Special Dinner Honors State Chairs and Major Donors

State Membership Chairs and major donors to the Society were honored on April 14, 1997. Volunteerism and voluntary financial support are important factors in the work of the Society. The dinner was held to honor some of those individuals and foundations which have given generously of time and funds on behalf of the Society. Justice and Mrs. Antonin Scalia hosted the reception and dinner, graciously giving of their time to support the Society for the evening.

In introducing Justice Scalia, Society President Leon Silverman outlined some of the accomplishments of the Justice’s distinguished career, and honored him for his contributions to the work of the Society. Mr. Silverman praised the Justice’s annual lecture in 1995, and his participation in the reenactment of the Gold Clause Cases in 1996. Justice Scalia addressed the audience briefly, acknowledging important contributions the Society has made to the Court. He offered special thanks to Leon Silverman, praising his dedication and hard work on behalf of the Society.

The late Fulton Haight, National Membership Chair for Fiscal Years 95, 96 and 97, and whose July 25, 1997 death came as a great loss to the Society, assisted the Justice in presenting awards to state membership chairs who had reached their membership recruitment goals. The state chairs honored were: James Archibald of Maryland; Dan Brennan of Connecticut; Ben Castle of Delaware; Jim Falk of the District of Columbia; Ed Harnden of Oregon; Harold Herd of Kansas; Sandra McQuay of Massachusetts; and Benjamin (Terry) White of Rhode Island. Three other state chairs had achieved their membership goals as of April 14,

—continued on page 9
A Letter From the President

At the end of June the Society closed its Fiscal Year 1997 posting remarkable gains by nearly every measure. This is not to suggest that the Society’s financial planning is conservatively invested in a mix of Treasuries and stocks. The society is not relying upon the stock market’s current growth pattern, nor commit those reserves which may evaporate should the market experience a significant downward adjustment. Nevertheless, the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1997 was a strong one for the Society, and as a result the Executive Committee has approved a budget for FY 1998 which includes several new projects in addition to the programs already in place.

For example, the Publications Committee recommended funding for a new book with the working title Women and the Supreme Court. This book will include articles on women who have argued before the Court, were celebrated parties to cases, or in two obvious instances have served on the High Bench. It will also examine the evolution of the Court’s treatment of women on a variety of issues including property rights, voting rights, and rights to work, to name but three proposed areas of focus. The volume will be aimed at high school and undergraduate audiences and is expected to require two or three years to develop. This year’s funding will allow the Project Editor, Clare Cushman, to begin securing freelance writers and to initiate photo research.

The Society has also undertaken funding for two pilot programs to expand educational opportunities in constitutional history. Though scholars in the field have been aware of the problem for some time, a recent study by the National Association of Scholars has revealed a truly startling decline of schools requiring undergraduate courses in history. According to the study, only twelve percent of our nation’s institutions of higher education mandate such courses.

The Society’s interest in reversing this trend is obvious, particularly as it relates to the study of constitutional history. The Supreme Court stands atop the Third Branch of our constitutional system, and its effective function depends upon our citizenry’s understanding and appreciation of the Court’s decisions. Consequently, funding for two pilot programs relating to the study of constitutional history—one aimed at the undergraduate level and one at the graduate level.

The undergraduate program, proposed by Professor Herbert Johnson of the University of South Carolina, will gather contributing scholars from across the country for a colloquium to analyze reasons for the decline in undergraduate course offerings in the field. Participants will also be asked to come prepared with proposals for expanding public interest in and study of constitutional history at the undergraduate level.

The graduate program is a pilot project which aims to establish a consortium of universities interested in pooling faculty resources for a graduate seminar in Washington on constitutional history. With fewer and fewer students being exposed to constitutional history as undergraduates, there is a concomitant decline in the number of scholars who are going on to specialize in that field in graduate school. This, of course, results in a vicious cycle as each year the pool of potential instructors for graduate and undergraduate courses all but dries up.

The Society is seeking grant support for the graduate consortium, and letters of interest from scholars and institutions who might be willing to participate. If funds become available the Society will launch a demonstration model of the program sometime in 1999.

