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THE ASSOCIATION
OF THE FEDERAL BAR
OF THE
STATE OF NEW JERSEY

The Twenty-First
Annual Dinner
Commemorating
The
William J. Brennan, Jr.
Award

Mayfair Farms West Orange, New Jersey

June 11, 1997

MR. BARRY: Would everybody please be seated?

MS. SIEGAL: Good evening. I gave John Barry, who is our President, two very difficult tasks. The first was to call this meeting to order. And, as you know, he has done that successfully.

The second was to seat everybody very carefully. If you have any issues, John is seated right here.

On behalf of the Association of the Federal Bar of the State of New Jersey, I warmly welcome each of you to our 21st Annual William J. Brennan Award Dinner. My name is Ronny Siegal and I'm the dinner chairperson.

As you can well see, there are almost 500 people gathered here this evening. This is probably the largest gathering we've ever had. Clearly, it reflects the respect and admiration and, I think, the warmth that we feel for tonight's recipients, the Honorable Sidney M. Schreiber, a former Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, and William B. McGuire, who has been the former President of the Association as well as the former President of the New Jersey State Bar.

We would like to welcome Justice

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Schreiber, his wife, his friends and Bill McGuire, his family and friends.

Mr. McGuire called my attention to the fact that there should be another recipient as well.

He is joined with Mr. and Mrs. Bill Kenny. They've

matrimonial attorney, I truly think that is a great

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(Applause.)

been married 40 years this evening.

MS. SIEGAL: I'd like to mention some other distinguished members that are present here tonight. First, our Chief Judge of the United States District Court, the Honorable Anne Thompson.

(Applause.)

MS. SIEGAL: Our judges of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit are here. Our United States District Court Judges, judges and former judges of the New Jersey Supreme Court, our magistrate/judges, Chief Judge Ginden from the Bankruptcy Court and our bankruptcy judges.

There are many former William J. Brennan
Brennan Award recipients and many of our past
Presidents.

As you know, these are the men and women before whom we practice, with whom we practice. They

represent the standard of excellence that each of us hope to achieve. We are honored and graced with their presence tonight.

As always, we're indebted to Stan Rizman and Howard Rappaport. They listen to us every day in court and they still volunteer their services to come here tonight.

Finally, on behalf of the Association, I would like to extend our deep appreciation to our Executive Director, Ginny Whipple Berkner. She's helped to make this evening most perfect and she's helped me in the planning of an event.

It's now my most distinct pleasure to introduce our Association's President, John Barry.

(Applause.)

MR. BARRY: Thank you, Ronny, for organizing this outstanding event and for your eloquent introduction and opening remarks.

Following a tradition established by a former President of this Association, I intend to be very brief with my remarks and -- so that we can proceed almost immediately to have the presentations of the award prior to dinner. So that following the awards, we can all relax and enjoy each other's company.

Tonight we have two very distinguished honorees, Retired Justice Sidney Schreiber and former President of this Association and of the State Bar Association, William B. McGuire.

Since this Association has been founded and since the Brennan Award has been established honoring Supreme Court Justice -- Supreme Court Justice both of the New Jersey Supreme Court and of the United States Supreme Court William J. Brennan, the recipients of the award have constituted, probably, one of the most distinguished assemblage of lawyers and judges one could imagine.

One need only look at the program which each of you have beginning with our first honoree, Chief Justice Joseph Weintraub of the New Jersey Supreme Court, and all the honorees since then for you to recognize and for each of us to recognize what a truly distinguished group of honorees we have had.

We are honored by each of these men. And they confer great honor on the Association by agreeing to accept the award, just as Justice Brennan conferred great honor on the Association by agreeing that the award could be presented in his name.

Before proceeding to the awards, however,

I would like to honor a distinguished judge who cannot

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be with us because of his untimely passing. As you all know, in February of this year, Magistrate/Judge John Manna, a part-time magistrate/judge, who basically presided at Fort Monmouth and presided over cases arising at Fort Monmouth and other military installations in the state as well as the National Park and in the Gateway recreational area, passed on.

Judge Manna, in addition to being our part-time magistrate/judge, was also a very active practitioner in Monmouth County, where he was one of the best loved and most highly respected lawyers in that county. He formerly served as President of the County Bar Association and, in addition, was the county's representative on the State Judicial Selection Committee.

In honor of Judge Manna, the Association has commissioned a formal portrait which will hang in the courtroom at Fort Monmouth, in which Judge Manna so ably presided for so many years with such great distinction.

