

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
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Date

Remarks Attached unsigned copy picked up by Special Courier, this date. (Orig Signed copy has not arrived). (telecon btwn Jim _____).

No 14: For Coord and direct response, please.

Executive Secretary
20 Oct 87

Date

3637 (10-81)

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**THE FEDERALIST SOCIETY
FOR LAW & PUBLIC POLICY STUDIES**

1625 EYE STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
202-822-8138

October 13, 1987

The Hon. William Webster
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505

Dear Judge Webster:

I am writing to invite you to join me as a speaker at a conference on "Foreign Affairs and the Constitution: The Roles of Congress, the President, and the Court," sponsored by the Federalist Society. The symposium will present a scholarly discussion of the legal and constitutional issues involved in the area of foreign affairs and covert actions, and it will reflect a variety of viewpoints. The symposium will be held in Washington, D.C., on November 6 and 7. Those who have already agreed to participate include Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, Attorney General Edwin Meese, Lloyd Cutler, Irving Kristol, Abe Sofaer, John Norton Moore, Ralph Winter, and Eugene Rostow.

The symposium will address the following topics:

- The first panel will examine the President's powers as Commander-in-Chief vs. Congress' War Power and Appropriations Power.
- The second will consider the Treaty Power and executive powers to interpret and terminate treaties and enter into executive agreements, as well as the proper scope of "advice and consent" in this context.
- The third will review the First Amendment and National Security. It will inquire into what special consideration or exemptions national security interests require in defining the scope of First Amendment rights. It will also examine what the proper structure is for resolving this issue, i.e., who judges?
- The fourth panel will address what the Constitution means by executive power and whether it means only the execution of the laws or encompasses some of the residual powers of the King of England as well. It will also consider whether the President enjoys greater



discretion in exercising his executive powers in conducting foreign policy than in performing his other functions, and whether the appropriate scope of congressional oversight differs in examining executive actions undertaken in this, as opposed to other, fields. Finally, it will consider the political question doctrine and the role envisaged for the courts in this area.

- The last panel will explore the virtues and vices of democracy in general, and of American-style democracy in particular, in conducting foreign affairs.

We hope the conference will contribute to understanding the role the Constitution establishes for each branch of our government in the conduct of foreign affairs, and how the government as a whole should operate. The proceedings of the symposium will be published in a major law review.

I enclose a brochure briefly describing the Federalist Society. Thank you for your consideration, and I very much hope that you will be able to participate.

Sincerely,

Zbigniew Brzezinski
Symposium Chairman

Encl.

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Zbigniew Brzezinski
Symposium Chairman

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**FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AND THE CONSTITUTION:**

The Roles of Congress,
the President, and the Courts

A Symposium
presented by

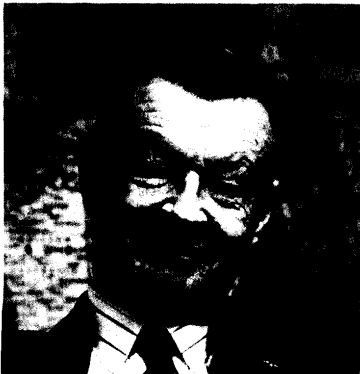
**THE
FEDERALIST
SOCIETY**



J. MADISON

Washington, DC

November 6 & 7, 1987



Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski
Symposium Chairman

Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs, 1977–81
Counselor, Center for Strategic
and International Studies



Mr. Lloyd N. Cutler

Counsel to the President, 1979–80
Partner, Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering

Featuring:

Hon. Griffin B. Bell

Attorney General, 1977–79
Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth
Circuit, 1961–76
Partner, King & Spaulding

Hon. Jeane J. Kirkpatrick

Ambassador to the United Nations,
1981–85
Senior Fellow, American Enterprise
Institute

Mr. Irving Kristol

Senior Fellow, American Enterprise
Institute
Editor, *The Public Interest*

Hon. Edwin Meese III

The Attorney General of the United
States

Prof. John Norton Moore

University of Virginia Law School
Director, Center for Law and National
Security

Hon. Wm. Bradford Reynolds

Assistant Attorney General for Civil
Rights

Prof. Eugene V. Rostow

National Defense University
Professor Emeritus, Yale Law School

Mr. Abraham D. Sofaer

Legal Adviser, Department of State

And Many Others

"... the Federalist Society is waging the war of ideas on behalf of the ideals of our founding fathers. Your work is already having an impact. Keep it up."

