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

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

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

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

The national Membership Committee, chaired by Mr. Renfrew, is divided into geographic regions paralleling the jurisdictions of the U.S. Circuit Courts. Each has its own Chair who works with the State Membership Committee Chairs within the Circuit. The national committee also includes some “at-large” members who assist the campaign in various capacities.

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

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

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

---continued on page eight
A Letter From the President

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

Two lecture programs are currently underway in which the Society is cooperating with other historical groups. The first is the established National Heritage Lectures, an annual program developed in cooperation with the Capital Historical Society and the White House Historical Association.

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

The White House Historical Association assumes the role of host this year, and plans are underway to hold the lecture in mid-August. Over 20,000 documents have been collected to date, and four of the eight anticipated volumes will now have been published.

Volume Four, which focuses on the laws that shaped the federal judiciary during the early republic’s history, was printed in late 1993.

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

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

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

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

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

Before closing, I will also note that we have had one other change on the Society’s staff in recent months. Jennifer M. Lowe has joined the staff as our new Director of Publications, replacing Clare Cashman who recently took up residence in Paris.

**Membership Update**

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

- **Arkansas**
  - Mr. Stephen Smith, Fayetteville

- **California**
  - Ms Carol Billingley, Taft
  - Dr. Irving Tapper, Meano Park

- **Connecticut**
  - Hon. Richard Blumenthal, Hartford

- **District of Columbia**
  - Mr. Mark C. Eiden, Esq.

- **Florida**
  - Mr. David A. Cato, Esq.

- **Georgia**
  - Anthony E. Di Rita, Esq., Atlanta

- **Idaho**
  - Rex Blackburn, Esq., Boise

- **Illinois**
  - Mr. Michael L. Gorsline, Iowa City

- **Indiana**
  - Ms Monique C. Gorsline, Iowa City

- **Iowa**
  - Richard W. Peterson, Council Bluffs

- **Kansas**
  - E. F. Schaeffer, Jr., Esq., Lexington

- **Kentucky**
  - Mr. Michael G. Comas, Esq., Louisville

- **Louisiana**
  - Mr. George W. Webb III, New Orleans

- **Maryland**
  - Mr. Richard R. Goldberg, Columbia

- **Massachusetts**
  - The Hon. Mary B. Muse, Brookline

- **Michigan**
  - Susan Leffler, Esq., Lansing

- **Minnesota**
  - Hon. Dina E. Murphy, Minneapolis

- **New Jersey**
  - John M. Devlin, Esq., Mt. Laurel

- **New York**
  - Michele Campbell, Esq., New York
  - Professor Daniel J. Capra, New York
  - Ms Linda Fasthuber, New York
  - Mr. Henry Kheel, New York
  - Reyna Marder, Esq., New York
  - Miriam Federman Monkoff, Esq., Pomona

- **North Carolina**
  - Mr. Daniel W. Fouts, Greensboro

- **Oregon**
  - Prof. Thomas D. Morris, Portland

- **Pennsylvania**
  - David C. Austen, Esq., Philadelphia
  - Ms Helen Putlin, Philadelphia

- **South Carolina**
  - Mr. Michael L. Gorsline, Iowa City

- **Texas**
  - Susan L. Bickley, Esq., Houston
  - Linda Broeche, Esq., Houston
  - Gregory S. Coleman, Esq., Spring
  - Michael G. Comas, Esq., Houston
  - Thomas O. Deen, Esq., Houston
  - Kenneth G. Engsraud, Esq., Houston
  - Richard T. Cassidy, Esq., Burlington

- **Virginia**
  - Mr. Kevin Galitz, McLean
  - Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg
  - Jacqueline Miller, Esq., Alexandria
  - Ms Nancy L. Redder, Alexandria

- **West Virginia**
  - Lacy L. Root, Esq., Martinsburg

- **Wisconsin**
  - Mr. Robert D. Kraus, Tallahassee

- **Washington DC**
  - Mr. Robert M. Tyler, Jr., Esq.

