



THE SUPREME COURT  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

# Quarterly

VOLUME IX

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## 104th Member Joins the Court: Justice Anthony M. Kennedy

At a special session of the Supreme Court, held at 1:30 PM on Thursday, February 18, 1988, Anthony McCleod Kennedy took the judicial oath which would start him on a career of service as a member of the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Rehnquist presided over the investiture ceremony, with Justices Brennan, White, Blackmun, Stevens, O'Connor and Scalia in attendance. Justice Marshall was attending a conference and was unable to return for the investiture.

For the ceremony, Judge Kennedy was seated in the well of the courtroom on the chair used by Chief Justice Marshall during his tenure on the Court. Attorney General Edwin Meese moved to have Judge Kennedy's commission as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court read by the clerk of the court and entered as a part of the permanent records of the Court. Chief Justice Rehnquist granted the motion and the commission was

*(Continued on page 5)*

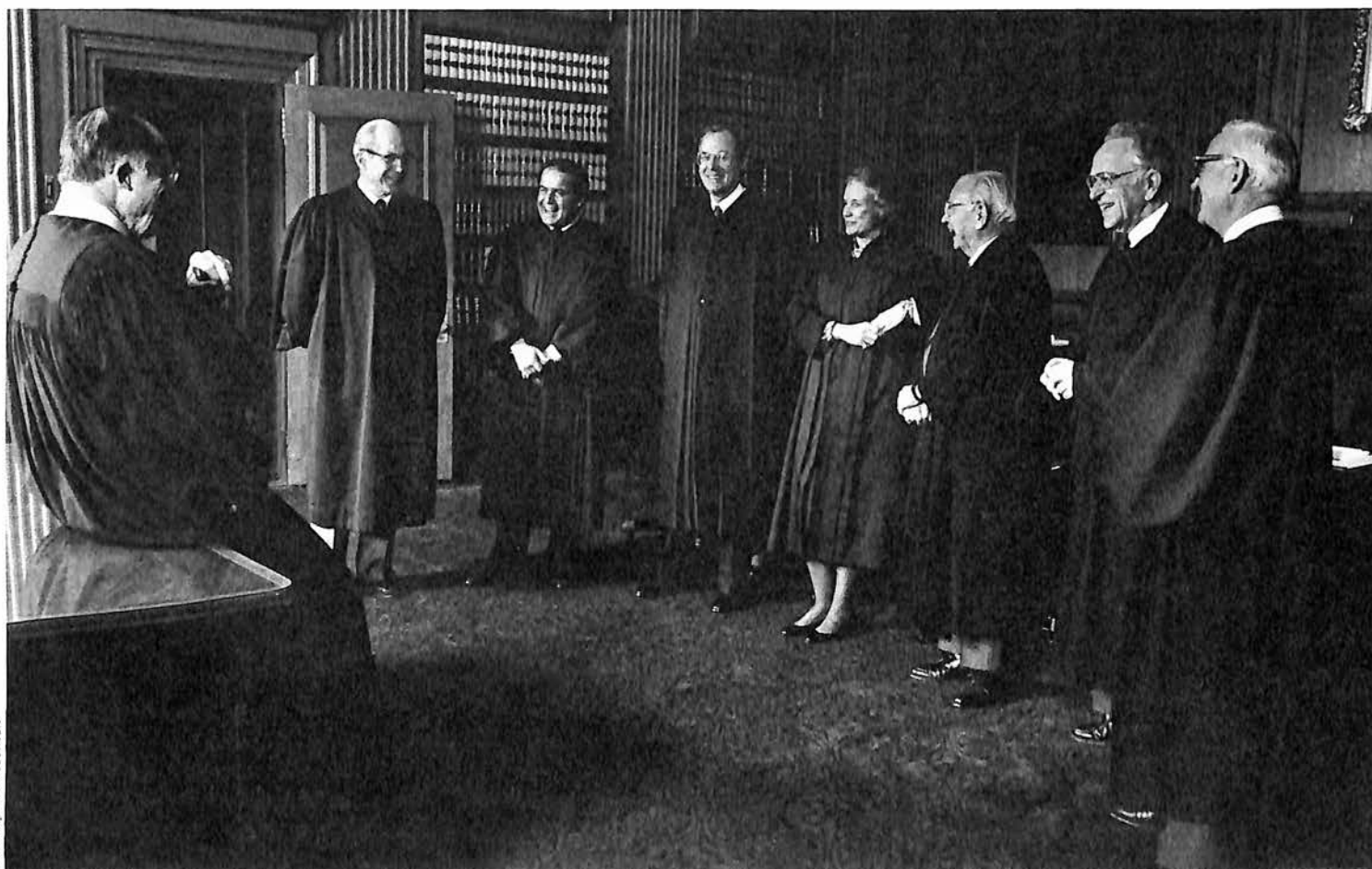


Photo by Ken Heinen

The members of the Court meet prior to the investiture of Justice Kennedy: (left to right) Chief Justice Rehnquist, Associate Justices White, Scalia, Kennedy, O'Connor, Brennan, Blackmun and Stevens. Justice Marshall was unable to attend the ceremony.

## Society Establishes Endowment Fund

On January 20, 1988 the Society moved into a new era of development when the Executive Committee authorized creation of the Society's first endowment. The vote formalizing creation of the first permanent reserve fund in the Society's history was prompted by a series of recent donations intended by the donors to create an endowment for the Society, a goal that Society President Justin Stanley has focused upon since his election last Summer.

Long-time supporter and trustee William T. Gossett generously provided the first donation to the endowment with a year-end stock transfer valued at approximately \$44,000. Mr. Gossett had conferred throughout last Fall with President Stanley about the possibility of creating such an endowment. In conveying this latest of many sizable donations, Mr. Gossett expressed his hope that the Society would use the proceeds from selling the stock he donated to establish a permanent Elizabeth Hughes Gossett Memorial Fund in honor of his first wife. Mr. Gossett suggested that interest received from the invested principle in the Elizabeth Hughes Gossett Memorial Fund could be expended to further the Society's educational purposes.