In further recognition of his outstanding service, I am pleased to announce that the United States Army is also honoring Magistrate/Judge Manna by formally naming that courtroom "The Honorable John J. Manna Courtroom."

Later this year a suitable ceremony will be held formally dedicating that courtroom and the portrait sponsored by this Association in conjunction with the United States Army and the Monmouth County Bar.

I would like at this time for all of us to recognize the widow of John Manna, who is here as a guest of the Association, Gail Manna, along with ... Magistrate Manna's two sons, John and Michael, and his brother Carlo and his wife.

On behalf of the Association, I would ask the members of the Manna family to please rise and be recognized by all here present.

(Applause.)

MR. BARRY: We are now at the point where we will begin the presentations of this year's Justice Brennan Award to Supreme Court Justice Sidney Schreiber and to Mr. McGuire.

The award to Justice Schreiber will be presented by United States Court of Appeals Judge Robert Cowen, who has had a very exemplary and outstanding career of his own. He's one of the few members of the federal judiciary who has basically proceeded through all steps of the federal judiciary beginning with magistrate/judge to United States

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District Court judge and more recently a member of the
United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

And even more recently, appointed to the Criminal Law
Committee of the United States Judicial Conference,
which my wife Maryanne so capably chaired for the past
several years.

(Laughter)

MR. BARRY: Prior to his attaining all of
that eminence, Judge Cowen began his distinguished

MR. BARRY: Prior to his attaining all of that eminence, Judge Cowen began his distinguished legal career as the law clerk to tonight's honoree, Justice Schreiber, and, therefore, I could think of no more fitting person to present the award to Justice Schreiber.

Judge Cowen, would you please?
(Applause.)

JUDGE COWEN: I brought my own drink.

Like Justice William J. Brennan, Jr.,

Justice Sidney W. Schreiber is a native son of which

all of us in New Jersey can be proud. Justice

Schreiber grew up and still lives in Elizabeth.

The Schreiber household, by way of a little background, had immigrant roots and worked hard to achieve a place in this country.

Justice Schreiber's father, a local tailor in Elizabeth, was guided by only two polestars

which he insisted his children follow. These were academic excellence and human decency in every endeavor.

Our future Justice breezed through the public school system, excelling in virtually every subject and he had little difficulty in gaining admission on an academic scholarship to Yale College. He met Yale's expectations by graduating in 1936 summa cum laude and with a Phi Beta Kappa key.

By way of further background, he then matriculated at Yale Law School, where he was graduated near the top of his class and as a member of the prestigious Yale Law Journal.

With war clouds on the horizon, the young scholarly attorney launched his career as a government lawyer in Washington first with the United States
Railroad Retirement Board, General Counsel's Office, and then with the Securities & Exchange Commission.

With his career in Washington barely
begun, Justice Schreiber, as so many other young men
at that time, became a member of the armed forces.

His scholarly background particularly suited him for
the grueling and demanding task of Judge Advocate,

Office of the Third Army under General Patton, where
he helped the War Crimes Section; something many

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people are not aware of. In that assignment he monitored charges and reviewed records concerning the Dachau concentration camp. Much of his backbreaking work and the records of those proceedings were later used at the Nuremberg war trial -- war crimes trials.

With peacetime came the private practice of law and Justice Schreiber's long association with his two partners, Roger Lancaster and John Demos.

Three more dissimilar individuals could not have been assembled for the practice of law. Each was a giant in his own right. Justice Schreiber was the total intellectual and scholarly thinker; research and contemplative thinking preceded, accompanied and followed every single decision. Roger Lancaster was the consummate trial lawyer, opinionated but not to a fault, decisive in action as well as, unlike you, Sidney, the life of every party.

(Laughter.)

JUDGE COWEN: John Demos complimented the triumvirate by coming forward as the practical, political figure who attempted to resolve all issues with meditation, mediation and paternal understanding of the practicalities of life.

It was at that point in 1958 -- my God, Sidney, that was 40 years ago -- that I first got to

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know Justice Schreiber as his newly-minted law clerk. Working for the Justice and his partners for several years had to be the most fulfilling and satisfactory introduction to the law that one one could ask for.

Research. Performing research for Sidney Schreiber meant more than digging ten feet under an issue. After you dug ten feet under an issue and researched it, you would have to dig another ten feet for some hidden revelation or meaning that could possibly arise.

