

THE SUPREME COURT
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Investiture Ceremony Held for Justice Amy Coney Barrett

by Kathleen Shurtleff

On October 1, 2021, the Court held a special sitting for the investiture of Justice Amy Coney Barrett. Traditionally, the event follows closely after the confirmation of a Justice, but it is not a prerequisite to the Justice's assumption of their duties. As such, the investiture was delayed until it was safe for the ceremony to be held in the Supreme Court Chamber. Justice Barrett was confirmed by the Senate and took her seat in October 2020, and participated in the work of the Court for the October Term.

Jesse Barrett and six of their seven children were present for the ceremony. There were approximately 100 invited guests in attendance. The number was limited given the health concerns prompted by the pandemic.

The tradition of investiture ceremonies at the Supreme Court Building for newly appointed Justices is a relatively new one. When Chief Justice Earl Warren resigned his commission on the last day of Court, June 23, 1969, he administered both the

judicial and the Constitutional oaths to Chief Justice Warren E. Burger who had been appointed to succeed him. Chief Justice Burger instituted the practice of holding special sittings of the Court to receive the commissions of new Justices appointed to the Court. The first ceremony of this nature was held for Burger's fellow Minnesotan, Justice Harry A. Blackmun, on June 9, 1970.

By tradition, investiture proceedings follow a proscribed pattern. Guests are
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Collection of the Supreme Court of the United States



President Chilton D. Varner

Dear Friends,

The end of the year is a good time to reflect on accomplishments and challenges. It also brings with it prospects of fresh beginnings and new hopes. The Society has had another year to adjust and adapt to changes required during the world-wide pandemic. We have done well in managing our operations and continuing to meet many of the goals in our mission during the emergency, but most of us are anxious for the return of handshakes, welcoming embraces, and comfortable seating arrangements during in-person meetings and events, and we look forward to putting fist-bumps, masks, and social

Letter from the President

distancing on a shelf of historic relics, alongside nuclear fallout shelters and air raid sirens.

There is no way nor reason to hide the fact that the necessary closure and visitor restrictions in the Supreme Court Building during the pandemic has had a significant impact on the Society's finances. The Society's Gift Shop in the Court normally helps us sustain our programs and publications. Losing nearly a million visitors a year in the Court is an enormous down-turn in funds for the Gift Shop. It certainly has made the generous contributions from our Members all the more meaningful as we have continued and ex-panded much of our work in virtual forum throughout the past year. In fact, we host-ed ten virtual lectures in 2021, the largest number of lectures the Society has ever hosted in one year. We cosponsored two virtual lectures with the American College of Trial Lawyers (ACTL) and conducted a successful Summer Institute program with Street Law, among other outreach.

Significantly, our growing partnership with the ACTL on events, such as the recent lecture on the Lizzie Borden trial, have enabled us to provide CLE credits to lawyers who attend or view those lec-tures. And our partnerships with both the White House Historical Association and the US Capitol Historical Society in a Three Branches

virtual conference this year was an important development in the expansion of our outreach. We look for-ward to expanding in this partnership as well.

We have great hopes for 2022. We are planning to host our biannual Gala in New York on April 7, 2022. Similarly, if restrictions are relaxed in the New Year, our goal is to host a similar Gala on the West Coast in 2022 and expand our civic outreach across the country. We are also planning on co-hosting events in our part-nership with Mt. Vernon in the New Year as our relationship with them continues to grow. The Society is also excited about launching our new website in 2022 which we believe you will find more informative and easier to navigate.

The Society reiterates its appreciation for your support, and we encourage all Members to utilize the website where you can review past presentations and visit our on-line shopping options for gifts. For all of our challenges, we are grateful for the many contributions of our staff and Mem-bers during 2021 and we look forward to a healthy and happy New Year.

