

ABA event →
Jul 20 99

PHOTOCOPY
REPRODUCTION

Switchboard

- ☐ Find a Person
- ☐ Find a Business
- ☐ Search the Web
- ☐ Find Email
- ☐ Maps & Directions

Here are some Cool Sites you have to check out! Click below

FAST COMPANY [CLICK HERE](#) [CLICK HERE](#) [Find Savings](#)

1010ES.com [Expedia](#) [BRANDSFORLESS.COM](#) [www.va.com](#)

Find them at... ClassMates.com

The ULTIMATE PEOPLE FINDER!

[Go!](#)

The TOP Message Boards

[Genealogy](#)
[School Issues](#)
[Parenting](#) **NEW!**
[Children](#) **NEW!**
[Home Business](#)
[President Clinton](#)
[Election 2000](#)
[Civil Rights](#)
[Gun Forum](#)
[Kosovo](#)
[Tornadoes](#)
[Paranormal, UFOs](#)

[Star Wars](#)
[Missing Persons](#)
[Suggestions](#)

Switchboard.Find a Person

Displaying: 1-2

Missing Persons | [Modify Search](#) | [New Search](#)

Graham, Hugh
 4031 Drowsy Ln,
 Memphis, TN 38127-3406

(901)358-4180

5¢ Long Distance

[Email, Maps, and What's Nearby](#)SM

[Update](#)

[ePhotos](#) [card](#) [flowers](#) [freebie](#)

Graham, Dr Hugh D
 1231 Nichol Ln,
 Nashville, TN 37205-4419

(615)297-7570

5¢ Long Distance

[Email, Maps, and What's Nearby](#)SM

[Update](#)

[ePhotos](#) [card](#) [flowers](#) [freebie](#)

Can't find them?

Try These alternatives:

1. [Modify Search](#)
2. [New Search](#)
3. [Missing Persons Message Board in TN](#)
4. [Search Public Records](#)
5. [Find Your Old Classmates](#)



Success made simple. Sign up today!

Search Tip: Too many listings? [Click here](#) for help on narrowing your search. No results? [Click here](#) for help on broadening your search.

Want to add your email address to your listing? Moved recently? Need to update your information? Click [Update](#) next to your listing and personalize today!

Can't find yourself in the directory? [Click here](#) to add your listing to Switchboard . It's FREE!

[Home](#) | [Business](#) | [People](#) | [Web Sites](#) | [Email](#) | [Message Boards](#) | [Maps & Directions](#) | [What's Nearby?](#)
[Free Stuff!](#) | [Advertise](#) | [Press](#) | [About Us](#) | [Policies](#) | [Updates](#) | [Link To Us](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Help](#) | [Jobs](#)
 Copyright © 1996-1999 Switchboard Incorporated
 Business and Residential Information provided by infoUSA ®, Omaha, Nebraska

[Home](#)[Yahoo!](#) - [Email](#) - [Address Book](#) - [Help](#)

Get out of debt.

gottheim

[Edit/Create Listing](#) - [Sign Out](#)

Phone Search Results

Showing 1 - 1 of 1

[First](#) | [Prev](#) | [Next](#) | [Last](#) | [Search Again](#)**Name**Hank Barbara Ashley Holly Arnwine
Sandalwood Rd
Harwood, MD**Phone** (click to call)

(410)956-4122

Tools[Try Email Search,](#)
[vCard,](#)
[Add to Address Book,](#)
[Search Public Records](#)**NET2PHONE**
FREE DOWNLOAD
Click for 4.9¢/min
calls on the net**1800 UNSEARCH**
FIND ANYONE!
Search
Public Records![First](#) | [Prev](#) | [Next](#) | [Last](#) | [Search Again](#)

Copyright © 1994 - 1999 Yahoo! Incorporated. All rights reserved.
Portions © 1997 MetroMail Corporation. All rights reserved.
[Privacy Policy](#) - [Terms of Service](#) - [Help](#)



[Home](#)

[Yahoo!](#) - [Email](#) - [Address Book](#) - [Help](#)



gottheim

[Edit/Create Listing](#) - [Sign Out](#)

Phone Search Results

Showing 1 - 1 of 1

First Prev Next Last		Search Again
Name	Phone (click to call)	Tools
Eric Peggy Cox Thornhill Ct Brooklyn, MD	(410)789-0661	Try Email Search, vCard , Add to Address Book , Search Public Records
First Prev Next Last		Search Again

4.9¢
Click for 4.9¢/min
calls on the net

1800
UNSEARCH
FIND ANYONE!
Search
Public Records!

Copyright © 1994 - 1999 Yahoo! Incorporated. All rights reserved.
Portions © 1997 MetroMail Corporation. All rights reserved.
[Privacy Policy](#) - [Terms of Service](#) - [Help](#)

Jerome A Cooper, Esq.

a

FRANK

777 7300
917 613 4851

FOCUS - 1 OF 2 STORIES

Copyright 1997 PR Newswire Association, Inc.
PR Newswire

September 25, 1997, Thursday

SECTION: Washington Dateline

DISTRIBUTION: TO NATIONAL EDITOR

LENGTH: 1848 words

HEADLINE: Nation's Leading Lawyers Assert Federal Judicial Vacancies Threaten
U.S. Justice System and Call for Immediate Action

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Sept. 25

BODY:

The Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law issued a statement today strongly urging President Clinton to continue the increased rate of judicial nominations and the Senate to act promptly to confirm pending and future nominations. More than ninety Board Members of the Lawyers' Committee joined in the statement.

