



THE SUPREME COURT
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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David M. Rubenstein Honored at the Society's Fourth New York Gala

The fourth New York Gala was held at the Plaza Hotel on March 14, 2018. A near-capacity crowd was present as the Society presented its Amicus Award to David M. Rubenstein, Co-Founder and Co-Executive Chairman of the Carlyle Group.

David M. Rubenstein is legendary in the annals of American business and as an energetic advocate and supporter of a multitude of cultural and educational activities. He serves as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Council on Foreign Relations. He also serves as a Trustee of the Supreme Court Historical Society, the National Gallery of Art, the University of Chicago, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, and the Institute for Advanced Studies. He is also a fellow of the Harvard University.

The Society's award was, however, presented for a special activity. Mr. Rubenstein is also legendary for his work in historical preservation and his interest in historical documents. He is well known for his generosity in the reconstruction and re-strengthening of the Washington Monument following the earthquake which severely damaged it. He has similarly been responsible for the structural improvements to the Lincoln Memorial. Much of his philanthropy relates to the preservation of buildings

and monuments of great significance to our country and to the collection of documents which help tell the story of the creation of the American Republic and our form of government.

His document collection includes a copy of the Magna Carta (1297), now displayed in the National Archives, where a wing was built and dedicated to Mr. Rubenstein to honor

his generosity and support. Other important documents he has made available for display include a Stone Engraving of the Declaration of Independence, displayed in the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Rubenstein's award was presented at dinner. Gala Chair Robert Giuffra opened the program. Following welcoming remarks, he introduced Society President Chilton Varner. She thanked all those present for their support and provided a brief list of activities that are supported by the proceeds of the Gala. She then introduced Mr. Rubenstein, and she and Mr. Giuffra presented the Amicus Award and called upon Mr. Rubenstein to make remarks.

In his comments, Mr. Rubenstein related that his

personal history had developed his deep appreciation of the opportunities this country has given him. He was raised in a modest home; both his parents worked to support the family. His father never earned more than \$7,000 a year and the family lived within its means. As an indicator of the frugality of his early years, he related that after learning he had been

Photos by Peter Reitzfeld



David M. Rubenstein was honored at the New York Gala on March 14, 2018.

A Letter from the President



Spring 2018 was filled with successful and exciting Society events, including the Fourth New York Gala held in March. A full report of this outstanding event appears in this magazine. I extend my personal gratitude and that of my fellow Officers and Trustees of the Society to David M. Rubenstein, our Gala honoree. Mr. Rubenstein went far beyond simply accepting the invitation to be

honored. He provided memorable, entertaining and personal remarks. He donated a gift to the Society of an antique volume of significant relevance, John Marshall's **History of the American Colonies** (autographed by the author). Finally, Mr. Rubenstein made a substantial monetary contribution to the Society. We also thank all those who supported and attended the event for their generosity and participation. It was a memorable evening.

Other activities conducted in the spring included a special lecture honoring the two co-recipients of the first Guggenheim Prize in Constitutional Studies. And then, of course, there was the 42nd Annual Meeting and Dinner in early June. Details of these events will be reported in the next issue of the *Quarterly*. Both events were engaging and enjoyable. A significant change occurred at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees with the election of former President Gregory P. Joseph as Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and former President Ralph I. Lancaster, Jr., as Chairman Emeritus of the Board. These faithful servants of the Society once again agreed to fill important leadership positions in the Society. We are honored and privileged to have their talents.

An important announcement was made on June 27, 2018, when Justice Anthony M. Kennedy announced he would retire from the Supreme Court of the United States, effective July 31, 2018. Justice Kennedy's nomination to serve on the Supreme Court of the United States was confirmed by unanimous vote of the Senate on February 3, 1988. A short time after joining the Court, Justice Kennedy began to participate in Society activities and he has been a great friend of the Society. Over the 30 years he has served, he has sponsored lectures and other programs, hosted receptions honoring teachers participating in the Summer Institute for teachers, delivered awards on behalf of the Society, attended functions of the Society where he has greeted hundreds of members over the years, and has contributed in many meaningful and important ways to our work. On one occasion, Justice Kennedy traveled to San Francisco to address a gathering of Supreme Court Historical Society

members and their guests. In 2006 he delivered the Annual Lecture and on that occasion he spoke about "The Great Chief Justice" John Marshall.

