

February 5, 1987

Dear Chief:

It came to my attention recently that you have been offered the Brookgreen Gardens American Achievement Award by the Brookgreen Gardens Board of Trustees.

This word came to me from a long time friend of mine in South Carolina, Edwin Craig Wall, Jr., whose family has been closely associated with Brookgreen Gardens. Also other South Carolina friends support it, including Clement Haynsworth. One of its Trustees is John H. Lumpkin, a former President of the South Carolina Bar Association and active in the ABA.

In view of your own interest in sculpture (and I can attest that you are talented), this award may have special merit.

Jo and I thought the evening that began in your lovely new home with our physician friends from Mayo was a pleasant one. We hope to repeat this with you and Vera in the near future.

As ever,

Hon. Warren E. Burger

lfp/ss

bc: Mr. Edwin Craig Wall, Jr.

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C. 20543

FEB 10 1987

CHAMBERS OF
CHIEF JUSTICE BURGER
RETIRED

February 6, 1987

Dear Lewis:

Thank you for your letter. Unfortunately, I have had to decline the invitation from Brookgreen Gardens. With my back and knee problems, I have had to cut back on the number of invitations that I can accept.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'JP' or 'Justice Powell', written in a cursive, stylized manner.

Justice Powell

February 17, 1987

Dear Chief:

My sister and brother-in-law (the Frank Deweys) now live in Williamsburg, and they attended the Charter Day ceremony at William and Mary at which you were installed as Chancellor. They reported that your address on the origins of the Constitution was exceptionally good in content, and attractively delivered. As Virginians, we are proud to have you occupy this ancient position in one of the oldest colleges in America. I would be grateful if you had Penny send me a copy of your address.

I am distressed that you are continuing to have substantial discomfort with your back and leg. As you know, Bill Rehnquist finds that swimming several times a week has been highly beneficial to his back. This would be difficult for you in view of your extensive travel schedule, but I do hope you can give it a try in due time.

With affection.

Sincerely,

Chief Justice Burger

lfp/ss

P.S. Someone sent the enclosed picture to Jo. It is not your best!

VIRGINIUS DABNEY
TUCKAHOE APARTMENTS #213
5621 CARY STREET ROAD
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23226

April 20 1987

Dear Lewis:

Mary Tyler Cheek tells me that she has been in communication with you concerning the film which she is attempting to underwrite in connection with the bicentennial of the Statute of Religious Freedom.

She, as you know, is anxious to enlist the interest of Chief Justice Burger in this enterprise. As honorary chairman of the organization promoting this endeavor, I wish to add my voice to hers, and to express the hope that the Chief Justice will lend the weight of his prestige to the effort. The Statute of Religious Freedom is not a part of the U.S. Constitution, of course, in whose bicentennial Chief Justice Burger is so vitally interested. At the same time, I don't have to tell you that it forms the basis for the religious freedom clause in the First Amendment.

A properly produced film, for nationwide distribution, could go far to impress the nation with the vast importance of the statute. I trust that we can somehow make it a reality.

Sincerely,

✓
Virginus Dabney

May 2, 1987

National Council for America's Freedom

Dear Chief:

A group of well known Virginians have organized a committee to promote a bicentennial film on the Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom. They have been in touch with Film America - a nonprofit corporation here in Washington that produces TV programs on the humanities.

The leaders in Richmond are Mrs. Leslie Cheek, Jr. (Mary Tyler Freeman Cheek) and Virginius Dabney. Possibly you know both Mary Tyler and "V" Dabney, as each is a person whom you would admire. Mary Tyler is the brilliant daughter of Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, the biographer of George Washington and Robert E. Lee. Mary Tyler is, or recently was, the President of the Stratford Hall Foundation, and she has had a number of leadership roles in historical and cultural activities. "V" Dabney, Pulitzer Prize winner, former editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, has published at least ten books primarily - but not exclusively - on Virginia history.

When I heard of this program, it occurred to me that it may well fit into your overall bicentennial program. I enclose a description of the proposed documentary, and a list of the members of the committee at present. My understanding is that the committee is to be expanded to include persons from other states who have this interest.

Perhaps you could have the appropriate people on your staff look into this. I am confident also that Mary Tyler Cheek or "V" Dabney, or both of them, would be glad to come up and see you at your convenience. Her address and telephone number are Mrs. Leslie Cheek, Jr., 4703 Pocahontas Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23226 (804-359-4376).