President Ronald Reagan

"In order to become an enduring governing class, the conservatives must produce a surfeit of young cadres— young people who are both committed and competent. In 1982, an organization materialized that precisely provides what the nascent conservative new class requires, the Federalist Society, composed of law students and young lawyers."

The Washington Post
Sept. 22, 1985

"... the convention of the Federalist Society was a show of intellectual firepower and numerical force by conservatives who have already begun to change the terms of legal debate ..."

The New York Times
February 1, 1987

"... the Federalist Society has expanded beyond the law school campus to become a remarkably influential force in national policy-making."

American Lawyer
June, 1986

“Can’t you help to find a way to establish, under the law, with objectivity, what the proper balance is? For example, did the War Powers Act encroach too far on presidential power? Are the proliferating congressional committee hearings compatible with the view of the founding fathers? Can the Congress properly dictate the micromanagement of foreign policy by an increased use of subcommittees and the use of the appropriations process? Or, to shift the focus now from the other side, should an administration be required in advance of operations to consult or advise Congress?”

“These are key questions, and if there was ever a group that has the intellectual facility to address them, it’s this one. And I hope that somewhere along the line, maybe not at this particular conference, as time goes by, that you’ll find a way to help us. Not just the Administration, not just the Congress, but I’d say America as a whole, by finding the answers to these very complex questions.”

Vice President George Bush
Federalist Society
National Lawyers Convention
January 30, 1987

THE FEDERALIST SOCIETY

presents

FOREIGN AFFAIRS and the CONSTITUTION:

The Roles of Congress, The President, and The Courts



Hon. Jeane J. Kirkpatrick
Ambassador to the United Nations, 1981-85
Senior Fellow, American Enterprise Institute

November 6 and 7, 1987

Grand Hyatt Washington
1000 H Street, N.W.
Washington, DC



Hon. Edwin Meese III
Attorney General of the United States

The President's Power as Commander-in-Chief vs. Congress' War Power and Appropriations Power

The President is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, but only Congress can declare war and appropriate funds for the military. Can Congress use those powers to prevent presidential initiative, or alternatively, when can the President act without congressional authorization? Is the War Powers Act constitutional?

The First Amendment and National Security

Certain sensitive operations of the executive branch require secrecy in order to be effective, but Congress, the press, and the public assert a right to know what the executive branch is doing. Is there, or should there be an exemption from usual First Amendment freedoms? What is the proper structure for determining when to impose secrecy?

The Treaty Power

The Constitution gives the President the power to make treaties, with the "advice and consent" of the Senate. How much power does the President have to act on his own, and when must he consult the Senate? Can the Senate use its function to dictate policy in this area?



Hon. Griffin B. Bell
Attorney General of the United States, 1977-79
Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, 1961-76
Partner, King & Spaulding



Prof. Eugene V. Rostow
National Defense University
Professor Emeritus, Yale Law School

The Virtues and Vices of Democracy in Conducting Foreign Affairs

What is the proper balance between the need for secrecy and dispatch and the need for public review of foreign policy in a democratic government? What pressures lead to the elevation of the special interests of factions above the broader national interest?

What the Constitution Means By Executive Power

The Constitution vests the "Executive Power" solely in the President. What is the proper scope of the executive power in the conduct of foreign affairs? Does it include any of the residual powers of the King of England, or is it limited to the power to execute the laws passed by Congress?



Mr. Irving Kristol
Senior Fellow, American Enterprise Institute
Editor, *The Public Interest*

Schedule

Friday, November 6

12:00-1:00	Registration	5:00-5:45	Address
1:00-1:30	Opening		(Amb. Jeane Kirkpatrick)
	Remarks		
1:30-3:00	Panel I	6:00-7:00	Reception
3:15-4:45	Panel II	7:00-10:00	Banquet

Saturday, November 7

9:30-11:30	Panel III	5:30-6:00	Address
12:00-2:00	Luncheon		(Hon. Edwin Meese)
	and Address		
2:15-3:45	Panel IV	6:00-8:00	Closing
4:00-5:30	Panel V		Reception

Accommodations may be arranged directly with the Grand Hyatt Washington, 1000 H Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20001, telephone (202) 582-1234. Be sure to ask for the special rate for the symposium. Reservations made after October 7 are subject to room availability.

