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2	CEREMONIAL SESSION
3	ON THE TAKING OF THE OATH OF OFFICE BY
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5	ROBERT V. DENNEY
6	AS UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE,
7	DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA.
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9	In Court Room No. 1, United States Court House, Omaha. Nebraska, on March 19, 1971, at 2:00 p.m.
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11	HONORABLE HARVEY M. JOHNSEN.
12	Senior Circuit Judge, Eighth Circuit.
13	HONORABLE RICHARD E. ROBINSON,
14	Chief Judge, United States District Court, District of Nebraska.
15	HONORABLE ROBERT VAN PELT,
16	United States District Judge, District of Nebraska.
17	HONORABLE JOHN W. DELEHANT,
18	United States District Judge, District of Nebraska.
19	HONORABLE WARREN K. URBOM.
20	United States District Judge, District of Nebraska.
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22	THE MARSHAL: Hear Ye! Hear Ye!
23	Hear Ye! This ceremonial sitting of the Federal Judges
24	of the Eighth Circuit will now be in session. God save
25	the United States and Its Courts

1 JUDGE ROBINSON: Good afternoon, Ladies and Gentlemen. 2 3 The Court is convened this afternoon for the solemn, and none-the-less happy, occasion for the taking of 4 5 the oath of a judge of this court. As the proceedings will be 6 distinctly judicial. I am sure you will appreciate that any 7 exhibition of applause or demonstration would be inappropriate. 8 I am advised that the Honorable Robert V. 9 Denney has been appointed as a judge of this court. Am I 10 correct in that assumption, Mr. Denney? MR. DENNEY: You are right, sir. 11 12 JUDGE ROBINSON: Do you have with you your formal commission? 13 MR. DENNEY: The Clerk has it. 14 15 JUDGE ROBINSON: Mr. Clerk, would you read the 16 formal commission? 17 MR. RICHARD C. PECK, Clerk, United States District 18 Court. District of Nebraska: 19 The Commission is as follows: 20 RICHARD NIXON 21 President of the United States of America 22 To all who shall see these Presents. Greeting: 23 KNOW YE: That reposing special trust and confidence 24 in the Wisdom, Uprightness, and Learning of 25

general Category

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ROBERT V. DENNEY

of Nebraska, I have nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him United States District Judge for the District of Nebraska, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to the Constitution and Laws of the said United States, and to Have and to Hold the said Office, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same of right appearaining, and unto Him, the said Robert V. Denney during his good behavior.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the Department of justice to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 5th day of March, in the year of our Lord One
Thousand Nine-Flundred and Seventy-One, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 195th.

Signed - Richard Nixon.

Counter-eigned - John Mitchell.

Attorney General.

JUDGE ROBINSON: I now inquire, Mr. Denney, if you are prepared to take the oath appropriate to your office?

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MR. DENNEY: I am, Your Honor.

JUDGE ROBINSON: Very well.

Will everyone in the courtroom rise?

If you will raise your right hand and repeat after me:

I. Robert V. Denney, do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as United States District Judge according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and the laws of the United States; that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter.

SO HELPME GOD.

JUDGE ROBINSON: You may now don your robe assisted by your brother and father.

1	You may be seated.
2	The Marshal will now escort you to your
3	place upon the bench.
4	Judge Denney, My Colleagues on the Bench,
5	Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:
6	This is a rather historic occasion today in
7	the sense that Judge Robert Denney is assuming the judgeship
8	created at the last session of the Congress.
9	In 1907, a new judgeship was created, to
10	which judge Thomas C. Munger of this court was appointed.
11	It might be of interest to recall the judges
12	who have served in the United States District Court for the
13	District of Nebraska since the organization of the state.
14	Judge Elmer S. Dundy served from April
15	9, 1868, to October 28, 1896.
16	Judge Elmer D. McHugh served from
17	November 20, 1896, to February 18, 1897.
18	Judge William H. Munger served from
19	February 18, 1897, to August 11, 1915.
20	Judge Thomas C. Munger served from
21	March 1, 1907, to July 31, 1941.
22	Judge Joseph W. Woodrough served from
23	April 3, 1916, to April 11, 1933.
24	Judge James A. Donohoe served from
25	April 27, 1933, to February 26, 1956.

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Judge John W. Delehant served from February 13, 1942, and is still in active service.