Elizabeth Hughes Gossett, the youngest daughter of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, was the Society's founding President and succeeded Robert T. Stevens as Chairman of the Board of Trustees in 1980.

Prior to her death in 1981, she was one of the Society's most ardent supporters and promoters, leading membership recruitment efforts and fund-raising and working to increase public awareness of the newly formed Society's existence. During her lifetime, both she and Mr. Gossett made a number of significant financial donations to the Society and contrib-



William T. Gossett, Esq., made a donation to the Society which is the basis of a new endowment fund.

uted historical artifacts related to her father's 1930-1941 tenure as Chief Justice of the United States. Upon her death, Mrs. Gossett bequeathed \$50,000 to the Society which was used to help fund the purchase of the Society's permanent headquarters building. Renovations on the nineteenth century townhouse were completed in 1983 and the building was dedicated in Mrs. Gossett's memory in a formal ceremony conducted by the Society's Honorary Chairman, retired Chief Justice Warren E. Burger.

After Elizabeth's death Mr. Gossett continued his strong support of the Society, joining its Board of Trustees, heading up a major membership campaign in his home state of Michigan, and making generous financial contributions. Including his latest donation to the Elizabeth Hughes Gossett Memorial Fund, the various contributions to the Society by himself, the late Mrs. Gossett, and the Charles Evans Hughes Memorial Foundation, the Gossett family's contributions substantially exceed \$200,000.

Upon accepting Mr. Gossett's most recent gift, the Society's Executive Committee passed the following resolution:

RESOLVED THAT, the Supreme Court Historical Society express to William T. Gossett its gratitude for his most generous gift of 2,000 shares of Masco Corporation stock made to the Society as an endowment in memory of Elizabeth Hughes Gossett, the first President of the Society, and that in doing so the Society give recognition not only to the invaluable leadership supplied by Elizabeth Hughes Gossett in the early days of the Society, but to William T. Gossett's continuing interest in and devotion to the Society.

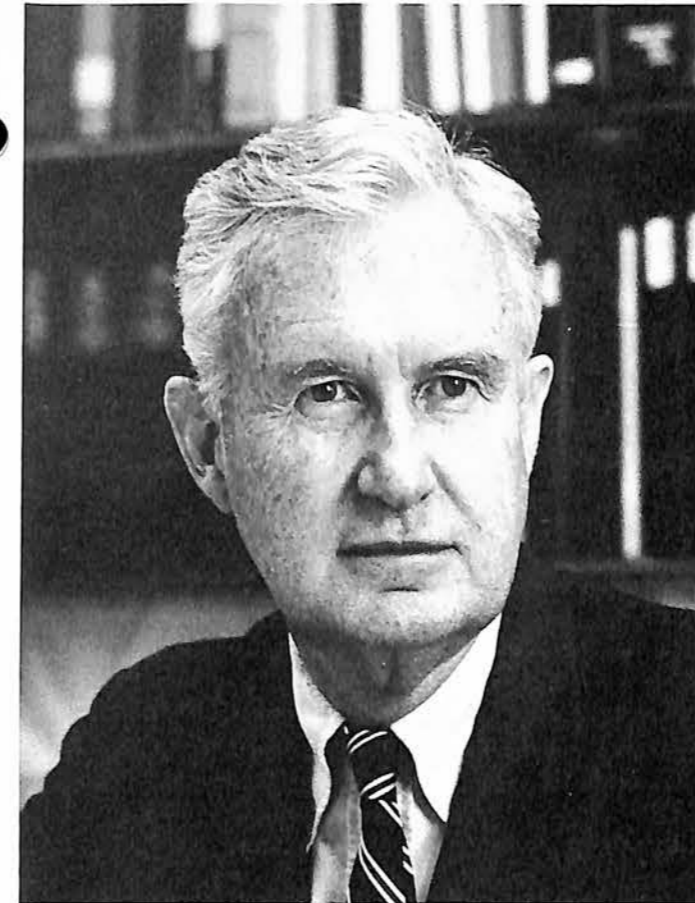
This resolution was followed by a formal letter of appreciation from the Society's Honorary Chairman, Chief Justice Burger.

The Executive Committee also adopted two additional resolutions recognizing contributions earmarked for endowment by the Chicago-based law firm of Mayer, Brown and Platt and by Chief Justice Burger. President Stanley, a partner in Mayer, Brown & Platt, indicated to the Executive Committee that his firm's \$5,000 contribution was the first of five installments of a \$25,000 commitment by the firm to the newly created endowment. In a personal letter thanking members of the firm for their generosity, Chief Justice Burger indicated that he hoped the firm's contribution would set an example that would be emulated by other law firms throughout the country.

The Executive Committee thanked Mr. Stanley for his role in securing this commitment and also expressed the Society's gratitude for Mr. Stanley's recent personal contributions amounting to \$2,500 which his firm has matched with an additional \$2,500 donation. In recognition of Mayer, Brown & Platt's support, the Executive Committee passed the following resolution:

RESOLVED THAT, the Supreme Court Historical Society express to Mayer, Brown & Platt its gratitude for the pledge by that firm of \$25,000 for the endowment of the Society, and that in doing so it should be noted that this marks the first gift by a law firm to the endowment of the Society, a gift which should provide a splendid example for others to follow in the attempt of the Society to add to its financial strength through a permanent endowment.

The Executive Committee also voted to express its apprecia-



The Society's President, Justin A. Stanley has focused his efforts on financial stability.

tion to retired Chief Justice Burger for establishing a special endowment of \$5,000, the income from which will be used to fund a book award to be given annually by the Society at the Georgetown University Law School. The Executive Committee adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED THAT, the Supreme Court Historical Society express to Chief Justice Warren E. Burger its gratitude for funding an endowment of \$5,000 to create a book award to be given annually by the Society at Georgetown University Law School, and that in so doing it should be noted that this is but one more in a long series of generous and thoughtful acts which Chief Justice Burger has performed in his continuing efforts to strengthen and improve the Society.

President Stanley, commenting upon the newly created endowment, has expressed the hope that it will lend the Society financial stability it did not previously possess. Mr. Stanley also noted that, "It is the consensus of the Executive Committee that the existence of an endowment program devoted to furthering specific purposes will attract donations from new outside funding sources as well as stimulate additional contributions from existing donors."

