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Cutting the Ribbon: The Speakers That Dedicated Missouri's New Law Building

INTRODUCTION

On September 25, 1988 the University of Missouri—Columbia School of Law was proud to dedicate its new law building. The Dedication ended the school's one hundred and seventeen year journey to a suitable home. That journey began in October of 1872, when the Law School opened as the University of Missouri Law Department. A faculty with four full-time and two part-time members, and an entering class of twenty five students met in two classrooms designated for the Law Department in Academic Hall.¹ The Department remained in these two rooms, and the law library connected to them, for twenty years. During those years, University President Samuel Spahr Laws, whose office was next to the Department, conferred the title "mules" upon law students, which he considered apt in characterizing their behavior.²

In January of 1892, a fire destroyed Academic Hall and left the Law Department homeless. For the next year classes met in the Boone County Courthouse. During that year, a new law school was built on the northeast corner of Francis Quadrangle.³ Students deemed the new building the "Law Barn," alluding to both the "mules" who attended classes there and the agricultural dominance of Missouri in the 1800's.⁴

1. WILLIAM F. FRATCHER, *THE LAW BARN: A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA*, 4 (2d ed. 1988). Professor Fratcher graciously devoted his efforts to completing the second edition in time for the Dedication.

2. *Id.* at 10, n.1.

3. *Id.* at 34-35.

4. *Id.* at 35, n.1.

The Law Barn boasted a large law library, two classrooms, moot court, club and quiz rooms, faculty offices, and a dean's office. The Law Department, which became the School of Law in 1909, was quite comfortable there for many years. By 1926, however, due to increased enrollments and an ever-increasing number of library books, the School outgrew the Law Barn.⁵

Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Tate remedied the situation by agreeing to pay half the cost of constructing a new building to be named in memory of their son, Lee Harry Tate, who died in World War I after graduating from the Law School. The Missouri General Assembly paid the other half of the cost and Tate Hall opened in 1927. In contrast to its previous home, however, the Law School was never comfortable in Tate Hall. The University's Business Office did not allow the Law Faculty a significant role in planning the building, and thus it lacked many basic law school accouterments. There was no courtroom, no auditorium, and several of the classrooms lacked electrical outlets. Classroom seating was small even for the average sized student, and from many seats students could not see the blackboard or hear the teacher. While the library held all of the School's books, the only study space it provided was a large, noisy reading room with poor lighting and cramped tables. Faculty offices were much smaller than in the Law Barn.⁶

Two additional problems were that University President Stratton Duluth Brooks gave half of the new building's ground floor to the University Club, and wasps adversely possessed its attic. While an ever growing number of law students prompted the University Club's eviction in 1947, a University policy against screens on classroom windows allowed the wasp problem to linger until 1977. In that year, after a gubernatorial veto of an air conditioning proposal, Dean Allen Smith miraculously circumvented the anti-screen regulation and equipped the classrooms with screens.⁷

Tate Hall did not for very long ease the problems which the School's growing enrollments and library caused. Accordingly, in 1958 Dean Glenn McCleary began a drive to gain funding for a Tate Hall addition. The Missouri General Assembly appropriated \$500,000 for the project, and the Law School expanded into its new wing in 1960. The Addition provided nine faculty offices, a tenth being used as a faculty lounge. Perhaps more important than the increased space, however, was that each office had a telephone. For the preceding thirty-three years faculty members shared one phone in the front room of the dean's office.⁸

While the Tate Hall Addition doubled the building's ability to accommodate students, professors, and library books, within three years of its

5. *Id.* at 35-37.

6. *Id.* at 37-39.

7. *Id.* at 37-41.