And myself, from July 3, 1956.

Judge Robert Van Pelt from June 13, 1957.

Judge Warren K. Urbom from April 24, 1970.

It is interesting to note that all those judges named were appointed, with the exception of judge Dundy and

Judge Thomas C. Munger, to succeed judges before them.

I should not want to pass this opportunity to acknowledge on behalf of my colleagues this court's appreciation to the Congressional delegation for the many things they have done for this court over the years. As ludge Delebant so well will recall, with the able help of the then United States Attorney, Donald W. Ross, now Judge Ross of the Circuit Court of Appeals of this Circuit, legislation was passed which enabled us to do away with the various divisions of holding court in the District of Nebraska, with the end result that Nebraska is now one district with three places of holding court; namely, Omaha, Lincoln and North Platte, and at such other places as may be designated from time to time. Obviously, this has resulted in a great saving of judicial time and the taxpayer's money. For that, and for the aid and assistance in creating a long overdue new judgeship in this district, we are indebted to the Congressional delegation, and particularly to Senators Roman Hruska and

Carl Curtis for their foresight in this matter, and for their help, without which the judgeship that we are filling today would not have been created. Indeed, we are grateful and thankful.

At this time I should like to introduce my colleagues on the bench.

To my far left is the Honorable Robert
Van Pelt.

Of course, you know our distinguished colleague sitting next to him, the Honorable Robert V. Denney.

Next to me on my left is the Honorable
Warren K. Urbom.

On my far right is the Honorable John W. Delehant, who has been in service these many years.

judge Denney, I can only say to you that as we think back to April 9, 1868, when Judge Dundy was appointed, many changes have taken place. We have had wars. The state, in character, I understand, is now changed from one that was predominantly rural in those days to one which is predominantly urban in these days. Of course, along with the changes that have come in other areas, so have changes come in the courts, as you will soon come to know, if you don't already know.

I am reminded of the young man who stood before the court arguing very earnestly and very persuasively

a point of law. He was interrupted by the judge, who said, "Young man, do you mean to tell me that that is the law in this case?"

"Well," he said, "If your Honor please, it was until your Honor spoke."

I can only hope for you, Judge Denney, that fifteen years hence you may look back with the same appreciation, satisfaction and gratification that I have had in my service. I think you will find that the Bar in the state of Nebraska is second to none. I am sure as you approach your new status, your new office, and your new work, you will find that the Bar will indeed be helpful and cooperative.

Ladies and Centlemen, I shall now call upon one of the great judges of our circuit who for a long time was the Chief Judge of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals. While in the practice, he was known as a lawyer's lawyer, and I think it may be said that as a judge, he was known as a judge's judge, our beloved Harvey Johnson.

JUDGE JOHNSEN: Chief Judge Robinson, Judge
Denney, my other Brethren of the Bench, both State and Federal,
Distinguished Guests, and Friends of Judge Denney:

It is a pleasure for me, judge Denney, to join in this occasion both to express to you and to the members of your family my personal congratulations, and further to extend to you the good wishes of the circuit judges -- that is the judges

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of the Court of Appeals -- as you now become a member of the federal judiciary.

I am sure that for Chief Judge Robinson, Judge Delehant, Judge Van Pelt and Judge Urbom, the feeling of this occasion is akin to the happy inner one which lawyers have when a fine new partner is added to their law organization.

As to us appellate judges, Chief Judge Matthes, who is unable to be here today, and the other circuit judges, including Judge Lay, Judge Ross and myself. I suspect that there are those who would impishly suggest that the occasion is one of gleeful satisfaction to us at having acquired another district judge victim into whom we can droolingly thrust our reversal fangs.

significance of the occasion. I feel certain that it cannot have escaped your thoughts, judge Denney, that in the creation of the additional district judgeship for Nebraska, which you are today assuming, you will be facing the expectation and responsibility, together with judge Robinson and judge Urbom, of bringing and keeping the docket of the federal district court for Nebraska into the most current position of all the 89 districts throughout the nation. I am sure that this challenge is one which you will welcome and to which you will most dedicatedly respond.

I shall not dwell upon the great satisfaction which I know will come to you in your judicial work. This is

something that I think is unique in its particular character of experience to the judicial institution. I wish for you, and I am sure you will have, the full measure of that satisfaction.

