

In the Supreme Court of New Jersey

In Memoriam

HONORABLE RICHARD J. HUGHES

September 14, 1993

In Attendance:

CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERT N. WILENTZ

JUSTICE ROBERT L. CLIFFORD

JUSTICE ALAN B. HANDLER

JUSTICE STEWART G. POLLOCK

JUSTICE DANIEL J. O'HERN

JUSTICE MARIE L. GARIBALDI

JUSTICE GARY S. STEIN

Appearances:

THOMAS R. CURTIN, ESQ.

JOEL H. STERNS, ESQ.

W. MICHAEL MURPHY, ESQ.

MR. ROBERT F. HUGHES

MR. BRIAN M. HUGHES



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Proceedings

CHIEF JUSTICE WILENTZ: Please be seated.

Members of the Hughes family, former Governors, former Justices, former and present judges, I want to welcome everyone to this ceremony in memory of Richard J. Hughes, our Chief Justice, our Governor, and our friend. I especially want to welcome the members of the family who are here today and I welcome his friends and that is absolutely everyone. There never was before and never will be again anyone like him. I think most citizens of New Jersey understand that.

We will do our best today to remember him, to describe him, but we all know that his impact on this State and its citizens is beyond description. As Chief Justice, as Governor, and as friend, he brought us, he brought this State, into the 20th century. He brought us compassion. He brought us justice. And he did so with dignity, grace, and humor. He was a brave and incomparable leader.

First, I would like to call on Thomas R. Curtin, president of the New Jersey State Bar Association to say a few words.

Mr. Curtin.

MR. CURTIN: Chief Justice, members of the Court, members of the Hughes family, Richard Hughes—Dick Hughes, as we knew him and loved him—had many loves in his life. He loved his church. He loved his family. He loved this country. He loved his profession.

We talk about him frequently and we wonder what made him so very, very special. It's like trying to say what makes baseball so special to people in this country. What made him special was his unique ability to focus on the human person. I had the great privilege of knowing him as a lawyer and as a bar leader and I think I can speak about him on behalf of the profession, on behalf of our association, with some familiarity.

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If you ask me what made him so special and what qualities made him special as a lawyer, those are the same qualities that made him special as a man. Two in particular come to mind.

First, he made allowances for human frailties. He looked for the best in others. And unlike many of us, he found the best. He didn't look or strive for perfection. He strove for excellence.

He brought his very best talents to each and every situation and understood that it was the single, individual person who counted; not so much the institution, not the building, not the environment, but the individual. He brought those skills to his profession as a governor, as a judge, as a U.S. attorney, and as Chief Justice.

We loved him in the New Jersey Bar Association. Never has there been a man more revered and more respected. When he finished his public life, working with many of you, he could have retired to his law practice. And I know he returned to his colleagues at that law practice. But he didn't stop giving and didn't stop doing what had made him so special and unique.

As an active member of the New Jersey Bar, he urged us to develop a program of sight and life. He knew that his beloved Betty promoted and encouraged people to make organ donations and he motivated and energized the New Jersey Bar Association and the lawyers of this State to change the laws of this State to permit those of us who wished to donate our organs to others to be able to do so. It was his pride and joy as a lawyer in the early 1980's. I worked with him, travelled with him, and had the great opportunity to hear him talk about the importance of a legacy and a gift.

He continued in his actions for the New Jersey Bar Association, serving in 1987 on our long-range planning committee. He used to kid me and say that long-range planning for him was not buying any green bananas.

He was a man loved by this profession. And I know that he's known by many names and many titles and that he had many different categories in his life. But being a lawyer was one of those of which he was most proud.

Justices, the New Jersey Bar Association intends to celebrate the great affection we have for Richard J. Hughes by erecting at the Law Center in New Brunswick a statue in his honor. We haven't worked out all of the details as yet, but we're working on

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them. And if you ask me, as the president, to design that statue for you, I think I'd have the artist depict the Governor as the man wearing those kind of scuffed, wing-tipped shoes, those gray slacks that he wore all the time, the only green sport jacket that he ever owned, a tie that may have had some chili stains and perhaps a hint of vermouth on it, those signature glasses that he wore, and the buttoned-down blue shirt.

