

## Paul Christman . . .

would have graduated from Missouri this spring, and that never-before published story can tell you a lot about the character of Missouri's premier all-American and the affection he felt for his University.

You see, what with the War and marriage and a job, Paul got away from Columbia five hours short of a degree. It obviously didn't keep him from becoming highly successful, but he was never happy about it. So on one of his trips to the campus a year or so ago, he asked whether there was some way he could earn those final five hours. There was, and an independent study program was arranged. Paul was working on the last 2½-hour course this semester.

Paul Christman, of course, was a Missouri legend long before he died on March 2. To thousands of Tiger fans who never saw him play, he symbolized football greatness at Missouri, and there hadn't been much of that before he arrived. To those hundreds of alumni around the country and friends around the campus who knew him well — who knew how freely he had given of his time and energies over the years for Ol' Mizzou — he simply symbolized greatness. —S.S.

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Eugene Reeves

## THE LAW SCHOOL EXTENDS

### ITS ARM

By Ginny Glass





In the past year, nearly 1000 cases were reviewed by the Missouri Supreme Court and the Missouri Courts of Appeal, resulting in enough published matter to fill several volumes. It is important for an attorney to keep abreast of these changes. But to find the time to read through these recent decisions is quite another matter. And this is only the beginning: federal cases, state and federal statutes, directives of regulatory bodies, and developments in related fields such as medicine, add to the lawyer's burdens.

For this reason, The Missouri Bar, the professional association of Missouri lawyers, in 1959 formed a committee on continuing education to inform attorneys of recent developments. Because of increasing complexities in the law and a trend toward specialization, the School of Law on the Columbia campus is supplementing the continuing legal education effort of the Bar through the formation of a legal extension program.

"The Law School has been involved in a very limited way in Legal extension for many years," explained Law School Dean Willard L. Eckhardt, "but our larger involvement came in March 1968 when the faculty approved an expanded program with a full-time director. With the appointment of Eugene Reeves, LLB '56, this February, legal extension has become a reality.

The legal extension program completes a phase of what Eckhardt eventually hopes will develop into a "law center." Such a center, the dean says, would have its basic "teaching function" and in addition to the law extension program would have other programs in legal research, legislative research, interdisciplinary research, etc.



Although the faculty members strongly support legal extension, Eckhardt says this program will not become an integral part of their basic teaching function, and practicing lawyers will present most of the programs. The faculty, however, in addition to some active participation, are being used in an advisory capacity. A six-member committee on law extension, formed this fall, advises on overall policy and acts as a "sounding board". A Kansas City alumnus, J. Lewis Parks II, AB '42, JD '46, has been recently appointed to the committee and tentative plans include adding another graduate.

As director, Reeves intends to utilize this faculty committee and plans to form a much larger advisory committee of practicing lawyers, but most of the program's coordination will be done by him with the aid of the Extension Division on the Columbia campus. The legal extension program will concentrate on conferences and specialized problems, in addition to cooperating with The Missouri Bar in improving their already excellent program.

Even though Reeves has barely had time to settle in his office in Law School, he already is making phone calls in planning his initial conferences to be scheduled for next fall. These programs, he notes, are designed to supplement programs of the Bar in specialized areas such as prosecution work, trial judges and antitrust litigation. Reeves says two seminars, of a general nature, have been scheduled on September 18 and 19 and October 23 and 24 just prior to the Minnesota and Colorado football games. These seminars, he says, are being designed to help the busy lawyer keep abreast of current trends and recent developments and enjoy himself at the same time:

"We want to make available to the members of the Bar the many resources and technical communications media on this centrally located Columbia campus."

Members of the Bar, Reeves says, will probably provide most of the speakers for the program. Thus, he expects to be traveling within the state making contacts for future program speakers and panels. "Since Reeves, before accepting the directorship, was in general practice with the firm of Ward and Reeves in Caruthersville," says Eckhardt, "he already is familiar with the southeast portion of the state and is widely known in other parts of Missouri."

In order to determine what areas might be of

interest to Missouri attorneys, he also expects to become a "regular" at state Bar meetings, as well as attend ABA and other legal conferences around the country.

Realizing that many of the 7700 attorneys in the state will not be able to attend the extension conferences, Reeves is considering the possibility of writing a newsletter on decisions of the Missouri appellate courts. "This newsletter," he says, "would serve more or less as a flag service to alert attorneys to changes and where they may go to obtain further information."

The legal extension program, Reeves points out, at first will follow a "trial and error" method to determine what Missouri lawyers themselves need and want. Although the need for a legal extension program at the University was heightened by similar programs in other states, Eckhardt emphasizes that this program will not be patterned after another school's, but will be designed to complement the existing Bar program.

One of the basic reasons for instituting the legal extension program stems from the fact, Eckhardt says, that "lawyers can't take a semester off to return to school to keep abreast of new developments." Reeves adds that other professional schools are beginning to maintain active continuing education programs.

Eckhardt says that attorneys from near-by states such as Kansas and Illinois may also be attracted to the conferences. While this extension program has been planned initially to serve the attorneys of the state, a subsidiary service may include arranging speakers for programs for lay groups with a specific legal interest, such as real estate brokers, land title abstractors and title insurers.

The legal extension program, however, is not intended to be all business. "Most lawyers are exposed to pressures with one crisis after another in their daily practice," Reeves comments. If a lawyer takes a day or two away from his office, he is entitled to add relaxation to educational programs. It is for this reason that the first conferences have been scheduled in conjunction with home football games.

The Law School's extension program is designed to provide a service to the state's attorneys with education and enjoyment. Reeves believes that, "Very few of us can find fault with this objective!" □