One of the most significant ingredients in that satisfaction is the opportunity which you will have to know, associate with, and exchange views on judicial problems with, the other members of the federal judiciary, extending outward from this circuit through the entire country.

As you will discover, there is a common and sustaining bond among all the judges of the federal judicial system, because what they are doing is not of mere local or provincial effect, but of national consequence in these times of emotional fist-shaking or of anarchistic sniping at our entire American institutional system.

I would add a note of local incidence to the occasion. This is an age of facts and figures. Indeed, statistics seem to have become both our physical and our spiritual mode of life, even though most often these things are so wrong and deficient as, when swallowed, to produce mental dyspepsia. But the fact to which I would call your attention, Judge Denney, is to me the pleasant one, to which your installation here today makes addition — the substantial colony of federal judges which now exists in Omaha. I do not believe that there is any city in the country which can boast of a larger colony of such judges in relation to its size than

Omaha. Three district judges, Chief Judge Robinson, Judge
Delehant and yourself; four circuit judges, counting Judge
Woodrough, whose official station still exists upon the judicial
records in Washington as Omaha, together with Judge Lay,
Judge Ross and myself, or a total of seven Omaha federal judges.
Adding to these Judge Van Felt and Judge Urbom from Lincoln,
it makes the total of Nebraska federal judges nine in number.
I believe this fact, and the community of feeling which you will
come to experience from it, will add an element to the
pleasantness and satisfaction of your judicial work.

I repeat my good wishes to you in your challenging duties; in the pleasure and satisfaction which you will derive from the work you will have to do; and in the association with federal judiciary generally, both locally and throughout the country, which will be open to you.

Again, in fullest measure and in every respect, Judge Denney, congratulations and good wishes to you.

I might add in an aside or as a footnote
(against the current wholesale use of which in judicial opinions
I have a personal phobia) that I have deliberately used the
title "judge" in relation to your name a sufficient number of
times so that when you leave the bench today you will feel fully
at ease with it, since it is a designation to which you will now
have to reconcile yourself for the rest of your life.

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Welcome, Judge Demey.

JUDGE ROBINSON: I should now like to call upon Judge Urborn, who will respond for our court.

JUDGE URBOM: Thank you, Chief Judge Robinson.

Judge Denney, Fellows of the Bench, Friends:

Judge Denney, I now have served in this district for 330 days. As a result of that, I think I am qualified to give you advice, and on the strength of that advice to welcome you into the ranks of those of us who sit as United States District Judges for the District of Nebraska. I am inclined to think there are some things you will experience if your next 330 days are parallel with mine. I shall suggest them to you because I have experienced them, and I have no reason to think you will not feel their impact, also.

First, I suggest that you will find that the dignity of this office will elevate you. That idea is affirmed by and probably exists because of your and my predecessors. We are the beneficiaries of a judicial atmosphere which has been made fresh and exhilarating by the lives of the judges of this district who preceded us.

Secondly, I think you will find that the gravity of the Issues will sober you.

I am aware, Judge Denney, that in your practice of law and in your service in the United States Congress, you have wrestled with problems of great magnitude.

Appreciative of that, I am nevertheless convinced that you will find that there is here a new dimension. Not only is it true that the constitutional rights of individuals, the constitutional powers of the government, and the common law and statutory duties and rights of citizens will be before you constantly, but more pointedly, you will discover that the immediacy of what you do will be felt by more people than ever before in your life, for what you say and what you do will cause, not only the people who are immediately before you, but many others who are facing the same or similar issues and problems, to rearrange their lives on the basis of what you decide, subject only to the wisdom of the Court of Appeals.

I think, thirdly, that you will find your inexperience unsettling. I sat here a moment ago and watched for a full ten seconds while you tried to get the zipper on your robe in place. You can't blame that onto your brother. It is your robe, and you must bear the responsibility. It may be the first, but it will not be the last experience that you will find unsettling because of your inexperience.

The first time you see a man charged with a crime standing in front of you, you will get, I suggest to you, a hollow feeling about what is to be done next.

