REMARKS

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THE HONORABLE GRIFFIN E. BELL ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

BEFORE

THE RICHMOND BAR ASSOCIATION

Richmond, Virginia September 16, 1977

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REMARKS

BY

THE HONORABLE GRIFFIN B. BELL ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

BEFORE

THE RICHMOND BAR ASSOCIATION

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1977

JOHN MARSHALL HOTEL

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

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PROCEEDINGS

ATTORNEY GENERAL BELL: Distinguished members of the Judiciary, fellow lawyers, ladies and gentlemen:

I want to thank Charley for the warm introduction on a somewhat unusual subject, since he's not a member of the Senate.

[Laughter.]

And that he did not give out all of his information to the Senate.

Knowing what I know about Washington now, it would not have taken much to prolong the investigation before I had been confirmed.

I've had a long association with President Carter.

Charley said I was a native of Americus. Americus happens to be nine miles from Plains. It's in the same county, so it's simply a geographical accident that I am the Attorney General.

[Laughter.]

I frequently say something in a speech about life in Washington, but it's getting so bad that I don't want to talk about it.

[Laughter.]

We call it "Survival City."

Faulkner said, when he received the Nobel Prize for Literature, that the human spirit will not only survive, it will prevail.

I'm not worrying about prevailing so much as I am

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HEPORTING CO., HIC. Ichesetts Avence. N.C. In, D.C. 20002 Jody Powell once made a prophetic statement. Some member of the media said to him, "It seems you're getting too many people here from Georgia; who's left in Georgia?" He said, "The smart ones."

[Laughter.]

I found a lot of unusual sensitive cases in the

Justice Department, after I got there -- had I known about

them, I don't think I would be there. And a lot of other things
happened.

As you know, President Truman had a sign made, it's on the President's desk in the Oval Office, it says "The Buck Stops Here." I went to see the President last week and asked him to give me the sign. And he didn't want to give it to me. And I said, "Well, you know, the truth is that the buck stops at the Justice Department." And he said he would think about having another one made. He won't give me the one over there, but he might give me a duplicate of it. I think we're entitled to it.

These cases are often described around the Justice Department as land mines.

[Laughter.]

And I once said in Atlanta that I was afraid one may go off and kill me. One of my former law partners said, "I wouldn't worry about that," he said, "you may not necessarily

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be killed, you may just lose an arm or a leg." And that's about the way it is on a daily basis.

I thought I -- I had a speech, incidentally, that a speech writer prepared for me, as they generally do. I left it in the car when I got here.

[Laughter.]

I don't do well with a prepared text, particularly when it's written by a stranger. So --

[Laughter.]

I think you will enjoy just a few remarks about what it's like to be there in the Justice Department, with 53,000 people; and 25 parts, substantial parts, to it.

It's a place where, for probably 25 years, the management has been issue oriented. You find it's much easier in Washington if you just find one or two or three issues to talk about, and just hang with those. Don't worry about changing anything. And that's the way we've been running it for a long time. We have some great issues in our nation.

We went through the civil rights revolution in the Sixties; we went through the Vietnamese period; and then we went through the Watergate period -- we're still in the Watergate, I don't know just when we're going to get out of it. Soon, I hope, but it's still on to some extent. At least by way of atmosphere.

This means that the government throughout, but

particularly in the Justice Department because that's the
Department I know best, is in serious need of being refurbished.

And if I were to use one word to describe the major thing that
we are doing, it would be that we are refurbishing the Justice
Department, in every way. We're trying to improve morale,
we're trying to increase the litigating
capacity; we're trying to become goal oriented. Every one
of the 25 parts, heads of the 25 parts have filed two-year plans
with me on what they can do, what they can see their mission
to be, No. 1; and No. 2, what they expect to do during the
two-year period, not only to accomplish the mission, but to
make their operation better.

We've been going over those. I've been meeting with these different people in an effort to simply refurbish the Justice Department.

And I want to say a few things about what I do with my time, because I think it will give you a feel for the Department of Justice, and that's all it is, it is your Department of Justice, not mine, any more so than it's yours.

I spend a good deal of time dealing with the media.

That's an important thing, because in a country as large as ours, as many people as we have in this country, you have to have some way to project what you're doing and some way for the citizens to be informed as to what's going on in the Justice Department.

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There are some -- I never can remember, but there are a lot of people there in the media that are assigned full time or, in some cases, half time with the Justice Department and half time with the Supreme Court; probably upwards of 25 people. And they are there on a daily basis, so I have a policy with the head of the Public Information Office that I'm accessible to him at any time. I am not accessible to the media at any time, but the media, representatives of the media, ask him a question and he brings the question to me.

I have news conferences on a regular basis. I meet, on occasion, with bureaus of the national news groups. I also meet with columnists almost on a regular scheduled basis.

No one can get in out of schedule, but I do meet with them.

And I think that's important to do that.

I have never said "no comment," and I have never said "I will speak off the record". I don't intend to, so long as I'm Attorney General. I cancelled a news meeting not long ago with a national magazine because it called and said they would be glad to have a discussion off the record, and I told the head of the PIO to call them and cancel this, because I didn't discuss things off the record. They called back and said they thought there were accommodating me, and we went on with the meeting.

I spend a lot of time in the area of foreign intelligence. This is something that I didn't know the Attorney

General had anything to do with when I went into the government.