Within days of the Executive Committee's formal approval of the endowment's creation, the Society received proceeds from selling stock donated by Trustee Bernard Segal with a market value of approximately \$1,000. Mr. Segal, a partner in the Philadelphia-based law firm of Schrader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis, has directed that this contribution be added to the new endowment fund.

As a result of these donations, the Society now has funds on deposit and pledges to its endowment exceeding \$80,000. And, though the endowment is barely two months old, the Executive Committee has already called upon Vice President J. Roderick Heller, III, who chairs this year's Program Committee, to begin identifying specific projects that could be supported by the annual income that the endowment is anticipated to generate.

## Society Receives Grant From Ford Motor Company Fund

Membership Committee Chairman John Shepherd announced in January 1988 that the Society had received a \$10,000 grant from the Ford Motor Company Fund to distribute the Society's Yearbook to selected college, university and law libraries across the country. The grant came in response to a funding proposal submitted by Mr. Shepherd last October to Ford Vice President and General Counsel H.R. Nolte, Jr.

Mr. Shepherd asserted the need to expand the number of libraries in the nation that included the Yearbook as a resource available to students researching the history of the U.S. Supreme Court. The Society, he noted, was prepared to distribute several thousand issues of the Yearbook, but lacked the funds to cover mailing expenses.

Leo J. Brennan, Jr., Ford Motor Company Fund Executive Director, forwarded the Fund's \$10,000 contribution for this worthwhile project in mid-January. At their January 20th meeting, the Society's Executive Committee voted to extend its sincere thanks to Messrs. Brennan and Nolte, and the Ford Motor Company Fund for its generosity.

## Special Committees Activated Under New By-laws

As part of an effort to expand the manpower and expertise available to carry out the Society's educational and historical missions, the trustees voted last October to approve a supporting structure of eight special committees. The vote, which came during a special meeting of the trustees called to approve a new set of By-laws, was the first step toward establishing a

*(Continued on page 4)*

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Editor ..... Alice L. O'Donnell  
Managing Editor ..... Kathleen Shurtleff

## Special Committees (continued from page 3)

subordinate committee structure to augment Executive Committee functions. Though many of these committees technically existed under the previous By-laws, only the Annual Meeting Committee, the Nominating Committee and the Membership Committee were actually carrying out their designated functions.

Throughout the preceding fall President Justin Stanley had been working with members of the Executive Committee and the newly appointed chairmen and chairwomen of the eight committees to appoint qualified individuals to each of the respective committees so that they could get started with their duties. This task is now largely complete and some of the committees have already met. The committees' functions and the members who comprise the committees are as follows:

### Acquisitions Committee

**FUNCTION:** Develops the Society's collection of antiques and artifacts relating to the Court's history and establishes policies governing the location and preservation of that collection.

Patricia Collins Dwinnell, *Chairwoman*  
Gail Galloway  
John Knox  
Mrs. Milton Turner

### Annual Meeting Committee

**FUNCTION:** Plans the Annual Meeting: sets date, schedule of events, location, price and menu for Annual Dinner, etc.

Chief Judge Howard T. Markey, *Chairman*

### Budget and Finance Committee

**FUNCTION:** Prepares financial reports for annual review by the Trustees, reviews Society's financial policies and makes recommendations for investments, stock sales and other financial matters as required.

Peter A. Knowles, *Chairman*  
Vincent C. Burke, Jr.  
J. Roderick Heller, III  
David Lloyd Kreeger  
Leon Silverman

### Membership Committee

**FUNCTION:** Recruitment of membership and suggesting and organizing activities for the benefit of the Society's members.

John C. Shepherd, *Chairman*  
Frank C. Jones  
M. Truman Woodward, Jr.  
John R. Reese  
John W. Vardaman

### Nominating Committee

**FUNCTION:** Prepares lists of persons to be nominated for election as Officers and Trustees of the Society at the Society's Annual Meeting.

Virginia Warren Daly, *Chairwoman*  
(other members to be announced)



The Society's publications program will be focal point of new committee.

### Program Committee

**FUNCTION:** Plans and coordinates programs designed to advance the Society's purposes and maintain the Society's prominence, either alone or in cooperation with others.

J. Roderick Heller, III, *Chairman*  
Frank G. Burke  
John G. Kester  
Dr. Maeva Marcus

### Publications Committee

**FUNCTION:** Establishes and implements policies governing all publications issued in the name of the Society.

Kenneth S. Geller, *Chairman*  
Alice L. O'Donnell  
E. Barrett Prettyman, Jr.

### Special Gifts Committee

**FUNCTION:** Seeks out and secures general and special purpose contributions to the Society.

Vincent C. Burke, Jr., *Chairman*  
Judge Griffin B. Bell  
Ambassador Sol M. Linowitz  
Dwight D. Opperman

The Trustees' intention in reactivating this committee structure is to dramatically expand the scope of the Society's activities and to increase the quality of its programs by introducing more expertise in each of the respective committees' special areas of responsibility. Members who feel they would like to make a contribution to the work of a particular committee are encouraged to contact the appropriate committee chairman or chairwoman listed above. Letters may be addressed to the Society's headquarters at 111 Second Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002.

## Kennedy (continued from page 1)

read by the clerk. Judge Kennedy was then escorted to the center chair, where Chief Justice Rehnquist administered the judicial oath. The Chief Justice then invited Justice Kennedy to take the seat at the far right of the bench. Thus, Justice Kennedy became the 104th individual to join the Court.

At 4 PM Chief Justice Rehnquist administered the constitutional oath to Justice Kennedy in a ceremony at the White House for which President Reagan was present. Justice Kennedy's family attended both occasions and Mrs. Kennedy held the Kennedy family Bible while he took the constitutional oath. During the ceremony at the Court, the Kennedy family was seated in the area usually reserved for members of the Supreme Court bar.