The Committee's Board consists of many of the nation's most prominent attorneys, including persons who have held important positions in the justice system, such as Attorney General of the United States, Solicitor General, and federal judge, and past Presidents of the American Bar Association, and law school deans and professors. The Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law is a non-partisan, non-profit, national civil rights legal organization formed by leading members of the nation's bar in 1963 at the request of President Kennedy. The Lawyers' Committee marshals the resources of the private bar to secure equal opportunities for all Americans.

As the statement proclaims, "Fundamental to our constitutional democracy and to the protection of the civil and political rights we enjoy is a strong, independent and fully functioning federal judiciary. The current vacancies in the federal courts and the slow pace of considering nominees to fill these vacancies are interfering with the availability and administration of justice in this nation and now pose a threat to the health and viability of the federal courts and thus, our form of government.

"It is equally necessary that the consideration of judicial nominees be free from undue partisan and ideological influence. If the independence of the judiciary is to be maintained, it is vital that nominees are considered on the merits of their qualifications and fitness, and not according to partisan considerations or ideological 'litmus tests.'

"The Lawyers' Committee urges both the President and Senate to act promptly and effectively to remedied the crisis affecting the nation's federal courts."

Upon issuing this urgent appeal, Lawyers' Committee Co-Chairs Marc L. Fleischaker and Jack W. Londen stated, "The lack of federal judges creates substantial problems for real people, and it is particularly important that courts are able promptly to decide matters involving our cherished civil rights."

The statement has been transmitted to President Clinton, the Majority and Minority leaders of the Senate, Senators Trent Lott and Tom Daschle, and the Chair and Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Senators Orrin Hatch and Patrick Leahy.

Fundamental to our constitutional democracy and to the protection of the civil and political rights we enjoy is a strong, independent and fully functioning federal judiciary. The current vacancies in the federal courts and the slow pace of considering nominees to fill these vacancies are interfering with the availability and administration of justice in this nation and now pose a threat to the health and viability of the federal courts and, thus, our form of government. As well, inappropriate threats of impeachment directed at sitting federal judges, inaccurate charges of "judicial activism," and expressions of ideological "litmus tests" as to judicial nominees, all threaten the vital independence of the judiciary and politicize the process of nominating and confirming federal judges.

The Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law is a non-partisan, non-profit, national civil rights legal organization formed by leading members of the nation's bar in 1963 at the request of President Kennedy. The Lawyers' Committee urges both the President and the bi-partisan leadership of the Senate to act promptly and effectively to remedy the crisis affecting the nation's federal courts.

As of Sept. 1, 1997, there were 103 vacancies, or 12% of the 837 positions, among the federal appellate and trial courts, and 52 nominations are awaiting Senate action. Of these vacancies, 31 are identified as "judicial emergencies" by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, having been vacant for more than 18 months. The current vacancies represent an increase from 1996, during which the Senate confirmed only 20 judges, and which ended without Senate action on 28 nominees and with 87 vacancies. This year, while 25 new positions have become vacant, only 9 judges have been confirmed. Both the number of vacancies and the virtual refusal promptly to act on nominations are unprecedented and alarming.

Our judiciary cannot carry out its essential constitutional functions without judges, and the current situation is tantamount to a partial shut-down of the judicial branch of government. Stripping the courts of their ability to act has very real consequences for real people; cases cannot be heard, controversies cannot be decided, and precious constitutional rights cannot be secured.

The White House has begun to act in response to this crisis in recent months by sending to the Senate a substantial number of nominations and assuring that additional nominations will be forthcoming. We intend to monitor fulfillment of those assurances. We strongly urge the President to treat continued judicial nominations as an important priority.

A corresponding effort is now required of the Senate as a whole, and of the Committee on the Judiciary in particular. We request the Senate to act with dispatch to consider and vote on both longstanding and more recent nominations. Suggestions that the Senate maintain its extraordinarily slow pace of acting on nominations, such as considering only one nominee per month, must be rejected. Any further delay will only exacerbate the current crisis. As well, we ask the Senate to refrain from actions that disturb the long-established, bi-partisan

balance between the Executive's prerogative and the Senate's advice and consent role in judicial nominations. We strongly urge the leadership of both parties in the Senate to make the prompt consideration and disposition of judicial nominations, to both the courts of appeals and district courts, one of the highest priorities of that body.

It is equally necessary that the consideration of judicial nominees be free from undue partisan and ideological influence. If the independence of the judiciary is to be maintained, it is vital that nominees be considered on the merits of their qualifications and fitness, and not according to partisan considerations or ideological "litmus tests." Although people of goodwill may differ on a number of questions, a demonstrated commitment to preserve and protect the constitutional and civil rights for which our forebears gave their lives should be seen as an essential qualification of any candidate for judicial office.

