

THE ORIGINS OF W.D.MO.'S HISTORICAL DISPLAY EXHIBITS

- 1991 *Federal Justice in Western Missouri (1921 to 1960)*
- 2008-9 Court en banc's Decision to Build a Permanent Historical Display
- 2010-11 Judges and Lawyers: Identify the categories and the content of the Exhibits. Consider design firms.
- 2011-12 Retention of The Design Minds, a full service content-based exhibit design firm in Fairfax, Virginia.

CAVEAT ONE: Before engaging a design firm, gather the photos, the documents, and develop a content for each exhibit; it's a time-consuming and tedious process.

CAVEAT TWO: Partnership between Judges and Lawyers who have abiding interest – and time – to see project through.

Our Exhibits – as they related to history – covered three distinct topics

I.

A GENERAL HISTORICAL TIMELINE

Intended to Introduce visitors to

- Western District of Missouri
- Its Physical History
- Some of its Case History

And place it in the context of what was transpiring in the country and the world at a particular time.



THE HISTORY
of the Western District

"Without its history how shape — and how respect — its federal courts."

KANSAS CITY, 1855



Bernhard C. Meyer

THE CASES

THE COURT

THE NATION

A large informational panel with three sections: 'THE CASES', 'THE COURT', and 'THE NATION'. It features a map of the Western District, a timeline of cases, and a row of circular icons representing various national events.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT COURTS



THE CASES

1820

1830

1840

1850

1860

1870

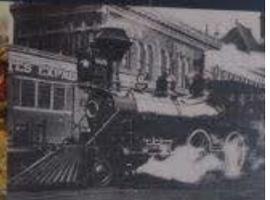
1880



The Western District



Detail: Thomas Cole, 1840



1870s: US Railroad in 1870

1839 - 1840s
 Pursuing the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, John A. and James W. Cook led the area that would become Missouri, along with other land in the West, to the United States. In 1839, the territory was admitted to the Union as the 24th state. By the late 1840s and 1850s, the west saw an increase in slavery as more settlers began to populate the region.

1846
 During the Civil War, Judge Wiley continued to hold court in Jefferson City despite pressure from the state that was being held by the Confederates. In 1846, Wiley, Cook, and other judges who would later form the Western District, fled to nearby Jefferson City in the state of Missouri in 1846. Following the war, the court had the opportunity to move out of the Missouri territory and into the state of Missouri.

1870s - 1900s
 The west's railroad boom led to a period of rapid growth. As a result of the Civil War, the railroad industry boomed. And as many Missouri communities shifted to the west, the state's population grew. The west's railroad boom led to a period of rapid growth. As a result of the Civil War, the railroad industry boomed. And as many Missouri communities shifted to the west, the state's population grew.

THE COURT

MARCH 18, 1822
 SEVEN MONTHS AFTER DEFEATING CONFEDERATE GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT AT THE BATTLE OF VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, THE UNION ARMY CAPTURED THE CONFEDERATE CAPITAL OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI. THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI WAS THE FIRST TO ENTER THE CITY. THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI WAS THE FIRST TO ENTER THE CITY.

MARCH 2, 1857
 CONGRESS REPEALS MISSOURI'S 1820 EAST-WEST BOUNDARY. THE ORIGINAL BOUNDARY COULD BECOME THE WESTERN DISTRICT BOUNDARY. IN 1857, CONGRESS REPEALS THE BOUNDARY.

1877
 THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI IS REPEALED. THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI IS REPEALED. THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI IS REPEALED.



1885-1900
 US Supreme Court Building

1885-1900
 US Supreme Court Building

(All text subject to change)

THE NATION



1854 Missouri enters the union as the 34th state. Following the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

1857 Congress repeals Missouri's 1820 East-West boundary. The original boundary could become the Western District boundary.

1858 The "Missouri Bill" is passed, allowing Missouri to choose its own path to statehood.

1862 The "Missouri Bill" is passed, allowing Missouri to choose its own path to statehood.

1865 The "Missouri Bill" is passed, allowing Missouri to choose its own path to statehood.

1868 The "Missouri Bill" is passed, allowing Missouri to choose its own path to statehood.

1872 The "Missouri Bill" is passed, allowing Missouri to choose its own path to statehood.

1887 The "Missouri Bill" is passed, allowing Missouri to choose its own path to statehood.



1850s - 1860s: During the Civil War, Judge Withers continued to hold court in Jefferson City despite portions of the district that were taken by the Confederates by Judge Lincoln C. Johnson, who would later become a district judge. In 1862, Judge Withers was elected to the bench in Webster as 1864. Following the war, the court heard two types of cases arising from Reconstruction: industrial cases and civil rights legislation.