A native Californian from Sacramento, Justice Kennedy became the fourth person appointed from the state of California to serve on the Supreme Court. Two of his fellow Californians were Associate Justices: Stephen J. Field, appointed by President Lincoln in 1863, who served for 34 years; and Joseph McKenna who was appointed by President McKinley in 1898 and served for 26 years. The third Californian was Earl Warren, appointed by President Eisenhower, and who had served as governor of the state of California prior to his service as Chief Justice of the United States for fifteen years.

Prior to his appointment to the Supreme Court bench, Justice Kennedy's career included private legal practice and

service on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. During his service on the court of appeals he participated in some 1,400 decisions and personally wrote more than 400 opinions. Court observers have noted that his opinions generally reflect a case-by-case approach to interpreting the law.

Justice Kennedy married Mary Davis on June 29, 1963. They are the parents of three children: Justin Anthony, Gregory Davis, and Kristin Marie. Despite his commitment to his family and his professional career, Justice Kennedy also found time to teach constitutional law at night for the McGeorge School of Law, University of the Pacific. His dedication to law is evidenced by the fact that he was a Professor of constitutional law for twenty-two years.

The new Justice received his undergraduate degree from Stanford University where his family has strong ties. His mother, Gladys McCleod, was also a graduate of Stanford, and all three of his children have been enrolled there. Stanford is well represented on the Supreme Court bench since both Chief Justice Rehnquist and Justice Sandra Day O'Connor are also alumni of Stanford. Justice Kennedy received his LL.B. from Harvard Law School as did Justices Blackmun, Brennan and Scalia.

Justice Kennedy's nomination on November 30, 1987 was confirmed by the full Senate on February 3, 1988 by a vote of 97-0. The confirmation marked the end of a seven month vacancy created by the resignation of Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr. on June 26, 1987.



Justice Kennedy poses with members of his family: Mrs. Kennedy is on the immediate left with their son Justin standing directly behind her (partially obscured); their daughter Kristin to the right of the Justice; and their son Gregory is directly behind Kristin.

## In Celebration of the Constitution

As part of its celebration of the Bicentennial of the Constitution, the Supreme Court of the United States is presenting a special exhibit entitled "Documenting the Constitution: A Manuscript History." The exhibit contains original and a few facsimile documents that provide additional insight on the "framing, ratification and interpretation of the Constitution."

Dedicated to the individuals who wrote, interpreted and preserved the written documents that have shaped our country, the exhibit contains an original printing of the Constitution annotated by Pierce Butler, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, an original printing of the Articles of Confederation and original notes of a speech on the Emancipation Proclamation in Abraham Lincoln's handwriting. Although many students of American history are familiar with the content of these documents, few members of the public ever see the items in their original state.

One of the "treasures" of the display is an original printing of the Articles of Confederation as it was distributed during the ratification period. In late 1777, many printers produced copies of the proposed "Articles" for local review. The document displayed was printed by an Annapolis printer, Frederick Green, and contains not only the text for the Articles, but also a supplement of great interest to his patrons entitled *Acts for Assessment of Property* for the state of Maryland. The cover page reminds the viewer that the full title is the *Articles of*



The signing of the Constitution  
George Washington and Gouverneur Morris  
September 17, 1787

### DOCUMENTING THE CONSTITUTION: A MANUSCRIPT HISTORY

As part of the nation's celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the creation of the Constitution, the Supreme Court of the United States and the Manuscript Society have joined together to present documents preserving the framing, ratification, and interpretation of the Constitution. The letters and documents exhibited in the following panels are written by figures familiar to all Americans: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and James C. Calhoun. Documents displayed here include the Virginia Declaration of Rights, the Articles of Confederation, an early printed draft of the Constitution, and Lincoln's notes on the Emancipation Proclamation. The letters and documents together constitute important milestones in the nation's constitutional history. They provide us with a unique view of how the nation founded on law came to be.

Although often dusted in textbooks, many of these items are rarely seen in the original. Their value cannot be placed in monetary terms; they represent the paper record of the nation. Throughout the country, librarians, historians, and private collectors and family members are preserving the fragile heritage. Some of our irreplaceable past has been lost to flood and fire. Some of it is accident and some is simply neglected. The people who collect these documents and letters today are so vitally interested in preserving our Union and our history as those who preceded them two hundred years ago.

Individuals create the Constitution; individuals interpret the Constitution; and individuals preserve our written heritage. It is to them we dedicate this exhibit.

Office of the Curator, Supreme Court



The first panel of the manuscript exhibit contains silhouettes cut especially for the display.

confederation and perpetual union between the States and that both Massachusetts and Rhode Island have shortened their names. The original names, referring to the colonial origins, were Massachusetts Bay, and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

Another interesting document in the display is a handwritten letter from Elbridge Gerry, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, to his wife, Ann. Gerry is a controversial figure in American history. He came to the Convention with great experience, including service as a member of the Massachusetts General Court from 1772-1775, and as a member of the Continental Congress from 1776-1781 and 1782-1785, and he was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

At the Constitutional Convention, Gerry found himself in disagreement with many of his peers. He expressed his misgivings to his wife in a letter dated, August 26, 1787: "I am exceedingly distressed at the proceedings of the Convention being apprehensive, and almost sure they will if not altered materially lay the foundation of a Civil War." In a subsequent paragraph Gerry's frustration is apparent when he says: "... had I known what would have happened, nothing would have induced me to attend the convention."

During the Constitutional Convention the delegates sought to create a government that would correct the inadequacies that had become all too evident under the Articles of Confederation. Grappling with difficult issues such as taxation, the basis for representation in Congress and the status of slavery, solution and compromise seemed elusive if not altogether impossible. The convention very nearly dissolved on several occasions and some delegates left in protest. The final product was the result of many compromises on all sides and probably no delegate was totally satisfied with it, while some had serious reservations as to its viability.

Gerry ultimately refused to sign the Constitution as adopted by the Convention. Madison's notes of the Convention show that on September 17, 1787, Gerry enumerated eight specific complaints. These included a complaint that Massachusetts did not have a fair share of representatives, an objection to the Vice President serving as the head of the Senate, and a complaint against the power of Congress to control their own compensation. After outlining all eight items, Gerry said that he could have overcome these objections "if the rights of the citizens were not rendered insecure — first, by the general power of the legislature to make what laws they may please to call 'necessary and proper'; secondly, to raise armies and money without limit; thirdly, to establish a tribunal without juries. ..." He ended his speech by suggesting that a second General Convention be held to draft a new Constitution.

