

talented and bright young people to government service.

Today, I propose we establish a Governor's Fellows Program for our brightest college graduates. We should offer talented graduates positions as assistants to commissioners and other key government officials.

The program will be modeled after the prestigious White House Fellows Program in Washington.

In a democracy there is no reason why we should not attract the best and brightest to government.

State House renovation

Today is the last time for a few years that I will deliver this address in this chamber. Time has taken its toll on the State House. Ceilings are falling. The upholstery on the chairs is torn—it is time for repair and renewal.

In a short time, the repairs will begin. First they will fix the emergencies—the leaky roof, the damaged ceiling. Later, they will paint the walls and put down new rugs. They will make this chamber worthy of the people you serve.

In three years, when you return to this chamber, you will witness a beautiful new structure. A structure that should serve our needs well into the next century.

We should look at the state in the same way. Four years ago, our state was in disarray, years of neglect had taken its toll on New Jersey.

We have started to make repairs. Our economy has been set on the right track. Our school reforms are in place. We are investing in our roads, in our colleges, in tourism, and high technology.

But we can't stop now. We have a lot of work ahead of us. The crises may be over but the real work lies ahead.

Thank you.

Jonathan Robeson shipped the first iron from his furnace at Oxford on March 9, 1732. He hauled it overland to the Delaware River below Foul Rift, and then travelled by boat to Philadelphia.

SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Governor Kean delivered his Second Inaugural Address from the stage of the War Memorial Building, Trenton, after taking his oath a few minutes after noon on Jan. 21, 1986. Below is the text, slightly abridged, from which the governor read, occasionally departing as he spoke.

I HAVE JUST RAISED my hand to participate in a ritual; a ritual that is unique to democracy.

It is a ritual in which power—the power to serve—is conferred, and sometimes transferred, by the will of the majority.

It is a ritual which has been carried out in this great country, in America, with a success virtually unparalleled in human history.

It is a striking reminder of the strength of our nation, and of those things from which it springs.

So today, I am compelled to think of our democracy.

I am humbled by its strength and its durability. I am stirred by the memory of its foundations, and awed by its capacity for self-renewal. I am confident about its future.

Today, as they did four years ago, my thoughts go back to those who have stood in this place before me.

I think first of the revolutionary heroes—the spirited William Livingston, and the brilliant lawyer William Paterson; of Richard Howell, who participated in the Greenwiche Tea Party, and Joseph Bloomfield, the first Jeffersonian to take this oath; of Aaron Ogden, and of William Pennington, war hero and entrepreneur, who used the opportunity spawned by the successful revolution to build a thriving business in Newark.

To those men, democracy, freedom, and opportunity were not words—but ideals to live by, and, if necessary, to die for. They fought, and they suffered, to “secure those blessings of liberty,” not only for themselves, but for “posterity”—for you and me.

Today, the price may be different. The nature of the threats may have changed. But we have that same duty—to secure the blessings of freedom and opportunity for the generations to come.

For freedom and opportunity must not be just part of our history. They are not abstract words from centuries past.

They are the yardsticks by which today we should measure our progress as a state, as a country, and as a society.

Freedom and opportunity are what Americans have always valued. I have read those ideas in the words of our first settlers, and I have seen them in the eyes of our newest arrivals.

They are what caused so many of our parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents to first come to New Jersey.

They are what enabled William Livingston and his revolutionary partisans to keep the revolution alive even while the stronger British army took city after city and won battle after battle.

They are the touchstones of our democracy; and they should be our guides for these next four years.

Today, thanks to your support and the confidence of the people of this state, I embark on a new administration.

That voyage begins as we enter a new era in this country.

It will be an era filled with difficult choices, but with limitless potential.

It will be an era of creativity—but of great challenge—for the states. The country is looking to us for leadership.

As a governor, I am eager to lead.

To the federal government, I say: Give us the freedom to act, and we shall act.

To my fellow governors, I say: Seize the opportunity. Our time is now.

To the people of New Jersey, I say: Join with me. The nation is ready for our example, and we must lead.

Our national government is prepared to abdicate its responsibility to make those tough choices. We must not back down from the challenge.

If our national government has lost its sense of purpose, then let us in New Jersey—and in all the states—show the way.

With vision, we can demonstrate that the idea of opportunity can still renew the American spirit, that it can still spur our people to new heights.