- **Washington State**
  - Mr. Rex Blackburn, Esq., Boise

- **Wyoming**
  - Robert T. Cassidy, Esq., Wyoming
Washington, strong political figures who ruled the state of Virginia. He was badly shaken, and Daniel strongly supported the creation of a special position on the Council of State, and held both posts until 1835. State arm for Virginia in the belief that the federal government's governor's office that also acted as a kind of judicial body. He became part of the Richmond Junto, an informal alliance of all the states. This axis supported Andrew Jackson for the presidency, which Daniel advocated as a result of the preceding night of Justice Philip Barbour. On February 27, 1840, a vacancy opened up on the Court with the death of Van Buren as President. This was when the Constitution was written. The notion that the Constitution might grow and that the institutions of government might be adapted to change as the American republic moved off its young days, the Justices commonly took their meals together at the time. Daniel presided over the Court Historical Society, 111 S. Howard Goldman.

On November 8, 1841, a vacancy opened up on the Court with the death of Justice Daniel. His advancement to the Supreme Court came as a result of a fluke. Since Van Buren had not been reelected, under the old style he was to leave office on March 4, 1841. On February 25, 1841, a vacancy opened up on the Court with the death of Justice Philip Barbour. On February 27, 1840, a vacancy opened up on the Court with the death of Van Buren as President. This was when the Constitution was written. The notion that the Constitution might grow and that the institutions of government might be adapted to change as the American republic moved off its young days, the Justices commonly took their meals together at the time. Daniel presided over the Court Historical Society, 111 S. Howard Goldman.

The year he married, Daniel was also elected to the Virginia House of Delegates. He served there until 1812 when he became a member of the Virginia Council of State, a part of the governor's office that also acted as a kind of judicial body. As the War of 1812 drew closer, Daniel was of the party which wished to fight both England and France. The war progressed slowly, and Daniel strongly supported the creation of a special state army for Virginia in the belief that the federal government's defenses were not good enough. It was during this period that he became part of the Richmond Junto, an informal alliance of strong political figures who ruled the state of Virginia. He was chosen lieutenant governor of Virginia in 1818, keeping his position on the Counsel of State, and held both posts until 1835. During that time, Daniel was politically active in Virginia, first as a leader of his state, then taking on a more national role. He became a regular correspondent of Martin Van Buren, then the governor of the State of New York, and what came to be known as the Richmond Junto that was politically as an Albany-Richmond axis developed, pulling two of the major states of the country into a political alliance. This axis supported Andrew Jackson for the presidency of the United States. In 1832 Van Buren became Vice President for Jackson's second term; four years later he succeeded Jackson as President.

There were political rewards for this alliance with Van Buren and Jackson. Daniel was offered the position of Attorney General in President Jackson's Cabinet, but declined it, essentially because the salary was inadequate. Never in his life did he have sufficient income to do comfortably even the modest things he wished to do. In 1835 Daniel was the leader of the Virginia delegation to the Democratic National Convention, which nominated Van Buren as President. This support would cost him his positions as counsellor of state and lieutenant governor. In March 1836, however, President Jackson appointed Daniel as a U.S. district judge for Virginia with the endorsement of another Virginian and a former President of the United States, James Madison. The appointment marked his switch from a career in state government to a judicial career. Due to the different ethics of that era, Daniel could serve both as a district judge and as a strong and continuous political supporter of President Van Buren. In 1840, when Van Buren was renominated for the Presidency, Daniel presided over the Democratic state convention. The platform at the convention articulated the basic beliefs Daniel would soon carry to the Supreme Court, namely an absolute support of states' rights and a belief that the federal government should be sharply limited to the exact powers spelled out by the Constitution. Like his party, Daniel did not support internal improvements and opposed any kind of protective tariff.

His advancement to the Supreme Court came as a result of a fluke. Since Van Buren had not been reelected, under the old style he was to leave office on March 4, 1841. On February 25, 1841, a vacancy opened up on the Court with the death of the preceding night of Justice Philip Barbour. On February 27, 1840, a vacancy opened up on the Court with the death of Van Buren as President. This was when the Constitution was written. The notion that the Constitution might grow and that the institutions of government might be adapted to change as the American republic moved off its young days, the Justices commonly took their meals together at the time. Daniel presided over the Court Historical Society, 111 S. Howard Goldman.

