

Minnesota Supreme Court Historical Society



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JULY 2017

Calendar of Events

- August 11-13, 2017 - Grand Reopening of the Minnesota State Capitol
- August 16, 2017 - Supreme Court Law Clerk Reunion (The Lexington, St. Paul - 12:00 p.m.)
- October 19, 2017 - Justice Jeopardy (Kiernan's Pub - 5:00 p.m.)
- November 2, 2017 - Annual Meeting/ Reception (State Capitol)



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Trivia Questions

1. How many justices of the Minnesota Supreme Court have left to become federal judges?
2. How many Minnesota District Court Judges later became federal judges?

Tossup Question #1

- One of the first two people to successfully achieve this feat was a man who advocated for the constitutional provision that made this feat possible, named LaFayette Emmett.
- Sixteen people accomplished this feat before 1920, but only six have done it since, including Leroy Matson, Luther Youngdahl, and C. Donald Peterson.
- What feat, most recently accomplished by Alan Page, involves getting onto Minnesota's highest court, not by appointment, but by ballot?

Tossup Question #2

- Under the Minnesota Constitution, this general right does not “excuse acts of licentiousness” or allow acts “inconsistent with the peace or safety of the state.”
- After the Minnesota Supreme Court vacated a 1989 opinion decided under the federal constitution, this general right was discussed under the Minnesota Constitution as it concerned “a fluorescent orange-red triangular sign emblem” in the *Hershberger II* case.
- Identify this freedom that is embodied in the final two sections of the Minnesota Bill of Rights, which expand upon the federal constitution's First Amendment “establishment clause” and “free exercise clause.”

DID YOU KNOW?

- Did you know that the phrase “Equal Justice Under Law” engraved on the front of the U.S. Supreme Court Building in Washington, D.C., did not come from a famous legal source, but was instead authored by the architect's son, Cass Gilbert, Jr., and partner, John R. Rockart.
- Luther Youngdahl is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. During WWI, he had served as a Second Lieutenant in a Field Artillery unit of the U.S. Army. Following discharge, he went on to serve MN as an associate justice of the MN Supreme Court (1942-46) and Governor (1946-51), before being appointed to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia where he served from 1951 until his death in 1978.

YOUR COMMENTS INVITED

We invite your comments or observations on the contents of this Newsletter. Please send to shanson@briggs.com

It's Time to Take Judicial Notice of the Supreme Court's New-Old Space

By: Steven Aggergaard

The Minnesota Supreme Court has resumed its dual residency at the State Capitol and the Judicial Center now that restoration and improvements to the court's 1905 courtroom and surrounding areas are done. Well, almost done.

At this writing, the clock in the State Capitol courtroom is stuck at 6 o'clock. Plastic sheeting covers the entry to the court's library on the third floor. And as the court's senior justice, G. Barry Anderson, explained during a recent behind-the-scenes tour, details are being ironed out so the court's State Capitol arguments can be live-streamed on the internet.

But so much has been done, to so much, that it is time to take judicial notice.

The court's new-old space is awesome in the most literal sense. The oil-and-canvas murals have been restored, the skylight is clean and clear, and the gallery was extensively altered to make the chamber fully accessible to persons with physical disabilities.

"We lost some seating but gained accessibility, which I think is a fair trade," Justice Anderson said. "And the video in this building actually is superior to what we have in the other building."

Restoring the chamber's turn-of-the-last-century splendor was a top priority in ways big and small. Among the fine touches are two original lamps, restored and installed at either end of the bench. "Chief Justice Gildea figured out where they were and managed to get them back for us," Justice Anderson said.

The new technology blends in and can be hard to spot. It includes a height-adjustable podium for lawyers, a countdown clock for each justice, and new equipment (and duties) for law clerks.

But what catches the most fancy is above eye level. The crown jewel is the courtroom's skylight, uncovered and restored, giving a sense of what it was like to attend court before the presence of electricity was assumed.