Chilton D. Varner

Quarterly

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Hughes-Gossett Prize Winners Announced Society Supports Established and Upcoming Scholars

By Clare Cushman

The Society is pleased to announce that David W. Levy, Professor Emeritus of the Department of History of the University of Oklahoma, has been awarded the 2020 Hughes-Gossett Award for Best Article published in the **Journal of Supreme Court History**. "Twenty-One Months of Hell and the Supreme Court to the Rescue in *McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents*" brings to light the University of Oklahoma's efforts in 1948-49 to provide separate facilities for George McLaurin, a Black PhD. student, and chronicles the difficult decisions made by the University about how to comply with Oklahoma's segregationist laws. The Supreme Court would rule in 1950 that McLaurin's separation from the other students violated the equal protection of the laws mandated by the Fourteenth Amendment. By setting him apart, the Court held he was "handicapped in his pursuit of effective graduate instruction." "It is a high honor," said Professor Levy on being notified of the award. The article stemmed from Levy's research for his book **Breaking Down Barriers: George McLaurin and the Struggle to End Segregated Education** (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2020).

The winner of the 2020 Hughes-Gossett Award for best student paper, Rachael E. Jones, also chose as her subject a Supreme Court case involving a university. "*Rosenberger's Unexplored History*" examines the history of a 1995 case that held that the University of Virginia violated the First Amendment rights of its Christian magazine staff by denying them the same funding resources that it made available to secular student-run magazines. As a law

student, Jones was able to make good use of the University's archives. "I wrote the Rosenberger paper for Professor Micah Schwartzman's UVA Law course on religious liberty," she notes-- "We studied the case in class, and I decided to take advantage of the extensive archives at UVA's Special Collections Library to see if they had anything of interest about the case. The archives had a wealth of exciting materials, and I enjoyed researching the case because it allowed me to combine my interests in history and the law." Jones first became interested in "decision-making processes and decision-making within institutions" when she was introduced to archival research as a history major at Dartmouth College. She is currently clerking for the First Circuit.

The Hughes-Gossett Prizes, named in honor of Elizabeth Hughes Gossett, who was a founder of the Society and the daughter of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, are awarded annually and carry a cash prize of \$1500 (established scholar) and \$500 (student). All members of the Board of Editors vote to select the Best Article. Student papers are judged by the past year's Hughes-Gossett winner and the Chair of the Board of Editors. Prizewinners will be invited to the Society's Annual Meeting in June 2022 to receive their awards.

Investiture

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Guests are seated in the well of the Court Room after which the Marshal calls the session to order and the current members of the Court are seated at the bench. The new Justice sits in the well of the Court Room on a small chair that was used by Chief Justice John Marshall in the 19th century. The Attorney General's Office then presents the Commission to the Court. Deputy Attorney General Lisa Monaco presented Justice Barrett's commission to the Court by giving it to Clerk Scott S. Harris who read it and stated that it would be recorded in the permanent records of the Court. After the commission was read, Justice Barrett was ushered to the Bench where Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr. administered the judicial oath to her. Justice Barrett then took her place at the Bench. The Chief Justice next extended greetings and best wishes to the Justice for her service on the Court and the session was adjourned.

Following the ceremony, the Chief Justice and Justice Barrett took the traditional walk down the front steps of the Supreme Court to the plaza below for news photographs. After Chief Justice Roberts returned to the building, the Justice was joined on the plaza by her husband Jesse for photographs.



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Virtual Lecture Series Provides New Opportunities

By Jennifer M. Lowe

While the pandemic has prevented the Society from holding the traditional Leon Silverman Lecture Series and the Frank C. Jones Reenactment Series in the Supreme Court Chamber, it has given rise to hosting virtual events for members around the country. These lectures have enabled the Society to commemorate landmarks on the calendar that we have not recognized in the past.

September 17th is Constitution Day and the Society celebrated it with a lecture by Professor Sam Erman on Puerto Rico and the Constitution, based on his book *Almost Citizens*. The lecture was well attended and well received. In the follow up survey that attendees took after the lecture, comments included: “interesting discussion and lecture on different de facto classifications of citizenship and how this is related to a larger historical contingency with foreign policy.” Another commented, “Fascinating history well told. Excellent lecture—content rich and well-delivered.”

