



New Membership Chair Begins 1992-3 Campaign Jones Steps Down After Four Record Years

Somewhere in the United States there are approximately 1,000 potential members who will join the Supreme Court Historical Society during the next ten months. It is recently appointed Membership Committee Chair Charles B. Renfrew's daunting task to find them.

Membership in the Society has roughly doubled in the past decade and currently stands at just over 4,500. This growth was made possible through considerable gains posted by outgoing Membership Committee Chairman Frank C. Jones.

Another important element of this accomplishment is a high degree of membership loyalty (over 85 percent of all Society members renew each year). But the most critical element in the Society's membership growth continues to be an active and motivated Membership Committee.

The national Membership Committee, chaired by Mr. Renfrew, is divided into geographic regions paralleling the jurisdictions of the U.S. Circuit Courts. Each has its own Chair who works with the State Membership Committee Chairs

within the Circuit. The national committee also includes some "at-large" members who assist the campaign in various capacities.

Within each Circuit, the State Membership Chairs organize individual campaigns seeking to achieve recruiting goals agreed to at the start of the year in consultation with the national Membership Committee Chair. State Chairs who achieve their goals are recognized for their efforts at the annual State Membership Chairs' Dinner, or at the Annual Meeting. During the past several years this recognition has included an award presentation by either the Chief Justice or one of the Associate Justices consisting of a piece of marble from the Court building itself affixed with the Court's Seal.

In addition to the efforts of the State Membership Chairs, the Society seeks to build membership in other ways. An annual direct mail campaign includes invitations to newly admitted members of the Supreme Court Bar, as well as members of other history or law-related organizations whose members are thought likely to have an interest in the Society's work. Special events are also held from time to time around the country by some of the Society's more enthusiastic supporters.

On June 22, 1992, Society members in Houston celebrated the Second Annual SCHS Membership Party coordinated by Society Trustee Vera Brown. This event was held at the Houston home of Robert and Wick Roland. Judge John and

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Vermont State Membership Chair Joseph Frank receives an award from Justice Sandra Day O'Connor. Mr. Frank recently held a membership promotion luncheon in Vermont attended by the Chief Justice.

A Letter From the President



Leon Silverman

The late, and often taciturn, Calvin Coolidge, once said "the business of America is business." If I may paraphrase, the business of the Supreme Court Historical Society is history, and much of what I have to report on in this issue concerns the programs the Society is engaged in to further its purposes.

Two lecture programs are currently

under development in which the Society is cooperating with other historical groups. The first is the already established National Heritage Lecture, an annual program developed in cooperation with the Capitol Historical Society and the White House Historical Association.

Each year the focus of these lectures rotates between the three branches of the Federal government--executive, judicial and legislative--and the society representing that particular branch takes the lead in organizing an event to which members and friends of all three organizations are invited. Last year's lecture, for example, was hosted by us and featured a lecture delivered by Justice Anthony Kennedy.

The White House Historical Association assumes the role of host this year, and plans are underway to hold the lecture in mid-January. These plans will be finalized within the next few weeks, and Society members will receive formal invitations four to six weeks preceding the event.

Last year's lecture was highly successful and both it and the accompanying reception were well attended by our members. This year's program, and the one which will be presented the following year by the Capitol Historical Society, provide a special opportunity for our members to learn more of the history of the other two branches, and I urge each of you to make plans to attend.

The other lecture program under development is a new one which we are preparing in cooperation with the Jewish Historical Society of the Greater Washington Area. This will be a five-part series focusing on each of the Court's Jewish Justices--Brandeis, Cardozo, Frankfurter, Goldberg and Fortas. Preliminary discussions indicate this series will commence in early 1993 and will include a lecture and reception each month.

Admission costs associated with these lecture are expected to be nominal, and again, I urge as many members as are able to attend to do so.

Several other programs are also underway at this time: the Oral History Project; the *Index to Opinions*; the illustrated biographies book; and the *Documentary History of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789-1800*.

The Oral History Project has been actively interviewing several

of the retired Justices. Funded by the Society, and conducted by the Federal Judicial Center, this program is preserving a living record of those who have helped to shape the Court's history during the last quarter century. It is hoped that these tapes, along with the indexed transcriptions of the interviews, will greatly enhance the resources available to historians in future generations studying the Court and its Justices.

The *Index to Opinions* was first published in 1983 and provided the only printed index of the Court's opinions, categorized by Justice, for the 1789-1980 period. The current effort will yield a ten-year update to the original work which will be of great benefit to the researchers who use this important resource.

As I reported in the last issue of the *Quarterly*, the manuscript for the collection of illustrated biographies which the Society developed is now in the hands of the publisher, Congressional Quarterly, Inc. It is anticipated that this 440-page collection, which covers all 106 past and present Justices, will be published in June 1993.

The Documentary History Project continues to make significant progress demonstrating the wisdom of the Society's resolve to complete this monumental study. For the many members who recently joined the Society some explanation is perhaps in order.

The Documentary History Project was devised to collect and publish a collection of annotated records pertaining to the Court's first decade. Much of this record was scattered, and official papers sometimes lost or destroyed in the intervening two centuries. As a consequence, this critical early period in the Court's development is poorly documented and little understood by historians and other scholars.

Over 20,000 documents have been collected to date, and four of the eight anticipated volumes now have been published. Volume Four, which focuses on the laws that shaped the federal judiciary during the early republic's history, was printed in late August.

Obviously, each of these projects requires a commitment of time and money. Some, like the lecture programs, can go from concept to completion within months, and be largely self-supporting. Others, like the Oral History Project and the Documentary History, require longer and more substantial commitments of resources.

The Society has taken several steps to help insure its financial resources will support its program commitments in the years ahead. Through extraordinary efforts by the Membership Committee, membership has doubled over the last decade. An endowment has been established, and our Kiosk, or gift shop, in the Supreme Court building has become an important revenue source. In fact, we are doubling the space of the Kiosk.

While the endowment campaign recently met its \$2.5 million goal, the Executive Committee has recently approved a Development Committee plan which would include the endowment as one component in a multi-faceted fund-raising effort which will be underway later this Fall. This plan includes an annual giving program, a planned giving program, continued fund-raising for endowment, increased grant solicitation to support special projects, and possibly the establishment of new fund-raising events.

This will require a commitment to fund-raising which will, to some extent, be new to the Society. Our previous experiences

in this area have been confined largely to the capital campaign associated with buying the Society's headquarters building and the recently completed endowment campaign.

By the time you receive this *Quarterly*, the Society should have on board its first full-time Director of Development who will provide the staff support necessary to implement the Development Committee's program. He, or she, will be assuming on a full-time basis many of the responsibilities which were so ably performed by our part-time Endowment Director Kathy Piva who recently completed her work on the successful endowment campaign.

Before closing, I will also note that we have had one other

change on the Society's staff in recent months. Jennifer M. Lowe has joined the staff as our new Director of Publications, replacing Clare Cushman who recently took up residence in Paris.

Membership Update

The following members have joined the Society between July 1, 1992 and August 31, 1992. Names and honorifics appear as they do on membership applications.

Arkansas

Mr. Stephen Smith, Fayetteville

California

Ms Carol Billingsley, Taft

Dr. Irving Tapper, Menlo Park

Connecticut

Hon. Richard Blumenthal, Hartford

District of Columbia

Marc L. Caden, Esq.

James R. Doty, Esq.

Margaret B. Easton, Esq.

Gordon W. Hatheway, Jr., Esq.

Dr. Cyrus Katzen

The Honorable Joseph Lieberman

Christopher Mitchell, Esq.

Robert F. Muse, Esq.

Cheryl B. Nora, Esq.

Ms Helen Hoban Rogers

Deborah Solomon, Esq.