I remember the first time I came into the courtroom as a new judge. I came through this entrance, which is the judge's entrance, and stood for that dignified

moment when court opens. We had our hearing, and at the closing of the court, the Marshal rapped us to our feet and announced the closing of the court. I turned to find my way out, and I discovered that I couldn't find my way out. There I stood, with my dignity around my feet, until the Clerk pointed out to me that judge Delehant had had the good judgment to have someone place a little yellow sticker on the door. If you press on that sticker, the door swings open, and the judge then has sense enough to get out of the courtroom.

The last thing I want to mention to you that you will discover is that the search for justice will inspire you. I don't know that it lasts forever, judge Denney, but I can assure you that it lasts for 330 days, and that it is a most exciting, pressing and challenging undertaking.

I am delighted to welcome you, sir, to the ranks of the district judges of the state.

JUDGE ROBINSON: Many distinguished guests have come here today to pay honor to judge Denney. A Committee of the Bar Association, chaired by Robert Kutak of the Bar of this court, was appointed as an Arrangements Committee. I now recognize that Committee and Mr. Kutak, and will now turn the program over to Mr. Kutak.

MR. KUTAK: May it please this Court:

It is my privilege first to introduce to the Court the family of Judge Demey.

1	Mrs. Robert Denney, his wife.
2	His daughter, Miss Debble Denney.
3	Unable to be with us today, but properly to be
4	mentioned are his three sons, Barrett, David and Michael.
5	Also with us are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Denney,
6	the Judge's father and mother.
7	Mrs. Conklin, judge Denney's mother-in-law.
8	Mr. Max Denney and Mr. James Denney, the
9	Judge's brothers.
10	Also present in the courtroom and to be
.11	recognized are Judge Donald Ross of the United States Court
12	of Appeals, and Mrs. Ross.
13	The successor to Judge Denney in the House
14	of Representatives, the Honorable Charles Thone, Congressmen
15	from the First District.
16	The Honorable John Y. McCollister,
17	Congressman from the Second District.
18	Present also is Mrs. Robinson, Judge
19	Robinson's wife.
20	I would now like to introduce the other
21	"family" of Judge Denney:
22	Mr. Richard Peck, Clerk of the Court.
23	Mr. John Keriakedes, Chief Brobation Officer.
24	Mr. Lloyd Grimm, United States Marshal.
25	Mrs. Dier, the wife of the United States
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Attorney, who will be introduced later.

We have with us, also, Mrs. Hruske.

We have the Honorable Hale McCowan,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, and Mrs. McCowan.

We have with us, as well, Dean Doyle, Dean of Creighton Law School of which judge Denney is an alumnus.

The next gentleman to be introduced is almost a traditional speaker on occasions of this kind, the Senior United States Senator, The Honorable Roman Hruska.

SENATOR HRUSKA: May it please the Court, Ladies and Gentlemen:

A week ago there were held in Williamsburg, the colonial capital of the Dominion of Virginia, sessions of the National Conference on States judiciary. It was a most notable and historic occasion because assembled was an audience of some 800 law enforcement officers from all over America, most of them judges, and a very notable delegation from the state of Nebraska, many of them school administrators, some of them probation officers, and all the others who belong to that institution known as law enforcement. The President of the United States and the Chief justice of the United States were present. There was a delegation of four from the legislative branch of the government, of which group I was privileged to be a member.

The occasion was to review and to set in some

perspective the future of the judiciary of the several states of the Union. If an occasion is to be judged as a success by reason of the tone set by each participant, certainly the Williamsburg conference had to be described so. The President delivered a very splendid speech. It was followed by the Chief Justice of the United States who presented virtually a working paper on methods to improve, to modernize and to revise, and then that all-inclusive term which sometimes conveys an unpopular connotation, to reform the states' judiciary.

The Congress has concerned itself with that subject from time to time. Chief Judge Robinson referred to two occasions of that kind. One was when the legislation was approved to eliminate divisions in Nebraska. The other was to create a new position, which is today filled. But it isn't enough to think in terms of adding judges for the purpose of improving the judiciary, although all of us will subscribe to the idea that Judge Denney will be a fine judge. It is not enough, and that was made plain in the presentations of President Nixon and of Chief Justice Burger because, after all, this is a time of flux. It is a time of turbulence. It is a time when the nation is seeking for new aspirations and forming, if possible, new priorities.

There is a move in the country for vast changes. The judiciary must be a part of that movement.

