

Fair Trial and Free Press: Pressures Exerted on Courts and Jurors

by Margaret Chase Smith, *American Bar Association Journal*, April, 1956

It is with considerable misgiving that I have accepted the role in which I find myself—the role of considering the subject of “Pressures on Courts and Jurors.”

Frankly, I am not at ease in discussing this subject for at least two reasons. The first reason is that I am not a lawyer and not schooled in the ways of courts and jurors. While as a legislator I help make the laws, I neither interpret nor execute the laws.

The second reason is that the very heart of this subject is the question of conflict between a free press and a fair trial—and as a former newspaperwoman of my home town weekly paper and a nationally syndicated columnist, I may be prejudiced.

Whatever that prejudice may be, it is secondary to the respect that I have for the courts. In that feeling, I am like most Americans. For outside of the church there is nothing that Americans have more confidence in than the courts. And I, for one, want to keep it that way.

Of the three coequal branches of our Government, over the years it is the judicial branch that is held in highest esteem and confidence by the people. It is a favorite indoor game for the public constantly to make a whipping boy out of Congress—and sometimes a President—but never the courts. Perhaps this stems from the feeling that the courts are free from politics while a President and Congress are not.

But I think a more convincing explanation is that the court is a “father substitute” in the minds of many of us who, as we grow out of childhood, are faced with the disillusioning realization that our fathers are not omnipotent and infallible judges. We turn to the courts as a partial substitute for the Father-as-Infallible-Judge.

And to most Americans the law is not personified by the legislators who make the laws, the President and the governors who enforce the law, but rather by the judges who interpret the law and who preside over trials and direct juries. Americans have a passion for justice, and judges are the symbol

of justice.

Members of the press hold at the tip of their typing or scribbling fingers a tremendous power of shaping public opinion. Yet, unlike government officials, they do not have to make an accounting to the people. They do not have to justify their editorials or their position because they are not dependent upon the people. They are accountable only to their consciences. But because the overwhelming majority of them are men and women of conscience, our country remains a free nation. The President and Congress are constantly under (*Cont. on p.6*)

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Milwaukee Journal cartoonist Sanders presents view of Haynsworth Supreme Court nomination in 1969, which Senator Smith opposed.

From the Mouths of....

“My favorite story was about when she was going to break the sound barrier but the pilot wouldn’t go fast enough!

But finally he did.” *Caroline DeRoche*
4th grade, Eddington Elementary School

“My favorite parts were when you showed us Margaret’s house and being able to see the 95 hoods she was awarded. That was one of the best days of my speech-giving life.”

Synclaire Tasker
4th grade, Eddington Elementary School

“I liked the fact that she liked kids because most famous people don’t like kids.”

Justyn Reynolds
4th grade, Canaan Elementary School

“My 10-year old daughter has recently received her grade for her school assignment on Margaret Chase Smith. You kindly sent her pictures and information regarding Mrs. Smith and all her accomplishments. I am proud to report she received an A+ (98) on her project. Thank you so much for all your efforts.”

Francesca Mastrangelo, Eliot, Maine

“I learned that she would always look you in the eye and say, ‘Do you promise that you will help other people?’”

Kennedi, 1st grade, Cottrell School, Monmouth

Madison Area Memorial High School cheerleaders held a bottle drive to raise money for the Kennebec Valley Community Action Program Home Heating Fund. Reported Jolene Libby, “Since the fundraiser was for a great cause, I didn’t mind going from home to home asking for bottles. I was very proud of us and the little obstacles that challenged us, the chilly air and wind that made our noses red and our hands a little numb. Most of the people went out of their way to help...so I would like to say thanks to the Madison community, our parents, and coach. We would never have been as successful raising \$250 in just the few short hours that we had. It warms my heart to know that Liz Collins, Chessa Vir, Anna Gunther, and our coach Meghan Lloyd, and the support from the rest of our team, we were able to help warm homes in our community. It’s amazing to know that all it takes is a small, peppy squad, a pickup truck, and a couple of hours to help a cause.”

The Skowhegan Area High School Swim Team, represented by Ian Dorko and Jordan Powers, held a “Swim-a-thon” and raised \$868.88 for cystic fibrosis.

