For the first time in the Society's history, bad weather in January required that a function be postponed. Though April is sometimes referred to poetically as the “cruelest month,” it proved kind to the Society, and a dinner honoring State Chairs and Donors was held on April 22, 2004. Justice Stephen Breyer hosted the event, joined by his wife, Dr. Joanna Breyer, and their son, Michael.

As President Jones observed, the event is designed to honor “those volunteers whose untiring labors ensure the Society’s capacity to fulfill its long-term mission.” Others honored that evening were there to be thanked for their “generous financial support of the Society’s many endeavors.” For the first time in the history of the event, a third group of supporters was honored. This was the erstwhile and devoted Ad Hoc Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee. All of those honored have exhibited unselfish service to the Court and the Society.

In a brief after-dinner speech, Mr. Jones outlined facets of the Society’s principal program efforts, emphasizing acquisitions, publications, the Documentary History Project, lectures and historical research projects, as well as the Sumner Institute for Teachers. He then introduced Justice Breyer. Mr. Jones observed that the Justice was a loyal ally of the

Continued on page 8

John Marshall Coin Bill Signed Into Law

On August 6, 2004, President George W. Bush signed HR 2768, the John Marshall Commemorative Coin Act, into law. This marked the culmination of a 16-month campaign by the Society to honor the “Great Chief Justice.”

Society members and Trustees worked tirelessly for the passage of the Act, led by Ralph Lancaster and his Ad-Hoc Coin Committee. Organized regionally by Circuit, the Coin Committee helped secure co-sponsorship of 305 Representatives and 75 Senators, exceeding the 2/3rds requirement imposed by Congress for the passage of commemorative coins. Rep. Spencer Baucus (AL) and Senators Orrin Hatch (UT) and Patrick Leahy (VT) introduced the Act in the House and Senate and worked to secure additional co-sponsors. Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, conveying the support of all the Justices, testified on behalf of the Act before the House Financial Services Committee.

The Act provides for the United States Mint to mint up to 400,000 silver dollar commemorative coins in honor of John Marshall’s 250th birthday in 2005. The Mint anticipates the coin will be available in March 2005. A $10 surcharge from the sale of each coin will be placed in a permanent endowment to fund acquisitions and educational programs to further the Society’s mission to educate the public about the Supreme Court, the Constitution and the judiciary. Information about ordering coins will be available in the near future.
A Letter from the President

A portrait of William Marbury; a miniature of Justice Brockholst Livingston painted on ivory; photographs of Justice Tom Clark and his colleague, original photographs, correspondence and other materials written to or by Architect Cass Gilbert relating to the construction of the Supreme Court Building; a regulation NFL football autographed by Justice "Whizzer" White—what do these items have in common? All are part of the Society's collection of artifacts and memorabilia relating to the history of the Supreme Court. Some were purchased from the general operating fund; some were donated by public-minded family members, organizations and collectors; while others were purchased with funds donated to the Society specifically for that purpose.

Acquisition and preservation of artifacts was one of the primary objectives of the Society upon its organization in November 1974. As Chief Justice Burger noted at that time, too many precious and meaningful objects associated with the Justices and the Court were slipping into obscurity and could be permanently lost to future students of Supreme Court history. Indeed, many of the efforts of the nascent organization were devoted to obtaining portraits of past Justices of the Court, as well as furnishings for use in the Supreme Court Building. A large portion of the furnishings gracing the room referred to as "The Justices' Dining Room" were obtained through the efforts of the Society.

While membership on the Acquisitions Committee has changed over the years, much can be attributed directly to the efforts of two great women: Patricia Dwinnell Butler and Dorothy Tapper Goldman. A founding member of the Society, Patricia Butler served for many years as Chair of the Committee. A pioneer in her career as well, Butler was one of the first women lawyers in the Department of Justice, and during her career worked closely with many of the great figures of the legal community.

In 1949, Pat successfully argued the case of Johnson v. William Marbury, the famous litigant in Marbury v. Madison, suddenly appeared on the market. Time was of the essence in preserving this treasure, and once again Dorothy saw a need and met it. Calling upon family support, Dorothy enlisted the assistance of her stepson, James Goldman, himself a prominent benefactor of the Society, to fund the purchase of the portrait. This beautiful portrait now graces the anteroom of the Justices' Dining Room beneath the portrait of its previous owner. It has been said that James Goldman made a very significant contribution to the Society several years ago when he donated a document written in the hand of the Great Chief Justice John Marshall. An excellent example of his legal training and business dealings, this was presumably intended to be a boundary dispute agreement between Marshall and John Adams (not the John Adams who became President of the United States). The document is in Marshall's hand and is autographed by him. Mr. Goldman had the document framed in such a way that both sides can be read by the viewer.