8. *Id.* at 41-47.

completion the growing library and student body again outgrew the Law School's capacity. This forced the library staff to store excess books in a former grocery store and students often to study in stairwells and aisles between book stacks.⁹

In 1977 an inspection team from the American Bar Association and the American Association of Law Schools visited Tate Hall. Unimpressed by its rustic appeal, the team threatened disaccreditation if the Law School's physical facilities did not improve. This threat both led to the renovation of Lowry Hall for Law School use and provided the impetus of the Missouri General Assembly to appropriate funds for planning a new law building. Lowry Hall, which the Law School occupied from 1983-88, contained one large classroom, two seminar rooms, twenty offices, shelving for 10,000 books, and a computer lab.¹⁰

But the desire for a new building, and the steps necessary to fulfill that desire, surfaced before the accreditation problem. In late 1960's and early 1970's, Deans Joe Covington and Willard Eckhardt, as well as the law faculty, realized the School would need a new building. Dean Smith spearheaded a campaign to gain alumni support of a new law building. Dean Dale Whitman continued that campaign, raising more than two million dollars from Alumni and friends. The state legislature added sixteen million dollars. The governor reduced the appropriation, prompting Alumni and friends to give a half million more. With this financial support, construction of the new building began in September of 1986.¹¹

The Law School moved into its new home in July of 1988, and for the first time since the 1920's was able to accommodate all faculty, students and staff under one roof. The law building's four levels combine for a total of approximately 90,000 square feet, compared to Tate Hall's 30,000.¹²

The law library occupies the southern wing of the building, taking about sixty percent of the building's floorspace. It has the capacity to hold approximately 340,000 volumes, thus leaving growing room of 100,000 over the School's current holdings. In contrast, Tate Hall's limited space made it necessary to shelve 45,000 volumes outside the law school. In addition, the library provides comfortable seating for 465 students, more than doubling Tate Hall's 223.¹³

On a more technical level, the library boasts a climate controlled rare book room to house the impressive early law book collection and the Lawson Collection of 18th and 19th century trial materials. The student computer lab contains twenty work stations with the capacity for LEXIS,

9. *Id.* at 47.

10. *Id.* at 49-51.

11. *Id.* at 48-51.

12. School of Law, University of Missouri-Columbia, *The Law Building 5* (1988).

13. *Id.*

WESTLAW, and wordprocessing applications. In addition, each classroom, office and study room in the building is connected by a token-passing ring computer network which promises to unify the School's extensive computer use into one efficient web.¹⁴

The building's five classrooms range in seating capacity from 48 to 180, each illuminated with natural light through skylights. The courtroom is equipped with state-of-the-art audio-visual equipment.¹⁵ The School's lower level features a spacious student lounge and lunchroom as well as generous office space for the Law Review, the Journal of Dispute Resolution, the Board of Advocates, the Student Bar Association, and other student groups.

But perhaps its most impressive feature, at least initially, is the building's tiered design and its unified array of clean lines, arches, cornices, columns and windows. While these elements are striking in themselves, they as well provide a transition in the scheme of the surrounding campus, from the red campus design of Francis Quadrangle to the more modern buff brick of the Arts and Science, General Classrooms and Brady Commons buildings.¹⁶

Accordingly, the Dedication Ceremonies on Septemebr 24th and 25th of 1989, which officially opened Missouri's new law building, were a grand event in the history of the University of Missouri School of Law. As the School settled into a facility that is peer to none, its faculty, staff, students and alumni renewed with greater vigor their commitment to maintaining and enhancing the school's position of national respect and academic excellence.

The Dedication Ceremonies were an opportunity to recognize that the splendor of the new law building is the product of the dreams, plans, support and cooperation of a broad range of faculty members, administrators, state officials, alumni, and friends. On the pages that follow are the thoughts of members of each of these groups as they participated in the Dedication.

Daniel V. Conlisk

14. *Id.* at 5-6.

15. *Id.* at 6-7.

16. *Id.* at 7.

Timothy J. Heinsz*

What a day in the history of the University of Missouri Law School here in Columbia!! We welcome each of you to the dedication of our new law building. We are glad that you are with us to share this memorable occasion. I have the special privilege of presiding over this ceremony today.

All of us are thrilled that so many of you have joined us this weekend in celebrating this dedication. It is a reflection of the measure of the support which you have given us throughout our efforts to build this structure. The opening of a new building marks a special event in the history of any educational institution. But perhaps this is even more so in the case of a public building. For this new law school building represents not only a substantial commitment from our alumni, our faculty, our students, and the University but also from each and every citizen in the State of Missouri who helped to build this magnificent structure.