We note in particular, in this regard, that several nominees have been sharply questioned in confirmation hearings regarding their pro bono service to the disadvantaged through civil rights and public interest legal organizations. There can be no question that a lawyer's efforts to make the legal system accessible to the disenfranchised or unpopular is relevant to confirmation; it is evidence that a candidate has fulfilled his or her ethical and professional obligations as a lawyer, and has used his or her talents and position for more than mere personal gain.

Nor should the Executive's choice of nominees or the exercise of the Senate's advice and consent be influenced by baseless and ill-considered threats of impeachment or charges of "judicial activism." The Lawyers' Committee stated its views on this subject in the July 15, 1997 testimony of one of its Co-Chairs, Marc L. Fleischaker, before the Senate Subcommittee on the Constitution, Federalism and Property Rights, urging the Senate to refrain from using such unfounded allegations as an excuse for failing to fulfill its obligations to assure the administration of justice in America. We reiterate our concerns here.

Maintaining the health and independence of the judicial branch of our federal government is not, and should not be made, a partisan or ideological issue. As Chief Justice Rehnquist has warned, "Unless the executive and the legislative branches change their ways, the future for judicial appointments is bleak."

We therefore strongly urge the President to continue the recent pace of judicial nominations and we implore the Senate to respond to this crisis by acting promptly on pending and forthcoming nominations, and assuring that judicial vacancies are filled, thereby restoring the ability of our courts to carry out their constitutional functions.

Albert E. Arent
Martha W. Barnett
Thomas D. Barr
Victoria Bjorklund
Harry B. Bremond
Jack E. Brown
William H. Brown, III
Fay Clayton
Julius L. Chambers

Jerome A. Cooper
Michael A. Cooper
David S. Cupps
Lloyd N. Cutler
James T. Danaher
Drew S. Days, III
Armand G. Derfner
Sara-Ann Determan
Colin S. Diver
Joseph D. Feaster, Jr.
Marc L. Fleischaker
Fred N. Fishman
L. Richard Freese, Jr.
John D. French
Eleanor M. Fox
A. Spencer Gilbert
Michael H. Gottesman
Joan M. Hall
Herbert J. Hansell
Conrad K. Harper
Stanley P. Hebert
Peter S. Hendrixson
John E. Hickey
Jerome E. Hyman
Gary T. Johnson
George W. Jones, Sr.
Hugh R. Jones, Jr.
Stuart Kadison
Edward E. Kallgren
Frederick W. Kanner
Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Maximilian W. Kempner
John S. Kiernan
Henry L. King
Daniel F. Kolb
Frederick T. Kuykendall, III
Edward Labaton
Stuart J. Land
Robert N. Landes
Brian K. Landsberg
Charles T. Lester, Jr.
Hans F. Loeser
Jack W. Londen
Robert MacCrate
Henry L. Marsh, III
Cheryl W. Mason
D. Stuart Miekjohn
Ronald S. Miller
Robert A. Murphy
Frederick M. Nicholas
John Payton
Roswell B. Perkins
Dennis M. Perluss
Stephen J. Pollak

Robert H. Rawson, Jr.
Robert D. Raven
Norman Redlich
Charles S. Rhyne
William L. Robinson
Sidney S. Rosdeitcher
Edward W. Rosston
Lowell E. Sachnoff
Paul C. Saunders
David M. Satz
Richard H. Silberberg
Chesterfield Smith
J. Clay Smith, Jr.
Job Taylor
Ulysses G. Thibodeaux
Randolph W. Thrower
Michael Traynor
Harold R. Tyler
Robert C. Vanderet
James Vorenberg
Herbert M. Wachtell
Melvyn I. Weiss
Francis M. Wheat
Howard P. Willens
Karen Hastie Williams
Thomas S. Williamson, Jr.

SOURCE Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

CONTACT: Barbara R. Arnwine, Executive Director, 202-662-8600 or Thomas J. Henderson, Deputy Director

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: September 26, 1997

FOCUS - 2 OF 2 STORIES

Copyright 1996 New York Law Publishing Company
New York Law Journal

October 15, 1996, Tuesday

SECTION: Pg. 4

LENGTH: 141 words

HEADLINE: Tyler, Wachtell to Get Rights Panel Awards

BODY:

HAROLD R. Tyler of Patterson, Belknap, Webb & Tyler and Herbert M. Wachtell of Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz will be among a group of attorneys to be honored by the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law at a reception today at 6 p.m. at the offices of Cravath, Swaine & Moore.

Mr. Tyler, a former federal judge, will receive the group's Segal-Tweed Founders Award, while Mr. Wachtell will be recognized as a "Public Interest Champion" in tribute to his and his firm's support of the committee's work. Other awards will go to former Chairman William H. Brown 3d of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Jerome A. Cooper, a labor lawyer in Alabama; and the Florida firm of Holland & Knight.