Four student representatives from the fourth grade class at the Eddington Elementary School donated \$126 for the Bangor Daily News/Salvation Army Santa’s Helpers Fund; raised \$651.67 for Hurricane Katrina relief by making and selling crafts; sewed quilts for Project Linus, Spruce Run, and the fire department; made beds, toys, tags, biscuits, and posters for the Humane Society; and participated in Project Citizen, where they gave presentations on sun safety.

Teacher Jim Ramsey’s Skowhegan Area Middle School enrichment students put on a “Seeds of Change” performance about the history of the United States during the 1950s and 1960s. The play raised money for the Somerset Humane Society animal shelter.

Students from St. Mary’s School in Augusta raised \$3600 for Hurricane Katrina relief. They also held a coin drive to support the Bread of Life Ministry and raised almost \$2000.

John Peters Has Change of Heart

Representative John A. Peters, a Maine representative in Congress from 1913-1922, met with Margaret Chase Smith's high school class of 1916 during their senior trip to Washington. Little did Congressman Peters realize that one in that class would eventually become a United States Representative and Senator. In a letter dated February 14, 1941, then United States District Court Judge Peters wrote: "I owe you an apology which I hasten to make. Heretofore it has been my feeling that we should not have any women representatives in Congress. Since I find that you are the only one in our delegation who has courage and sense enough to vote for the Lease-Lend Bill, I have changed my mind, and I congratulate you on your fine and sensible stand. I wish the other representatives had your intelligence and courage in this matter, and I believe that ninety percent of the thinking people in Maine feel the same, and also a majority of all others."

Yours very truly, John A. Peters

Senator Susan Collins Remembers Senate Youth Leadership Program

In 1971, a young high school senior from Caribou, Maine, was chosen to participate in the William Randolph Hearst Foundation's United States Senate Youth Leadership Program. Thirty-five years later that same young lady, United States Senator Susan Collins says, "My commitment to public service was reinforced as a senior in high school when I was chosen as a delegate and traveled to Washington and met Senator Margaret Chase Smith, the first woman in history to serve in both the House and the Senate." Collins was pleased to announce the 2006 selectees, Jennie D'Amico from Brewer High School and Haili Muse from Skowhegan Area High School, who spent a week in Washington during March observing the federal government in action. Haili has connections to Senator Smith, in that she and fellow middle school students from Skowhegan, including Ian Dorko pictured on page 2, participated in a National History Day competition in which they did a documentary about Senator Smith.

Collins, who often refers to her first Washington visit those many years ago and cites Smith as a role model, readily agreed to be the keynote speaker at the Senator Margaret Chase Smith Lectureship on Public Affairs at the Margaret Chase Smith Policy Center at the University of Maine in Orono. In her remarks on March 23, Senator Collins spoke about "The Ethics of Conscience," referring to a quote often used by Senator Smith: "The right way is not always the popular and easy way. Standing for right when it is unpopular is the true test of moral character." Senator Collins observed, "Good character rarely springs from one moment of revelation; it must spring from within oneself. Most elected officials are not in government for the right reasons. We must reform rules that allow lawmakers to lobby on the floor of the Senate. As we pursue reform, we must take care not to infringe on the constitutional right to petition government. Lobbying can provide officials with useful information that aids but does not dictate the decision-making process. Congress has an obligation to strengthen the bond of trust in government and those that government serves. Our nation faces a great many challenges that Congress must address but cannot resolve if the public does not trust us." She has proposed an Office of Public Integrity because currently Congress enforces its own ethics. "We set our own rules, we are our own advisers, our own judges, our own juries," remarked Collins.

Collins also addressed issues of bi-partisanship, stating that excessive partisanship can lead to stalemate and obstruction with every issue becoming a way to gain political advantage. In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, Collins spoke about the exhaustive investigation, citing 21 hearings, 400 witnesses, and 820,000 pages of hearing testimony. "There is no question that the response turned a terrible disaster into a man-made debacle," said Collins. "Integrity is not about being perfect, it is about accepting responsibility, learning from mistakes, and striving to do better—being true to oneself and making ethical decisions and standing tall for one's principles."

Senator Susan Collins accepts a portrait of Margaret Chase Smith following her remarks at the University of Maine on March 23. State Senator Mary Cathcart and UM President Robert Kennedy are shown in background.

Administrator Lynnette King shows boys and girls from the Albert Hall School in Waterville a scrapbook featuring photos of President Lyndon Johnson and Senator Smith at a New York Yankees and Washington Senators baseball game in 1967.

