

ORIGINAL

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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REMARKS BY

THE HONORABLE GRIFFIN B. BELL

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

BEFORE THE

EIGHTH CIRCUIT JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

- - -

Brainerd, Minnesota
August 21, 1978

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MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1978
12:00 P.M.
BRainerd, MINNESOTA

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P R O C E E D I N G S

1
2 JUDGE GIBSON: This morning before breakfast, I
3 had an opportunity to put on an old golf shirt and pair of
4 slacks, and take a walk around the nice surroundings, look
5 at the lake, and then I came into the main foyer here, of
6 this facility, and I came across our able and distinguished
7 United States Attorney Andy Danielson, and I saw that he was
8 dressed quite nattily, in a full suit and white shirt, and
9 tie and vest, very properly attired, and I thought that
10 perhaps he knew something about the Conference that I didn't;
11 I thought it would be an informal "here we are at the Lake"
12 sort of thing.

13 And from there I went over and had breakfast at
14 the facility to the north -- that used to be Rutgers -- and
15 I sat down with another gentleman, and I introduced myself
16 to him, and I looked at his nameplate, as we are wont to do.
17 And he also was dressed in suit, white shirt, tie, vest --
18 and again I thought, rather formally for the occasion here
19 at Madden.

20 And I looked at his nameplate and I discovered that
21 he was United States Attorney from Iowa, and I said to him:

22 "There must be something that you and

23 Danielson know about this conference that I don't."

24 and he said:

25 "Yes, sir. The Boss is in town."

1 The State of Minnesota, in this conference, is
2 honored and pleased by the presence of the chief legal offi-
3 cer of our country. Griffin Bell was nominated as the 72nd
4 Attorney General by President Carter, in December of 1976;
5 he was sworn in on January 26th of 1977.

6 I would suppose everybody in this room knows and
7 realizes that prior to his being sworn in in that position,
8 he had served as a member of the Court of Appeals for the
9 Fifth Judicial Circuit, as a Judge of that Court, and with
10 distinction, from 1961 until 1976.

11 I suppose also it would come as no surprise to any
12 of us if I were to tell you that he's a native of the State
13 of Georgia; I'm not quite sure that I can get the "Gawja" the
14 way he's going to give you the "Gawja," but I'm told that he
15 still maintains his legal residence in that State, as I'm
16 sure do many others of our Executive Department in Washington,
17 D. C. in these days.

18 It's kind of interesting; I saw our President, with
19 his shorts and baseball cap, playing softball, on vacation,
20 as I understand, and we're pleased that our distinguished
21 visitor, instead of taking his vacation in his native State,
22 has seen fit to vacation with us here in Minnesota.

23 Mr. Bell was admitted to the Georgia Bar in 1947;
24 from 1941 to '46 he served with the United States Army and
25 attained the rank of major.

1 He began his law practice in 1948 in Savannah,
2 Georgia. He formed the firm of Maddox and Bell, and contin-
3 ued with that firm in Rome, Georgia. My former partner, Sid
4 Gestason, might get a little kick out of the fact that he is
5 also a member of the Order of the Coif. That was kind of a
6 private joke we had; when I practiced with Sid, Sid advised
7 me that there were two members of the Order of the Coif over
8 the years, that had come to New Ulm -- one of them turned
9 into an alcoholic, and the other a Federal Judge.

10 Mr. Bell is married to the former Mary Ford Hull,
11 and I'm sure he's pleased and honored himself to have a
12 member of the Bar of Georgia -- Griffin, Junior.

13 I think the nicest thing that can be
14 said about our distinguished guest, and a thing that impresses
15 me -- and did impress me when I learned that he was appointed
16 to this high office -- and that is that he is a friend of
17 the bench and he's a friend of the bar, and in my opinion
18 that's important to those of us -- the type that attend
19 conferences such as these, and it's also important to the
20 administration of justice.