This School has a long history from its beginning in 1872 of serving the legal needs of the public in this State and others by educating the finest attorneys in the nation. This new facility will enable us to continue this mission well into the Twenty-first Century.

We carry into this new law building many fine and glorious traditions. Most of us here, who are attorneys, are graduates, teachers or students who have spent a special part of our careers in Tate Hall. It is with no small amount of nostalgia that we leave the "pit of the Bull,"¹ "the lair of the Fox,"² and "the den of the Hun."³ But we are most happy to have begun this new era in such a beautiful building, which I am sure you will agree is the rival of any law school in the United States.

* Dean, University of Missouri-Columbia School of Law.

1. Lee Carl Overstreet, Professor of Law 1925-55, known as "The Bull." See W.F. Fratcher, *The Law Barn: A Brief History of the School of Law, University of Missouri-Columbia* 75 (2d ed. 1988).

2. William H. Pittman, Professor of Law, 1942-43, 1945-69, known as "The Fox." *Id.* at 77.

3. Edward H. Hunvald, Jr., Professor of Law, 1957-present, known as "The Hun." *Id.* at 79.

Judge Robert T. Donnelly*

I bring you greetings and congratulations from my colleagues who serve with me on the Supreme Court of Missouri on the day of dedication of the new Law School building. This magnificent structure is dramatic evidence of a desire for excellence on the part of those who made it possible.

Each of us has a vision of its mission. Mine is to continue the practice of sending from this Law School lawyers who are dedicated to the public good and to public service, who will be leaders in the communities of Missouri, and who will love and care for its people.

Again and again we attribute to Plato these questions: Can virtue then be taught? Can education make a man good?

The following from the great Cardozo would seem appropriate here:

Well, education means many things and a building like this is one of our modern answers to Plato's deathless query. There is education in books, but education in life also; education in solitude, but education also in the crowd; education in study, but education even greater in the contagion of example. Ask any youth who has gone through a university what part of his training has counted most in later life. Almost invariably, I am sure, the first place will be given, not to shreds of information, the book-learning of the schools, but to the transfigured sense of values that is born of companionship with lofty minds, the living and the dead

And so this building is but the beginning of great adventure for countless men and women. To borrow again from Cardozo:

We praise and celebrate today the symmetry of walls. Within those walls, in days now faraway, when all our voices shall be hushed, an unnumbered multitude of our brethren will be busy with the endless quest for a symmetry still greater, the symmetry that men call justice, the adaptation of the rule of life to the symmetry they call divine.

I must not conclude without expressing the affection Susie and I feel for this Law School, and our gratitude to Dean McCleary and the others for their patience and understanding of some of us whose task it was to build a bridge back from the traumas of war.

Thank you and God bless you.

* Judge, Supreme Court of Missouri. J.D. 1950, University of Missouri-Columbia School of Law.

Bob F. Griffin*

To say that I am happy to be here today would be to make a serious understatement. All of us today, I know, are taking a great deal of pleasure in seeing a dream realized.

Ironically, today—the day we dedicate this great structure—is the birthday of one of the giants of American legal history, Chief Justice John Marshall. Marshall was the guiding force in the early days of the United States Supreme Court. His judgments on constitutional law were of fundamental importance in molding the traditions of the U.S. legal system.

But above all, it was he who made the constitutional separation of powers among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches a living reality.

I believe he would be proud of the state of our judicial system. And I believe he would be especially proud to see places like the University of Missouri making great strides in educating young legal minds.

One of the Justices that followed Marshall to the Supreme Court, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., spoke for all lawyers when he said, “The law, wherein, as in magic mirror, we see reflected not only our own lives, but the lives of all men that have been! When I think on this majestic theme, my eyes dazzle.”

I know that there are quite a few eyes that are dazzling here today as they think of the great progress this building represents.

According to the noted writer and scientist Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, “Three things are to be looked to in a building: that it stand on the right spot; that it be securely founded; that it be successfully executed.”

By using these criteria as a basis for measuring the mission of this building, we find that we have easily accomplished our purpose.