For the inaugural National Heritage Lecture in November 1991, Justice Kennedy spoke of the history surrounding the so-called "Court Packing" controversy. In 1937, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, frustrated that the Supreme Court had overturned several pieces of his New Deal, proposed to increase the number of seats on the Supreme Court Bench. Though he cited the average age of the Justices and the heavy workload, Roosevelt's proposal would nonetheless have given him the opportunity to appoint additional Justices to the Bench that would be more sympathetic to his New Deal legislation than the incumbents, sometimes referred to as "The Nine Old Men". The topic for this first National Heritage Lecture involved all three branches of the federal government, a perfect fit for a series sponsored by historical organizations representing each of those branches. This series has continued since 1991, with each of the three historical groups alternating responsibility for the programs between them. Justice Kennedy's Inaugural choice of topic and engaging presentation set a high benchmark for the succeeding lectures in the series.

We look forward to paying a more complete tribute to Justice Kennedy in the next issue of the *Quarterly*, and we extend gratitude and best wishes to him at this time. As we look forward to the next chapter in the history of the Court, the Society remains committed to its mission to promote and foster scholarship and understanding of the Supreme Court of the United States

I am grateful to each of you for your engagement and support of the Society. On the last page of this magazine there is a photograph of the Justice accompanied by a short biographical note about his career. We are grateful for his important contributions to the Court and for the support he offered the Society.

Chilton D. Varner

Quarterly

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Managing Editor Kathleen Shurtleff
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Guests mingled during the Reception prior to the Gala Dinner.

accepted to law school on a scholarship, he was asked to pay a \$50 deposit to reserve a room in the dorm and an additional fee of \$50 was required to hold his place in the class. Money was scarce, and so he reasoned that, if he sent the fee to secure his room, it would be clear that he was planning to accept the scholarship and enroll in classes. At registration, he was told that he was not expected because he had not paid the class reservation fee. After it was explained that he had paid the dorm fee, he was told that dorm registration and law school registration processes were completely separate, with no connection between them. Happily, he was allowed to register anyway. After completing law school, he practiced law for several years before realizing that it was not an ideal profession for him. Responding to suggestions and observations of others as well, he left the field and started the Carlyle Group where he has enjoyed enormous success.

Mr. Rubenstein said that his personal experiences had instilled in him a great appreciation for the opportunities available in America to those who work hard and seek to make the most of their abilities. He said he considered himself and his accomplishments

the embodiment of “The American Dream.” This great appreciation for all that America “has done for me” has motivated him to give back in ways that celebrate the American governmental system and way of life and the possibilities it provides to all. Mr. Rubenstein received a standing ovation following his remarks.

In an extraordinary and unanticipated act of generosity, Mr. Rubenstein presented a copy of a rare book to the Society during the Gala. The book, **A History of the Colonies Planted by the English on the continent of North America, from their settlement to the commencement of that war which terminated in their independence**, was inscribed by its author, Chief Justice John Marshall, to his sister, which made the volume even more meaningful. While the book is a self-contained history, it was written as the introduction to

Marshall’s multi-volume biography of George Washington, **The Life of George Washington, Commander in Chief of the American Forces During the War which established the independence of his country, and first President of the United States . . . to which is prefixed, an introduction, containing a compendious view of the Colonies planted by the English on the Continent of North America.** The first American and the first

All Photos page 3 by Peter Reitzfeld



Society Vice President Robert Giuffra served as Chair of the Gala Committee.



The Ballroom of the Plaza was again the setting for the 4th New York Gala.

All Photos by Peter Reitzfeld



Society President Chilton Varner accepted Mr. Rubenstein's gift of a rare book on March 14.

British editions of the biography included the introductory volume, but it was omitted from later editions. Mr. Rubenstein's gift is now part of the Society's permanent collection. Mr. Rubenstein supplemented the gift of the volume by making a generous monetary contribution to the Gala fund.

meaningful. To enhance the special exhibit, the Ballroom ceiling displayed a graphic of the Constitution of the United States, providing a canopy of powerful words and principles.

The New York Gala is held from time to time and was initiated in 2013 by Chairman of the Board Gregory Joseph during his Presidency. It has proved to be one of the Society's most popular and important events, and funds raised through the event help to underwrite the production of publications and programs produced by the Society. Under the leadership of Mr. Giuffra, the Officers and Trustees of the



Mr. Rubenstein and Society Vice President Dorothy Goldman visited at the dinner. Mr. Rubenstein and Ms. Goldman are collectors of rare Americana documents.