The Whigs, the new party in power, immediately took their revenge. In that era, Supreme Court Justices still sat as trial judges in parts of the country assigned to them. The Whigs rearranged the districts for trial service, and Daniel was assigned to the region of Arkansas and Mississippi—difficult states to reach in 1841. For a time he had to cross the Appalachians by carriage, but by 1850 he could get to Wheeling, West Virginia by a very uncomfortable train. He could then take a boat down the Ohio River to reach Arkansas, where in Little Rock the only hotel was an abandoned boat drawn up on the beach. In a typical instance, it took him 12 days of this kind of travel to get from Washington to Arkansas. The conditions were often filthy.
of 1850. The *Dred Scott v. Sandford* case of 1857, which questioned whether Dred Scott, a slave, had become free by having been taken into free territory, was a disaster, needlessly impelling the nation toward the Civil War. There had been no need to decide in the case whether the Civil War came, as a result of the decision, into free and into slave territory. If Dred Scott, as the Supreme Court held, was constitute in partial ignorance, members of the “American Negro race” were always regarded as "subjects of commerce or traffic." The slave law, it is "himself strictly property, to be used in subordination to the interests, the conveniences, or the will, of his owner." An owner might free a slave, Daniel acknowledged, but he could not make him a citizen. He thought the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional; no act of Congress could prevent a slave owner from taking his slaves wherever he wished. The *Dred Scott decision*, he thought, would "finally put an end to the entire problem of federal control over slavery. Within eight years, and after hundreds of thousands of deaths in the Civil War, the war was "finally put to rest," but differently.

On May 31, 1860, Daniel died. He was survived by his two children (from his second marriage, to Elizabeth Harris, who died in a tragic fire several years after their marriage in 1853). As the last Jeffersonian on the high court, Daniel was a firm representative, even in his own life, of principles with which he was partial. But some of what Daniel believed has endured, particularly his views on the contract clause of the Constitution. His efforts to preserve the public lands, his loyalty to the jury system, his insistence on basic fairness in criminal law enforcement all have their followers.

**Daniel (continued from page five)**

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

Daniel served until the eve of the Civil War, so the greatest single issue during his tenure was slavery. As a dedicated spokesman for a slave state, he had no qualms with the institution of slavery. As sectionalism divided the country, Daniel quickly became one of the earliest and most extreme secessionists. For his early political life, Daniel had been a bridge between the North and South and a major southern ally of Van Buren. But when in the 1840s Van Buren became a Free Soiler, adopting the view that the territory acquired after the Mexican war should be barred to slavery, that personal friendship ended. Daniel became a fanatic, resolving never to travel north of Maryland again.

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

Jewelry with the seal of the Supreme Court. Producled for us by HTW in Baltimore, each piece features a pewter detailed relief of the Supreme Court seal in a heavy gold plate. Doo to a special arrangement with our manufacturer, we are pleased to pass on to you substantial savings on our modillion jewelry collection.

Item 660 Money Clip was $29.99 Now $21.95 Members $17.56
Item 610 Cuff Links were $28.99 Now $26.95 Members $21.56

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

Item 409 Alaska Crystal Glasses Another new item this year is our Alaska "Cut Ice" stemware. The double old-fashion size glasses have a thick bottom which resembles ice that has been chipped away to form a conical opening beneath the glasses. The Seal of the Court of Justice is acid-etched into each glass. Set of 4, gift-wraped $39.95 Members $31.96

Item 422 Crystal Bud Vase A new item which has proven to be very popular, is our crystal bud vase. Its tall straight lines give it a very simple, elegant look. Measuring 7 1/2" in height, the bottom is one inch of solid glass for beauty and stability. Acid-etched in the center is the Seal of the Supreme Court. A great value at $7.95 Members $6.39

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

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

Item 322 Crystal Inkwell A true Victorian reproduction inkwell handsomely into an original 19th century mold. The inkwell is square with a round base, made of fine lead crystal and available in clear, cobalt blue or cranberry red glass. Totally functional and beautiful, each comes with a hand-made, pewter dipper. Excellent value at $58.95 Members $47.00

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

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

Item 363 Lady Justice Statue After years of searching we have finally found a perfect, classic example of "Blindfolded Lady Justice." Cast by the European lost wax method, she stands 17" high and is finished in a hand-rubbed walnut polish. The Scales of Justice are made from her left hand while the right clutchrs her sword. The enamelled black wood base is 3 1/2 x 5 1/4" and the bottom is lined with felt. $265.00 Members $212.00