The reception is sponsored by Paul C. Saunders of Cravath Swaine, the committee's co-chairman, and other lawyers at the firm.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 24, 1996

```

****-----****
*          7 PAGES          256 LINES          JOB  35023   100G7P          *
*    8:47 P.M. STARTED    8:48 P.M. ENDED      07/16/99          *
****-----****
****-----****
*          EEEEE          N   N          DDDD          *
*          E              N   N          D   D          *
*          E              NN  N          D   D          *
*          EEE            N N N          D   D          *
*          E              N   NN         D   D          *
*          E              N   N          D   D          *
*          EEEEE          N   N          DDDD          *
****-----****
****-----****

```

SEND TO: GOTTHEIMER, JOSH
 WHO - COMMUNICATIONS
 ROOM 308
 OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
 WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 20502

Lower OBERDONER

410-
664-4864

(Taylor +
Chunt)

Switchboard

- ☐ Find a Person
- ☐ Find a Business
- ☐ Search the Web
- ☐ Find Email
- ☐ Maps & Directions

Here are some **Cool Sites** you have to check out! Click below

FAST COMPANY	amazon.com	CLICK HERE	Find Answers
CLICK HERE	Experia	Selection	www.va.com

Find them at... ClassMates.com

Can't Find Them?

Go!

The TOP Message Boards

[Genealogy](#)
[School Issues](#)
[Parenting](#) **NEW!**
[Children](#) **NEW!**
[Home Business](#)
[President Clinton](#)
[Election 2000](#)
[Civil Rights](#)
[Gun Forum](#)
[Kosovo](#)
[Tornadoes](#)
[Paranormal, UFOs](#)

[Star Wars](#)
[Missing Persons](#)
[Suggestions](#)

Switchboard.Find a Person

Displaying: 1-2

Missing Persons | [Modify Search](#) | [New Search](#)

Oberdorfer, Louis F
 Fassett St & Surf Rd,
 Bethany Beach, DE 19930

(302)539-7756

5¢ Long Distance

[Email, Maps, and What's Nearby](#) SM

Update

[ePhotos](#) [card](#) [flowers](#) [freebie](#)

Oberdorfer, Louis F

(703)356-1781

5¢ Long Distance

[Email, Maps, and What's Nearby](#) SM

Update

[ePhotos](#) [card](#) [flowers](#) [freebie](#)

Can't find them?

Try These alternatives:

1. [Modify Search](#)
2. [New Search](#)
3. [Missing Persons Message Board](#)
4. [Search Public Records](#)
5. [Find Your Old Classmates](#)



...does not determine the size of your success.

Search Tip: Too many listings? [Click here](#) for help on narrowing your search. No results? [Click here](#) for help on broadening your search.

Want to add your email address to your listing? Moved recently? Need to update your information? Click **Update** next to your listing and personalize today!

Can't find yourself in the directory? [Click here](#) to add your listing to Switchboard . It's FREE!

[Home](#) | [Business](#) | [People](#) | [Web Sites](#) | [Email](#) | [Message Boards](#) | [Maps & Directions](#) | [What's Nearby?](#)
[Free Stuff!](#) | [Advertise](#) | [Press](#) | [About Us](#) | [Policies](#) | [Updates](#) | [Link To Us](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Help](#) | [Jobs](#)
 Copyright © 1996-1999 Switchboard Incorporated
 Business and Residential Information provided by infoUSA ©, Omaha, Nebraska

Switchboard

- ☐ Find a Person
- ☐ Find a Business
- ☐ Search the Web
- ☐ Find Email
- ☐ Maps & Directions

Here are some Cool Sites you have to check out! Click below

FAST COMPANY	CLICK HERE	MoneyCentral™	CarPoint™
CLICK HERE	Expedia	BRANDSFORLESS.COM	WWW.VA.COM

Find her at... **ClassMates.com** Search

The ULTIMATE PEOPLE FINDER!

Go!

The TOP Message Boards

Genealogy
School Issues
Parenting **NEW!**
Children **NEW!**
Home Business
President Clinton
Election 2000
Civil Rights
Gun Forum
Kosovo
Tornadoes
Paranormal, UFOs

Star Wars
Missing Persons
Suggestions

Jerome J Shestack

201 E 66th St, New York, NY 10021-6451

Email: Not available

Search our email database for possible matches

(212)772-0248



5+ Long Distance



Update your listing

Explore Jerome J Shestack's Neighborhood

Tip: Look yourself up to explore your own neighborhood!

Places near Jerome J Shestack's address

Eateries

Restaurants, Pizza, Coffee Shops, Bagels, Donuts

Entertainment

Theatres, Movies, Video Rentals, Tickets, Comedy Clubs

Travel

Hotels, Airports, Car Rentals, Gas Stations, Taxicabs

Recreation

Parks, Museums, Health Clubs, Golf Courses

Shopping

Grocers, Department Stores, Florists, Pharmacies

Health

Hospitals, Doctors, Dentists, Pharmacies

Other categories

All nearby businesses

Local maps

Jerome J Shestack's neighborhood

Map of New York
Map of New York
Other locations

Information about New York, NY

Government Offices

City, State, Post Office
Web sites about New York, NY
Books about New York, NY

Send Jerome J Shestack something from our Giftshop



card



Freebies



flowers



ePhotos

212-772-2290
977-561-5151



[Home](#)

[Yahoo!](#) - [Email](#) - [Address Book](#) - [Help](#)

AVIATORS

TWA

Select your level:
 ELITE ELITE D PLATINUM

gottheim [Edit/Create Listing](#) [Sign Out](#)

Phone Search Results

Showing 1 - 2 of 2

First	Prev	Next	Last	Search Again
Name	Phone (click to call)	Tools		
J Shestack Boardwalk Atlantic City, NJ	(609)347-0913	Try Email Search, vCard, Add to Address Book, Search Public Records		
J Shestack Bustleton Ave Philadelphia, PA	(215)535-2198	Try Email Search, vCard, Add to Address Book, Search Public Records		
First	Prev	Next	Last	Search Again