Still another new project that the Society is undertaking in FY 1998 is the creation of an internet site which will perform a variety of functions for the Society and increase public access to resource materials by providing an on-line Supreme Court Historical Society. The site is already planned or otherwise converting into a digitized format all of its past publications. Plans are also underway to digitize and place on-line out of print, copyright and out-of-print books about the Court by other publishers as well as historical photographs and other images. The Annie Laurie Airken Charitable Distribution Committee, just this month announced its generosity in contributing $25,000 to help defray some of the project’s costs, and the Society will be seeking additional support as the digital collection grows.

The Society is also receiving valuable assistance from the Sun Corporation and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill which are providing the equipment and staff support to maintain this website. In this connection, the Society extends its grateful thanks to the SunSITE Project of the University of North Carolina’s MetaLab, a collaboration with the School of Journalism and Mass Communication, the School of Information and Library Science, Academic Technologies and Networking and Sun Microsystems. We are also grateful to Paul Pali and Winter by the Supreme Court Historical Society and Mary Wieland of the University of North Carolina, a collaboration with the Social Science Research Center and the University of North Carolina’s Department of Women’s Studies.

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“Equal Justice Under Law”: A Violation of an Important Canon of English?

By Howard Ball*

*Dr. Howard Ball is a Professor of Political Science and University Scholar at the University of Vermont. He is the author of dozens of refereed articles in Law, Political Science, and Public Administration journals, and has written extensively about the U.S. Supreme Court, its Justices, and its decisions. His most recent book, A Defiant Life: Thurgood Marshall and the Persistence of Racism in America, is scheduled for publication in 1998.

Inscribed on the main frieze of the West Portico of the U.S. Supreme Court building in Washington, D.C. are the words: “Equal Justice Under Law”. The phrase was suggested to the Chief Justice of the United States, Charles Evans Hughes, and approved by him (with the help of Associate Justice Willis Van Devanter), in May 1932, by John R. Rockart, the architect for the Cass Gilbert architectural firm.

By 1934, criticism of the inscription had been received by David Lynn, the Architect of the Capitol. Basically, the criticism suggested that “Equal Justice Under Law” was redundant for, properly administered, justice is exact compliance with the requirements of the law. Adding “equal” to the phrase adorning the entrance to the Court was unnecessary and a violation of canons of English usage.

The architect’s standard reply was that “it is often impossible under law, due to lack of flexibility in the law itself, to render absolute or ideal justice.” Courts of equity were created in England, and brought to America, in recognition of the law’s limitations. Quoting Webster’s dictionary, Lynn would remind the critics of the distinction between law and equity:

“In ordinary usage, justice implies a strict and judicial rendering of what is due. Equity emphasizes rather the idea of fairness and evenhanded impartiality.” And equity courts, wrote Lynn, implied equal justice.

“Equal Justice Under Law” should be interpreted to mean, he would argue, “equity (equal justice) under and by authority of law.” Lynn ended his defense of the phrase by quoting from Thomas Jefferson’s first inaugural address:

... It is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government. ... I will compress them within the narrow compass they will bear, stating the general principle: Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious, or political.

Even the Chief Justice became involved, albeit briefly, in the defense of the phrase. Herbert Bayard Swope, a well-known writer and literary critic, wrote Hughes in January, 1935, to complain about the inscription. He accused the Court “of having violated an important canon of English.”

I accuse the said Court of having permitted tautology, verbosity and redundancy, each of which is an abomination in good usage. ... I submit, Your Honor, that the adjective ‘equal’ has no place in the phrase. It is a distorting qualification which robs the thought of its true meaning. At best, it is superfluous. ... I ask for immediate judgment and the excision of the offending word, so that the House of the United States Supreme Court may continue to be the temple of Astrea, where there always shall be ‘a well of English undefiled.’

Within a matter of days, Chief Justice Hughes riffed back his reply to Swope’s criticism of the inscription. The Chief Justice approved the “Equal Justice” inscription. He defended the motto citing numerous historical precedents.

