

1
2 GOVERNOR'S SUMMIT ON VIOLENT STREET CRIME
3

4 MARYLAND'S PREVENTION STRATEGY
5 IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE PEOPLE
6

7 Thursday, May 20, 1993
8

9 Coppin State College
10 2500 W. North Avenue
11 Baltimore, Maryland
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13 1:10 p.m.
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1 STATEMENT OF MARYANN SAUR, SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
2 JUVENILE SERVICES

3 Secretary Saur: Good afternoon to all of you. I
4 hope some of you had the opportunity to have lunch, so
5 your stomachs will not be rumbling. And if not, there
6 will be other opportunities.

7 I cannot tell you how delighted I am to be able to
8 make this particular introduction. The woman that you see
9 before you, I think, is know to each and every one of you.
10 But I have to tell you I knew her when.

11 [Laughter.]

12 Secretary Saur: And she was as delightful and
13 competent many years ago as she is today. When a reporter
14 recently asked Janet Reno what she hopes will be her
15 greatest accomplishment as Attorney General, she did not
16 hesitate with her response.

17 "Equal opportunity for all the children of America."

18 [Applause.]

19 Secretary Saur: She went on to explain that as a
20 people, we must reach children early to prevent crime in
21 the first place.

22 So in a state where the Governor has made prevention
23 his prime initiative -- and I may pause here to say that
24 the Governor did want to be here and waited as long as he
25 could, but the traffic of this world sometimes defeats us

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1 all.

2 So he had a very urgent appointment back at
3 Annapolis. And he also extends his deep regret.

4 In a state where the Governor has made prevention his
5 prime initiative, what better speaker could we have for
6 his crime summit?

7 And just as Governor Schaefer believes in all of us
8 working together to solve our problems, Ms. Reno is a
9 strong advocate at the federal level for working with the
10 Department of Education and the Office of Juvenile Justice
11 and Delinquency Prevention to deal with juvenile crime.

12 As Secretary of the Department of Juvenile Services,
13 I am sure you can understand how hopeful that makes me
14 feel to have a strong voice in Washington emphasizing the
15 need to help our young people change their lives.

16 Before Janet Reno was appointed Attorney General by
17 President Clinton this past March, she served as the
18 State Attorney in Miami since 1978.

19 There, she had a reputation for being tough, but
20 fair, and managed to win over many people who had
21 initially been skeptical of her. And she won re-election
22 five times.

23 Before that, she served as an assistant state
24 attorney and as Staff Director of the Florida House of
25 Representatives Judiciary Committee after starting her

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1 legal career in private practice.

2 In Miami, Ms. Reno had her home number listed in the
3 phone book. While I hope for her sake you will not find
4 her number with the D.C. Directory Assistance Operator,
5 Ms. Reno has promised to be the people's lawyer for all
6 Americans.

7 The task before Ms. Reno is great. And I look
8 forward to hearing some of her ideas on how we all can
9 work at preventing and dealing with the ever-growing
10 problem of crime.

11 So now, it gives me the greatest pleasure to
12 introduce the people's lawyer and my friend, Attorney
13 General of the United States of America Janet Reno.

14 [Applause.]
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1 STATEMENT OF HON. JANET RENO, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE
2 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

3 Attorney General Reno: Thank you so very much. It
4 is a small world. And I do not think we ever figured we
5 would be meeting like this.

6 Secretary Saur: No. We did not.

7 Attorney General Reno: Nor did I think I would be
8 meeting you at Chicks in Annapolis on a Saturday morning.

9 [Laughter.]

10 Attorney General Reno: And I think that is what has
11 impressed me so much about Washington in my contacts, that
12 this nation is joined together in so many incredibly
13 wonderful ways. There are so many people that know each
14 other.

15 There are links, and there are forces that are
16 bringing us together. And when I see this many people
17 gathered together to spend a day to discuss how the people
18 can do something about violence, I am so encouraged.

19 I wish that I could stand up here and tell you that I
20 have now understood the Office of the Attorney General,
21 the Department of Justice, all of its components, and that
22 I am going to wave a magic wand and tell you how to do it,
23 but I cannot do that.

24 What I would like to describe to you is the process
25 by which I hope to address the issues that bring you here

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1 today and how I hope to form a partnership with you and
2 with all communities and states across this nation to
3 address the problem together, not as the federal
4 government saying, "This is the way you do things," not as
5 the federal government saying, "This is the way you are
6 going to take our money or you do not take our money," but
7 the communities saying, "These are what our needs are.
8 These are what our resources are. How can we work
9 together to utilize the very limited dollars we have at
10 every level of government and in the private sector to
11 address the problem?"