Glass items

Item 408 Jade Crystal Paperweight Our newest paperweight is made of jade crystal, so called because of the green tint embedded in the crystal itself. It measures 4" x 3 3/4" and due to its thickness (3/4") you are able to stand it upright by laying it flat on your desk. The Seal of the Court is acid-etched into the center & measures 2" in diameter. Elegantly gift boxed. $20.95 Members $16.76

Ornaments

Item 360 Quill Ballpoint Pen Our finest ballpoint is mounted in a presentation card with the Supreme Court building on its cover. The Quill is an excellent writing instrument. It has a smooth black finish, silver accents and "Supreme Court of the United States" etched into the barrel. On the tip of the pen is a reduction of the angle of the Court Seal. Our pen writes in black ink and refills may be obtained from any stationery store. Only $17.95 Members $14.39

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

Item 343 Walnut Constitution Our most impressive gift item, this limited edition is very distinctive. Measuring 16" x 22", handcrafted Constitution of the United States is etched into a stainless steel plate mounted on a hand-rubbed walnut base. A great item to be seen by all visitors to your office. $235.00 Members $188.00

Publications

The Documentary History of the Supreme Court of the United States

Volume 1: Constitution and the Federal Court System 1789-1801

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Volume II: The Federalist, 1789-94

Volume III: The Court and the Constitution, 1795-1800

Volume IV: The Supreme Court, 1801-99

Volume V: The Supreme Court, 1901-1938

Volume VI: The Supreme Court, 1939-1978

The first four volumes of the Documentary History Project are available now! Volume I deals with the structure of the Supreme Court and the official records of its activities from 1789-1800, and serves as an introduction to the planned seven volume series. This volume contains primary source materials including manuscripts, correspondence, private papers, newspaper articles, and official records of the period. Volume II, The Federalist, 1789-94 details the early workings of the federal judicial system. The documents in this volume also touch on topics that figured prominently in the early controversies of the Court, the relationship between state and federal crimes, Volume III The Justices on Circuit, 1795-1800, examines the particulars of sending Supreme Court Justices around the country to serve as judges at sessions of the various federal circuit courts. Volume IV Organizing the Federal Judiciary traces the legislation relevant to the establishment of the judicial system. Item 262 Volume I: $165.00, Volume II: Item 263 Item 264 IV Volume 265 $15.00 Members V: Item 1: $132.00, Volume II, III, or IV: $76.80.

Item 261 The Supreme Court at Work This book, written by Congressional Quarterly, covers in detail the first and second centuries of the Court's history. It will appeal to those who are interested in the Court and the impact of the Justices' decisions on public issues. The yearbook covers the 1990-91 term, focuses on the major events of the Court and summarizes the opinions of both the Court and the Justices. It also details the inner workings of the Court, plus biographies of the Justices. $19.95 Members $15.95

Item 343 Card/Pencil This unique pencil has a double-sided eraser which gives it the look of a god. The barrel is inscribed with the words "With Liberty and Justice for All", and "The Supreme Court of the United States." The pencils are available in incense, metallic gold, and silver colors. $6.15 each in a 6/$39.96 pack. Members 4.95 ea. or 5.86 each post office.

Item 408 Maps Crafted of inestimable durability, our maps are available in deep cobalt blue, horizons blue, or richly colored with the Seal of the Supreme Court traced in 14K gold. The maps are trimmed in gold for an added richness. Please specify choice of color. $6.49 each. Members $5.19

Item 773 500 Justice Notes Made for us in New York, these justice notes are made of fine quality board and are finished with our exclusive and distinguishable color of pearl milk twill on a background of navy or maroon. Please specify color. $20.99 Members $15.99

Item 344 Small Scales

Item 359 Large Scales

Scalas of Justice are made of solid brass, have brass rope and paw, and are available in two sizes. The smaller scale, Item 344, measures 11 inches tall and has simply elegant straight lines. The larger scale, Item 359, which is 20 inches measures over 17 inches tall and has a Corinthian column as its center post. The arse a intricately cast with a great amount of detail. Item 344 $21.95 Members $17.56 Item 359 $54.95 Members $43.36