Registration for the symposium is \$40.00 (\$20.00 for members of the Federalist Society). After October 15, the registration fee will be \$50.00 for non-members and \$30.00 for members. The cost of the banquet is \$35.00. Pre-registration, for both the symposium and the banquet, is requested.

For more information, or to register, please contact:

The Federalist Society
1625 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 822-8138

One year's membership in the Federalist Society is \$5.00 for students, \$10.00 for professors, and \$25.00 for lawyers and others. Members are notified of all events and receive the Federalist Society newsletter and the *Harvard Journal of Law and Public Policy*.

THE FEDERALIST SOCIETY

"... a potent voice for conservative legal thinking
in law schools and in the Government."

The New York Times, July 23, 1986



J. MADISON

About the Federalist Society

The Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies is an organization of conservative and libertarian law students, lawyers, and other members of the legal community who are interested in the current state of the legal order. It is founded on the principles that the state exists to preserve freedom, that the separation of governmental powers is central to our Constitution, and that it is emphatically the province and the duty of the judiciary to say what the law is, not what it should be. Through its activities, the Society seeks both to promote an awareness of these principles and to further their application.

The Federalist Society

Directors:

E. Spencer Abraham
Steven G. Calabresi
Peter D. Keisler
Lee S. Liberman
David M. McIntosh

Executive Director:

Eugene B. Meyer



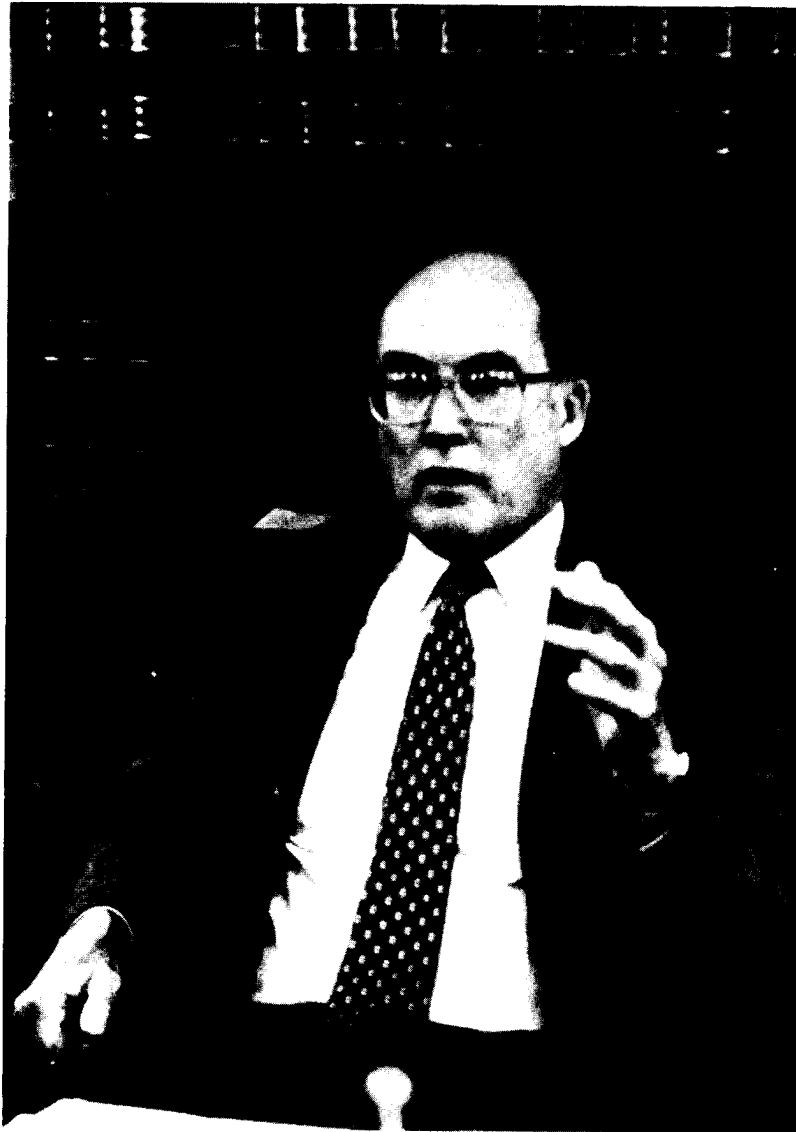
J. MADISON

**THE
FEDERALIST
SOCIETY**

**for law
&
public policy studies**

THE FEDERALIST SOCIETY

for law
&
public policy studies



Chief Justice William Rehnquist answers a student's question during a meeting with the University of Chicago chapter of the Federalist Society.