12 One thing I can stand here and tell you is that I
13 believe with all of my heart and soul that we can have an
14 impact on crime at every level.

15 But we have to do it in a non-partisan, thoughtful,
16 analytical way, using what works, understanding that there
17 are times we cannot control crime as we would want, that
18 we cannot prevent the one horrible crime that oftentimes
19 triggers a reaction.

20 But let us look and see how we begin. And this is
21 what we are doing at the federal level. First of all, I
22 am looking at charging policies. People have become
23 concerned because so many crimes have been federalized
24 lately.

25 I would like to take a principled approach to what

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1 should be prosecuted in federal court and what should be
2 prosecuted in state court and do that in conjunction with
3 the National Associations of Attorneys General with the
4 National District Attorneys Association, so that we are
5 not forcing cases on states, nor states on us, but that we
6 are forming a consensus of how it should be done.

7 I want to look at the charging guidelines of the
8 Department of Justice to make sure that they are
9 appropriate and fair.

10 Then I want to look at who is going to the federal
11 prison today, to understand an increase in admissions, to
12 understand what impact that will have in three or four
13 years, what the cost will be in terms of prison
14 construction, and in terms of the dollars necessary to
15 operate the prisons.

16 And I want to try to achieve two goals: One, to
17 recognize that there are some offenders who are so
18 dangerous, that are so recidivous that they should be put
19 away and kept away, and that incapacitation is the best
20 way to prevent future crime.

21 I think, working together, we can reach general
22 consensus on what category of offenders meets those
23 criteria. But then I think, with my ultimate goal being
24 to make sure that person who comes into the system does
25 not commit further crime, that we have to understand that

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1 there are people that are coming into this system, both at
2 the state level and at the federal level, that are going
3 to be back out on our streets sooner rather than later.

4 It makes no sense to take a person to prison for
5 three years, leave them there for three years with a drug
6 problem, and then pick them up and drop them back in the
7 community from whence they came and say, "Go, and God be
8 with you."

9 [Applause.]

10 Attorney General Reno: I cannot speak with in an
11 informed sense about Maryland. So do not think that I
12 make comments about Maryland, but it is of concern to me
13 when I see other experiences that I have had of somebody
14 who goes to prison, gets drug treatment in prison, and
15 then is picked up and dumped back out on the streets.
16 That does not make any sense either.

17 What we have to do is approach it as we have
18 approached our drug port in Miami, with a carrot and stick
19 approach, saying, "Okay. You may have a drug problem. If
20 you agree to participate in the program, we can get you in
21 for drug treatment, get you stabilized and de-toxed."

22 "Then we can get you into non-secure residential
23 treatment, which is less costly than a prison, then into
24 day treatment, then into after-care with follow up and
25 with job training and placement, and with random drug

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1 testing as the check and balance on our success."

2 But that is not going to work if we return that
3 person to the place where it started, because oftentimes
4 that will be an open-air street market out in front of his
5 slum tenement.

6 And he will say, "This is all well and good, but I
7 know what is going to happen to me if you let me go back."

8 Let us think in terms of bold and creative
9 alternative housing sites where ex-offenders participate
10 in rehabbing buildings that can serve as dormitories where
11 they can take pride in their drug-free community. So much
12 can be done if we look at the continuum.

13 Now, I suspect there are experts here that can tell
14 you better than I can that there is a tendency on the part
15 of America to say, "Look. If he gets out and starts using
16 drugs again, put him back in. It is all or nothing."

17 I think most experts have learned lately that it is
18 not all or nothing. It may be back in for a week to let
19 him know that we mean business and we are going to follow
20 up when he comes up with the dirty urine, but then bring
21 him back out in a gradual sort of way.

22 Job training has got to be part and parcel of it.
23 Other problems, but working together using common sense, I
24 think we can make a difference.

25 The important thing, however, in all sentencing is to

1 mean what we say. And we have got to have truth in
2 sentencing.

3 And unless we start looking at admissions, looking at
4 the price tag of what it is going to cost us to send
5 people to prison for the length of time the judges are
6 sentencing them and be willing to pay that price tag, we
7 are going to have a system of sanctions that does not mean
8 what it says. And the people are not going to believe in
9 it, rely on it, or think that it threatens them.