After the research came the grueling oral confrontation. This was a no-holds-barred mental wrestling match in which every position had to be defended and long-held principles were attacked.

All of us, Sidney, who worked at the firm learned how to read a case like we never learned in law school. Every aspect of a case was dissected and no word was left untouched.

To my judicial colleagues: I could tell you this. Opinions were decimated. As a matter of fact, to this day I occasionally at night wake up in a cold sweat and I think that there is some young lawyer out there -- one of you lawyers here -- a young Sidney Schreiber who is reading my opinions and doing to that opinion what Sidney Schreiber did to so many other

opinions.

Perhaps, most of you have recalled, if you got a few gray hairs like I have, the most famous case the firm had in terms of publicity and impact on the law was Henningsen versus Chrysler. I mentioned that briefly to John Francis, for I met him earlier.

Just to fill you in, it went something like this.

The firm represented Chrysler corporation in suits arising from various mishaps. I say "mishaps." Chrysler was never wrong, according to Schreiber. Now, 40 years ago, car manufacturers had a virtual immunity under the renowned case of Buick versus McPherson. That case held that the manufacturers could not be liable absent a contract between the car manufacturer and the purchaser.

Of course, no car owner ever contracted with car manufacturers such as Buick or Chrysler, since the vehicles were uniformly marketed through dealers. We represented Chrysler in a lawsuit in which our client was wrongfully saddled with a large verdict because of an alleged defect. I didn't like the diplomacy. I'm a judge. Alleged defect in a Chrysler automobile.

Sidney appealed the verdict through to the New Jersey Supreme Court, and we were all

confident of the outcome. A few months after oral argument before the New Jersey Supreme Court, we were making our way over to Schrafts Restaurant on Broad Street in Newark -- I don't know if it is still there -- for dinner. It is not there.

(Laughter.)

JUDGE COWEN: In those days, everyone had dinner at Schrafts. You worked a few more hours and you went home. That was a short day for Sidney We met Justice Proctor, who was also a Schreiber. habitue of Schrafts Restaurant where they both used to sup on such delicacies as the staid food there was like asparagus tips, brussel spouts on white toast, which Justice Schreiber and the other luminaries would wash down with tea. I want to call it a watering I got to confess sometimes, Sidney, to you. When I went over to Schrafts with Roger Lancaster, we ate steak and didn't wash it down with tea, Sidney.

Anyway, we met Justice Proctor and

Justice Proctor announced to lawyer Schreiber that the

Supreme Court had just decided and filed Henningsen

and the decision was seven zip. So Schreiber

confidently responded. "Great, seven for reversal,"

to which Proctor retorted, "No, seven to affirm."

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Schreiber's most significant loss as an attorney, since the law up to that point was totally in his favor and he lost the case. I know from having been there, trial through appeal, that the case was prepared and tried strictly on the theory of negligence and the word "warranty," which was decided by the Supreme Court, was not mentioned until the charge to the jury.

Nevertheless, the decision by Justice

Francis was brilliant and, as many of us have come to conclude through the years, there comes a time in every lawyer's life when the winds of social change come buffeting up against legal precedent and the interests of one's client. When that occurs, all of us know a lawyer can do nothing to affect whether he or she is cast down to despair or propelled up to the stars.

Sidney was on the wrong side of the social movement at that time. I do not believe that to this day Justice Schreiber has fully accepted his defeat in Henningsen. He still is arguing the same case.

(Laughter.)

JUDGE COWEN: But I hasten to add that although the Henningsen case was Schreiber's greatest

legal thrashing, the result -- he won't admit it -- was extremely lucrative. Something, incidentally, which Schreiber has never sought in the practice of law. But I was there and I saw.

Prior to Henningsen, the firm would get maybe a half dozen suits against Chrysler a year. Who could sue a car manufacturer 40 years ago? These cases would come in and we'd immediately have a this thick (indicating) summary judgment motion, and would get billed out on a case where there was nothing to bill out.

After Henningsen, I would walk in every morning and literally I would have to step over the suits that were filed against Chrysler. I'd gather up all the suits. These suits would go pretrial, deposition, interrogatories, trials, appeals and they'd get billed out three or four years later this thick. I don't want to tell you how much they were billed out for.

Although I know the firm in general, and Schreiber in particular, generated considerable income as a result of losing Henningsen, I tell you without the slightest doubt that Sidney Schreiber would give back every dime he made as a result of that opinion if his oral argument before the Supreme Court would have

prevailed.