As Cicero once said, “The house of a great lawyer is assuredly the oracular seat of the whole community.”

Without question, this building is in the right spot. Here on the University of Missouri-Columbia campus, it sits among the historic buildings that form the oldest land grant college west of the Mississippi River.

This building, too, will not only become an important center on this campus, but on a state level as well. Long respected for the students it produces and professors that teach here, this new facility will add to the school's reputation.

* Speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives. J.D. 1959, University of Missouri-Columbia School of Law.

The foundation of this building is sound. Not only its physical structure, but the foundation of the school itself. The educators, administrators, and supporters of this University are among the finest people I know. In addition, we have graduated some very outstanding students. On a personal note, I know the University of Missouri Law School provided a lifetime of opportunities for a young boy fresh out of the small town of Cameron, Missouri.

And as far as Goethe's third criteria, this building has been successfully executed. It began when the Legislature, which has a number of Missouri Law School graduates, was concerned about the school's accreditation and decided to take action. The lack of classroom space and library facilities was a primary concern.

In fiscal year 1982, we appropriated \$219,000 to make a preliminary planning study. That was followed with a 1986 appropriation of \$14,528,000 for final planning and construction. An additional \$500,000 for construction and private donations of \$2,653,000 brought our total commitment to this building to \$17.9 million.

Insuring that funds were available for this project was no small task, especially given the heavy demands upon limited State revenues. I could elaborate upon the budgetary process involved in securing the funds for the building, but in the words of Mark Twain: "If you like sausage and you like the law, you don't want to see either one made." In this instance, you do not want to hear how the building's appropriation occurred. But I would be remiss if I did not give special recognition to a few key people who I worked with closely on this project. Dean Dale Whitman, Jim Snyder, my budget chairman Marvin Proffer, Lynn Ewing, and Bob Hawkins were of invaluable assistance during the appropriations process.

One of the people who helped make this possible will actually be studying in this building, and he deserves our praise. Representative Chris Kelly, who is Vice-Chairman of the House Budget Committee, has overseen this project on my behalf through the appropriation process. It takes strong dedicated leaders like Chris to bring such projects to fruition.

When historians look back on this day to learn of the beginning of this building, I believe they will find that our enthusiasm today was justified. A building such as this is much more than the materials that hold it together. It takes the work of men and women following in the tradition of Justice Marshall to fill these halls with knowledge and questions—and to carry on in the tradition of the graduates of this school.

I urge all of us to continue this tradition of excellence.

Thank you.

William L. Webster*

It is a great honor for me to have been asked to participate in the dedication of this new Law School Building, here on the campus of the University of Missouri.

For many decades the quality of graduates of this institution has been of the highest level. During my four years as Attorney General, I have had the opportunity to recruit many of those graduates and the people of our state have benefited from their skills. A substantial percentage of my legal staff graduated from old Lee H. Tate Hall.

My remarks are directed primarily toward the students who will be the prime beneficiaries of the building which we are dedicating today. This building is the result of contributions made by literally thousands of those who preceded you and graduated from old Lee H. Tate Hall.

It is the result of the action of the legislators who appropriated a major portion of the funds, and the Governor who approved the appropriation.

The contribution of the attorneys of this state and the efforts of those involved in state government represent a challenge to every one of the men and women who will learn the skills and the techniques necessary for the practitioner of tomorrow.

I am proud that I was a member of the Appropriations Committee of the Missouri House of Representatives when the initial decision was made to construct this facility.

Your admission as a student demonstrates that the Dean and his committee have confidence in your potential. Your graduation will demonstrate that their confidence was well placed. Your graduation, however, is only the first step in the course you should follow as you build your career as an attorney and as a public servant.

In his famous address at St. James Church in 1775, Patrick Henry said, "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, that is the lamp of experience, I know of no way of judging the future except by the past." I think that it is important that we as attorneys, and you as the future attorneys of this state, consider the contribution that was made by those who have gone before you in the development of our nation as the world's greatest and most consistent Republic. It is important that you ask yourselves, "What contributions were made by my predecessors . . . practitioners of the Law?"

