On February 15, 2005, the Supreme Court Chamber was the scene for an evening with Senator Christopher Dodd who discussed the experiences of his father at the Nuremberg War Trials. The Robert H. Jackson Center of Jamestown, New York, co-sponsored the event, planned to coincide with the anniversary of Justice Jackson's birthday. The Senator was the keynote speaker on the program, which also included remarks by Society Vice President E. Barrett Prettyman, Jr., a former clerk to Justice Jackson; Greg Peterson, President of the Jackson Center; and Professor John Barrett. Professor Barrett discussed the important historical context that provided a general background for the Senator's more personal reminiscences. Professor Barrett's remarks appear below:

I am delighted to be part of this occasion that brings the Supreme Court Historical Society, the Robert H. Jackson Center and all of you together in this very special place for this very special and timely program.

My role is to provide an introductory framework for Senator Dodd's lecture on his father's work as a prosecutor at Nuremberg. I thus will discuss a few pieces of the "before" phase of the 1945-46 Nuremberg international trial of Nazi war criminals and touch on one aspect of the "after" phase that followed that project, but I will leave details of the central events of the Nuremberg trial itself for Senator Dodd to address.

My particular focus will be the two principals among the United States prosecutors at Nuremberg: Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, the United States Chief of Counsel, and his Executive Trial Counsel—and his trusted colleague and deeply respected friend and peer—Thomas J. Dodd.

The "Nuremberg" idea has many beginnings. As the rule of law, it has roots, in a general sense, in the United States Constitution, in our Declaration of Independence, and in English law and history, including the Magna Carta. As a specific undertaking of the World War II Allies, "Nuremberg" began during the wartime meetings and in the public statements of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin. As a commitment to justice, "Nuremberg" has all of those origins plus more fundamental roots in human belief and morality.

Regarding those most fundamental roots of Nuremberg, it seems appropriate here, in the presence of Senators Dodd and Lieberman, and as we remember Senator Thomas Dodd, to invoke another United States Senator from Connecticut. In May 1945, just two weeks into his assignment to prosecute Nazi war criminals, Justice Jackson attended a private dinner here in Washington with a group that included eight U.S. Senators. They of course discussed Jackson's new, very high profile presidential appointment. One of those luminaries, Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, argued very persistently that evening that there was no law on which to try Nazi war criminals—and so we should just execute them forthwith. A Connecticut voice, that of the dinner's host, was less legally troubled: "I am satisfied," said Senator Brien McMahon, "to rest on the Ten Commandments."

The Nuremberg assignment—Robert Jackson's Nuremberg assignment—came from President Truman, but

Continued on page 6
A Letter from the President

Continuing with the theme of recent letters to the members, I would like to turn now to the work of two additional Committees of the Society: the Library Committee, and the Facilities Committee. The work performed by each of these Committees provides important support for the efforts of the Society to fulfill its educational mission, and commits us to our membership.

Two additional Committees of the Society are at work in support of our educational mission and its commitment to our membership.

First and foremost, of course, is Dwight Opperman, our Chairman Emeritus, for whom the building is named. Dwight has been an enthusiastic and faithful supporter of every aspect of the Society’s work for many years. With his characteristic willingness to assist in any important project, he donated generously to enable the purchase of the building. Not content with those gifts, he made a sizable donation last year to create an endowment fund for the maintenance of the building.

Other Trustees and friends of the Society also stepped up to provide funds for the project. The late Howard Goldman donated, with his wife Dorothy Topper Goldman, generously to ensure that the library space was of the highest quality. The transom of the door to the library commemorates their generosity. An anonymous Washington foundation also contributed funds for the renovation project, and gifts from Trustees Ruth Insel and Agnes Williams made it possible to purchase furnishings of a caliber appropriate to the physical appearance of the building. Dorothy and Agnes provided expert guidance in locating building materials and in selecting furnishings and decorative pieces for the building. Anyone visiting the building will see the results of “the Committee of Two” working together.