In his new career, judge Denney will find much comfort from the advice and counsel of his seniors on the

bench. There will be many times when the closest cooperation will be required to achieve the purposes and tasks set out in the working paper of the Chief justice which he delivered at the conference. It is a time of challenge for a new judge but in the years ahead of us the tasks of the judiciary will assume even greater significance and greater gravity than ever before.

It is against that kind of a background that

Judge Denney is starting his career, and yet, a consideration of
his background and experience suggests that he is well-rooted,
highly principled, and will reflect great credit upon the fine
tradition of the bench that has been formulated by Nebraskans
who have become members of it.

We wish him Godspeed, and we wish him every success, and a long, hard-working life.

MR. KUTAK: I now wish to introduce to the Court Senator Carl Curtis.

SENATOR CURTIS: May it please the Court, Ladies and Gentlemen:

judge Johnsen, when you referred to the fact that Nebraska now has nine federal judges, it gave me an idea. We have a court in Washington made up of nine federal judges.

In the course of debate in the House and in the Senate, oftentimes if one criticizes a particular institution or a particular proposal, someone will say, "Do you have anything better to offer?"

I must confess here that I have been guilty of criticizing the court down at Washington. If I ever do it again, and they ask me, "Do you have anything better to offer?" I now have an answer.

I am delighted that I could be here today and see the installation of Judge Denney. It is a happy day for many people, and I am so pleased that Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Denney are here today. One of the extra benefits that comes to those of us who serve in elective office is that we have the chance to meet and know the wonderful people that make up our communities. In Jefferson County, Nebraska, the Denney family stand for everything fine and good that gives us such a wonderful state and wonderful nation. And Judge Denney comes from a distinguished family of lawyers.

Whenever I have an opportunity to suggest who should serve in our federal courts, I can't escape from thinking about the people who come before that court, the people whose lives and reputations, whose property, all that they possess, will be affected by the decisions rendered. It is with a great deal of satisfaction to know that in Judge Denney, as in the case of these other distinguished jurists with us here today, those people are in good hands.

Judge Denney, we congratulate you.

MR. KUTAK: I now wish to present the United States
Attorney for the District of Nebraska, Honorable Richard Dier.

MR. DIER: May it please this Court, Honorable

Members of the United States Congress, other jurists present,

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of Mr. Mitchell and the Department of Justice, it is my great pleasure, Judge Denney, to welcome you and to extend to you our sincere congratulations and our best wishes to you for many years of service. As you know, the office of the United States Attorney is frequently before the court, and we welcome this coming association and the opportunity to serve with you.

MR. KUTAK: I now wish to present the President of the Nebraska State Bar Association, Mr. Thomas M. Davies.

MR. DAVIES: May it please the Court, Ladies and Gentlemen:

This has been a great week for Fairbury. Its basketball team won the Class "B"Title, for those of you who did not know. The announcer said that judge Denney was there. Here we have an even greater honor for the city of Fairbury, to have one of its outstanding sons named to this bench.

On behalf of the members of the Nebraska

State Bar Association, and for myself personally, we wish you a long and challenging tenure as judge. We rejoice with the members of your family, with your friends and your neighbors on this very happy occasion.

MR. KUTAK: I now wish to present the representative

of the American Bar Association, Mr. Harold L. Rock.

MR. ROCK: May it please the Court:

I am grateful for the privilege granted me of addressing the court on this happy occasion. I appear as a representative of the American Bar Association, its president, Edward L. Wright, and on behalf of the Association's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary.

For those present who are not aware of the role of the Association's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary, they are sometimes, and of late always, called upon to advise the Attorney General, and later the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, as to the selection of judges. They do not propose or support candidates. They merely seek advice from the judges and attorneys with whom the candidate has practiced.

I am authorized to say from the Committee that the Committee has different standards by which it may recommend a judge. Judge Denney was recommended by the Committee, not only as qualified, but as well qualified.

We wish you every success, Judge Denney.

MR. KUTAK: I wish to present to the Court the President of the Omaha Bar Association, Mr. Thomas R. Burke.

MR. BURKE: May it please the Court, Judge Denney.

Distinguished Members of the Bar, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As President of the Omaha Bar, it is my privilege to welcome you to the bench and to the bar of this

city. Bob. We expect you to partake of our activities over the coming years.