10 I think raising children is the single most difficult
11 thing I know to do. I think it takes hard work, love, and
12 a lot of intelligence.

13 I have learned from some experience that if you
14 threaten punishment and do not carry it out, that is worse
15 than not having threatened it at all.

16 [Applause.]

17 Attorney General Reno: But punishment by itself
18 without a nurturing and loving environment for children to
19 be raised in isn't going to work either.

20 You have to provide the balance. And that is the way
21 I kind of like to try to approach the criminal justice
22 system and all that we are doing.

23 We can look, too, to first offender programs, to
24 second offender programs. We are trying to expand -- were
25 trying, as I left -- to expand our drug court in Dade

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1 County to include second and third time offenders who
2 could benefit from the program.

3 But as we use this carrot and stick approach, we have
4 to have sticks sufficient to carry out our threats. And
5 we have to have carrots sufficient to give them the
6 opportunity.

7 The carrots cost a lot less than the sticks. And if
8 used judiciously, the two together, we can make
9 significant differences.

10 I think the other area that we have to look at as we
11 look at the problems of America is to realize that 26
12 percent of the people in federal prisons today are aliens
13 here. And many of them are there on minimum mandatory
14 sentences.

15 We have to look at: Is this the proper use of the
16 American taxpaying dollars? Should we provide a sanction
17 that will deter them from coming back into the country,
18 and then return them?

19 These are questions that should be asked. On the
20 minimum mandatory sentence, we have to look at that and
21 see if that is an effective sentence. And this is where I
22 need the states and local communities' help from around
23 this nation.

24 It is frustrating to me to see a non-violent
25 offender, a first offender, in prison for ten years on a

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1 minimum mandatory when I turn around and look at some
2 states in the nation that are letting people out in 20 to
3 30 percent of the sentence, even if they be dangerous,
4 because there are not adequate prison cells.

5 I would like to see us take the prison cells that are
6 available to all of us throughout this nation and make
7 sure that everyone understands that America's first
8 priority is the violence.

9 For the violent recidivous, for the truly dangerous
10 offender, we do not want them out. And we should have
11 enough prison cells, pooling our resources to keep them
12 in.

13 [Applause.]

14 Attorney General Reno: But then let us look. That
15 is the punishment side of it. Then we have to look at
16 what we can do in terms of juvenile justice.

17 And one of the first things I want to do as I am
18 fully staffed in the Office of Justice programs is seeing
19 what we do in juvenile justice prevention to make sure
20 that the dollars get to the community in the wisest manner
21 possible to serve you.

22 I did a study once when I was a prosecutor in Dade
23 County during LEAA days. It was not scientifically
24 correct, but I estimated that it took \$6, tax-paying
25 dollars, from my pocket to go to the IRS in Washington for

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1 income tax to process an LEAA grant through Washington to
2 Atlanta to Tallahassee to Miami and then have it
3 evaluated. And we got maybe \$1 to \$3 back in Miami.

4 I want to make sure we get as many dollars back to
5 communities and states as possible in a coherent way that
6 can truly implement what you are trying to do and can
7 serve as models for other places in the nation.

8 I want to make sure that those monies are coordinated
9 together so that we develop juvenile justice programs that
10 are effective and that make sense.

11 But I suggest to you that as I look at violence in
12 America, the other thing that we have to focus on, both in
13 the juvenile justice system and in the adult system, is
14 family violence.

15 [Applause.]

16 Attorney General Reno: One of the first points I
17 made in the confirmation proceedings and the discussion of
18 the Violence Against Women Act, the child that sees that
19 father beat the mother, and nothing happened, is going to
20 come to accept violence as a way of life.

21 The child who sees somebody abused is going to become
22 the abuser. You see the cycle from generation to
23 generation. And we have got to, throughout this nation,
24 develop effective family violence units that say that
25 government will not tolerate family violence.

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1 You can do it by training judges, by training
2 prosecutors, by training even public defenders who
3 sometimes would prefer to get their client off than to get
4 help that works through the ultimate problem, the long-
5 range problem.

6 But if we can work together to develop the programs,
7 we can make a difference. Now, the common thread I get
8 -- because I used to regularly have women coming to my
9 office to complain against our no-drop policy.

10 And they say, "I do not want him to go to jail."

11 Well, let us develop alternatives other than jail
12 with the knowledge that jail will be the leverage that
13 forces people into other alternatives.