21 Will you please welcome the Attorney General of
22 the United States, the Honorable Griffin B. Bell.

23 (General applause)

24 ATTORNEY GENERAL BELL: Chief Judge Gibson, Judge
25 Also, distinguished Judges and distinguished lawyers -- I

1 assume everyone here is distinguished, so I won't refer to
2 anyone else -- thank you for the warm introduction.

3 You're in great luck today, because the Chief
4 Judge has already told me I've got to stop speaking at 12:15,
5 so in about eleven minutes from now --

6 Chief Judge Gibson's from Kansas City; so is Tom
7 Dacey, and they have a Congressman there whose name I just
8 can't remember, but I heard him speak in Washington one night
9 at Clarence Kelley's retirement dinner. He said his profession
10 was that of a used car dealer. He was very proud of it.

11 He said there are 27 lawyers mixed up in the
12 Watergate, and not one used car dealer.

13 (General laughter)

14 I bring you greetings from Washington; also some
15 good news. It's a rare thing for any newspaper to carry
16 anything humorous since the Watergate; everything's sad, bad,
17 and they're saving the country. We'd go down, were it not
18 for the media.

19 This morning they carried something humorous in the
20 Washington Star, and in the Atlanta Constitution. Hopefully,
21 the Washington Post and the New York Times will soon join,
22 and follow suit. This was the story they carried; this was
23 on the front page in the Washington Star this afternoon, and
24 in the Atlanta Constitution.

25 About two months ago, there was some article about

1 me in Newsweek. It said that I was an expert on something
2 called "rooster pepper sausage." That's a rare kind of
3 sausage we have in Georgia, and they've been trying to get
4 the recipe since then, a number of people.

5 So this story broke today. Somebody phoned this
6 in; it's supposed to be the truth -- and I think it is. The
7 headline says:

8 "Sausage Gate, peppered with White House links.
9 The AG is hanging tough again. He is involved in a new
10 controversy -- Sausage Gate, a scandal with a White
11 House link. It involves a conspiracy by the Attorney
12 General, an Atlanta lawyer -- Charles Kirbo..." --
13 one of my former law partners --

14 "...to corner the market on rooster pepper sausage, a
15 Georgia delicacy.

16 The AG provoked interest in this subject by
17 delaying his business on his way to a White House press
18 press conference, by stopping to talk with a reporter
19 who asked about rooster pepper sausage.

20 The AG replied, quote: 'Now you're talking
21 about something important.' Close quote.

22 Since this first public mention of the subject,
23 letters have been mounting at the Justice Department,
24 asking for the recipe for rooster pepper sausage. More
25 letters than the Marston affair generated.

1 Despite his professed policy to reduce secrecy
2 in Government, the AG has steadfastly refused to respond
3 in any way to these inquiries. It is reported that he
4 and Mr. Kirbo -- are exploring legal means of obtain-
5 ing patent or copyrights on the sausage.

6 Georgia State officials have not shed any
7 light on the matter, other than to indicate that they
8 know of no Georgia sausage which is made out of rooster."

9 I think you can see from that that things are pick-
10 ing up in Washington. We've got a little humor being
11 restored.

12 It's good to be in Minnesota; I often talk about
13 Minnesota with the Vice President. We've had two Vice
14 Presidents from Minnesota, and you have a Chief Justice; we
15 also have an Associate Justice, and until the Georgia group
16 came in, you had more public officials than any other State.

17 We've got a different view about it, though, those
18 of us from Georgia. They now ask us: who's left in Georgia?
19 We always respond: "The smart ones."

20 I was interested that the State bird is the loon.
21 I'd never known that before; it's useful information we all
22 need.

23 We had a Governor once in Georgia who was something
24 of an expert on birds, and he found one called the "joree."
25 The joree twitters, twirps a lot, pecks around, and he had

1 had a lot of trouble with the news media, and he finally
2 named the news reporters jorees; he always referred to a
3 bunch of -- "...bunch of jorees here this morning."

4 But that is not our State bird. The robin, I think,
5 is our State bird.

6 Somebody -- Judge Devitt referred to great politi-
7 cal parties in Minnesota; got new names for them: Farm Labor,
8 Democrats, and Independent Republicans. I've learned that
9 what Will Rogers said was true, since I've been in Washington
10 and I think the President would probably agree with it.