Although opposed to ratification, Gerry subsequently re-elected in his opposition and he was elected to the First and Second Congresses, serving from 1789-1793. In 1797, in an effort to heal the rift between France and the United States over the terms of the Jay Treaty, President Adams sent Gerry, John Marshall and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney on a diplomatic mission to France that became known as the "X, Y, Z" affair.



Office of the Curator, Supreme Court

In 1812 Elbridge Gerry lost his bid for reelection as Governor of Massachusetts, but later the same year, he was elected Vice President of the United States.

This mission ended unsuccessfully for both the United States and its ambassadors, and Gerry, in particular, was the object of heavy criticism. Later in his life, however, he overcame this stigma and was elected Governor of Massachusetts.

Perhaps his crowning political achievement, however, came in 1812, when Gerry was elected Vice President of the United States under James Madison. Thus Gerry, who had refused to sign the Constitution, found himself serving as Vice President with "The Father of the Constitution." For the year and one half he served as Vice President (he died in November of 1814), Gerry was only one step removed from the presidency itself, and as Vice President he presided over the Senate, a role to which he had objected on September 17, 1787.

Another fascinating item in the display relates to the Judiciary Act of 1789. This document is a draft of the charge to the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court for the District of New York written by Chief Justice John Jay, dated April 12, 1790. In the tradition of American judges of that era (and English judges before him), Jay used this opportunity to make a statement to the public at large as he outlined the composition of the new federal government and its duties. The document on display is a handwritten draft containing abbreviations and strike-throughs. The text as it appears below is the final version, differing very little from the text in the original draft except for changes in capitalization and punctuation.

"... the constitution of the United States has accordingly instituted these three Departments, and much Pains have been taken so to form and define them, as [sic] that they may operate as checks one on the other, and keep each within its proper Limits—it being universally agreed to be of the last Importance

to a free People, that they who are vested with executive legislative and judicial Powers, should rest satisfied with their respective Portions of Power, and neither encroach on the Provinces of each other, nor suffer themselves nor the others, to intermeddle with the Rights reserved by the constitution of the People. . . ."

Another item in the display with specific reference to the Supreme Court is an original copy of the "allotment order" of August 11, 1792 from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, outlining the circuit assignments for the term.

"The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States do assign the next Eastern circuit to Judge Wilson and Judge Iredell the middle circuit to the Chief Justice and Judge Cushing, and the Southern circuit to Judge Blair and Judge Johnson."

The original printing of the draft Constitution in the exhibit was Pierce Butler's working copy of that document. It was circulated by the Committee of Detail to all the members of the Convention on August 6, 1787. In the early months of the summer of 1787, the delegates to the Convention debated their respective views of the correct form of government, and specific issues and provisions for inclusion in a constitution. But no written document was ever produced until the Convention at large assigned the task to the Committee of Detail.

The Convention adjourned on July 26 to allow the Committee of Detail time to prepare a draft instrument. The Committee consisted of John Rutledge (who subsequently served as an Associate Justice and briefly as Chief Justice) as Chairman, Edmund Randolph, James Wilson (who later served as an Associate Justice), Oliver Ellsworth (who later served as Chief Justice) and Nathaniel Gorham. The records indicate that Randolph prepared the first text of the document, which Wilson and Rutledge revised liberally.

Only three of the five members of the Committee of Detail would sign the finished product; neither Randolph nor Ellsworth signed on September 17, 1787. Randolph, along with George Mason, refused to sign the completed Constitution because it did not contain a bill of rights, while the press of judicial business forced Ellsworth, a judge on the Superior Court of Connecticut, to leave the Convention in late August, before the document was completed.

Butler's copy bears many handwritten changes, showing that the document was substantially altered before it reached the final form that was signed by delegates on September 17, 1787. One of the revisions appeared in Article I, Section 2, the second paragraph. In the draft that the Committee submitted to the delegates this material was designated as "Article I, IV, Section 2." The second paragraph of what is now Article I, Section 2 spells out requirements for membership in the House of Representatives. The original proposal read: "Every member of the House of Representatives shall be of the age of twenty five years at least; shall have been a citizen in the United States for at least three years before his election, and shall be, at the time of his election, a resident of the State in which he shall be chosen." Butler's notations show that the Convention changed the citizenship requirement to seven years from three, and changed the phrase "a resident of the State" to "an inhabitant of the State."

(Continued on next page)

## Constitution (continued from page 7)

The final language of the paragraph reflects the work of the Committee of Style, which had responsibility for the language of the document. On September 8, this committee of five was appointed to "revise the style of and arrange the articles agreed to." The five selected were William Samuel Johnson as chairman, Gouverneur Morris, James Madison, Rufus King and Alexander Hamilton. All of the Committee members were experienced authors, and Gouverneur Morris was selected as secretary of the group.

Morris, judged by many as the most brilliant man in the convention, was described by a contemporary as "an eternal speaker and for brass unequalled." He was an aristocrat, well educated, possessed of a sparkling wit and a notable style of conversation and writing. He was also the most frequent speaker at the Convention, making 173 speeches to Madison's 161. Many think Morris was largely responsible for the final language of the Constitution.

Examination of the draft constitution also shows that significant changes were made in the powers delegated to the judicial branch. The first sentence of "Section XI of Article IV" of the draft document read:

"The Judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such Inferior Courts as shall, when necessary, from time to time be constituted by the Legislature

of the United States." Butler's draft shows the addition of the words "both in Law and Equity" after the words United States. The finalized paragraph became Article III, Section 1 and reads:

"The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. . . ." The phrase "in Law and Equity" appears in the first sentence of Section 2. Further study of Butler's annotated draft shows that debate on the floor suggested wider powers for the Supreme Court than those originally specified by the Committee of Detail; wider powers that were eventually granted by the completed document.

