1	STATE OF NEW YORK
2	
3	
4	SPEECH OF JANET RENO
5	RE: WOMEN OF FORDHAM
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	May 19, 1993
11	New York, New York
12	Commencing at 9:05 p.m.
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	

Reported by: Michael Williams

25

MS. RENO: Thank you so very much. 1 2 It's been a little over a year since I suddenly found myself in Washington and it has been the 3 most incredible year that any lawyer could ever have the opportunity to have, the most incredible 5 6 challenges, the most incredible opportunity to 7 And when I stand here, I keep pinching 8 myself and turning around and remembering the day we swore in the Deputy Attorney General of the 9 United States, and I turned to introduce the 10 Justice of the United States Supreme Court who 11 was going to swear her in and I said, Justice 12 13 Ginsberg, and then I turned to the Deputy and 14 said, Jamie, if you had told Justice Ginsberg and I when we graduated from law school that we would 15 be swearing in a Deputy Attorney General and it 16 17 would be you and you would be doing it, we would 18 have said you were crazy. 19 And it has happened because of law 20 schools like Fordham who, long ago, gave women 21 opportunity, who, 75 years ago, said, of course, 22 Women can go to law school. Women can be yes. 23 great lawyers.

24

25

tonight that there would be a spirit in this

I had a sense before I came here

- 1 room, but the words that were sent to me cannot
- 2 begin to match the spirit that I have felt
- 3 tonight as I have met so many people. Beginning
- with Frances Berco, who is a symbol to me of what
- 5 you can do and do it magnificently.
- I've had my own Frances Berco in
- 7 Miami. She's a junior court judge, probably out
- 8 of law school 50 years. She sat under my rose
- 9 apple tree when I was a little girl and convinced
- 10 my mother that I could go to law school.
- 11 The spirit in this room must carry
- forward from here for many generations to come
- and each of you must set an example and let
- 14 people know you can be anything you really want
- 15 to. You can create miracles; you can open doors;
- 16 you can break down barriers; you can make people
- 17 freer, and the spirit of this room and the spirit
- 18 of Fordham Law School will see that that is
- 19 done.
- You have made so many splendid
- 21 contributions to the law. I've said that you
- 22 really must get this book bound so that your
- 23 people can understand. It is so beautifully
- done, but in terms of contributions to the bench,
- 25 to law schools, to teaching, to the practice of

1 law,	it	is	so	exciting.
--------	----	----	----	-----------

22

23

24

25

provincial in my development as a lawyer. 3 came to Washington, I really never heard the name 4 Bob Fisk or Pat Hynes or Maryjo Light or Zac 5 Carter, and I'm now learnig a whole new great 6 wonderful world of splendid lawyers. Splendid 7 lawyers who reach out and touch and make sure 8 that people are given the assist and support 9 10 along the way; and for you young lawyers just coming out of law school remember, reach out. 11 Help somebody. It makes all the difference in 12 13 the world as you come through the practice of 14 law. 15 But what you have here tonight is an extraordinary spirit, a spirit of heart and soul, 16 17 a spirit of lawyers who reach beyond themselves. 18 I love the law and I love lawyers. 19 What I can't stand are greedy and indifferent 20 lawyers, and the spirit in this room carried 21 forward from here to wherever you practice or

I must admit in being somewhat

ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY, INC. (202)289-2260 (800) FOR DEPO

wherever you preside can do a lot towards

dispelling the image of greedy and indifferent

lawyers who have created so significantly to the

instability that we see so often in the practice

- 1 of law.
- 2 It is important that that happen
- 3 because the law is such an extraordinary tool for
- 4 idealism and I suggest to the young lawyers and I
- 5 suggest to those who have practiced, Frances
- 6 Berco must be an idealist. Somebody said, Janet,
- 7 you're not an idealist. You have been in the
- 8 prosecution business for too long.
- 9 Unless you believe, unless you have a
- sense that you can accomplish the unbelievable,
- the law is just a paltry instrument. But if you
- use the law the right way, if you continue to
- 13 fight, if you continue to believe that the law
- 14 can make a difference in people's lives, that it
- 15 can mean justice for all, not just a few, it can
- 16 make such an extraordinary difference.
- 17 There is on the wall of the east side
- 18 of the building that houses the Department of
- 19 Justice in Washington, D.C., a statement that
- 20 says, "The common law is derived from the will of
- 21 mankind, issuing from the people, framed through
- 22 mutual compliments, sanctioned by the light of
- 23 reason.
- "Issuing from the people": Ladies and
- gentlemen, 80 percent of the poor and the working