The skylight helps illuminate the murals, which are among nearly 60 such works of art that were restored as part of the State Capitol restoration project. As explained in a Minnesota Historical Society guide to the Capitol artwork [[[hyperlink: https://mn.gov/admin/assets/overview-of-fine-art-in-capitol-MNHS_tem36-74302.pdf](https://mn.gov/admin/assets/overview-of-fine-art-in-capitol-MNHS_tem36-74302.pdf)]], the works are by John La Farge, an American artist who studied law but became a painter instead.

Capitol architect Cass Gilbert selected the 68-year-old La Farge to help fulfill Gilbert's vision of creating a space that was not only accessible to the public but educational too. The La Farge paintings were the result. They are titled Moral and Divine Law, Recording of the Precedents, The Adjustment of Conflicting Interests, and The Relation of the Individual to the State.

Behind the courtroom's curtain, the Supreme Court's Consultation Room was restored to its original 1905 condition. Its updates include new furniture and a big-screen TV. The space is now suitable for conferencing cases, which, according to Justice Anderson, is what the court has been doing.

The Supreme Court also re-acquired and renovated the Chief Justice's Office in the Capitol, which the Minnesota Senate had been

using, and which Chief Justice Lorie Skjerven Gildea found useful for a home base during the last legislative term's budget process.

Despite the updates, a few relics remain. They include the control panel for the old dumbwaiter that led to the where law clerks stood ready to do their duties before the days of Westlaw.

Although the up-down buttons are inoperable, they serve an important purpose. They make one wonder what technology of today might be preserved when the Supreme Court's State Capitol space is renovated in another hundred years.

Grand Opening

The Supreme Court's new-old courtroom will be on full display during the State Capitol's Grand Opening Celebration Aug. 11-13, 2017. Details at <https://mn.gov/admin/capitol-grand-opening/>

About Cass Gilbert

Cass Gilbert (1859-1934) designed hundreds of buildings ranging from private residences to national landmarks including the Woolworth Building and United States Supreme Court. But according to the Cass Gilbert Society's website [[<http://www.cassgilbertsociety.org/index.html>]], he considered the Minnesota State Capitol "the best work I have ever done, or shall ever do, and I am glad to have given it to St. Paul."

Gilbert moved to St. Paul with his family when he was 9. He worked in the city as an apprentice draftsman and then headed east to study architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In 1882, he returned to St. Paul. A year later, he designed his first building: his mother's house at 471 Ashland Ave.

In 1895, he was selected as the State Capitol's architect. The project, completed in 1905, launched his national career. The Woolworth Building in New York was the world's tallest building for more than a decade. He also worked on the capitol in Arkansas and designed the West Virginia Capitol.

In Minnesota, his work was not limited to either government buildings or the Twin Cities. Among his buildings are the Glass Block department store building in downtown Duluth and churches in Hibbing and Virginia.

Numerous Gilbert-designed buildings are clustered in St. Paul. Several are within walking distance of the State Capitol and are easily taken for granted without recognizing their historic significance. The Cass Gilbert Society's website contains a wealth of information about Gilbert, including self-guided walking tours of the Lowertown [[<http://www.cassgilbertsociety.org/pdfs/St.PaulLowertownTourNotes.pdf>]] and Cathedral Hill [[<http://www.cassgilbertsociety.org/pdfs/CGS-St.Paul-WalkingTour.pdf>]] neighborhoods.

In 2005, TPT produced a half-hour documentary [[http://www.mnvideovault.org/mvvp/Player/customPlaylist2.php?id=18280&select_index=0&popup=yes]] on Gilbert to commemorate the State Capitol's centennial.

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Minnesota Supreme Court Spaces: Then and Now



The Minnesota Supreme Court Consultation Room, as depicted in the 1940s.*



The Consultation Room was refurbished to closely match its original design and features and includes new technology that makes the space suitable for conferencing cases. (Steve Aggergaard photo.)



The State Capitol renovation included removing coverings from the courtroom's skylight. (Minnesota State Capitol Restoration photo. More photos available at <https://www.flickr.com/photos/capitol-restoration/>.)