11 Will Rogers said he didn't belong to an organized
12 political party; he was a Democrat. That's the shape I'm in.

13 I'm glad to be on the program with Senator
14 DeConcini and Congressman Volkmer -- I do a lot of business
15 with the two Judiciary Committees. I think we're operating
16 a good team; at least I'm trying to, and they've been very
17 helpful to me, both Committees. I'm going to speak in a
18 minute about some of the things that I think are very import-
19 ant, that are going on in those two Committees.

20 I had a press conference at 10:00 o'clock, and I
21 was asked about the Eighth Circuit, what I thought about it,
22 what I thought the greatest problem facing the Eighth Circuit
23 was, and I told them that I considered the Eighth Circuit to
24 be a model Circuit.

25 They handle their business with dispatch, they have

1 the fastest disposition -- shortest disposition record in the
2 nation amongst the eleven Circuits. I don't think there's
3 but one vacancy on any Court -- there's one in Iowa, and I
4 don't know of any others, because there are two nominees that
5 have not been confirmed yet, but at least their names are
6 over in the Senate.

7 You're having some environmental problems; I noticed
8 you're having trouble with the wolf. They say the wolf is
9 an endangered species. I don't know much about that, because
10 I'm an expert on the snail darter.

11 (General laughter)

12 But I do sympathize with you. I lost the snail
13 darter case, and it was one of the great losses I've ever
14 suffered.

15 I want to mention just a few things to you about
16 the Justice Department. The first are
17 external matters, and the last two things that I'll mention
18 we'll call "internal" matters. External matters all have
19 to do with legislation.

20 The first one is the Omnibus Judgeship bill. We
21 badly need judges; I don't know if we'll get them. I'm not
22 as optimistic as the two -- as the Senator and the Congressman
23 about that. They seem to think that it's not important to
24 divide the Fifth Circuit; I disagree. I don't think, as
25 Attorney General, that I'd be anything other than reckless

1 if I would stand by and assist the creation -- in the crea-
2 tion of a Court of Appeals with 26 Judges on it. I think
3 the same thing might be said of the Ninth Circuit; they've
4 agreed not to divide the Ninth Circuit, but to give them 23
5 Judges.

6 I was on a Court that had 15 Judges on it, and
7 you ought to have the experience of sitting in an en banc
8 case, sometimes with 16 senior judges on a case; you ought
9 to sit in a Court like that some time. That's the-- exactly
10 the same as sitting in the legislature, and can you imagine
11 26 Judges sitting there trying to make a decision -- 23?

12 I think it's reckless in the extreme. Therefore,
13 I think they'll have to do something about dividing the Fifth
14 Circuit, and they really ought to divide the Ninth, or they
15 ought to take all the Judges out for the Fifth and Ninth and
16 give the Judges to the rest of the country.

17 If the Congress wants to deny 40 percent of the
18 people in America adequate justice, then give the other --
19 don't punish the other 60 percent, just take those out until
20 Congress can finally make the decision to do something about
21 it.

22 That's my position about the matter.

23 Now, there are several things they could do short
24 of that, but they have not agreed to any of them. You could
25 have an en banc court consisting of less than all of the

1 Judges. That doesn't suit anyone -- well, it suits some and
2 not others, I'll put it.

3 Senator DeConcini has got up a compromise which
4 would be something on that order; that has not yet been con-
5 sidered. Hopefully they'll come to some agreement on that.
6 That would be not to divide the Fifth Circuit into separate
7 Circuits, but almost separate Circuits, by calling the two
8 parts "divisions."

9 There is another way it can be resolved, and that
10 would be for the Congress to turn the matter over to the
11 Judicial Conference of the United States, so that we can run
12 efficient courts in this country. When a circuit needs re-
13 aligning or dividing, somebody is there to do it, without
14 making a great political issue out of it.