Item 338 Bookmarks are finished in 24K gold over intricate metal cut work. Designs include the Seal of the Supreme Court of the United States, Lady Justice or the Supreme Court building. A brief descriptive and history of the design is included with each bookmark. $3.99 each. Members $3.59

Item 266 Tape Measure A tape measure with a gold-plated metal medallion of the seal of the Supreme Court on a polished wood handle. A perfect companion piece to the pen set, above, is similarly fitted with felt pads on its base. $4.95 Members $4.26

Item 37 Bookend Notes Made for us in West Tisbury, MA by artist Clark Goff. Each box contains 12 note cards and envelopes. The cards depict the front of the Supreme Court building in summer. Rendered in pen & ink on white stock, they're perfect for your personal correspondence, and make a fine desk accessory. Members $6.95

Item 27 Greeting Cards Embossed, please find ouf full-color brochure with all our recent holiday cards. Each is printed on high quality, glossy stock. R-1, R-2 and R-3 cards are available with black envelopes. Card number C-111 is our new greeting card for this season, created by Carol Dyer it depicts the court circa 1935. The inscription in all cards reads: "Wishing you the happiness and joy of this beautiful holiday season, and throughout the coming year." 1.48 cards & $.88 envelopes. $5.75 each Members $4.68 each Over 50 cards $.75 each Members $.60 each

Item 29A Embossed Note Card This white on white note card features a blind emboss of the Supreme Court building for an understated, elegant look. The card is blank and can be used either for correspondence or as a note card. It measures 4 1/4 x 5 1/4 inches and is accompanied by a white envelope. $1.15 each. Members $.92

Item 36 Note Card Our very finest note cards are personally made for us by accomplished artist Jill Worth of California. As a master of the art of the 18th Century engraving style, Jill uses this technique to painstakingly reproduce the main entrance to the Supreme Court Building. She uses only the finest Kith, 100% Cotton Buckeye stock for our cards, which translates into "perfection" when writing on them. The cards are suitable for framing and come with a deckle edge envelope. $2.50 each Members $.20 each
Artwork

Item 814 The Splendor of Washington by Ralph Jones Scenic R-1, R-2 & R-4 from our color brochure are also available as magnificent full-color photographic enlargements measuring 30 x 24 inches. Each picture was taken and printed by Ralph Jones, who has made a lifelong photographic study of Washington's great avenues and monuments under a variety of weather conditions. His technique transcends the ordinary and his results are breathtaking. Each photograph is signed by Mr. Jones. $44.95 Members $35.96

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

Ordering Information

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

Name _______________________________ Tel. _______________ 

Address 

City: __________________ State: ______ Zip: __________ 

Credit Card No. __________ Exp. Date: ____________ (Mastercard/VISA only) 

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Shipping Charges: $1.00--$50.00 = $4.00 

$51.00--$100.00 = $5.50 

$101.00--$200.00 = $7.50 

$201.00 and above = $9.50

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

Sub Total Shipping & Handling

Grand Total

Judicial Interns Richard Hikida (far left) and Andrea Picciotti (far right) join Judicial Fellows Marcie J. McCoy and Jeanne Shulker/Edwards (center).
Membership Drive (continued from page one)

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

This function was sponsored by Margaret Azzie Bouwhair, Mrs. & Mrs. Ed Smith, John O'Guin of O'Quinn, Kerensky, McAninch & Riebschlager, Ed Vickery of Royston, Rayzer, Victory & Williams, Larry Vincent of Emmons & Vincent, Jerry Reasoner of Vinson & Elkins, and the firms Well, Gotschul & Manges, and Young & Hampton.

Vermont members of the Supreme Court Historical Society gathered on August 1st for a luncheon at the Highland Lodge in Greensboro. The guest of honor, Chief Justice William Rehnquist, thanked everyone for their commitment to the work of the Society, and he elaborated on some of the activities which their membership support makes possible.

An address was given by Sheldon M. Novick, Scholar in Residence at Vermont Law School, and author of Honorable Justice: A Biography of Justice Joseph Story of the United States Supreme Court. Professor Novick spoke about Justice Story's views of the First Amendment.