Next in the calendar year, came the First Monday in October, the traditional start of the Supreme Court’s Term. The Society marked it with a conversation between Professor Farah Peterson and Professor Mark Killenbeck on the Court’s 1821 Term. Professor Peterson opened the discussion with a call to “put 1821 in its context. To do that it’s important to talk about who is Chief Justice John Marshall—who are we are talking about? And when I say that, I mean who was he in his time?” This led to an enlightening discussion about John Marshall before he was recognized as “the Great Chief Justice.”

Professor Killenbeck reflected after, “It was an honor to jointly present with Professor Farah Peterson for this year’s First Monday in October program. I have had the privilege to speak for the Society both in person at the Court and virtually. Certain distinct advantages of the virtual format can’t be overlooked.

“Professor Peterson and I were able to take an extended look into the Court’s 1821 Term for an audience of Society members and other interested individuals from around the nation. That simply doesn’t happen when the programs are exclusively in Washington, D.C. This format also allowed us take questions and clarify and expand what we had to say.

“Finally, and I speak to this as both a presenter and a member of the Society, the archive of the virtual lectures posted on the Society’s YouTube channel is a terrific resource. Each program is available a few hours after it ends. I try to attend as many programs as I can, but my schedule doesn’t always permit a real-time attendance. Being able to go back and watch these impressive sessions at my convenience is a real benefit of the virtual format that I hope continues into the foreseeable future.”

Doc Schneider, Society Vice President and Chair of the Program Committee, which oversees the Society’s lectures noted, “Confronted with the obstacles to in-person programming during the pandemic, the Supreme Court Historical Society pivoted to remote programming. For the first time, live lectures became available to Members of the Society all over the country with the click of a hyperlink. The response has been overwhelming. No longer bound by the limitations of in-person attendance, the audience for our lectures in the virtual universe has grown, clamoring for more content. The Society and its Program Committee are thrilled. We have a compelling line-up of lectures ahead. So settle in at home or your office and enjoy our programs. We are watching and listening too - all together virtually.”

All the programs can be accessed on the Society’s YouTube channel, a link to which is on the Society’s webpage: www.supremecourthistory.org.

While the Society is looking forward to a return to in person programming, the

pandemic has shown us the value of these virtual programs as well. The plan is to host at least one program a month (except for August) for the foreseeable future. If you have suggestions for a speaker or topic, please contact the Society’s Director of Programs and Strategic Planning, Jennifer Lowe at programs@supremecourthistory.org

Coming up in early 2022 will be a conversation with Suzanne Spaulding launching a new series on Civics and American Democracy and a panel discussion on Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg’s advocacy work in the 1970s. Registration for these and all of the Society hosted virtual programs can be found on the Society’s website.



Professor Farah Peterson



Professor Mark Killenbeck

The SCHS Offers Continuing Legal Education Programs in Partnership with the American College of Trial Lawyers

By Kathleen Shurtleff



clockwise from top left: Clare Cushman, Steve Luxenberg, Seth A. Waxman, Carter G. Phillips

In September 2020, the SCHS and the American College of Trial Lawyers presented a joint virtual program titled “*Plessy v. Ferguson* and the Origins of Test Cases,” which drew the College’s highest attendance for a CLE program. The principal speaker was *Washington Post* journalist Steve Luxenberg, author of *Separate: The Story of Plessy v. Ferguson, and America’s Journey from Slavery to Segregation*, who situated the case as an early civil rights test case. He noted that policies which required racial separation weren’t new and that resistance to them had led to previous arrests, but that civil rights lawyer Albion Tourgee developed his legal strategy to challenge the Louisiana Separate Railroad Car Act

long before Homer Plessy’s arrest, rather than after the train conductor confronted him for sitting in the whites-only car. In fact, Plessy’s arrest was pre-arranged, and the railroad, which wanted to determine its potential liability for segregated passenger cars, was complicit.

