_	FELLOWS OF THE
2	AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION
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5	SPEECH BY THE HONORABLE JANET RENO,
6	ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
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9	Tuesday, May 18, 1993
10	The International Club
11	1800 K Street, N.W.
12	Washington, D.C.
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(9:06 p.m.)
3	INTRODUCTION
4	MS. HOSTETLER: We're getting close to the high
5	point of the evening.
6	I can't recall that any member of a President's
7	Cabinet has so completely completely and quickly captured
8	the public's attention and admiration as has our new
9	Attorney General, Janet Reno.
10	(Applause.)
11	By now every public school child in America
12	knows that Abraham Lincoln lived in a log cabin and Janet
13	Reno lived in a house built by her mother in the
14	Everglades next to the edge of a swamp. Well, it seems to
15	me that Janet Reno's mother really knew how to raise a
16	daughter. A lifetime of wrestling with alligators has
17	prepared her very well for the sharks in Washington.
18	(Laughter.)
19	Even the cynical, hard-bitten, inside the
20	Beltway types have been completely captivated by her. The
21	press loves her, perhaps because her father was one of
22	them, but more likely because she disarmingly gives the
23	press her home telephone number.
24	The President loves her because the press loves
25	her. The Congress people admire and respect her because

- their constituents admire and respect her.
- And in all seriousness, I think it's clear why
 - 3 the constituents admire and respect her. It's clear to
 - 4 all who have followed her distinguished career after
 - 5 Harvard Law School, in private practice, as a prosecutor,
 - and as the five times elected state attorney in Miami,
 - 7 Florida, that Janet Reno has never forgotten why she went
 - 8 to law school in the first place.
- 9 It wasn't to earn a lot of money. It wasn't
- 10 even to become a Fellow of the ABA, as nice as that is.
- No, it was to be, in her words and Learned Hand's words,
- "a servant of justice." And what more could we ask of the
- 13 leader of our Department of Justice and of our justice
- 14 system?
- 15 It gives me great pleasure to welcome our
- 16 Attorney General, Janet Reno.
- 17 (Applause.)
- 18 PRESENTATION OF THE HONORABLE JANET RENO,
- 19 ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
- 20 GENERAL RENO: First of all, I have to dispel a
- 21 myth. In the three months I've been here, I have found
- 22 nothing cynical, nothing mean, nothing forbidding, about
- 23 the Beltway crowd.
- 24 (Applause.)
- 25 Secondly, I paid a long overdue regard to

- somebody I hold very dear at the ALI luncheon, but now I
- 2 have an opportunity to pay a special regard to somebody
- 3 who is equally as important. You don't know what it's
- 4 like to go to Harvard Law -- some of you do -- to go to
- 5 Harvard Law School in 1960 and be one of 16 women in an
- 6 entering group of 544 men, and have the Dean of the
- 7 Harvard Law School send you an invitation to come to his
- 8 house for dinner, and then to have his wife make you feel
- 9 like a million dollars and like you're one of the very
- 10 special people in the world.
- And she has done that consistently year over
- 12 year after I've graduated. She has always remembered me.
- 13 And thank you, Mrs. Griswold.
- 14 (Applause.)
- 15 And to you younger lawyers, never forget the
- 16 difference that you can make in reaching out and touching
- 17 somebody. It makes all the difference. Jamie Gorelick is
- 18 probably struggling with DOD great issues. She inherited
- 19 me. I hadn't met her before three months ago, and that
- lady reached out and touched me and has made a tremendous
- 21 difference.
- There are so many different people around this
- 23 room who have touched me in one way or another. Just
- remember how much it means to people to reach out and give
- a helping hand, particularly to a young lawyer.