15 That would be a way that I'd greatly favor.

16 There's another way to do it, and that would be for
17 the Supreme Court of the United States to say that they have
18 inherent power over the alignments of the circuits. We've
19 got a lot of districts in the country that are out of balance,
20 and everything is so political that it's almost impossible
21 to get anything done about it.

22 But division and realignment of districts, and all
23 that aside, we do need these Judges, and I favor -- if all
24 else fails, giving the 60 percent of the nation their Judges
25 and let the other part of the nation suffer until we can

1 finally resolve what really is not a big issue. But it's
2 a political issue.

3 The second thing is, our foreign intelligence
4 system is suffering; it's been suffering since the Church
5 Committee hearings, and we have a very fine foreign intelli-
6 gence system, but the American people think -- a lot of
7 people -- think there's something wrong with it, the way we
8 run it.

9 So we've introduced the Foreign Intelligence Sur-
10 veillance Act -- we've really re-introduced and modified
11 something that President Ford and Attorney General Levi intro-
12 duced. It's passed the Senate, hopefully it will pass the
13 House, and for the first time, we'll be able to go to a
14 Federal Court and get an order on various kinds of surveill-
15 ance of activities we carry on in foreign intelligence. This
16 will, for the first time, bring the Judiciary -- the third
17 branch of Government -- into the operation.

18 I'm very hopeful that that will be voted on the
19 first week after Congress returns, after Labor Day. This is
20 something very badly needed.

21 The Criminal Code has passed the Senate; it's in
22 the House. I don't know just what's going to happen to it.
23 It's something that's badly needed, but it's really a test
24 of the Congress, whether or not they can handle anything as
25 complex as a recodification of the criminal law.

1 I would have thought that after Congress was able
2 to master that giant law called "OSHA," that they could have
3 faced up to the Criminal Code. So far, we have not been able
4 to see that.

5 Senator DeConcini spoke to you about the Magistrates
6 Bill; the whole design of the Magistrates Act is to separate
7 what we knew as -- I knew as a young lawyer: a Federal case
8 from non-Federal cases. We tend in the Federal Courts to
9 make every case into a big case, and that's because of the
10 discovery rules, and we've got to have some way of -- and
11 hopefully the Judicial Conference of the United States will
12 not apply the same rules to Magistrates' cases as they do
13 now to all other cases.

14 I've asked the Judicial Conference, at least a
15 year ago, to start promulgating Magistrates' rules. I don't
16 think there's any work going on right now on that; I see
17 people here from the Court Administrative Office, and I hope
18 some day soon that you'll address that question, because it
19 will do little good to give Magistrates new powers if they
20 are going to be under these same rules. We'll still have --
21 every case will be a big case.

22 Arbitration is the most exciting thing that we're
23 trying. We're already experimenting in three Districts --
24 the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Northern District of
25 California, and the District of Connecticut. We've copied

1 the Ohio arbitration system; they pioneered it there by the
2 Cleveland bar and the Cincinnati bar, and really brought forth
3 by Chief Justice O'Neill, and incidentally, I saw in the
4 morning paper that he died from a heart attack, and he was
5 a great former Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and a real
6 judicial innovator.

7 You'll be able to take your place on the docket,
8 go back to court if you don't like the award; you'll have to
9 arbitrate. Lawyers will do it as an adjunct of the Court;
10 it will be a great public service to be rendered by lawyers.
11 If you're dissatisfied, you go back to the Court and take
12 your place on the docket, your same -- your rightful place.

13 But in Ohio, they have about a 95 percent finality
14 rate on these arbitrations.

15 Diversity -- the status of diversity is that hope-
16 fully we'll get -- we'll remove diversity jurisdiction from
17 Federal Courts for the resident only. That's as far as I
18 favor going. The House removed all diversity jurisdiction;
19 it's tied up in the Senate, in Subcommittee, on a 2-2 vote,
20 so I don't know just how that's going to come out. But I
21 think it would be in the interests of the State Courts for
22 the bar to help out some on taking this one step in diversity
23 jurisdiction.