Society express gratitude to Mr. Rubenstein and to all those who supported the event. A complete list of donors appears on page 5.



A dessert reception was held on the concourse following dinner allowing guests to mingle and network.

On the evening of the event, guests had an opportunity to view a display of a Stone printing of the Constitution of the United States. Society Vice President Dorothy Goldman generously loaned the item for display that evening; it was displayed with a modern clam-shell case signed by many dignitaries, including recent Justices of the Supreme Court, and a President and Vice President of the United States. Ms. Goldman's copy is the only copy of this printing still in a private collection, which makes its exhibition even more



Through the generosity of Ms. Goldman, Gala guests had the opportunity to view a rare printing of the Constitution the night of the event.

Supreme Court Historical Society

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Photos by Peter Reitzfeld

Dinner guests dined under a graphic representation of the Constitution of the United States.

Taney Pamphlet By Professor James B. O'Hara*

The Society recently acquired a copy of the proceedings held in Federal Court in Baltimore on the day after the death of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. To memorialize the late Chief Justice, the federal and state courts of Maryland adjourned for the day after a brief ceremony honoring his memory.

The Chief Justice died on October 12, 1864. He was a native of Maryland and long-time resident of Baltimore. The speakers at the event in Court were all friends or acquaintances of Taney, and all were warm admirers of his work as a lawyer and judge.

The volume is only 28 pages. It is difficult to tell on superficial examination if the hard cover is original, or if it was added later for preservation. The title page indicates publication in Baltimore in 1864 by the John Murphy Company, a 19th century firm well known to Maryland historians. While rare, the publication was known to all three of Taney's major biographers.

The pamphlet was located in the library of St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore. St. Mary's, founded in 1791, is the oldest Catholic seminary in the United States. Its library, therefore, is a major repository of volumes on theology, church history and canon law. The little pamphlet on Taney was in its stacks for over 100 years prior to being re-shelved with older and rarer holdings only recently. Partial library records indicate that it rarely circulated. Father Phillip J. Brown, President-Rector of the Seminary, is himself a lawyer and recognized that relocation of this holding to the Supreme Court would make it more accessible to scholars and place it in a more natural setting. Seminary library director Thomas Raszewski was very helpful in arranging the transfer.

The Taney acquisition occurs at a time when controversy about his role as the author of the majority opinion in the *Dred Scott Case* has reached new highs. Recently, statues of Taney have been removed from the grounds of the Maryland State House in Annapolis and from Mount Vernon Place in Baltimore.

In Maryland, the Taney reputation has ebbed and flowed. While there was a certain pride in the fact that a native of the state was Chief Justice for 27 years during a formative time in the Court's history, the Chief Justice's otherwise exemplary role has been overshadowed by the *Dred Scott* opinion.

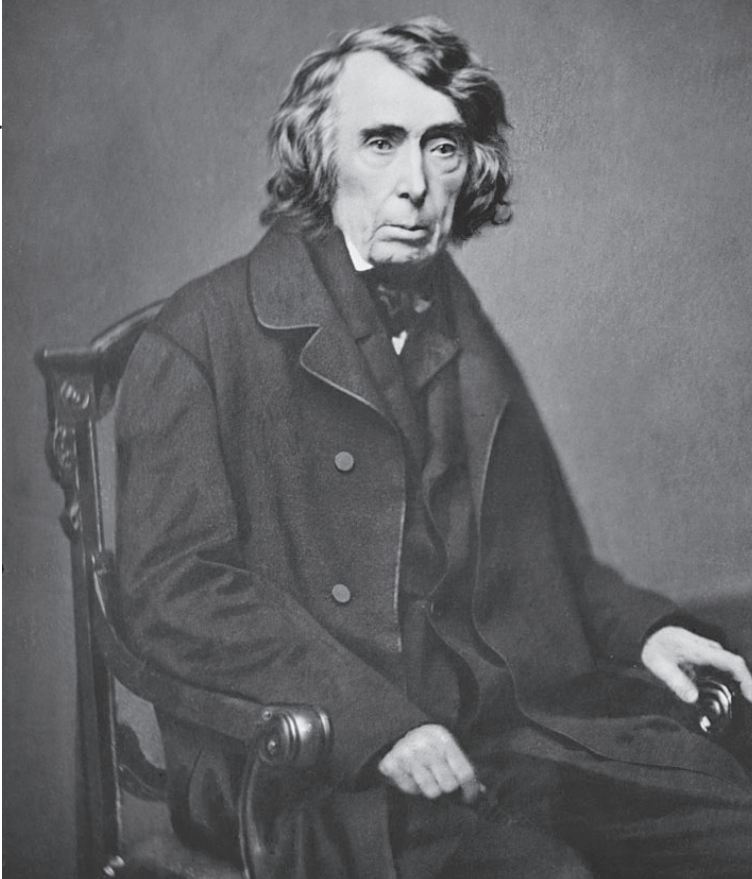
Since the events memorialized in the booklet occurred only a few hours after Taney's death it is not surprising that the speeches from prominent lawyers and judges are brief. While many of the participants were well known in their day, the speaker most recognizable to a national audience would probably be Reverdy Johnson, long a Senator from Maryland. Senator Johnson recalled his personal dealings with the Chief Justice, and he also described what