While Opperman House provides much-needed office space for members of the staff, it also contains a beautiful office for use by the President and the Chairman of the Board of the Society. Apart from the library, the largest floor space in the building is devoted to the use of members of the Society. Members are invited to use the large room on the third floor of the building when they are in town. This room, which has been used as a classroom, and sessions of the Street Law programs have been held there for many years. In addition, special educational groups such as the Elderhostel and professional law schools have used the space for meetings. Use of the space by a group requires advance planning, but it can be made available if there are no prior conflicts. Small groups coming to the Court for admission to the Supreme Court Bar, and other groups to which special reservation could utilize the space as a meeting room, or as an area to relax and regroup between meetings and appointments. I encourage you to review the reservations on Capitol Hill.

We are extremely grateful for the contributions of time and money that have enabled the purchase, renovation and operation of the building. I hope that you will make it a point to visit the building whenever your schedule allows and should it be appropriate, that you will contact a member of the staff about the use of the library or the building. Not only does the library provide an area useful between meetings and appointments on Capitol Hill.

It is a tangible expression of the accomplishments of the Society and a valuable asset in our work.

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PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON, CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL, THE SUPREME COURT AND THE CONSTITUTION

The year 2005 marks the 250th anniversary of the birth of John Marshall. With Marshall as the focal point, speakers in the 2005 Leon Silverman Lecture Series sought to put the Great Chief Justice into a broader historical context by focusing on his interaction with President Jefferson and with their differing interpretations of the Constitution and the role of the Supreme Court.

Although they were cousins, Jefferson and Marshall were not friends. They differed dramatically in their political viewpoints and disliked and mistrusted one another on a personal level as well. While both men were intimately involved in the formation of the nation, including the development of the Constitution and its ratification, each held almost diametrically opposed views on how the government should go about the business of governing the new democracy. As the possible topics for inclusion in such a study were extensive, five specific areas were identified as providing a meaningful way to consider them and their contributions to the history of the Supreme Court.

The first lecture considered Jefferson's trio of appointments to the Supreme Court. Noted scholar Dr. Henry Abraham, James Hart Professor of Government Emeritus, University of Virginia, presented this address. Professor Abraham is the author of numerous books, including Justices, Presidents, and Senators: A History of the U.S. Supreme Court Appointments from Washington to Clinton. Professor Stephen Bragaw, Director of the Law and Society Program and an Associate Professor of Government at Sweet Briar College, discussed Jefferson and his administration's dealings with Native American Sovereignty and the Court. His address grew out of research that performed for a forthcoming book, The Court of the Conqueror: The Constitution, the Supreme Court, and the American Indian Nations.

Professor Barbara A. Perry, Executive Director, Virginia Law Related Education Center and Carter Glass Professor of Government at Sweet Briar, spoke on the subject of Jefferson's Legacy to the Court: Freedom of Religion. Among her many notable accomplishments, Professor Perry has acted as an instructor and facilitator for the Summer Institute for Teachers for more than ten years. Titles she has published include Freedom and the Court: Civil Rights and Liberties in the United States, which she co-authored with Professor Abraham.

The fourth program considered the topic of Jefferson and the Rise of Supreme Court Power. This lecture was delivered by R. Kent Newmyer, Professor of Law and History, University of Connecticut School of Law. Also the author of several important books, he has written two that focus specifically on the Marshall Court: John Marshall and the Heroic Age of the Supreme Court and Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story: Statesman of the Old Republic.

At the fourth program, Justice David H. Souter introduced Professor R. Kent Newmyer (right).

The concluding program focused on the relationship between President Jefferson and Chief Justice Marshall. Professor Melvin I. Urofsky, Professor Emeritus at Virginia Commonwealth University and Chairman of the Society's Board of Editors of the Journal of Supreme Court History, discussed the relationship between these two legendary Americans.

Commonwealth University and Chairman of the Society's Board of Editors of the Journal of Supreme Court History, discussed the relationship between these two legendary Americans.

Following customary practice, the complete text of each of these lectures will be included in a forthcoming issue of the Journal, and all members will receive a copy of this volume as a benefit of membership.

SUPREME COURT FELLOWS PROGRAM

Now Accepting Applications for 2006-2007

The Supreme Court Fellows Program is now actively soliciting applications from qualified candidates. Chief Justice Rehnquist has commented that the program "offers a unique opportunity for exceptional individuals to learn about and contribute to the administration of justice at the national level. The Supreme Court, Federal Judicial Center, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, and United States Sentencing Commission are all looking for creative and energetic candidates with proven records of accomplishment."