The inscription, “Equal Justice Under Law”, appears on the Court’s West Portico. It has been periodically attacked by linguistic scholars as redundant. Lynn asked Swope to “free yourself from the tyranny of the blue pencil and consider the history of the law.” “Equal Justice” is a time-honored phrase placing a strong emphasis upon impartiality—an emphasis which it is well to retain.

In addition to quoting from Jefferson’s inaugural address, Hughes offered the words of Justice Stanley Matthews, written in a nineteenth century civil rights case, Yick Wo v. Hopkins: “If [the law] is applied and administered by public authority with an evil eye and an unequal hand, so as practically to make unjust and illegal discriminations between persons in similar circumstances, material to their rights, the denial of equal justice is still within the prohibition of the Constitution.”

The Chief concluded his defense of the inscription by noting that the judicial oath taken by all federal judges since 1789, underscores the notion of equity in the law—“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich. ... There is a long history in the phrase ‘Equal Justice.’ Try to bear with it.” Hughes suggested to the critic. While Swope was not entirely convinced, the matter was closed.

From time to time, however, the lonely critic opined to publicly rebuke the inscription’s alleged redundancy and poor English. In the 1950s, legislators such as U.S. Senator Daniel Brewster (Maine) took the Court to task for the sloppy use of language. And in the 1960s, opponents of equality for African-Americans, condemned the language for other reasons.

However, for every “blue-pencil” there are hundreds of others who see the inscription as the legal and normative lodestar for the national community. “Equal Justice Under Law” was the essence of the legal pleas made by Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP for over two decades. It was the legal and ethical plea made by other advocates for persons or groups who were treated unequally and unfairly by public authorities.

As the nation moves into the new century, Equal Justice Under Law, continues to remain the central principle that Thomas Jefferson lauded two centuries ago. So long as men and women are not angels, as James Madison suggested in the Federalist Papers, there is the need to constantly remind both public officials and private citizens that, under the American system of law and government, and under the Constitution, all must be treated fairly under the law.

Playing Hard Ball at the Court

By Arthur C. Hodgson*

The Honorable J. Thomas Marten, of McPherson, Kansas, was recently appointed as Federal District Judge for the District of Kansas. Following Judge Marten’s graduation from Washburn University of Topeka Law School, he was appointed law clerk to the Honorable Tom C. Clark, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

During the time he served as a clerk, it was common for law clerks of the various Justices to play basketball together after the day’s work was ended, and one evening Marten noticed a man somewhat older than the clerks was playing on one of the teams. During the course of play, this older man gave Tom Marten “the elbow,” which Marten shrugged off. A second elbow contact seemed less of a coincidence. A little bit later in the game, in an effort to hold his ground, Marten gave a hip to the older man and floored him. The older man was a good sport—he got up from the floor, gave the law clerk a slap on the back, and Justice Byron White said to Tom Marten, “Now that’s the way I like to play basketball.”