“The Courts must declare the sense of the law; and if they should be disposed to exercise WILL instead of JUDGMENT, the consequence would be the substitution of their pleasure to that of the legislative body.”

The Federalist No. 78

Purpose

Law schools and the legal profession are currently strongly dominated by a form of orthodox liberal ideology which advocates a centralized and uniform society. While some members of the academic community have dissented from these views, by and large they are taught simultaneously with (and indeed as if they were) the law.

The Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies is a group of conservatives and libertarians interested in the current state of the legal order. It is founded on the principles that the state exists to preserve freedom, that the separation of governmental powers is central to our Constitution, and that it is emphatically the province and duty of the judiciary to say what the law is, not what it should be. The Society seeks both to promote an awareness of these principles and to further their application through its activities.

This entails reordering priorities within the legal system to place a premium on individual liberty, traditional values, and the rule of law. It also requires restoring the recognition of the importance of these norms among lawyers, judges, and law professors. In working to achieve these goals the Society has created a conservative intellectual network that extends to all levels of the legal community.

National Symposia

The Federalist Society was founded in April, 1982, when a group of law students from Harvard, Stanford, the University of Chicago, and Yale organized a symposium on "Federalism: Legal and Political Ramifications" at Yale Law School. Among the topics discussed were the foundations of federalism, the possible use of the national government for conservative ends, an economic theory of federal jurisdiction, constitutional conventions, the Hatch abortion amendment, and the politics of returning power to the states.

Since then, the national symposium has become an annual event. In 1983, it was held at the University of Chicago on the topic: "Judicial Activism: Problems and Responses;" in 1984, on "Legal Education and the Role of the Lawyer in Society," at Harvard; in 1985, on "Equality and the Law" at Georgetown; in 1986, at Stanford Law School on "The First Amendment;" and in 1987 at the University of Chicago on "The Crisis in Legal Theory and the Revival of Classical Jurisprudence."



Senator Orrin Hatch delivers the keynote address at the 1985 National Symposium on "Equality and the Law," at Georgetown.



Justice Antonin Scalia addresses the Federalist Society National Convention on the "Methods of Statutory Construction." Other panelists include (from the left) Professor Laurence Tribe, Senator Orrin Hatch, Judge Frank Easterbrook, and Judge Laurence Silberman.

Speakers at these symposia have included Nobel Laureate Milton Friedman; Justice Antonin Scalia; Judges Robert Bork, Frank Easterbrook, Richard Posner, Ralph Winter, John Noonan, Jr., and Douglas Ginsburg; Senator Orrin Hatch; Deans Henry Manne, Maurice Holland, and Geoffrey Stone; Professors Paul Bator, Edmund Kitch, Walter Berns, Lino Graglia, Richard Epstein, Burt Neuborne, Duncan Kennedy, Laurence Tribe, and Phillip Areeda; Solicitor Generals Charles Fried and Rex Lee. These symposia have provided a unique opportunity for law students from across the nation to meet with many of today's most important conservative legal thinkers and activists. Attendance has averaged nearly 500 law students, lawyers, and faculty. In their first six years, the symposia have attracted over 2,000 people from over 100 law schools. A transcript of the proceedings of each of them is available in special issues of the *Harvard Journal of Law and Public Policy*.

Bicentennial of the Constitution and Other Symposia

The Society has planned two major symposia to celebrate the Bicentennial of the Constitution. The first was on "Federalism and Constitutional Checks and Balances: A Safeguard of Minority and Individual Rights" in Chicago. Speakers included Former Attorney General Griffin Bell, Judges John Noonan, Jr., Abner Mikva, Nathaniel Jones, and Roger Miner and Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Reynolds to name a few.

The second symposium will be held October 16-18, 1987 in Arlington, Virginia on "Economic Liberties and the Constitution." Speakers will include Judges Frank Easterbrook and Stephen Breyer and Professors George Priest and Richard Epstein.