Florida

Geoffrey L. Jones, Esq.,

Jupiter

Mr. Peter L. Kraus, Tallahassee

Georgia

Anthony E. Di Resta, Esq., Atlanta

Idaho

Rex Blackburn, Esq., Boise

Robert M. Tyler, Jr., Esq., Boise

Iowa

Mr. Michael L. Gorsline, Iowa City

Ms Monique C. Gorsline, Iowa City

Richard W. Peterson, Esq., Council

Bluffs

Kentucky

E. F. Schaeffer, Jr., Esq., Lexington

Louisiana

Mr. George W. Webb III, New Orleans

Maryland

Mr. Richard R. Goldberg, Columbia

Massachusetts

The Hon. Mary B. Muse, Brookline

Michigan

Susan Leffler, Esq., Lansing

Minnesota

Hon. Diana E. Murphy, Minneapolis

New Jersey

John M. Devlin, Esq., Mt. Laurel

New York

Michele Campbell, Esq., New York

Professor Daniel J. Capra, New York

Ms Linda Faulhaber, New York

Mr. Henry Kibel, New York

Reyna Marder, Esq., New York

Miriam Federman Moskoff, Esq.,

Pomona

North Carolina

Mr. Daniel W. Fouts, Greensboro

Oregon

Prof. Thomas D. Morris, Portland

Pennsylvania

David C. Auten, Esq., Philadelphia

Ms Helen Pudlin, Philadelphia

Howard D. Scher, Esq., Philadelphia

Texas

Susan L. Bickley, Esq., Houston

Linda Broocks, Esq., Houston

Gregory S. Coleman, Esq., Spring

Michael G. Comas, Esq., Houston

Thomas O. Deen, Esq., Houston

Kenneth G. Engerraud, Esq., Houston

Royal Furgeson, Esq., El Paso

Cynthia A. Galvin, Esq., Houston

Sean Gorman Esq., Houston

Ms Vivian M. Kraft, Houston

J. Cavanaugh Leary, Esq., Houston

Ms Blanca Uzeta O'Leary, Houston

Mr. David L. Pacione, Houston

J. Hoke Peacock III, Esq., Houston

Eva C. Ramos, Esq., Austin

Mr. Glen Rosenbaum, Houston

Lee H. Rosenthal, Esq., Houston

David James Sacks, Esq., Houston

Ms Blanche Stovall, Houston

Ms V. Eileen Stuhr, Houston

Michael T. Swaim, Esq., Houston

Michael A. Varner, Esq., Houston

Cindy Vreeland, Esq., Houston

Steven A. Wisch, Esq., Houston

J. Patrick Wiseman, Esq., Austin

Vermont

Richard T. Cassidy, Esq., Burlington

Virginia

Mr. Kevin Galitz, McLean

Colonial Williamsburg Foundation,

Williamsburg

Jacqueline Miller, Esq., Alexandria

Ms Nancy L. Recker, Alexandria

West Virginia

Lacy I. Rice Jr., Esq., Martinsburg

Associate Justice Peter Vivian Daniel

by John P. Frank

Peter Vivian Daniel was born on a farm in Stafford County, Virginia, about halfway between Richmond and what is now Washington, D.C. His birth date, April 24, 1784, is roughly three years after the end of the American Revolution and three years before the writing of the U.S. Constitution. He was born into a venerable Virginia family which owned considerable land holdings, including the Crow's Nest, the estate where Daniel grew up.

After being tutored privately, Daniel went to college at Princeton in 1802, and stayed for one year. He then moved to Richmond, where he studied law in an office headed by Edmund Randolph, President George Washington's Attorney General and a significant figure in the preparation and ratification of the Constitution. At age 24, Daniel fought a duel and killed his adversary; no one has ever explained the reason for the duel. The episode is worth retelling only because it illustrates the most conspicuous facet of Daniel's personality--he never backed away from a fight. The following year, 1809, Daniel married Randolph's daughter, Lucy. It was a happy marriage, and lasted until her death in 1847.

The year he married, Daniel was also elected to the Virginia House of Delegates. He served there until 1812 when he became a member of the Virginia Counsel of State, a part of the governor's office that also acted as a kind of judicial body. As the War of 1812 drew closer, Daniel was of the party which wished to fight both England and France. The war progressed badly, and Daniel strongly supported the creation of a special state army for Virginia in the belief that the federal government's defenses were not good enough. It was during this period that he became part of the Richmond Junto, an informal alliance of strong political figures who ruled the state of Virginia. He was chosen lieutenant governor of Virginia in 1818, keeping his position on the Counsel of State, and held both posts until 1835.

During that time, Daniel was politically active in Virginia,



Associate Justice Peter Vivian Daniel
(1841-1860)

first as a leader of his state, then taking on a more national role. He became a regular correspondent of Martin Van Buren, then the governor of the State of New York, and what came to be thought of politically as an Albany-Richmond axis developed, pulling two of the major states of the country into a political alliance. This axis supported Andrew Jackson for the Presidency of the United States. In 1832 Van Buren became Vice President for Jackson's second term; four years later he succeeded Jackson as President.

There were political rewards for this alliance with Van Buren and Jackson. Daniel was offered the position of Attorney General in President Jackson's Cabinet, but declined it, essentially because the salary was inadequate. Never in his life did he have sufficient income to do comfortably even the modest things he wished to do. In 1835 Daniel was the leader of the Virginia delegation to the Democratic National Convention, which nominated Van Buren as President. This support would cost him his positions as counsellor of state and lieutenant governor. In March 1836, however, President Jackson appointed Daniel as a U.S. district judge for Virginia with the endorsement of another Virginian and a former President of the United States, James Madison. The appointment marked his switch from a career in state government to a judicial career.

Due to the different ethics of that era, Daniel could serve both as a district judge and as a strong and continuous political supporter of President Van Buren. In 1840, when Van Buren

was renominated for the Presidency, Daniel presided over the Democratic state convention. The platform at the convention articulated the basic beliefs Daniel would soon carry to the Supreme Court, namely an absolute support of states' rights and a belief that the federal government should be sharply limited to the exact powers spelled out by the Constitution. Like his party, Daniel did not support internal improvements and opposed any kind of protective tariff.

His advancement to the Supreme Court came as a result of a fluke. Since Van Buren had not been reelected, under the old style he was to leave office on March 4, 1841. On February 25, 1841, a vacancy opened up on the Court with the death the preceding night of Justice Philip Barbour. On February 27, only a week before the end of his term, Van Buren appointed Daniel to the Court. On March 2, the Democratic-controlled Senate confirmed Daniel.

The Whigs, the new party in power, immediately took their revenge. In that era, Supreme Court Justices still sat as trial judges in parts of the country assigned to them. The Whigs rearranged the districts for trial service, and Daniel was assigned to the region of Arkansas and Mississippi--difficult states to reach in 1841. For a time he had to cross the Appalachians by carriage, but by 1850 he could get to Wheeling, West Virginia by a very uncomfortable train. He could then take a boat down the Ohio River to reach Arkansas, where in Little Rock the only hotel was an abandoned boat drawn up on the beach. In a typical instance, it took him 12 days of this kind of travel to get from Washington to Arkansas. The conditions were often filthy.



Justice Daniel's second wife, Elizabeth, perished in a tragic fire a few years after their marriage. The portrait of her above, as well as that of Justice Daniel on the facing page are Thomas Sully portraits which joined the Society's permanent collection at the Court in 1991. Their acquisition was made possible through a generous gift by Society Trustee S. Howard Goldman.