4.9¢
 Click for 4.9¢/min
 calls on the net

1800 USSEARCH
FIND ANYONE!
 Search
 Public Records!

Copyright © 1994 - 1999 Yahoo! Incorporated. All rights reserved.
 Portions © 1997 MetroMail Corporation. All rights reserved.
[Privacy Policy](#) - [Terms of Service](#) - [Help](#)

Handwritten scribbles and initials

*KENNEDY METW/
 244 LAWYERS
 CIVIL RIGHTS
 JUNE 21, 1963
 BOEDIG X + JFK*

(212) 772-0248

*JEROME J SHESTACK
 201 E 66th ST.
 NY NY 10021*

 Switchboard

- [Find a Person](#)
- [Find a Business](#)
- [Search the Web](#)
- [Find Email](#)
- [Maps & Directions](#)

Here are some **Cool Sites** you have to check out! Click below

FAST COMPANY	CLICK HERE	giftpoint.com	Find Answers
CLICK HERE	Expedia	BRANDSFORLESS.COM	www.va.com

Find them at... **ClassMates.com**



[Genealogy](#)
[School Issues](#)
[Parenting](#) **NEW!**
[Children](#) **NEW!**
[Home Business](#)
[President Clinton](#)
[Election 2000](#)
[Civil Rights](#)
[Gun Forum](#)
[Kosovo](#)
[Tornadoes](#)
[Paranormal, UFOs](#)

[Star Wars](#)
[Missing Persons](#)
[Suggestions](#)

Switchboard.Find a Person

Displaying: 1-2

Missing Persons | [Modify Search](#) | [New Search](#)

Graham, Hugh
 4031 Drowsy Ln,
 Memphis, TN 38127-3406

(901)358-4180

5¢ Long Distance

[Email, Maps, and What's Nearby](#) 

Graham, Dr Hugh D
 1231 Nichol Ln,
 Nashville, TN 37205-4419

(615)297-7570

5¢ Long Distance

[Email, Maps, and What's Nearby](#) **Update****Update****HELP?**

Switchboard's Giftshop
 Send a friend a gift below:

Can't find them?

Try These alternatives:

1. [Modify Search](#)
2. [New Search](#)
3. [Missing Persons Message Board in TN](#)
4. [Search Public Records](#)
5. [Find Your Old Classmates](#)

find a job
 join a conversation

Search Tip: Too many listings? [Click here](#) for help on narrowing your search. No results? [Click here](#) for help on broadening your search.

Want to add your email address to your listing? Moved recently? Need to update your information? Click **Update** next to your listing and personalize today!

Can't find yourself in the directory? [Click here](#) to add your listing to Switchboard . It's FREE!

[Home](#) | [Business](#) | [People](#) | [Web Sites](#) | [Email](#) | [Message Boards](#) | [Maps & Directions](#) | [What's Nearby?](#)
[Free Stuff!](#) | [Advertise](#) | [Press](#) | [About Us](#) | [Policies](#) | [Updates](#) | [Link To Us](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Help](#) | [Jobs](#)
 Copyright © 1996-1999 Switchboard Incorporated
 Business and Residential Information provided by infoUSA ®, Omaha, Nebraska

such an office (1967--91). Consistently voting with the liberal block, he found himself increasingly isolated as the court's makeup changed and he was forced by ill health to retire and see his seat taken by the conservative Clarence Thomas.

NICHOLAS KATZENBACH

- (b. 1922) Katzenbach was a prisoner of war in Germany (1943--45) and a Rhodes Scholar (1947--49). He was recruited for the Justice Department by Byron White, then the second in command at the Department. He became Kennedy's point man during the nation's civil rights battles. He caught the public eye, leading Federal marshals under siege in Oxford Miss., as well as facing down then-Gov. George Wallace of Alabama in the famous confrontation at a schoolhouse door when the Governor resisted classroom integration. From there, Katzenbach served in a number of posts in the Justice Department, eventually becoming Attorney General. Later, President Johnson named him Under Secretary of State.

CONSTANCE BAKER MOTLEY

- (b. 1921) While a student at Columbia University (LL.B. 1946), she clerked for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's legal defense and education fund, for which she worked full time (1946--65). While there, she successfully argued nine cases before the U.S. Supreme Court, including those of James Meredith and Autherine Lucy. In 1964 she became the first African-American woman to be elected to the New York state senate; she became president of Manhattan Borough (1965--66). In 1966 she became the first black woman federal judge when President Lyndon Johnson appointed her to the U.S. District Court for the southern District of New York. From 1982--86 she served as chief judge, until becoming senior judge in 1986.

CRUZ REYNOSO

- (b. 1931) In 1967, Reynoso went to Washington D.C., to work for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, but he returned to California a year later to head California Rural Legal Assistance, one of the pioneering programs of the legal services movement. In 1976, he was appointed to the California Court of Appeal and in 1982, he was appointed to the California Supreme Court. In 1991, Reynoso joined the faculty of the UCLA law school. Professor Reynoso was appointed by President Carter to the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, and he has served as an U.S. delegate to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and on the California Post-Secondary Education Commission. He currently serves as a congressional appointee on the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and he was named vice chairman of the commission by President Clinton. In 1997 was awarded the American Bar Association's Spirit of Excellence Award for contributions to the advancement of minorities in the law profession.