All of you, I think, are pretty well familiar with the career of Justice Schreiber following his years in private practice.

He was appointed to the Superior Court by Governor Byrne in 1972 and elevated to the Supreme Court by the Governor in 1975, where he served until November of 1984 when he reached mandatory retirement age.

The hallmark of Justice Schreiber's tenure on the Supreme Court has been his independent thinking, keen intellect and high standard of precision in opinion writing.

The New Jersey landscape is enriched by his approximately 130 majority opinions in virtually every area of the jurisprudence.

To mention but a few landmark decisions, in 1974 as a Superior Court Judge in Hackensack

Meadowlands versus Municipal Sanitation Landfill, he held that the exclusion of out-of-state solid waste deposits in New Jersey landfills was unconstitutional under the United States Commerce Clause.

The New Jersey Supreme Court promptly reversed his decision and thereafter, even as promptly, the United States Supreme Court in 1978

reinstated his judgment.

In Suter versus San Angelo he wrote that in a strict liability context contributory negligence exists only when the plaintiff voluntarily proceeds and encounters a known risk.

Westfield Center Service versus Cities

Service Oil held that it was a violation of the

Franchise Practices Act for a franchiser to terminate

or to fail to renew a franchise for any reason other

than a breach of the franchise agreement.

In 1984, in Matthews versus Bay Head, he had the unbelievable foresight to hold that the public had a right under the Trust Doctrine to use the ocean beaches which line our state.

And In Matter of Conroy, an opinion well before its time, he clarified the law concerning the right to receive or deny life-sustaining treatment.

All of these cases bear the indelible Schreiber mark of clarity, precision and thoroughly researched decision.

While still on the Supreme Court and thereafter, our honoree partook fully in administrative and bar-related activities, not the least of which was as chairperson of the Supreme Court's Committee on Civil Case Management and

Procedures. This committee made major recommendations for reform of the civil justice system. He was a member of the Supreme Court's Committee on the Tax Court and on the Civil Trial Court Support System and served as chairperson of the Committee on Budget and Procedure in 1980.

But in addition to all this, he has been a lot more. He recently was chairperson of the New

a lot more. He recently was chairperson of the New
Jersey Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Judicial
Conduct and he's vice chairperson of the Editorial
Board of the New Jersey Law Journal as well as -- and
I could name a dozen other selfless contributions to
other professional, civic and social organizations.

Ladies and gentlemen, distinguished lawyers, fellow judges, friends all, I, personally, know of no individual who more personifies the aims and the objectives of this organization, nor who is more the embodiment of the spirit for which the William J. Brennan, Jr. Award was established than Justice Sidney M. Schreiber.

And, Sidney, I am proud to present that award to you at this time.

(Applause.)

JUSTICE SCHREIBER: Thank you.

Mr. Barry, Mrs. Siegal, Judges and

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Justices, members of the Federal Bar Association of New Jersey, my co-honoree, Bill McGuire, and friends and guests.

I really had a wonderful and an exciting evening, enhanced in part by Judge Cowen's gracious introduction.

I might add, Bob, at least some of it was true.

(Laughter.)

JUSTICE SCHREIBER: What they knew was true was the Henningsen case. We really ended up with an awful lot of business; not only from Chrysler, but from many others.

Recently, I read a biography of Justice
Hugo Black and the biographer noted that Justice Black
as a young man, a young boy, would visit the local
courthouse and witness various cases. And later on it
became his practice to sometimes refer to those cases
when he discussed matters with his friends or,
perhaps, with his law clerks.

One such case involved an action against a sharecropper who was charged with having stolen the landlord's mule. The case was overwhelming in favor of the State. As a matter of fact, the tenant, the sharecropper, just didn't even bother to testify and

the jury was out, oh, I'd say about five minutes or so, as I understand it. And they returned with their verdict in which they found the defendant not guilty provided that he return the mule.

(Laughter.)

JUSTICE SCHREIBER: "There is no such verdict in the law," the judge said as he banged his gavel down. He says, "You're either guilty or you're not guilty."

So he sent them out again. And they returned again in about five minutes. And the verdict this time was: "We find the defendant not guilty and he can keep the mule."

(Laughter.)

JUSTICE SCHREIBER: This case in a way exemplifies the principle that communication is the life blood of the judicial system.

The military say that victory depends on good communications. Likewise, a successful legal system depends on good communications.

