2001

Preface

Rodney K. Smith

Follow this and additional works at: http://lawrepository.ualr.edu/appellatepracticeprocess

Part of the Legal Profession Commons

Recommended Citation
Available at: http://lawrepository.ualr.edu/appellatepracticeprocess/vol3/iss2/5

This document is brought to you for free and open access by Bowen Law Repository: Scholarship & Archives. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Journal of Appellate Practice and Process by an authorized administrator of Bowen Law Repository: Scholarship & Archives. For more information, please contact mmserfass@ualr.edu.
THE OFFICE OF SOLICITOR GENERAL

Preface

If any legal position warrants the appellation, “the appellate lawyer’s lawyer,” it is that of Solicitor General. Seth Waxman, himself a former Solicitor General, has pointed out that “the office of the Solicitor General of the United States is a wonderful and unique creation,” noting that only the holder of that office, among all the officers of the federal government, is required by statute to be “learned in the law.” President after president has complied with that instruction: The list of Solicitors General that follows this preface includes the names of some of this country’s most distinguished lawyers.

There may even be those who think of the Solicitors General as a corps of immortals, for as Waxman discovered, “[s]ome 60 years ago, a letter found its way into the United States mail addressed simply ‘The Celestial General, Washington, D.C.’” The inadequacy of the address notwithstanding, the Post Office “apparently had no trouble discerning to whom it should be delivered. It went to Robert H.

2. Id.
3. Id.
Jackson, then Solicitor General of the United States.” Waxman is quick to point out that neither he nor any of his predecessors had “pretensions of other-worldliness,” but he does acknowledge that they “have all been fortunate to have been able to serve in what Thurgood Marshall called ‘the best job I’ve ever had.’”

We in the law can see that it is indeed a special job, for the Solicitor General is the only lawyer who, as Francis Biddle put it, “has no master to serve except his country.” The responsibilities of the job are great, but so are the rewards. In a recent term of the United States Supreme Court, the Office of the Solicitor General “participated in oral argument in 75% of the cases the [Supreme Court] heard on the merits.” The Office of the Solicitor General is the leading appellate advocate before the Supreme Court. It is little wonder, therefore, that John W. Davis, another former Solicitor General, thought that “the office of the Solicitor General is the most attractive office within the gift of the government for the man who loves the practice of law.”

Given the significance of the Solicitor General’s appellate responsibilities, we decided to make the work of that office a focus of this issue. We are pleased to share with you in former Solicitor General Drew Days’s essay an insider’s description of what can happen when the Solicitor General must handle a politically sensitive case. We follow that with an essay by Seth Waxman that draws from the work of perhaps the finest appellate lawyer of all time, Daniel Webster, some important principles that remain relevant to the work of appellate advocates today. We have also included James Layton’s article

4. Id.
5. Id.
6. Francis Biddle, In Brief Authority 98 (Doubleday 1962).
7. Waxman, supra n. 1, at 11. Waxman also noted that “[i]n the nearly thirteen decades since the Office of the Solicitor General was created, its core litigation functions have largely remained the same. During [a recent term, the lawyers in the Office of the Solicitor General] handled approximately 2800 cases before the Supreme Court. [They] filed 30 petitions for a writ of certiorari and ... decided whether to authorize appeal or to appear as an intervenor or amicus in over 2300 cases, covering subjects as varied as the activities of the government we represent.”
about state solicitors general, which provides a historical overview of their work and an outline of their responsibilities. And finally, we bring you a number of tributes to one of the great appellate advocates of the twentieth century, Rex E. Lee, a former Solicitor General of the United States. Many of those tributes are personal, but they also describe the professional qualities that combined to make Rex Lee "an appellate lawyer's lawyer."

We hope that you enjoy this special section, and we hope as well that you find it helpful and enlightening.

RKS
Memphis
December 21, 2001

SOLICITORS GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>President</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin H. Bristow</td>
<td>October 1870–November 1872</td>
<td>Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel F. Phillips</td>
<td>November 1872–May 1885</td>
<td>Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Goode (Acting)</td>
<td>May 1885–August 1886</td>
<td>Cleveland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George A. Jenks</td>
<td>July 1886–May 1889</td>
<td>Cleveland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlow W. Chapman</td>
<td>May 1889–January 1890</td>
<td>Harrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Howard Taft</td>
<td>February 1890–March 1892</td>
<td>Harrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles H. Aldrich</td>
<td>March 1892–May 1893</td>
<td>Harrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence Maxwell, Jr.</td>
<td>April 1893–January 1895</td>
<td>Cleveland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holmes Conrad</td>
<td>February 1895–July 1897</td>
<td>Cleveland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John K. Richards</td>
<td>July 1897–March 1903</td>
<td>McKinley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry M. Hoyt</td>
<td>February 1903–March 1909</td>
<td>Roosevelt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lloyd Wheaton Bowers</td>
<td>April 1909–September 1910</td>
<td>Taft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick W. Lehmann</td>
<td>December 1910–July 1912</td>
<td>Taft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Marshall Bullit</td>
<td>July 1912–March 1913</td>
<td>Taft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John William Davis</td>
<td>August 1913–November 1918</td>
<td>Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander C. King</td>
<td>November 1918–May 1920</td>
<td>Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William L. Frierson</td>
<td>June 1920–June 1921</td>
<td>Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James M. Beck</td>
<td>June 1921–June 1925</td>
<td>Harding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William D. Mitchell</td>
<td>June 1925–March 1929</td>
<td>Coolidge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Evans Hughes, Jr.</td>
<td>May 1929–April 1930</td>
<td>Hoover</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thomas D. Thacher  March 1930–May 1933  Hoover
James Crawford Biggs  May 1933–March 1935  Roosevelt
Stanley Reed  March 1935–January 1938  Roosevelt
Robert H. Jackson  March 1938–January 1940  Roosevelt
Francis Biddle  January 1940–September 1941  Roosevelt
Charles Fahy  November 1941–September 1945  Roosevelt
J. Howard McGrath  October 1945–October 1946  Truman
Philip B. Perlman  July 1947–August 1952  Truman
Walter J. Cummings, Jr.  December 1952–March 1953  Truman
Simon E. Sobeloff  February 1954–July 1956  Eisenhower
J. Lee Rankin  August 1956–January 1961  Eisenhower
Archibald Cox  January 1961–July 1965  Kennedy
Thurgood Marshall  August 1965–August 1967  Johnson
Wade H. McCree  March 1977–August 1981  Carter
Rex Lee  August 1981–June 1985  Reagan
Walter Dellinger (Acting)  August 1996–August 1997  Clinton
Seth P. Waxman  November 1997–January 2001  Clinton
Theodore B. Olson  June 2001–Present  Bush