24 After all, this is what the Founding Fathers did in
25 the beginning about diversity jurisdiction.

1 Supreme Court jurisdiction; we lose sight of the
2 Supreme Court. They have so many cases they can hardly
3 handle them, and that's one institution that should not tamper
4 with, so we introduced a bill, over in Professor Meador's
5 operation at Justice Department, to remove all mandatory
6 appellate jurisdiction; everything would be by certiorari,
7 and we were going great guns on that non-controversial matter
8 until somebody offered an amendment to take jurisdiction of
9 the Supreme Court away completely on any matter involving
10 school prayer.

11 So that's -- and by logic, that's a way to address
12 that question, I suppose, is on Supreme Court jurisdiction,
13 so that's a -- that may be the end of that bill. I hope not.

14 Bankruptcy judges are being compromised by the
15 two Committees. I don't favor either approach; I don't think
16 we need bankruptcy judges. I never thought we needed bank-
17 ruptcy judges as a judge. We had referees, and they were
18 judicial officers that the court appointed.

19 If the case is large enough to have a judge, then
20 a District Judge ought to handle it, and -- otherwise, the
21 clerk or the District Judge can appoint somebody to handle
22 these '13's and those sort of things. But the House -- they
23 tell me over there that they never wanted to make bankruptcy
24 judges Article III judges; what they're trying to do was make
25 the bankruptcy courts better, and if that was the purpose,

1 then the Senate bill, with the 12-year term and that sort
2 of thing, will do that.

3 So maybe it'll come out all right. I think, if
4 we're going to have a real reorganization, if we don't
5 have a bankruptcy judge handling that, we have a District
6 Judge handling it. There are a lot of major bankruptcy
7 matters that the District Judges would handle, and if we need
8 more District Judges, then do that. I don't think it's a
9 good idea to be creating these "specialist" judges, special-
10 ist type judges.

11 One important bill -- and this is the last bill I'll
12 mention -- is the Federal Tort Claims Act Amendment. I'm
13 sued a lot, Judge Webster is sued a lot; the FBI agents are
14 sued every day, and someone has to furnish them with lawyers.
15 If there are multiple defendants, and there usually are in
16 these suits that they bring when they find out things that
17 happened years ago, under the Freedom of Information Act --
18 they use that to get this information, then sue us -- we
19 have a conflict of interest and we have to go out and hire
20 private lawyers, sometimes, to defend some of the defendants.

21 Congress balks about paying these lawyers, and I
22 discovered, shortly after I became Attorney General, when we
23 decided the nation needed the swine flu serum, they couldn't
24 get anybody to make the serum because they thought they'd be
25 sued, because in the law, they provide that the United States

1 will be substituted as a party defendant, and will defend
2 the suits.

3 Now, that is a -- the same thing can be done, I
4 think, for any Government official who is sued in a civil
5 suit. There's -- that has nothing to do with prosecuting a
6 public official, or referring him for administrative disci-
7 pline, but it does -- it will afford a way to protect these
8 people, or otherwise they're going to finally get to the
9 point where they're so apprehensive about being destroyed by
10 paying their own expenses in legal proceedings that they may
11 not want to do their full duty.

12 So we're trying to get that through. We are making
13 some progress, although I'm not too encouraged. I think we've
14 got a chance on that.

15 Now, internally, two matters, and I'll stop.

16 One is that we are developing a very large trial
17 advocacy program in the Department of Justice. They had one
18 there; it was just for Assistant U. S. Attorneys, and it was
19 about a three-day school.

20 We've now -- we have it up to a week, and we're
21 planning on making it three weeks. We're going to model it
22 after the National Institute of Trial Advocacy program at
23 Boulder. We have already expanded it to all of the lawyers
24 in the Justice Department, whether in the U. S. Attorney's
25 Office or in main Justice; if they go to court, they have to

1 take this program.

2 That is our answer to the complaints about the
3 trial lawyers of America. We're trying to make our Government
4 trial lawyers more adequate, and I think that we can do it.