Always an ambassador for the Society, Dorothy Goldman has involved not only James Goldman, but others as well. A few years ago, she enlisted the involvement of Fred Bentley, Sr., an attorney from Marietta, Georgia. Mr. Bentley is also an avid collector, and the Society's collection has grown through many generous gifts made by him in recent years. These include the autographed football mentioned in the first paragraph of my letter, as well as original newspaper articles from 1792 concerning the ratification of the Constitution, and from 1803 reporting Marshall's opinion in Marbury v. Madison. Mr. Bentley's grandson Fred Bentley, Jr. has worked together to obtain items of great meaning to the history of the Court. This was the case when they provided funds recently for the purchase of two important autograph letters, one by Chief Justice John Marshall, the second by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney.

On a personal note, I might add that it has been my pleasure to be associated with Fred for a period of years. We were first classmates together in law school, and have remained friends ever since. While I knew of his interest in historical documents, Dorothy's enthusiasm and expertise drew him into the work of the Acquisitions Committee.

There are many other donors to the Society's collection, and space (and your patience) does not allow me to enumerate them individually. Collectively, they have provided a great body of important artifacts that helps give breadth and meaning to the history of this unique and important institution, the Supreme Court of the United States. We are enormously grateful for each piece of this collection, and for the generosity of members who have read about the collection and been motivated to donate their own appropriate artifacts, or in some cases, to purchase and then donate items of relevance. In each issue of the Quarterly at least one piece of the collection will be highlighted—a story about the miniature of Justice Brockholst Livingston appears on page 13 of this issue. In this way you can be made aware, at least a little, of the richness and diversity of the items encompassed within the collection.

Items from the collection grace the rooms and hallways of the Supreme Court Building, both in public space and in private areas. Many pieces are displayed in educational exhibits prepared by the Office of the Curator of the Court. These exhibits are available to all members of the public who enter the building and provide a visual interpretation of the history of the august institution that often reveals things on a more human scale.

Of course, Dorothy and Pat would both encourage me to remind you that the Society does have an active Acquisitions Fund, and gifts to this special fund are welcomed from any and all members of the Society. The principal is invested, serves as a continuing endowment, and the interest earned is available to finance the purchase of new pieces for the collection. As is the case with other gifts to the Society, any contribution you make to this fund will be a tax-deductible donation.

With the thirtieth anniversary of the incorporation of the Society occurring in November 2004, we have come a long way, but there are still so many possibilities for expansion. Working together, we can see that the next thirty years bring even greater achievements. The successful passage of the John Marshall Coin Bill legislation (see page one) provides a unique opportunity for the Society to create a tangible reminder of the importance of this institution for all Americans. The money derived from the sale of the coins will also provide greater economic stability for the future and the means to increase our educational programs and publications. So it is with renewed enthusiasm and dedication that we move past the milestone of our first 30 years, and into the future.
Launching a legal career from a clerkship at the U.S. Supreme Court is probably an aspiration of every American law student. What can be more exciting and promising than a quick lift from the drudgery of Socratic questioning in class to a bar exam than entering the Supreme Court of the United States as a law clerk? There, the clerk is immediately at the pinnacle of the judicial system of the United States. He or she will have close contact with the Justices who comprise what is arguably the world’s most important court.

There is nothing “moot” about the work of this Court; every working minute is spent on problems that make headline news and affect countless causes and cases in the future. It is heady stuff and an experience like no other.

Law clerks to the Justices of the Supreme Court are not an ancient tradition. The practice became firmly established only in the 20th Century. In the beginning, each Justice was assisted by one recent law graduate, who was encumbered by ties to any party or case likely to come before the Court. Yet there were still steeped in thorough research methods learned at one of a few select law schools. By the time I arrived in 1961, each Justice had two clerks (other than the Chief Justice who had three, and Justice Douglas, who preferred a second secretary rather than a second clerk). Since my time, the number of law clerks has increased to four per Justice, and there is a greater reliance on computer technology. Women clerks are now quite common, and graduates from many law schools are considered and selected. This reminds me of how I was able to take while serving as a clerk. They illustrate the appearance of the Court and the Justices during the 1961 Term, notable primarily for two decisions: Baker v. Carr, opening the federal courts to challenges of state legislative apportionment, and Engel v. Vitale, holding mandatory prayer in public schools unconstitutional.