1870s - 1900s: The court's original docket included legal matters coming to the Quaker community and legal victories. And so every Missouri court case decided by the court resulted in a legal victory for the Quaker community. The term of the court, which was a mixture of industrial cases and personal injury actions.

1900 - 1930: U.S. courts in World War I gave rise to cases involving economic regulations related to food and fuel supplies, espionage and Sabotage Service Act violations. But the court's original jurisdiction was essentially with the constitutionality of legislation, as legal cases continued to overwhelm the docket.

1930s - 1950s: After the onset of Reconstruction, Judge Withers had a common case arising from New Deal legislation and practices. More notably, they dealt with Reconstruction-era cases like the implementation of Plessy vs. Ferguson and the Civil Rights Act. World War II had a major impact on the court's jurisdiction, as the court continued to handle cases in civil cases in the 1940s.

1950s - 1990s: American history and the changes in the 1950s were 2nd order events, constitutional and the court. Case law cases were a mixture of industrial, property, tort, and other cases.



1820: The Western District is divided into two divisions, covering territory in both Jefferson City and Kansas City. Judge Kneeland serves the court's primary location in 1821 when he moves his office residence to Kansas City.

1825-1840: U.S. courts in Missouri were established in 1825.

1845-1854: U.S. Court of Appeals for the Missouri District.

1851-1859: U.S. District Court for the Missouri District.

1861-1868: U.S. District Court for the Missouri District.

1868-1888: U.S. District Court for the Missouri District.

1888-1898: U.S. District Court for the Missouri District.

1898-1914: U.S. District Court for the Missouri District.



1862: The Missouri State Capitol building is completed.

1865: The Missouri State Capitol building is completed.

1869: The Missouri State Capitol building is completed.

1872: The Missouri State Capitol building is completed.

1887: The Missouri State Capitol building is completed.

1890: The Missouri State Capitol building is completed.

1913: The Missouri State Capitol building is completed.

1919: The Missouri State Capitol building is completed.

1920: The Missouri State Capitol building is completed.

1933: The Missouri State Capitol building is completed.

1935: The Missouri State Capitol building is completed.

1938: The Missouri State Capitol building is completed.

1956: The Missouri State Capitol building is completed.

196: The Missouri State Capitol building is completed.



1943: The year of the "Great Migration" as many African Americans moved from the South to the West Coast.

1945: The First Express train to St. Joseph, Mo., with other nearby rail lines. The 1,000-mile rail line, Sacramento, Calif.

1948: Abraham Lincoln signs the Emancipation Proclamation on Jan. 1, 1863. In that year, the Union defeat the South in the Battle of Gettysburg.

1956: Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas Edison receive the telephone. These men have been Thomas Edison receive the light bulb.

1960: Richard Nixon becomes the first U.S. president to be elected as a Republican.

1963: The Wright Brothers make the first powered, controlled flight at Kitty Hawk, NC.

1967: The United States enters World War II.

1969: Robert F. Kennedy is assassinated in New York City.

1973: The Vietnam War ends.

1981: The United States enters World War II after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

1950: President Harry Truman signs the National Security Act.

1963: Martin Luther King Jr. leads the march on Washington.

1969: Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin land on the moon.



In 1951, a jury awarded the independently-owned Brookside Theatre \$375,000 in an antitrust suit against major motion picture companies.

River Quay, downtown Kansas City, 1973

Technology related crimes increased as the courts entered the 21st century.

1950s - 1960s

Antitrust actions seeking to break corporate monopolies filled the district in the 1950s with cases against big movie studios that controlled what theater owners could show and prosecutions of communications companies, such as the publisher of The Kansas City Star. Other civil actions included labor union and medical malpractice disputes. More automobiles meant more automobile mishaps, thefts and the resulting litigation.

1970s - 1980s

In the 1970s and '80s, the court heard noteworthy institutional cases involving the Kansas City Housing Authority and School District, large product liability cases, and employment matters from labor union strikes to gender discrimination. Criminal cases tied to the Civella family, organized crime and River Quay violence drew headlines.

