George Sutherland's distinction as Utah's only U.S. Supreme Court Justice capped a long and distinguished legal and political career.
PROGRAM

WELCOME
Andrew M. Morse
President of Snow, Christensen & Martineau

DINNER SERVED

DINNER MUSIC PROVIDED BY
Jim Lee

GEORGE SUTHERLAND
THE MAN / THE WORK / THE LEGACY
White Rabbit Productions
Sam Prigg, Producer
John Neal Crossman, Producer
Susan Wood, Script Writer
Mark Van Wagoner, Narrator

AN INTERVIEW WITH JUSTICE GEORGE SUTHERLAND
Michael Bennett, Actor
Terry Wood, Moderator

SPEAKER INTRODUCTION
Camille N. Johnson, Attorney at Snow, Christensen & Martineau

TRIBUTES
Utah Supreme Court Chief Justice
Christine M. Durham
“Let us Exercise Our Common Sense,” George Sutherland and Woman Suffrage

United States District Court Chief Judge
Ted Stewart
Justice Sutherland’s Judicial Philosophy

United States District Court Judge
Dee Benson
Principles and Character in the Pursuit of Justice

PRESENTATION OF SCULPTURE
Kim R. Wilson, Attorney at Snow, Christensen & Martineau
Stan Watts, Sculptor

ADJOURN
George Sutherland

George Sutherland was born in England in 1862. His family immigrated to Utah the next year. He graduated from Brigham Young Academy in 1881, then passed the bar after studying for a year at University of Michigan School of Law. He initially practiced in Provo with his father, then he partnered with Samuel R. Thurman in 1886, to form Thurman & Sutherland. William King joined the firm two years later.

Each man enjoyed brilliant legal and political careers. Sutherland served in the Utah Senate, United States Congress, United States Senate, and United States Supreme Court; Thurman served in the Utah House of Representatives and on the Utah Supreme Court. Tonight, deserved accolades will be given to George Sutherland, but it was his association with Thurman and King that laid the professional and personal foundation for his remarkable adult life.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Justice George Sutherland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Utah State Senate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Senate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Supreme Court</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Samuel R. Thurman

Samuel R. Thurman was Sutherland’s and King’s elder by 13 years. He was born in 1850 in Kentucky, immigrating to Utah at age twenty. Thurman studied at Brigham Young Academy and Deseret University (now the University of Utah.)

In 1880, he graduated from the University of Michigan Law School. After practicing in Utah County for six years, he and Sutherland founded the partnership Thurman & Sutherland. Two years later, they added William H. King and formed Thurman, Sutherland & King. Thurman served from 1890 to 1892 on a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In 1893, Thurman formed the firm Thurman & Wedgewood, which moved to Salt Lake City in 1906.

Always active politically, Thurman served as mayor of Lehi in 1877, when he was 27 years old. From 1893 to 1896, he was an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Territory of Utah. Thurman was a member of the Constitutional Convention and saw to it that
women’s suffrage was included in the 1895 Constitution. From 1882 to 1890, he served in the Utah Territory Legislature. During this time, he also acted as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. In 1888, he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress from the Territory of Utah.

In 1917, Thurman was appointed as a Justice of the Utah Supreme Court. He served as Chief Justice from 1927 to 1929. Justice Thurman was known for his keen sense of humor and marked intellectual abilities. He died on July 12, 1941 in Salt Lake City.

In 1917, Thurman was appointed as a Justice of the Utah Supreme Court. He served as Chief Justice from 1927 to 1929. Justice Thurman was known for his keen sense of humor and marked intellectual abilities. He died on July 12, 1941 in Salt Lake City.

William Henry King

William Henry King was a law partner of George Sutherland and Samuel R. Thurman and was an accomplished politician. Born in Fillmore in 1863, he attended Brigham Young Academy with Sutherland, then attended the University of Utah. After serving a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Great Britain from 1880 to 1883, he was elected to various offices in Fillmore and in Millard County. He then graduated from the University of Michigan Law School and joined Thurman & Sutherland in 1888, creating the firm Thurman, Sutherland & King.