As the introductory panel to the exhibit states, the value of the items collected for the display "cannot be placed in monetary terms for they represent the paper record, the memory of the nation. Throughout the country archivists, librarians, historians and private collectors dedicate themselves to preserving this fragile heritage. . . . The people who collect these documents and letters today are as vitally interested in preserving our Union and our history as those who preceded them two hundred years ago."

The exhibit also conveys to the viewer a sense of the many diverse elements and personalities that came together in the formation of the Constitution. By including documents relating to subsequent amendments, it also reminds us that the Constitution is changing and that it is indeed a "living document."

The exhibit is the culmination of more than a year's work by Supreme Court Curator Gail Galloway and her staff and was produced with the cooperation and assistance of the Manuscript Society, an international organization of collectors, curators, dealers and administrators of original documents. Assisting in the preparation of the exhibit were two Library of Congress manuscript experts, Dr. David Wigdor, assistant chief of the manuscript division and Dr. Gerard Gawalt, an historical specialist. The staff of the Documentary History Project also contributed by writing text for many of the exhibit panels.

## Constitution Computer Quiz Challenges Visitors

Adjacent to the manuscript exhibit are four "touchscreen" computers which test the viewer's knowledge of the Constitution. Hewlett Packard loaned the computers which present multiple choice questions relating to the Constitution and its development. The goal of the computer quiz is to broaden the user's knowledge of not only the Constitution itself, but also the events and personalities that helped shape it. One of the computers is programmed for elementary school students, with appropriate questions for that age group. The other three computers contain questions appropriate for adults.

The material for the adult computer quiz was researched and written by Priscilla Goodwin, the Tour Director for the Office of the Curator of the Court, Brad Wilson, a former Research Associate, and judicial interns under the guidance of Justice O'Connor who is coordinating the bicentennial celebration in



The computer quiz games combine modern technology with history to make learning about the Constitution interesting to all visitors.

the Supreme Court. The material for the children's program came from the "Mini Page," by Betty Debnam, a special feature published in many newspapers across the country containing articles, word games and puzzles aimed at teaching young students in an entertaining, but informative way.

The computers have proven to be popular with visitors who can avail themselves of this hands-on opportunity to learn about the Constitution within the Supreme Court building itself. The following questions are representative of the material in the computer quiz:

1. What courts were established by the Constitution?
  - a) The Supreme Court of the United States.
  - b) All federal courts of appeal, including the Supreme Court.
  - c) The Supreme Court of each of the States and of the United States.
  - d) None, although the Constitution does give to Congress the power to create federal courts as it deems necessary.
2. The most recent amendment to the Constitution:
  - a) provides that equality of rights under the law shall not be denied on the account of sex.
  - b) requires Congress to balance the budget for the federal government.
  - c) gives 18-year-old citizens the right to vote.
  - d) allows the Vice President to assume the role of Acting President when the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of this office.

3. In addition to discharging the powers and duties of the President if he is removed or disabled, the Vice President is assigned only one responsibility by the Constitution. What is it?

- a) To be President of the Senate, voting only in cases of a tie.
- b) To represent the President in meeting with heads of foreign governments when the President is unable to attend.
- c) To supervise the National Security Council.

(Answers on page 12)

## Membership Update

The following members have joined the society between March 1, 1987 and February 29, 1988.

