At the October meeting of the Executive Committee, Justin Stanley of Chicago, the chairman of the Membership Committee, as well as a member of the Board and the Executive Committee, reported on a plan that he had developed to increase the membership of the Society. At the present time, nearly two-thirds of the revenues of the Society consist of gifts, grants and the net proceeds from the sale of commemorative items. Membership receipts amount to only one-third of the Society's annual revenues. Under the plan developed by Mr. Stanley, a nationwide campaign to increase the Society's membership would be conducted, headed by a state chairman in each state.

The Executive Committee approved Mr. Stanley's plan and appointed a membership committee consisting of Justin Stanley, Judge Griffin Bell of Atlanta and J. Roderick Heller III, Esq. of Washington, D.C.

State chairmen for the membership drive are now being selected by the membership committee and plans are being made for a dinner meeting in Washington, D.C. at which each state chairman will report on the results of the campaign in that state. The state chairmen selected at the time this Quarterly went to press include:

Arkansas  Herschel H. Friday, Esq.
          Friday, Eldridge & Clark
          First National Bldg.
          20th Floor
          Little Rock, AR 72201

Colorado  L. Richard Freese, Jr., Esq.
          Davis, Graham & Stubbs
          2600 Colorado Natl. Bldg.
          950 17th Street
          Denver, CO 80201

Dist. of  John W. Vardaman, Jr., Esq.
          Williams & Connolly
          839 Seventeenth Street, N.W.
          Washington, D.C. 20006

Florida  William Reece Smith, Jr., Esq.
         Carlton, Fields, Ward, Emmanuel & Cutler
         P.O. Box 3239
         Tampa, FL 33601

Georgia  Frank C. Jones, Esq.
         King & Spaulding
         2500 Trust Company Tower
         Atlanta, GA 30303

Idaho  Eugene C. Thomas, Esq.
       Moffatt, Thomas, Barrett & Blanton
       300 First Security Bank Bldg.
       Boise, ID 83702

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Date Set for 1985 Annual Meeting

The Society's Executive Committee has approved Monday, May 13, 1985 as the date for the Society's next Annual Meeting. Formal invitations will be sent to the membership between 30 and 45 days preceding the meeting as required by the Society's by-laws. No response is required of those members who wish to attend only the annual lecture and membership meeting. Members who wish to attend the annual reception and dinner should return their reservation forms with payment promptly to assure acceptance. The limited seating capacity of the Court's Great Hall necessitates that reservations be accepted in the order of their receipt. No reservations will be accepted prior to the date the invitation is mailed.

J. Roderick Heller III, chairman of this year's Annual Meeting Committee, has indicated that his committee hopes to announce other details pertaining to the meeting, including the name of this year's annual lecturer, in the next issue of the Quarterly. Questions regarding the meeting should be directed to Kathy Shurtleff at the Society's headquarters in writing, or by calling (202) 543-0400.
New York: The Supreme Court Historical Society, 1973. First printing. Octavo. 320 pages. Frontispiece photograph of Associate Justice William Johnson (1804-1851) and dedication page printed on thick cream paper only. Publisher's speckled green cloth with gold lettering on spine in excellent condition. A near fine copy. \( \approx \)
instances by Marshall himself, the spokesman for the Court's staunchly Federalist majority. Unanimous opinions in every case, announced in all but two, were issued seriatim. By comparison, the Marshall Court of Johnson Begins His Judicial Career

Owing to the Republican majority in South Carolina's state legislature, most of the seats of the State's high bench were occupied by members of Johnson's party, a contrast to his later experience on the Supreme Court. Of equal or greater contrast, was the manner in which Johnson and his peers on the Court of Common Pleas expressed their own opinions in cases on the court's docket. Nearly half of the decisions reported during Johnson's tenure at that court were issued seriatim. By comparison, the Marshall Court of 1801-1803, just before Johnson's appointment, handed down unanimous opinions in every case, announced in all but two instances by Marshall himself, the spokesman for the Court's staunchly Federalist majority.