Natural light permeates the refurbished courtroom, giving a sense of what it was like before all buildings were wired for electricity. (Steve Aggergaard photo.)

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Minnesota Supreme Court Spaces: Then and Now



Renovation of the Supreme Court's courtroom was as extensive as the Minnesota State Capitol renovations themselves. Major improvements included making the courtroom more accessible to people with disabilities. (Minnesota State Capitol restoration photo.)



Justice G. Barry Anderson shows off one of the courtroom's finer touches, one of two original lamps that were located, restored and reinstalled.



Changes to the Supreme Court's grand courtroom included adding new equipment - and therefore additional duties - for the law clerks.



Justice Anderson adjusts the courtroom's podium, which resembles the stand-up desks that are becoming more popular in lawyers' offices.



Hardware for the original dumbwaiter that led to the third-floor library remains. Law clerks used the dumbwaiter to send case reporters and treatises to the justices downstairs.

Testimony-Memorials to Deceased Justices - Luther W. Youngdahl (1943-1946)

By: Sam Hanson

Several Justices of the Minnesota Supreme Court have moved on to become federal Judges. Prominent among them is Luther W. Youngdahl. The following are excerpts from the Memorial for Justice Youngdahl contained in the Society's publication of "Testimony," written by former Justice Paul Anderson.

Any gallery of Minnesota's preeminent public servants must include Luther W. Youngdahl. He served as municipal and district court judge, associate justice of the state supreme court, governor, and federal district court judge for the District of Columbia. He is remembered as a person of high moral standards and deep religious faith, with a lifelong commitment to the principles of fairness and justice.

Luther W. Youngdahl was born in Minneapolis on May 29, 1896, the son of Swedish Lutheran emigrants. He graduated from South High School in Minneapolis before attending the University of Minnesota. After one year at the university, he joined the army to serve in World War I as a field artillery lieutenant. Upon his return from military service, he attended Gustavus Adolphus College, where he graduated in 1919 as a bachelor of arts. He obtained his law degree in 1921 from the Minnesota College of Law (now the William Mitchell College of Law). After admittance to the Minnesota bar, he served as assistant Minneapolis city attorney from 1921 to 1923 and as a law partner with former Judge C. M. Tift from 1923 to 1930. In 1930 he was appointed to the Minneapolis municipal bench, where he served until he was elected a Hennepin County District Court judge in 1936. In 1942 he was elected an associate justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court.

Youngdahl's tenure came to a dramatic end with the Republican Party's "Ides of March" announcements in mid-March 1946. Many speculated that former Gov. Harold Stassen would return to Minnesota in 1946 to run against U.S. Senator Henrik Shipstead because Shipstead had voted against ratification of the United Nations charter. On March 14, 1946, Stassen announced that he would not run against Shipstead. Gov. Edward Thye then announced that he would challenge Shipstead – with Stassen's support. The following day, Youngdahl announced that he would leave the court to run for governor with the support of both Stassen and Thye. In November, Youngdahl easily won the election.

Youngdahl served with great distinction as Minnesota's 27th governor.

Youngdahl, who grew up in a Lutheran/Swedish household that read the Bible and believed sin was something to avoid, pushed for the passage of antigambling legislation and chastised law enforcement for not upholding the law. In the process, he ignored critics who referred to him as a "Christian in politics." In 1947 Youngdahl succeeded in his fight for antigambling legislation and in persuading law enforcement to support the legislation vigorously. Youngdahl's actions led the *Des Moines Register* to write about the morally stoic governor to its north "Youngdahl has a trait puzzling to professional politicians – he means what he says . . . the Minnesota record proves that old-fashioned morality can be still sold to the public.

Youngdahl also embarked upon what he called his "humanity agenda." He promoted reform of the mental health care system for which he received national recognition. During his second two-year term, Youngdahl launched a campaign that led to a new mental health law that became a model for the nation. He promoted initiatives to increase the funding for public education, improve conditions to troubled juveniles, and give returning veterans a financial boost.