And it wouldn't have all of his—all of those famous attributes about him that we read and hear about. It would say one thing and it's the one thing that he did throughout his life as a lawyer and expressed his pride. I think the one saying on that statue would probably say, and the statue would have the Governor's hand outstretched, welcoming those who would be coming to the Law Center, welcoming children, welcoming senior citizens, and welcoming his colleagues. And the sign will say, "Hi. I'm Dick Hughes, a New Jersey lawyer."

Thank you.

CHIEF JUSTICE WILENTZ: Thank you very much, Mr. Curtin.

We'll now hear from Governor Hughes' former partner, Joel H. Sterns.

Mr. Sterns.

MR. STERNS: May it please the Court and members of the gathering here today, I am uniquely honored to be given this opportunity and I feel it especially because, as I look around and you look around, there is no one in this chamber today who could not make remarks about Dick Hughes of a personal nature because he touched everyone and because everyone touched him.

We all have our stories. We have our favorites. We have the foibles. And they all add up to the same human being that you, Chief, and which Mr. Curtin so admirably described.

So, I'll tell some of my stories. As I say, everyone can tell some of theirs.

I remember first being aware of Dick and Betty Hughes in about 1958 when there was a major dinner in Washington and they hosted a cocktail party for the New Jersey delegation, so to speak. And people said, "Now, why were they doing that? What was going on?"

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So, you followed it a little closer and, whether it was he or his beloved former partner, Thorn Lord, there was a movement towards 1961 that may have started at that time.

And I had the privilege of being with him early on in 1961 as he rode to New York to settle or try to settle the last case that he handled as an attorney prior to running for governor. It was a tragic case of, you may recall, a bus that was crashed into, I think, by a truck at Ryder's Lane and it was Trenton State College professors and students who were coming back to this college from, I think, an evening at a New York theater. And a professor was killed and he represented the professor's widow.

And as we drove to New York, he said, "You know, these people, the defendants' attorneys, they think they've got me because they think I'm going to run for governor. But, you know what", he said, "I'm not going to run for governor if I don't settle this case. I owe it to this woman and to her family."

I hardly knew him at the time. I talked to Jimmy McLaughlin about it just this afternoon and it reminded me I hardly knew him at the time. And, you know, this was a kind of thing that you hear. This is the kind of a posture that lawyers take. But he meant it. It may have taken me ten or fifteen years or all of you that long to recognize it, but he meant it. And that was the kind of person he was. He knew what came first, and he would always put aside his goals or his ambitions to do what he felt was the right thing to do.

He had some high moments that took him beyond the state level. Some of my favorite memories were the time when he really came perilously close to being Vice-President of the United States in 1968. Or I say Vice-President because we can calculate for you just exactly how that would have turned the election around.

He was serving as Chairman of the Credentials Committee and in the New York Times on a given day Max Frankel wrote that Governor Hughes presided with Solomon-like wisdom on the seating of delegates. And he was very pleased with that. But he said, "Now, you see how short fame is, how fast and fleeting it is." He said, "Julian Bond walked down the aisle to be seated with the Georgia delegation and somebody said to him, 'Well, do you know how you got here?' And he said, 'Yeah.' He says, 'I have to thank Governor Harold Hughes of Iowa.'" He says, "So, you don't count on these things. They don't last."

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And we all knew that he had the capacity to deal with some real adversity in his life, both personal, governmental, et cetera, and keep coming back. And that's the thing I also remember. I know we all knew how he kept coming back and coming back.

What he did inspired people in three different areas, and you see them here today. As a political leader and a county leader, he inspired a generation of young people to make this particular county and this State a more interesting and hospitable place to practice politics.

As a governor, he inspired a generation of people who went to other states and to the Federal government with ideas, with the thoughts that lead to the rebirth that the Chief suggested in an interest in state government and bringing New Jersey into the 20th century.

As his first love as a lawyer and judge, he inspired his clerks and others to take up the practice of law. Some of the finest examples are in this room.

And it touches me to also say that what he stirred up, the Court's still dealing with today. Just look at the papers of the last week or two.

What a rare privilege it was to be touched by this man. And we all, every one of us in this room, were touched by him.

Thank you.

CHIEF JUSTICE WILENTZ: Thank you, Mr. Stern.

We'll next hear from Mr. Robert F. Hughes.

MR. HUGHES: May it please the Court, I am also pleased to be here today and I say that especially because I am not a lawyer. And it's a rare opportunity and somewhat unique, I would assume, looking at the room.