Before coming to the Court, I had been an amateur photographer. My father, hoping to become an architect in Vienna where he lived after World War I, was unable to finance formal instruction in that field and became an investment banker. But he indulged his artistic interests and talents, by becoming a marvelous photographer and, in later life, a more than adequate amateur painter. From the earliest days of my memory, he used a Leica as his camera, and was dismayed when, during World War II, as a refugee in the United States, his camera was confiscated for the duration of the War. It was returned to him after VJ Day and I thereupon learned photography from him. After graduating from college in 1954, some fraternity brothers and I took a trip through Western Europe and, while there, I bought for my Dad one of the first “Contemplation of Justice”—no less important—is just out of view.

As we enter the Court, the courtroom in 1962 looks familiar to us today, but for one significant difference. At that time, the bench was straight across the width of the room.

One of the important reforms introduced by Chief Justice Burger was the curved bench that has significantly improved communication among the Justices during arguments and, even more, altered the style in which advocates address the Court. Before a long straight bench, the speaker “crated” and was required to swing his gaze as though he was at a tennis match. Today’s curved bench has converted the oral argument to a conversation between counsel and Court, making it more personal and generally more interactive.

While the public was, of course, able to observe the Court in action and saw the courtroom (and the next print shows the elegant Justices’ Conference Room as configured in 1962. The table around which the Justices met each Friday was oriented north/south along the principal axis of a room that is as wide as the courtroom. The picture does not adequately suggest how relatively small the conference table is compared to the dimensions of the room. In 1962 this room was rarely used for any purpose other than the conferences of the Justices. When Chief Justice Burger succeeded Warren, he moved the conference table so that its axis was along the north wall, and a ceremonial desk was added in the space near the South wall, for receiving important visitors.

Considerably less impressive than the Courtroom or Justices’ Conference Room was the office in which I worked. Located on the second floor (rather than within the Chambers of the Chief Justice) can be seen behind my desk an electronic mechanical calculating machine and a large hand-powered typewriter. This equipment reflects one of the principal reasons the Chief Justice had three clerks. His clerks were required to process the entire in forma pauperis docket of the Court. All the cert petitions were sent to the Chief’s clerks, and we then prepared what was called “flimsies” to be circulated to the Chambers of all of the Justices. The “flimsies” derived their name from the onion skin paper on which our memos were written and typed in ten copies on one of the few electric typewriters in the Court building. No photocopying or similar reproduction materials existed. Fortunately, our secretary was a superb typist who minimized the time-consuming but familiar ordeal of making corrections on an original and nine carbon copies.
Chief Justice Warren's warmth and outgoing personality are reflected in this photograph.

A group of clerks were photographed at a celebration of the birth of Ehrenhaft's first child.

Many of the 1961 Term's clerks were photographed with President Harry Truman on the occasion of his visit to the Court.

Justice Potter Stewart conferring with his clerk, Bob Hudec. Stewart was appointed to the Court at the age of forty-three, making him the second youngest Justice since the Civil War. Children lived outside of Washington, D.C., his law clerks became a surrogate family. On Saturdays, we frequently had a light lunch with the Chief in a secluded nook of a Capitol Hill restaurant or spent the afternoon watching college football at his apartment at the Wardman Park Hotel.

The next picture shows Justice Stewart with his law clerk, Bob Hudec. This, like the other pictures, shows the men wearing suits. While we occasionally worked in shirtsleeves, there was, nevertheless, a decorum that at least required a clerk to don a jacket when entering the office of a Justice. However, by 1962, it was no longer necessary for us to wear hats in public—as was still the vogue when I graduated from law school in 1957! A forgotten aspect of Justice Stewart's work that year is his lone dissent in the "school prayer" case.

The vote was 8 to 1.

The following picture shows a number of the law clerks in the dining room set aside for our daily lunches. Some are holding cigars, not because cigars were the usual after-lunch treat, but to commemorate the birth of any wife's and my first child! The room was the venue for lunches we hosted virtually every other week for persons important in public life and willing to spend an hour or two with the law clerks. Our guests included the Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, the Air Force Chief of Staff, Curtis LeMay, Professor Paul Freund from the Harvard Law School, Judge David Bazelon of the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge Luther Youngdahl from the D.C. District Court, and Congressman Emanuel Celler. On one occasion we were invited, as a group, to have lunch with Attorney General Robert Kennedy and we all left the building to convene in his cavernous office at the Department of Justice. The AG was clearly unhappy about questions he was asked by some of the clerks and thereafter wrote an article complaining about the "arrogant cry babies" who worked for Supreme Court Justices. Justice Black summoned me to his office as the organizer of these events and reminded me that each clerk worked only for the Justice who employed him; that our little organization was informal and had no official function or standing; and that we were not to leave the building as a group again without his prior consent. Needless to say, we never again accepted a group invitation outside our lunchroom.