FRED KOREMATSU

- (b. 1929) President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, known as the Exclusion Order, which ordered West Coast Japanese Americans were ordered to report to assembly centers for internment. Korematsu refused to go. After refusing to report for internment, he was arrested and convicted for violating the exclusion orders. Sentenced to five years probation, he and his family were then sent to a Camp in Topaz, Utah. Korematsu appealed his conviction all the way to the Supreme Court, but it was upheld. For 56 years he fought to clear his name. In 1984, with newly recovered evidence the government omitted evidence, and provided misleading information, his original conviction was overturned. A Federal district court found the Government's exclusion and detention actions during the war legally insupportable and violated the constitutional rights of Japanese Americans. This decision provided the impetus for the 1988 Civil Liberties Act in which the U.S. government apologized for the forced internment of Japanese American citizens. Each internee was compensated with a payment of \$20,000. Korematsu's case is now considered one of the most important legal cases in civil and minority rights. President Clinton awarded Korematsu the Presidential Medal of Freedom and presented the award on the birthday of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. The President said, "In the long history of our country's constant search for justice, some names of ordinary citizens stand for millions of souls: Plessy. Brown. Parks. To that distinguished list, today we add the name of Fred Korematsu."

SARGENT SHRIVER

- (b. 1915) In 1972, Sargent Shriver was nominated to be the Democratic Party's candidate for vice president on a ticket with Senator George McGovern against incumbents Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew. An international lawyer, administrator, ambassador, and advocate for the underprivileged, Mr. Shriver held a variety of posts during the 1960s. From 1961 to 1966, he served under President John F. Kennedy as organizer and first director of the Peace Corps. From 1964 to 1968, he served as first director of the Office of Economic Opportunity under President Lyndon Johnson and, as a special assistant to President Johnson, created VISTA, Head Start, Community Action, Job Corps, Legal Services, Indian and Migrant Opportunities, and Neighborhood Health Services. He currently devotes much of his time to the work of Special Olympics International.

JOHN WISDOM

- (1905-1999) Judge John Minor Wisdom served for 42 years on the 5th US Circuit Court of Appeals. He was appointed to the position by President Eisenhower in 1957 and officially served until his death in May of 1999. Judge Wisdom aligned himself with three other 5th Circuit judges to form what became known as "The Four," a coalition that worked consistently for black rights. During his time on the bench Judge Wisdom ordered integration at the University of Mississippi and also joined decisions that eliminated racial

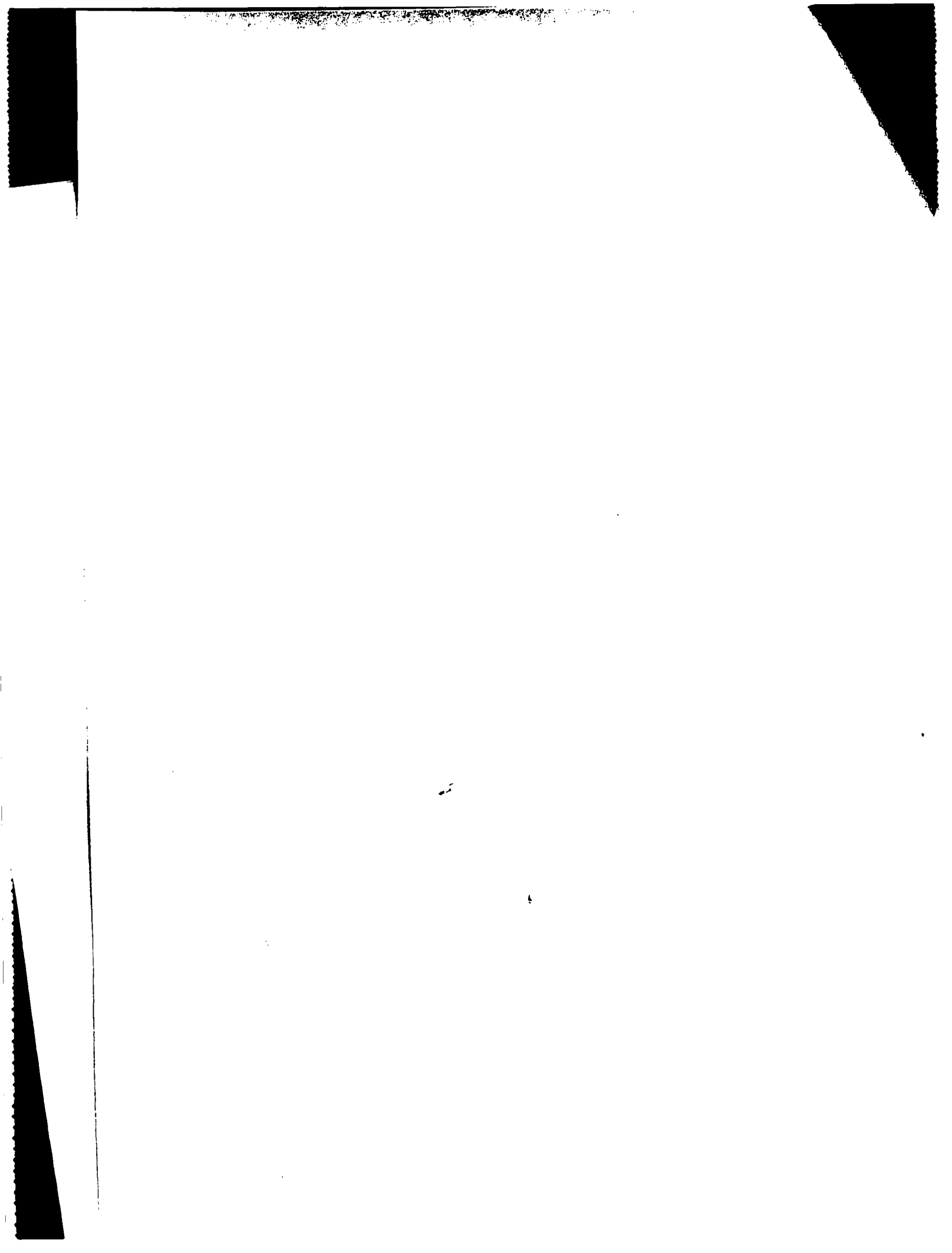
discrimination in jury selection and voter registration in Louisiana. Between 1965 and 1967, he wrote several decisions that forced school boards to integrate schools more quickly and spelled out the procedures, including busing, they would have to follow. In November of 1993, Wisdom was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Clinton, and in 1996 the American Bar Association gave him its highest honor, the American Bar Association Medal.