My brother, John, has arranged with your Mr. Townsend, if I understand it correctly, that, even though there are ten of the Hughes-Murphy siblings, only three of us will have the opportunity to say a few words today.

I listened to John. He is 10 years my junior, but he's a Federal magistrate and he has the authority, I think, to slap me in the jug, if he so pleases. Or at least that's what he tells me. I don't know whether that's true, but I'm not taking any chances.

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It is—I want to thank Tom Curtin for his description of my father's wardrobe, which has been handed down, incidently, to other members of our family. And none of us have yet had the courage to wear them. But, in any event—

I did some thinking quickly about this building, and it's appropriate, I think, especially that we are here today in this building that bears Dad's name.

A wise John McLaughlin, as he referred to him, mentioned in a column he wrote called, "The Best There Was", sometime ago, that the building, when it was constructed in, I believe, 1982, was surrounded with some controversy. It had a cost overrun. It took a little longer to build than would be expected. And it was a little bit out of alignment. It is said, I think, that it tilted a little bit to the left, I'm sure.

But, in any event, I need not say and others certainly are better able to say it than I am of my father's deep abiding love affair for the law, for politics, and for the people that both those professions—and they are professions, fine professions—have.

The interesting thing about it, not being a lawyer, I had occasion one time not long ago, a friend of mine, a fellow I work with, brought me a case—a copy of a thing from a case, *Rova Farms Resort*. You may know of it. But it was an opinion of my father's and it reads as follows, two sentences: "As indicated, it is unnecessary in the instant case to embrace such an extended rule. But since this Court, as all other courts, seeks to prevent the law from inflicting unjust results, it is not discordant with its obligation to foresee the probability or the possibility thereof."

I don't know what that means. And I so told my friend. And I wrote to my father about it. And he wrote back with some type of thing about judicial license, and I don't know exactly what he meant by that. But, in any event, he did. And I went back and told my friend that very often at breakfast we would talk like that, that—that kind of conversation. And consequently, none of us really knew exactly what was said at the breakfast table, but it was interesting. And it was a rare deep, deep, deep pleasure to be on the fringes of Dick Hughes' life to this day in a very personal way.

I travel across the State and indeed outside of the State. Joel Sterns nicely mentioned Julian Bond. I was in Atlanta and there are people in Atlanta, Georgia, who know what Dick Hughes did in 1968 and are grateful to this day for what he did.

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His love affair was with the law. He made a speech one time. Some remarks in 1980, the dedication of the Lieberman Reading Room in New York University School of Law, call to mind these words, which you know so well, "So venerable, so majestic is this living temple of justice that the least of us is proud who may point to so much as one stone thereof and say, 'The work of my hands is here.'"

Richard Hughes believed that. He was proud to have lived this life as he did. To the day he died, he was proud to contributions that were made and he was humble enough to understand and to think for himself that he might not have done it as well as he should have or he might have done more. But I think he did much.

I would like to think that his family and his friends would learn by his example. I think there are living examples, some of which are more prominent than others, of the decency and the intelligence and the wisdom of Dick Hughes. You've heard from two of them this morning, the prior two, not this one.

But for those whose hands are at work here in this building, which bears our father's name, we pray for God's grace as the people loved so dearly by Dick Hughes come before this Court to have a wrong put to right, to obtain justice, to find a safe place for hope to live.

We have been privileged and on behalf of Dick, John, Mike, Mary, Pat, Tim, Brian and Honey, Tom—and I think I counted nine; I sometimes miss one or two—we are most grateful to you for what you have done today, and we thank you very much.

CHIEF JUSTICE WILENTZ: Thank you, Mr. Hughes.

Now I'd like to call on Prosecutor Mike Murphy.

Mr. Prosecutor.

MR. MURPHY: May it please the Court, the Honorable Chief Justice and honorable members of the Court, as well as family and friends and distinguished guests here today, Bob just ran down the litany of our family and it has often occurred to me that we are one of the few families that I am aware of that needs at least five members in order to have a quorum. And I might add that we have a quorum here today. Some are missing, but they are here in spirit.

Recently, I was—in preparing for my brief remarks today, I looked at a Seton Hall Law Review article that was authored by

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John Wefing and it's a tribute to my late father, Chief Justice, Governor, Dad, Richard J. Hughes.

And in a footnote, with all due respect to Justice Clifford, Professor Wefing noted that former Associate Justice—retired Associate Justice Morris Pashman referred to Richard Hughes as an activist and a humanist. And I think that they are apt descriptions of my late father.