The work in Washington was both more comfortable and more congenial. Roger Taney of Maryland, a fellow Jacksonian who was already Daniel's friend, was then Chief Justice. In those days, the Justices commonly took their meals together at a boarding house. Those who lived nearby, as did both Daniel and Taney, who was from Maryland, could occasionally contribute something from home to the common table. For example, Daniel was delighted when Chief Justice Taney, not much a man for vegetables, enjoyed the asparagus from Daniel's farm outside Richmond.

On the Supreme Court, Daniel advocated an agrarian philosophy. He believed in a society in which agriculture was king. He did not believe in the modern capitalist system. His will, for example, provided that none of his estate could be put into "stocks or bonds of banks, railroads, or corporation or joint stock companies of any kind." For his entire period of service, he never agreed that corporations should be allowed to either sue or be sued in the federal courts; he did not want the legal system to recognize them at all. Daniel's point of view was prevalent in American thought between 1790 and 1810, his formative years. That was the period before there were corporations in common use, when banking was just being invented. Daniel's attitude was, in the history of American ideas, early Jeffersonian. Because Daniel lived a long life and because he was singularly inflexible, he became a Jeffersonian who outlasted Thomas Jefferson.

To take one example, in Daniel's youth shipping was a dominant method of transportation, even between New York and Richmond. The law of admiralty was a law for ocean-going ships. The internal rivers of the country were not being seriously used for transportation. The Great Lakes, the country's vast inland seas, were not being used for commerce. The law of admiralty was built to help the shipping industry as a transportation system. In 1851, even Chief Justice Taney concluded that admiralty law should be extended to the great rivers and lakes of America. But Daniel, the lone dissenter, never agreed to this. In his view, the jurisdiction in admiralty of the federal courts needed to be forever frozen where it was when the Constitution was written. The notion that the Constitution might grow and that the institutions of government might be adapted to change as the American republic moved off the east coast and spread across the continent, was not a concept which Daniel could accept.

Daniel was never willing to grant to the federal government any more power than it absolutely had to have. The Constitution provides, for example, that the federal government could have bankruptcy laws. In Daniel's view, so could the states. There were some who thought that only the federal government should regulate interstate commerce. Not Daniel; he was for letting the states regulate freely. Chief Justice John Marshall had made it difficult for the states to modify corporate charters in the famous *Dartmouth College* case in 1819. If a state wanted to regulate a corporation, Daniel had no problem with whether the regulation might require a modification of the corporation's charter. For example, he believed that a state could not give up the power to tax a bank no matter what the state may have said when it granted the charter.

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Daniel (continued from page five)

Daniel was dissenting from the economic and the constitutional trends of his times. As a result, not much of his work has held up over time. One exception is his opinion in *West River Bridge Company v. Dix* (1849). The question was whether a state, which had chartered a bridge company to build and operate a bridge, could take ownership of the bridge by paying for it. Daniel accepted the fact that a corporate charter was a contract, but, he said, any such charter is subject to the limitation that the state must have the capacity of "guarding its own existence, and of protecting and promoting the interests and welfare of the community at large." During the Great Depression in the 1930s, it was to this passage the Supreme Court returned in upholding the power of the states to relieve farmers of mortgage payments.

Daniel served until the eve of the Civil War, so the greatest single issue during his tenure was slavery. As a dedicated spokesman for a slave state, he had no qualms with the institution of slavery. As sectionalism divided the country, Daniel quickly became one of the

As sectionalism divided the country, Daniel quickly became one of the earliest and most extreme secessionists.

earliest and most extreme secessionists. For his early political life, Daniel had been a bridge between the North and South and a major southern ally of Van Buren. But when in the 1840s Van Buren became a Free Soiler, adopting the view that the territory acquired after the Mexican war should be barred to slavery, that personal friendship ended. Daniel became a fanatic, resolving never to travel north of Maryland again.

He was a strong upholder of slavery in every case that came before the Court in the 19 years he was on the bench. He supported the rigorous enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law

of 1850. The *Dred Scott v. Sandford* case of 1857, which questioned whether Dred Scott, a slave, had become free by having been taken into free territory, was a disaster, needlessly impelling the nation toward the Civil War. There had been no need to decide in the case whether the Missouri Compromise, as the division of the country into free and slave areas in 1820 was called, was constitutional. In Daniel's blunt opinion, members of the "African Negro race" were always regarded "as subjects of commerce or traffic." The slave, he said, "is himself strictly property, to be used in subserviency to the interests, the convenience, or the will, of his owner." An owner might free a slave, Daniel acknowledged, but he could not make him a citizen. He thought the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional; no act of Congress could prevent a slave

owner from taking his slaves wherever he wished. The *Dred Scott* decision, he thought, would "finally put to rest" the entire problem of federal control over slavery. Within eight years, and after hundreds of thousands of deaths in the Civil War, the issue was "finally put to rest," but differently.

On May 31, 1860, Daniel died. He was survived by his two children from his second

marriage, to Elizabeth Harris, who died in a tragic fire several years after their marriage in 1853. As the last old Jeffersonian on the high court, Daniel was a firm representative, even in his own lifetime, of principles which had become obsolete. But some of what Daniel believed has endured, particularly his views on the contract clause of the Constitution. His efforts to preserve the public lands, his loyalty to the jury system, his insistence on basic fairness in criminal law enforcement all still have their followers.

Wanted

In the interest of preserving the valuable history of our highest court, the Supreme Court Historical Society is seeking to contact relatives, descendents, associates, or any others who might be able to assist the Society's Acquisitions Committee. The Society is endeavoring to acquire artifacts, memorabilia, literature or any other materials related to the history of the Court and its members. If any of our members, or others, have anything they would care to share with us, please contact the Acquisitions Committee at the Society's headquarters, 111 Second Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002, or call (202) 543-0400.



(Left) At the height of the Court-Packing Controversy in 1937 Justice Owen Roberts slipped away from Washington, D.C. touring southwest Virginia. When he came to the Natural Bridge Hotel he was recognized from newspaper photographs by C. Noell Damron, Sr., a guide at the Natural Bridge at the time. According to Mr. Damron, "he seemed surprised that I recognized him. As we talked I asked if I could take his picture with the Natural Bridge in the background."

Mr. Damron has graciously donated this photo to the Society. A special thanks to him for his donation and to Professor Jim O'Hara of Loyola University for his help in securing the donation.

Gift Ideas from the Supreme Court Historical Society

Desk Accessories



Item 342 Padded Leather Folder This is our very best folder, made of top grade leather, available in a rich maroon or a deep navy blue, with a satin lining. It comes to you with an inside flap, brass corners and a letter-size ruled pad. The folder is embossed in gold with the Seal of the Supreme Court of the United States. Please specify color. \$29.95 **Members \$23.96**

Item 341 Desk Folder Cloth-backed vinyl with brass-plated corners, this finely constructed business accessory will keep your papers clean and unruffled for important meetings. Inside flap and letter-size ruled pad included. Available in maroon or black with a leather grained finish. New for this year the Supreme Court Building appears centered in gold with the Supreme Court of the United States printed in gold beneath the image. Please specify color. \$13.99 **Members \$11.19**

Item 354 Small Note Pad The newest note pad to our collection comes in an assortment of colors—red, black, green, or blue. Vinyl covered and small enough to fit in a purse or briefcase, each has an ample supply of paper and a refill order form. Depicted on the front cover in gold is the center facade of the Supreme Court building or Lady Justice. Please specify color and design. Only \$3.95 **Members \$3.16**

Item 314 Brass Gavel Our brass gavels are perfect for their decorative appeal or for actual use. Each piece is turned from solid brass, is highly polished and is a little more than one-half scale of the full-sized wooden gavels. \$8.99 **Members \$7.19**

Item 316 Wooden Gavel Our American-made wooden gavel measures 10.5 inches, is perfectly balanced, and hand-crafted of solid walnut. On its bronze jeweler band you'll find engraved "Supreme Court of the United States" \$18.95 **Members \$15.16**