He became a member of the Territorial Council in 1891 and acted as Council President from 1894 to 1896. He then served as an Associate Justice of the Utah Supreme Court. Running as a Democrat, he lost the 1900 Congressional race to George Sutherland. However, he defeated Sutherland in the United States Senate race in 1916, and was reelected in 1922, 1928 and 1934.

In 1937 King was a senior Democrat in the Senate when President Roosevelt attempted to increase the size of the Supreme Court. He was a vociferous opponent of what was known as the court packing plan. King strongly implored President Roosevelt to abandon the plan before it split the Democratic Party. After leaving the Senate, he practiced law in Washington, D.C. from 1941 to 1947, when he returned to Salt Lake City, Utah. He lived there until his death on November 27, 1949. He is buried in the Salt Lake City Cemetery.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Firm Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thurman &amp; Sutherland</td>
<td>1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurman, Sutherland &amp; King</td>
<td>1888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurman, Wedgwood &amp; Irvine</td>
<td>1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irvine, Skeen &amp; Thurman</td>
<td>1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skeen, Thurman, Worsley &amp; Snow</td>
<td>1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worsley, Snow &amp; Christensen</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow, Christensen &amp; Martineau</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1922.

My dear Senator Sutherland:

While I have your wireless message before me I wish to make a grateful acknowledgment and let it go to your Washington address, because I assume you are soon to be home. Mrs. Harding will be grateful to know of the sympathetic interest of Mrs. Sutherland and yourself and I shall be more than pleased to tell her when she is sufficiently recovered to appraise the many kindly messages which have come to me.

Since your departure for Europe you have been nominated and confirmed as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. I suppose you know all about this without me having taken the time to communicate with you. What pleases me more than anything else is that your nomination was received with unanimous satisfaction throughout the country.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Hon. George Sutherland,
Southern Building,
Washington, D. C.
Supreme Court, State of Utah  
Salt Lake City Sept 12/22

Hon George Sutherland

Washington D.C.

My dear friend,

Permit me to congratulate you and the country at large upon your appointment to the office of Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Knowing as I do your qualities of head and heart as well as your legal and intellectual attainments I predict for you a brilliant career if it please Providence to continue your good health and prolong your life.

With best wishes for your prosperity and send personal regards

Your trusted friend.

El Furman

Add, I have just returned from a short devotion in the mountains or would have written sooner.
George Sutherland

Offices and Appointments
- Delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912 and 1916
- President of the American Bar Association from 1916 to 1917
- Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the United States Delegation to the International Conference on the Limitation of Armaments in 1921
- Counsel for the United States in a six-week trial before the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague, 1921

Speeches Given
- “Senator Reed Smoot and the Conditions in Utah” – to the United States Senate on January 22, 1907 (the speech was a successful defense of Senator Smoot after a Senate Committee voted to expel him for alleged polygamist practices and alleged improper oaths made in religious proceedings)
- “The Courts and the Constitution” - to the American Bar Association Convention, 1912
- “Woman Suffrage” – to the United States Senate, February 18, 1914
- “Woman Suffrage” - at Belasco Theater, New York, New York, December 12, 1915
- “Private Rights and Government Control” – presented to the American Bar Association, 1917
- “Constitutional Powers in World Affairs” – at Columbia University, 1918
- “Supreme Allegiance” – at the University of Michigan, 1920
- “Principle or Expedient” – to the New York State Bar, 1921

Other Accomplishments
- Chief proponent of Reclamation Act, 1902
- Chief drafter of the United States Penal Code, 1909
- Chief drafter of the United States Judicial Code, 1911
- Argued six cases to the United States Supreme Court, three as a sitting United States Senator
- Framed the 19th Amendment (women’s suffrage), 1915
- Framed the 17th Amendment (popular election of United States Senators)

Items of Interest
- At the time of Justice Sutherland’s retirement, a leading appellate lawyer stated, “His stream of thought ran crystal clear between the banks of the facts and law and upon a bed of reason.”
- Another observed, “His mind was clear, logical, honest and capable of fine distinctions and sound generalizations.”
- Justice Sutherland was a very close friend of Heber J. Grant, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
Observation from a Biographer

At moments of controversy in our politics and law, it has become common to reach out for the words of judges; and some of the most apt, telling words have belonged to Sutherland. His influence touches every part of our law and our lives, from war and foreign affairs to the arrangements of zoning and the state of retail business in our neighborhoods. And yet, most people do not know his face or his name.