5 The other matter I wanted to mention to you is that
6 when I was -- when I agreed to be the Attorney General, the
7 President said he wanted to make the Department of Justice
8 as independent as possible.

9 Under the Constitution the President is charged
10 with faithfully executing the law. There's no mention of an
11 Attorney General in the Constitution, so you can't completely
12 -- you can't make the Attorney General completely independ-
13 ent under the Constitution, but you can do certain things
14 to make the Justice Department into a neutral zone, and I
15 have tried to do that, and it's taken a lot of thinking about
16 how to finally articulate this.

17 And we are approaching the day when we'll be able
18 to set out certain customs in writing, about what happens
19 when people contact the Justice Department about matters,
20 whether they be within the White House or the Congress, how
21 those sort of things will be handled. A lot of things will
22 be done by putting in writing customs that should be followed;
23 we've been studying the British system.

24 In 1923 the British Government fell because they
25 thought the Attorney General was interfering with the prosecu-

1 tion of a public official, and they never did prove that he
2 interfered, but the government fell. That's how serious it
3 was, and not since then has a British Attorney General ever
4 mentioned to the head of the -- they call him -- he's the
5 Chief Prosecutor, but that's not his exact title.

6 He tells the Attorney General:

7 "We're getting ready to prosecute a member of
8 Parliament."

9 and the Attorney General says: "Thank you." He never gets
10 into it; all he knows is that that's going on.

11 That happened about three weeks ago when they
12 indicted Thorpe, the head of the Liberal Party in England.

13 So since 1923, they've had a custom that when a
14 high political official is under investigation or being pro-
15 secuted, the Attorney General has nothing to do with it.

16 I think that we probably need to move in the direc-
17 tion of making the Head of the Criminal Division in the
18 Department of Justice a career person, and then we'll take
19 these same offices that are in all these "special prosecutor"
20 bills, and draw up a Justice Department order that those
21 type matters would be handled in the Criminal Division, and
22 go no higher than the Assistant Attorney General for the
23 Criminal Division, who would be a career person, a career
24 appointment.

25 I think that that would be the answer to all these

1 special prosecutor bills. I can see -- the Special Prosecu-
2 tor bill, incidentally, has not passed, but under the tempor-
3 ary -- there's more support for it than there is for the
4 permanent, the temporary prosecutor -- I can see where you
5 would just have a multitude of those floating around
6 Washington, and there would be nobody in charge of them.

7 I would appoint them, after a waiting period -- I
8 wouldn't appoint them; I think I'd tell the Court and the
9 Court would appoint them, under most of the bills, but nobody
10 then would have any control over them.

11 So it may be we need to follow the British model,
12 and there is some merit in that. But at any rate, I want to
13 assure you I'm working on that. I've given a lot of thought
14 to that, how to make the Department of Justice into a neutral
15 zone, because the law has to be neutral.

16 And foreign intelligence has to be neutral. That's
17 two things that we do at the Justice Department that we ought
18 to keep the political process out of, and I'm going to do
19 my best to have that done by the time I leave.

20 Thank you very much.

21 (General applause)

22 VOICE: We're indeed grateful to the Attorney General
23 for being with us, and for that address. I'd hoped to intro-
24 duce to you Mrs. Mondale; she is scheduled to be in here --
25 so if somebody wants to ask some questions, or to make a

1 speech or talk, I would like to have you stay to meet Mrs.
2 Mondale, so we can acknowledge her presence here.

3 Does anyone have any gems of wisdom that they'd
4 like to give to the assembled group here? What we need is
5 some comedian-type that can take up time and relay some jokes.
6 I see John Shepard coming; he's the Chairman of the House
7 of Delegates. I think you ought to be a prime person to give
8 us some wisdom, John.

9 CHAIRMAN SHEPARD: Well, Judge, I'm extremely
10 happy to be here at a meeting that you're in charge of; you
11 always do it with such dispatch and skill, and with the help
12 that you received from the other members of this Committee,
13 I have no message that would be adequately humorous nor ed-
14 ucational to give.