SAM DELORIA

- Deloria is the director of American Indian Law Center and a strong advocate of Native American's rights.

LAWYER JOKES

- Q. What do you call an honest lawyer?
A. An impossibility.



citizens' minds on matters of race relations. Among the first targets of segregationist politicians were the educators in public schools and colleges who, if not intimidated into silence, might infect the innocent students with the sorts of libertine and un-Southern ideas. Teachers were long suspected of harboring. In a society as rigidly racist as Mississippi's, controls over thought and speech became every bit as important as sanctions on actions. The government of Birmingham, Alabama, behaved in much the same fashion, enforcing laws that prohibited whites from even voluntarily engaging in integrated activities. In addition to laws, several communities used the grand jury method to intimidate those who might speak out. Grand jury "investigations" were used in several counties to harass citizens, both black and white, who spoke out against the prevailing order. This technique was used in south Georgia in 1956 against Koinonia Farms, an interracial cooperative that had been shot up by night riders. The grand jury not only rejected the farm's claims that it was the object of violence; it blamed the victims for their own predicament and threw in several paragraphs of rebaiting for good measure.¹¹

When Harold Fleming went to work for the Southern Regional Council, he recalled later, "it was a world I never knew existed. It was like starting over. I kept very few friends from my prewar days, and I was on a different track."

He was now in a desegregated world — not integrated, for integration was far away in those days, even in organizations that promoted racial equality. A meeting could be integrated, an office party could be integrated, but one step outside onto the sidewalks of Atlanta brought back the grating reality of segregation. His world was filled with talk of race relations, for that was what the council was all about. And his world was filled with black people whom most white Atlantans never knew existed — college presidents, physicians, millionaire insurance executives, highly intelligent and sophisticated people — all of them united with their white counterparts in the effort to do something about segregation and something about the South.

Some of Fleming's friends and associates from the old days were

by the Mississippi Bar Association, and the Louisiana Bar Association reprimanded a lawyer in 1955 who sought to enroll black children in a white school.⁸

The segregationists demonstrated a fear, one that they were to reveal throughout the Movement years, that their fellow white Southerners might fall victim to integrationist brainwashing and commit acts of treason against their region unless they were deterred by laws and threats of punishment. In some places (more of them the farther South one went), any hint that a white person was "getting out of line" and treating Negroes with too much parity could mean ostracism, intimidation, time in jail, or worse. It was important to keep whites and blacks from meeting, talking, or playing together. Louisiana passed a law in 1956 providing for the removal of any schoolteacher who was charged with, among other things, belonging to a group that advocated "bringing about integration of the races" in any school in the state. The state also prohibited "all interracial dancing, social functions, athletic training, games, sports or contests and other such activities." Religious gatherings were exempted, however.⁹

Mississippi quickly became the South's leader in attempts to suppress criticism of white supremacy. (This situation was shortly to lead one of the state's few outspoken white academics, University of Mississippi history professor James W. Silver, to courageously deliver a paper, and later write a book, *Mississippi: The Closed Society*, which provided chapter and verse on the state's self-imposed moratorium on free expression.)¹⁰

The general assembly in 1956 enacted legislation making it "unlawful for any person or persons within the territorial limits of the State of Mississippi or the jurisdiction thereof to incite a riot, or breach of the peace, or public disturbance, or disorderly assembly, by soliciting, or advocating, or urging, or encouraging disobedience to any law of the State of Mississippi, and *nonconformance with the established traditions, customs, and usages of the State of Mississippi*" (emphasis added). The maximum penalty for violating this clearly unconstitutional law was a thousand-dollar fine and six months' imprisonment.