*Arthur C. Hodgson is a member of the Kansas State Bar and a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States since November 13, 1930.
Johnson, does analyze cases, and it does so brilliantly. As the title indicates, Johnson is looking at the corpus of the Court’s work during the time that Marshall presided. The author’s lifelong scholarship is worn lightly; the present work is neither ponderous nor pretentious. Johnson deftly summarized the political and philosophical forces at work during this formative era. Marshall became Chief Justice as the Federalist party was dying. Indeed, he was appointed by John Adams, the last Federalist president, only weeks before Jefferson’s presidency began a new era. Yet in a spirit never overly partisan, and in a writing style of unabashed, Marshall constructed a constitutional direction markedly out of step with Jeffersonian principles. It is Marshall’s way, not Jefferson’s, which has prevailed. Finally, Charles F. Hobson has written The Great Chief Justice: John Marshall and the Rule of Law (University Press of Kansas, 1996), a systematic evaluation of Marshall’s jurisprudence and legal philosophy. Marshall was for the most part self-taught, and he probably would have smiled broadly at the characterization “philosopher” as applied to himself. Yet he was a reflective man, and for all his immersion into public events as a successful lawyer, as a political activist and sometime office holder, and as a diplomat, his construction of a definitive public philosophy is his greatest contribution. If Marshall never was, or tried to be, a systematic thinker in any academic sense, he more than held his own in the world, say, of Thomas Jefferson or Joseph Story, both of whom did try to construc a coherent philosophy. It was Marshall’s sense of what would work in the new republic, coupled with an extraordinary aptitude for clear writing and serene common sense which made his contribution so enduring. Hobson captures Marshall’s genius with clear writing and serene judgment of his own to produce this truly remarkable book. This volume of his work is matched by a profound familiarity with the sources, uncanny insight, and an insider’s access into the modern workings of the Court. In less than a year, he has published four new works of great merit. The two are collections of essays: The Warren Court: A Retrospective (Oxford, 1996) brings together a fine set of papers by authors of considerable stature (e.g. Yale Kamisar, Richard A. Epstein, the late Philip Kurland, David Garrow, Alex Kozinski, Anthony Lewis and Schwartz himself). The unifying theme is, of course, the Warren “revolution,” which saw the collapse of so many constitutional canons, with Warren setting the direction and with Justices Black and Brennan providing the philosophical underpinnings. The book is hardly an adoring song to the Warren era, although many of the contributors are warm admirers of both Warren and his jurisprudence. But there is also critical analysis, sometimes heated, in this valuable addition to the literature.

The second volume, Justice Brennan’s Enduring Influence (Norton, 1997), coedited by Schwartz and E. Joshua Rosenkranz, is a kind of festschrift for Brennan, and again with distinguished contributors, including Chief Justice Rehnquist and Justices Blackmun, Souter, Ginsburg and Breyer. The writing is trenchant; the sentiments affectionate; the analysis keen. Brennan’s tenure of almost thirty-four years produced, as he himself reminds us in his own collapse of so many constitutional canons, with Warren setting the direction and with Justices Black and Brennan providing the philosophical underpinnings. The book is hardly an adoring song to the Warren era, although many of the contributors are warm admirers of both Warren and his jurisprudence. But there is also critical analysis, sometimes heated, in this valuable addition to the literature.

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Among the most prodigious authors dealing with the Supreme Court is Professor Bernard Schwartz of the University of Kansas. One of his recent titles is a timely study on Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., (above) which Schwartz coedited with E. Joshua Rosenkranz.
President who signs it. Justice Scalia’s position is controversial, of course, and the responding professors all take some issue with it. But the continuing debate on the role of the

**Biographical Literature (continued)**

Happily, the era of Frankfurter’s complaint now seems over. New books on the Court, with special attention to new biography, are obviously letters missing, mostly in the two cases reveal much about the quality and depth of his character and judgment, and Professor Hyman’s graceful style and profound knowledge of the Reconstruction era makes this an important contribution to Supreme Court literature. The outcome of the cases is deliberately withheld here, since the book is so worth reading.

Finally, we turn to an unusual and rather unique work: Thomas E. Baker’s “The Most Wonderful Work... Our Constitution Interpreted” (West, 1996). In a way, this volume is deceptive; it looks like a textbook, but is not. Rather, it is an exposition of the Constitution, in the words of Supreme Court Justices whose decisions have interpreted it. Professor Baker’s editing is excellent, and the reader comes away with the sense that the Constitution has been brought alive in the authentic words of the Court. The stresses, nuances, the currents of the Court’s understanding over a period of two centuries are to be found here. Baker’s book is not textbookish at all. It is always informative and sometimes profound, in a format easy to understand and use.

The Quarterly will continue from time to time to comment on new books on the Court, with special attention to new biography. Happily, the era of Frankfurter’s complaint now seems over.

**State Chairs’ Dinner (continued from page one)**

but were not present to receive awards. They were: Richard Clay of Kentucky; Ed Mullins of South Carolina; and Jim Sturdivant of Oklahoma.