1990s - 2010s

Drug-related crimes filled much of the district's docket in the 1990s along with an emphasis on gun control. Prosecution of white collar crimes also increased, including mortgage fraud and other financial crimes. With the advent of online commerce and social media, cyber crimes became a focus and challenged the court with new types of criminal activity.



2011
Office and Court House
11th St
Springfield, MO

1938-1988
U.S. Post Office and Courthouse
840 Boonville Ave
Springfield, MO

1939-1998
U.S. Court House and Post Office
811 Grand Blvd
Kansas City, MO

1940-1998
U.S. Post Office and Court House
201 S. English St
St. Joseph, MO

1988-
U.S. Courthouse
222 N. John Q. Hammons Blvd.
Springfield, MO

1998-
Charles E. Winters U.S. Courthouse
400 E. 9th St.
Kansas City, MO

2011-
Christopher S.
80 Lafayette St
Jefferson City

thomed

1961 - Fourth Judgeship Authorized

1978 - Fifth and Sixth Judgeships Authorized

II.

**THE DISTRICT COURT JUDGES
(FROM STATEHOOD TO CURRENT)**

DISTRICT JUDGES



 [Name] [Biography]													
 [Name] [Biography]													
 [Name] [Biography]													

JAMES H. PECK

1st

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1822-1848 (Great Britain) B. 1790-D. 1834



Twenty years before arriving from England to the Federal Judge's position, when he headed bankruptcy, admiralty and domestic cases, continuing from his previous position in England. His extensive experience in the admiralty courts in England led to the Federal Judge's position in 1822. Although he was not a native-born American, he was a resident of the United States for many years before his appointment to the Federal Judge's position in 1822.

ROBERT W. WELLS

2nd

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1848-1864 (United States) B. 1793-D. 1864



A distinguished state politician, Judge Wells was elected to the State of Missouri in 1848. He served as the 10th Governor of Missouri from 1848 to 1852. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar and served as the 10th President of the Missouri State Bar from 1852 to 1856. He was also a member of the Missouri State Bar and served as the 10th President of the Missouri State Bar from 1852 to 1856.

ARNOLD KREKEL

3rd

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1867-1889 (Germany) B. 1823-D. 1889



Arnold Krekel was born in the Kingdom of Prussia in 1823. He studied law in Berlin and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He practiced law in Berlin until 1867, when he emigrated to the United States. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar and served as the 10th President of the Missouri State Bar from 1867 to 1871.

JOHN F. PHILIPS

4th

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1887-1910 (Great Britain) B. 1804-D. 1910



A Unitarian, John Philips led families of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar and served as the 10th President of the Missouri State Bar from 1887 to 1891.



WILLIAM H. BECKER

14th

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1967-1999 (Great Britain) B. 1909-D. 1992



William H. Becker was born in England in 1909. He studied law in England and was admitted to the bar in 1931. He practiced law in England until 1967, when he emigrated to the United States. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar and served as the 10th President of the Missouri State Bar from 1967 to 1971.

JOHN W. OLIVER

15th

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1962-1992 (Great Britain) B. 1924-D. 1992



John W. Oliver was born in England in 1924. He studied law in England and was admitted to the bar in 1946. He practiced law in England until 1962, when he emigrated to the United States. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar and served as the 10th President of the Missouri State Bar from 1962 to 1966.

WILLIAM R. COLLINSON

16th

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1968-1989 (England) B. 1912-D. 1989



William R. Collinson was born in England in 1912. He studied law in England and was admitted to the bar in 1934. He practiced law in England until 1968, when he emigrated to the United States. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar and served as the 10th President of the Missouri State Bar from 1968 to 1972.

D. BROOK BARTLETT

23rd

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1981-2000 (United Kingdom) B. 1907-D. 2000



D. Brook Bartlett was born in England in 1907. He studied law in England and was admitted to the bar in 1929. He practiced law in England until 1981, when he emigrated to the United States. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar and served as the 10th President of the Missouri State Bar from 1981 to 1985.

ROSS T. ROBERTS

24th

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1984-1997 (Great Britain) B. 1908-D. 1997

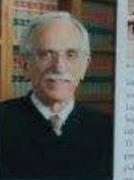


Ross T. Roberts was born in England in 1908. He studied law in England and was admitted to the bar in 1930. He practiced law in England until 1984, when he emigrated to the United States. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar and served as the 10th President of the Missouri State Bar from 1984 to 1988.