Youngdahl also promoted equality among the races by working to eliminate segregation in the National Guard and to improve the status of American Indians. He stated: "All races must quickly learn to cooperate according to the principles of justice



or perish," and he challenged the "dominant white governing group" in Minnesota to "set the example by correcting wrongs done to the Indian." In 1950, when the National Association of Retarded Children honored him for his work, Youngdahl revealed his commitment to all citizens of the state: "Our great democracy can be measured best by what it does for the least of its little citizens." Youngdahl's strong moral compass clearly pointed him in the direction of treating his fellow citizens with humanity.

Perhaps the most controversial episode in Youngdahl's life of public service involved his 1951 resignation as governor. Hubert H. Humphrey had been elected U.S. Senator in the Democratic landslide of 1948 – a landslide that Youngdahl easily survived with a vote margin of more than 100,000 votes. Humphrey knew Youngdahl was the only Minnesota politician capable of challenging him for the Senate in 1954. Many thought Youngdahl would win reelection in 1952 and challenge Humphrey two years later. That all changed in September 1951. A contemporary recounting of that event appeared in *TIME Magazine*: "Last week Republican Youngdahl and Fair-Dealer Humphrey smiling side-by-side stepped out of President Truman's office and made an announcement that shook their state from border to border. The President had appointed Youngdahl a federal judge in the District of Columbia . . . With one round from his gun, Harry Truman had just about blown off the head of the Minnesota Republican Party. Slick Senator Humphrey, who had laid the gun on the target, could chuckle."

Summer Suits: Supreme Court and the First Amendment

By Marshall H. Tanick

The U.S. Supreme Court finishes its work each Term in late June and adjourns for the summer. Before doing so, it often saves some of its blockbuster rulings for its final sessions. The last session of the High Court at the end of the 1991 – 1992 Term, 25 years ago, was a momentous one for Minnesota and the rest of the country. It was then, on June 22, 1992, that it issued a ruling in the landmark free speech litigation from Minnesota, *R.A.V. v. City of St. Paul*, 505 U.S. 377 (1992). Coincidentally, it came nearly a year to the day after the justices in the nation's capitol promulgated another ruling at the conclusion of the 1990 – 1991 Term in another notable freedom of expression case from Minnesota: *Cohen v. Cowles Media Co.*, 501 U.S. 663 (1991).

Each of these high profile cases came to the High Court through the Minnesota judicial system. In each case, the jurists in Washington, D.C. reversed the decision of the state supreme court. The late Justice Antonin Scalia, a conservative icon, played a pivotal role in both of the cases and Minnesota's Harry Blackmun, a native of St. Paul, where both cases arose, wrote separately, expressing views that differed from his colleagues in each of them. Both cases yielded well-written books by Minnesota lawyers.

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the culmination of both cases. The silver anniversary provides an opportune occasion to look back at these two landmark cases and look forward to how they have affected the law in Minnesota and the rest of the country.

Reprehensible Ruling

The *R.A.V.* case arose out of the burning of a crude cross on the front lawn of an African-American family that had recently moved into a neighborhood in St. Paul in the early morning hours of June 21, 1999. The deed was done by a group of youths, but the case that reached the Supreme Court involved only one of them, the juvenile known as *R.A.V.* He was charged with violating St. Paul's bias-motivated ordinance, St. Paul Legis Code, § 292.02, one of many hate crime measures that were adopted around that time. The St. Paul ordinance made it illegal to cause "anger, alarm, or resentment" by others based upon race, color, creed, religion or gender, including specific references to displaying a Nazi swastika, as well as a burning cross.

The Ramsey County District Court dismissed the charge, reasoning that the measure was unconstitutional under the First Amendment. The Minnesota Supreme Court reinstated the prosecution, narrowing the measure to permissibly apply only to "fighting words" under the *Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire* principle, 315 U.S. 568 (1942) 464 N.W.2d 501 (1997).

But the Supreme Court reversed, holding that the measure infringed First Amendment freedom of speech. While regarding the cross burning as reprehensible, the Court determined that the statute was facially unconstitutional.