Now, let us unwrap that thought for a few minutes. As the Justice Black anecdote reminds us, the judge must explain to the jury in understandable language the issues that it must resolve. Too frequently there has been a failure to put the issues

in the factual context of the case. I have often wondered how a jury could possibly perform its factfinding responsibilities when a charge dealt only in complicated legal principles. Admittedly, at times this is a very difficult assignment.

As recently as this past December, the New Jersey Supreme Court was troubled by a trial court's explanation to a jury of what "beyond a reasonable doubt" means. The concept does defy an easy explanation. Yet, it is vital.

On occasions, the courts have thrown up their hands because of their inability to express their thoughts. You may recall Justice Potter Stewart's comments as to pornography. "I can't define it," he wrote, "but I know it when I see it."

The need to communicate understandably crops up, albeit infrequently, in court opinions.

I recall one occasion many years ago when I was practicing law when the issue that I was dealing with was covered in an opinion written by an outstanding judge. The key to my problem was snuggled in one paragraph. I spent hours reading and rereading that paragraph and never was certain as to what the writer intended. Clear statements, undecorated by adjective flourishes, should have priority over

literary style.

And as Francis Bacon wrote, "There should not be too affectionate study of eloquence so that there is a hunt more after words than matter and more after the choiceness of the phrase and the sound and clear composition of the sentence and the sweet falling of the clauses than after the weight of the matter or soundness or depth of the argument."

This is not to say that descriptive phrases should be outlawed. To the contrary, they may drive the point home persuasively. For example, who can forget Chief Justice Weintraub's use of the term "judicial surgery." Or Justice Clifford's dissent in State against Saunders.

In that case two defendants were charged with raping two women in a car parked in a vacant lot in Newark. The defense was consent. The trial judge introduced in his charge the issue of fornication.

The majority of the New Jersey Supreme Court declared the fornication statute unconstitutional. Justice Clifford opined that the case could and should be decided on non-Constitutional grounds. And as he so aptly put it, "This case was a" and I quote him, "wretched vehicle," end quote, to adjudicate the Constitutional question.

We as attorneys have the comparable burden of effective expression to the Court and to juries. Let me assure you that oral arguments are extremely important. Persuasive arguments can and have changed results.

From the Court's perspective, oral argument serves at least two important purposes.

First, it gives the Court the opportunity to have some matters clarified and, second, the judge or justice may not be satisfied with your argument with respect to a particular issue and the question affords you the opportunity to respond and convince the Court otherwise.

Effectual communication is essential. I read recently a newspaper account of an oral argument in which one justice admonished a lawyer during that argument to speak in plain English.

Are there any solutions or remedies to these problems? I have a few suggestions.

As for the judges. Before he or she releases an opinion, another judge or bright young law clerk, unfamiliar with the case, might read it critically. Is it just? Is it sound? Is it comprehensible? Is it clear?

As for the lawyers. Perhaps, the law

schools might require an intensive complete course on communication covering all the aspects a lawyer will probably experience. Oral arguments, briefs, summations to juries, and the like.

Now, outstanding jurists have always been able to communicate, be it in an opinion, in oral argument, or in discussion with their peers.

Justice Black recognized this quality in

Justice Brennan when he wrote a few weeks after

Justice Brennan joined the United States Supreme

Court, and I quote him.

"He has a very nice personality, has understood the cases argued and has expressed himself with references to those cases in a fine, wholesome manner.

Justice Brennan exhibited effective communicative qualities when he served on the New Jersey Supreme Court. I, and I'm certain many of you, fondly recall his service as one of the Harvard ends on the Court; the other being Justice Jacobs. Justice Brennan's dissent in State against Toon is a prime example of a clear, persuasive, well-crafted opinion. In that case the defendant had been charged with rape -- with murder sought a copy in pretrial discovery of statements in the prosecution's

possession, including a written confession. 1 Justice Brennan's opening sentence graphically portrayed the 2 problem from his perspective. 3 4 He wrote, "That old hobgoblin, perjury, 5 invariably raised with every suggested change in procedure to make easier the discovery of the truth 6 7 has again disappeared from the grave when I had thought it was forever buried under the overwhelming 8 weight of the complete rebuttal supplied by our 9 10 experience in civil causes where liberal discovery has 11 been allowed." 12 Justice Brennan's distinguished career is the embodiment of the exacting standard of a great 13 A standard made possible by his proficiency 14 and skill in the art of communication. 15 Justice Brennan applied form to meet ends and ends to meet 16 17 By entitling this award in his name, we rightfully acknowledge that Justice Brennan was not 18 only a Justice for all, but a Justice for all seasons. 19 20 Thank you. (Applause.) 21

MR. BARRY: I will now call upon William

J. Brennan to present the Brennan Award to William B.

McGuire.