- poor in the United States do not have access to
- 2 legal services. They feel disenfranchised. The
- 3 law does not issue from them. They feel
- 4 alienated from the law.
- 5 "Framed by mutual compliments": The
- 6 distrust that exists through so many young men
- 7 and woman who feel disenfranchised and alienated
- 8 from community, from neighborhood, from access to
- 9 government, from access to the law negates that
- 10 statement.
- "Sanctioned by the light of reason":
- 12 There are too many youngsters in this world being
- raised without reason, without sanction, without
- love, without hope and without trust; and if we
- are to make the law real for people, we must
- 16 remember people.
- 17 I think that too often in these last 30
- 18 years American lawyers have forgotten and
- 19 neglected people. They have become too taken
- with the process, with the form and with the
- 21 written word and they have not remembered the
- 22 heart, the soul, the spirit, the intellect that
- lies behind the people they represent.
- 24 They look at a courtroom. They look at
- 25 a judge. They don't look at their client. They

1 look at the result of a m	notion, the result of	a
-----------------------------	-----------------------	---

- 2 prosecution and they don't look at what it means
- 3 for their client.
- 4 I think we must all rededicate
- 5 ourselves and take the spirit of this evening,
- 6 the spirit that is in this room, just a spirit
- 7 that is tangible, that you can touch, that is
- 8 supportive and says, yes, we can do it. We can
- 9 make a difference. We can move forward. We can
- 10 make the law real, and frame the law so that it
- 11 serves people.
- 12 Frame the law so that it serves people
- to enable them to be self-sufficient, not
- 14 helpless souls clinqing to some life raft of a
- 15 government program after crisis occurs.
- 16 Frame the law so that it searches
- 17 people so that it holds them accountable and does
- 18 not excuse their conduct but trusts them enough
- 19 to believe that they can be accountable.
- I have read so many pieces of
- 21 jurisprudence that tries to define what justice
- 22 means. I think we have too often not heard the
- 23 word "justice" amongst lawyers in these last 30
- years since I graduated from law school.
- 25 Too often we've heard the law, or

- 1 motions or process or convictions or motions to
- dismiss or motions to suppress. We've heard
- about transaction; we heard about acquisitions;
- we heard about mergers, but we haven't heard
- about one beautifully eloquent word, "justice,"
- 6 because justice and the law have not come
- 7 together with the person and the people as a
- 8 focal point.
- 9 Now, how do we do this? Where do we
- 10 begin to make a difference?
- 11 Let's first take the area of criminal
- 12. law. The prosecutor so often thinks that they
- are the person that has championed and won when
- 14 they get a conviction and walk out of the
- 15 courtroom having sent the person off to prison
- 16 for five years; neglecting to note that the
- 17 average sentence being served in that State is
- 18 probably 20 to 30 percent of the sentence because
- 19 we don't have enough prison cells; neglecting to
- 20 note that after that two-year sentence the person
- 21 will return to the community without drug
- treatment, without after care, without follow-up,
- 23 without job training and placement. He will go
- 24 back to the apartment or the open air drug market
- where he got into trouble in the first place and

- guess what he is going to be doing a day later.
- 2 As prosecutors around this country, we
- all have a responsibility to make sure that we
- 4 look beyond that convictions.
- 5 But the public defender often times
- feels that they have won the battle when they get
- 7 their client off on a motion to dismiss or a
- 8 motion to suppress. That client turns and walks
- 9 out of the courtroom in a greater bondage than
- 10 any prison could create because they are a crack
- 11 addict: a crack addict who cannot afford
- treatment, who does not have health insurance,
- who does not have money and who will walk back to
- 14 the street to do it again and probably die in the
- 15 misery of his crack addiction.
- 16 Prosecutors and defenders have a
- 17 responsibility to look beyond the arena of that
- 18 courtroom and look to the people that they are
- 19 focusing on, whether they are prosecuting them or
- defending them, and look to what we can do to
- 21 make that person self-sufficient, to make that
- 22 person a positive, constructive member of
- 23 society.
- 24 We have an opportunity with the crime
- 25 bill. We lawyers can sit on the sidelines and

ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY, INC.