he characterized as Taney's modesty, courtesy, dignity and ability.

The Society is pleased to acquire this little volume through gift, and to promote its accessibility to Supreme Court historians.

**Professor O'Hara is a Trustee of the Society, and the Chair of its Library Committee. A retired educator, he is a contributor to the Quarterly and has written a number of articles and Trivia Quizzes. In addition, he provides substantive editorial work for each issue of the magazine, and often provides editorial work for other publications of the Society.*

Collection of the Supreme Court



Roger B. Taney's death was memorialized in a special session of the federal and state courts of Maryland on the day following his death. The proceedings of the ceremony were published in a 28-page pamphlet. The Library of St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore recently donated their copy of this rare book to the Society.

From the Photo Collection of the Office of the Curator
By: Franz Jantzen*

The National Governor's Association recently marked its 110th anniversary. President Theodore Roosevelt hosted the first meeting at the White House in 1908 to discuss conserving America's natural resources. In addition to the nation's governors, invitations were also extended to members of Congress and the Supreme Court. Seven members of the Court attended—Justices John Marshall Harlan, David J. Brewer, Edward D. White, Joseph McKenna, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. William R. Day and William Moody. The members of the Court are seated on front row on the right of the photograph and are seated in the order their names are listed. Thanks to the use of a modern photo enhancement program their images appear in a darker tone in the photograph below. Future Justice Charles Evans Hughes attended while serving as governor of New York and would join the Court as an Associate Justice two years later. All were seated in the front row when the group gathered

for a photograph under the White House portico. Governor Hughes appears second from the left on the front row, and his image has been highlighted as well.

The first meeting brought conservation issues to national attention, and the following year the National Conservation Commission and the First National Conservation Congress were founded as a result. Soon after the first meeting the governors asked President Roosevelt to convene such meetings in the future so they could continue discussing their shared interest in protecting the nation's natural resources. These meetings have taken place nearly every year since 1908. In recent years the frequency of the meetings has increased to two a year, once in the winter and the second in the summer.

**Mr. Jantzen is the Graphic Arts Collections Manager for the Office of the Curator at the Supreme Court of the United States.*

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Seven members of the Supreme Court attended the first meeting of the National Governors Association in 1908. They are shown on the front row to the right. Future Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes who was the Governor of New York at the time was also pictured on the front row, second from the left.

Trivia Quiz - Cabinet Connections

By Professor James B O'Hara

Answers on page 10

The 2017 Leon Silverman Lectures highlighted some of the Justices who were also in a President's Cabinet. Following that theme, can you answer these questions?

1. Name the Justice who was Secretary of the Interior.
2. During the decade from 1940-1950, there were five former Attorneys General on the Court. How many can you name?
3. Name the Justice who was Secretary of Labor.
4. Four Justices have been Secretaries of the Treasury, and three of them served as Chief Justice. Name the one who was an Associate Justice.
5. Name the Justice who was Secretary of State during the Spanish-American War.
6. Name the Justice who was Attorney General during the Mexican War and helped to negotiate the treaty which ended it.
7. The Post Master General was considered a Cabinet member until relatively recent times. Which Justice was Post Master General?
8. Usually Justices served in the Cabinet before being on the Court, but two of them joined the Cabinet after leaving the Court. Who were they?
9. Before the office of Secretary of Defense was created, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy served simultaneously in the Cabinet. Which Justice was once Secretary of War?
10. Now name the Justices who were Secretaries of the Navy.