Mr. Silverman then introduced special donors whose contributions to the Society were recognized that evening. Justice Scalia presented awards in recognition of generous financial contributions received from donors in support of the program activities of the Society. Present to accept their awards were: Mrs. Marjory Hughes Johnson for the Charles Evans Hughes Memorial Foundation; Jonathan C. Rose for the law firm of Jones Day Reavis & Pogue; Jerome B. Libin for the Park Foundation; Edward Brodky for the law firm of Proskauer Rose; Saul M. Plichta for the law firm of Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom; Peg Echols for the State Farm Companies Foundation; Richard K. Willard for the law firm of Steptoe & Johnson; Jill C. Vinstein for The United Parcel Service Foundation; John D. Tauman for the law firm of Vinson & Elkins; and Michael J. Whetstone for West Group.

Without the support and assistance of such dedicated individuals and public minded foundations and law firms, it would not be possible to carry out the many programs and activities of the Society. April 14 provided an occasion to express thanks to some of the many loyal supporters of the Society.

(For an appreciation on Bill Haight’s contributions to the Society, please see the Letter From the President.)

Justice Scalia presented Peg Echols of the State Farm Companies Foundation with an award thanking her and the Foundation for their continuing support of the Society’s 1997 Supreme Court Summer Institute for Teachers. Sandra McQuay of Massachusetts (left) and Dan Brennan of Connecticut (right) were two of the state membership chairs honored for their efforts at the 1997 State Membership Chairs’ and Donors’ Dinner. The devotion and dedication of the Society’s network of volunteer state chairs is an invaluable resource in promoting the Society’s mission.
The following members joined the Society between April 1 and June 30, 1997.

**Connecticut**

David W. Conney, Hartford
David Paul Friedman, Bridgeport
David Reif, New Haven
Margaret J. Slez, Westport

**Delaware**

Gary C. Lizardecci, New Castle
Irving Morris, Wilmington
Tim O’Dea, Seafood
N. Richard Powers, Wilmington
Catherine Stewart, Ocean View
John Stewart, Ocean View

**District of Columbia**

Nels Ackers
Maria Elena Alvarez
Adam Braevarman
William and Janet Bullinger
Barbara Burgess
Devin H. Chapman
Aaron Gray Cohen
Belle Cummins
Jeffrey A. Dunn
Stephen M. Harris
Jeffrey J. Kimbell
Robert M. Krause
Christopher J. Kunz
Peter Kyroz
Ricki Leonard
Janais A. Long
Jill M. Lyon
Lisa Manukaitis
Kathy O’Connor
Harvey Rishikof
Professor Steve Saltzburgh
Nathan Charles Sheers
Robert K. Tompkins
Thomas C. Wells

**Florida**

The Hon. Robert M. Moore, Port St. Joe
Peter N. Stembulski, Tallahassee

**Georgia**

David D. Aughton, Atlanta
Woodrow W. Vaughan Jr., Atlanta
Mr. & Mrs. Charles W. Wickliffe III, Atlanta

**Hawaii**

Ronald Albu, Kailua
George W. Ashford Jr., Honolulu
Daniel H. Case, Honolulu
Walter G. Chock, Honolulu
Jay Lawrence Friedheim, Honolulu
Collin M. ( Marty) Fritz, Honolulu
Thomas R. Grande, Honolulu
Sherman S. Lee AAL, Honolulu
Jared H. Josson, Honolulu
Robert S. Katu, Honolulu
Ning Lilly & Jones, Honolulu
Wayne D. Parsons, Honolulu
James K. Tan, Honolulu
Richard Turbin, Honolulu
Andrew S. Winer, Kailua

**Idaho**

Richard H. Greener, Boise
Blake G. Hall, Idaho Falls

**Illinois**

Thomas Campbell, Chicago
Justice N. Chulu, Champaign
Peter Flynn, Chicago
Jerome B. Meites, Chicago
Scott M. Murray, Chicago
Alicia M. Nemet, Great Lakes
Steven P. Fislaan, Chicago
Sheldon Roning, Chicago
Paula M. Stansard, Chicago
Scott Turow, Chicago