~ Hadley Arkes, author of The Return of George Sutherland, of preface page 12

Notable Passages from Sutherland Opinions

A nuisance may be merely a right thing in the wrong place - like a pig in the parlor instead of the barnyard.

~ Euclid v. Ambler Realty Co., 272 U.S. 365, 388 (1926)

The right to be heard would be, in many cases, of little avail if it did not comprehend the right to be heard by counsel. Even the intelligent and educated layman has small and sometimes no skill in the science of law.

~ Powell v. Alabama, 287 U.S. 45, 53 (1932)

If the provisions of the constitution be not upheld when they pinch as well as when they comfort, they may as well be abandoned.

~ Home Building & Loan Association v. Blaisdell, 290 U.S. 398, 483 (1934)

A free press stands as one of the great interpreters between the government and the people. To allow it to be fettered is to fetter ourselves.


Do the people of this land - in the providence of God, favored, as they sometimes boast, above all others in the plenitude of their liberties - desire to preserve those so carefully protected by the First Amendment: liberty of religious worship, freedom of speech and of the press, and the right as freemen peaceably to assemble and petition their government for a redress of grievances? If so, let them withstand all beginnings of encroachment. For the saddest epitaph which can be carved in memory of a vanished liberty is that it was lost because its possessors failed to stretch forth a saving hand while yet there was time.

Mrs. Sutherland is a charming conversationalist and in appearance is one of the most impressive figures in official society. She has that cosmopolitan training which counts for so much in the successful hostess. She is a native of the State in which she is now so conspicuous a social figure and she is devoted to all its interests. Her parents are of the loftiest Southern lineage and she was given every opportunity for study and travel prior to her marriage. Her father, John Percival Lee, came of the Virginia Lees and was a close kinsman of Robert E. Lee. His father left the Old Dominion and settled in the ranch country of the Cumberland, in Tennessee. He married Mile Fosque, a member of a distinguished Florida family. In his early married life he went to Utah and became one of leading citizens of the new territory. Mrs. Sutherland married young, and though she has a married daughter, [Emma] Mrs. C. W. Lawrence of Salt Lake City, she retains the charm of youth both in appearance and manner.

Her second daughter, Miss Edith Sutherland, was one of the most admired debutantes of the past season. She was presented at a tea given in the Sutherland home in the Highlands and attended by all the prominent buds of the year, including the most famous of the season’s candidates for social honors, Miss Ethel Roosevelt. Miss Sutherland was included in the numerous pleasant functions planned by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt for their second daughter and her first season in vanity fair and was one famous in social chronicles.

Senator and Mrs. Sutherland are great travelers and though they are devoted to their home in Salt Lake City, they spend some portion of every second year in foreign travel, and in visiting different parts of their own country. The Senator is a native of Buckinghamshire, Eng., and has many relatives living near his old home. With his family he has made various visits to his old home and have extended their travels into every spot of interest in Europe and the accessible parts of the darker continents. This winter Mrs. Sutherland’s social obligations greatly increased because of the popularity of Miss Edith.

Both Mrs. and Miss Sutherland are among the well gowned of Washington. Mrs. Sutherland has a style peculiarly her own and she enjoys the reputation of choosing her rak-rent (buying off the rak) wisely. She is not only always well dressed but appropriately garbed, and this, say the critics, is the maximum of praise when the women of Washington have been berated in every part of the world for wearing velvet gowns and diamond sunbursts at morning assemblies.
SPECIAL THANKS
Andrew Kolter, Attorney at Law, Researcher
Dianne Yancey, Event Planner