### Alabama

Floyd Leo Likins Jr., Opelika  
Linda S. Perry, Mobile

### Arkansas

Peter G. Kumpe, Little Rock  
University of Arkansas-Little Rock, Little Rock

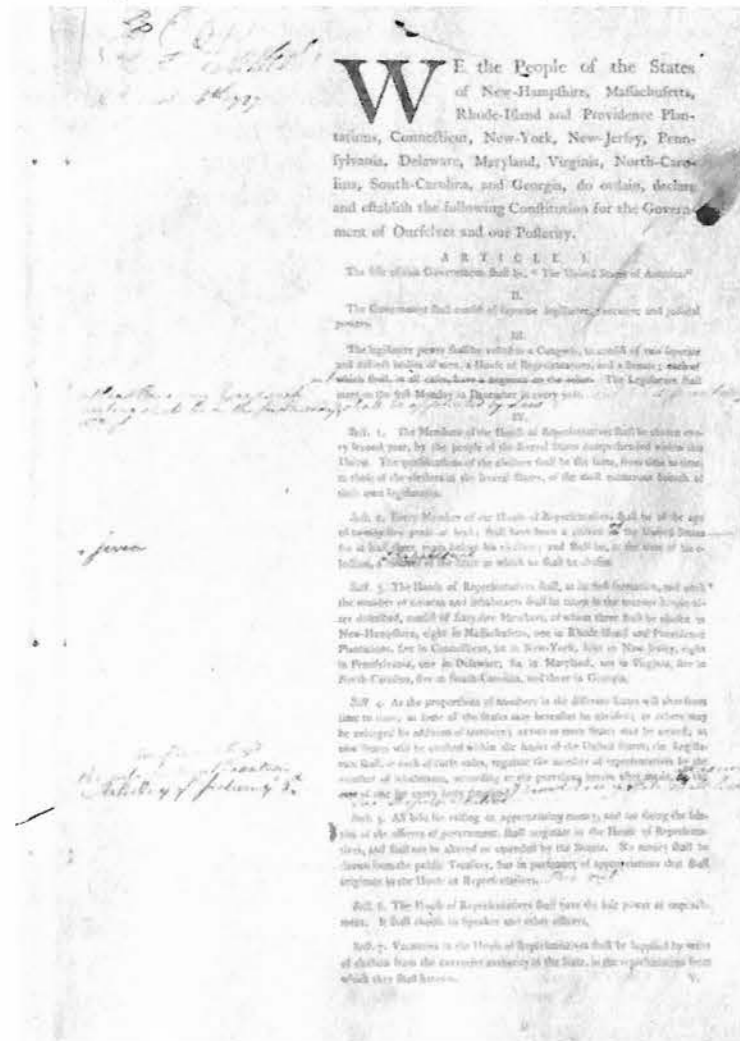
### California

Leo C. Backs Jr., Twentynine Palms  
Alan Blumenthal, Los Angeles  
C. Randall Cook, San Luis Obispo  
Ronald M. Couillard, Visalia  
Robert S. Daggett, San Francisco  
Lauren Elizabeth Dana, Los Angeles  
Joseph R. Faria Jr., Fremont  
Allan L. Fink, San Mateo  
Paul E. Gaspari, San Francisco  
Craig H. Grow, Pacific Palisades  
Steven R. Hughes, Los Angeles  
Michael J. Karger, Manhattan Beach  
Patricia Kayajanian, Los Angeles  
Kenneth Nathan Klee, Los Angeles  
Kenneth H. Lewis, Los Angeles  
Maurice Mandell II, Balboa Island  
William Maya, Orange  
Patrick McBride, Sacramento  
Joseph A. McDonald II, Pomona  
William C. Morison-Knox, San Francisco  
Thomas S. Peterson, San Francisco  
Barbara Peyton, Woodland  
Scott D. Raphael, Newport Beach  
Salvador Sanders, Los Angeles  
John R. Shuman, Piedmont  
John Cary Sims, Sacramento  
Herbert S. Smith, Beverly Hills  
Teresa Snodgrass, Torrance  
Patricia Hughes Torres, Glendale  
Luella M. Zamzow, Davis

### Colorado

Joseph W. Halpern, Denver  
Donald J. Marec, Denver

(Continued on next page)



The Committee of Detail had approximately 60 copies of the first draft Constitution printed; at least 15 copies still survive.

**New Members** (continued from page 9)**Connecticut**

George Grossmanides, Storrs  
David P. McMahon, Stamford  
Maro V. Titus, Farmington

**District of Columbia**

Edward R. Bajer  
Pierre Philippe Barkats  
James R. Bird  
Theodore S. Chaconas  
Roger A. Clark  
Laurie A. Frost  
David M. Gische  
Ronald A. Goodbread  
Linda S. Greene  
Fred Israel  
Kathryn A. Oberly  
Basil T. Owens  
Theresa M. Patterson  
Norman A. Pederson  
Yoseph J. Reimer  
John Glover Roberts Jr.  
Wayne H. Rusch  
Lawrence B. Simons  
Mrs. Potter Stewart  
Reese H. Taylor Jr.  
Barnaby W. Zall

**Florida**

Robert J. Carr, Sarasota  
John F. Hanlon Jr., Fort Lauderdale  
Bryan Scott Henry, Lauderhill  
Michael L. Rosen, Tallahassee  
Hurley Partin Whitaker, Orlando  
Glen David Wieland, Orlando

**Georgia**

Paul H. Anderson, Atlanta  
Steve Berry, St. Mary's  
R. Frost Branon Jr., Atlanta  
B. Carl Buice, Milledgeville  
George E. Butler II, Atlanta  
Harmon W. Caldwell Jr., Atlanta  
Forrest L. Champion Jr., Columbus  
James B. Gilbert, Brunswick  
F. Kennedy Hall, Macon  
Marshall Helms, Lithia Springs  
Kenneth M. Hensen, Columbus  
Arthur Howell, Atlanta  
D. Lurton Masee Jr., Atlanta  
Alex McLennan, Atlanta  
James D. ("Dart") Meadows, Atlanta  
John B. Miller, Savannah  
Felix C. Moring, Atlanta  
Barry Phillips, Atlanta  
Bob Reinhardt, Tifton  
W.G. Scrantom Jr., Columbus  
Michael H. Trotter, Atlanta  
William F. Underwood Jr., Albany

**Hawaii**

Stuart A. Kaneko, Honolulu

**Illinois**

Chris Averkiou, Chicago  
Patrick Edward Cafferty, Chicago  
Lewis Collens, Chicago  
Stephen G. Giles, Chicago  
Eugene E. Gozdecki, Chicago  
University of Illinois, Champaign  
Michael A. Johnson, Chicago  
Miriam F. Miquelon, Chicago  
Timothy A. Nelson, Chicago  
Captain Gail A. Randall,  
Philip C. Swain, Chicago  
Gary A. Weidner, Custer Park

**Indiana**

John Henry Hall, Gary  
William Peter Hapaniewski, Merrillville

**Kansas**

Fred N. Six, Topeka

**Kentucky**

Paul J. Weber, Louisville

**Massachusetts**

Ernest S. Hayeck, Worcester  
Howard D. Medwed, Boston  
Elizabeth A. Ritvo, Boston  
Wade M. Welch, Boston

**Maryland**

Steven A. Belknap, Catonsville  
Bryan D. Bolton, Baltimore  
Vincent M. Creedon, Bethesda  
Frances Lucille Lamb, Silver Spring  
Teri L. Marshall, Hagerstown  
Barry S. Simon, Bethesda  
Steven J. Zalzman M.D., Rockville

**Michigan**

Robert J. Barnard Jr., Kalamazoo  
Thomas E. Brennan, Lansing  
The Honorable George Brody, Southfield  
Charles B. Cumings, Flint  
John W. Gelder, Bloomfield Hills  
J.D. Hartwig, St. Joseph  
Max D. McCullough, Mount Clemens  
John R. Nicholson, Detroit  
Harry M. Philo, Detroit  
Theodore Sachs, Detroit  
John E.S. Scott, Detroit  
Robert J. Sharkey, Battle Creek  
Robert Emmet Sullivan Jr., Detroit  
Andrew Jackson Transue, Flint  
Anthony Urbani II, East Detroit  
Robert B. Webster, Birmingham

**New Members** (continued from page 10)

Rodney B. Weeks, West Bloomfield  
William J. Weinstein, Southfield  
Milton Y. Zussman, Birmingham

**Minnesota**

Eric J. Magnuson, Minneapolis  
Steven N. Six, Northfield

**Missouri**

Lawrence G. Crahan, St. Louis  
William C. Sullivan, St. Louis  
Paul N. Venker, St. Louis

**North Carolina**

Robert B. Broughton, Raleigh  
Paul D. Carrington, Durham  
Gregory Boyd Crampton, Raleigh  
Patti Owen Harper, Durham  
James G. Middlebrooks, Charlotte  
John E. Mozart, Durham  
William F. Womble Jr., Winston-Salem