DEAN WHIPPLE

25th

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1987 (Great Britain) B. 1928



Dean Whipple was born in England in 1928. He studied law in England and was admitted to the bar in 1950. He practiced law in England until 1987, when he emigrated to the United States. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar and served as the 10th President of the Missouri State Bar from 1987 to 1991.

FERNANDO J. GAITAN JR.

26th

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1981 (Great Britain) B. 1928



Fernando J. Gaitan Jr. was born in England in 1928. He studied law in England and was admitted to the bar in 1950. He practiced law in England until 1981, when he emigrated to the United States. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar and served as the 10th President of the Missouri State Bar from 1981 to 1985.

ORTRIE D.

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE



Ortrie D. was born in England in 1928. He studied law in England and was admitted to the bar in 1950. He practiced law in England until 1981, when he emigrated to the United States. He was a member of the Missouri State Bar and served as the 10th President of the Missouri State Bar from 1981 to 1985.

H 5TH

1962 - D. 1962

5th District
recognized as
the U.S. circuit
during the 19th,
20th and 21st
centuries.
of World War I
to decisions
of later times.

ALBERT L. REEVES 6TH

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1969 - 1991 (District Judge) B. 1873 - D. 1971



Proud of his upbringing in the Missouri River
Albert Reeves was a young fighter who risked the
front lines of Congress to lead a second "Western
Front" in 1969. He didn't include too legging
and only finished of the year when, and he sought
proposed orders to speed the conduct of trials.
Reeves finished the year final case of 1969 that
would begin a new era of the Pennington era, and
will be provided over the Greenback litigation
case. An old judge and writer, Reeves was the
District's first chief judge.

MERRILL E. OTIS 7TH

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1939 - 1964 (Chief Judge) B. 1884 - D. 1969



A third son of the University of Missouri, Merrill
Otis practiced law in St. Louis before taking
to public only, then in increasing criminal
litigation. Judge Otis was known for his work ethic
and commitment to high judicial standards for
the best of his life. He finished his education, was
admitted to membership of the Lake of the Ozarks
along with other attorneys, the responsibility
of New Deal legislation. The judge Otis was most
famous for presiding over the tax evasion case that
sent New Deal legislation to prison.

J. CASKIE COLLET 8TH

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1947 - 1967 (District Judge) B. 1908 - D. 1962



John Collet joined the federal bench as a young
judge between the Eastern and Western Divisions
in 1947. From a family where an education
policy, Collet attended Washington College and
attended the National Institute of the Army
during World War II. He attended County
Court and then in the Missouri Supreme
Court. A lifelong public attorney, Collet was first
appointed to his work as part of the Truman
administration's efforts after World War II.
He was appointed to the 8th Circuit in 1947.

RICHARD M. DUNCAN

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1963 - 1974 (District Judge) B. 1889 -



Richard Duncan grew up in the County and
joined the profession with a specialty in
called "Bank Bankruptcy" because of his studies
in Chicago in 1915, which focused on the
attorney's New Deal legislation and attorney
of the Harry Truman President for his
commitment to the law. He was one of the
most successful lawyers in the 1930s. He had
a series of business deals involving up to 100
more active attorneys. Of the 100, Duncan
was the president of the profession.

17TH

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1965 - 2005 (Chief Judge) B. 1915 - D. 2005



ELMO B. HUNTER 17TH

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1965 - 2005 (Chief Judge) B. 1915 - D. 2005



After speaking for Johnson City, South Iowa to a
Shawnee, Elmo Hunter studied at the University
of Missouri at age 16, pushing for the football
team and playing No. 1 on his class. He was an
undergraduate and in law school. He was the
first to attend the Law Review and a Kluge scholar
who spent during World War II in Army intelligence
in 1945, after spending on the state court and
appellate courts. Hunter became the strongest federal
judge in the nation. Known as a judge of stressed
attorneys and others, a teacher of principle and a hard
friend, Hunter was also a speaker and advocate for
social and economic education of judges.