Bill Brennan, we all know, is one of the

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more distinguished lawyers in this state. 1 shares with tonight's honorees a double distinction. 2 3 He, like Bill McGuire, is a Brennan Award recipient 4 and, like Bill, he shares the distinction of being one of the only two lawyers in the state to have been 5 President of both this Association and the New Jersey 6 7 State Bar Association. So without further ado, I'll call upon 8 Bill Brennan to present the award to Bill McGuire. 9 (Applause.) 10 MR. BRENNAN: Thank you, John. 11 12 Over the years, I've consulted with my father about prospective nominees to receive the 13 I followed that practice this year. 14 Brennan Award. 15 As to Justice Schreiber, my father responded, "It's about time." As to McGuire, he said, 16 "Too soon." 17 (Laughter.) 18 That being said, the MR. BRENNAN: 19 20 question is not so much whether McGuire should receive this award, but where he will put it when he gets it. 21 22 Those of you who have been in his office know that his trophy wall is so laden with plaques and testimonials 23 that it sags under their collective weight. 24

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tops, groaning under trophies and other bowls, afford

little room for this one. Like Imelda Marcos and her shoes (laughter), McGuire's constantly expanding collection of awards challenge his ability to house them.

Those awards, however, are symbols of a remarkable career at the Bar and selfless service to his community. I can think of few people who have held so many positions within the organized Bar with so much distinction.

Bill has served as President of the Essex

County Bar Association, New Jersey State Bar

Association, of this Association, and is New Jersey

Chairman of the Fellows of the American Bar

Foundation.

His prowess as a trial lawyer has been marked by his election to Fellowship in the American College of Trial Lawyers, the International Academy of Trial Lawyers and the International Society of Barristers.

A Diplomate of the American Board of
Trial Advocates, Bill was also honored by the Trial
Lawyers Association of New Jersey when in 1984 it
presented him with the Trial Bar Award for
Distinguished Service and by the Seton Hall University
Law School when in the same year he received its award

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for the distinguished alumnus of the year.

However daunting the array of awards which Bill has received to date, the one that we are about to present to him tonight eclipses them all.

The Brennan Award commemorates all those qualities about my father which we hold dear and is awarded only to those whose lives, devotion to the nation and their communities, careers at the bench and Bar and principles reflect those qualities.

Bill McGuire is one such person. And it is my privilege tonight to present to this modest man, who has so little to be modest about, the 1997 Brennan Award.

(Applause.)

MR. MC GUIRE: You can hold it. I may never see it again.

Thank you, Bill.

Justice Schreiber, other Justices, Chief Judge Thompson, other members of the federal and state benches, Monsignor Corr, Sister Thomas Mary, Dean Riccio, Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. Manna, members of the Bar and friends. I'd like to thank John Barry and Ronny Siegal for all their hard work in putting this dinner together. I'm sure everybody in this room is grateful to them.

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It is a rare honor, indeed, to stand before you this evening to receive the William J.

Brennan, Jr. Award. When I consider the outstanding members of the bench and Bar who have preceded the Justice and me, it is with deep appreciation and gratitude that I thank the Association. I can think of no more prestigious award a New Jersey lawyer could aspire to receive.

To share a place of honor this evening with Justice Schreiber only compounds my elation.

I've known Justice Schreiber and respected him for almost 40 years. Judge Cowen and I broke in at or about the same time. I think that Roger Lancaster might have lifted one or two, Justice, tonight. I think Roger was more known for his evenings at King's than he was at Schrafts, Justice.

(Laughter.)

MR. MC GUIRE: It has been my great privilege to work with and sometimes drink with the wonderful men and women of this Association. And now I have the privilege of thanking all of them, from John Barry and Freddie Becker to the other officers, trustees and members. God knows, I don't deserve this award. But God also knows I don't intend to return it.

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(Laughter.)

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MR. MC GUIRE: I also appreciate the presence this evening of three of my sons here, Jamie from Binghamton, New York, Keith, who is now living in Pennsylvania, and Grant William and his bride, Karen.