Library staff members, Vanessa Caron, Sheri Leahan, Byron Pooler, and Angie Stockwell, are shown with Senator Collins (center) at a reception in her honor following her remarks about integrity in politics.

Government Girls of World War II

The MCS Library, the Women-in-the-Curriculum/Women's Studies Program, and the MCS Policy Center presented a screening of *Government Girls of World War II*. This one-hour documentary narrated by Cokie Roberts tells the story of the young women who flocked to Washington, DC during the 1940s to help in the mobilization for World War II and how their experience during the war years changed their lives, the city and American society. Leslie Sewell, the film's producer, writer and director, entertained questions following the screening on April 24 at the Corbett Building at the University of Maine at Orono.

Sheri Shares...

Readers may remember that the Library received a National Endowment for the Humanities Preservation Grant for \$5,000 to fund a conservation assessment of the painting and works-on-paper collections and specific treatment recommendations for the Abraham Lincoln and George Washington paintings. Leslie Paisley and Sandra Webber, from the Williamstown Art Conservation Center in Williamstown, Massachusetts, recently spent two days surveying over 70 pieces in the collection, including the paintings in the house and the many portraits of Senator Smith. Their report will include treatment, framing, and storage recommendations.

*Staff
personnel,
Byron
Pooler and
Sheri
Leahan,
assist
Sandra
Webber as
she
replaces
the wiring
on "Abe."*

*Leslie
Paisley uses
magnifying
eyewear to
review
framed
space
program
photographs
and assess
their
preservation
needs.*

From the Archives...

In reviewing the voluminous correspondence files of Senator Smith, a letter from Larry Davis has come to light. Wrote Mr. Davis in 1992 "This thank you note is long overdue! Thank you! You likely do not recognize my name. I was your primary appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy in 1972. Of the ten of us young men from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont who entered the Academy with the class of 1976, I was the only one to graduate. This note is to thank you for your appointment and to let you know that I remain grateful to you to this day. Many say that appointments to the service academies are always political. Your appointment of me shows otherwise! Thanks for your fairness in the selection process. I was a 'nobody' from a small town who was given a grand opportunity. Thanks, too, for your many years of service to the United States and the State of Maine.

The time at the Academy was a wonderful experience for me. Before Annapolis I had never been south of Massachusetts, or east or west of Maine. I have indeed since seen the world! I matured in many ways during the four years at the Academy. Surprisingly, my greatest growth came in my relationship with God. After graduation, I spent six years on active duty in the Navy's Civil Engineer Corps. Next, I was in full time Christian ministry at UMO for a year. After that, I returned to work for the Navy in 1983 as an engineer in the Civil Service, and have continued doing such, working the last year at the NAS Brunswick. The five years before Brunswick were spent in Japan at one of our Marine Corps bases. My home is again in Gray, from which I departed 20 years ago as your appointee. I left alone, but have returned with my wife and my five children. I consider my life a success, much to your credit, because of this wonderful opportunity you afforded me.

I regret I have delayed so long in expressing my gratitude, but pray this note, long overdue, arrives just in time to add something special to your day. Once again, a big THANK YOU! You are remembered and appreciated."

Bryanna Violette, who was one of the honorable mention recipients in the 2006 Margaret Chase Smith Essay Contest, and Mike Gorman of the Pride Club at Lawrence High School look through the Benton Elementary School file in hopes to find photos of their visit while in elementary school. Bryanna and Mike, along with other Pride Club members, have undertaken such projects as providing substance abuse and anti-bullying education; creating video public service announcements; making anti-drinking key chains for prom season; working on a Main Street poster project; and fostering community spirit by teaching the school song to freshmen. Members also participated in the Youth 2 Youth program at Colby College. This project supported teambuilding and addressed the issues of bullying and teen nutrition.

Providing Information Remains Focus

Two days of intensive research by the AP US History classes from Maranacook Community High School in Readfield kept the Library staff busy, busy. Using the 18 case studies, the students reviewed the files, scrapbooks, and statements and speeches to develop their own document-based questions for later review and discussion in the classroom with their teacher, Shane Gower. Dr. David Richards was pleased to be invited to visit Maranacook to listen to the student presentations.

GFWC/The Dove Society members, Gail Pooler and Laurie Pease, reviewed the hundreds of photographs of Senator Smith for a collage to be used during their May meeting. Staff person, Crystal Perkins, also a member of the Dove Society, assisted the ladies by scanning photos for their use.