- let it go by. We can let people talk about
- 2 prisons until they're blue in the face and
- 3 promise prisons and note that prisons have been
- 4 built and promised and sentences have been
- 5 created, or we can take a constructive role in
- fashioning a crime bill that balances punishment.
- 7 policing and prevention in a reasoned way, to
- 8 make sure that we have enough prison cells for
- 9 the truly dangerous offenders so they are housed
- 10 for the length of time that judges are sentencing
- 11 them so that people can have confidence in the
- 12 system. But for those that are not dangerous,
- 13 that there are alternative sentences, such as the
- 14 drug court we initiated in Dade County.
- There are provisions in that crime bill
 - 16 that can do that, that can provide after care to
 - 17 the youthful offenders to get them back to the
 - 18 community. We need to get that bill passed to
 - 19 provide community policing. Not police officers
 - that are distrusted by a community, but police
 - 21 officers that are part and parcel of a
 - 22 community.
 - Police officers, such as I saw today,
 - 24 working in the child care center and the
- 25 neighborhood around it, making a difference

because they were at the cutting edge of bringing
a community together, not apart.

3 But most of all prosecutors and public 4 defenders have got to speak out loud and long and let this nation know that we will never be able 5 to build enough prisons; that the criminal 6 justice system will never be able to address all 8 its problems unless we start early when children are born and raise them to have a conscious, to 9 develop the concept of reward and punishment and 10 11 to have a chance at a safe, constructive, 12 positive future.

We talk so much about civil rights enforcement, and I said, as I stood in the Rose Garden on February the 11th, that one of the highest priorities of my office would be the enforcement of the civil rights law of this nation.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

It was a moment I will never forget to stand with so many people who had been part of making Brown versus Board of Education a reality 40 years ago just two nights ago in Washington.

I remember the day when I was 16 years old that I heard that decision and the vista that it opened for me in terms of what it meant for justice for

- 1 all.
- I have seen so much, so many doors
- 3 opened for so many people because of our civil
- 4 rights laws. But, ladies and gentlemen, what
- 5 good is an equal opportunity for education if a
- 6 child is shot down on the streets of his
- 7 community at 13? What good are housing laws that
- 8 prevent discrimination in housing if the person
- 9 doesn't have the money or doesn't have the will
- 10 to get in the housing.
- It comes back to community, to building
- 12 communities, to giving our children and family an
- opportunity to grow in a strong, constructive
- 14 way.

- 15 Where have lawyers been? Too often on
- 16 the sidelines, too often fighting the battles in
- 17 court, too often walking away going to a suburban
- 18 community and not fighting the battle that brings
- 19 a community together.
- 20 And in terms of civil practice, I look
- 21 at people who litigate, and for as long as I will
- 22 remember, I will remember first meeting Miss Kate
- 23 Walton. She was the lawyer who handled the case
- 24 of Kason versus Baston.
 - Selma Kason brought a suit against Miss

ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY, INC.

- 1 Margaret Ken Rollins for her description of Miss
- 2 Selma Kason as a census taker in central
- 3 Florida. It's reported in one sudden second. It
- 4 was one of the great cases defining the right of
- 5 privacy when I was in law school. It was a
- 6 magical case to me because it represented to me
- 7 the case of the person who wanted to be let
- 8 alone. It was something special to me.
- 9 Twenty years later, I walked into the
- office of that lady in Palatka, Florida. I
- 11 congratulated her and said that I had always
- wanted to meet the lawyer responsible for
- 13 defining that right of privacy.
- 14 She looked up at me in her blue-eyed
- 15 fierce way and said, I was young then. I didn't
- 16 know what it would do to my client. I did more
- 17 damage to my client by that lawsuit than I could
- 18 every do in terms of the dollar damage that she
- 19 recovered.
- 20 And we so often fight our battles
- 21 without remembering the person. We too often
- 22 pursue the process, no matter the cost, no matter
- 23 the delay, forgetting that the person comes out a
- 24 lesser person, either in dollars, or in emotion,
- or in spirit, or in heart and their soul because