One particularly enjoyable lunch was with former President Harry Truman. My principal memory of the event is that it lasted three hours. The President could have filled the afternoon with his political war stories.

In that same period, I found the time (and received the permission of the Chief Justice) to roam the halls of the Court building and drop into the Chambers of the other Justices. Each graciously allowed me to take a candid 60-second portrait. I never remember Justice Black smiling, and his stern appearance in this photograph is characteristic. My principal recollection of Justice Black turns on a case heard during our Term involving the zoning regulations in the town of Hempstead, New York. The operator of a gravel pit claimed that the regulations effectively expropriated his property and, therefore, was "unconstitutional." During oral argument in the case, Justice Black had asked counsel to identify the provision of the Constitution on which he rested his claim. He had replied with some consternation "Why? The entire Constitution." While later we both stood in line to buy lunch in the Court cafeteria, I overheard the lawyer tell a companion, "Can you imagine that? After all of his years on the Court, Justice Black was asking me on what provision of the Constitution we relied!"

Justice Douglas was at his relaxed best when I took his photo. Not only did he work on only one project at a time; his energies were always directed to multiple activities in and out of the Court. That his tie hung out of his suit was
Rescheduled Dinner continued from page 1

J. Bruce Alverson was recognized for his outstanding service as state chair for Nevada.

Society, and that the Society "is honored to count him among its friends and supporters."

The Justice made extemporaneous remarks about the importance of a sense of history and an awareness of a greater fabric when individual efforts are woven to create the heritage of the American judicial system. He referred to the portraits and other artifacts surrounding the guests and spoke of the institutional importance that these and other tangible objects conveyed. Educational efforts that seek to draw teachers and students into the past and present of the Court are another reason he gave for his enthusiasm about the Society's programs.

At the conclusion of these remarks, Mr. Jones called upon Frank Gundlach, 2004 National Membership Chair, to assist him in making awards. Mr. Gundlach has made remarkable efforts to encourage membership through the network of state chairs. Building on the enormous success of Ralph Lancaster, the National Chair for 2003, he has inspired the chairs to achieve a membership level rapidly approaching 5700 members.

In addition to those honored for efforts in the state chair program, two new life members were honored. The first, Anne Folan, worked for the Society several years ago and has retained close bonds. The second, Joseph Moderow, has labored throughout the year in fund-raising and coin bill efforts.

Mr. Moderow, in cooperation with UPS Foundation, made an extraordinary gift to provide an endowment for the Society. The results of this program are made to the Society's future. As only two commemorative coins are authorized in any year, the competition is fierce with the successful bill requiring co-sponsorship of 290 Congressmen and 67 Senators, representing two-thirds of both House. (See page 1.)

Mr. Jones called upon the members of the Committee who were present to receive a token of the Society's admiration and respect for their efforts. They were: Michael Cooper, Louis Fryman, Frank Gundlach, Ted Hester, Michael Mone, James Morris, and Bill Norwood. Two other individuals who are not members of the Committee but were very helpful to the Society throughout this process were also honored. The first was Nick Lewis, of the UPS Foundation. The second was Joe Pinder, a key staff member on the House Financial Services Committee who performed his duties as a public servant in a manner that provided the Society's staff with a critical and timely education about the legislative process.

John Siffert was recognized for his work as state chair for New York for two years in a row. Both years Mr. Siffert met or surpassed his goals.

With the assistance of Justice Breyer, Mr. Gundlach called forward the state chairs who had successfully achieved their membership goals for the year as of April 22. Those so honored were: J. Bruce Alverson of Nevada; Thomas Boyd of Minnesota; Robert Cowen of Texas, Dallas area; Thomas S. Kilbane of Ohio, North area; Scott Powell of Alabama; and John Siffert, New York City. Mr. Siffert was recognized for achieving his membership goals for both fiscal years 2003 and 2004. Four additional state chairs had accomplished goals as of April 22 but were unable to be present that evening. They were: Victor Battaglia of Delaware; James P. Hayes of Iowa; John R. Schaibley of Indiana; and James Wyrcz of Missouri-West. In addition, Mr. Gundlach recognized the efforts of James Eisenbrandt of Kansas and Michael Mone, Massachusetts and National Committee Vice Chair, who were working to achieve their goals.