Free lunches, consisting of salads and drinks from Wendy's, were delivered to staff members by 92 Moose hosts, Mac Dickson and Jon James, as part of their "Lunch Bunch" segment. Lynnette King and Crystal Perkins are shown with the radio personalities following a tour of the facility and Senator Smith's home.

Melissa Burke, a student at the University of Maine, is working on her senior thesis, which deals with the Cold War and Senator Smith's efforts on behalf of Kittery-Portsmouth Naval Shipyards in southern Maine.

Skowhegan Area High School senior, Katie Wilber, continues her study of Senator Smith's life in preparation for History Day. She won at the state level and will now travel to the University of Maryland for the national competition in June. Good Luck, Katie!

Side Note: The Library receives many requests for information about Senator Smith for use in National History Day presentations. Alex Weisler from New City, New York, has written that he and his high school colleagues placed 1st at the local level and will be moving on to the state level. Last year, they placed 1st at the state level and 10th in the nation. They generously provided us with a copy of their video tape, "Women in the Senate." Andrea McCord from Parma, Missouri, placed 2nd at the local level and will be moving on as well. Congratulations!

Gloria Ober reviews photos from World War II with David Richards. Ober's main interest involves the Yalta Conference and those attending. The Skowhegan Free Public Library received an album of photos taken at many of the famous World War II conferences and allowed the Library to scan and photocopy them for inclusion in the collection.

(Cont. from cover—Fair Trial)
pressures of many kinds. Why then should the courts—the judges and jurors—be insulated from pressures? I have given you one answer—to retain the public faith and confidence in our judicial branch. There are many other reasons—protection of the Bill of Rights—prevention of our country becoming totalitarian. That is why I am concerned about the conflict, actual or potential, between those two basic tenets of Americanism—free press and fair trial.

One's man's freedom stops where another's man's freedom begins. We cannot exercise our individual freedoms to the extremism of disregard for the rights and freedoms of others. A free press must not be hampered by the Government—including the courts. It has the positive freedom that we call "liberty" to expose and criticize a corrupt judge. On the other hand, a jury has a negative freedom we call "immunity"—the freedom from editorial or news pressures from a newspaper.

We must cling to our faith and confidence in the courts—and the corollary concept that judges are immune to pressures from the press or anyone else. But that faith and confidence cannot be so blind as to prevent realization that judges are human beings with some human weaknesses—that many judges are elected instead of appointed—that even appointive judges aspire to higher appointments in the judiciary—that some retire from the Bench to seek political office—and that in such cases they are naturally sensitive to press disapproval.

But rarely should penalties be invoked by the court for pressure on it. Any penalty should emanate from public opinion rather than the court. For any judge so weak in moral fiber as to require insulation from pressure is not fit for the Bench.

Pressure on jurors is another matter. Jurors are private citizens not possessing the training, experience and qualifications of the judges. They cannot evaluate by themselves evidence offered at a trial. They have to rely on the judge to give them instructions and guidance. Clearly any outside

attempt to contact a juror and influence him should be punished, for the juror should be influenced only by the information that is admitted into evidence at the trial and by the proper instructions given by the court.

Generally speaking, I believe that it is agreed that the critical period is while the jury is sitting—after being impaneled and before rendering its verdict and being dismissed from further duty on the case. It is contended that while such pressure as publicity prior to the trial and the impaneling of the jury might influence potential jurors, it is not a pressure in violation of the right to a fair trial for at least two reasons. First, in the selection of the jurors in the impaneling of the jury, the counsel can challenge such "publicity-exposed" jurors for cause. Second, if it is felt that the publicity has reached too many of the potential jurors, a change of venue or different place for the trial may be granted.

It is agreed that during the trial that jurors should not be exposed to inadmissible evidence and that the publication of such information is prejudicial and violative of the defendant's rights to a fair trial. But press comment during the trial is not considered prejudicial and violative.

Since the law is not static, there is the possibility that sometime in the future the courts may discard the "clear and present danger" rule. How great that possibility may be—how soon it may come—could in large part depend upon the element of extremism. For extremism on one side breeds extremism from the opposite side. If there develops extremism on the part of the courts in favor of free press over fair trial, the excess enjoyed by the press of such preference may constitute a future danger to the press. For the pendulum could well swing to the opposite extremism of fair trial over free press with considerable involuntary restraint being placed upon the press in order to insure fair trial. This could stem from the fact that Supreme Court Justices are rarely, if ever, subject to the

great pressures and the press criticism that federal district judges are. They are appellate justices not trial judges. They operate in a comparative vacuum since their court activity is subject to very little public scrutiny—only when cases are being argued before them and only after they have announced their written decisions and opinions.