The Supreme Court fellowship is a one-year appointment, beginning in August or September. A commission oversees the selection of candidates, and they seek outstanding individuals from diverse professions and academic backgrounds, including law, the social and behavioral sciences, public and business administration, communications, and the humanities.

A variety of educational and social opportunities broaden the fellowship experience. In recent years, Supreme Court fellows have participated in events with individual justices; members of Congress; law professors; leading attorneys, and executive branch officials. The program also shares some social and guest speaker activities with the White House Fellows, providing a broader range of experience.

The commissioners will choose approximately eight finalists, who will visit Washington as guests of the program in mid-January 2006 for an orientation session, reception, and individual interviews. Immediately thereafter, the commission will select the fellows for the upcoming fellowship year.

To obtain further information about the program and to apply online, please go to www.fellows.supreme-courts.gov. Alternatively, a printed application may be submitted. Online and mailed applications must be received by November 10, 2005. For further information (including an application form) please contact: Vanessa Yarnall, Administrative Director, Supreme Court Fellows Program, Room 6, Supreme Court of the United States, Washington DC 20543.
been sold quite a bill of goods. No cases against war criminals Judge Advocate General team, Jackson learned that he had 

Jackson's fellow Justices—that he would be the U.S. Chief 

President announced publicly—surprising at least some of 

A series of Jackson-Rosenman conversations rolled into a 

was still on, and that the lead job was still his if he wanted it. 

idea that Jackson should be the one to prosecute Nazi War criminals was President Franklin Roosevelt's. FDR had come 

administered the oath of office to newly appointed Solicitor 

who was foremost in FDR's mind during the War, and the 

and revere, as “due process of law.” 

Allied military forces that now occupied Europe, were 

throughout 1941 to gather and deliver to Germany or Japan 

individuals had been gathered and assembled. And 

October 1, 1945. 

Thomas Joseph Dodd, Jr., born in Norwich, Connecticut 

During the next two months, Jackson juggled his end-of- 

He needed, in that area particularly, 

Thomas Joseph Dodd Jr., born in 1907, graduated from Providence College in 1930 and then, 

President Roosevelt looked on while Attorney General Reed 

previously-mentioned Brita Mcélroy of Connecticut, who was the Division's assistant attorney general from 1935 

The London Agreements established an International Military Tribunal independent of the prosecution, 

and rector of Philadelphia's Old Zion Lutheran Church. 

in early 1942, in the first months after Congress's 

The trial began in late November with Jackson's historic, 

With the funeral, and then he stayed here to advise the new 

Thomas Dodd knew directly that Thomas Dodd was an 

Through Rosenman, Jackson's Nuremberg assignment actually began in this Supreme Court building. At 5:00 p.m. 

President Roosevelt dispatched his counsel and trusted advisor 

Mr. [Edgar Hoover. In late May 1945, Jackson told Roosevelt that the U.S. plan to prosecute Nazi war criminals was still on, and that the lead job was still his if he wanted it. 

A series of Jackson-Rosenman conversations rolled into a 

And now the “after.” Jackson had, in Nuremberg in July 

Continued on page 8
Senator Dodd continued from page 7

1946, awarded Dodd through military auspices the Medal of Freedom. Back in the States later that fall, Jackson nominated Dodd for, and President Truman awarded to Thomas Dodd, the Certificate of Merit for his Nuremberg work.

On a Friday night in September 1947, Justice Jackson traveled to Hartford, Connecticut to award that Certificate personally to Tom Dodd at a large dinner event at the Hotel Bond. Jackson's efforts to present this award personally demonstrated his appreciation for Dodd's work, of course, and also his deep personal affection for this colleague.

But even more interesting is what they did the next morning. Dodd, with others, picked Jackson up at the Hotel Bond in Hartford and drove him west to Litchfield, Connecticut. Jackson was interested in that colonial town because he was, the Senators may be pleased to know, himself a Connecticut descendant—Jackson's great-grandfather Elijah Jackson had been born in Litchfield in 1772, and his father UH Jackson had served in the Connecticut militia during the Revolutionary War.

And so Dodd and Jackson together viewed that interesting landscape. They also spent part of that morning visiting Litchfield's distinction in United States law: the Tapping Reeve House and Law School, the first law school in the United States.