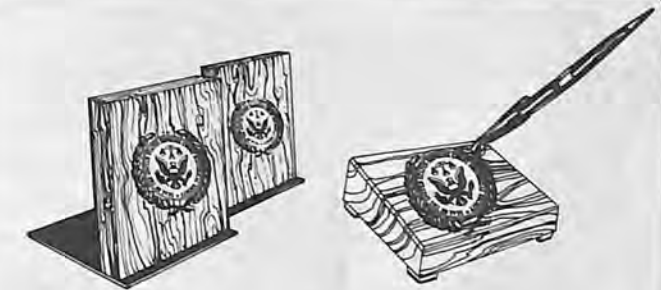
Item 304 Walnut Gavel Plaque Our large, impressive plaque measures 9 by 12 inches, is made of rich solid walnut and makes a perfect presentation gift. The plaque is ornamented with the Society's enamel seal, a solid walnut gavel and a 2" x 4" polished brass plate ready for engraving and gift giving. \$49.99 **Members \$39.99**

Item 321 Ceramic Inkwell These ceramic inkwells are replicas of those used in the Colonial period. They are hand fired in "The Old Dominion" from Virginia clay. Each piece is hand signed and individually painted with a colorful cobalt blue design. Each inkwell comes with a handcut pair of quill pens. \$12.00 **Members \$9.60**

Item 319 Pewter Inkwell with Quill Pen Patterned after those made by silversmiths of the Colonial period, this highly polished inkwell has the look and feel of silver and will add a bit of history to any home or office. Each piece comes with a handcut goose quill pen and makes a charming gift. \$29.99 **Members \$23.99**

Item 349 White Marble Paperweight or **Item 323 Black Marble Paperweight** A distinctive 3" x 3" paperweight, available to you in an elegant, highly polished white Carrara marble, Item 349, or a beautiful black marble with occasional white veining throughout, Item 323. Each is embellished with a richly detailed casting in bronze of the Supreme Court Seal. Item 349 \$14.95 **Members \$11.96** Item 323 \$17.99 **Members \$14.39**

Item 332 Porcelain Handled Letter Opener This attractive letter opener has a pistol grip handle of black or white porcelain. The seal of the Supreme Court is embossed on the handle in gold. The blade is Sheffield stainless steel. This attractive and useful accessory is boxed in royal blue for an elegant look. Please specify color. \$9.99 **Members \$7.99**



The four desk items that follow are companion pieces.

Item 300 Single Pen Set The companion piece to the memo caddy and bookends, this walnut pen set also features the Society's richly detailed color enamel seal. The bottom is felt covered to prevent damage to fine furniture. The set measures 4 x 5 inches. \$25.95 **Members \$20.76**

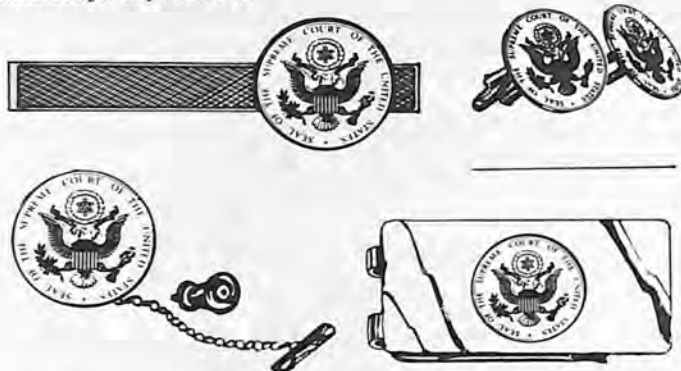
Item 301 Double Pen Set Solid walnut base with three-inch Supreme Court Historical Society seal in full color enamel. Each set measures 4" by 10" and comes with matching pens. It is a companion piece to the three items above. \$32.95 **Members \$26.36**

Item 302 Memo Caddy The memo caddy is crafted from natural walnut and bears the full color enamel seal of the Society. Each tray includes a matching pen and a generous supply of memo sheets which measure 8 1/4" by 4 1/4". Order forms are included for future paper refills. \$33.95 **Members \$27.16**

Item 303 Bookends The handsome bookends are decorated with the full color enamel seal of the Supreme Court Historical Society on each piece. The bottom of each piece is covered with cork to prevent damage to furniture. \$32.95 **Members \$26.36**

Jewelry

Jewelry with the seal of the Supreme Court. Produced for us locally in Baltimore, each piece features a highly detailed medallion of the Supreme Court Seal in a heavy gold plate. Due to a special arrangement with our manufacturer we are pleased to pass on to you substantial savings on our medallion jewelry collection.



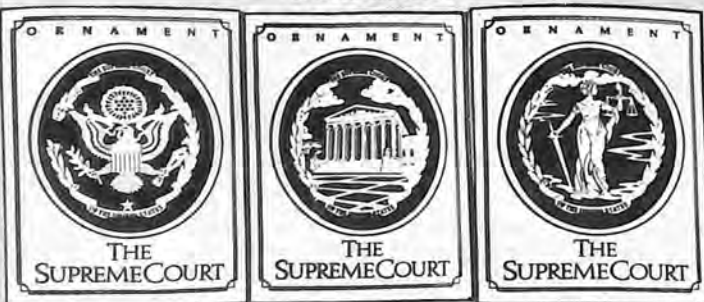
Item 606 Money Clip was \$29.99 Now \$21.95 Members \$17.56
 Item 607 Tie Bar was \$18.50 Now \$13.99 Members \$11.19
 Item 608 Tie Pin was \$11.99 Now \$9.99 Members \$7.99
 Item 610 Cuff Links were \$28.95 Now \$26.95 Members \$21.56

Item 360 *Quill Ballpoint Pen* Our finest ballpoint is mounted in a presentation card with the Supreme Court building on its cover. The Quill ballpoint is an excellent writing instrument. It has a smooth black matte finish, silver accents and "Supreme Court of the United States" etched into the barrel. On the tip of the cap is a reduction of the eagle from the Court Seal. Our pen writes in black ink and refills may be obtained from any stationery store. Only \$17.99 Members \$14.39

Item 317 *Wooden Business Card Holder* A new addition to our collection of desk items is our solid wood business card holder. This item is handcrafted from walnut or oak hardwoods, and each comes with the Society's enameled seal recessed into the front of the piece. The holder has a protective felt bottom. Please specify wood. \$16.95 Members \$13.56

Item 343 *Walnut Constitution* Our most impressive gift item, this limited edition is very distinctive. Measuring 16" x 22", the unabridged Constitution of the United States is etched into a stainless steel plate mounted on a hand rubbed walnut plaque. This piece is suitable for an attorney's office. \$235.00 Members \$188.00

Ornaments



Item 352 Finished in 24k gold, these 3 by 3 1/2 inch oval, metal cutwork ornaments are available in three designs: the Supreme Court Building, the Seal of the Supreme Court, and the figure of Lady Justice. Each is presented in a folio which includes a short history of the design. Please specify design. \$7.95 each Members \$6.36 each

Glass items

Item 418 *Jade Crystal Paperweight* Our newest paperweight is made of jade crystal, so called because of the green tint embodied in the crystal itself. It measures 4" x 3" x 3/4" and due to its thickness (3/4") you are able to stand it upright or lay it flat on your desk. The Seal of the Court is acid etched into the center & measures 2" in diameter. Elegantly gift boxed. \$20.95 Members \$16.76

Item 408 *Alaska Crystal Glasses* Another new item this year is our Alaska "Cut Ice" bottom crystal glasses. The double old-fashion size glasses have a thick bottom which resembles ice that has been chipped away to form a concave opening beneath the glasses. The Seal of the Supreme Court is acid-etched onto each glass. Set of 4, gift-wrapped \$39.95 Members \$31.96