* Attorney General, State of Missouri.

As lawyers, we have a special luxury. We have the capacity to act on principle, the ability to see and develop policy in the long-range. We have the ability to say "no" when confronted with the prospect that the actions of government may cross the bounds of legality. We are in a unique position to observe and understand the mystique of power, both its uses and abuses. And finally, we are blessed with the capacity to find and renew our roots in fundamentals: law and the rule of law. That means we have the capacity—if we have the courage to exercise it—of standing up for principle.

Two hundred and one years ago, James Wilson argued during a hot Philadelphia summer day at the Constitutional Convention that all authority was derived from the people. We may forget how revolutionary that proposition about the source of our fundamental law really was for its time. It still remains the ultimate American contribution to western political theory.

In that amazing constitutional convention a number of delegates were lawyers. In fact, six had been or would become, by my count, Attorneys General.

If you examine the history of each of all of our sates, you will find that their basic and primary development was led by your predecessors in the practice of law. If you walk into the Missouri Senate Chamber, you will see two magnificent murals of two outstanding Missourians. They are Thomas Hart Benton, who established Missouri's Democratic Party during the third decade of the 19th century, and Francis Blair, who was instrumental in the establishment of the Republican Party in 1858.

Until two decades ago, the strength and vitality of our two-party system, whether it be at the County Courthouse, the State Capitol, or in Washington, came from our nation's lawyers. They were the decision makers.

They had compassion, they had understanding, and they had logic and credibility. Because of their legal training, they provided leadership in developing local, state, and national government that was based upon logic and fairness.

That is part of our heritage. As present and future attorneys we are trustees. From this legacy we understand, develop and strengthen the belief in our responsibility to be trustees for a heritage which extends beyond us back in time and forward for generations unborn as our sacred responsibility to maintain the rule of law.

During the lifetime of my generation, we have consistently seen a higher percentage of our professional colleagues forget their obligation to the nation that made their freedom to practice and their educational opportunities possible. In the Missouri House and the Missouri Senate, as an example, there are not a sufficient number of lawyers to fill the Judiciary Committees.

As I compliment each of you who are students, I challenge each of you to be willing to set aside a portion of your future life to the preservation

of America's political system. It could be as an officeholder, as a Party official, as a public servant in an office such as the one I now head, or as an advisor to others participating in our great political system.

As graduates of the University of Missouri School of Law, you will have great opportunities. The thing you must never forget is the challenge that each of you have to provide leadership in the continued building and strengthening of your state and your nation.

I thank you for the opportunity to be with you today.

Jeanne V. Epple*

Dean Heinsz, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, I am pleased to join in this historic moment. The curators of the University wish to pay a special tribute to those assembled here who have supported the construction of this sparkling facility.

This building is an enduring monument to public and private support for this University; for without strong private support and without equally strong public support, this wonderful structure would not exist. I salute the public officials and the private citizens whose support was essential to the completion of this important addition to the campus.

As a member of the Board of Curators, I am privileged to serve with two outstanding colleagues who are members of the legal profession. I am referring to Curator W. H. "Bert" Bates from Kansas City and to Curator John Lichtenegger from Jackson.

They have provided extraordinary leadership in the fulfillment of the dream of a new Law Building, and I know they share our enormous pride in the dedication of a facility that will serve our students for generations to come.

This building is a major step in the development of the master plan for this campus. It closes another exciting chapter in the advancement of the University, and it enables us to move on to the next.

This building symbolizes the progress of the University, the quality of the education we are providing for all our students, and the strong bond that exists between the University and Missouri citizens. Let's take pride in this achievement, enjoy the benefits it provides, and keep alive the vision and the hope that made this dream come true.

* President, University of Missouri Board of Curators.

C. Peter Magrath*

Dean Heinsz, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, it is indeed a pleasure to join with so many friends of the University today in the dedication of this marvelous new Law School facility. This is a great day in the history of the Law School, for this dedication marks the fulfillment of the dreams of so many loyal alumni, faculty, students and friends of this institution.