RUSSELL G. CLARK 18TH

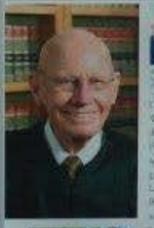
U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1937 - 2006 (Chief Judge) B. 1925 - D. 2002



Russell Clark was a high school valedictorian and
was the first to attend in Omaha, Nebraska in 1945 during
the Army following World War II. He attended the
University of Missouri and became a Springfield
lawyer. After serving his federal term, Clark was
appointed to the Kansas City District Court in 1965.
He was the subject of many books and
therefore, he devoted to the improvement of the
judicial system, higher quality of justice
and judicial conduct. Clark also worked on the
District's first case to be a judge of the Missouri
litigation. The subject matter that he and his
Missouri is a testament for being the subject to be
what he thought was right under the law.

SCOTT O. WRIGHT 19TH

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1979 - (Chief Judge) B. 1923



Growing up on a cattle farm in Kansas, Scott
Wright and his family moved to California, Cal.
During the Great Depression, he joined the Navy after
World War II and became a Marine Corps aviator, flying
with the Fighting Fishes in the South Pacific. After
graduating from the University of Missouri School of
Law in 1950, he served in Columbia, Mo. attorney and
Deane County prosecutor. Wright has been recognized
as a federal judge, contributing for his judicial and
judicial and working in judicial system reform
and education. He was named the federal court meeting
from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Wright
is known for his judicial leadership, his devotion to the
Missouri legal system and the support of legal education.



27TH

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1966 - (District Judge) B. 1946



GARY A. FENNER 28TH

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1966 - (District Judge) B. 1946



Related to the English with his father who was
a lawyer, Gary Fenner graduated from the
University of Kansas and the University of Missouri
Kansas City School of Law. He served as assistant city
attorney and on the Joseph City, Kansas before being
appointed as a federal judge and then appointed to the
Kansas City District of Appeals. As a federal judge, Fenner
believes it is important to keep a professional and
friendly. He has focused on the state and
appellate courts and all court supplies to the state
attorneys' contributions to the judicial system. Judge
Fenner spends his free time from the court with his
family and his wife, Jackson County District Judge
Daggy McCreary.

NANETTE K. LAUGHREY 29TH

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 1966 - (District Judge) B. 1946



Brought up in suburban Des Moines, Nanette
Laughrey studied at the University of Iowa and
New York City as a law student in a law school
as a volunteer in law school. She was
lawyer who leads her the process of the law to all
work with the University of Missouri School of Law
graduated from her class. After practicing law in
the Missouri Attorney General's Office, she served the
1970s as her district court. Laughrey became the first
woman appointed to the federal judge in the history
of the Missouri District. She has finished her
only two children, and Judge Laughrey lives
in a rural area near the Columbia River.

RICHARD E. DORR 30TH

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 2007 - 2014 (Chief Judge) B. 1944 - D. 2011



During up in Missouri, Chief Dorrr studied high-
school football, served on the team in the 1960s
and then graduated from the University of
Missouri, Columbia as a law school attorney. He
attended the University of Missouri School of
Law before working for the Missouri state
attorney general in the Missouri Attorney General's
Office. Judge Dorrr was known for his work ethic and
his willingness to serve not only his district but
all other lawyers. "When I sit on the bench, Judge
Dorrr would put himself in the shoes of the litigant.
However, he would benefit from his knowledge,
including his spending time with his wife, his
children and his family and his great as a father."

DAVID GREGORY KAYS 31ST

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 2007 - (Chief Judge) B. 1942



A high school and college athlete, Greg Kays
attended Missouri State University and the University
of Missouri School of Law, receiving his law degree
in Columbia, Mo. He practiced law in Des Moines, Iowa,
and served in the prosecuting attorney of Linn
County before being elected as state court judge and
later serving as presiding judge of the 20th Judicial
Circuit. Judge Kays made a name for himself in the
court, but also in the private sector as well. He
and a good number of business people established
business and services. He spent his time in the
private sector, but also in the public sector. He
enjoys fishing and spending time with his
family and his great as a father.



by hotels and restaurants and helped integrate the local bar association. On the bench, he rejected a reverse discrimination lawsuit, endorsed a prisoner's right to marry and sustained the validity of the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines. One of the less terrifying members of the court, Sachs followed Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton's advice to avoid judicial arrogance. Residing for more than 60 years in a house built by his father, he considers himself a family man, although somewhat distracted by his devotion to history, politics, genealogy and Supreme Court-watching.