As each man has come to this podium, he has used the salutation: "May it please the Court." I thought it might be of interest if we took a look at that salutation for a moment, because from now on, judge Denney, you will be hearing it very frequently. Countless controversies have been resolved since the first lawyer arose in a court of law and presented his case with that salutation. The time-honored salutation familiar to judges, lawyers and courts marks no fawning suppliant, nor does it indicate a role of an autocrat doling out or denying judicial favors. Rather, it suggests that the lawyer sought only that silent answer from the bench:

No friends to favor -- no enemies to punish. This is a court of law.

Today, judge Denny, as you leave the realm of the advocate and your Congressional friends, your clients and clientele, and your partners in the law, and you close away your participation from this side of the bench, and the drama that has been connected with it, you enter into another phase of the law partnership, this one between the lawyer and the judge, and each in his own field seeks the truth and the law. In our adversary system of jurisprudence, the lawyer and the judge, by the very nature of their duties, find daily

partnership in their quest for that which is true and its application to life.

As a lawyer, in his training and in his tradition of service, and his obligation to defend the great principles of government, which you have done, you assume a great obligation. You become an interpreter of truth and a defender of the principles of human living, but as for the judge, not being one, I had to go to Judge Learned Hand for an opinion as to what your life will be like. This is what he said:

A judge's life, like every other,
has in it much of drudgery, senseless bickering,
stupid obstinancies, captious pettifogging, all
disguising and obstructing the only purpose
which can justify the whole endeavor.
These take an inordinate part of his time.
They harass and befog the unhappy wretch, and
at times almost drive him from that bench
where, like any other workman, he must do
his work. If that were all, his life would be
mere misery and he, a distracted arbitor between
irreconcilable extremes. But there is something
else that makes it, anyway to those curious
creatures who persist in it, a delectable

quality, for when the case is all in, and the turmoil stops, and after he is left alone, things begin to take form from his pen or in his head, slowly or swiftly, as his capacities admit. Out of the murk the pattern emerges -- his pattern -- the expression of what he has seen and what he has therefore made.

Judge Denney, we know that you now feel an eagerness to answer the responsibility placed upon your shoulders through this appointment and this installation, and we of the Omaha Bar look forward to working with you in this new partnership -- and -- "May it please the Court."

MR. KUTAK: I wish to announce that there will be a reception following the conclusion of these ceremonies in Judge Denney's chambers.

May it please the Court, this does conclude the Committee's role in this proceeding.

JUDGE ROBINSON: Thank you, Mr. Kutak.

As the lawyers well know, and as perhaps others present here today may know, in the trial of a lawsuit, generally speaking the lawyer having the burden of proof has the right to open and close the discussion in final arguments. While this is a judicial proceeding today, yet in no sense a trial. I would say that if there be any burden on Judge Denney

today, that burden has long since been met and carried.

However, judge Denney, I shall now accord you the opportunity to make the last rebuttal response that you will probably be permitted to make from the bench.

JUDGE DENNEY: Thank you, Judge Robinson.

Colleagues of the Bench, of the State and Municipal Bench, all my friends out in the audience:

I would like to make one statement for the record.

I came down and prepared my case well

yesterday. I practiced with this zipper five times, and it was

one little thread that got in there, but at least I tried.

I believe that any man or woman who assumes the bench must remember in one way or another that old quotation that:

The court is the lengthened shadow of many men.

Our judicial tradition and the precedences which have evolved over the years are so much a part of our American life today that every judge, municipal, state or federal, performs a function which has become increasingly vital to the survival of our institutions. I believe, consequently, that all judges must work hard at maintaining the credibility of the judicial heritage. Fortunately, this work and the talents of judges who have served in the past offer some instructive guidelines toward that goal.