Next speaker in the program was Carter G. Phillips, a partner at Sidley Austin and a modern day Tourgee. He described a test case he had sought out to establish that there exists a fundamental right of access to literacy under the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment. Phillips and his pro bono team found suitable plaintiffs in Detroit, where students were unable to learn to read in fi-

nancially strapped schools with appalling conditions: freezing classrooms, teachers who lacked certification, and a dearth of books. Videos were resorted to on days when teachers did not report to work. Phillips noted that when the 14th Amendment was adopted, a supermajority of the states had included a fundamental right to education in the state’s constitutions. He further argued that if students are not taught to read they are deprived of their fundamental First Amendment right of freedom of speech and they cannot make informed choices as voters. His test case was successful in the Sixth Circuit, but the governor of Michigan settled the case before it could reach the Supreme Court.

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The third speaker, former Solicitor General Seth Waxman, outlined the role of the Office of the Solicitor General in carefully positioning test cases before the Supreme Court to advance the progress of law. He pointed out that the Solicitor General “is essentially the indispensable test case litigant” who pursues strategies to advance the law by developing cases in the lower courts and the Supreme Court. Waxman gave examples of previous Solicitors General in the New Deal era and how they positioned progressive cases. He further noted that the Solicitor General defends against test cases brought by others against the United States or its agencies. Equally importantly, the Solicitor General serves as advisor to the Supreme Court as to which of the many cases that request review are best suited to test an important legal principle.

The three speakers then engaged in a discussion about the evolution and significance of test cases, concluding that they are a critical aspect of the progress of law. Clare Cushman, who organized and moderated the program, followed up its success at the ACTL's spring meeting on March 3 with a CLE program titled “The 25th Anniversary of the VMI Case: Remembering Ruth Bader Ginsburg and *United States v. Virginia* (1996).” Cushman asked participants in the case to share their first-hand accounts of the behind-the-scenes strategies that culminated in the historic ruling that VMI must open its doors to women. Perhaps the most important majority opinion she penned in her 27 years on the Supreme Court, Ginsburg's landmark decision, issued during her third term, went further than any other to establish true sex equality as a fundamental constitutional norm. It was also dear to Ginsburg's heart as the culmination of her earlier efforts as a litigator to persuade the Supreme Court to raise the standard of review applied to laws and policies that discriminated on the basis of sex.

Professor Deborah Merritt, who teaches law at Ohio State University, provided a masterful introductory overview of the importance of the decision, situating it both in terms of constitutional law and as the pinnacle of Ginsburg's career as a litigator. Merritt served as a clerk for Justice Sandra Day O'Connor and helped her draft her

majority opinion in *Mississippi University for Women v. Hogan* (1993). That opinion introduced the phrase “exceedingly persuasive justification” as a test for the permissibility of laws that discriminate on the basis of sex and would be cited as precedent in the VMI decision.

Next, Paul Bender, law professor at Arizona State University, who argued the government's case as Principal Deputy Solicitor General, reminisced about how he prepared the briefs and approached his oral argument. The government sought to keep its argument focused on the equal protection issue and steer away from the constitutionality or benefits of single-sex schooling. Further, Bender felt that it was not necessary to ask the Court for strict scrutiny in gender-based classifications as the case was winnable without reaching beyond the intermediate scrutiny level that the Court had already established in cases argued by Ginsburg as an attorney. Finally, Bender noted that he had attended high school in Brooklyn with Ginsburg, then known as “Kiki Bader,” and remembered her brilliance, popularity, leadership and deft baton twirling.

Theodore B. Olson, partner at Gibson Dunn who represented the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Virginia Military Institute, explained opposing counsel's strategy. He said that he wanted to focus on the diversity that VMI's unique all-male adversative training approach offered Virginia students seeking to become citizen soldiers. He conceded that Virginia Women's Institute of Leadership, which had recently been established to offer women an alternative training school, did not measure up in terms of resources at the time, but the hope was that it would eventually become a comparable school. He noted his tremendous respect for the Court and for Justice Ginsburg and that even though he lost the case he was honored to be part of the process and provide the justices with compelling arguments.