1	of the damage done by the civil process.
2	We can do far better. We can do far
3	better in learning how to negotiate rather than
4	litigate, knowing that litigation is a last
5	resort. We can learn far better how to resolve
6	our disputes peacefully; and even if we learn to
7	do this, we must remember that the law is not
8	real to a significant number of American people.
9	When the American Bar Association
10	estimates that 70 to 80 percent of the poor and
11	the working poor in America do not have access to
12	legal services, it challenges you and me to help
13	redefine the legal system that makes the law
14	accessible and makes the law real for all
15	Americans.
16	I look at a young welfare mother in a
17	housing project that I will visit regularly in
18	Dade County. I went to Harvard Law School and I
19	don't know how to work my way through all the
20	welfare laws to help that lady.
21	I would bring down friends from legal
22	services or bring down friends from law firms in
23	Miami and they weren't much better at it, but
24	there was some savvy street people that

understood it; and it made me think that we got

1	to think in bold new directions of a new
2	four-year degree, not a law degree, but a
3	four-year degree in community advocacy that
4	teaches people about AFDC and WICK and all the
5	welfare laws and teaches them about landlord
6	tenant laws and teaches them about the real world
7	and teaches them what they already know about
8	people and give them the tools to do the job, not
9	people that want to make 70 and 80 and 100 and
10	\$200,000 a year, but people who want to serve
11	their fellow man and do it the right way and a
12	sensible way. Let us be bold and think beyond.
13	But remember what that statement on the
14	east wall of the Justice Building says: "The
15	common law issues from the will of mankind."
16	If we are to make that law real, we
17	must make sure that there is a community and a
18	neighborhood and a sense of people from which it
19	can issue, and lawyers throughout America must
20	lay down their motions, lay down their pleadings,
21	lay down their law books and go back to the
22	communities and neighborhoods of America. They
23	must join with community police officers, with
24	teachers, with social workers, with school
25	children and all work together to rebuild

1	Ame	ri	ca
1	AIIIC		La.

- Some may say that's not my problem;
- 3 that's in another side of town. It's everybody's
- 4 problem now, because unless we focus on children
- 5 and family and rebuild the community and
- 6 neighborhood around them, we are never going to
- 7 have enough prisons 18 years from now for all the
- 8 children that would have been neglected along the
- 9 way.
- 10 Unless we focus in rebuilding community
- 11 around family and children, we will never have
- 12 enough people with the skills necessary to fill
- 13 the jobs to maintain America as a first rate
- 14 nation.
- 15 Unless we focus on making children
- 16 strong and healthy, we will never have health
- 17 care institutions that can cope with the problem
- 18 created by the lack of preventive medical care.
- 19 How do we rebuild?
- 20 Last Saturday, I went to an elementary
- 21 school that I had adopted in Washington. I go
- there about every two weeks to read, to teach, to
- 23 assist teachers.
- 24 A law firm in Washington spent a
- 25 Saturday with a massive amount of effort with the

1	senior	partner	and	the	lowest	associate	and	the
---	--------	---------	-----	-----	--------	-----------	-----	-----

- 2 secretary working there to repaint that law
- school, clean the girls' room, clean the boys'
- 4 room, sweep the place, dig up the plants that had
- 5 died, put in new plants, plant.
- I had been going to that school, and
- 7 when I walked in I could not believe what they
- 8 had done in just a few hours on that Saturday. I
- 9 could not believe how they had galvanized that
- 10 community around them so that you had kids who
- 11 said, hello, Janet Reno, as I walked in because I
- 12 had been in their class and they were standing
- 13 there painting.
- 14 These were third graders so motivated
- by people who had come in and cared that they
- 16 were not splattering paint all over the place.
- 17 They were rolling the paint in the right way and
- 18 they were cleaning up after themselves. They
- 19 were kids who were planning and doing it right,
- 20 who were not shooting the hose at each other and
- 21 throwing mud at each other, but pitching in and
- 22 caring. These were kids who were making a
- 23 difference because adults cared and were helping
- 24 to create a new community.
- Lawyers have got to get out of their

ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY, INC.