I have long been in awe of Justice

Brennan. He is, as everyone in this room is well

aware, a towering figure in the history of our

jurisprudence. Certainly, one of the most important

American figures in the latter half of this century.

His work on the Court has had a profound impact on our

law and society. But what has always impressed me is

the spirit that lies at the core of Justice Brennan's

wonderful personality and flows through the lines of

his opinions.

On a personal note. In 1992 my son Grant was graduating from Georgetown and Joan and I were in Washington, of course. And through the efforts of Three, as I call Bill, arrangements were made. One of the few nice things Bill has ever done for me, I might add.

(Laughter.)

MR. MC GUIRE: But Bill had made arrangements for Joan, Grant and me to meet with the Justice and we went over to the Supreme Court with the

idea that we might spend five or ten minutes with this great man whom we had met on a number of occasions before. But he took more than an hour to entertain us and tell us stories about the Court. Just a wonderful display of friendship and decency. He apologized because, physically, he wasn't able to take us around, himself, to give us a tour of the Court, but he made certain that staff members did on condition that we would return to say good-bye to him.

Of course, he gave Joan and Grant an awful lot more hugging than he gave me. But that was typical of the Justice. But it is something that I shall never forget. I know Grant will never forget it because to this very day on his night table he has an autographed picture of Justice Brennan, and I'm sure that will remain there forever.

Justice O'Hern, who is in the room this evening, clerked for Justice Brennan some 40 years ago. Writing in the Rutgers Law Review, he characterized Justice Brennan's view of a judge as "an impartial guardian who stands between the citizen and the state." As concise and true a definition of Justice Brennan and his role on the Court as any could ever be written.

Speaking at New York University over a

decade ago, Justice Brennan described his philosophy of jurisprudence as one that recognizes human beings as the most distinctive and important feature of the universe which confronts our senses and the function of law as the historic means of guaranteeing that preeminence.

The Brennan spirit, that confidence in the individual and optimism about the human condition, has great relevance today and should continue to be a guide to all of us.

His place in history is assured. In his 34 years on the Court he wrote 533 majority opinions, 346 concurrences and 694 dissents. I guarantee you Three didn't read one of them.

(Laughter.)

MR. MC GUIRE: Surely, the Justice is and will continue to be recognized as one of the greatest Associate Justices of all time.

A few years ago a panel of distinguished law school professors, all experts on the United States Supreme Court, were asked to rate the top ten U.S. Supreme Court Justices since the formation of the Court. Justice Brennan ranked within the type five of all time. An incredible feat for a native of Newark, graduate of Barringer High School in this city, which

still exists.

His letter of retirement to the President said, in part, quote: It is my hope that the Court during my years of service has built a legacy of interpreting the Constitution and federal laws to make them responsive to the needs of the people whom they were intended to benefit and protect. This legacy can and will withstand the legacy of time. Close quote.

There's an old adage that says, "Don't walk in front of me. I may not follow. Don't walk behind me. I may not lead. Walk beside me. Just be my friend."

How wonderful Justice Brennan must feel knowing that as a result of the magnificent contributions he has made to our society, all of us and all of those in generations to follow will walk beside him as friends and admirers for lifetimes to come.

Let us not, therefore, forget the Brennan spirit, the Brennan world view that fueled the United States Supreme Court for so many years. Our lesson from Justice Brennan is a simple one. Do not lose faith in the dignity, hopes and aspirations of the individual, the common man. Do not lose sight of the need for our legal system to continue to secure the

blessings of liberty for every one of us. 1 One of Justice Brennan's favorite quotes 2 comes from the Yeats play, Kathleen N. Houlihan. 3 In it, an old woman leaves a house. 4 Bridget, one of the characters in the play, asks, "Did 5 you see the old woman going down the path?" 6 Patrick, who had just arrived, replies, 7 But I saw a young girl and she had 8 "No. the walk of a queen." 9 These lines from Yeats sum up the 10 irrepressible Brennan spirit. That great faith and 11 optimism in humanity. May it continue to flourish. 12 Thank you very much 13 (Applause.) 14 On that eloquent note, the MR. BARRY: 15 formal proceedings of this dinner are concluded. 16 think you will all agree with me that we have been 17 treated to a memorable and inspiring event by both of 18 the honorees and the presenters. And I would like at 19 this time for us to recognize each of these 20 distinguished gentlemen by a standing round of 2.1 ovation. 22 (Applause) 23 24 25