Paterson, New Jersey-The City Named After a Justice

By Ryan Hyman*

It is not uncommon for a Supreme Court Justice to be memorialized by the naming of a Courthouse or even a law school as a mark of honor to the Justice's service. It is unheard of to have a city so named. Paterson, New Jersey, is the rare exception.

Associate Justice William Paterson (1745-1806) sat on the Supreme Court from 1793 through 1806. Prior to his ascent to the Court, he had a role in establishing early industry in the newly-formed United States. His efforts led to having the city where they started named for him. Paterson was the first of five Justices named from the state of New Jersey. The other four are Joseph P. Bradley, Mahlon R. Pitney, William J. Brennan, Jr., and Samuel A. Alito, Jr.

William Paterson was born in Ireland in 1745 and settled in the colony of New Jersey as a young child. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University. Paterson read law under the esteemed Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a well-respected lawyer.

In 1775, Paterson served as a delegate for the New Jersey Provincial Congress, was a member of the New Jersey Constitutional Convention in 1776 and served as New Jersey's Attorney General from 1776 through 1783. In 1787, he was a part of the New Jersey delegation to the Federal Constitutional Convention and was a signer of the Constitution of the United States. He was one of New Jersey's first two United States Senators, was elected governor of New Jersey in 1790, and was reelected to three consecutive one-year terms through March, 1793. Upon his appointment to the Supreme Court in March, 1793, Paterson resigned as New Jersey's governor.

So how did the city of Paterson, New Jersey, the first planned industrial city in the United States, come to be named after Justice William Paterson? Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, and other leaders had a plan to create the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures (S.U.M.) to help develop a self-sufficient industrial city. Hamilton had visited the Great Falls in New Jersey, then called the Falls of the Passaic. (Today the falls are 77 feet high and over 250 feet wide.) James McHenry,

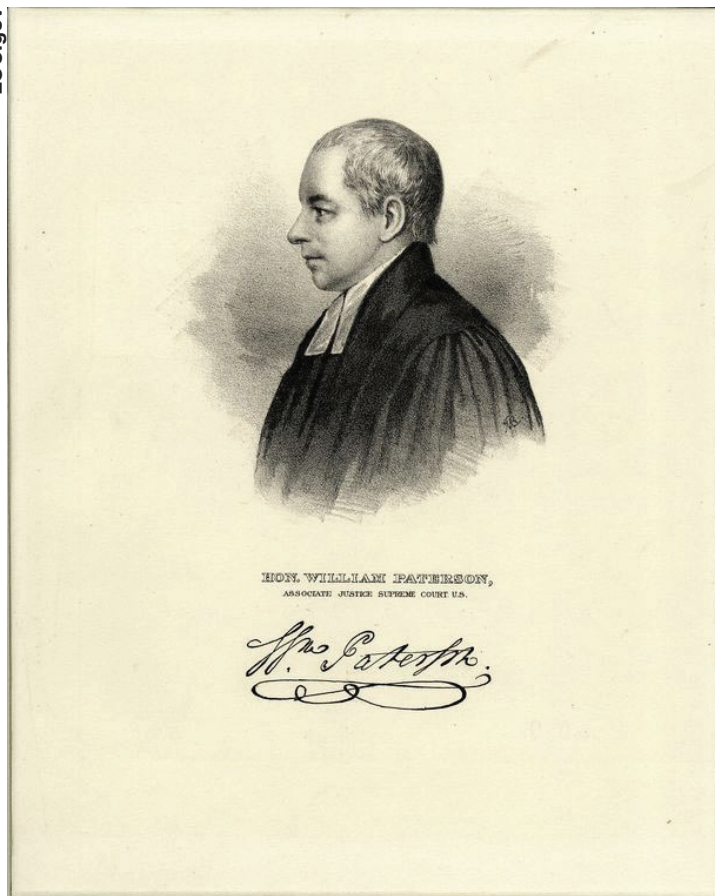
Secretary of War under George Washington, also visited what would become Paterson in July 1778 during the American Revolutionary War. McHenry describes the falls: "the Passaic [sic] appears to be about 30 or 40 yards broad--but the water

does not cover at the falls near this extent. . . . Near the bottom of the falls it exhibits a beautiful rainbow in miniature. . . . After viewing these falls we seated ourselves round the General [Washington]" This picnic included, General George Washington, James McHenry, the Marquis de Lafayette, and Alexander Hamilton. McHenry wrote about the picnic, saying "a modest repast set before us, of cold ham, tongue and some biscuit."