Item 422 *Crystal Bud Vase* A new item which has proven to be very popular, is our crystal bud vase. Its tall straight lines give it a very simple, elegant look. Measuring 7 1/2" in height, the bottom is one inch of solid glass for beauty and stability. Acid-etched in the center is the Seal of the Supreme Court. A great value at \$7.99 Members \$6.39

Item 421 *Domed Crystal Paperweight* Also new, our circular domed paperweight is perfectly clear, 3.5 inches in diameter, 1.5 inches high, and has the Seal of the Supreme Court acid-etched into the center. When viewed from above this heavy paperweight catches the light and magnifies the Seal--an excellent value at \$20.95 Members \$16.76

Item 405 *Glass Set* Our 14 oz. double old-fashioned glasses have the Seal of the Supreme Court acid-etched onto each glass. Set of four, gift-wrapped. \$14.99 Members \$11.99



Item 322 *Crystal Inkwell* A true Victorian reproduction inkwell handblown into an original 19th century mold. The inkwell is square with a round cover, made of full lead crystal and available in clear, cobalt blue or cranberry red glass. Totally functional and beautiful, each comes with a hand made, polished pewter cover. Excellent value at \$48.95 Members \$39.16

Item 414 *Crystal Suncatcher* Our lead crystal suncatcher is round and measures 3.25 inches in diameter. A hand-cut bevel creates dazzling effects when struck by light. The Seal of the Supreme Court is acid-etched in the center, and it comes with a blue ribbon for use as a Christmas ornament--or use the enclosed suction cup to hang in a window for year-round enjoyment. \$5.25 Members \$4.20

Item 413 *Glass Paperweight* is circular and has a delicately fluted edge. The seal of the Supreme Court is acid-etched in the center of the piece. One of our most popular items, this unusual paperweight measures almost four inches in diameter. \$8.50 Members \$6.80

Item 363 *Lady Justice Statue* After years of searching we have finally found a perfect, classic example of "Blindfolded Lady Justice." Cast by the European lost wax method, she stands 15" high and is finished in a hand-rubbed antique bronze. The Scales of Justice hang freely from her left hand while the right clutches her sword. The enameled black wooden base is 5" x 5 1/4" and the bottom is lined with felt. \$265.00 Members \$212.00

Publications

The Documentary History of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789-1800. The first four volumes of the Documentary History Project are now available. Volume I deals with the structure of the Supreme Court and the official records of its activities from 1789-1800, and serves as an introduction to the planned seven volume series. This volume contains primary source materials including manuscripts, correspondence, private papers, newspaper articles, and official records of the period. Volume II, *The Justices on Circuit, 1790-94* details the early workings of the federal judicial system. The documents in this volume also touch on topics that figured prominently in the law and politics of the era: neutrality, the boundary between state and federal crimes, etc. Volume III *The Justices on Circuit, 1795-1800*, examines the practice of sending Supreme Court Justices around the country to serve as judges at sessions of the various federal circuit courts. Volume IV *Organizing the Federal Judiciary* tracks the legislation relevant to the establishment of the judicial system. Item 262 Volume I: \$165.00; Volumes II Item 263 III Item 264 or IV Item 265 \$95.00 Members Volume I: \$132.00; Volume II, III, or IV: \$76.00.

Item 261 *The Supreme Court at Work* This book, written by Congressional Quarterly, covers in depth the first and second centuries of the Court's history by tracing its development from its origins of power to the contemporary Court of today. Represented in the text are the operations and traditions of the Court, the Justices and their supporting personnel, biographies of each Justice, and major decisions of the Court. \$21.95 Members \$17.56

Item 226 *Congressional Quarterly Supreme Court Yearbook 1990-91* by Joan Biskupic. The new annual series by Congressional Quarterly is a perfect book for those who are interested in the Court and the impact of the Justice's decisions on public issues. The yearbook recaps the 1990-91 term, focuses on the major decisions of the Court and summarizes the signed opinions of the term. It also details the inner workings of the Court, plus brief biographies of the Justices. \$19.95 Members \$15.96

Item 334 *Gavel Pencils* This unique pencil has a double-headed eraser which gives it the look of a gavel. The barrel is inscribed with the words "With Liberty and Justice for All", and "The Supreme Court of the United States." The pencils are available in cream, metallic gold, and silver colors. \$61 each or \$6.95 per dozen Members \$49 ea. or \$5.86 per dozen.



Item 400 *Mugs* Crafted of ironstone for durability, our mugs are available in deep cobalt blue, lustrous black, or rich burgundy with the Seal of the Supreme Court traced in 14K gold. The rim is trimmed in gold for an added richness. Please specify choice of color. \$6.49 each. Members 5.19



Item 773 *Silk Neckties* Made for us in New York, the scales of Justice are featured in gold on our exclusive and tasteful club tie of pure silk twill on a background of navy or maroon. Please specify color. \$29.99 Members \$23.99

Item 344 *Small Scales*
 Item 359 *Large Scales*

Scales of Justice are made of solid brass, have brass ropes and pans, and are available in two sizes. The smaller scale, Item 344, measures 11 inches tall and has simply elegant straight lines. The larger scale, Item 359, which is new this year measures over 17 inches tall and has a Corinthian column as its center post. The arms are intricately cast with a great amount of detail. Item 344 \$21.95 Members \$17.56
 Item 359 \$54.95 Members \$43.96

Item 338 *Bookmarks* are finished in 24k gold over intricate metal cut work. Designs include the Seal of the Supreme Court of the United States, Lady Justice or the Supreme Court building. A brief description and history of the design is included with each bookmark. \$3.99 each. Members \$3.19

Item 305 *Walnut Single Pen Set* is a classic design crafted of hand-rubbed walnut polished to a glossy sheen. A two-inch gold plated medallion of the seal of the Supreme Court complements the natural wood beauty. Felt squares on the base of the pen set prevent damage to furniture. Packaged in a gift box. \$52.95 Members \$42.36

Item 306 Matching *Walnut Pencil Caddy* with two inch gold plated medallion of the Seal of the Supreme Court. This piece stands five inches high, and is large enough to hold an ample supply of writing instruments. A perfect companion piece to the pen set, above, it is similarly fitted with felt pads on its base. \$42.95 Members \$34.36

Item 37 *Boxed Note Cards* Made for us in West Tisbury, MA by artist Clark Goff. Each box contains 12 note cards and envelopes. The cards depict the front of the Supreme Court Building in summer. Rendered in pen & ink on white stock, they're perfect for all your personal correspondence. Measurements: 4 x 5 1/2 inches. Only \$3.50 Members \$2.80

Item 27 *Greeting Cards* Enclosed, please find our full-color brochure with all of our newest holiday cards. Each is printed on high-grade, glossy stock. R-1, R-2 & R-4N come with blue envelopes, the others with white envelopes. Card number C-11N is our new greeting card for this season, created by Carol Dyer it depicts the Court circa 1935. The inscription in all cards reads: "Wishing you the happiness and joy of this beautiful holiday season, and throughout the coming year."
 1-50 cards \$.85 each Members \$.68 each
 Over 50 cards \$.75 each Members \$.60 each

Item 29A *Embossed Note Card* This white on white note card features a blind embossing of the Supreme Court building for an understated, elegant look. The card is blank and can be used either for correspondence or as a note card. It measures 4 1/2 by 6 inches and is accompanied by a white envelope. \$1.15 each Members \$.92

Item 36 *Note Card* Our very finest note cards are personally made for us by accomplished artist Jill Worth of California. As a master of the art of the 18th Century engraving style, Jill uses this technique to painstakingly reproduce the main entrance to the Supreme Court Building. She uses only the finest 80lb., 100% Cotton Buckeye stock for our cards, which translates into "perfection" when writing on them. The cards are suitable for framing and come with a deckle edged envelope. \$2.50 each Members \$2.00 each