His judicial activism, his political activism, and his family activism are well known and well chronicled in the pages of New Jersey history. More importantly, however, I think that that last descriptive word, humanist, is the one that we should focus our attention on today.

The humanist in Dick Hughes allowed him never to make a decision, never to render an opinion, never to render an order, and never to reach some final conclusion that did not carefully consider the individuals who were involved. He spoke and felt from the heart.

The highest compliment that I have ever heard him pay any person—and there were many that he did make this reference to—was more in a gesture than it was verbal. He would say of somebody—and I might add, he had said it in the past of members of this Court with whom he served and individuals who would later serve on this Court—he would say, for instance, if I may, with all due respect, Chief Justice, he said, "That Bob Wilentz, he's got it right here." And he would tap gently on his left upper breast. It meant to him that that was the finest type of person with whom you could be associated. And he said it of many, many others.

I learned over the years to try to judge people in the way that he taught me to realize that the finest people in our society are those that have it "here." That was the humanist side of Richard Hughes.

During his service on this Court, I remember on many occasions that he would often humbly, as he was wont to do, referred to himself as a custodian of our Constitution, a caretaker; and on other occasions, as simply the chief steward of that document, which was framed in 1947. And he took that obligation as a sacred duty between himself and the citizens of this State whom he so dearly loved.

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And he would tell me that, "Son, it's all in there in the United States Constitution and the New Jersey Constitution. The answers are there." The law was majestic to him.

And as Bob said earlier, referring, I think, the quote is attributable to Dean Pound—Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School—when he made the reference to the edifice of the law being so magnificent, I would suggest to the Court, respectfully, and to those gathered here, that that edifice so majestic that he often referred to as having one stone therein be his, it was an edifice that he was indeed an architect of, a workman on, and deserves today an honored place in as well as his place in heaven where we are confident that he resides and looks over us appreciatively today.

To the political man—and there's been a foundation laid for that 1968 convention in Chicago when the country was torn apart—there's a message here, if I may. Shortly after his return, and I was a bit of a political animal at that time, as you may recall, he seated the Mississippi delegation, the freedom delegation, and threw out a racist Mississippi delegation that had been sent up to Chicago. He split the difference in the Georgia delegation seating Julian Bond and other representatives as an act of comity that he thought was the appropriate thing to do.

As many of you know, historically, he was a candidate or at least under consideration for Vice President of the United States in that year and the Dixierats in the South went to Hubert Humphrey, the party's nominee, and suggested that it would be inappropriate to choose Richard Hughes as the party's nominee for Vice President. And it was a bold decision on his part because he knew that potential existed.

I was an undergraduate at Georgetown at the time and I asked him later on why he did that, knowing that the stakes were so high, that he could have maybe made a difference, that he may have served as the Vice President of the United States of America. And Dick Hughes looked at me quizzically, shook his head and he said, "Son, it was the right thing to do." And the message was abundantly clear.

I would suggest that the epitaph, if it had to be written in just one line, would be that "He did the right thing."

I happen to know that just before my father's death, my brother, Tommy, who is here, gave him a copy of the McCullough

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book; *Truman*, the biography. And I have to believe that when he came to the page about two-thirds of the way through the book describing a quote that was on Truman's desk—and it wasn't that "The buck stops here", but another—he must have been as moved as I was recently. It was attributed originally to Mark Twain. Truman kept it on his desk, and it read very simply, "Always do right. This will gratify some people and astonish the rest." I believe that Dick Hughes conducted himself in that manner.

The remarks that I share with you here today, I think, pale in comparison because my favorite passage was from the 1962 inaugural address delivered some few hundred yards away from here, toward the end where he said, and I quote, "I am conscious of a heavy debt to my State for it is here that I have lived my life and had my being, where I have served as a judge, where I have practiced my profession, where I have reared my family, where I have touched the hands of friends."

Thank you for the opportunity.

CHIEF JUSTICE WILENTZ: Thank you very much, Prosecutor Murphy.

I'd like to call next on Mr. Brian M. Hughes.

Mr. Hughes.

MR. HUGHES: Mr. Chief Justice, members of the Court, fellow family members and friends of Richard J. Hughes, I'm truly your lucky day. Two non-lawyers in the same day. This is a first, Mr. Chief Justice.