14 Oftentimes, you will find an alcohol problem behind
15 it. Let us do something about it. It may be a problem
16 that family finances have overwhelmed the people. Let us
17 get financial planning involved.

18 Let us work together to say that family violence is
19 something that we will not tolerate at any level.

20 And let us understand also that with increased life
21 expectancies, violence against the elderly members of the
22 family, sometimes unintentional, sometimes just out of
23 absolute exasperation and long endurance, is something
24 that will have to be addressed as part of this whole.

25 But I suggest to you that I have learned something

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1 over the last 15 years as State Attorney in Dade County.
2 When I took office, I tried to focus on our juvenile
3 justice system, because I wanted to do something about the
4 cause of violence.

5 And I looked at 16 and 17 year olds, and tried to
6 develop programs that would help them get off to the right
7 start, but at the same time provide a sanction that said,
8 "We do not tolerate this conduct, but we want you to have
9 a good start if you can."

10 And I reached the conclusion, very quickly, that we
11 will never have enough dollars to focus on every 16 or 17
12 year old who is a delinquent if we wait until they are
13 delinquent at that age.

14 They will have two priors for delinquency. They will
15 have dropped out of school when they were 13. They will
16 have been truant. They will not have self-respect. They
17 will not have a sense of dignity.

18 It is going to be too late to change all of the kids,
19 but we have got to keep trying with every resource at our
20 command. And so our grand jury did a study on dropout
21 prevention.

22 And it focused on what the schools were doing in
23 middle schools for dropouts. It is too late then. The
24 kid who has failed in the third grade, who has been
25 laughed at because he cannot read as well as his

1 classmates, by the time he gets to be 12 or 13, you -- we
2 could change him, but we will never have enough dollars to
3 change if we wait.

4 And so I started focusing on early intervention
5 programs in the neighborhood. But then in 1985, the crack
6 epidemic hit Miami. It hit it earlier, I think, than most
7 other communities.

8 And so we had a little bit of a head start. And I
9 was grappling with what to do with crack-addicted mothers
10 and their babies and how to handle dependency issues,
11 because we had responsibility for dependency at the time.

12 And I learned an awful lot when the doctors took me
13 to the neonatal unit at the public hospital and started
14 showing me what it was like to be a crack-addicted baby
15 who laid in the bassinet for six weeks, not held or talked
16 to except when changed or fed.

17 And then you compare that child with the child who
18 was born with severe birth defects, severely crippled,
19 tubes coming out of everywhere, but both parents there
20 almost around the clock or whenever they could be there,
21 loving that child. And that child was beginning to
22 respond.

23 And then I kept talking to the doctors, and the
24 doctors have taught me an awful lot. But doctors,
25 teachers, police officers, correctional officials, they

1 have all taught one thing: Each of us has got to get out
2 of our little specialty.

3 The prosecutor has to look backwards. The
4 corrections official has to look backwards. The juvenile
5 justice person has to start talking to the child welfare
6 person. The child welfare person has got to relate to the
7 schools and to the police and to the public health nurse.

8 Everybody has to start talking to the pediatrician.
9 The pediatrician has to start talking to the gynecologist.
10 And somebody has to start talking to the people who deal
11 with teen pregnancy.

12 And if we are going to do something about violence in
13 America, we have to realize that teen pregnancy, youth
14 gangs, drugs, violence, this horrible phenomena of youth
15 violence that we are seeing, is a symptom of a deeper
16 problem in society.

17 And that is that for the last 30 or 40 years, America
18 has too often forgotten its children.

19 [Applause.]

20 Attorney General Reno: And we have got to join
21 together in a national -- to develop a national agenda for
22 children. How do we do it?

23 First of all, at the federal level, federal agencies
24 are beginning to talk together. I am meeting with the
25 Secretary of the Department of Education and HUD and the

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1 Department of Health and Human Services and Labor, so that
2 we talk together, and that federal start to come together
3 as a cohesive whole rather than fragmented packages.

4 I participated in the marvelous team approach in an
5 area with a large number of children at risk that had a
6 public health nurse, a police officer, and a social worker
7 working together in a small neighborhood as a team. We
8 would bring people together once a week. There would be
9 five federal agencies there.

10 These women would be trying to get off welfare. They
11 would get a minimum wage job, and they would lose
12 benefits. So they would be worse off than if they had not
13 gone to get work in the first place. And so we tried to
14 put together packages that would enable them to work
15 towards self-sufficiency.