Hamilton, who had



The Passaic Falls of New Jersey formed the focal point for the home of America's first planned industrial city. The city was named for then-Governor William J. Paterson in recognition of his support of the plan.



Justice William J. Paterson was appointed to the Supreme Court by President Washington in 1793.

visited the Great Falls 13 years earlier, would not forget the location, with the power of the falls and the abundant water source from the Passaic River. He thought it an ideal setting for an industrial center and believed the river and falls would provide the water power needed to fuel industry. Hamilton felt it was vital for the new nation to provide for itself, and industry was crucial to achieve this goal. Hamilton was reassured in a letter from William Hall dated Sept. 4, 1791, that the water of the Passaic River and the Great Falls was where the country's industry should begin. Hall wrote, "One of the finest situations in the world (we believe) can be made here. The quality of the water is good & sufficient quantity to supply works of almost any extent. Every thing [*sic*] necessary as to the situation is here to be found." In November 1791, Governor William Paterson signed the charter incorporating S.U.M. at the site of the Great Falls of the Passaic River, enabling Paterson, the place, to become one of the nation's first industrial centers. As a thank you to Governor Paterson for his support, Hamilton and his financiers named the city for him.

When Paterson was founded in 1792, the area was barely settled, with few inhabitants, but by the end of the 19th century, it was one of the fastest growing cities in the East and today it has a population of nearly 150,000. Hamilton's idea was to use the power of the water of the river. A system of raceways was created to guide the water from atop the falls through the manufacturing district to power the mills. The whole project worked extremely well.

Paterson became known as "the Cotton Town of the United States" and then from the 1880s through 1920 as "Silk City." Paterson became the center of manufacturing cotton duck sailcloth production in the 1820s and of silk production beginning in the 1840s through the early 20th century. In 1836, Samuel Colt started his first factory, the Patent Arms Manufacturing Company, for revolver production in Paterson. Beginning in the mid-1830s, Paterson was also home to steam engine production

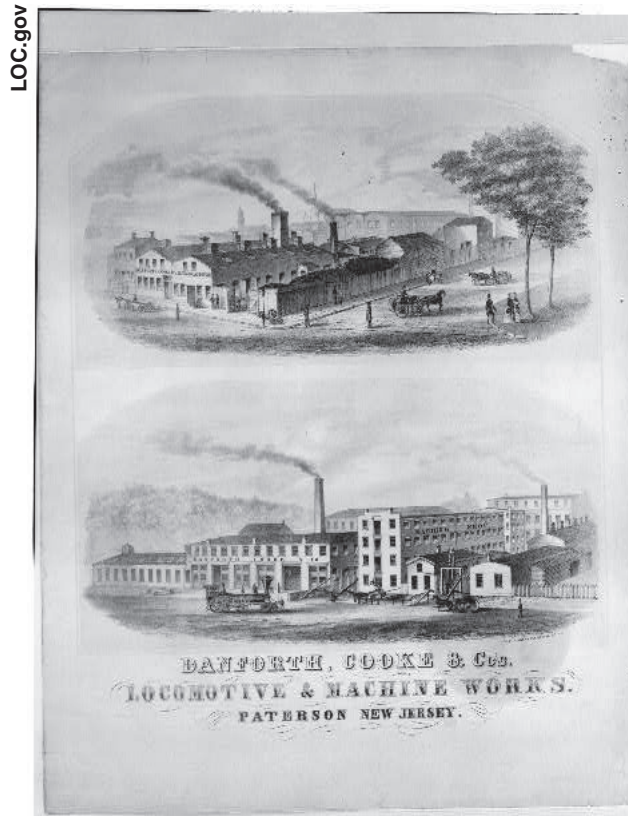
under Thomas Rogers. One locomotive made in Paterson in 1855 was *The General*, which ran on the Western and Atlantic Railroad providing service between Chattanooga and Atlanta. *The General* was stolen by Union soldiers in 1862 during the Civil War and became part of a great train chase. *The Texas*, another locomotive made in Paterson, would chase *The General* to recover it. This famous chase by two New Jersey-made steam engines would inspire future movies.