**Indiana**

Rebecca S. Brown, Indianapolis
Pamela F. Carter, Indianapolis
Erica H. Friedlander, Indianapolis
Joseph D. Grenier Jr., Indianapolis
Thomas R. Lemmon, Warsaw
Michael Lohorn, Crawfordville
Lawrence W. Schmits, Indianapolis
Robert Owen Vezger, Fort Wayne
Michael A. Wilkins, Indianapolis

**Iowa**

Mary L. Dudiak, Iowa City

**Kansas**

David D. Aughton, Oklahoma City
Woodrow W. Vaughan Jr., Oklahoma City
Mr. & Mrs. Charles W. Wickliffe III, Oklahoma City

**Kentucky**

R. W. Dychle III, London
Marco M. Rajkovich Jr., Lexington
Ben J. Talbot Jr., Louisville

**Louisiana**

Robert E. Abrams, Metairie
Nicholas F. LaRocca Jr., Morgan City
Marion Mising Livaudais, Mandeville
William S. Mayfield, Baton Rouge
John D. Wogan, New Orleans

**Maine**

Thomas Lynch Bohan, Portland

**Maryland**

James K. Archbold, Baltimore
Lolita S. Armstrong, Waldorf
Jeffrey P. Ayres, Baltimore
Lawrence B. Bernard, Chevy Chase
Richard O. Bernt, Baltimore
Katherine L. Boland, Bethesda
Richard R. Brown, Silver Spring
Tom Brown, Salisbury
Francis B. Burch Jr., Baltimore
Gregory A. Cross, Baltimore
Diane V. D’Antuolo, Baltimore
Marina Dame, Baltimore
Anne J.A. Grenjen, Largo
Andrew Grendon, Baltimore
Paul T. Gregg, Rockville
Andrew Jay Graham, Baltimore
Tom Gray, Potomac
Lawrence S. Greenwald, Baltimore
Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hobbs, Chevy Chase
Daniel S. Katz, Baltimore
Charles M. Kerr, Baltimore
Sidney Gordon Leech, Baltimore
Fred Loker, Baltimore
Thomas E. Lynch III, Frederick
Roy L. Mason, Baltimore
Louis Mayberg, Chevy Chase
Lee H. Ogbum, Baltimore
George F. Pappas, Baltimore
Carole Calli Perez, Rockville
John E. Sadowbrook III, Lutherville
Alfred L. Scanlan Jr., Baltimore
Paul S. Strain, Baltimore
James P. Ulwick, Baltimore
Anne Whies, Bethesda
Lunnun T. Yancey, Hyattsville

**Massachusetts**

Katherine E. Cox, Boston
Shannon A. Kelly, Topka
Lori Mays, Topka
David Tallman, Topka

**Michigan**

Terri L. Land, Byron Center
The Honorable Virginia Morgan, Detroit
Scott K. Osborn, Warren

**Mississippi**

Professor Robert Davis, University
John Murray McCarty, Jackson

**Missouri**

Robert H. Dierker Jr., St. Louis
James P. Holloran, St. Louis
Cynthia L. Reams, Kansas City
Walter R. Simpson, Kansas City

**Montana**

Randy Bishop, Billings

**Nebraska**

Michael C. Cox, Omaha
Leo A. Knolov, Omaha
Robert W. Mullin, Scottsbluff
Charles V. Sederstrom, Omaha
John Q. Screening, Lincoln
Edward H. Tricker, Lincoln
Edward G. Warin, Omaha

**Nevada**

Gary Farenbach, Las Vegas

**New Hampshire**

Irvin D. Gordon, Concord
Eliot H. Lumbard, Hollis
James R. Starr, Concord

**New Jersey**

The Hon. Elaine L. Davis, Jersey City
Paul Gunagay, Harrison
The Hon. Catherine Langlois, Madison

**New York**

Marlyn Balicer, New York
J. Scott Colleton, Long Beach
Anthony J. Colleluori, West Hempstead
Martin Fishbery, New York
Thomas F. Glennon, Albany
Raymond T. Lannam, Scranton
Professor Peter Lushing, New York
Moritimer Miller, New York
Paul W. Paulson, New York
Michael T. Pil, Kings Park
Shirlly F. Sarna, New York