Mr. Opperman recently made an extraordinary gift to provide for the maintenance of the headquarters building. Mr. Opperman was recognized at the dinner and received an award from Justice Breyer.

The Society expresses thanks again to all who have labored to assist in the vital work of the organization.
the stroke that required his resignation. A favorite memory of Justice Frankfurter concerns the lunch he attended with the law clerks on the day a prominent New York lawyer had argued — endlessly — an important antitrust case. Justice Frankfurter remarked that although the Supreme Court building was a marvel of decoration, it lacked a facility common to opera houses everywhere, namely, a trap door that, when opened, enabled Don Giovanni to disappear into Hell. The Justice thought a similar device would be useful when counsel argued to the Court became tiresome. The Justices could push a button to open a door to swallow the senior partner arguing the case and ask his bag-carrying associate to step forward and enlighten the Court on what the case was really all about.

Mr. Justice Clark was photographed in his Chambers wearing a bow tie. The wearing of bow ties had become his trademark. I have often wondered why so few lawyers wear bow ties, since they adequately serve the decorative function but do not attract soup stains (among other virtues). The Justice was an easy-going and friendly man and the Chief enjoyed walking down the corridor to drop in at Clark's office. Compare the casual Mr. Justice Clark to the quintessential "Wall Street lawyer" exemplified by Mr. Justice Harlan.

Felix Frankfurter, with good wishes from another. Felix Frankfurter: "It is dated March 20, 1962, days before the publication of his valedictory opinion in *Baker v. Carr* and the stroke from which he never recovered. A favorite memory of Justice Frankfurter concerns the lunch he attended with the law clerks on the day a prominent New York lawyer had argued — endlessly — an important antitrust case. Justice Frankfurter remarked that although the Supreme Court building was a marvel of decoration, it lacked a facility common to opera houses everywhere, namely, a trap door that, when opened, enabled Don Giovanni to disappear into Hell. The Justice thought a similar device would be useful when counsel argued to the Court became tiresome. The Justices could push a button to open a door to swallow the senior partner arguing the case and ask his bag-carrying associate to step forward and enlighten the Court on what the case was really all about.

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The latter is wearing a three-piece suit with a gold watch chain, holding a pipe and standing before the elaborate mantel in his Chamber exuding confidence, success and breeding. The pictures of children and grandchildren on the wall behind him do illustrate the important humanity that he felt, and he was always proud that it was his grandfather, the first Justice Harlan, who dissented in *Plessy v. Ferguson.* The Justice with whom Chief Justice Warren had the closest professional (and probably personal) relationship was William Brennan, here pictured at his desk. The Chief admired Brennan's commitment to causes they shared and even
Byron R. White was the first former law clerk to be appointed to the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Warren, after serving as a clerk at the D.C. Circuit, in private practice, specialized in international trade law and transnational transactions. He is now of counsel to Miller & Chevalier. His avocation is photography.

Earl Warren, is a life-shaping experience. It resonates in my life as a lawyer to this day.

A very fine portrait miniature of Justice Brockholst Livingston, who served on the Supreme Court from 1807 to 1823, was acquired for the Supreme Court's portrait collection with funds provided by the Supreme Court Historical Society. Painted by an unknown but trained artist sometime between 1805 and 1820, the miniature was purchased from Bile Shushan, a dealer in Philadelphia. The miniature is a portrait miniature of Justice Brockholst Livingston, who served on the Supreme Court from 1807 to 1823, and is now housed in an appropriate reproduction case.

In the pre-photographic era, hundreds of artists traveled the country setting up shop in cities and towns for a few weeks or months at a time. Much less expensive than a full-size oil portrait, the miniatures were often worn by women as a remembrance on a necklace or bracelet and were important keepsakes. Unfortunately, the Livingston miniature was separated from its original case sometime in the past and is now housed in an appropriate reproduction case.

Brockholst Livingston officially dropped his given first name, Henry, to avoid confusion with other relatives who shared his name. In 1779, he traveled to Spain on a diplomatic mission as a secretary to his brother-in-law, the future Chief Justice John Jay. After a falling out, Livingston returned to New York and started his legal practice. During this period, he allied himself with the growing anti-Federalist movement and bitterly attacked his brother-in-law's gubernatorial campaign.