1 As Justice Frankfurter once said: 2 No judge writes on a wholly clean slate. 3 I accept this federal judgeship in that spirit. 4 Whatever talents or insights that I may possess, I pledge that 5 6 I will fully utilize them in an attempt to strengthen and preserve 7 our legal foundations. 8 In order for Theodore Roosevelt's statement: No man is above the law, and no 10 man is below the law 11 12 to be widely accepted in the future, we must demonstrate time 13 and again to the average citizen of this nation that the laws are on the books to help all men and women of good will. 14 15 There is a possibility always for error to 16 creep in, in our courts. As one great writer said one time: 17 The history of scholarship is a 18 record of disagreements. 19 20 Charles Evans Hughes, I believe, wrote that, 21 and then he said: 22 When we deal with questions relating to 23 principles of law and their application, we do not 24 suddenly rise into a stratosphere of icy certainty. 25

I might add that unfortunately mistakes in the judiciary are often more difficult to correct. A bad piece of legislation is picked up by the opponent or by the press and is corrected. An unfortunate court decision, on the other hand, may sometimes stand simply because of lack of an appeal. This set of circumstances makes me believe that a judge absolutely must pay attention to the precedents and consider each case as if the survival of our entire judicial system depended upon the fairness of his decision.

There is something else which might also be considered in the line with this judicial obligation to act fairly. That is the responsibility upon all judges to act within their limited powers. How tragic it would be if historians were to record decades from now that American courts, in their zeal to do what was desirable, totally abandoned the Constitution that they were sworn to uphold. The United States Constitution is a viable document, to be sure, but it is not a panacea for all ills of society now and forever. As experience dictates, we will want to continue the amendment process just such as began with the Bill of Rights. Until that time, when the changes are made, however, the judiciary, I believe, must resist the temptation to stretch a clause or a sentence in the Constitution to make it mean more than it was originally intended to mean.

In short, I hope that anyone who reviews my term on the bench after my retirement will be able to say that

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Judge Denney fully realized that he was an appointive, not an elective official.

justice Stone crystalized this point of view when he said:

While unconstitutional exercise of power by the executive and legislative branches of the government is subject to judicial restraint, the only check upon our exercise of power is our own sense of self-restraint.

Ladies and Gentlemen, following, as I do, in the footsteps of a grandfather and a father whose integrity as lawyers, in my opinion, was absolutely above reproach, having been associated a number of years with a brother as a practicing attorney, and then watching for several years a nephew who is working in a large law firm back east, I take great pride and also a deep and tremendous sense of humility as a member of the Denney family of lawyers in accepting what I consider one of the highest appointments available to the legal profession. I accept this appointment with a great deal of pleasure and hope it will afford me the opportunity to better serve my fellowmen.

My friends, having been a practicing attorney for over thirty years, I am fully aware of the tremendous responsibility the office of federal district judge

places upon any individual who accepts such an appointment.

However, I assure you that I shall strive my utmost to fulfil
the qualities of credibility, compassion, pragmatism, humility,
respect for, and a fundamental adherrence to, the letter and
the spirit of the law, which I sincerely believe combine to
forge a successful judicial career.

Thank you.

JUDGE ROBINSON: Ladies and Gentlemen, that concludes this session.

Mr. Marshal, you may recess court.

MARSHAL GRIMM: This ceremonial session will now stand in adjournment.

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MR. KUTAK: I now wish to present the Chief justice of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, Honorable Raul White.

JUSTICE WHITE: May it please the Court, Ladies and Centlemen:

I have appeared at a number of these ceremonies, and I have some formal remarks prepared that are in the nature of accolades of praise, and injunctions, of course, and advice coming down from almost twenty years now that I have been on the beach. I have only two things to say in that line today to Bob. I have known him long personally. We have been fellows in the law practice and fellows in political activity.

As a lawyer. Bob, we knew you as the ideal of a fine student, a scholar and an advocate, and at the same time you elevated, together with the rest of your family, the community ideals of justice, good government and charity. We also knew you. Bob. as a human being, a man who always has, and always will bring, warmth and compassion and an intense human interest into the lives of your fellowmen.

Representing the state judiciary of the state of Nebraska. I feel honored to be here to greet Bob into the great profession of the judiciary.

As Senator Hruska pointed out, for reasons that are perhaps within our House, and not altogether from the outside, we stand challenged both at the bench and the bar today, probably as the bench and bar have never been challenged in the history of America. For that reason, I have full confidence that in the selective process in which Bob Denney was selected, we have a man who can meet that challenge and carry forth the traditions.

personally, it is well in America that we have great families that furnish the character, the discipline, the courage, the wisdom and the industry that the Denney family has. And a humble family. I suggest they have not been honored to the full extent that they should be. They are an important family in the state of Nebraska. Here, this afternoon, I think one of the finest honors that has been accorded them, and it will continue to be that, is your investiture as a federal district judge, Bob.

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