The Society also assists in the planning and staging of regional conferences which are held throughout the year. In conjunction with the Institute for Humane Studies, regional symposia were held at Wake Forest University, New York University, University of Texas, and University of Indiana-Bloomington, on Law and Philosophy.

The Society held its first annual Lawyers Convention in Washington, D.C., in January of 1987 before an audience of nearly 1,000. Some speakers included Vice President George Bush, Attorney General Edwin Meese, Justice Antonin Scalia, and Judge Robert Bork. In his telephone address to the banquet, President Reagan urged the Society to continue to seek understanding of the fundamental principles in our Constitution that protect the blessings of liberty for all.



Judge Robert Bork (U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit) and Judge Thomas Gee (U. S. Court of Appeals, 5th Circuit) at the 1985 National Symposium.

Speakers Bureau

One of the key Federalist Society programs is the Speakers Bureau. The cornerstone of the program is the John M. Olin Lectures in Law. Last year this lecture series sponsored 45 speeches and debates at chapters around the country. A partial list of speakers during the first four years of the program includes Chief Justice William Rehnquist; Justice Antonin Scalia; Judges Kenneth Starr, Alex Kozinski, and Malcolm Wilkey of the U.S. Court of Appeals; Solicitor General Charles Fried; Professors Ernest van den Haag, Richard Epstein, Paul Bator, Walter Berns, and Lino Graglia; and Mr. Clarence Pendleton. In addition, our chapters sponsored many other meetings, debates, and discussions. The Society is pleased to assist chapters in obtaining other speakers they wish to invite.



Judge Ralph Winter chats with Janice Calabresi, Federalist Society Chapter head.

Publications

The national journal of the Federalist Society is the *Harvard Journal of Law and Public Policy*. In addition to its Harvard editors, the *Journal* has a national editorial board comprised of other Federalist Society members. The *Journal* encourages students and faculty members from other

schools to submit notes and articles. The Society also publishes a quarterly newsletter, *The Federalist Paper*, which is edited by our Northwestern University chapter. In addition, the Society publishes a series of Occasional Papers on issues of contemporary interest within the law. The most recent of these, *The Great Debate—Interpreting our Written Constitution*, a collection of speeches by Attorney General Meese, Justices Brennan and Stevens, Judge Bork, and President Reagan, was sent to all constitutional law professors and federal judges as well as to students and faculty at top law schools throughout the country.

Upcoming Symposia

Oct. 16-18, 1987—Bicentennial Celebration Symposium—Arlington, VA
November, 1987—Foreign Policy Convention
February, 1988 —Seventh Annual National Symposium
May, 1988 —Second Annual Lawyers Convention

Other Activities

Chapters have emphasized different kinds of activities, including speaker meetings, group discussion, local faculty debates, public interest research and litigation, and publishing newsletters. The Harvard Society publishes the nation's only student-run conservative law review, the *Harvard Journal of Law and Public Policy*.

Other chapters have either been formed or are being started at approximately 100 law schools. Any group of law students who share the Society's general principles is welcome to affiliate with the Society. A booklet on how to start a student group is available from the national organization to anyone interested in starting a chapter. Individual students, faculty members, and practitioners are welcome to join.

Members will receive subscriptions to the Federalist Society newsletter and the *Harvard Journal of Law and Public Policy* and also are eligible for scholarship money to attend conferences.

The Federalist Society Lawyers Division sponsors educational programs for recent graduates and members of the legal community. In addition to the scholarly programs, the Lawyers Division provides an opportunity for lawyers around the country interested in the Society's principles to meet regularly to discuss these principles and activities which further them.

Monthly luncheons in Washington, D.C., attract about 150 administration officials, Congressional aides, court clerks, and lawyers in private

practice. A meeting discussing problems besetting the Harvard Law School drew 250 alumni to the Harvard Club of New York and served as a catalyst for the New York City chapter which has since sponsored a series of lectures and debates. The Society also has Lawyers Division chapters in Los Angeles, Chicago, and Philadelphia, and chapters are being formed in Denver, Seattle, Houston, Louisiana, and New Mexico.