15 JUDGE GIBSON: Well, John, I think probably your
16 words are very kind, but we handled this meeting with a
17 little too much dispatch.

18 We're indeed grateful for all of you attending
19 here. This is a wonderful area to hold a conference of this
20 type. I think the weather is accommodating, to confine the
21 thunderstorms until the small morning hours, and at least
22 today the sun is shining brightly, and we hope it will con-
23 tinue.

24 I might recognize Judge Haney at this time. Judge,
25 do you have any further information on the arrangements pro-

1 gram or the social program?

2 JUDGE HANEY: I guess I really don't have any new
3 information; it's all in your brochures. After this program
4 finishes, you'll go back to your respective resorts and have
5 lunch, and then the afternoon recreational program, or the
6 golf and the bridge and the tennis will begin.

7 We're having a cookout this evening, and those of
8 you who were in Lutsen, we are going to repeat the planked
9 lake trout out by the shore of the lake, and I'm sure you'll
10 all enjoy that, and I see that Joan Mondale is here now, and
11 we're certainly happy to have her.

12 (General applause)

13 JUDGE GIBSON: Those of us who have lived in
14 Minnesota have known Joan for many, many years as a warm and
15 gracious lady. She has been a leader in the cultural affairs
16 of our State, particularly in the arts. She has campaigned
17 for Fritz, and I guess every other Democratic candidate over
18 the years, and in addition to that, she has done, as another
19 great lady of Minnesota -- Muriel Humphrey -- has done, she
20 has raised a very delightful and accomplished family, and
21 Joan, I would like to have you meet our guests of the Confer-
22 ence, and to thank you for coming to speak with the women
23 and for being here.

24 MRS. MONDALE: Thank you, Jerry.

25 I'm going to talk to your wives, and I thought it

1 was only fair that I subject you to my charms.

2 (General applause)

3 MRS. MONDALE: The other night I read a story about
4 me in the newspaper, and it's a very nice story, and the
5 headline said:

6 "Joan of Art."

7 So I rushed over to show it to Fritz, and he read
8 it, and he said:

9 "Well, that's a nice story, but remember how
10 she ended up?"

11 I see an ally of mine in your audience. Our
12 Attorney General, Griffin Bell, and I want to tell you why
13 he's an ally.

14 The Office of Management and Budget struck out the
15 appropriations for oil portraits by artists of departing
16 Cabinet officers. I was very upset; I read about it in the
17 Denver Post when I was in Denver, flying home to Washington.
18 And so I thought: what can you do? This is an insult to the
19 visual arts.

20 So I asked if there could be an appropriation for
21 a photographer to take the Cabinet portraits, and it was
22 agreed. So I went to Marvin Sadik, who's the Director of the
23 National Portrait Gallery in Washington, and said:

24 "Give me ten art photographers, photographers
25 who are really good, and who have been selected, who have

1 been exhibited, and who are recognized as outstanding
2 in the field of photography."

3 which is an incredibly booming industry now.

4 And so he did. And so I've taken these Cabinet
5 portfolios around to each member of the Cabinet, and have
6 asked him or her to choose a photographer to take their por-
7 trait.

8 Griffin, have you had yours taken yet? Griffin!

9 What we're going to do is have an exhibition at the
10 National Portrait Gallery of these Cabinet portfolios. We're
11 going to be in for a good time, because Brock Adams has to
12 have his done, and Joe Califano has to have his, and Harold
13 Brown, and they love this; they just adore this.

14 So you'll be surprised when you meet the photographer,
15 because he or she is not only a photographer; they're an
16 artist, and you'll have a real experience. I'm looking for-
17 ward to this exhibition.

18 Now, what can you as lawyers and judges do to help
19 the arts? Well, you're going to have to figure that one out
20 yourselves, but do a good job.

21 Thank you.

22 (General applause)

23 JUDGE GIBSON: Thank you, Mrs. Mondale, for being
24 with us.

25 This concludes today's program; see you at 9:00

1 o'clock in the morning.

2 Meeting adjourned.

3 (Whereupon the meeting was adjourned.)

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