**North Carolina**

George M. Cleland III, Winston-Salem
John Edward Morant, Durham
Francis M. Phairney, Charlotte

**Ohio**

Thomas L. Eagen, Cincinnati
Jeffrey M. Holtschulte, Richwood
Thomas S. Kilbane, Cleveland
Gerald J. Lesn, Toledo
Ralph F. Mitchell, Cincinnati
Mary L. Sirius, Cincinnati
Donald D. St. Chari, Toledo

**Oregon**

Gloria C. Bates, Oregon City
Jimmy Goodman, Oklahoma City

**Pennsylvania**

Peggy Balawur, Philadelphia
Professor Peter Lushing, Philadelphia
Ronald Albu, Kailua
Walter R. Simpson, Kansas City
Edward H. Tricker, Lincoln
Edward G. Warin, Omaha

**Puerto Rico**

The Hon. Salvador E. Carrellas, San Juan

**Rhode Island**

Thomas C. Burke, Watch Hill

**South Carolina**

Daniel F. Blaufuss, Charleston
Kevin Drum, Charleston
Robert M. Erwin Jr., Greenville
James C. Gray Jr., Columbia
Louis P. Howell, Spartanburg
Wade H. Logan III, Charleston
Harold E. McDonald, Columbia
Stephen G. Morris, Columbia
Kenneth M. Suggs, Columbia

**Tennessee**

Donald A. Aho, Chattanooga
William P. Aitken Jr., Chattanooga
Mark E. Alspaugh, Memphis

---continued on next page---
Attention Federal Employees!

Once again, the Supreme Court Historical Society is a participant in the Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) of the National Capital Area. The Society’s 1997 designation number is 7656. Gifts made through the CFC support the Society’s work in preserving and disseminating the history of the Supreme Court through public programs, workshops for teachers, publications, and soon, a website. Please consider the Society when you review the list of Local Voluntary Agencies in the campaign catalog.

Membership Update (continued)

James W. Ely Jr., Nashville
Ronald L. Grimm, Knoxville
Dr. Gerald L. Huddleston, Jamestown
Randall D. Noel, Memphis
Dana B. Perry, Chattanooga
T. Harold Pinkley, Chattanooga
D. Bruce Shine, Kingsport

Texas

D. Miles Brissette, Fort Worth
Jennifer Cook, Austin
Harlan Crow, Dallas
Richard J. Dougherty, Irving
Michael W. Goldman, Fort Worth
Jarod M. Lambert, Spring
Lezley Norris, Dallas
Richard H. Page, Houston
Michael Threet, Dallas

Utah

Stephen G. Crockett, Salt Lake City

Virginia

Jeffrey D. Atkins, Burke
Irving M. Blank, Richmond
Steven J. Eagle, Vienna
Amanda Rose Falk, Great Falls
Kathryn C. Falk, Arlington
Diana Farrell, Woodbridge
Tom Fleener, Reston
Richard C. Fuisz MD, Chantilly
Christine M. Gill, Alexandria
Richard J. Gillies, Ferrum
Helen H. Greene, Springfield
Samuel W. Hixon III, Richmond
Richard Humway, Great Falls
George E. Hutchinson, Arlington
Joseph W. Jenkins, Alexandria
Gabrielle Kovensky, Arlington
Catherine A. Kunz, Reston
Jonathan Mills, Falls Church
Allan B. Moore, Arlington
Michael R. Pauze, Arlington
Bruce D. Rasmussen, Charlottesville
Richard D. Schmidt, Chantilly
Clarence S. Summers, Centreville
James L. Wilcox, Chantilly

Washington

John G. Cooper, Seattle
J. Richard Crockett, Seattle
Michael A. Frost, Seattle
H. Roland Hofstedt, Seattle
Ron Perey, Seattle
Howard P. Pruzan, Seattle

Wisconsin

Matthew Taylor, Platteville

US Virgin Islands

Richard Hunter, Christiansted, St Croix
Eric R. Moore, Christiansted, St. Croix

Philippines

Lucas P. Bersamin, Quezon City

Other Overseas

Peter G. Becker, US Army

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