As they viewed that birthplace of law and legal learning in a land that he knew wasrightness, I am sure that Bob Jackson and Tom Dodd thought back, modestly, to the night before, and to their work during the previous two years. There was, in that pioneer law school in Litchfield, a real parallel to what Jackson and Dodd had accomplished as principal architects of Nuremberg. They had brought law to a place—to the world, and to the wilderness, wreckage and criminality of war—that needed it, and still needs it, so deeply.

John Q. Barrett is Professor of Law, St. John's University School of Law, New York City, and Elizabeth S. Lenna Fellow, Robert H. Jackson Center, Jamestown, NY, www.roberthjackson.org

During the Nuremberg Trials, Thomas Dodd holds gruesome evidence of the Nazi atrocities committed at Dachau.

Housing and Urban Affairs Committees. Excerpts from his speech appear below.

We gather here this evening two days after the 113th anniversary of Justice Jackson's birth, and just a few months after the 50th anniversary of his passing on October 9, 1954.

It's fitting, as well, that we assemble here two weeks after the 60th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz.

More than any other events, the liberation of Auschwitz and the Nuremberg trials were the two events that laid before the entire world the horrors committed by the Nazi regime. At liberation, the Western world saw for the first time the gas chambers, the cattle cars, and the crematoria. They saw gruesome piles of corpses, and the emaciated few who had survived the largest and deadliest of Hitler's death camps. At Nuremberg, the war and the Final Solution were painstakingly and meticulously documented and recorded so that the existence of these horrific events would never, ever be in doubt.

If Nuremberg was the most profound experience of my father's life, there were few individuals whose words and ideas carried greater weight with my father than those of Robert H. Jackson.

Justice Jackson was truly an extraordinary man whose life's journey took him from a farm house in upstate New York to the U.S. Department of Justice, where he served as Solicitor General and Attorney General, to the Supreme Court, to a courtroom in Nuremberg, Germany. Following Nuremberg, he returned to this very chamber where, less than five months before he passed away, he and his eight colleagues voted to end racial segregation in schools across our land.

Robert Jackson graduated from neither college nor law school. Prior to his appointment to the Supreme Court, he had never served as a judge. Yet he became one of the most respected jurists of his time, one known for his thoughtfulness, his fairness, his courage, and his eloquently-written opinions.

Christopher Dodd observed that his father considered his experiences in Nuremberg with Justice Jackson as the most profound of his life.

He was an ardent defender of the freedoms articulated in our nation's Bill of Rights.

. . . During his fifteen months at Nuremberg, my father wrote daily letters to my mother. These beautifully written letters always began with the words "Grace, my dearest one." They fill up this volume—and a second volume of equal length.

I had no idea these letters existed until the early 1990s. Before reading these letters, I arranged them in chronological order. I finally completed this long process in the summer of 1995. Without any prior awareness, you can imagine my shock when on the evening of July 28, 1995, I sat down to begin reading the letters and realized that the first letter to my mother was written on July 28, 1945—50 years earlier, to the day.

My father arrived in Europe on that day with mixed feelings. He knew that he had an opportunity to be part of an historic occasion. But he was reluctant to leave my mother and their children. I was only a year old at the time—and a very active child according to my mother. . .

Ultimately, the decision was made to see the job through. As he explained it: 'Sometimes a man knows his duty, his responsibility so clearly, so surely, he cannot hesitate—he dare not refuse it. Even great pain and other sacrifices seem unimportant in such a situation. The pain is no less for this knowledge—but the pain has a purpose at least.'

He threw himself into a job he expected would last only a few months. In July 1945, this 38-year-old attorney had no idea that he would be promoted from staff counsel to trial counsel, then to senior trial counsel, and then to Executive Trial Counsel—the deputy prosecutor for the United States. The Nuremberg trials themselves were an absolutely massive undertaking, with many questions that had to be answered: Who would be the judges? Who would be the lawyers? Would the defendants be tried together or separately?

During the Nuremberg Trials, Thomas Dodd holds gruesome evidence of the Nazi atrocities committed at Dachau.

Would the trials be conducted under American or European legal custom? . . . And perhaps the most pressing practical question: Where would the trials be held?