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

Membership Committee In Transition

Frank C. Jones Changes Hats After Four Successful Years

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

Frank C. Jones

Mr. Jones' appointment as Membership Chair in 1987, the Society's membership at 1,450. Mr. Jones' tenure included four consecutive recordbreaking years of growth, which boosted Society membership to over 4,500.

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

Mr. Jones is a partner in the law firm of King & Spalding in Atlanta, Georgia. He also serves as a member of the American Bar Association's House of Delegates, was President of the State Bar of Georgia (1968-69) and was President of the Younger Lawyers Section (1956-75).

Charles Renfrew

Charles Renfrew Assumes Helm As Membership Committee Chair

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

Mr. Renfrew serves as the Vice President and Director of Legal Affairs of Chevron Corporation, and is currently working with the firm's international division. Mr. Renfrew also served as a United States District Judge for the Northern District of California from 1972-1989. He left the circuit court to serve as Deputy Attorney General of the United States for one year, from 1980-1981. During the time he served on the circuit court, he also found time to be a part-time instructor at Boalt Hall School of Law at the University of California, Berkeley.

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

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

For the last two and one-half years, the Federal Bar Association has sponsored a project called the Democracy Development Initiative. This program is comprised of volunteers—lawyers, judges, and law professors—who offer their expertise. While many of the individuals have tremendous all-around experience in the legal field, each person was asked to give their guidance in a particular area of law.

Solicitor General Kenneth Starr brought to the group his unique knowledge of constitutional law and federalism and served as lead delegate. Mr. Starr and his delegation consisted of volunteers from across the country and as Solicitor General of the United States have provided him rich experience in these areas. Stanley Gold's expertise is in the law of privatization. Mr. Glod is one of founders of the DDI project and has worked principally in Poland, but has also consulted with other Eastern European countries helping them learn how to make the transition from public ownership to private ownership. Walter Gellhorn, a highly experienced lawyer 86 years of age, was the principal author of the U.S. Administrative Procedure Act almost 50 years ago. Administrative law is his particular area of expertise. Mr. Belcourt commented that the delegation held 45 meetings in 10 days. In some places elevators didn't work and they climbed 84 sets of stairs to reach their meetings, but Professor Gellhorn led the way for every excursion. He also noted that the Professor was very anxious to be sure the delegation handled details and met the people who did the actual work. He was anxious to see that each member of the delegation gave practical advice for problem solving. Thomas Hoyt is the Director of the Environmental Protection Agency, with expertise in environmental law. Judge Hoya was one of the two members of the delegation fluent in Russian, and his assistance in translation was invaluable. The second person fluent in Russian was Robin Schwartzman, whose expertise is in the field of international trade and investment. Dennis Lehr's specialization is the field of banking law and the regulation of banks. Mr. Rassengerer is an expert in transportation law and the regulation of transportation industries and business regulations. Mr. Belcourt's expertise is the adjudication of disputes and arbitration.

The group had three full days of meetings in Moscow, after which they travelled to Alma Ata, 2500 miles southeast of Moscow. Meetings continued from Thursday through Tuesday. In both countries, the DDI dealt with the Minister of Justice. In Moscow, the group met with the James Madison of Russia, and in Alma Ata, the Russian equivalent of the principal draft of the Russian constitution. Currently there are three separate versions of a constitution under consideration, but Rumpf's contribution is most popular. Mr. Rumpf's specialty is the adjudication of disputes and arbitration. The Russian judges called upon the DDI to give advice on how a constitution should be enforced—whether it can be enforced on its own, and if so, how.

The DDI also met with Sergei Shakhov, the author of another--continued on page twelve
Society Completes $2.5 Million Endowment Campaign

It began as a postulate in a membership status report in 1984. "In addition to expanding its membership base, the Society needs to create additional income sources, possibly including an endowment." The committee chairman making that suggestion was Justin A. Stanley, and three years later, as President of the Society he began the endowment campaign in earnest by securing the help of one of the Society's most loyal and long-time friends, William T. Gossett, Jr.