But federal district judges have to spend more of their time presiding over trials—with less time in the quiet of their private offices and libraries writing opinions and making decisions as appellate judges do. Obviously trial judges are keener students of trials and are more sensitive to the need of fair trials because they live with the problem all the time. Appellate judges and justices, not living with the problem daily, are able to take a more detached and objective view of any conflict between fair trial and free press.

Serving in the lower echelons of the federal judiciary seldom leads to appointment to the Supreme Court. If the time ever comes when at least three or four men who have been federal trial judges are promoted to the Supreme Court, we may swing away from the "clear and present danger" rule that

favors free press over fair trial and a turn to the "reasonable tendency" rule which favors fair trial over free press.

I would wish that the press itself were able through voluntary measures to reduce to a minimum the unfair and undesirable pressures that are brought on court and jurors.

More than five years ago, I observed with respect to the political arena that extremism had become so rampant and freedom of speech was so abused by some that it was not exercised by others—that our American sense of justice in the concept of "innocent until proved guilty" was being destroyed by this political extremism and replaced with the totalitarian view of "guilty

until proved innocent."

I am glad that this political hurricane of extremism seems at long last to have dissipated itself. Fortunately, such extremism has not permeated the press field. And while as a former member of the press myself, I am convinced of the imperative need of a free press for the protection of all the people even at times to the detriment of an individual, I would not want the field of my former profession to become so arrogant and selfish in the conflict of free press versus fair trial as to forget the American concept that it is better to free ten guilty men than to convict one innocent man.

If the relation between free press and fair trial is greatly out of balance in favor of free press, than I believe that the correction of that situation can best come from the voluntary action of the free press itself rather than resort to judicial and legislative involuntary restraints against a free press. For it must be clear to everyone that the right of a fair trial is impaired and endangered when excessively involuntary restraints are imposed on a free press. Finally, I believe that our greatest assurance that newspapers, radio and television will seldom abuse the right of freedom of the press to violate the right of fair trial is within the press itself. Responsible, intelligent and forward-looking segments of the press realize that freedom carries with it great responsibility—the greater the freedom, the greater the responsibility. The press realizes that how much that responsibility is met will determine how much freedom is enjoyed. The more irresponsible a press becomes, inevitably the more its freedom will be cut down and the greater the restraint put on it to curb its irresponsibility. It is the realization of this by the press that is our best hope for a proper balance between free press and fair trial—and for prevention against improper pressures on courts and jurors.



CKHC Plans “CENTRAL MAINE WORKS!” Programs

The Central Kennebec Heritage Council, a network of local historical societies and heritage sites, is planning another collaborative program for 2007. Based on the success of last year’s “Gateways to Gardens” program, the upcoming “Central Maine Works” program will focus on the varied aspects of work and labor in the Central Kennebec region. For example, the Library will be exploring the history of women’s work throughout the nineteenth and twentieth-centuries as demonstrated through the life and career of Margaret Chase Smith and also her mother, Carrie Chase. In order to prepare for the program and its subsequent exhibits, the Council was awarded a \$1000 outreach grant from the Kennebec-Chaudiere Heritage Commission and the Maine Humanities Council to fund three Spring workshops.

Over 25 people attended an April 10 workshop at the Library on developing inexpensive, but archivally-sound, artifact displays.

On June 26 Ron Harvey of Tuckerbrook Conservation in Lincolnville will talk on the safe ways to exhibit sensitive and fragile objects and documents at the L.C. Bates Museum. The workshop will include a tour of Fairfield History House.

On July 17 Deborah Staber, Director of the L.C. Bates Museum, and Sheri Leahan will lead a workshop on exhibit label writing and development at the L. C. Bates Museum. These workshops are free and open to the public.

For more information or to register, please call Sheri Leahan, Curator, at the Margaret Chase Smith Library.