My father, like many, expressed reservations about holding the trial in Nuremberg. The city, he said, was "probably the worst in Germany" in terms of destruction. He suggested that Heidelberg, where he had survived the war essentially intact, would have been a better alternative.

But for reasons of principle—if not practicality—he knew that Nuremberg was the right choice. It was, after all, Nuremberg where the Nazis met on September 10, 1933 to codify into law their regime of oppression, terror, and hatred. And so, it was totally fitting that in Nuremberg, these Nazis were brought to justice.

My father's ambivalent outlook towards his participation in the trial changed dramatically on August 14, 1945. On that day, he and his fellow prosecutors began interrogating prisoners. He described it as "a day that I shall never forget," and the day that follows as "the most fascinating day of my life."

From August through November 1945, my father spent much of his time face to face with some of the most vital cogs in Hitler's murderous Nazi machine. William Keitel, Hans Frank, Raphael Hess, Hermann Goering. One by one, each of them would do his best to deflect blame and to deny. My father remarked that "I knew I would be challenging to hear one after another to plea or blame for something. They blamed and gloated on everything on the dead and refused to mislead me.

Throughout the course of the investigation and trial, my father became one of Justice Jackson's closest associates. He considered this client Human of Justice Jackson as much more than professional colleague. "I am proud of my association with him," he wrote, "and even more of his friendship."

My father admired Jackson greatly for his keen intellect, his quiet dignity, and his dedication to seeing the process through to the end. In a letter he wrote to Justice Jackson's son on the occasion of the Justice's passing in 1954, my father called him "one of a very few great men whom I have been privileged to meet in my lifetime." . . . My father, for his part, presented several aspects of the prosecution case, including those on concentration camps, on economic oppression, and on slave labor. He cross-examined numerous witnesses, including six of the defendants, who were ultimately sentenced to death. The other two served lengthy terms in prison.

For my father, though, Nuremberg was about much more than the defendants, the evidence, and the sentences. It was about the opportunity, as he put it, "to write a record that will mark a new point in man's relation with man." He returned from Nuremberg with a deep commitment to the rule of law and its ability to codify into law the rights and human dignity of every man, woman, and child.

At the conclusion of the Senator's talk, a reception was held in the East and West Conference Rooms. While United

Continued on page 10
Senator Dodd is apparently the first Senator to lecture in the appreciation to Senator Dodd. States Senators have argued cases before the Supreme Court his wife, and Justice Souter. The event was an historic and Courtroom. The audience included Senator Lieberman and on many occasions dating back to Daniel Webster and before, memorable occasion, and the Society expresses great appreciation to Senator Dodd.

To commemorate the rare occasion of a Senator lecturing in the Supreme Court Chamber, (from left) Mrs. Hadassah Lieberman and Senator Lieberman were photographed with Justice David H. Souter, Senator Dodd and E. Barrett Prettyman, Jr.

September 24, 2005 the John Marshall Foundation will mark the 250th anniversary of the birth of John Marshall by hosting a Gala Celebration in Richmond, Virginia. The first event of the day will take place at the John Marshall House, from 1-4 PM and will include tours of the home, activities, music and refreshments. That evening the event will take place at the John Marshall Foundation. From 5-9 PM will be the Reception and Dinner. The event will be

To obtain additional information, please call (804) 775-0861.

NEW SCHS MEMBERSHIPS JANUARY 1, 2005 THROUGH MARCH 31, 2005

ALABAMA
Asa Roussin, Birmingham John Quinney Somerville, Birmingham

ARIZONA

CALIFORNIA

COLORADO

CONNECTICUT

DELAWARE
Raymond Michael Ripple, Hockessin

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FLORIDA
Rivona Michelle Carrasco, Pembroke Pines John G. Crabbe, Kay Biscayne Elizabeth A. Jenkins, Tampa Paul Nettleton, Miami Carmen P. Vestrenigo, Pembroke Pines

GEORGIA
Jonathan Andrew Fligg, Atlanta C. R. Wright, Kennesaw

IDAHO
Michael L. Schenbe, Boise

ILLINOIS

INDIANA
Brian D. Burke, Indianapolis Scott D. Himes, Indianapolis Rachel C. Raa, Underwood Christopher G. Scorrion, Indianapolis Peter Waldin, Remsmaier