Senate confirmation hearing with District Judge Scott O. Wright and Sen. Tom Eagleton, 1979



Police Commissioners for Kansas City and president of the Missouri Bar. His appointment to the District Court by President Ronald Reagan would be brief. After five months, Gibson was appointed to the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals, where he became a mainstay for years. When not on the bench, Gibson pursued his love of reading and photography. Active in facilities planning as an 8th Circuit judge, he was instrumental in the design and construction of the Whittaker Courthouse.

With Sen. Jack Danforth and District Judge Harold G. Clark and Joseph E. Steiner II

KAYS 31ST

Bush 8, 1962



The extended Kay family at Senate hearing time, 2011

regiate wrestler, Greg Kays... University and the University Law, returning to his hometown... justice law. Drawn to the courtroom... securing attorney of Laclede... ected associate circuit judge and... g judge of the 26th Judicial... ks forward to coming to work... : parents' advice to work hard... se. Because people involved in... he strives to get his decisions out... courthouse, he enjoys church... pending time with his wife... family.

BETH PHILLIPS 32ND

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 2012 - (Barack Obama) B. 1969



Celebrating a birthday in Chicago with husband Brent, 2009



With sister and nephews at her 40th birthday

Beth Phillips received her commission as a U.S. District Court judge from President Barack Obama on March 23, 2012. Before her judicial confirmation, Judge Phillips served as the 32nd U.S. attorney in the Western District of Missouri – the first woman to hold that office. Phillips has spent her entire legal career as a trial lawyer, trying more than 40 cases to verdict while working as a Jackson County assistant prosecutor, in private practice with a Kansas City law firm and as an assistant U.S. attorney.

A proud native of Milan, Mo., Phillips earned her bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of Chicago. She graduated from the University of Missouri School of Law in 1996.



Joined by parents after being sworn in at the district's U.S. attorney

BRIAN C. WIMES 33RD

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, 2012 - (Barack Obama) B. 1966



Worshipping in Miami, 2011



With sister Cheri at the Justice

On April 30, 2012, Brian Wimes was appointed by President Barack Obama to serve as a U.S. District Court judge for the Western and the Eastern Districts of Missouri, continuing his passion for the law and his community. Wimes earned his bachelor's degree from the University of Kansas and his law degree from Thurgood Marshall School of Law in 1994. After working as an attorney for the Federal Bureau of Prisons in Washington, D.C., he returned home, serving as an assistant prosecuting attorney and then as Drug Court Commissioner in Jackson County. In 2007, he was appointed as a Jackson County circuit judge and now continues his public service on the federal bench.



The Wimes family, 2012

THE MAGISTRATE JUDGES

MAJESTATE JUDGES



Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey

The eleven judges of each state select and appoint appellate judges for eight-year terms and they represent the state as laymen or laywomen. Appellate judges represent the public and administer proceedings in criminal justice cases as well as those civil cases which concern the public. They also have administrative and fiscal. Several appellate judges are also members of the judicial branch of the state.



Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey



Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey

The magistrate judge typically operates a criminal docket which fits in with the judicial system. Magistrate judges are the judges who hear cases and issue orders. They also issue orders in such matters as discovery, pretrial conferences, sentencing, and other matters. Magistrate judges are also involved in the administration of the courts and the public's access to the courts.



Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey



Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey

CAVIN K. HAMILTON

U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY



DENNIS J. STEWART

U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY



WILLIAM A. KNOX

U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY



SARAH W. HAYS

U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY



RALPH H. DUGGINS JR.

U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY



RICHARD H. RALSTON

U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY



JOHN T. MAUGHMER

U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY



MATT J. WHITWORTH

U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY



THOMAS D. DWYER

U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY



JAMES C. ENGLAND

U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY



ROBERT E. LARSEN

U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY



DAVID P. BUSH

U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY



III.

OUR MOST SIGNIFICANT OR MEMORABLE CASES

- Six Featured Cases; Ten Others
- Court's desire to Develop "Side Panels" on Related Topics or Cases
 - Greenlease/Death Penalty
 - Swope Park Swimming Pool/KCMSD Desegregation Case



THE GREENLEASE KIDNAPPING

WHITE + BLACK HEADS



After they arrived at the home, the man was held in a room. He was in a room with a window that looked out onto the street. The man was in a room with a window that looked out onto the street. The man was in a room with a window that looked out onto the street.