1	And there is Sam Dash, who looked at me as I
2	came in and thought: What has Sandy D'Alembert done to
3	me. Sam, thank you so very much.
4	(Applause.)
5	There is on the east side of the Department of
6	Justice Building the inscription, and I don't know how
7	many of you read it lately because it's hidden by trees
8	and not that many people travel down that way, but it
9	says: "The common law is the will of the mankind, issuing
LO	from the life of the people, framed through mutual
L1	confidence, sanctioned by the light of reason."
L2	I'm going to repeat it because I've been
L3	repeating it to myself ever since I came to Washington:
L 4	"The common law is the will of the mankind, issuing from
L5	the life of the people, framed through mutual confidence,
L6	sanctioned by the light of reason."
L7	I have the sense, having been a prosecutor in
L8	Miami for 15 years and now coming to Washington, that too
L9	much of what we as lawyers are doing is not the will of
20	mankind, not the will of the people of the United States,
21	but the will too often of special interests, the will too
22	often of lawyers devoted to a particular attack, not the
23	will of the people.

I have the feeling that too much of what we see

in the law is not from the life of the people, too much of

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1	what we see in the law is developed by special interest
2	lobbyists, by staff, by lawyers, by people who have not
3	one sense of what is happening on the streets of America.
4	Have you walked through the streets of America
5	lately? Have you walked through the inner cities? Have
6	you walked through where the majority of people are living
7	in the United States?
8	Have you walked into an elementary school in
9	this District where children say: When am I going to be
10	able to walk home and not be afraid? When am I going to
11	be able to go out and play?
12	Have you walked into your largest public
13	hospital lately and talked to the victims of gunshot
14	wounds and talked to crack addicts and talked to people
15	who have virulent tuberculosis and AIDS? Have you walked
16	through the streets of Middle America at 4:30 in the
17	afternoon and seen the number of children who are
18	wandering around unsupervised with nobody there because
19	one parent or both parents are working?
20	Have you walked through the streets of America
21	and have you lived the life of the people?
22	"Framed through mutual; confidence." Mutual
23	confidence too often is the lobbyist talking with the
24	legislator, the high-powered lawyer talking to his client,
25	the prosecutor talking to the judge.

1	Mutual confidence. Mutual confidence is
2	something that you build up in a neighborhood, where a
3	neighbor relies on his friend, where, as one judge's wife
4	told me last night: Ms. Reno, I have this woman who lives
5	next door to us and she's almost a bigot, but she's my
6	friend and I put up with her and we deal with each other
7	because we ultimately have confidence in each other.
8	But there are too many that cannot reach beyond
9	that first initial impression and so are split, and the
10	tension increases and increases and we get angry and we
11	fight and we become single-issue in our orientation
12	towards each other.
13	"And sanctioned by the light of reason." What
14	have you heard in these last years, both from Democrats
15	and Republicans, about crime? Who can build the most
16	prisons, who can fight the best battle for truth and
17	justice. But who has talked with the light of reason
18	about what it costs to build a prison cell, what it costs
19	to house a person for a year, what it means to return that
20	person who has been in prison to the community without
21	appropriate backup and follow-up?
22	I suggest to you that we should all walk down
23	Ninth Street every day and remember that: "The common law
24	is the will of mankind, issuing from the life of the
25	neonle framed through mutual confidence and canctioned

l by the	light	of	reason.	**
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And if it's not the criminal justice side, look 2 at civil rights and look at what magnificent lawyers have 3 done in the last 40 years in America to make civil rights on paper and in constitutional decisions a reality. But then turn around and look at what civil rights means, when 6 we see an ever-increasing number of children living in 7 poverty, when we see the hopes and dreams of civil rights 8 activists vanish as there is no reality to a child's 9 10 future. And then let's look at civil justice. 11 12 justice if you can't get into court? What is justice if you can't afford a lawyer? When the American Bar 13 14 Association tells me that 80 percent of the working poor and the poor in America don't have legal assistance, what 15 16 does that mean, particularly since we see an everincreasing number of people living in poverty? 17 18 We have got to make that Constitution, we have 19 got to make the laws of this country, mean something more 20 than a legal opinion or the paper it's written on or the hopes and dreams of our lawyers. We've got to make the 21 22 law a reality again, not as something that divides people 23 and gives one person a sense that another has gotten an 24 advantage on them or that another is being kept back

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because of affirmative opportunities for another.