Academy Hill student, Courtney, makes a “Pinky Promise” with Dr. Richards that she and her classmates will heed a promise to Margaret Chase Smith to “try things that are important.” Students representing grades 3 thru 6 at the Wilton school have been raising money for Heifer International by getting people to sponsor the books they read. The money collected in the “Read to Feed” project will help buy animals for families around the world. Maine’s First Lady, Karen Baldacci, helped kick off this worthwhile project which has raised \$1500 to date.

WLBZ-2 reporter Miranda Grossman made a preliminary visit to the Library in March and a return visit in April to interview staff about research and educational programs for a feature that aired on May 3rd.

David Maschino, Exhibit Coordinator at the Peary-MacMillan Arctic Museum at Bowdoin College, shows acrylic paste for use in creating archival exhibit mounts during the April 10 workshop.

Quimby Elementary School 6th graders from Bingham were involved in a Giving Tree project at Christmastime. They collected \$400 and bought presents at Wal-Mart for the needy. In addition, the students bought five books for each kindergartener and read to the younger boys and girls as part of a literacy project.

Dr. Richards has been mentoring students at the Skowhegan Area Middle School as part of the Maine Historical Society’s Community Heritage Project. Katie Qualey, Alexis Ames, and Josh York are shown with Lynn Perry during a visit to the Library to learn a bit more about Margaret Chase Smith.

Students from Highview Christian Academy in Charleston toured the Library in April to learn firsthand about the era in which Senator Smith served the nation.

Under the direction of coach Syl Pearsall, the Orrington Middle School’s talented boys basketball team (15-1) befriended a nursing home in Brewer during the holidays and gave gifts to 42 residents.

Dedham Elementary School students raised money for hurricane relief by putting on a movie/auction/bottle drive/bake sale night in November, which earned \$1500 for the American Red Cross. They have also raised \$500 for Pennies for Patients to support leukemia research plus \$3800 for a sick student. In addition, various advisor groups have supported the Bangor Humane Society, Manna Soup Kitchen, local food cupboard, and Dedham cemetery. During the holidays, fifth-grade students presented gift bags of personal hygiene products to local senior citizens.

“Trivia” Answer from February Newsletter—The answer is on page 2 in the **Golden Fleece** article. Margaret Chase Smith taught school at the Pitts School in Skowhegan. Congratulations once again to Phillis Russakoff, Michael Lord and Miles Phillips for being the first to respond with the correct answer and location. The May trivia question is: Senator Smith applied the philosophy of her life according to what rule? The answer is somewhere in this newsletter. Be the first to respond with the **correct answer and where you found it in the newsletter.** You might win a prize!

On a Light and Creamy Note...

It used to be said all politicians were in favor of Mom and apple pie. I'd hate to believe that didn't apply to peanut butter, too. To make National Peanut Week News, can you tell me your favorite peanut butter sandwich? Also, do you vote for smooth or crunchy peanut butter? Do you have a family recipe? Will appreciate a reply soonest, either serious or tongue-in-cheek.

Miss Paulette Brown
Georgia Peanut Princess, 1972

Response:

Dear Miss Brown: Peanut butter is a favorite food whether smooth or crunchy—and is sufficient without any additions for sandwiches as far as I am concerned.

Sincerely,
Margaret Chase Smith
United States Senator

Long-Time Advisor and Friend Honored

Merton G. Henry, attorney and long-time friend of Senator Smith and the Library, is being honored on May 30th in Portland at the annual Edmund S. Muskie Access to Justice Dinner. Mr. Henry is being recognized for his “lifetime work on behalf of civil justice issues in Maine, as well as his role as a mentor in promoting commitment to the public good within Maine’s legal community and among our elected officials. The Muskie Fund for Legal Services is pleased to carry on the legacy of the late Senator Muskie by honoring an individual who has made significant contributions to enhance justice in our State,” writes dinner committee chair, John Rich.

Merton Henry is shown at a Library-sponsored Maine Town Meeting on June 1, 2000.

"Friends" newsletter is published by the Margaret Chase Smith Library.

Editor: Dr. Gregory P. Gallant; Coordinator: Angela Stockwell, with the assistance of Vanessa Caron, Lynnette King, Sheri Leahan, Crystal Perkins, Byron Pooler, and David Richards. The Library is a non-profit research center and museum of 20th-century political artifacts committed to bringing the ideals of Senator Smith's career in public service to the people of Maine and the nation.

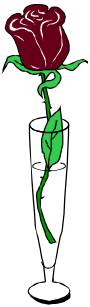
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