- law office, got to get out of their courtrooms,
- 2 got to go back to the communities throughout
- 3 America and use their skills, whether it is
- 4 painting skills, or a call to a recalcitrant
- 5 landlord to fix the toilet that's not been fixed
- in three years because the processes are so slow,
- 7 and start making a difference for all Americans.
- 8 The response from America will be the
- 9 response of those kids and their families who
- 10 rallied to that school because they saw a sense
- of hope and a sense of purpose.
- 12 But as we look inward towards
- 13 community, lawyers have got to turn from the
- 14 courtroom; they've got to turn from the law
- office, and they've got to look to a world.
- 16 beyond.
- 17 I come from Miami that obviously has
- 18 faced international influences and impacts, but
- when you come to Washington after being a local
- 20 prosecutor, one of the things that becomes clear
- 21 and certainly has become clear in this great
- 22 city, crime is global. The economy is global.
- 23 Migration is global. The environment is a global
- 24 problem now and we cannot remain isolated on our
- 25 continent. We are one world in terms of

- influencing each other and we have got to look
- 2 beyond.
- And as we look beyond in terms of the
- 4 technology that is mind boggling, that brings us
- 5 closer together than we ever dreamed we can be,
- we also see people retreating to their past,
- 7 looking to tribal and ethnic tradition to a sense
- 8 of belonging, a sense of being; and as they look
- 9 back in history, they see tribal conflicts that
- 10 are causing dissension and tragedy and violence
- 11 that we thought might be passed.
- We have got to look beyond to a world
- and all of us have got to exercise the
- 14 responsibility that makes us understand that it
- is not just our community; it's not just our
- 16 nation, but we have a responsibility in this
- world to do what we can to bring peace.
- 18 As we look back and forward, I think
- 19 it's important, if you had told me in 1960 that I
- 20 couldn't go to law school because I was a woman,
- 21 I would be furious. I would be even angrier now,
- 22 but now we face some new challenge.
- I remember my afternoons after school
- 24 and in the evenings. My mother worked in the
- 25 home. She taught us to play baseball. She

taught me to bake a cake. She taught me not	to
---	----

- like Dickens, and I'm still trying to overcome
- it, and she taught me to appreciate Beethoven
- 4 symphonies. She taught me how to play fair and
- 5 she loved us with all her heart, and there is no
- 6 child care in the world that will be a substitute
- 7 for what that lady was in our life.
- 8 If we can send a man to the moon, if we
- 9 can do the extraordinary things we've done in the
- law, if we can achieve the positions we have,
- then somehow or another we can put family and
- 12 children first in the workplaces of America.
- 13 We can get out of this concept of
- 14 billable hours and start looking at results. We
- 15 can get out of the concept of developing and
- 16 marketing and start looking at the people we
- 17 serve. We can get out of process and form and
- 18 start looking at families and children and
- 19 understand that through bold and new techniques
- 20 we can put children and families first.
- 21 It basically comes -- I look at the
- 22 young lawyers in the Department of Justice and in
- 23 the office I left in Miami. They struggle to get
- 24 breakfast on the table, the children off to
- 25 school. They come to court; they try the case;

1	they interview witnesses until 7 o'clock at
2	night. They finish in the dregs of rush hour
3	getting home. They put the dinner on the table,
4	get the children bathed, the homework done and
5	everybody collapses in bed.
6	Saturdays they run errands. Sundays
7	they sleep late or go to church. Sunday night
8	they start preparing for trial again and there is
9	no quality time with their children.
10	Tomorrow I hope to see my almost
11	two-year-old grand niece and her little sister
12	who I expect to be born tomorrow.
13	Their father is 6'9". It is just like
14	yesterday that I was rocking him in a chair on my
15	mother's front porch. Time is too short. We can
16	be Attorneys General. We can be judges. We can
17	be great lawyers, but we can enjoy this
18	wonderful, wonderful time with our family.
19	(Time noted: 9:30 p.m.)
20	
21	
22	·
23	

25

1	
2	
3	
4	CERTIFICATE
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	I, MICHAEL WILLIAMS, a Registered
11	Professional Reporter of the State of New Jersey
12	do hereby state that the foregoing is a true and
13	accurate transcript of my stenographic notes of
14	the within proceedings, to the best of my
15	ability.
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	MICHAEL WILLIAMS
23	
24	
25	