With care, we can make investments that will replenish the opportunity this democracy holds out for the generations to come.

With conviction, we can show that opportunity is a universal dream, that women and men of all races, all ages, and all beliefs yearn for its promise; and that government can satisfy their hopes by being open to all.

We will be called upon to make choices, and I ask you to be prepared to make them.

With freedom and opportunity as our guides, I think our priorities in this new term will be clear.

They are three: The economy, education, and our environment. It is by investing in these areas that we can create opportunity; it is through attention to them that we can guarantee continued freedom.

In the last few years, our economy has escaped the doldrums and helped lead the national recovery.

We must now build and expand our economy to include those who have been historically disadvantaged, until every man or woman in this state who is willing to work hard can find a decent job.

I do not believe that there should be any limits to our growth, but I do believe that our growth will be limited if all people do not share equally in it.

I ask you to make sure with me that men and women of every background and every color, of every belief and every dream, are gathered to our cause, because opportunity can only be nurtured if it is spread to every corner of our society. If it is not, then, like a flower that is plucked, it will wither.

As New Jersey helped form the original compact between 13 colonies committed to a new life of opportunity, of liberty, and of fair representation, now let us help craft a more modern compact that extends this commitment to all our citizens.

That will never happen unless we grant our children a first class education.

Today, the key to opportunity is education. And that is our responsibility—the responsibility of the states, not of the federal government.

A young man or woman, not given the proper education, is denied for the rest of his or her life that opportunity of which we speak. For them, the light of democracy is forever dimmed. And if our society denies opportunity to even one child, then because of that act we are less of a democracy.

The young minds we inspire and challenge today will be America's greatest defense. They will be our country's greatest security.

For ideas are more powerful than the strongest missile; they are longer lasting than the largest or most formidable army.

Education will mean nothing unless our environment is clean.

We have an obligation beyond that of past generations. We know—we understand—the dangers of our past ignorance. We know that the continued degradation of our environment will lead inevitably to the ruination of our state, our country, and possibly even our planet. Armed with this knowledge, we have a responsibility to act.

If we do not, then our children will have the right to ask: What kind of people werethese? What were their values?

Let us keep our economy free from the unnecessary clutches of government so that it can grow, and let our schools and colleges give our young the opportunity to make it do so.

Let us keep our environment clean enough to preserve opportunity for the next generation.

Let us make sure that our streets are safe enough to guarantee our people true freedom: Freedom to live their daily lives in peace, without fear of violence.

Let us work for a healthy population that can pursue the opportunities before it and enjoy the freedoms conferred upon it.

And let us provide for the less fortunate, so that they may fully share in the freedom and opportunity we create.

The first president that my political party produced said that "This country, with its institutions, belongs to those who inhabit it." That was Abraham Lincoln, who permanently etched the notion of government of the people, by the people, and for the people in our national memory.

When the history of our era is written, let them say that we had that kind of living government.

In the years to come, let history say that New Jersey was a state governed by all the people; responsive to their wishes; sensitive to their needs, driven by their hopes.

As we approach the new century, let our state be known by the freedom it gives to the best and the brightest, and the compassion it shows to the less fortunate.

Let all recognize that we have the best schools and the cleanest water, the finest colleges and the safest streets.

Let history record that whereas once there was talk of a North Jersey and a South Jersey, of rich suburbs and poor cities, we joined to heal those divisions. That hereafter our people spoke mainly of New Jersey, and that cities shone while suburbs thrived.

Let it be said of New Jersey that there a good idea would grow—no matter if it came from man or woman; black, or white; Asian or Hispanic; young or old.

Let our work here make it so that there is no difference between black unemployment and white unemployment, but instead a bounty of productive jobs for all who want them.

Let it be said that we, here, today, prepared for the future; that we loved freedom and craved opportunity for all; that we left this place better than we found it.

Thank you.

The JUDICIARY

This Section of the Manual covers the State court system. It does not include material on the Federal court system, which appears in the section on the Federal Government near the end of the book. Entries in this section, in order, deal with:

- Judges' salaries
- Names of judges, and dates of terms
- Court administrative personnel
- Bar examiners
- Vicinage officials and addresses
- Supreme Court biographies
- Administrative personnel biographies
- Former justices and judges