In addition to locomotive production, two other important modes of transportation were centered in Paterson. John Phillip Holland, credited as the inventor of the modern motorized submarine, designed submarines in Paterson starting in the 1870s. He would later receive a contract from the Navy to build their submarines. Paterson was also the home to airplane engine production. Beginning in 1920 and for the next 25 years, airplane engines were manufactured in Paterson by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation. The engine for Charles Lindberg's 1927 first solo transatlantic flight from New York to Paris on *The Spirit of St. Louis* was produced in Paterson.

Today, more than 225 years after Alexander Hamilton first visited the falls that inspired him to help form a new industrial city, the Great Falls are now part of the Paterson Great Falls National Historic Park, established in 2011. The Great Falls are still an impressive sight to see and knowing the history behind the foundation of Paterson makes them even more so.

The namesake William Paterson, died while riding circuit in New York on Sept. 9, 1806, at the age of 60. In a bit of historic irony, this legendary son of New Jersey is buried in a cemetery near Albany, New York.

*Ryan Hyman, is the F. M. Kirby Curator of Collections at Macculloch Hall Historical Museum in Morristown, New Jersey.



Paterson became the center of many industrial companies including the Thomas Rogers steam engine production company.

Answers for Trivia Quiz on page 7

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1. Lucius Q.C. Lamar was Secretary of the Interior in 1885-1888 during the first presidency of Grover Cleveland.

2. James C. McReynolds, Harlan F. Stone, Frank Murphy, Robert Jackson, and Tom C. Clark were all former Attorneys General who served during the 1940s.

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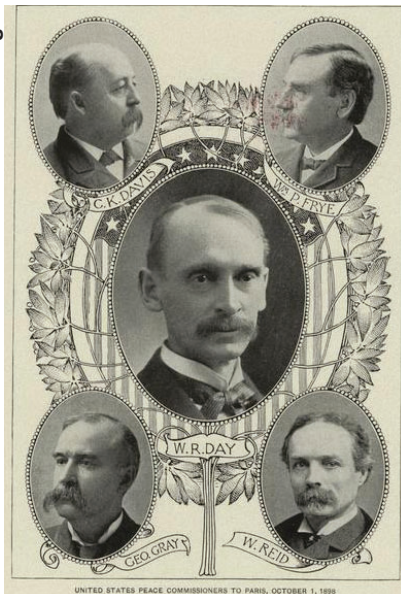
4. Associate Justice Levi Woodbury was Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren.

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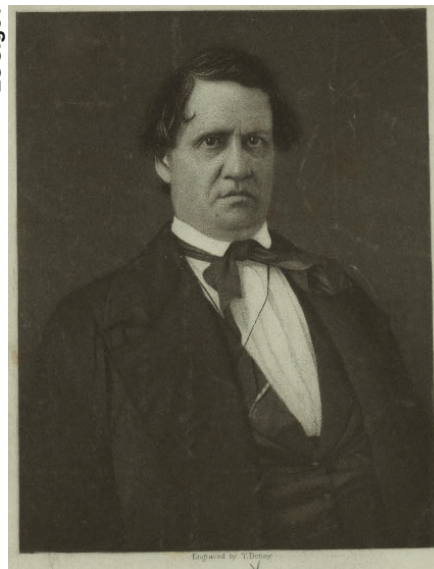
3. Arthur Goldberg (standing at the microphone) was Secretary of Labor in the Cabinet of John F. Kennedy.

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5. William R. Day served briefly as Secretary of State under President McKinley. (center photo)

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6. Nathan Clifford was Attorney General under President Polk from 1846-1848.

Collection of the Supreme Court



7. Justice John McLean was Post Master General under both John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson.

8. Charles Evans Hughes served on the Supreme Court twice. He was an Associate Justice from 1910-1916, then served as Secretary of State under Harding and Coolidge from 1921-1925. He was reappointed to the Court as Chief Justice by Hoover and served from 1930 until his retirement in 1941. James F. Byrnes was a Justice for a short time, 1941-42. Truman appointed him as Secretary of State in 1945 and he served until 1947.