It is entirely fitting that this building should be dedicated on September 24, because this date is the anniversary of the birth of John Marshall, the great Chief Justice who did so much to maintain the Constitution as the supreme law of the land.

As we celebrate this truly significant and joyful dedication, we are reminded of the fact that bricks, mortar, windows, steel and granite are configured here in this beautiful structure for one purpose—and one purpose only—the education of our students—most of whom are the sons and daughters of Missouri.

This is truly a place of learning—a place of growth—a place to shape the leaders of tomorrow. Missourians can be proud of this school and the excellence of the educational opportunities provided here.

Learning depends on teaching, and I want to give special recognition to all current and former faculty members who are joining in the celebration. These men and women are the heart and soul of this institution. They and their colleagues across the campus and on the University of Missouri campuses in Kansas City, St. Louis and Rolla make this University a unique resource for our students and for the State of Missouri. The faculty deserves our recognition, and they also deserve our support.

I also want to acknowledge the many individuals who have made a personal contribution to the construction of this building—those in private life who have a deep affection for the University and those in public leadership who recognize the unique value of this institution in Missouri's future.

Finally, I want to add a word about our students. I have noticed some remarkable behavior changes among our law students since they moved to this new building. They seem to smile more; they seem to walk with their heads higher; they seem to radiate pride when you meet them in the hall or in the library. In short, our law students look happy and entirely pleased with their new home; and they have every reason to be.

* President, University of Missouri.

Those smiles, that pride, that recognition that so many care so much about their education, I believe, is the ultimate compliment to the vision of those who brought this dream to reality.

Haskell Monroe*

When I got up this morning and heard the rain on the roof, as a Presbyterian, I was hoping that the Lord would give this beautiful building a simple christening—instead of a total immersion.

What a great day this is, we have a new Dean, a new building, and a faculty recognized nationally for its expertise in legal study.

Faculty, students, and alumni: as we enter our Sesquicentennial Year, it is fitting to pay tribute to our past. As a historian, I have enjoyed reviewing Professor Fratcher's book, *The Law Barn*, a history of this school's glories, ironies, and customs. I understand that the title was inspired by an early President of the University who referred to nineteenth century law students here as "mules" because of the rowdy behavior of a few of those students. In his book, Professor Fratcher tells us that on October 7, 1872, the Department of Law was formally opened at a public ceremony in Academic Hall—where the columns now stand. The President of the University at that time was Daniel Read, a lawyer who already had led Indiana University. One of his conditions for accepting the presidency had been the addition of a School of Law. That first class had 25 entering students. Tuition was \$40 a year, compared to the standard \$100 a year at most law schools. By comparison, today's first-year class has 187 and in-state tuition is \$3,101 compared to \$10,000+ nearby at Washington University. As another comparison, many of you here today remember that law students stood when the professor entered the lecture hall. I understand that tradition no longer exists.

Some habits may change, but the tradition of leadership and service to the State of Missouri and to the nation remains here. You are here today as a testimony to that tradition, because this School of Law has produced four Missouri governors, 16 Missouri Supreme Court justices, 60 State legislators, and many leaders in civil, professional organizations and academia. I know of no other institution in this state that can match that record.

Those here today are leaders in this state and nation. You recognize the role this School has played in preparing you for positions of leadership. Through your generosity, your time and presence here, you have in turn provided leadership for this institution. You have returned the favor and we thank you.

* Chancellor, University of Missouri-Columbia.

Robert L. Hawkins, Jr.*

Dean Heinsz, Judge Donnelly, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

I speak on behalf of the University of Missouri Law School Foundation now in its 7th decade of service and support for the University of Missouri School of Law. I am pleased, privileged and honored that I happen to be the President of the Foundation at this historic time in the history of our Law School and our University.

I cannot resist the tempting opportunity to reminisce a bit after completing 40 years of law practice since graduating. My contemporaries and I were products of World War II. Our sense of appreciation and gratitude upon our return to civilian life was very great. Although military service led most of us to reject continued regimentation in civilian life, we still stood in awe and respected the customs of the Law School. For example, all members of every class stood upon the entrance of the professor. When the professor closed the door, it was locked and no one entered after that. While our judgments concerning various professors might differ as to their teaching, they were all accorded the utmost respect at all times.