Artwork

Item 814 *The Splendor of Washington* by Ralph Jones Scenes R-1, R-2 & R-4N from our color brochure are also available as magnificent full-color photographic enlargements measuring 20 x 24 inches. Each picture was taken and printed by Ralph Jones, who has made a life-long photographic study of Washington's great avenues and monuments under a variety of weather conditions. His technique transcends the ordinary and his results are breathtaking. Each photograph is signed by Mr. Jones. \$44.95 **Members \$35.96**

Item 808 *Doors of Washington, D.C.* This poster is one of a series featuring interesting and unique doors. It features the bronze doors of the Supreme Court building as well as those of many private residences and buildings throughout the District of Columbia, and presents a unique view of Washington. \$9.99 **Members \$7.99**

Item 807 *Poster of the Supreme Court Building* by Susan Pear Meisel. This poster was made for the 1980 Washington Art Show by Meisel, a nationally noted artist. The poster is done in bright, vibrant tones and has a contemporary feeling. \$12.95 **Members \$10.36**

Handcolored Watercolors of the Supreme Court building by Andy Dedula are double matted with beveled edge mats and available in two sizes (8.5 x 7 inches or 16 x 20 inches). Either may be purchased in a sleek silver metal frame or unframed:

- Item 811 Small Framed** \$18.99 **Members \$15.19**
- Item 812 Large Framed** \$25.95 **Members \$20.76**
- Item 819 Small Matted** \$7.95 **Members \$6.36**
- Item 820 Large Matted** \$11.99 **Members \$9.59**

Ordering Information

To order, please send this form along with your check, money order or credit card number and expiration date to: The Supreme Court Historical Society, #1 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20543. Attn: Gift Shop. **Please include your home or office number and street address. All items shipped UPS.** Mastercard and VISA users may also order by telephone by calling (202) 479-3450, between 9:30 AM and 4:30 PM (EST) weekdays. **Minimum credit card order is \$10.00.** Orders shipped within 48 hours on in-stock items. Special rush orders may be possible. Please telephone for information and availability.

Name _____ Tel. _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Credit Card No. _____ Exp. Date _____ (Mastercard/VISA only)

Quantity	Item Number	Description	Price Each	Total Price

*Shipping available only in the continental U.S. Please notify us immediately of any damages or shortages.
 Prices subject to change without notice.
 If not completely satisfied we will replace or refund your purchase.

Shipping Charges: \$1.00--\$50.00 = \$4.00
 \$51.00--\$100.00 = \$5.50
 \$101.00--\$200.00 = \$7.50
 \$201.00 and above = \$9.50

Sub Total
Shipping & Handling
Grand Total

Society Awards First Grants To Court's Judicial Intern Program

The Supreme Court Historical Society has awarded its first \$1,000 "Judicial Internship Scholarships" to Richard Hikida and Andrea Picciotti, in recognition of their excellent performance in summer internships with the Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice. Mr. Hikida is a 1992 graduate of the University of California at Irvine, where he majored in Social Ecology. He is presently a first year student at Yale Law School. Ms Picciotti, is a senior at Northwestern University where she is majoring in speech. She plans to attend law school after graduation.

Judicial interns are assigned to the Office of the Administrative Assistant for four month terms, and work directly under the supervision of the Judicial Fellow. During their tenure as interns, Mr. Hikida and Ms Picciotti assisted in research for several speeches and projects, drafted correspondence, monitored legislative developments concerning the federal courts, and categorized and filed newspaper and magazine

articles on topics concerning the judicial system. In addition to these tasks, Mr. Hikida and Ms Picciotti were able to attend many of the briefings given by the Judicial Fellow to visiting dignitaries, scholars and educational groups. The interns also handled inquiries and applications for the Judicial Internship and Judicial Fellows programs.

The Judicial Internship Program at the Supreme Court of the United States is aimed at advanced undergraduate students and graduating seniors with interests in law, management and social sciences. The program allows them to work in the Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice, the Office which aids the Chief Justice in fulfilling his nonadjudicatory responsibilities. This setting provides an opportunity to become acquainted with the field of judicial administration from a unique perspective.

The program strives to offer its participants an experience which transcends that of other opportunities available to undergraduates. Working at the Supreme Court immerses an individual in the charged atmosphere of America's most exalted domain of justice. Judicial Interns benefit from opportunities which cannot be matched elsewhere. While in the majority of government offices an intern is only a face among countless other interns, this program enjoys the intimacy of having only two Judicial Interns. Such an atmosphere engenders a working

environment of substantial responsibility, learning and collegiality.

The Program selects from a highly qualified applicant pool. To date, more than 200 individuals from over 70 universities across the nation have served as Judicial Interns. Competition is keen and successful applicants qualifications vary greatly, but the following qualities are basic guidelines:

1. High intellectual development, including an ability to think clearly, speak articulately, and write cogently; substantial research experience; some course work on constitutional law or the Supreme Court; a demonstrated capacity to absorb extensive information and to analyze, summarize, and derive conclusions.
2. Ability and willingness to work closely with others in a complex and sensitive organization.
3. Capacity to perform a variety of tasks as assigned, including a fair share of less glamorous tasks.
4. Unusual trustworthiness and discretion, maturity, and a non-doctrinaire approach to projects and issues. Good judgment is critical. While



Judicial interns Richard Kikida (far left) and Andrea Picciotti (far right) join Judicial Fellows Marjorie S. McCoy and Janice Sumler-Edmond (center).

Judicial Interns do not work on cases pending before the Court, the very nature of the institution means that Interns often have access to sensitive information.

Because the judicial branch operates on a fraction of the scale of the executive and legislative branches, Judicial Interns can readily gain familiarity with the way the Court functions. The relative smallness of the judicial branch also provides opportunities for Interns to meet and work with important figures in law and judicial administration.

The Society is proud to be associated with this outstanding program and has recently awarded Judicial Interns a \$1,000 scholarship in recognition of their service to the Court. 1992 marks the first time the Society has made such grants, and we look forward to continuing these grants in the coming years. We congratulate Mr. Hikida and Ms Picciotti on their service to the Court and wish them well.

Individuals interested in participation in this program should contact the Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, Room 5, Washington, D.C. 20543, Tel. (202) 479-3374.

Membership Drive (continued from page one)

Mrs. Vera Brown along with the Rolands welcomed fifty guests, including 25 persons who joined the Society that evening. Musical entertainment was provided by the Charlie Prouse Duo.

This function was sponsored by Margaret Anne Boulware, Mr. & Mrs. Ed Smith, John O'Quinn of O'Quinn, Kerensky, McAninch & Riebschlager, Ed Vickery of Royston, Rayzer, Vickory & Williams, Larry Vincent of Emmons & Vincent, Harry Reasoner of Vinson & Elkins, and the firms Weil, Gotschal & Manges, and Young & Hampton.

Vermont members of the Supreme Court Historical Society gathered on August 1st for a luncheon at the Highland Lodge in Greensboro. The guest of honor, Chief Justice William Rehnquist, thanked everyone for their commitment to the work

of the Society, and he elaborated on some of the activities which their membership support makes possible.

An address was given by Sheldon M. Novick, Scholar in Residence at Vermont Law School, and author of *Honorable Justice*. Professor Novick, who currently is teaching a course on Supreme Court history, spoke about Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes' view of the First Amendment.

Mr. Frank is one of several State Membership Chairs who has signed on for a second year to help expand membership in the Society within their respective states. Membership Committee Chair Charles Renfrew is now completing his appointments of State Membership Chairs in those states where vacancies exist and a complete list of Chairs will be published in the next issue of the Quarterly. Members who would like to assist with the Society's membership drive are urged to contact staff Membership Director Ann Hendricks at (202) 543-0400.