Sincerely,

Hon. Warren E. Burger

lfp/ss

cc: Mrs. Leslie Cheek, Jr.
Mr. Virginius Dabney

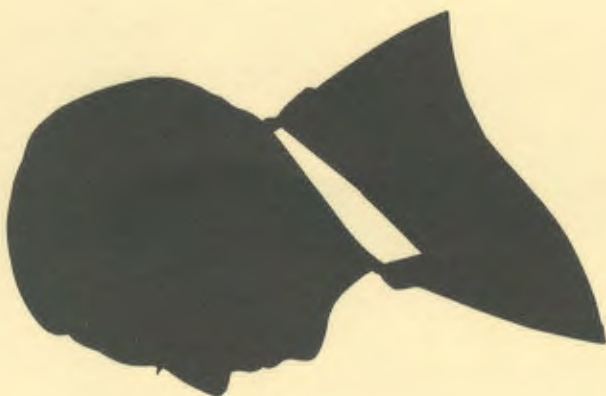
December 11, 1987

Dear Chief:

Here is the copy of the entire membership of the Alibi. I found it fascinating.

You were missed last night. There were 46 members present, according to the Admiral, the largest attendance in modern memory.

L.F.P., Jr.



[c. 1987 DEC.]

This has been a year of anniversaries: it is the Bicentennial of the Constitution, and it is the 35th anniversary of our marriage. Our shadow profiles were made to commemorate the latter event, but we decided not to wait for our 200th wedding anniversary to use them.

In this Bicentennial year, our thoughts turn with wonder and gratitude to the "Miracle at Philadelphia" 200 years ago and to you dear friends with whom we have shared the blessings of liberty under our Constitution.

May the joy of Christmas fill your days!

Sandra and John O'Connor

January 19, 1988

Dear Chief:

Thank you for sending me a copy of "The Framers of the Federal Constitution". It is an excellent publication, and am delighted to know that it will go to 30,000 school teachers.

I would be interested in having copies of publications, or of your speeches, that focus particularly on these Virginians: Madison, Mason and Randolph. I have an abundance of information on Washington, Jefferson and Marshall.

Of course, I know the basic facts about most of these great men, particularly Madison. But when I make a speech (as I now occasionally do), it may be helpful to have what you have said.

I repeat what I have said publicly on several occasions: I think you are providing superb leadership in celebrating our Bicentennial.

As ever,

Chief Justice Burger

lfp/ss

P.S. I intended above also to say that I would appreciate your giving me a copy of the speech you plan to make on the Ethics of the Bar.

March 2, 1988

Dear Chief:

In going through a neglected file of things I put aside to read, I came across a January 12 draft of your speech on legal ethics. I read it with great interest.

You inquired whether the draft was "too mild". I do not think many lawyers would so characterize it. Nor do I think it is "too strong". You say things that the bar should hear.

I also take this opportunity to thank you for the Bicentennial calendar, and the excellent little booklet called "We the People".

As ever,

Chief Justice Burger

lfp/ss

MAY 20 1988

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C. 20543

CHAMBERS OF
CHIEF JUSTICE BURGER
RETIRED

May 11, 1988

Dear Mr. President:

Some months ago I tried to reach to discuss some general matters relating to the activities of the Association and of our Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution but we are both "on the run" a great deal. I also wanted to express my concern that no action appears to be taking place with respect to the Stanley Report. In one bar speech in 1985, I concluded with a statement that the Stanley Report was the "diagnosis" and that now it remained for the ABA to provide the "therapy" in the form of national standards which are not presently adequate.

I had pressed the Association for several years prior to 1984 to pursue what finally took place under the administration of John Shepherd with the appointment of the Stanley Committee. I regard the Stanley Committee as an important step, mild as that report is in relation to the realities. As a member of the Association, I had hoped that there would be a prompt and vigorous action taken. I see no evidence of that yet.

Had I not been Chairman of the Bicentennial Commission I would have pursued the matter of the Stanley Report much sooner, but I did not want to have any conflicts with "fringes" of our profession--or with the Association--become involved with my responsibilities as Chairman of the Bicentennial Commission. However, I have concluded that the matters concerning the profession must have priority. The enclosed copy of an article which will appear in June will give you some idea of how strongly I feel on this subject.