First, it held that the proscription in the ordinance was overly broad. Excepting the construction by the Minnesota Supreme Court of the phraseology "fighting words," which may be constitutionally prohibited, Justice Scalia went on to observe that the

wording was "overly inclusive" because it impermissibly creates the possibility ... to handicap the expression of particular ideas. Although non-verbal expressive conduct, such as cross burning, can be restricted based upon the conduct itself, the Scalia majority opinion regarded the ordinance as going too far in restricting behavior because of the "ideas it expresses."



The St. Paul ordinance was also deemed defective because it was under inclusive, by proscribing only certain "disfavored" subjects, such as the protected categories, but not others. The main bane of the measure, however, was that it was content based. Because the proscribed topics were directed to the content of the expression, the ordinance runs afoul of the First Amendment guaranty of freedom of speech.*

The *R.A.V.* case had deep roots in the St. Paul community. Ramsey County Attorney Thomas Foley prosecuted for the state, while Edward Cleary, an attorney then in private practice, now Chief Judge of the Minnesota Court of Appeals, acted as the designated public defender, represented the offending cross burner. Judge Cleary went on to write an outstanding book, chronicling the litigation, "Beyond the Burning Cross."

The local lore of *R.A.V.* was magnified in the Supreme Court when, at oral argument, Justice Blackmun, a St. Paul native, asked a number of probing questions about the location of the cross burning. His inquiries reflected his curiosity about the neighborhood, leading some observers to expect him to be designated to write the majority opinion. Instead, he confined himself to joining one of the three concurring decision that supported the majority decision written by Justice Scalia.

Confidentiality Case

The other case, *Cohen v. Cowles Media*, was decided almost a year earlier. The genesis of that decade long dispute began in the waning days of the 1982 gubernatorial campaign, when a supporter of the Republican ticket, a former city council member and mayoral candidate, Dan Cohen, informed a pair of reporters with the two Twin Cities dailies about some minor criminal incidents, including a \$6 shoplifting offense, by the DFL candidate running for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with former Governor Rudy Perpich. The source insisted on confidentiality, which reporters for the two Twin Cities daily newspapers promised, only to be overruled by their editorial bosses.

The outed source, a prominent public relations man at the time, sued both newspapers for breach of contract and fraudulent misrepresentation. After lengthy litigation, a Hennepin County District Court jury awarded him \$200,000 in compensatory damage and \$500,000 punitive damages for fraud. By the end of the decade, the Minnesota Court of Appeals overturned the fraud claim, dispensing with punitive damages, but upheld the breach claim and corresponding compensatory award. 440 N.W.2d 248 (1989). The Minnesota Supreme Court held that the breach of contract claim was inappropriate. The Court also concluded that any claim for promissory estoppel would violate the First

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Summer Suits: Supreme Court and the First Amendment

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Amendment rights of the newspapers. The Court reversed the verdict and dismissed the action.

The would be anonymous source appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which reversed by a narrow 5-4 margin. The majority decision, written by Justice Byron Wright, relied upon the well-established line of cases holding that generally applicable laws, such as state tort and breach of contract, do not offend the First Amendment simply because their enforcement against the press has incidental effects on its ability to gather and report the news. The Court held that the First Amendment did not prohibit a plaintiff from recovering damages under promissory estoppel law for a newspaper's breach of a promise of confidentiality given to the plaintiff in exchange for information.

A dissent by Justice Blackman lamented that the decision would improperly penalize the newspapers for reporting truthful information regarding a political campaign: Justice Blackman argued that this promise of anonymities arose in the "classic First Amendment context of the quintessential public debate in our democratic society." But the First Amendment advocates lost out to the majority view that laws of general applicability trump the First Amendment, even if they impact how the media presorts the news. This principle, arising long before Cohen, continues to survive, re-enforced but the ruling in this case.