Chapters

Chapters exist at the following 52 law schools: Alabama, Arizona, Arizona State, Berkeley, Boston, Buffalo, Brigham Young, Campbell, Catholic, Chicago, Colorado, Columbia, Delaware, Dickinson, Drake, Duke, Florida State, Fordham, George Mason, George Washington, Georgetown, Georgia, Harvard, Idaho, Indiana/Bloomington, Lewis and Clark, LSU, McGeorge, Michigan, Nebraska, New York University, New York Law School, North Carolina, Northwestern, Notre Dame, Pennsylvania, USC, St. John's, Stanford, Stetson, Syracuse, Temple, Texas, Tulane, UCLA, Virginia, Washington, Washington University, Washington and Lee, William and Mary, Wisconsin, and Yale.

Efforts are underway to start chapters at the following schools: Akron, American, Baltimore, Brooklyn, UC-Davis, Cardozo, Connecticut, Cooley, Creighton, Cumberland, Dayton, Denver, DePaul, Detroit, Emory, Florida, Golden Gate, Hastings, Houston, Kansas, Chicago Kent College of Law-Illinois Institute of Technology, Illinois, Loyola-Los Angeles, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Monterey, New England, North Dakota, Northern Illinois, Ohio State, Oregon, Pace, Rutgers/Camden, Rutgers/Newark, San Diego, Seton Hall, Southwestern, St. Louis, St. Thomas, Suffolk, Tennessee, Texas Tech, Tulsa, Utah, Valparaiso, Vanderbilt, Wake Forest, Wayne State, West Virginia, Western, and William Mitchell.

Statement of Principles

The legal profession and law schools are currently strongly dominated by a form of orthodox liberal ideology which advocates a centralized and uniform society. While some members of the legal community have dissented from these views, by and large they are taught simultaneously with (and indeed as if they were) the law.

The Federalist Society for Law & Public Policy Studies is a group of conservatives and libertarians interested in the state of the legal order. We believe that principles and legal rules strongly influence the direction of societal development and in so doing can secure or destroy individual rights and liberties. From a position of shared values, the group's purpose is to investigate the role of law as one of the great organizing forces of our society, and to participate in that shaping process.

We start from the following principles:

- That the state exists to preserve individual freedom;
- That economic and political liberties are inextricably intertwined;
- That the separation of governmental powers is central to our Constitution;
- That it is emphatically the province and duty of the judiciary to say what the law is, not what it should be;
- That this task of objective interpretation is not so far beyond man's grasp that we should despair, and, in the name of "realism," fall back on prejudice in making judicial determinations;
- That the constitutional scheme did not contemplate the imposition by fiat of the legislative preferences of members of the judiciary, under the banner of "societal evolution;"
- That this type of judicial legislating, being insulated from the check of popular support, has been a key instrument in the expansion of federal governmental power;
- That this expansion has been at the expense of individuals' abilities to control their own destinies, and of intermediate institutions such as families, churches, personal property, and states, which helped to shield people from the government's full force;
- And that the true purpose of the legal order is to ensure that the power conferred upon the state is used to secure people's lives and goods, the true purpose of an independent judiciary is to prevent the rigging of the legal order into an extension of the sovereign's will, and that neither legal order nor judiciary is presently serving these purposes.

The Society seeks both to promote an awareness of these principles and to further their application through its activities.

What People Are Saying About the Federalist Society

... the Federalist Society is waging the war of ideas on behalf of the ideals of our founding fathers. Your work is already having an impact. Keep it up ...

President Ronald Reagan
National Lawyers Convention
Washington, D.C.

... you [The Federalist Society] have already made, in your rather short life a considerable, an indispensable contribution to the dialogue about the rule of law which lies at the heart of the great freedoms that I am convinced many of us take for granted every single day of our lives. And I salute you for this intellectual vigor in framing the issues, and also for the contributions that ... you've made to this administration.

Vice President George Bush
National Lawyers Convention
Washington, D.C.

I do congratulate the Federalist Society on the tremendous accomplishments that have been made. I think I can say that objectively as an outsider who was not in on the founding of the Federalist Society.

Attorney General Edwin Meese
National Lawyers Convention
Washington, D.C.

In order to become an enduring governing class, the conservatives must produce a surfeit of young cadres—young people who are both committed and competent. In 1982, an organization materialized that precisely provides what the nascent conservative new class requires, the Federalist Society, composed of law students and young lawyers.

The Washington Post
September 25, 1985

The society's membership includes the best and the brightest of the Nation's judges, lawyers, and law students.

William S. Broomfield
House of Representatives

... the Federalist Society has expanded beyond the law school campus to become a remarkably influential force in national policy making.