Cordially,

Warren E. Burger

Robert MacCrate, Esq.
125 Broad Street, 28th floor
New York, New York 10004

cc: American Bar Association Headquarters
750 North Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Enclosure: Touche Ross Ethics Article

bcc: Justice Powell

May 23, 1988

Dear Chief,

The invitation to attend the unveiling of your Bust reached me today.

I regret that I will miss this important event. Jo and I will be in New Hampshire for the graduation of our granddaughter from St. Paul's School, a commitment I made some time ago.

All of us who served with you will be proud to have your Bust join those of the fourteen other Chief Justices who presided over this Court.

As ever,

cc: Chief Justice Rehnquist

June 1, 1988

John Marshall Foundation

Dear Chief:

In view of your interest in the John Marshall House in Richmond, I enclose a memorandum circulated by the Virginia Bar Association that created the "John Marshall Foundation". You will note that my firm, and a couple of other Richmond firms, have made generous contributions.

Sincerely,

Chief Justice Burger

lfp/ss

September 19, 1988

Dear Chief:

I have just read with special interest your address at the United States Military Academy. It is good to know that you received the Sylvanus Thayer Award. No one deserves it more.

Your address is excellent, and merits publication. I plan to send a copy to our children.

As ever,

Chief Justice Burger

lfp/ss

November 3, 1988

Dear Chief,

In the event you have not seen the "In Memoriam" booklet on Paul Reardon, I think you will be interested. He was a fine American and a great judge and lawyer.

L. F. P.

Note from W J B
after he returned
from hospital
in December 1988



Dear Jo and Lewis:

We cherish you among our dearest friends.
You have done so much for us. Thank you
again for that beautiful wine. We'll toast
you with it on Christmas night.

Love,

Bill

January 25, 1989

Dear Chief:

First, warm thanks for a delightful lunch, with the opportunity to visit with you.

I mentioned the Virginia State Bar Course on Professionalism, a course inspired in major part by Chief Justice Carrico. I enclose my copy of the course that is now given to all lawyers who pass the Virginia bar. If you would like a copy, I can obtain it from Lewis III who has been quite active as one of the instructors.

Sincerely,

Chief Justice Burger

lfp/ss

bc: Lewis III

May 10, 1989

Dear Chief:

Thank you for your note about the meeting of the Advisory Committee here on May 17. It is not a good day for me, as I have a commitment in the morning, and also have agreed to go to the ALI lunch at the Mayflower for "life members".

This happens to be a time when I am "overcommitted". I still have a difficult decision to write for CA11, and now have 12 sets of briefs for arguments before CA4 the first week in June.

I hope we can find a time to spend an evening with you and Vera.

As ever,

Chief Justice Burger

lfp/ss

July 13, 1989

Dear Warren,

I have read with the utmost interest and admiration your essay on Robert E. Lee.

As you are the grandson of a Union soldier awarded the Medal of Honor, I am pleasantly surprised that you chose to write about General Lee. I doubt that many native Virginians are as familiar as you are with Lee's career, and the difficulty of the choice he had to make between the North and the South. I am sending copies of your article to each of our children, hoping they in turn will make sure our grandchildren also read it.

It so happens, as quite a remarkable coincidence, I am speaking tomorrow at Stratford, the mansion on the Potomac in which Lee was born. The President of the Stratford Association, Mary Tyler Freeman Cheek, is the daughter of Douglas Southall Freeman, the famed biographer of both Washington and Lee.

Jo and I look forward to seeing you and Vera in September when we return to the great city on the Potomac.

As ever,

The Honorable Warren E. Burger
The Chief Justice (Retired)
Supreme Court of the United States
1 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20543

LFP/djb

bc: Mrs. Cheek
Children

For Lewis Powell
who knows this story
far better than I
(I wrote this
about 1944)
WEB

"OPPORTUNITY OFFERED"

WARREN E. BURGER

Great events in history and great careers have been often correctly attributed to the fact that a particular man was at the right place at the right time. That fortuitous circumstance, the thing called luck or chance, plays a large part in lives of men and nations, is hardly open to question. The big "if"—if I had only been there, if he had only been there, if only I had the opportunity—has been uttered countless times.

But life and history did not indeed afford one man a unique opportunity and he quietly, firmly and sadly made the choice that we can say with confidence denied him a far greater place in American history than he now occupies. And his choice altered the course of history.