Lisa Beattie Frelinghuysen, who served as the law clerk to Ginsburg who helped her prepare the majority opinion, was the final speaker. Frelinghuysen revealed the behind-the-scenes discussions and described Ginsburg's approach to drafting

opinions. She explained how Justice Antonin Scalia's sharing of his draft dissent allowed Ginsburg to improve her majority opinion. Finally, Frelinghuysen reminisced about her visit with Ginsburg to VMI in 2017 and the warm reception the justice received.

Feedback on the event was positive. As one CLE participant remarked: “It was terrific hearing from both attorneys who argued the case as well as Justice Ginsburg's clerk who assisted with the analysis of the issues from inside Chambers. Being able to hear the perspective from all sides was very engaging. I especially enjoyed listening to Professor Bender discuss with zeal his hypothetical of Harvard Law School establishing a separate women's law school to illustrate the point that a women's VMI school would not have made things equal. It was cool to hear him discuss how he felt when he shared that hypo with the Justices during oral argument. Great program.”

A third CLE event took place on September 23 in Chicago at the ACTL's Fall meeting. The program “Acquitted: Jury Selection in the Trial of Lizzie Borden” examined how Lizzie Borden was acquitted of the cold-blooded murder of her stepmother and father in 1893 and foiled the prosecution, which was led by future Supreme Court Justice William H. Moody, then the district attorney for eastern Massachusetts. Cara Robertson, whose fascinating book about the trial broke new ground by examining the case from a legal perspective, answered questions by moderator Clare Cushman for an hour (the panelists were virtual but the audience in Chicago participated in person). Educated at Harvard, Oxford and Stanford Law School, Robertson clerked for Supreme Court Justices Byron White and John Paul Stevens. Her discussion of the case was greatly enlivened by some 25 images of the family, the crime scene, and, most notably, the jury selection notes made by the prosecution about potential jurors that she had unearthed from the Fall River Historical Society. Chicago attorney Michael D. Monico, one of the premier criminal defense attorneys in the country, then spoke for thirty minutes on modern best practice for jury selection, gave tips on how to be a great defense lawyer, and told anecdotes from his notable cases. All agree that this new CLE partnership between the SCHS and the ACTL has been fruitful and will continue.

The Supreme Court Fellows Program: Virtual Collaboration During a Global Pandemic

By Sarah Alsaden, Allison A. Bruff, and Hannah M. Solomon-Strauss

2020-2021 Supreme Court Fellows*

Since its launch by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger in 1973, the Supreme Court Fellows Program has enabled four individuals to engage in the work of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the Federal Judicial Center, and the U.S. Sentencing Commission for one year. During the Program, Fellows learn about the operation of the federal courts through hands-on exposure to judicial administration, policy development, and education. Enrichment opportunities typically include attending Supreme Court oral arguments, participating in luncheons with public officials, managing the educational component of the Supreme Court Internship Program, and attending education programs offered by the Supreme Court Historical Society. Each Fellow also completes a publishable-quality work of original legal research on a topic connected to their agency placement and has the opportunity to present this research to a committee of the Judicial Conference or another gathering of distinguished jurists in late spring.

The COVID-19 pandemic affected how the whole world operates, and in turn required the Supreme Court Fellows Program to adapt to a new, virtual world. These circumstances brought unique benefits and challenges for the 2020-2021 class of Fellows. The Fellows listened in on the live telephonic oral arguments from home; met virtually with judiciary leaders from around the country as part of a virtual curriculum organized by Program staff; and had more time to engage with their research projects. To further the educational and instructional opportunities of the fellowship, the Fellows partnered with several Judicial Learning Centers in

federal courthouses around the country to work on civics education initiatives. These partnerships, conceived of by the late Judge Robert A. Katzmann, former Chair of the Supreme Court Fellows Commission and former Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of the Appeals for the Second Circuit, were facilitated by Rebecca Fanning, the National Educational Outreach Manager at the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

Judicial Learning Centers are permanent spaces within courthouses with dedicated directors and robust programming related to civics education and the judiciary. At present, there are Judicial Learning Centers in federal courthouses in New York City, St. Louis, and Sacramento. Additionally, federal courts are actively developing new Judicial Learning Centers in Minneapolis and Indianapolis. The Centers provide a space for activities and programs dedicated to promoting public understanding of the role of the judicial branch and the rule of law in our society. Judicial Learning Centers often host students, teachers, and other visitors for court-related programming and events.