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1	We've got to make sure that the laws of this
2	nation and the Constitution of this nation mean something
3	to all American people. And lawyers have got to then
4	approach this from a new point of view: How do we make
5	the law real? How do we make it work, not just for
6	corporate America, not just for the Department of Defense,
7	not just for the Civil Rights Division of the Department
8	of Justice, but for all America. How do we make it work?
9	I think we can do it. I think one of the first
10	things we do is return lawyers to being civil to each
11	other. I must say I have detected a notion of civility
12	amongst the very professional members I have met of the
13	D.C. Bar. It is refreshing.
14	But your members tell me that there is a lack of
15	civility amongst lawyers, and I have certainly seen it
16	increase in Dade County over the last 20 years. My
17	grandmother and grandfather encouraged me to be a lawyer
18	and they taught me that a lawyer could be the most fierce
19	advocate in the world, but after you got through
20	advocating against that lawyer you walk out and let him
21	buy you a cup of coffee and you had a good discussion and
22	you let him hire you to be his staff director of the House
23	Judiciary Committee three years later, as Sandy D'Alembert
24	did after we litigated against each other.
25	Somehow or another, we have got to go back to

- 1 litigating against each other, of working with each other
- 2 to restore civility to the practice of law, to make it as
- 3 wonderful as it should be.
- 4 Secondly and as importantly, lawyers have got to
- 5 start using the small old words. We've got to abolish
- 6 alphabets from our vocabulary. We've got to abolish
- 7 legalese from our vocabulary. We have got to talk in
- 8 words that the people will understand, that can translate
- 9 the life of the people into reality.
- And most of all, we've got to figure out how we
- 11 go back to the community, how we take the inherent power
- that is in this small confine of community here that
- exists between 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue and the Capitol
- 14 and the Supreme Court and translate that back to the
- 15 people.
- I look at history and I think one of the most
- 17 exciting times in history must have been the New Deal time
- in this city. I can't imagine a more exciting time except
- 19 probably in Philadelphia at the Constitutional Convention
- 20 or at the time the Declaration of Independence was
- 21 written.
- Lawyers were part and parcel of that, but people
- 23 were there, too. But lawyers were helping people
- 24 understand and people were helping lawyers understand.
- 25 And we saw what lawyers and other committed people could

do to make this government do absolutely heroic things

- 2 during World War Two.
- And then we saw changes and we saw differences.
- 4 And then in the late sixties, seventies, and early
- 5 eighties we saw great things happen in the state capitals.
- 6 I think the great things that are happening in America
- 7 today are happening in communities. They're bold, they're
- 8 innovative, they're creative. They haven't been beaten
- 9 down by stereotypes. They are the people speaking.
- 10 Somehow or another, we have to take this
- 11 tremendous might that's here, all these agencies that
- 12 haven't talked together for a long time, to blend the
- 13 fabric of Federal society together to help the people.
- 14 And we've got to challenge the people of America and the
- communities of America to tell us what they know better
- than we do, which is what our needs are, what our
- 17 resources are, how they can be pieced together at the
- 18 local level.
- 19 If you in Washington will only break the
- 20 bureaucratic shackles so that we can piece these things
- 21 together that you have created so beautifully, so that a
- lady who's living in public housing doesn't have to say to
- 23 me: Janet, I could go get a minimum wage job, but I'd be
- 24 worse off than if I hadn't gone to work in the first place
- 25 because I'd lose my benefits. We've got to give that lady

1	a chance to work her way out in a sensible fashion. We've
2	got to give her children a chance to grow as strong and
3	constructive human beings.
4	We have got to challenge the communities of
5	America in a new era of Federalism to tell Washington, not
6	how they can help us, but how we can work together to help
7	ourselves to build this as a stronger, better nation.
8	I told my mother when I was a little girl that I
9	wanted to be a lawyer and she told me that that was the
10	one thing that she would forbid me to do, because she had
11	helped my grandfather when he was very ill and she had
12	gone down and almost gotten disbarred before she'd gotten
13	barred for the practicing of law.
14	There is nothing finer in all of human history
15	than lawyers, lawyers that remember that: "The common law
16	is the will of mankind, issuing from the life of the
17	people, framed through mutual confidence, and sanctioned
18	by the light of reason."
19	(Applause.)
20	(End of speech at 9:23 p.m.)
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