When General Winfield Scott made his official report on the War with Mexico of 1848, he singled out one particular Lieutenant of the Engineers and said of him, after praising his services, "if opportunity offered," that officer would become "the foremost captain of his time." The officer in Scott's prophecy was Robert E. Lee.

In the early days of his presidency, Lincoln, confronted with many trying problems of impending war and dissolution of the Union, learned the depressing facts of the impotence of the United States Army which had grown old and soft. Its officer cadre was weak and a majority of the West Point trained officers were southern aristocrats whose support of the Union in the event of war was uncertain at best. The Chief of Staff of the Army was this same General Scott, by then aging and ill, unable to mount a horse, and still addicted to wearing the old fashioned plumed hat and uniform in vogue in his youth a half century earlier. Often he had to be carried to and from his carriage when he dined out.

It was to this military leader the country and Lincoln had to look for guidance and leadership in the preparations for a possible war with seceding states. It was to him Lincoln

was obliged to turn for counsel on the selection of a commander for the North. Scott's answer reflected at least that his mind had not failed to keep alive the memory of a junior officer in the Mexican War, now a full colonel. Scott urged the appointment of Lee. Lincoln promptly authorized Scott to have someone explore the matter with Lee on a confidential basis.

Unknown to Lincoln, Lee was torn with anxiety for the country he had served so many years and for his native state of Virginia. Lee, then 54, was by modern military standards an over-age Colonel. He was a man steeped in the currents of history. Born in 1807 when Jefferson was President, he was the son of the famous General "Lighthorse" Harry Lee, comrade at arms of General Washington and contemporary of the founding fathers who formed a nation by forging a union of thirteen sovereigns. Lee's wife was Mary Custis, great-granddaughter of Martha Washington. In Lee's way of thinking, as with many of his era, Virginia was still a sovereign, not merely one component of a sovereign nation. The stories and legends of his youth were of George Washington, of Valley Forge, of Yorktown; Hamilton, Jefferson, and Lafayette were more than names in history, they were friends of his father not long dead. On slavery, one of the major issues leading to the impending conflict, Lee's views were those of a devout Virginia Christian who rejected the notion of one man owning another. He was, notwithstanding his 18th century concept of Virginia as a sovereign in the classical sense, dedicated to the Union and its preservation. Virginia had already announced secession but had not yet joined the Confederacy.

All one night, after receiving Lincoln's offer, his son heard Lee pacing the floor of his bedroom in the great mansion overlooking Washington and the Potomac—on the road to Mount Vernon. Long silence suggested Lee's familiar resort to prayer. Some time during that night or by dawn he penned a terse note of resignation as Colonel of the 1st Cavalry and a letter of explanation to General Scott. Lincoln's offer and Virginia's secession had forced Lee's decision. He

packed a carpetbag of personal effects and took the train to Richmond. The agony of those hours and the days and nights which preceded his final decision were not recorded until later, after the war. Now severed from responsibility to the Army, he tendered his services to the Governor for the defense of Virginia. Hating slavery, believing firmly in the Union, he nonetheless could not take part in an invasion of his own native state. On the contrary, he had made the fateful decision to take arms if called upon, to defend his beloved Virginia from invasion.

Only a short time before this, history brushed him in another way by the coincidence of his being at home in Arlington in 1859, on leave, when the mad John Brown, the abolitionist leader tried to seize the Federal Arsenal at Harper's Ferry. Lee was sent in command of troops to capture Brown, quell the insurrection, and supervise his execution after his conviction.

One cannot know what coursed Lee's mind in making and carrying out his decision. As a trained soldier whose father had been a successful revolutionary, he was aware of the usual fate of unsuccessful rebels. He knew the fate of his beloved Arlington, the home his wife inherited from the Custis family. He knew of course that as soon as the inevitable hostilities broke out that home and all his possessions would be confiscated. Our system grants rights of conscience in peacetime, but Lee knew that politically he would have the "rights" of a traitor to the Union given the heated and tense atmosphere that was bound to come. As a soldier he must have known, too, the likely outcome of a prolonged war between the powerful industrial North and the smaller, poorer, agrarian South. He must have known, also, since he knew intimately the record and capacity of every military leader available to the South, that he would play a leading, if not the leading role, in the conflict. Every consideration of the kinds which move men to great choices could—and perhaps more likely—should have led him to accept Lincoln's offer of the command of the forces of the North. What man before in history had what was almost predictably the choice of leader-

ship of two great contending armies in a conflict destined to alter the history of the country and make it a world power, out of the costly experience in the terrible arts of war bought with blood. The answer to that question: None.