Mr. Gossett donated the initial $44,500 in seed money in the name of his late wife, Elizabeth Hughes Gossett, who had been the Society's founding President. That initial sum was quickly added to by some of the Society's most loyal supporters: Bernard G. Segal; Dwight Opperman; Mr. Justin A. Stanley, the Society's President; Britt, Aultman & Gray; Mr. John W. Fried; Mr. David L. Kreger; Mr. Jeromish Mash; Mr. Dwight Opperman; Mr. Leon Silverman; Mr. Bernard G. Segal; Mr. John C. Shepherd; Mr. Justin A. Stanley; Mr. John C. Shepherd, and others involved in the early development and, along with Mr. Stanley, the Society's founding Trustees, the donation of what eventually became $25,000 to begin the endowment.

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

The campaign involved the cooperation of many volunteers within the Society, as well as members of the Society's staff, especially Endowment Director Kathy Piva. As of June 30, 1992, the endowment campaign had raised over $2.5 million, with less than $300,000 in total fund-raising expenses. Although much of this remains outstanding in pledges, the Society already has over $1.7 million of the fund in hand and earning income to help support the Society's many programs.

Leadership Fund Donors of $25,000 or More

Individuals:

- Mr. S. Howard Goldman
- Mr. William T. Gossett
- Mr. William J. Harte
- Mr. David Lloyd Keefer
- Mr. Jeromish Mash
- Mr. Dwight Opperman
- Mr. Jeanette Opperman
- Mr. Bernard G. Segal
- Mr. John C. Shepherd
- Mr. Justin A. Stanley

Law Firms:

- Altheimer & Gray
- Andrews Kll Olick & Oshinsky
- Arnold & Porter
- Baker & McKenzie
- Bredo, Abbott & Morgan
- Clark, Gagliardi & Miller
- Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton
- Covington & Burling
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- Davis, Polk & Wardwell
- Donovan Leisure Newton & Irvine
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- The Fletcher Jones Foundation
- The Mary & Daniel Loughran Foundation
- Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Foundation
- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
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- The UPS Foundation

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- Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro
- Reagoner, Davin & Fox
- Rons & Hardies
- Shearman & Sterling
- Siddley & Austin
- Skadden Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom
- Sullivan & Cromwell
- Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan
- Vinson & Elkins
- Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease
- Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz
- Weil, Gotshal & Manges
- Williams & Connolly
- Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering
- Winston & Strawn
Draft constitution, who is currently serving as Yeltsin's lawyer in the Russian constitutional court where a suit has been brought against Yeltsin challenging his decree outlawing the Communist party. Yeltsin claimed that the party was illegal from the beginning, and therefore it cannot be illegal to ban it. Mr. Shakrai spoke with the group about his plans to interview witnesses in the case, and his plans for defending Mr. Yeltsin's view, as well as his views on the future of Russia. Mr. Belcuore noted that under the current systems, Russia and Kazakhstan have both a supreme court and a constitutional court. In Kazakhstan there is also a court of arbitration. In both systems, the supreme court does not interpret the constitution, but is otherwise the court of last resort for most cases. The constitutional court functions as the court of last resort for construing the constitution. In both countries, the supreme court takes testimony and evidence with lawyers presenting facts through live testimony and documents. The judges ask questions and can pursue or suggest witnesses that should be called. The constitutional court in both countries can initiate cases on its own - if parliament makes a law they think is illegal they can start proceedings on their own. The judges of Kazakhstan's constitutional court met with the DDI delegation, and discussed several issues that have not yet been resolved concerning the functioning of the court. For example, they posed the problem of how cases should be pursued in which the constitutional court initiates the action: who then prosecutes the case--who takes the side of the court; how can the court have a lawyer do that and also be objective to decide the question? There are times when the supreme court of Kazakhstan, during the course of resolving a more mundane case, may make a ruling that is more far-reaching which would involve interpretation of the constitution. In such cases, the constitutional court would not be bound to follow the ruling. Questions arise as to how these inconsistencies could be resolved--in general, the relationship between the two courts has not yet been resolved.

A number of these questions concerning the operation of the courts and their relationship to one another have not yet been answered because no opportunity has yet arisen to consider these things. Many of these questions will not be resolved until real cases have been decided and a body of rulings established. At the time of the DDI delegation's visit to Kazakhstan, the Constitutional Court had not yet decided any cases, so many of these problems were still theoretical. The Court is still setting up policies and rules of practice, and is anxious to resolve inconsistencies before it begins issuing rulings.

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

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

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