Over the past year, each Fellow completed a virtual residency with one of the Centers. Our work involved teaching on the subject of the federal judiciary to students and teachers, creating content for physical and online exhibits, and planning new events and activities for Center programs. In addition, the Fellows contributed to an informational guide called *Federal Courts 101*, which covers topics such as the rule of law, separation of powers, structure of the federal courts, process of criminal and civil cases, and jury service. *Federal Courts 101* will be used by Judicial Learning Centers in future programs and will be made available to the public on www.uscourts.gov.

Although the global pandemic and public health circumstances made for an unconventional fellowship experience, the year also brought forward unique opportunities. Without geographic restraints, the Fellows were able to meet with academics, legal professionals, and judges around the country. Additionally, the virtual residencies with the Judicial Learning Centers provided the Fellows with an opportunity to learn more about how federal courts around the country are working within local communities to provide valuable educational opportunities for students and teachers alike. These collaborative experiences, although virtual, were a valuable part of a unique fellowship year.

The Supreme Court Historical Society has been a valued partner in operating the Supreme Court Fellows Program for nearly a half-century. The Supreme Court Fellows Commission, staff, alumni—and we, as Fellows—are tremendously grateful to the Society for its support and valued partnership. But we have one more request of the Society's members: Please help us spread the word about this opportunity and encourage qualified candidates to apply. To learn more, please visit the Fellows Program website at www.supremecourt.gov/fellows.



* The 2020-2021 class of Supreme Court Fellows also includes Kathleen Foley.

Collections Spotlight

A Recent Acquisition: Finding Justices (and at least one wife) in *Lady Washington's Reception*

By Supreme Court Curatorial Staff



In 1861, the artist Daniel Huntington completed a large historical painting recreating the scene of a presidential party, or “levee,” during the presidential administration of George Washington. Commissioned and later engraved by Alexander Hay Ritchie, “The Republican Court in the time of Washington” (also known as “Lady Washington’s Reception” or simply “The Republican Court”) depicts a fictionalized reception with a romanticized view of the grandeur of the newly formed republic. Painted near the start of the Civ-

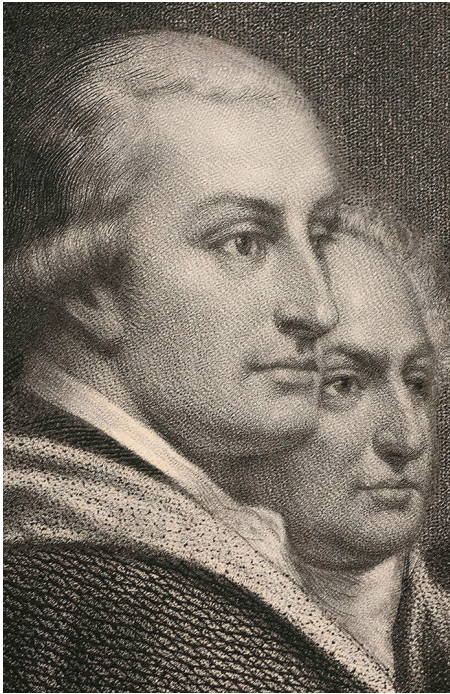
il War, the painting captures an idealistic view of the founding generation at a time when the country faced an uncertain future.

In addition to President and Mrs. Washington, Huntington included the “principle statesmen and bell[e]s who formed the republican court in Washington’s Second Term,” which was from 1793-1797. With all of the subjects long deceased, Huntington undertook the work to locate portraits to copy and even reportedly had descendants “stand in” for their

ancestors when a suitable portrait could not be found. Three Supreme Court Justices and one of their wives are included among the 64 guests at the mythical gathering: Chief Justice John Jay (standing far left in a two-toned robe), future Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, Justice James Iredell, and Sarah Van Brugh Jay (standing in the center of three women grouped in the foreground). A figure identified as “Miss (Brockholst) Livingston” is likely not the wife of future Justice Brockholst Livingston, Catherine, and is too old to be one of

their daughters.