Jefferson and President Jefferson

Yet, if Johnson's tendency toward judicial independence figured prominently in Jefferson's decision to nominate him, the President soon discovered this independent nature to be a two-edged sword. Seeking to avert American entry into the Napoleonic Wars, Jefferson had secured passage of an embargo law in 1807, prohibiting American vessels from entering English or French ports. Denying material claims. Subsequently, in an attempt to tighten the law's numerous loopholes, port collectors were authorized by the law to examine incoming ships bound for English or French ports. Denying material claims. Subsequently, in an attempt to tighten the law's numerous loopholes, port collectors were authorized by the law to examine incoming ships bound for English or French ports. Denying material claims. Subsequently, in an attempt to tighten the law's numerous loopholes, port collectors were authorized by the law to examine incoming ships bound for English or French ports.
Johnson (continued) concurred opinions and 18 of 42 dissents. As a result, he established a precedent for openly airing the Court's philosophical divergences, which reflected not "appeals to the brooding spirit of the law" which Hughes later criticized, but rather an acknowledged of the wide diversity of American thought which came before the Court both then and now.

Johnson remained on the Court through 1834, participating in most of the landmark decisions which established the Court's role as a third and co-equal branch of government. But, at age 62, with 30 years of service behind, he was stricken with a jowl disease and died following surgery on August 4, 1834.

Kansas

Philip H. Lewis, Esq. Edison, Lewis, Porter & Haynes 1300 Merchants Natl. Bank Bldg. 8th and Jackson Streets Topeka, KS 66612

Louisiana


Maryland

The Honorable Benjamin R. Civiletti Venable, Baetjer & Howard 1800 Mercantile Bank & Trust Bldg. Two Hopkins Plaza Baltimore, MD 21201

Michigan

Wallace D. Riley, Esq. Riley & Roumel 7th Floor Ford Building Detroit, MI 48226

Minnesota

Keith Libbey, Esq. Fredrikson, Byron, Colborn, Bisbee & Hansen 4744 IDS Center Minneapolis, MN 55402

Montana

William H. Coldiron, Esq. Gough, Shanahan, Johnson & Waterman 301 First Natl. Bank Bldg. PO. Box 1715 Helena, MT 59624

New Jersey

Adrian Foley, Esq. Connell, Foley & Geiser Gateway I Suite 1600 Newark, NJ 07102

Tennessee

Robert F. Worthington, Jr., Esq. Baker, Worthington, Croyse, Stanberry & Wolff 530 Gay Street S.W. Knoxville, TN 37901

Texas

Morris Harrell, Esq. Rain, Harrell, Emery, Young & Doke 4200 Republic National Bank Tower Dallas, TX 75301

Vermon

Austin B. Noble, Esq. Gibbons, Noble & Goodrich 26 State Street PO. Box 159 Montpelier, VT 05602

Virginia

Robert W. Lawson, Jr., Esq. Stumpus & Johnson PO. Box 1588 Charleston, WV 25326

In the months ahead, Mr. Stanley and his committee will select chairmen for the remaining states. The Membership Committee hopes to have this campaign well underway by the time of the Society's annual meeting this coming May.

State Chairmen (continued from page one)

Illinois

Albert E. Jenner, Jr., Esq. Jenner & Block One IBM Plaza Chicago, IL 60611

Indiana

Theodore R. Boehm, Esq. Baker & Daniels 810 Fletcher Trust Building Indianapolis, IN 46204

Iowa

Allen E. Brennecque, Esq. Welp, Harrison, Brennecque, & More 309 Masonic Temple Building Marshalltown, IA 50158

Publications of Note

As a service to its members, in the Quarterly the Historical Society will review publications dealing with the history and significance of the American Constitution and the Supreme Court.

"Toward the Bicentennial of the Constitution, a special Fall issue of National Forum cosponsored by the Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi and the American Bar Association, is written for a broad audience of teachers, students, community leaders, and other civic-minded citizens interested in a better understanding of the history, significance and contemporary issues surrounding the Constitution. Guest edited by Mark W. Cannon, the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice of the United States, it contains 17 articles by public leaders and scholars on the following constitutional themes in the order they appear in the publication:

Mark W. Cannon, "Why Celebrate the Constitution?": Dr. Cannon discusses the uniqueness of the American experiment in constitutional self-government and why celebration of the Bicentennial of the Constitution is both necessary and appropriate.