Membership Committee In Transition

Frank C. Jones Changes Hats After Four Successful Years



Frank C. Jones

This June the Society's Vice President, Frank C. Jones, stepped aside from his highly successful four-year tenure as Membership Committee Chairman to accept new duties with the American College of Trial Lawyers. (It is anticipated that he will be elected President-Elect of the College later this Fall.)

At the time of his appointment as Membership Chair in 1988, the Society's membership stood at 2,600. Mr. Jones' tenure included four consecutive record-breaking years of growth, which boosted Society membership to over 4,500.

Mr. Jones achieved this growth by appointing and working closely with a network of State Membership Chairs and Assistant Chairs which included over 70 volunteers working throughout the country each year. He also personally recruited over 300 new members during his tenure and played a major role in furthering the Society's endowment campaign in Georgia.

Mr. Jones is a partner in the law firm of King & Spalding in Atlanta, Georgia. He also serves as a member of the American Bar Association's House of Delegates, was President of the State Bar of Georgia (1968-9) and was President of the Younger Lawyers Section (1956-57).

Charles Renfrew Assumes Helm As Membership Committee Chair



Charles Renfrew

Newly appointed Membership Committee Chair Charles B. Renfrew is the first Californian to serve in that capacity in the Society's seventeen year history. His appointment followed a very successful term as a state chair for Northern California during the 1989-1990 campaign. At the end of his service, he had recruited an impressive total of 146 new members in northern California. Concurrently, Mr. Renfrew was instrumental in organizing and conducting the Society's endowment campaign in his region--an effort which contributed substantially to the successful completion of the campaign.

Mr. Renfrew serves as the Vice President and Director of Legal Affairs of Chevron Corporation. Prior to his work with Chevron, he was a partner in the firm of Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro in San Francisco.

Mr. Renfrew also served as a United States District Judge for the Northern District of California from 1972-1980. He left the circuit court to serve as Deputy Attorney General of the United States for one year, from 1980-1981. During the time he served on the circuit court, he also found time to be a part-time instructor at Boalt Hall School of Law at the University of California, Berkeley.

Federal Bar Delegation Visits Commonwealth of Independent States To Advise Fledgling States on Constitutional Law

July 25 through August 5, 1992, the Federal Bar Association sent a delegation of eight representatives to Moscow, Russia and Alma Ata, Kazakhstan to meet with government officials, legislators, judges, lawyers and academicians. The purpose of this visit was to lay the foundation for a continuing exchange with legal groups in these two countries as they seek to reform their legal systems.

For the last two and one-half years, the Federal Bar Association has sponsored a project called the Democracy Development Initiative. This program is comprised of volunteers--lawyers, judges, and law professors--who offer their



Federal Bar Association President Alfred F. Belcoure (left) and Solicitor General Kenneth W. Starr (right) with Oleg G. Rumjantsev, Chairman of the Constitutional Commission of Russia, who some are calling "the James Madison of Russia."

time to the emerging democracies of the former Communist countries. The focus of the group is to answer questions and render such assistance as may be requested in the building of democratic public institutions in these countries. The emphasis is on public policy and the development of governmental institutions, as opposed to private commercial development. Drawing upon the experience of its members, the DDI attempts to assist in the creation of governmental agencies and institutions, and the drafting of laws that will help insure the success of democracy.

Prior to 1992, the organization had cooperated in a number of projects in Eastern Europe, but this year DDI wanted to expand its scope and offer the program to the new countries emerging as autonomous entities from the former Soviet Union. For the introductory program, Alfred F. Belcoure, as President of the Federal Bar Association, thought it would be good to have a high visibility visit of a small delegation who would go and talk about the Federal Bar Association and the DDI program to discuss what it can do for countries, and what it has done. The delegation mounted this year was led by

Solicitor General Kenneth Starr. The delegation was small, and each person was selected for his or her unique and particular expertise. While many of the individuals have tremendous all-around experience in the legal field, each person was asked to give guidance and assistance in a particular area of law.

Solicitor General Starr brought to the group his unique knowledge of constitutional law and federalism and served as head of the delegation. His service as a Court of Appeals judge and as Solicitor General of the United States have provided him rich experience in these areas. Stanley Glod's expertise is in the law of privatization. Mr. Glod is one of founders of the DDI project and has worked principally in Poland, but has also consulted with other Eastern European countries helping them learn how to make the transition from public ownership to private ownership. Walter Gellhorn, a richly experienced lawyer 86 years of age, was the principal author of the U.S. Administrative Procedure Act almost 50 years ago. Administrative law is his particular area of expertise. Mr. Belcoure commented that the delegation held 45 meetings in 10 days. In some places elevators didn't work and they climbed 4 sets of stairs to reach their meetings, but Professor Gellhorn led the way for every excursion. He also noted that the Professor was very anxious to be sure the delegation handled details and met the people who did the actual work. He was anxious to see that each member of the delegation gave very practical advice for problem-solving.

Thomas Hoya is a judge for the Environmental Protection Agency, with expertise in environmental law. Judge Hoya was one of the two members of the delegation fluent in Russian, and his assistance in translation was invaluable. The second person fluent in Russian was Robin Schwartzman, whose expertise is in the field of international trade and investment. Dennis Lehr's specialization is the field of banking law and the regulation of banks. Mr. Rassenberger is an expert in transportation law and the regulation of transportation industries and business regulations. Mr. Belcoure's specialty is the adjudication of disputes and arbitration.

The group had three full days of meetings in Moscow, after which they travelled to Alma Ata, 2300 miles southeast of Moscow. The meetings there were held from Thursday through Tuesday. In both countries, the DDI met with the Minister of Justice. In Moscow, the group met with the James Madison of Russia, Oleg Rumjantsev, the author of the principal draft of the Russian constitution. Currently there are three separate versions of a constitution under consideration, but Rumjantsev's is the most popular. Mr. Rumjantsev spoke in English in the meetings, making it much easier for the group to function. The meetings with judges, professors of law, and lawmakers focused on helping them to prepare a constitution which would be self-executing. The Russian judges called upon the DDI to give advice on how a constitution should be enforced--whether it can be enforced on its own, and if so, how.

The DDI also met with Sergei Shakrai, the author of another

--continued on page twelve

Society Completes \$2.5 Million Endowment Campaign

It began as a postulate in a membership status report in 1984. "In addition to expanding its membership base, the Society needs to create additional income sources, possibly including an endowment."

The committee chairman making that suggestion was Justin A. Stanley, and three years later, as President of the Society he began the endowment campaign in earnest by securing the help of one of the Society's most loyal and long-time friends, William T. Gossett, Jr.

Mr. Gossett donated the initial \$44,500 in seed money in the name of his late wife, Elizabeth Hughes Gossett, who had been the Society's founding President. That initial sum was quickly added to by some of the Society's most loyal supporters: Bernard G. Segal; Dwight Opperman; West Publishing Company; Leon Silverman; David Ginsburg; Mr. Stanley, and Mr. Stanley's law firm of Mayer, Brown & Platt numbering among the first year's donors.

A Special Gifts Committee, chaired by Vincent C. Burke, Jr., was formed to help plan and execute an endowment campaign with a goal of \$2.5 million. The initial thrust of this campaign was to be aimed at major law firms around the country who were in a position to donate \$25,000 either in a single gift, or in the form of a five-year pledge.