No man before or since ever had such a choice. No man with such a terrible responsibility to bear ever decided the issue on grounds with so little concern for self and so great dedication to his own concept of duty. Precisely because it was such a hard choice for a man of his beliefs, he is honored today for making it as he did.

But could Lee have fully grasped the magnitude of his choice? Could he have sensed that perhaps more than any man before him he had it within his power to make a choice that would likely have saved thousands of lives, vast material treasure, enormous political, social and economic values? And could he have known, with the perspicacity of hindsight, that if he made it in the way "best" for all Americans, he would likely have made the "best" choice for himself and might have become . . . but that must wait for a moment.

First let us speculate what would have occurred in the normal course of history patterns if Lee had accepted Lincoln's offer and at once, in the early days of 1861, taken command of the Northern forces. Given his performance later with meager resources, it is reasonable to believe that Northern military preparation and organization processes would have been successful, apart from field operations. The North would have been made ready for its task by a mature commander with wide organization experience and proven field experience. Lincoln, instead of finding his "Grant" by the expensive process of bloody years of trial and error, would have "found his general" at the outset. By the same token the South would have been deprived of its ablest general, and Jefferson Davis' well-known proclivity for "running his own war" unchecked by Lee would perhaps have been an added asset for the North. If these speculative premises are anywhere near correct, this could well have meant a short—or at least shorter—war, with a truly benevolent and constructive

peace under the combined influence of Lincoln and Lee—two men allied in spirit and human values.

True, this might have cast Lee and Lincoln as political rivals at the end of this "shorter" war, but each of these men was so clearly of a mold to put institutional loyalties ahead of self and that some solution would have developed between them. Even assuming the war took a course that carried it into and through Lincoln's second term, can anyone doubt that the people of the victorious North would have looked beyond their current and victorious War Hero for the next President? All of Lee's qualities, before 1861 as after, stamped him as a natural leader of men, possibly greater in peace than in war. To support this we need look only to his conduct after the hostilities were terminated at Appomattox. He was so widely respected in the North that no serious thought was ever given to punitive action against him—something novel in the history of unsuccessful revolts. When he declined all opportunities to exploit his fame with Southerners, but instead became President of a struggling and impoverished college, he soon developed the foundations of a true university, advocating graduate education in business, in journalism, law.

At that date the idea of a university in this modern sense was a radical innovation. His dignity, restraint, his constant sense of duty to the people of Virginia and of the defeated, impoverished South, suggest what kind of post-war president he would have been. Surely if Grant could be elected twice, after his war exploits, Lee could have filled this role in a post war election had he, when "opportunity offered" taken this course. Pause for a moment to speculate on other benefits of a Lee following a Lincoln: a shorter war, a more generous policy, generously administered, toward the defeated South; fewer casualties, speedier recovery, earlier economic recovery of the South, possibly even an earlier, self-developed solution to the integration of the Negro. All this and more, "if"

August 4, 1989

Dear Warren,

My thanks for the clippings you sent. I was enchanted by the article on the death of the dog that resulted from eating a "tampon".

I had seen Linda Greenhouse's article in The Times. Justices, certainly in this century, have felt free to use strong language in criticizing opinions of other Justices. The 1988 Term is the most unattractive example of this that I can recall. I have said to Jo that I am glad not to have been on the Court, and perhaps you feel the same way.

With affectionate best to you and Vera.

As ever,

Honorable Warren S. Burger
The Supreme Court of the United States
1 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20543

LFP/djb

February 21, 1990

Dear Chief:

Your "Celebrity Corner" article on the U.S.S.R. is excellent, and I fully agree with it.

Also, I enjoyed lunch with you on Friday. I arrived in time for the funeral of my deceased friend, Armistead Boothe.

As ever,

Chief Justice Burger

lfp/ss

April 3, 1990

Dear Warren:

When I returned to the Court after a two weeks' absence, I was much pleased to find the bronze bust of Benjamin Franklin that was sculptured by a "young Warren E. Burger". The bust is an impressive piece of sculpture, and I will keep it on the mantle in my Chambers and hand it down to our lawyer son Lewis III.