16 I went to law school, and I could not figure out how
17 to do it. We have to make federal law available to the
18 people. We spend more money determining whether somebody
19 is eligible, I think, than we do in determining whether to
20 serve them.

21 [Applause.]

22 Attorney General Reno: We have to go back to the
23 community coming to us. You know what resources exist in
24 Maryland, in Baltimore.

25 You know what your needs are. You know how that

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1 private, not-for-profit corporation fills the gap that
2 might not be filled in another state.

3 We should be developing programs from the communities
4 that the federal government reacts to, rather than saying,
5 "You have to do it our way."

6 Let us do it as a partnership.

7 [Applause.]

8 Attorney General Reno: But the overriding theme of
9 this partnership should be that there is a continuum of
10 human life that we can impact at every step of the way.

11 And as we form this partnership to address all of the
12 multiple issues that include that economy, we have to say
13 to that businessman, "Okay. If you are not interested
14 about crime, and if you do not care about children just
15 from common humanity's sake, let us start talking about
16 your work force in five and ten and fifteen years, and let
17 you understand that unless we make an investment in
18 children today, you are not going to have a work force
19 with the skills that can fill the job."

20 [Applause.]

21 Attorney General Reno: And I bet some of you have a
22 group of senior citizens that has told you, "Look. I
23 raised my child and educated my child. I educated my
24 grandchild. And I have even helped educate my great-
25 grandchild. And I have done my duty to children."

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1 You have to explain to them, "We have got to keep
2 trying, because pensions are not going to be worth the
3 paper they are written on if we do not have the work force
4 that can keep the economy running to maintain the
5 pensions."

6 [Applause.]

7 Attorney General Reno: And for the doctors, tell the
8 doctors that the whole health care system is being drug to
9 its knees, no matter what we do in health care reform,
10 because we have failed to prevent by investment up front
11 in children's lives.

12 We are all going to have to do a selling job, but
13 here is what we have to sell. This nation has got to do a
14 thoughtful, careful, deliberate, make a deliberate effort
15 to reduce teen pregnancy. For every teen pregnancy
16 prevented, we are going to save dollars and give children
17 a far better chance.

18 [Applause.]

19 Attorney General Reno: We have to make sure that
20 every pregnant woman in America has prenatal care.

21 [Applause.]

22 Attorney General Reno: Now, you are going to stand
23 here and you are going to say, "What is the Attorney
24 General talking about prenatal care for?"

25 You are going to say, "My goodness, you do not sound

1 like a law enforcement person."

2 [Laughter.]

3 Attorney General Reno: And the bottom line is that
4 what every doctor and every child development expert has
5 told me is, "If you want to make one investment in a human
6 beings future, make it in prenatal care. For every dollar
7 spent, you will save \$3 down the road."

8 [Applause.]

9 Attorney General Reno: We have to make sure that
10 every child in America has appropriate health care and
11 immunizations.

12 Zero to three is the most formative years of a
13 person's life. The child development experts again tell
14 me that that is when the child develops a conscience and
15 develops the concept of reward and punishment.

16 It is not going to do anything to have a federal
17 judge 21 years down the line worrying about award and
18 punishment if they have not developed the concept when
19 they were supposed to.

20 [Applause.]

21 Attorney General Reno: We are going to have to make
22 sure they have immunizations and preventative medical
23 care.

24 Something is wrong with the nation that says to a 70-
25 year-old person, "You can have an operation that increases

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1 your life expectancy by three years," and says to the
2 child of a working poor person who has no health care
3 benefits at their place of employment and makes too much
4 to be eligible for Medicaid that they cannot provide
5 preventative medical care for their children that will
6 saves us all dollars in the long run.

7 [Applause.]

8 Attorney General Reno: We have to take what we have
9 learned from head start, which is -- these years, again,
10 are so formative.

11 And we have to make sure that head start is available
12 throughout this nation, but that even prior to head start,
13 we have edu-care, good, constructive edu-care that blends
14 into head start and blends into K through 12 in an orderly
15 way that can make a difference.

16 Again, we come back to the fact that we can make a
17 difference in those early years. It sure is frustrating
18 now to walk through a public housing development and see a
19 child wandering around, two or three years old.

20 And I say, "Why isn't that child in child care?"

21 And they say, "His mother is not looking for work.
22 She is not working. And she has not abused him and
23 neglected him bad enough to make him eligible for the
24 child care program."