But I am truly honored to stand before you today and offer a few brief remarks about my father.

Many in the room today remember the politician, the attorney, or the jurist. Few will remember the confidant, the colleague, the partner, or the good friend. And still fewer among us know Richard J. Hughes in the role he played the longest and, I believe, loved the most, that of father to a large and oftentimes unruly brood.

I promise to be brief and I will relate only one story of the many I could call up to give a measure of the man. It is one of my most vivid memories of my father.

For whatever reason, I was spending a lot of time at home one summer. It was the year my father was wrestling with the decision on Karen Ann Quinlan and many here can tell you that he did, in fact, wrestle with that decision.

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Night after night he would come home, have a little dinner, and retire to his library to study a bit further, read a little bit longer, often well into the night.

Now, my dad would be the first to deny any degree of expertise in just about anything, particularly constitutional scholarship. But one evening I travelled into that much used library on one errand or another and found my father at his desk with a working volume of our Constitution alongside his other readings. And I recall him telling me in no uncertain terms as he touched the document, in many ways as a parent would touch a child, "The answer's in here, Bri," he said, "You just have to look for it."

My father was, for the most part, a private person where his work was concerned. But I came away from this encounter with the sense of the unshakable and undeniable faith in the Constitution that he had and its precepts.

And that rock solid faith in the Constitution, in family, in public service, in the good that resides in each of us, has gathered us all here today and will keep his memory vibrant and alive for me throughout my lifetime.

Thanks very much.

CHIEF JUSTICE WILENTZ: Thank you very much, Mr. Hughes.

Responding on behalf of the Court on this occasion is Associate Justice Alan Handler.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE HANDLER: Thank you, Chief Justice.

Members of the Hughes family, Chief Justice, Associate Justices, former colleagues, members of the Bench and Bar, and friends of Richard Hughes, I am privileged to make these remarks. I am especially honored to represent the Justices, present and past, who similarly served under Chief Justice Hughes.

Today, in speaking a few words in memory of Richard Hughes, I find myself confronting a dilemma faced by eulogists since time immemorial: that "for men made heroes by their actions" no words spoken in praise seem adequate. Of all people, Dick Hughes would have resisted the characterization of "hero"—his own life was too firmly rooted in the lives of ordinary people to suggest such pretense. Still the actions of his extraordinary life have earned him such great esteem, the difficulty of finding adequate words remains.

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I had the privilege of serving Dick Hughes when he was governor. One of my early impressions of him was on a very personal level—of his modesty and humor, and his disarming self-deprecating manner. I recall his first campaign against Jim Mitchell, a very popular labor commissioner under Dwight Eisenhower. Mitchell, a large man, adopted as a slogan, “A big man for a big job.” The slogan was, not surprisingly, discarded after Mr. Mitchell fell in the bathtub and broke his leg. Dick Hughes, quite large himself—at least from my vantage point—and himself not a total stranger to household mishaps, was understanding of the incident, noting ruefully: “There but for the grace of God go I.”

I remember vividly his tenure. His eight years as Governor were dynamic and turbulent: years that saw an expansion of State efforts to assist our poorest citizens. These years also bore witness to the racial unrest and urban turmoil that exploded in 1967. Throughout, his leadership was both steady and inspired, calm and forceful.

His public life as a jurist was similarly rich, marked by his inimitable and distinctive personality. He came to the County Court in 1948, was shortly elevated to the Superior Court, and in 1953 he was put on the Appellate Division. His numerous opinions on those courts demonstrated a keen interest and lasting concern for issues affecting juveniles and family life.

Appointed Chief Justice in December of 1973, he led the Court for nearly six years as an insightful judge and able administrator. When nominated, Governor Cahill emphasized especially that Dick Hughes “was a man of compassion.”

Some have said that following death, a person is what others say of him or her. Yet in life, a good measure of a person is what the person chooses to say of another. Thus, nothing is more emblematic of Dick Hughes himself than what he chose to say in remembrance of his good friend, Nathan Jacobs. With all of Justice Jacobs’s distinguished career to survey, Dick Hughes stressed Justice Jacobs’s contribution to what Dick Hughes fondly called New Jersey’s rule of “fairness and rightness,” a rule expressing an overarching human and social value. For Dick Hughes, that rule—rooted in the basic human concepts of what is fair and right—embodied the best of what we aspire to as judges, elected officials, and citizens.