I marvel at the diversity of your skills.

Sincerely,

Chief Justice Burger

lfp/ss

April 24, 1990

Dear Warren:

Your article in Parade magazine only recently has come to my attention.

I have read it with interest and full approval. You mentioned some 9,000 murders that were committed each year in our country with handguns. According to FBI reports we have been averaging about 20,000 murders each year. A high percentage - more than two thirds - are committed by firearms.

On a different subject, my sister and brother-in-law - Frank and Eleanor Dewey - attended the ceremony and dinner Saturday evening. We saw them at lunch on Sunday and they spoke highly of you and your talk.

As ever,

Chief Justice Burger

lfp/ss

19 JUN 1990

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C. 20543

CHAMBERS OF
CHIEF JUSTICE BURGER
RETIRED

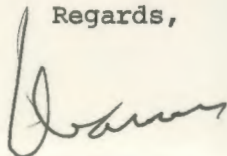
June 19, 1990

Dear Lewis:

Hugh Butt called me this morning with the sad news that Mary died last night. As you know, she has had a long battle.

Hugh asked if I would pass the word to you.

Regards,



Justice Powell

I've written Dr. Butt



Commission on the Bicentennial of The United States Constitution

JUL 25 1990

808 17th Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20006-3999
(202) USA-1787 / FAX (202) 653-5219
TDD (202) 653-7471

July 17, 1990

Warren E. Burger
Chairman

Frederick K. Biebel

Lindy Boggs

Herbert Brownell

Lynne V. Cheney

Philip M. Crane

Dennis DeConcini

William J. Green

Mark O. Hatfield

Edward Victor Hill

Cornelia G. Kennedy

Edward M. Kennedy

Harry McKinley Lightsey, Jr.

Betty Southard Murphy

Thomas H. O'Connor

Phyllis Schlafly

Bernard H. Siegan

Obert C. Tanner

Strom Thurmond

Ronald H. Walker

Charles E. Wiggins

Charles Alan Wright

Herbert M. Atherton
Staff Director

Dear Justice Powell,

You are cordially invited to attend a reception on Friday, September 21, 1990, 6:30 - 8:30 p.m. at the Vista Hotel to meet the leaders of state Bicentennial Commissions, educational organizations and selected associations who will be in Washington, D.C. attending a national meeting on The Bill of Rights.

The Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution will be preparing to complete the final phase of this five-year commemoration in 1991 by focusing on The Bill of Rights and beyond. This meeting will be the final national gathering of those important individuals who have given their time and expertise toward this celebration.

Knowing of your interest in the commemoration of the Constitution and The Bill of Rights, I hope you will join us at the Vista. Please respond directly to our Government Affairs Division at (202) 653-9808.

Cordially,

The Honorable Lewis Franklin Powell, Jr., Retired
United States Supreme Court
Washington, D.C. 20543

July 25, 1990

Dear Chief,

Thank you for your letter of July 17 inviting me to attend the reception on Friday, September 21. It so happens - unusual as it may seem - that Jo and I have a long standing dinner engagement that evening. I am sure it will be a delightful occasion, and I will regret not being with you.

Jo and I are in our Richmond home for July and August, but will return to Washington shortly after Labor Day.

My best to you and Vera.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Warren E. Burger
Chairman, Commission on the Bicentennial
of the United States Constitution
808 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006-3999

LFP/djb

August 17, 1990

Dear Mr. President,

Thank you for your invitation to attend the dedication of the Warren E. Burger Library at the William Mitchell College of Law. I regret to write that I have commitments that prevent my attending.

I hardly need say that I share the view, I think unanimously held by members of the Supreme Court, that Chief Justice Burger is one of the great jurist of our time. It is most appropriate for the new library to be named for him.

Chief Justice Burger also is a dear personal friend of mine. I am sending him a copy of this note.

Sincerely,

Office of the President
William Mitchell College of Law
875 Summit Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55105

LFP/djb

cc: Honorable Warren E. Burger
United States Supreme Court
Washington, D.C. 20543

December 19, 1990

Dear Warren:

Thank you so much for the copies of your book "The Constitution, Foundation of our Freedom".

It was typically thoughtful of you to autograph copies for each of our grandchildren.

I know Jo would join me in sending special best wishes for the holiday season to you and Vera.

As ever,

Chief Justice Burger

lfp/ss