The Scottish-born Ritchie, who had emigrated to Canada and then the United States in 1841, was not only an artist in his own right, but also an art marketer. After studying engraving under Thomas Doney (another artist in the Court's collection),



John Jay

he developed into one of the 19th century's most renowned masters of the stipple and mezzotint engraving techniques, as seen here. By the time Ritchie commissioned Huntington to create the painting, he was in the business of creating engravings for the burgeoning American art mar-



Mrs. Sara Jay

ket. Commissioning paintings on popular themes to be turned into engravings that could be sold with multiple prints through subscriptions had been an established business model since the early 19th century.

To increase the renown of "Lady Washington's Reception," Ritchie and his publisher Emil Seitz arranged for special exhibitions of the painting. An 1865 review of one of these exhibitions described the scene,

"A darkened room on Broadway is obtained. Much drapery surrounds the picture. Gas-lights, hidden from the eye, flame and flare above it. Sofas are disposed before it. A green cord keeps the curious at a distance from the picture. . . Pamphlets descriptive of the picture, each containing a key, are for sale, price fifteen cents. A print of the etching from the picture, with which the engraving was begun, is set up in a corner; the table on which it rests bears the open book inviting subscribers..."

Ritchie and Seitz's process was apparently successful, so much so that Ritchie even increased Huntington's \$2,500 commission by \$1,000 after the





James Iredell



Oliver Ellsworth



Mrs. (Brockholst) Livingston

artist spent so much time and effort to capture the individual likenesses required for the work. The engraving was a popular one throughout the mid-to-late 19th century, and Ritchie's profits increased further when he sold the original painting for \$7,500 a few years later. Today, it resides in the Brooklyn Museum.

Of note about the copy acquired by the Society is that it does not have a title and other information printed below the image, which appear on the final versions, and instead only has Ritchie's signature in pencil. This suggests it is an earlier proof version, possibly one of those described above to entice subscribers during the special exhibitions.

Supreme Court Historical Society New Members

August 2021 – November 2021

Arizona

Roberta Stent

California

Cynthia Chung
Steve Cornwall
Clem Glynn
Alex Hubbard
William Murphy

Connecticut

Andrew Lymm

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Janet Bullinger
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Guy Burnett
Andrew Effron
Dan McGinn
Matthew Smilowitz
Cara Vest

Wisconsin

Joseph Kearney

We are sending emails with updates and event announcement to members for whom we have contact information. These emails are sent every Tuesday morning. If you are not receiving these emails and would like to, please contact the Society at membership@supremecourthistory.org with your contact info.

Applications are now being accepted for the 2022 Supreme Court Summer Institute for Teachers. The Society's premier educational outreach program, the institute brings a select group of secondary school social studies teachers to Washington, DC, for an immersive six days of educational activities related to teaching about the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court Summer Institute is co-sponsored by the Society and Street Law Inc. The 2022 Institute will be held over two sessions. Week 1 will be held June 9-14, 2022 and Week 2 will be held June 23-28, 2022.

Please apply or share with the social studies teachers in your life.

Apply here:

<https://www.streetlaw.org/programs/scsi>

Applications close on March 1, 2022.

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Save the Date!

The New York Gala Returns



After a long hiatus during the COVID pandemic, the Society is pleased to announce the return of our New York Gala! Save the date of April 7, 2022 for another unforgettable evening at the New York Plaza Hotel Ballroom.

As always, we will have a celebrated and fitting honoree for the 2022 Amicus Curiae Award. Our Members and guests will enjoy a lively cocktail reception, gourmet dinner, and an unforgettable in-person celebration of the justice system and the High Court.

For information on event sponsorships, table and ticket purchases, please contact, Martha Meehan-Cohen, the Society's Director of Advancement at 202-543-0400 or mmeehan@supremecourthistory.org.