KENTUCKY

LOUISIANA
Marrick Armstrong, New Orleans

MAINE
Elizabeth Peoples, Scarborough

MARYLAND
Kenneth Armstrong, Rockville Yvonne Ross, Hyattsville<br>Amy Cohen, Bethesda<br>Gabe Czaja, Potomac Christopher R. Dunn, Lanham<br>Bachtel George, Olney<br>Ruel Harrison, Rockcyburg Karen Jones, Olney
ANSWERS TO TRIVIA QUIZ “FIRSTS”

1. John Marshall was Secretary of State under John Adams.

2. Justice William Paterson of New Jersey was elected to the very first Senate ever organized after the Constitution was ratified. He served only briefly in the Senate. In 1790 he became Governor, and in 1793 an Associate Justice. Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth also served in that first Senate, representing Connecticut until 1796, when he was appointed Chief Justice.

3. This is an easy one: William Howard Taft, elected President in 1908, became Chief Justice in 1921.

4. Stephen Field of California was appointed to the Court by President Lincoln in 1863.

5. Justice Samuel Miller of Iowa was named to the Court by Lincoln in 1862.

6. Justice John Rutledge resigned in 1791, to become Chief Justice of the South Carolina Court of Common Pleas. He returned to the Court briefly as Chief Justice in 1795.

7. Justice Thomas Todd of Kentucky was appointed by Jefferson to fill that seat on the Court.

8. James Wilson, one of Washington’s original appointees, died in 1798.

9. Justice James Byrnes was named “Man of the Year” in 1946 while he was serving as Secretary of State.

10. Justice William B. Woods was a Major General during the Civil War.

In 1807 Congress amended the Judiciary Act of 1789, and created a seventh federal judicial district, thus creating a seventh seat on the Supreme Court of the United States. Todd was appointed by Jefferson to fill that seat on the Court.

WANTED
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 by the Court Curator’s Office. If any of our members, or others, have anything they would care to share with us, please contact the Acquisitions Committee at the Society’s headquarters, 224 East Capitol Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20003 or call (202) 543-0400. Donations to the Acquisitions fund would be welcome. You may also reach the Society through its website at www.supremecourthistory.org.

Senator James Byrnes was nominated by President Roosevelt to serve on the Supreme Court in June 12, 1941. As a Senatorial courtesy, the Senate waived confirmation hearings and approved his nomination by a voice vote that same day.

Entering the Union army as a lieutenant colonel, William B. Woods fought in the battles of Shiloh and Vicksburg and marched with General William T. Sherman through Georgia. By the conclusion of the war, he was promoted to major general.
A SUPREME HONOR
2005 CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL SILVER DOLLAR

The 2005 commemorative silver dollar honoring Chief Justice John Marshall is available for sale through the U.S. Mint. This coin commemorates the 250th anniversary of the birth of John Marshall and is the first coin ever issued to honor a Supreme Court Justice.

A special Chief Justice John Marshall Coin and Chronicles Set was created for the coin. This limited-edition set includes a Chief Justice John Marshall Uncirculated Silver Dollar, a Bureau of Engraving & Printing intaglio print of William Wetmore Story’s 1864 sculpture depicting the Chief Justice, and a booklet on the life of the Chief Justice prepared by the Society. This product is limited to 25,000 units and can be purchased by visiting www.USMint.gov, or through the Society’s site, www.supremecourthistory.org.

You can support the Society and be a part of history by purchasing coins. The Society will receive a portion of the sales price for every coin sold. For information about the coins and to order, contact U.S. Mint Customer Service at 800-USA-Mint (872-6468) or go to www.usmint.gov. If you prefer orders can also be placed through the Society’s Gift Shop by calling (202) 554-8300, toll free (888) 539-4438, or by faxing orders to (202) 554-8619.

Pricing for the coin products is set by the Mint in conformance with their requirements, and as a result, we cannot offer the customary member discount. However, members can purchase coins through the Gift Shop at a reduced price, for a savings of approximately $4 per coin. You can support the Society and own a unique piece of history by purchasing any of these products.

Supreme Court Historical Society
224 East Capitol Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003
www.supremecourthistory.org