This is something that President Ford set up with Attorney

General Levi. It's a graduated system, and it affords safe
guards of having the nation's lawyer pass on serious matters.

I spend a good deal of time just on general management problems. We have a department called Office of Management and Finance in the Department, and I work closely with them. I find that our employees are at 30 different locations in Washington. We support the slum landlords. We have some buildings that are not fit for human habitation. And I'm trying to do something about that.

I find that the people that have been around the Justice Department so long they have gotten used to what it it looked like, they were living in hallways, on elevators, the grass needed cutting in the courtyards. And, by being a fresh person, it struck me that you couldn't have morale, good morale, unless you had a clean and orderly place.

So that's part of what we do. Of course we have a lot of work to do on budgets, you know, all these different 25 parts, where Judge Frank Johnson, the new head of the FBI, will be -- he's been in the hospital and he has just gotten out, and hasn't been confirmed, but he called me one day this week complaining about the FBI budget. And I said, "You haven't even been confirmed, and you're already complaining."

[Laughter.]

"Oh," he said, "you're trying to cripple me."

He said, "I'll be up there and won't have any money to work
with."

Then we have these litigating divisions, tax, lands, antitrust. John Shenefield of Richmond is the new head of Antitrust, he was confirmed yesterday. A fine man. I'm very proud of him.

The Criminal Division, handling the most sensitive things you can imagine.

The Civil Division, where you're defending the government, you're suing for the government, is very important to the nation. It has really been allowed to run down.

Civil Rights is the other big division.

These divisions, except Antitrust, which has gotten a substantial amount of additional resources in the last three years; the rest of them have been allowed to just drift, and we need more lawyers at Grades 16,17 and 18, because we are frequently litigating against private counsel, where it seems to me we may have one or two lawyers against eight on the other side. So we are trying to do something about that.

And I spend a lot of time on that. And I actually participate in some of the large cases. I have not been to court since I have been there, but I probably will. And I was going to argue a case in June before the Supreme Court, and the Solicitor General's office decided that probably I shouldn't, for several reasons, and I didn't. They had asked me to argue,

and I almost had to go to the District Court in New York last week about a matter, because the judge wanted me to be present. He finally accepted a letter, instead of me coming on a particular problem for hearing.

We have a small office, called the Office of Legal Counsel. Justice Rehnquist was head of that office before he was appointed to the Supreme Court. They are only 18 lawyers in that office, but they rendered the opinions of the President to the Attorney General, his other Cabinet members, and to Congress on an advisory basis.

I appointed a young man acting head of that office, he is now head of it. And they have rendered probably 150 opinions on serious matters, such as the Canal Zone problem, can Congress -- can the property be transferred through a treaty ratified in the Senate without the House having anything to do with it. That was the question.

It's more of an objective group of lawyers to rule against people in high places, if need be. And I told the President, when I asked him about making John Harmon head of this office -- you see, we are very fortunate to have a setup where we are subject to the law, and we have to follow it.

And we do follow it, but these lawyers tell us what the law is.

The Solicitor General's office is something like that, they only have 18 lawyers, but they pass on any appeal that lawyers ask to file in the district courts in the field,

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VEH REPORTING CO. INC Massachusetts Avenue, N.C. Higton, D.C. 20002 1546-6666 and they of course handle all the litigation in the Supreme Court.

We created this office, as I mentioned this morning, under Professor Dan Meador, called Office for Improvements in the Administration of Justice. Now, they are doing a great job in procedural court reform; and we have an office called the Office of Legislative Affairs. Those are the people that are sent over to the Hill on a daily basis to look after our own problems, but they do a good job.

And I think in those two offices, and they work very closely together, we have some of the greatest talent in Washington. And talent pays off in Washington. You need to assemble all the brains you can. And Congress is very appreciative of having somebody help them. If they don't understand the problem, we send up a large number of people to the Hill if they need help on legislation sometimes.

We have a long legislative agenda. I have spent a lot of time testifying. I've testified three times already this week.

We are subject to 18 Subcommittees -- the jurisdiction of 18 Subcommittees in the Congress, and 11 full Committees.

But mainly we do most of our business with the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and the new House Committee on Intelligence.

What we're really trying to do, what I'm trying to do

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as Attorney General is give leadership in the entire area of justice: civil, criminal, state and federal. Having in mind at all times that American people have to depend on the state court systems in the main for justice; 95 percent of all cases in America are in the state courts. And it seems to me it's my duty to work as closely as I can with the state courts, so that we work in unison in a system of federalism.

Each one of us carrying out our assigned jurisdictions in the constitutional system of government, but each one helping the other.

And, over-all, while we do this, we are trying to create the atmosphere in the Department that we're an open Department, that we will see anybody that wants to see us, that we live by a rule of the highest integrity that will effect this. That every lawyer in the government has to abide by the same code of professional responsibility that the private bar is governed by.

And that, over-all, in addition to everything else, that we ought to go beyond new process, that we ought to be civil. This is something that's missing in America, I think, we are not as civil with each other as we ought to be. So we want a higher level of civility; or, if you want to state it another way, we want something more than just being decent. We demand decency, but something a little above that. I call it civility.

But if we do that, if that's the atmosphere we create there, and we think that if everybody is thinking about the whole system, it will make not only the Justice Department better but the whole system of justice is better, I think our time will not have been wasted in Washington.

It's a pleasure to be with you.

Thank you very much.

[Applause.]

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