9. William Howard Taft was Secretary of War under Theodore Roosevelt from 1904-1908.

10. There were three Justices who served as Secretaries of the Navy: Smith Thompson (1819-1823) under Monroe; Levi Woodbury (1831-1834) under Andrew Jackson; and William Moody (1902-1904) under Theodore Roosevelt.

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Kenneth R. Young Jr., Sumter

TENNESSE

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Jeff Ward, Greeneville

TEXAS

Franchelle Boateng, Katy
Robert I. Gordon, Farmers Branch
Andy Porter, Haslet
Walter Anderson Shumate, Arlington
Christopher Wood, Arlington

VERMONT

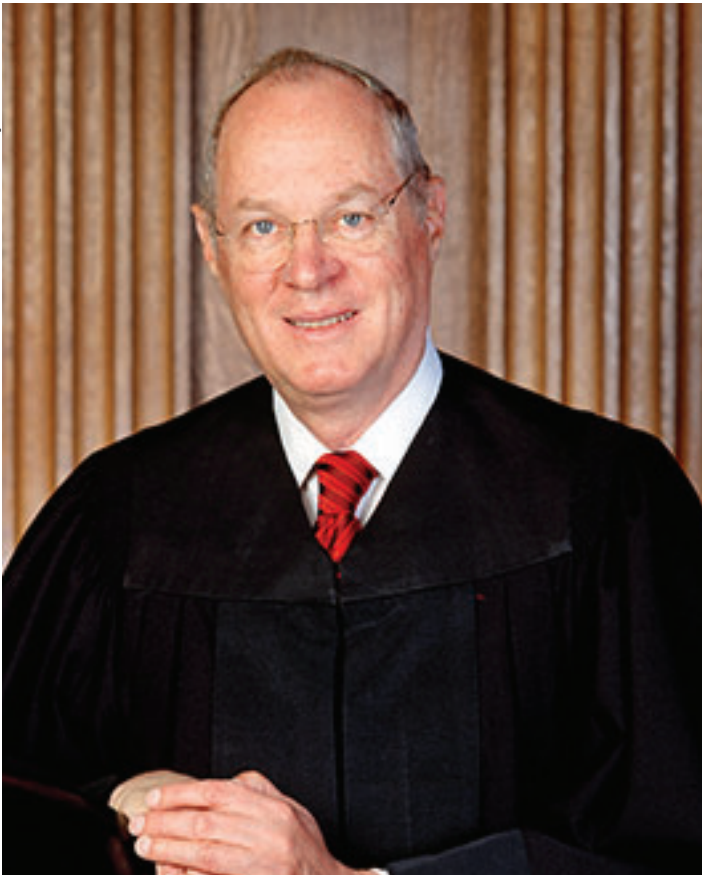
Clark Bensen, Corinth

VIRGINIA

Charles D. Ablard, Alexandria
Stephen Dent, Alexandria
Colin Dixon, Alexandria
Frank Garrison, Arlington
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Justice Anthony M. Kennedy Announces Retirement

Collection of the Supreme Court



Justice Anthony M. Kennedy 1988-2018

On June 27, 2018 Justice Anthony M. Kennedy announced that he would retire from the Supreme Court of the United States effective July 31, 2018. The Society has had the opportunity to work closely with the Justice over the years of his tenure and we are very grateful to him for his support and participation. President Varner pays a brief tribute to the Justice on page 2 of this magazine, and a longer article will be published in the next issue. A biographical note follows.

Anthony M. Kennedy was born in Sacramento, California, on July 23, 1936. As an undergraduate at Stanford University, Kennedy went to England to study at the London School of Economics for one year. He graduated from Stanford University in 1958 and Harvard Law School in 1961. Kennedy was admitted to the California Bar in 1962 and practiced with a firm in San Francisco. One year later, he returned to his home town of Sacramento where he practiced law for twelve years. He also served as an adjunct professor at the McGeorge School of Law, University of the Pacific, from 1965 to 1988. In 1976, President Gerald Ford appointed Kennedy to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, where he served for twelve years. While on that Court he served on the Board of Directors of the Federal Judicial Center. President Ronald Reagan nominated Kennedy to the Supreme Court of the United States on November 30, 1987. The Senate confirmed the appointment on February 3, 1988. The Justice served with distinction and dedication for nearly thirty years.