Officers and Trustees, as well as other friends of the Society were called upon to organize regional meetings in major



Justin A. Stanley, the Society's President from 1986-91, initiated the endowment campaign which reached its goal last June.



metropolitan areas to spread the word about the campaign, and the Society's need for funds. These meetings were held in Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Houston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New York, Richmond, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, Tampa, and, of course, Washington, D.C. Frequently, retired Chief Justice Burger or retired Associate Justice Powell gave generously of their time to be available for these meetings.

Chief Justice Rehnquist and Justices White, O'Connor, Souter and Thomas also assisted the campaign by participating in ceremonies recognizing the campaign's major donors. These ceremonies, typically held in the Supreme Court building, included the presentation of marble awards made from original Supreme Court stone and affixed with the Seal of the Court.

As the campaign progressed, its scope broadened to include solicitation of corporate donors, foundations, and private individuals. Ultimately, every member of the Society was solicited and over 400 responded with special gifts over and above their membership dues. Forty-seven law firms participated at the \$25,000 level as did nine foundations, three corporations and ten individuals. A final listing of Endowment Leadership Donors (those who gave or pledged \$25,000 or more to the campaign) appears elsewhere in this Quarterly. A list of all donors will appear in the 1992 Annual Report.

William T. Gossett (left), one of the Society's founding Trustees, donated \$44,500 in honor of his late wife, Elizabeth Hughes Gossett, which served as seed money to begin the endowment. Below: Society Trustee Bernard G. Segal (left), and Society Vice President Dwight D. Opperman join retired Chief Justice Burger, the Society's Honorary Chairman at a Society event. All three men were involved in the early development and, along with many other generous donors, the ultimate success of the campaign.



The campaign involved the cooperation of many volunteers within the Society, as well as members of the Society's staff, especially Endowment Director Kathy Piva. As of June 30, 1992, the endowment campaign had raised over \$2.8 million, with less than \$300,000 in total fund-raising expenses. Although much of this remains outstanding in pledges, the Society already has over \$1.7 million of the fund in hand and earning income to help support the Society's many programs.

At the 1992 Annual Meeting, Society President Leon Silverman congratulated Justin Stanley "for having the vision to initiate this campaign and the fortitude to see it through to a successful conclusion."

As a consequence of endowment income, the Society has already realized a ten percent increase in operating revenues available for program support.

Leadership Fund Donors of \$25,000 or More

Individuals:

Mr. S. Howard Goldman
Mr. William T. Gossett
Mr. William J. Harte
Mr. David Lloyd Kreeger
Mr. Jeremiah Marsh
Mr. Dwight Opperman
Mrs. Jeanice Opperman
Mr. Bernard G. Segal
Mr. John C. Shepherd
Mr. Justin A. Stanley

Foundations:

Clark-Winchcole Foundation
Charles E. Culpeper Foundation
DeLany Foundation
The Fletcher Jones Foundation
The Mary & Daniel Loughran Foundation
Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Foundation
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Southwestern Bell Foundation
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Corporations:

BellSouth Corporation
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Law Firms:

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Cravath, Swaine & Moore
Crummy, Del Deo, Dolan, Griffinger & Vecchione
Davis, Polk & Wardwell
Donovan Leisure Newton & Irvine
Dykema Gossett
Fisher, Gallagher & Lewis
Freeman & Hawkins
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson
Haight, Brown & Bonesteel
Hogan & Hartson
Hughes, Hubbard & Reed
Hunton & Williams
Jenner & Block
Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue
King & Spalding

Mayer, Brown & Platt
Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy
Milberg Weiss Bershad, Specthrie & Lerach
Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Alexander & Ferdon
O'Melveny & Myers
Oppenheimer, Wolff & Donnelly
Opperman Heins & Paquin
Patterson, Belknap, Webb & Tyler
Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison
Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro
Reasoner, Davis & Fox
Ross & Hardies
Shearman & Sterling
Sidley & Austin
Skadden Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom
Sullivan & Cromwell
Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan
Vinson & Elkins
Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease
Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz
Weil, Gotshal & Manges
Williams & Connolly
Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering
Winston & Strawn

Delegation Visits CIS *(continued from page nine)*

draft constitution, who is currently serving as Yeltsin's lawyer in the Russian constitutional Court where a suit has been brought against Yeltsin challenging his decree outlawing the Communist party. Yeltsin claimed that the party was illegal from the beginning, and therefore it cannot be illegal to ban it. Mr. Shakrai spoke with the group about his plans to interview witnesses in the case, and his plans for defending Mr. Yeltsin's view, as well as his views on the future of Russia.

Mr. Belcuore noted that under the current systems, Russia and Kazakhstan have both a supreme court and a constitutional court. In Kazakhstan there is also a court of arbitration. In both systems, the supreme court does not interpret the constitution, but is otherwise the court of last resort for most cases. The constitutional court functions as the court of last resort for construing the constitution. In both countries, the supreme court takes testimony and evidence with lawyers presenting facts through live testimony and documents. The judges ask questions and can pursue or suggest witnesses that should be called. The constitutional court in both countries can initiate cases on its own - if parliament makes a law they think is illegal they can start proceedings on their own. The judges of Kazakhstan's constitutional court met with the DDI delegation, and discussed several issues that have not yet been resolved concerning the functioning of the court. For example, they posed the problem of how cases should be pursued in which the constitutional court initiates the action: who then prosecutes the case--who takes the side of the court; how can the court have a lawyer do that and also be objective to decide the question? There are times when the supreme court of Kazakhstan, during the course of resolving a more mundane case, may make a ruling that is more far-reaching which would involve interpretation of the constitution. In such cases, the constitutional court would not be bound to follow the ruling. Questions arise as to how these inconsistencies could be resolved--In general, the relationship between the two courts has not yet been resolved.

A number of these questions concerning the operation of the courts and their relationship to one another have not yet been answered because no opportunity has yet arisen to consider these things. Many of these questions will not be resolved until real cases have been decided and a body of rulings established. At the time of the DDI delegation's visit to Kazakhstan, the Constitutional Court had not yet decided any cases, so many of

these problems were still theoretical. The Court is still setting up policies and rules of practice, and is anxious to resolve inconsistencies before it begins issuing rulings.

In both countries, the delegation met with government lawyers and representatives of the legislatures, all of whom are working to change and pass laws that will enable the countries to go forward with functional democratic systems. It is a great challenge and the delegation was happy to participate and give advice. The delegation also met with institutes, professors, think-tanks and organizations representing the bar associations. There are a number of issues at the forefront, as both countries are starting from scratch and are anxious to set good precedents. They are anxious to receive the benefit of practical experience on issues such as how to regulate lawyers, both centrally and regionally, as well as the critical question of privatization of all aspects of Society. Questions such as how it should be done, how quickly, and by whom, are of paramount interest. In Kazakhstan, the question of moving from government ownership to private ownership is compounded by the social values and traditions of the people which finds private ownership abhorrent. In their culture the acceptable pattern is community property, similar to the pattern of many native American peoples.

Mr. Belcuore noted that, in Kazakhstan, the delegation saw nothing but harmony between the Russian and Kazakhstan peoples comprising the majority of the population. They were entertained in the homes of two gentlemen, one the deputy prosecutor general, the other the director of the institute of state and law. These gentlemen wanted the delegation to have the experience of a traditional dinner in their country. There the delegates met the family members and were entertained with great courtesy. Mr. Belcuore further noted that the delegation was very impressed with the diversity and harmony apparent in both countries; and was particularly impressed with the abundant natural resources, both mineral and foodstuffs, of Kazakhstan.

Mr. Belcuore concluded his observations by noting that in Moscow particularly, many of the people in a position to make real changes in the country are young. He said it was reminiscent of the constitutional era in the United States when many of the most influential leaders and politicians such as Jefferson and Madison were of a similar age, with enthusiasm and commitment to a new way of life. He noted that the delegation was impressed with the people and their desire to create a new way of life, and that there is great potential for growth and endurance.

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