THE KIDNAPPING OF MURDER



THE RANSOM AGREEMENT

The ransom agreement was made between the kidnappers and the Greenlease family. The ransom was paid in several installments over a period of several weeks. The ransom was paid in several installments over a period of several weeks.

THE TRIAL AND EXECUTIONS



SWOPE PARK POOL - WHITES ONLY

WILLIAMS V. KANSAS CITY



In 1954, the Williams family sued the city of Kansas City for denying them access to Swope Park Pool. The city argued that the pool was a public facility and that the city had a duty to provide equal access to all citizens. The city argued that the pool was a public facility and that the city had a duty to provide equal access to all citizens.



TURNED AWAY

The Williams family was turned away from the pool because they were Black. The city argued that the pool was a public facility and that the city had a duty to provide equal access to all citizens. The city argued that the pool was a public facility and that the city had a duty to provide equal access to all citizens.

IN-CITY RESIDENCE

The Williams family lived in a public housing project in Kansas City. The city argued that the pool was a public facility and that the city had a duty to provide equal access to all citizens. The city argued that the pool was a public facility and that the city had a duty to provide equal access to all citizens.

SEPARATE IS NOT EQUAL

The Williams family argued that the city's policy of denying them access to the pool was unconstitutional. The city argued that the pool was a public facility and that the city had a duty to provide equal access to all citizens. The city argued that the pool was a public facility and that the city had a duty to provide equal access to all citizens.



THE GREENLEASE KIDNAPPING



BOBBY AND BONNIE GREENLEASE, 1953

Photo courtesy of the Kansas State Archives

Kansas City's post-World War II innocence was lost on an early fall morning in 1953 when 6-year-old Bobby Greenlease was kidnapped from his school in midtown. His abductors, Carl Hall and Bonnie Heady, murdered the boy before they sent their first ransom note. Eighty-one days later, Hall and Heady were executed.



HALL AND HEADY, 1953

Photo courtesy of the Kansas State Archives



NEWS PAPER, 1953

Photo courtesy of the Kansas State Archives

The KIDNAPPING and MURDER

On Sept. 24, 1953, police took Bonnie Heady to Butler County's Courthouse to identify a man who Carl Hall wanted as an accomplice. During an 8-hour wait and claiming that her mother had advised a lawyer, Heady refused to name the man taking Bobby to the hospital. Hall and Heady drove Bobby to a garage in Kansas where Hall shot and killed the boy. The kidnappers then drove to St. Joseph, Mo., and traced the body to Heady's backyard — in a grassy spot she had hidden.



RANSOM NOTE

Photo courtesy of the Kansas State Archives

The TRIAL and EXECUTIONS

By Nov. 8, Hall and Heady had signed confessions and pleaded guilty to the crime. The day before, the only man for the past year who had the kidnapping denied he was so badly injured a doctor told an 11-month jury he suspected the death penalty. U.S. District Judge Albert C. Brown sentenced the kidnappers to die in the gas chamber at the Missouri State Penitentiary, Topeka, Mo., on Sept. 16, 1954. — *It was after considering their pleas — Carl Hall and Bonnie Heady died together by inhalation of cyanide gas.*



BOBBY GREENLEASE

Photo courtesy of the Kansas State Archives



NEWSPAPER

Photo courtesy of the Kansas State Archives

The RANSOM and ARRESTS

On the evening of the abduction, the kidnappers sent a ransom note to the Greenlease home, demanding \$20,000 to send the boy home. Other ransom phone calls followed. On Oct. 5, family representatives let the full ransom amount, in full, to the kidnappers. The ransom money was sent to Arthur C. Moore, Jr., a lawyer in Kansas City. Moore, who had been contacted by the kidnappers, turned the money over to the police. Sent with payment, the killer died in St. Louis, where 49 hours, they were in police custody.



BETTY LOU BROWN OF DIXON

Photo courtesy of the Kansas State Archives



NEWSPAPER

Photo courtesy of the Kansas State Archives



LENA RAYNER SMITH

Photo courtesy of the Kansas State Archives



CARL E. JOHNSON

Photo courtesy of the Kansas State Archives



THEODORE B...

Photo courtesy of the Kansas State Archives