American Lawyer
June, 1986

... the convention of the Federalist Society was a show of intellectual firepower and numerical forces by conservatives who have already begun to change the terms of legal debate and to revive legal doctrines that were for decades dismissed as historical curiosities.

The New York Times
February 1, 1987

The Federalist Society has become a potent voice for conservative legal thinking in law schools and in the Government.

The New York Times
July 23, 1986

By providing a forum for such ... ideas as adhering to the Constitution as written, the Federalists may well have changed the intellectual momentum in America's law schools.

The National Review
September 26, 1986

They promote debate, and that is a good thing. Their ideas are absolutely legitimate ideas. They are respectable ideas that need to be debated, and that is the valuable function that the society serves. I don't happen to agree with many of their conclusions, but the debate is important and valid.

Geoffrey Stone
Dean, University of Chicago
Law School
Student Lawyer
March, 1987

The Federalist Society has evolved from a group of libertarian law students chatting over dinner into the right's primary instrument for capturing the legal establishment.

The New Republic
December 1, 1986

It is not the dignitaries who are the real cause for hope, however. What is an enormously refreshing and hopeful sign is to see the young people who make up the membership of the Federalist Society. Earnest, intelligent and unpretentious, these are young men and women of whom any nation and any age could be proud.

Thomas Sowell
Hoover Institute

The Washington, D.C.-based legal society is a little less than five years old, but it has become a powerful influence in contemporary legal thought.

The Washington Times
January 30, 1987

[They are] people who care very deeply, work very hard and wrestle a lot with these things . . . It's a good thing, not a bad thing . . .

Anthony Podesta
People for the American Way

I also want to congratulate the Federalist Society for putting this program on. I can't recall a time when I've taken part in a conference on the Constitution where people have been as willing to leave their ideological and social activism at the door and talk about the document. I think it's very healthy.

Abner J. Mikva
U.S. Court of Appeals
D.C. Circuit
Federalist Society Symposium
Chicago, Illinois
November 15, 1986

If the Reagan revolution is to outlive the incumbent's term in the White House, it will need to find some heirs, heirs who are both conservative and ambitious for high office. On the last weekend in January, Washington played host to 500 of them. They were there for a conference of the Federalist Society . . .

The Economist
February 7, 1987

. . . one thing can be said with certainty about the Federalist Society: it has been the right organization at the right time, an academic legal voice in the era of the Reagan Revolution. Consequently, it retains an uncanny ability for a largely student-oriented organization to attract big names—liberal, conservative, and in between—to participate in its activities. And on campus, those activities are greeted cordially, even by academics who disagree with many of their conservative views, because their debating forums and symposia have begun to reawaken academic debate.

Student Lawyer
March, 1987

Some Speakers at Federalist Society Events

Chief Justice William Rehnquist	U.S. Supreme Court
Chief Justice Warren Burger	U.S. Supreme Court
Justice Antonin Scalia	U.S. Supreme Court
Hon. George Bush	The Vice President
Hon. Edwin Meese III	The Attorney General
Hon. Malcolm Baldrige	Secretary of Commerce
Hon. Griffin Bell	Former U.S. Attorney General
Hon. William Bennett	Secretary of Education
Hon. Orrin Hatch	U.S. Senator, Utah
Hon. Strom Thurmond	U.S. Senator, South Carolina
Hon. Henry Hyde	U.S. Congressman, Illinois
Judge Robert Bork	U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit
Judge Pasco Bowman	U.S. Court of Appeals, 8th Circuit
Judge Thomas Gee	U.S. Court of Appeals, 5th Circuit
Judge Douglas Ginsburg	U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit
Judge Ruth Bader Ginsburg	U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit
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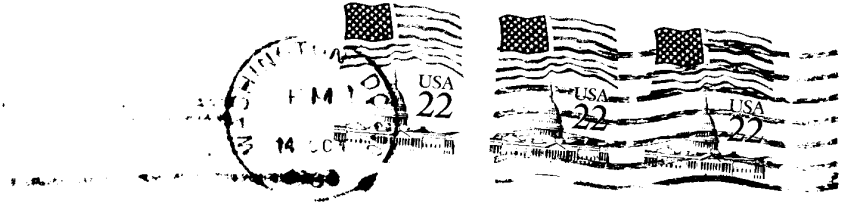
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