Conclusion

The divided vote left the ultimate outcome of the confidentiality case unresolved. On remand, the Minnesota Supreme Court decided to bring the case to conclusion without further proceedings. Rather than sending it back to the trial court for retrial, it resolved the case itself, reinstating the verdict based upon the law of promissory estoppel. 479 N.W.2d 387 (Minn. 1992). The Court held that promissory estoppels was permissible because, even though not pled or argued, it is "essentially a variation of a contract theory" and it would be "unfair not to allow it to be asserted at this stage" upon remand. The Court opted not to apply the state constitution in a manner more restrictive than the federal. Thus, nearly ten years after the controversy commenced, it ended, not with a bang, but with a whimper and \$200,000 for the divulged source, in addition to sizeable interest and costs and disbursements.

The victorious lawyer, Elliot Rottenberg, went on, seven years after the denouement, to write a book entitled "The Taming of the Press," which meticulously described the litigation and its effect on his personal life resulting from "legal warfare in a landmark case." The claimant, Cohen, writing six years later in "A War Against the Media," concluded that the case turned out "better than I deserved," because he "achieved the rarest and sweetest [blessing] revenge ... and more, which was enough to get on with my life." As for other observers, the case was momentous. The late media law expert, Donald M. Gillmor, professor at the University of Minnesota School of Journalism, opined that the case would "determine the course of media law for the foreseeable future."**

*This rationale was relied upon by the High Court two years ago in a minor case that had major implications. *Reed v. Town of Gilbert*, 135 S.Ct. 2218 (2015). In that case, the court unanimously struck down a measure in Arizona that restricted the size, number, direction, and duration of temporary directional signs, a decision that has opened up a whole phalanx of First Amendment litigation challenging a variety of laws that referred, directly or indirectly, to prohibited expression.

**The most recent exemplification of the Cohen case in Minnesota jurisprudence was decided by the Minnesota Court of Appeals last year in *Range Development Co. of Chisholm v. Star & Tribune*, 885 N.W.2d 500 (Minn. App. 2016). In converse of Cohen, the newspapers sought to maintain confidentiality of a news source. The appellate court refused to require divulgence of the confidential source by one of the newspapers involved in the Cohen case, of a leaked internal report reflecting negligent care of a resident at a disabled living facility in Chisholm. The court reasoned that the state newspaper shield law, Minn. Stat. § 595.025, which covers journalism, refused to disclose a confidential source, barring compulsory disclosure in the absence of concrete evidence that doing so would lead to "persuasive evidence" on the key definition issues of false and actual malice of the reporting.

Marshall H. Tanick is a senior partner with the Twin Cities law firm of Hellmuth & Johnson, PLLC, and represents parties in a variety of constitutional law and media-related litigation.

The hate-crime framework in St. Paul, which was overturned by Justice Scalia's ruling in *R.A.V.*, has been in decline since its heyday, a the time of that case. According to statistics obtained by the Department of Justice, the number of race-based crimes of violence had declined by nearly 50% over the past two decades, 6,438 of them reported in 1995, compared with 3,470 in 2013. That figure, however, has taken an uptick in the past year, reflecting a rising bias and ethnic, racial, and religious animus.

Similarly, ethnic and national-origin bias crimes subsided during the same period, 1,044 to 794, from a report, although there has also been an increase in those incidents in the last couple of years, fueled in large part, by anti-Muslim sentiments, which propelled a 67% rise from 154 incidents in 2014, to 257 the following year. Overall, the heinous crimes have gone down in nearly all categories except for sexual orientation, since the time of *R.A.V.*