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Richard Hughes's unique insights undoubtedly were derived in large measure from a career immersed in political life and his rich experience as a leader of both the executive and judicial branches of government. As a jurist, Chief Justice Hughes was deeply committed to both the balance and separation of governmental powers. He was the first Chief Justice in modern times invited to deliver a State of the Judiciary Address to a joint session of the Legislature. In stressing the theme of the division and balance of powers, he also advocated a "cooperative communication" among those branches.

As Governor and Chief Justice, Dick Hughes appreciated the inclusive genius of our constitutional framework. He understood that its often fragile boundaries demarcate an implied ethic of public discourse within which ideologies and interests, though warring, war intelligently and constructively.

He well understood that the judiciary was not an academic institution—it was a branch of government responsible for the delivery of a vital public service to the people: justice. He thus acknowledged efficiency and direction as a central concern of the administration of justice. Among his accomplishments in that regard was the merger of the county and Superior Court systems, which laid the foundation for the current consolidations and unification of the court system on a statewide basis. He also fathered pretrial intervention, supported passage of the Code of Criminal Justice, and initiated the program for judicial performance evaluation, about which he said: "It is to help us judges help ourselves so we can help the public."

He never lost sight of the fact that efficiency was only a dimension of the administration of justice, not a substitute for justice itself. In his moral essays, Alexander Pope describes a contemporary as "a statesman, yet a friend to truth." Of Richard Hughes, it can be said, as Governor Byrne perceived, that he was a statesman, yet friend to compassion. He had, in short, a remarkable gift for combining sound administration with an abiding respect for the dignity of individual human beings.

Dick Hughes brought his unique capacity for leadership to the Supreme Court. This was most evident in the confines of the Supreme Court's conference room. He treated all of us as equals—one person, one vote. He respected the opinion of each of the Justices. Dick Hughes had a singular penchant for due proc-

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ess, which he brought to our conferences. He gave everyone the fullest opportunity to be heard and was loath to cut anyone off. I recall a member of the Court arguing at length for a point of view on a controversial and complex case, a view that was clearly in the minority. The Chief Justice said, after quite some time but without a hint of weariness, "Well, perhaps your point will come clear in a written opinion—we'll all eagerly await it."

Dick Hughes was disarming in his informality and approachability. But acknowledging his uncanny ability to forge friendships across often deep divisions of principle and political interest, should not obscure his willingness to confront the crucial issues of his day. Like his own hero, Sir Thomas More, Dick Hughes strongly preferred collaboration and consensus, but like More, he, also, knew well the sometimes solitary nature of duty and the personal cost which inevitably attends fidelity to principle. He did not hesitate to vindicate the principle of academic freedom—a cause not obviously popular or readily understood—when seeking re-election as governor. He led the Court through roiled constitutional waters, giving force to the constitutional principles underlying a thorough and efficient public education. He spoke insistently of the Court's responsibility as the ultimate guardian of constitutional rights and of the independence of the judiciary.

Like Thomas More, Dick Hughes was a man for whom a deep and abiding religious faith was always a vivifying and inclusive dimension of his personality, never an obstacle or barrier. He wore easily the tensions of public life, in part, because he was rooted in a vision of the world that he knew to be grander than himself. In that, I am reminded something the playwright Robert Bolt wrote about his interest in Sir Thomas More:

What first attracted me [to him] was a person who could not be accused of any incapacity for life, who indeed seized life in great variety . . . yet who nevertheless found something in himself without which life was valueless.

We remember Dick Hughes, a wonderful, remarkable person, whose special greatness was manifest both in his personal life and in his public life. The absence of Dick Hughes from our lives will be softened by the memory of the countless ways he improved and enriched the lives of each of us here and the people of New Jersey.

Thank you, Chief Justice.

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CHIEF JUSTICE WILENTZ: Thank you very much, Justice Handler.

Chief Justice Hughes was supportive of the judiciary and this Court before he was Chief Justice, while he was Chief Justice, and most definitely after he was Chief Justice, right up to the end of his days.

We all miss his friendly voice. But the judiciary and this Court also miss his voice of support, for when he spoke, he gave heart to good people and he gave pause to others.

God bless his memory and God save what he stood for.

And that concludes these ceremonies in honor of the memory of Richard J. Hughes. The Court, if you'll just stay a few minutes, will join you in the courtroom.

Thank you, all.

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