We recall with great affection Dean McCleary and his outlines, Lee Carl Overstreet with his glasses dangling precariously from his lips while he spoke, Hiram Lesar and his matter of fact presentation, Bill Pittman's withering scorn, Bill Eckhardt and Blackacre, Carl Wheaton's great good nature, Bill Fratcher's overwhelming seriousness of purpose, Orrin Evans and his dislike of bankers and their codified law, and others.

Then we were young and straight, as are the young men and women who now fill the halls of this new building, life seemed rosy and full of promise. Our sun was rising, occasionally in clouds and storms, but more often in the cloudless blue which youth and spirit furnish, and the future was all speculation in which our hope and ardor of imagination made dreams seem to be reality.

Tate Hall holds for us memories which will never be replaced by the new Law Building. But after 40 years, where are we: Success or failure has filled the space in our picture. Joys and sorrows have made highlights and shadows. Much is different from what our expectations and fancies may have been.

* President, University of Missouri Law School Foundation. J.D. 1948, University of Missouri-Columbia School of Law.

Notwithstanding, we and those of other classes over the years have stood together in support of our memories, in fulfillment of some of our dreams, and in contribution to the future by helping make what we dedicate here today a reality.

We cannot but hope that succeeding graduates of this modern, spacious and beautiful facility will take with them not only the learning afforded them but some degree of respect for tradition, esteem and affection for their faculty, and love for the Law School as those in my generation have done.

Whether it be Tate Hall or the new Law School Building, there is more to the Law School and to the profession than bricks and mortar. It is people and their devotion to this institution and to the other institutions of our land which afford us all opportunities unequalled elsewhere.

On behalf of all present and past Trustees of the Law School Foundation I say thank you to all those who made this day possible.

Maurice B. Graham*

A BEGINNING AND END

Just a short walk from where we now stand
61 autumns ago this fall,
Excitement prevailed, many gathered at hand
For the dedication of Lee H. Tate Hall.
In the three score and one year that followed
From within the walls of Tate,
There came governors, senators, fine judges,
Teachers, and lawyers first rate.
Now comes time to say farewell old bar,
You served well, good friend;
But as much as we love you
We must bear you the truth.
No need to get mad
You did overstay your welcome, just a tad. And now we rejoice,
In our new building, such majestic architecture.
Just what is needed for our great faculty
To produce the legal profession of the future.
A new era begins
Where the service of Tate ends.
But one thing will not change
UMC graduates will continue to be great
Future governors, senators, fine judges
Teachers, and lawyers first rate.
So today our purpose is twofold
To say goodbye, the story of Tate has now been told.
As we dedicate this fine building, a new story begins
Someday of course, many years from now,
It's story, too, will end.
But when that time comes

* President, The Missouri Bar. J.D. 1962, University of Missouri-Columbia School of Law.

And its service is done,
It will be justifiably proud
And its accomplishments will stand tall,
If it can look back - with the same pride
As Lee H. Tate Hall.

Leonard S. Parker*

Dean Heinsz, Dr. Magrath, Chancellor Monroe, Professor Whitman, Distinguished and Honorable Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are honored to participate in this dedication, signaling the opening for education of the University of Missouri School of Law. We are sensitive to the knowledge that this building will be a part of the history of the University and of the State of Missouri—not just because of its physical presence, but because of the noble educational activities it will house. We are grateful for the opportunity you have given us to contribute and be a part of that history.

There is a book in my library at home entitled, “Creation is a Patient Search.” I have always wanted to add the subtitle, “Especially in Architecture.”

It is more than six years ago, in August of 1982, that I received a telephone call from Stuart Hutchison, of McCoy, Hutchison & Stone, inviting my firm to join with them in an attempt to secure this major and historic project.

We were subsequently selected as one of three architects to enter into a competition to develop conceptual designs for this building. We won! That day to this—from dreams to brick and mortar reality—has involved intensive, dedicated effort on the part of many of you in this assembly, and has for us, your architects, been a challenging, exciting and rewarding experience.