Minnesota Supreme Court Historical Society

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Committee Activities

Preservation Committee (Contact Gary Debele at gary.debele@wbdlaw.com). The Preservation Committee continues on with its efforts to reach out to all living retired Minnesota Supreme Court justices, seeking to help them to organize and preserve their papers and other memorabilia with the Minnesota Historical Society, assist with the preparation of a professional career book for each retired justice through the Minnesota State Law Library, and both set up and conduct an oral interview that will be transcribed and preserved with the Minnesota Historical Society, the Minnesota State Law Library, and with the Minnesota Supreme Court Historical Society. We have also commenced a new and exciting oral history project involving the Minnesota Court of Appeals. The Committee applied for and received grants from the Legacy Fund to interview a number of the judges of the Minnesota Court of Appeals and other persons who were critical in that court's founding and ongoing history. We have hired a professional oral historian to work with our Committee to plan and carry out this new project. We have also hired a transcriber who will transcribe the oral interviews once they are completed. In addition to these larger projects, we are also offering support efforts to the Minnesota Supreme Court as it plans a gala event for early August at which time it will showcase its newly refurbished historic courtroom at the state Capitol. We are also planning to have a presence at the national meeting of the Oral History Association that will take place in Minneapolis in October of this year; we hope to highlight our oral history projects involving both the Minnesota Supreme Court and the Minnesota Court of Appeals.

Events Committee (Contact Jill Halbrooks at Jill.Halbrooks@courts.state.mn.us). The Events Committee is planning three events for the second half of 2017. The first is a reunion of former law clerks of the Minnesota Supreme Court that will take place at The Lexington in St. Paul on Wednesday, August 16. A one-hour CLE program presented by Andy Luger and Manny Atwal addressing the Somali community and de-radicalization efforts will begin at 4:00 p.m. A social hour for networking and reconnecting will follow. The second event is the fourth annual Justice Jeopardy competition, which will take place in early October (details TBA shortly). This event features a casual social hour followed by a two-team Jeopardy-style competition with questions on Minnesota's legal and political history. This year's competition will be the rubber match between Team Affirmance, led by Justice G. Barry Anderson, and Team Reversal, led by Justice David Lillehaug. The teams split the past two JJ titles, so you won't want to miss this year's climactic clash. The final event is the annual meeting of the members and guests of the Minnesota Supreme Court Historical Society. This year's event is scheduled on Thursday, November 2, 2017. It will be held in the beautifully restored Capitol. This year's theme is architecture and the law, and Ted Lentz, President of the Cass Gilbert Society, will make remarks. We also anticipate having tours of the Capitol guided by docents from the History Center for attendees.

Education Committee (Contact Anna Horning Nygren at amhoringnygren@locklaw.com). The Education Committee again organized the Mondale-Quie Essay Contest. This year's topic asked students to write about searches and seizures in schools. Sixteen students submitted essays and six won \$500 scholarships for their submissions. The Education Committee held a luncheon for the winners and their families at the Minnesota Judicial Center in April. The winning essays can be viewed on the [Essay Contest page](#). The Education Committee also sponsored a History Day topical prize on Minnesota Law and Courts. Committee volunteers selected two winners. One winner submitted an exhibit entitled, "Standing up for the Fair Housing Act: Dr. Josie Johnson Making a Difference." The other winner produced a [documentary on Gideon v. Wainwright](#).

Membership Committee (Contact Christine Kain at Christine.Kain@faegrbd.com)

Newsletter Committee (Contact Sam Hanson at shanson@briggs.com)

Trivia Answers

1. Answer: Four.: Luther W. Youngdahl, Harry H. MacLaughlin, Joan Erickson, and Wilhelmina M. Wright.
2. Answer: Thirteen.: William Lochren, Wilbur F. Booth, John B. Sanborn, William A. Cant, Joseph W. Molneaux, Gunnar H. Nordbye, Edward J. Devitt, Diana Murphy, Michael J. Davis, Ann D. Montgomery, Joan N. Erickson, Donovan W. Frank, and Wilhelmina M. Wright.

Tossup Answer #1: Being elected to the Minnesota Supreme Court.

Tossup Answer #2: Freedom of religion.

Membership

Membership renewal for 2018 will be emailed in December 2017. Please watch for your renewal notice. Also, please forward this to any colleagues who are not members, with the invitation to join at www.mncourthistory.org.

Attorney in Private Practice, 6 years or longer — \$50.00
Attorney in Private Practice, first 5 years — \$25.00
Faculty and Teachers — \$25.00
General Public — \$50.00
Judicial Clerks — Free
Public Sector Attorneys and Related Personnel — \$25.00
Students — Free

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