Gordon S. Wood, "The Intellectual Origins of the American Constitution": Professor Wood argues that the political thought of the Founding Fathers was borrowed from classical antiquity, Renaissance civic humanism, and the peculiarities of the English legal tradition, as well as from the long colonial experience in self-government.

Richard B. Morris, "Creating and Ratifying the Constitution": Professor Morris offers a detailed account of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the ratification of the Constitution, and the addition of the Bill of Rights.

Albert P. Blaustein, "The United States Constitution: A Model in Nation Building": Professor Blaustein discusses the influence of the American Constitution on the constitutional making activities of other nations.

Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., "Congress: The First 200 Years": Speaker O'Neill explores the dynamic relationship of Congress and the President in our constitutional system and reviews the vast changes that have occurred in Congress since 1789 in the structure and operation of the party system, congressional staffs, tenure, and the scope of legislative duties.

Ronald W. Reagan, "The Presidency: Roles and Responsibilities": After discussing the nature of the executive function in the context of the framers' intention that the President provide the critical element of "energy" in the national government, President Reagan reflects on the challenges confronting the modern presidency because of the enormous growth of the federal establishment.

Walter E. Edge, "The Judiciary: The Origins of Judicial Review": Chief Justice Burger examines the foundations of the judiciary's power to review the acts of the other branches of government for their constitutional validity, including the historical basis of that power, its justification in Marbury v. Madison, and its constitutionality.

Orrin G. Hatch, "Civic Virtue: Wellspring of Liberty": Senator Hatch discusses the close relationship between civic virtue and American principles of equality and liberty as that relationship was understood by the framers.

Wade H. McCree, Jr., "Civil Liberties and Limited Government": Professor McCree explains why the framers established a system of federalism and separation of powers, and that any system is compatible with the "living Constitution" view that constitutional limitations and powers may be altered by means other than formal constitutional amendment.

Walter Berns, "Do We Have a Living Constitution?": Professor Berns outlines the principles underlying the American Constitution and argues that they are compatible with the "living Constitution" view that constitutional limitations and powers may be altered by means other than formal constitutional amendment.
A.E. Dick Howard, "The Constitution and Free Expression": In his overview of the right of free expression under the Constitution, Professor Howard argues that libertarian notions of freedom of expression were incorporated into the First Amendment and are generally reflected in the evolving judicial rules regulating the time, place, and manner, but not the content, of individual expression.

Tom Johnson, "A Publisher Reflects on Freedom of the Press": Mr. Johnson, publisher of the Los Angeles Times, discusses the nature and causes of public dissatisfaction with the media and the professional and ethical obligations of the media, given their vast influence and constitutional protection from external control.

David Mathews, "We the People ...": Mr. Mathews describes and assesses changes in the constitutional system that threaten the continued vitality of popular sovereignty, especially as these changes relate to ever-increasing bureaucratization, the information explosion, and the expanding influence of special interest groups.

Betty Southard Murphy, "The Commercial Republic and the Dignity of Work": Mrs. Murphy focuses on the intent of the framers that the Constitution should expand individual opportunity and guard against violent factional conflict by creating a prosperous environment made possible through free commercial enterprise.

Don K. Price, "Science, Technology, and the Constitution": Professor Price examines the interrelationship between science and government from both an historical and a policy perspective, including the contributions that the sciences may make to the process of government, and the protection of the independence and objectivity of science from political interference.

Rita E. Hauser, "The Constitution and National Security": Mrs. Hauser discusses the national government's constitutional powers over foreign affairs both in terms of their relation to national security and their division between the executive and the Congress. In particular, she examines the problems of balancing the state's legitimate needs for secrecy with individual rights and democratic accountability.

William J. Bennett, "How Should Americans Celebrate the Bicentennial of the Constitution?": Mr. Bennett argues that at least for a few years, the American people should take the Bicentennial as an occasion to "steal" the Constitution away from lawyers, and approach it as a civic document because it is a statement of practical philosophy written by and for self-governing citizens.

The Society has a limited number of copies of this issue of the National Forum which it will distribute to its members without charge upon written request.