I must share with you some brief comments regarding why this structure *works* as it does and why it *looks* as it does.

Regarding site, the simple hard line of the School of Law along its west facade visually defines the edge of the future landscaped mall which extends south from Jesse Hall. The colonnade is important for it provides shelter and visual continuity. We hope the proposed Reynolds Alumni Center will adhere to the colonnade concept. The Law Courtyard, in which we are presently gathered, serves as a transition between the pedestrian walk serving the general University community and the Law School community. This courtyard is available to both as an interactive place.

Regarding the building, the purposes of this School of Law can be expressed in abstract terms of justice, education, and service. In our design, these ideals achieve physical manifestation through:

1. *The Courts*—the primary instrument of justice.

* President, The Leonard Parker Associates, Architects, Inc.

2. *The Law Library*—the primary instrument of education and research in law.
3. *The Offices of Administration and Faculty*—the primary instruments of service.

The building concept, then, generates from an effort to give functional and symbolic expression to these three basic functions of law. Together these building blocks expressively form an integrated architectural whole.

All buildings must be functionally responsive to the needs of the user. All buildings need to be technically correct and problem-free. But buildings are something less than architecture unless, and until, they in some way excite our senses and touch our emotions.

Le Corbusier, a famous modern architect, says this well:

If my house is only practical, I say 'thank you very much,' the way I say thanks to a railroad engineer or the telephone company. But you haven't touched my heart. But if its walls stand silhouetted against the sky in a form which excites me, I feel your intentions. You were gentle, brutal, charming or dignified, the stones say so. My eyes see something which tell of a thought—a thought which is explained not by words or by sounds but only by pure forms which are interrelated. With crude material with a more or less practical program which you have transcended, you have established relationships which excite me. That is Architecture.

Dale A. Whitman*

My friends, this is a joyful occasion. So many of you have worked and planned for it for so many years. You have every reason to be proud of what you have accomplished. Our school now has a physical home which is equal, and even perhaps superior, to the finest in the nation.

While this building is a source of immense satisfaction to me, it is not the most important or significant event of the past six years of my life. Instead, that place in my heart and mind is occupied by a different sort of occurrence - the forming of hundreds of friendships with you and other Missourians. As I looked around the room at dinner last night, I thought I might be able to call at least half of those present by name.

I've been privileged to know and become friends with so many outstanding people. They include Missouri's governmental leaders; the Curators and administrators of this great University; perhaps five hundred or more law students whom I have taught; the finest law faculty in the nation; and a group of alumni and other judges and lawyers whose loyalty and dedication to this school is truly extraordinary.

While it is dangerous to mention names, and I hope I will give no offense by doing so, I do want to give special thanks to some individuals. I appreciate working with two of the best architects in the nation, Leonard Parker and Stuart Hutchison, and their professional colleagues. In my work on the building I've been supported and saved from error more times than you can imagine by a wonderful group of Associate and Assistant Deans: Ken Dean, Bob Bailey, and Jim Snider. Ed Dugan, who helped us organize and carry out the Building campaign, deserves special thanks, as do Mary Robertson, Pat Risch, and Jan Burger, who kept the complex records of the campaign accurately and faithfully. Al Smith and Jim Westbrook, my immediate predecessors as dean, are entitled to the gratitude of all of us for setting the stage for this magnificent project, as are Bob Dempster and Dan Brenner for persuading their fellow Curators that it was needed.

Many political leaders were involved; the one whose support stands out most is Speaker Bob F. Griffin, who made this building his personal priority. Every trustee of the Law School Foundation deserves praise, but I especially thank Bob Hawkins, Lynn Ewing, and John Hulston, each of whom presided over the Foundation during our campaign.

* Former Dean, R.B. Price Professor of Law, University of Missouri-Columbia School of Law.

The Roman lawyer and philosopher Seneca once said: "This is the law of benefits between men; the one ought to forget at once what he has given, and the other ought never to forget what he has received."

I would like to follow that advice. I do not think that what I gave was very important or unique, but I can assure you that neither I nor your Law School will ever forget what we have received from you. Thank you.