Most of the Southern states tried, in one form or another and with varying degrees of intensity, to exert control over their

The NAACP at first tried to work out a compromise and then refused, and an Alabama circuit judge held the organization in contempt and levied a \$100,000 fine.⁷ Then the U.S. Supreme Court found, as Patterson phrased it, "that the black people of Alabama didn't have the power themselves to exercise their constitutional rights, and the NAACP was the vehicle by which they exercised their constitutional rights, and therefore, the NAACP, Incorporated, was entitled to essentially the same protection that they would be entitled to as individuals.

"Which was really a new law. It was a landmark decision. . . . A very interesting case. . . . You find a lot in that case. I've cited that case as an authority since I've been on the appellate court here." The former governor of Alabama laughed again.

NAACP and other civil rights lawyers were attacked in other ways, as well. NAACP attorneys who worked on the Autherine Lucy school desegregation case at the University of Alabama were threatened with a \$6 million libel suit. Constance Baker Motley recalled later that she and the Inc. Fund's chief lawyer, Thurgood Marshall, "didn't dare go back. As Thurgood always said, he only had five million dollars to give them, and they wanted six! Anyway, the point was that if we had gone there, we'd go before an Alabama jury, in Alabama. They would certainly rule with the plaintiffs, and there we would have a judgment against us that would have been enforceable against us in New York. There was no question about it. So we couldn't go to Alabama." Then came the state's suit and contempt action against the NAACP, and Motley and others were effectively prevented from working in Alabama for almost a decade, until 1963.

Several states passed laws defining and outlawing wicked-sounding practices such as champerty (encouraging litigation); maintenance ("officious intermeddling in a suit that no way belongs to one"); barratry ("exciting groundless judicial proceedings" with malicious intent to annoy); and running and capping (soliciting business, or at least soliciting it in ways that nonintegrationist lawyers didn't employ). In addition, state bar associations bore down on what they chose to call "unprofessional conduct." Mississippi passed a law requiring out-of-state lawyers to be "cleared"

regarding changes in our old educational system taking place in our country in this new age, I feel certain that this application does not come as a surprise to you. I certainly hope that this matter will be handled in a manner that will be complimentary to the University and the state of Mississippi. Of course, I am the one that will, no doubt, suffer the greatest consequences of this event, therefore, I am very hopeful that the complications will be as few as possible.¹²

With the news that Meredith was not white, the registrar's attitude changed with the suddenness of a Mississippi tornado. Ellis sent a telegram:

J H MEREDITH FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE IT HAS BEEN FOUND NECESSARY TO DISCONTINUE CONSIDERATION OF ALL APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION OR REGISTRATION FOR THE SECOND SEMESTER WHICH WERE RECEIVED AFTER JANUARY 25 1961. YOUR APPLICATION WAS RECEIVED SUBSEQUENT TO SUCH DATE AND THUS WE MUST ADVISE YOU NOT TO APPEAR FOR REGISTRATION.¹³

After repeated attempts to work out an agreement with the school, Meredith filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi. In a class action that sought judicial relief not only for himself but for all others who found themselves in similar situations, Meredith argued that his rejection was based solely on his race and color. The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., which handled Meredith's suit, assigned Constance Baker Motley to it. Meredith later praised the choice: "Her assignment is the best possible thing that could have happened. I do not believe that anyone else could have survived two and a half years of Mississippi courts." He also wrote, "I was not apprehensive over the fact that my chief lawyer was a woman, since it was Mrs. Motley." The *Meridian* (Mississippi) *Star*, meantime, wrote that the suit was an "opening wedge" that would surely lead to intermarriage between the races and "the emergence of a tribe of mongrels."¹⁴

MEMORANDUM FOR JUNE SHIH

FROM: SETH GROSSMAN
ADAM MAGNUS

SUBJECT: CIVIL RIGHTS INFORMATION

QUOTES

- "Law is the strongest link between men and freedom," John F. Kennedy.
- "You can only protect your liberties in this world by protecting the other man's freedom. You can only be free if I am free," Clarence Darrow.
- "Too often we find people who believe fervently in that portion of the rule of law that protects them ... but who are intolerant of that portion which protects other people," Earl Warren.
- "I do not believe in the law of hate," Clarence Darrow.
- "The rights of all men are diminished when the rights of any man is threatened," John F. Kennedy.
- "The law has made the Negro equal, but man has not," Clarence Darrow.
- "Equal means getting the same thing, at the same time and in the same place," Thurgood Marshall.

BIOGRAPHIES

THURGOOD MARSHALL

- (1908-1993) The great-grandson of a slave, he graduated as valedictorian from Howard University Law School (1933) and soon began to represent civil rights activists. Becoming a counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1938, during the next 23 years he won 29 of the 32 major cases he undertook for that organization; several of the cases set constitutional precedents in matters such as voting rights and breaking down segregated transportation and education. His finest moment came with *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954), which overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) and its "separate but equal" ruling that perpetuated segregated institutions and facilities. President John F. Kennedy named him to the U.S. Court of Appeals, a seat he finally took over the resistance of Southern senators (1962--65); President Lyndon Johnson appointed him U.S. solicitor general (1965--67) and then to the U.S. Supreme Court, the first African-American to hold