25 If we made that investment up front, we could make

1 such a difference.

2 And then as we come to the schools, we should look at
3 what we are doing in our schools. I do not know about
4 Maryland, and I do not -- I would love to know what you
5 are doing here, because I think it is something that it is
6 something that is going to spread throughout this nation.

7 But there are some wonderful conflict resolution
8 programs in public schools throughout this nation at the
9 elementary school level.

10 Again, if you teach a child when he is five and six
11 to get along with the person of another color who speaks
12 another language, they are going to grow up doing that.
13 And it is going to save us so much.

14 [Applause.]

15 Attorney General Reno: Then lets look at what we do
16 to the police. A child, 8 years old, is truant 15 days in
17 the first 45. I hope you do not do it in Maryland, but at
18 home what we all too often did was the police would pick
19 him up, because he was wandering around, take him back to
20 the school.

21 The school would call home. Sometimes the mother
22 would come get him. Oftentimes, she would not. And then
23 at the end of the afternoon, if she had not come to get
24 him, the school would take him and send him on the bus
25 home and do nothing.

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1 We have to develop truancy prevention programs with
2 teams that go into the home to find out what is causing
3 the problem in the first place and do something about it
4 before that child is entrenched in a path that will lead
5 him to delinquency.

6 We have to look at -- and the police can only
7 benefit, because every truancy prevention program that I
8 have ever seen produces a remarkable drop in daytime
9 burglaries while you are getting them off the streets.

10 But we, too often, wait until they are 13 or 14. Let
11 us start early. Let us look at afternoons and in the
12 evenings, that tremendous amount of free time described by
13 the Carnegie Foundation as a time of opportunity but a
14 time of risk.

15 Let us understand that if we develop programs that
16 can occupy our children, not just in terms of sports and
17 recreation, but in terms of art and computer training and
18 other programs, we can do so much. Let us look at jobs.

19 Just to say, "Here, young man, go paint this wall for
20 a summer," does not do too much.

21 But let us consider taking every seventh grader and
22 making sure we have a clear assessment of aptitude and
23 interest, that we take summer job experience, with work
24 experience in the schools and the schools educational
25 program, and tie it all together on a track, so that we

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1 sit down with that child in the seventh grade and say,
2 "You really have an aptitude for this. And if you follow
3 this course every step of the way, you will graduate from
4 high school with a skill that will enable you to earn a
5 living wage."

6 That kid needs a light at the end of the tunnel. He
7 needs to know that if he works a little bit at McDonald's
8 flipping hamburgers and then does this after learning some
9 work ethic and moves on, he has got a future.

10 Let us talk about what is important in our schools.
11 So many kids are graduating not knowing how to be parents.
12 What about parenting skills courses in our schools? What
13 about practical courses that teach us how to live and
14 cope?

15 The thing that has impressed me, because I speak to
16 -- at home, I used to speak to a different school on the
17 average of once a week -- is that young people
18 desperately, desperately want half a fighting chance. All
19 they need in so many instances is a little boost. We can
20 make such a difference.

21 But then I want to challenge you with something that
22 is very important to me. It is not just a matter of
23 programs and dollars. It is also a matter of putting
24 children and families first again in our employment
25 settings, in everything that we do.

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1 If you had told me in 1960 that I could not go to law
2 school because I was a woman, I would have been very angry
3 and would be very angry now.

4 But I think both men and women can achieve their
5 professional goals while still putting their children
6 first. And I think we are going to have to be bold and
7 innovative in terms of persuading people as to how
8 important maternity and paternity leave are, flex time,
9 all the programs that enable us to spend more time with
10 our children.

11 I remember my afternoons after school in the summer.
12 My mother worked in the home. My father worked downtown.
13 My mother taught us to play baseball, to bake a cake, to
14 appreciate Beethoven's symphonies.

15 She spanked us hard, and she loved us with all of her
16 heart. And there is no child care in the world that will
17 ever be a substitute for what that lady was in our lives.

18 I now watch people at home in my office in Miami wake
19 up early in the morning, get breakfast on the table, the
20 children dressed and off to school, to work, try a case,
21 finish at 6:30, talk to witnesses until 7:00, get home,
22 get dinner on the table, the children bathed, the homework
23 done.

24 Everybody collapses in bed. On Saturdays, they go to
25 temple or run errands. Sundays, they go to church or

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