As reward for his anti-Federalist stance, Livingston was appointed to the New York Supreme Court in 1802. Four years later, he was nominated by President Thomas Jefferson to fill Justice William Paterson's seat on the Supreme Court of the United States. He took his seat on February 2, 1807. Jefferson hoped that Livingston would challenge the strong Federalism of the Court under Chief Justice John Marshall. For the most part, however, Livingston joined the majority opinions of the Marshall Court during his sixteen years on the Bench. Jefferson would later declare Livingston one of the "silent" Justices who failed to issue his own opinion in dissent.

Portrait miniatures were very common in the United States in the pre-photographic era. Hundreds of artists traveled the country setting up shop in cities and towns for a few weeks or months at a time. Much less expensive than a full-size oil portrait, the miniatures were often worn by women as a remembrance on a necklace or bracelet and were important keepsakes. Unfortunately, the Livingston miniature was separated from its original case sometime in the past and is now housed in an appropriate reproduction case.

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In the interest of preserving the valuable history of the highest court, the Supreme Court Historical Society would like to locate persons who might be able to assist the Society's Acquisitions Committee. The Society is endeavoring to acquire artifacts, memorabilia, literature and any other materials related to the history of the Court and its members. These items are often used in exhibits and programs.

Donations to the Acquisitions fund would be welcomed. You may also reach the Society through its website at www.supremecourthistory.org.
### New Memberships April 1, 2004 through June 30, 2004

**ALASKA**
- Kevin Atchison, Giendaie
- Jennifer Kerkhoff

**ARIZONA**
- Peter J. De Troy, Phoenix
- John A. Westover, Phoenix
- Marilyn Haley, Avondale
- Ken Sherk, Phoenix

**CALIFORNIA**
- Todd Brisco, Costa Mesa
- Michele Juceam
- Jeff Carpenter, San Diego
- Rochelle James
- James S. Margason, San Jose
- John F. Cooney
- Wayne Cohen
- William R. Derasmo
- Steven J. Anthony
- Peter J. Busch, San Francisco
- Michele Bisaccia
- Barbara J. Miller, Oakland
- Abby Silverman, San Diego
- Carrie A. Olson, Denver
- Pamela Patrick, Aurora
- Paul Meyer, Costa Mesa
- M. Warren McCamish, Kansas City
- Amanda Bates, Athens
- Stephen M. Komie, Chicago
- J. Patrick Herald, Chicago
- M. Warren McCamish, Kansas City
- Elizabeth Howard, Streamwood
- Donald J. Hayden, Chicago
- Bruce J. Goodhart, Chicago
- Michael L. Morkin, Chicago
- Uri Bilek, Atlanta
- Samuel Cavanaugh, Indianapolis
- Scott Zweigel, Athens
- J. David Garcia, Southfield
- David W. Christensen, Detroit
- Kaye Whitehead, Birmingham
- Tisha Bai, Bethesda
- Leonard M. Nelson, Portland
- Mark Owensby, Bethesda
- Georgia H. Goff, Portland
- John B. Howard Jr., Baltimore
- Pamela Beaty, Baltimore
- William A. McCormack, Boston
- Ethan Torrey, Cohasset
- Kerry McLaughlin, Franklin
- Lisa B. Thomas, Tualatin
- David R. Getto, Southfield
- Christine Stebbins Dahl, Portland
- Donald M. Mawhinney Jr., Syracuse
- Melvin Shaw, Brooklyn

**COLORADO**
- Patricia Brown, Colorado Springs
- Carrie A. Deaver
- Pamela Patrick, Aurora
- Lee Reichert, Denver

**CONNECTICUT**
- Paul Amann, New Fairfield
- Eric Bennett, New London

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**
- Steven J. Anthony
- Michele Bisaccia
- Wayne Cohen
- John F. Cooney
- William R. Derasmo
- Rodger Drew
- Albert A. Foster
- Alex Stephens III, Jr.
- Rochelle James
- Rebecca Jones
- Daniel Jucman
- Jennifer Kerkhoff

**FLORIDA**
- Judy Baker, Naples
- Joseph F. Jennings, Miami
- James Vera, Aurora
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Since the Society relies upon the good will and efforts of volunteers for the performance of many of its most essential functions, April 22 provided an opportunity to express a small measure of the gratitude reserved for those who give so freely of their time and resources to preserve the legacy and history of the Supreme Court of the United States.

(Above) Tom Boyd received an award for his assistance as the state chair for Minnesota. (Below) Ted Hester was an important advocate for the John Marshall Coin Bill, and he was recognized for that work on April 22.

Anne Folan receives an award from Justice Breyer for her personal support.