebach Hotel in Kansas City. The University of Missouri-Columbia luncheon will be held Friday, October 8. The location of the luncheon will be announced at the meeting. All alumni of the School of Law are encouraged to attend. It is expected that the entire faculty of the School of Law will attend this year. This meeting provides an opportunity for graduates to meet the new faculty members and renew acquaintances with those that are not so new.

Harvey Joins Law Faculty

Cannon Y. Harvey joins the faculty of the School of Law this fall. He is teaching courses in corporations, agency, and commercial law.

Harvey, BA '62, attended Harvard University where he received his AM in history in

1963 and his Juris Doctor in 1966. He has been practicing for the past five years with the firm of Holme, Roberts & Owen, Denver. He is a former resident of Columbia, where his father was a member of the faculty at the University. Harvey is married and has two children.

Glamour Career Draws Activists

The glamour career for college graduates in the 1970s is the law because, according to an American Bar Association study--"that's where the action is."

In the last decade, law school enrollments have jumped more than 100 per cent: From 40,000 students in 130 law schools in 1960 to 83,000 students in 147 law schools this fall.

About 110,000 college students will be taking the law school aptitude examinations this fall and next spring for entry into law school in the fall of 1972.

Professor Millard Ruud of the University of Texas Law School, a special Bar Association consultant on legal

education, said that the main reason for the increase is a "desire to change society within the establishment system."

"I would say that the two main influences have been the 'activism' of the (former Chief Justice Earl) Warren court and Ralph Nader."

But he added that economic recession and the lack of teaching jobs for persons with graduate degrees in the social sciences added to the influx.

While American women may never surpass men lawyers in numbers, as in Russia, they have jumped from 2,600 students in 1966 to more than 7,000 this year.

Another effect of the increase has been a change in subjects taught. Almost every school now offers courses in the fields of urban affairs, poverty law, consumer problems and minority group rights. Several law schools are experimenting with courses on equal rights for women.

As a result, there is less emphasis on traditional legal subjects such as real estate law, commercial transactions and wills and estates.

Many law schools including Missouri, are

permitting students to cut down their class attendance by participating in programs where law students represent poor persons in courts and do on-the-scene case work in problem areas such as corrections and narcotics.

They are also permitted to substitute major research projects for class attendance and to take a variety of liberal arts graduate school courses--such as psychology and sociology--as a substitute for regular law school courses.

Dunne Writes Book On Justice Story

"If I had foreseen the obstacles which lay ahead, I would have never started the book," Gerald T. Dunne, former visiting law professor at the University, said.

Dunne has just published a book, "Justice Joseph Story, and the Rise of the Supreme Court."

Writing the book took a total of 11 years and countless vacations and weekends. "I write for fun," he said.

Justice Story was a lawyer, banker and professor. Dunne, who is vice president of the

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THIS NEWSLETTER?

1. Would you like more news, less news, or about the same amount of news about:

	More	Less	Same
Students	_____	_____	_____
Faculty, administration	_____	_____	_____
Research	_____	_____	_____
Placement	_____	_____	_____
Alumni activities	_____	_____	_____
Curriculum, teaching	_____	_____	_____
Continuing education, conferences, workshops	_____	_____	_____

2. Would you like the newsletter to contain (check one only)

More short, newsy items _____

or

More longer features _____

3. This newsletter contains news only about Law. Would you also like to know some of the news highlights from the other schools and colleges on campus?

Yes _____ No _____

4. Comments

Federal Reserve Bank in St. Louis, said he identifies with him.

"I had to read some of his opinions," he said, "and I realized by the way the opinions on banking and currency were written that he really knew how banks were run. Later I found out he was a banker and owned two banks while sitting on the Supreme Court bench. But no one saw anything wrong with this."

Story founded the modern Harvard Law School where his marble statue is a landmark at the entrance.

To chronicle Story's life, Dunne began with a trip to the judge's New England origins.

"I knew about Yankees and bankers and I was certain nothing had been thrown away over the years. So we took the kids to New England for a vacation. I was right; almost every record was still at the banks."

The actual writing of the book was done in snatches.

"I tried to get four typewritten pages done a night. When I write I scribble on planes, anywhere I can. A lot of the book was written at the back of a bus. I wrote and rewrote and wrote again."

After completing the work, Dunne retained a positive attitude toward the Justice who was so important in molding and directing the influence of the Supreme Court.

Justice Story was a rather unknown but important Supreme Court judge in the 1800's. Story first caught Dunne's interest, Dunne explains in the introduction to the book, when he was serving as a junior member of the legal staff of the Federal Reserve bank.

School Celebrates 100th Anniversary

By Jack O. Edwards
Assistant Dean

This year marks the 100th year of the School of Law.

Prior to the founding of our School, legal education in Missouri was almost exclusively a matter of reading law in the offices of a lawyer willing to devote the time and resources to instruction of aspiring students.

There were some small law schools in the state prior to the opening of our School. Some training was given in the offices or adjoining yards of practicing attorneys. One would suppose its quality ranged from excellent to poor depending on the practitioner in charge.

It became apparent to the leaders of the bar and those in education, that a state-supported law school was a necessity if Missouri was to train and produce the number of lawyers our growing state would need. Certainly, there was some skepticism about law schools generally, since virtually all lawyers in the state at that time had obtained their education by reading law. Those favoring the establishment of a school prevailed.

The first class of 25 students met on the first Monday in October, 1872.

The Faculty was composed of Dean Judge Philemon Bliss and Professor John H. Overall.

The School was extremely fortunate in obtaining the services of Dean Bliss. Bliss

had been a judge on the Missouri Supreme Court, and due to a change in political parties became available to the University. He was Dean for 17 years, during which time the principal of legal education by university training became accepted as suitable preparation for members of the bar.

John Overall was a graduate of the Harvard Law School, it having been established in 1817. Overall had been circuit attorney for various counties in mid-Missouri, and had moved to Columbia in 1870. Mr. Overall resigned his appointment during the first year and was succeeded by Doyle Gordon, a leading Boone County attorney and former legislator.

Instruction was supplemented by calling upon practicing lawyers to lecture on particular subjects.

Books used the first year were Blackstone's "Commentaries," Kent's "Commentaries," Creasy on the British constitution, and Story on the Constitution of the United States.

An interesting note contained in the first announcement of the School of Law sheds light on costs involved in getting an education. Tuition was \$40 for the session and a week's board was \$1.75.

The length of the School year was surprisingly short. School commenced in October and was concluded at the end of March, 1873. Five years after the founding of the law school, the law faculty extended their classes for those students desiring to stay until the end of April.

The status and extent of the law library at the very

beginning is unclear. Certainly it was no where near as large as that of the average present-day solo practitioner. After 10 years, the librarian's report listed only 745 volumes.

Faculty minutes reflect a great concern on the part of the faculty with improvement of the library and about 1890 the library began to blossom into one of the most comprehensive collections of legal material in the midwest.

Two years in residence were required for a student to fulfill the requirements for an LLB degree. The school offered the LLM degree for those students devoting an extra year to the study of law. Very few LLM degrees were ever awarded however and the program was discontinued in 1903.

The first classes at the School of Law met in Academic Hall, which was destroyed by fire in 1892. The famous columns in Francis Quadrangle are the only remains of that building. In 1893 the first law school building was completed and occupied. This building fronted on the quadrangle and now houses the sociology department. The present law building, Tate Hall, was built and used first in 1927.

(Information and data contained in the article above were taken from materials collected, and writings by Percy Anderson Hogan, Librarian of the law school 1915-1958 and the late Glenn Avann McCleary, professor of law and former dean of the law school 1939-1958.)

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