**Nebraska**

John A. Majorek, Omaha

**New Hampshire**

William H.M. Beckett, Exeter  
Peter F. Kearns, Portsmouth

**New Jersey**

Emily Arnow Alman, Highland Park  
Andrew T. Fede, Bogota  
Jerry Leonard Hogan, Linden  
Jason Holt, East Orange  
Allyn Z. Lite, Newark  
Seton Hall University, Newark  
Richard H. Steinberg, West Orange  
Frank Terranella, Clifton  
Thomas J. Wall, Edgewater

**Nevada**

John U. Anderson Jr., Dyer  
Albert G. Marquis, Las Vegas

**New York**

Michael Barclay, Mamaroneck  
Kenneth J. Burford, New York  
Linda Cantoni, New York  
Robert Carswell, New York  
Arthur H. Christy, New York  
Gerald R. Clark, Liverpool  
Mary C. Daly, New York  
Marc O. Dedman, New York  
John C. Dillon, Chappaqua  
Scott DuPree, New York  
Sheldon Elsen, New York  
David K. Eppenstein, Scarsdale  
Madelaine Eppenstein, Scarsdale  
Rebecca K. Eppenstein, Scarsdale

Theodore G. Eppenstein, New York  
Daniel F. Gaven, New York  
Saul Grand, Valley Stream  
Alvin K. Hellerstein, New York  
Robert Kasonof, New York  
Steven Ray Katzenstein, Long Island City  
Edmund H. Kerr, New York  
Joseph L. Majsak, White Plains  
John S. Marsh, New York  
Matthew M. Neumeier, Brooklyn Heights  
Daniel Nobel, New York  
Donald Oest, Queens Village  
Gloria K. Prisament, Dobbs Ferry  
Douglas G. Roberts, Syracuse  
Jerome G. Shapiro, New York  
Martha O. Shoemaker, New York  
Dean James F. Simon, New York  
Michael Carl Tanner, Centereach  
John Nicholas Tsigakos, New York  
Matthew Lee Wiener, Armonk

**Ohio**

Stephen M. Bales, Cleveland  
Larry E. Coey, Elyria  
Stanlee E. Culbreath, Columbus  
Charles B. Donahue II, Cleveland  
Theodore M. Mann Jr., Cleveland  
Samuel C. Randazzo, Columbus  
Benjamin F. Yale, Waynesfield

**Oklahoma**

James B. Blevins Jr., Oklahoma City  
John L. Boul, Oklahoma City  
John D. Boydston, Tulsa  
William D. Curlee, Oklahoma City  
H. Thomas Leonard, Ponca City  
Steve Lile, Lawton  
Douglas C. McBee, Norman

**Oregon**

Erwin A. Harnden, Portland  
I. Franklin Hunsaker, Portland

**Pennsylvania**

Joseph Burke III, Plymouth  
Professor John Burkoff, Pittsburgh  
Ann R. Goodwin, Cheswick  
Peter K. Kalis, Pittsburgh  
Janet W. Mason, Esquire, Bryn Mawr  
The Honorable Richard L. Nygaard, North East  
Ralph G. Wellington, Philadelphia

**Puerto Rico**

The Honorable Amneris Martinez de Cuevas, Guaynabo  
Armando Lasa Ferrer, San Juan  
Iraelia Pernas, Esquire, San Juan

**South Dakota**

Michael Schaffer, Sioux Falls

(Continued on next page)

## **New Members** *(continued from page 11)*

### **Tennessee**

Kenneth H. King, Jr., Nashville  
John B. Phillips Jr., Chattanooga

### **Texas**

D.J. Baker, Houston  
Todd Keller, Hurst  
Lawrence Madeksho, Houston  
Stephen Dewey Powell, Dallas  
Kay Lyn Schwartz, Brenham  
Jacalyn D. Scott, Esquire, Houston  
G. Wesley Urquhart, Houston  
Jack E. Urquhart, Houston

### **Virginia**

Frank O. Brown Jr., Richmond  
Amy Marie Bruch, Harrisonburg  
Ruth Johnson Butler, Alexandria  
Timothy B. Casey, Harrisonburg  
Marion T. Doss Jr., Harrisonburg  
Ira J. Ehrlich, Alexandria  
Timothy E. Flanigan, Fairfax  
Natalie K. Fletcher, Lorton  
George K. Gowans, Arlington  
Rod Hunter, Suffolk  
Deborah K. Husnick, Harrisonburg  
Mrs. Duval Kieffer, McLean  
Karen Koch, Harrisonburg  
Michael S. Lieberman, Alexandria  
Sonia Lee Loving, Harrisonburg  
Christine McCormick, Harrisonburg  
Virginia S. McHenry, McLean  
Richard A. Merrill, Charlottesville  
Lt. Col. & Mrs. William A. Moorman, Arlington  
Glen R. Murphy, Fairfax  
Melissa Lynn Otey, Forest  
Carlyle C. Ring, Alexandria

Kelly Roberson, Harrisonburg  
Mrs. Felicitas Smith, McLean  
Lisa M. Tilitsky, Woodbridge

### **Washington**

William Berggren Collins, Olympia  
Franklin G. Dinces, Seattle  
Gary R. W. Slater, Federal Way

### **Wyoming**

F.R. Badgett, Sheridan

### **INDIA**

Kaushik M. Oza, Bombay

## **Answers to the Quiz** *(from page 9)*

1. Answer: (a) Article III of the Constitution requires that there be a federal Supreme Court. It empowers Congress to establish inferior federal courts, but does not require that Congress do so. All State courts are established either by State constitutions or State laws. Article VI of the United States Constitution provides, however, that State judges shall be bound by treaties, "any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding."
2. Answer: (c) the 26th Amendment, ratified in 1971, provides that the right of citizens 18 years of age or older to vote shall not be denied by the United States or any State on account of age. The 25th Amendment, ratified in 1967, allows the Vice President to assume the role of Acting President under specified circumstances, and provides for succession in event of a vacancy of the office of the President or Vice President. The Equal Rights Amendment was passed by Congress and submitted to the legislatures of the States for ratification in 1972, but failed to be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States as required by Article V of the Constitution.
3. Answer: (a).

Supreme Court Historical Society

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