1	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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4	SPEECH BY
5	ATTORNEY GENERAL JANET RENO
6	TO THE
7	ALLIANCE FOR JUSTICE
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10	Monday, October 2, 1995
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14	Transcribed from an audio recording.
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1 PROCEEDINGS

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2	GENERAL RENO: Thank you very much. It is a
3	great honor to be here with you today, because you are my
4	heros in terms of what the law is all about, what it
5	should be seeking, and what it still must yet attain. But
6	because of your efforts much has been done.
7	There is, on the wall of the Justice Building,
8	along the 9th Street side, a statement carved in the stone
9	that says that the common law is derived from the will of
10	mankind, issuing from the people, framed by mutual
11	confidence, and sanctioned by the light of reason. If
12	that is the common law, and I believe it is, I have some
13	serious concerns. Because for too many people in America
14	the law is unreal. It is not founded in these people's
15	hopes and dreams and aims and capacity for attaining their
16	goals.
17	The American Bar Association recently sponsored
18	a study which sheds considerable light on the needs of
19	Americans for legal advice and assistance. Researchers
20	surveyed over 3000 low and moderate income households.
21	Those Americans which constitute four-fifths of our
22	population. They found that each year about half of those
23	households face at least one problem having a legal

The most common problems relate to personal

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dimension.

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1	finances,	consumer	issues.	housing	and	real	property,

- 2 personal and economic injury, wills and estates, and
- 3 family law. The shocking conclusion of that survey is
- 4 that 71 percent of low income and 61 percent of moderate
- 5 income legal needs are not being addressed in this Nation
- 6 by the Nation's civil justice system. What that means is
- 7 that for too many people in America the law means little
- 8 more than the paper that it is written on.
- 9 I love the law with all my heart, and I love
- 10 lawyers. But I don't like greedy, indifferent lawyers,
- and I don't like lawyers who are in it only for the
- 12 dollars. As caring lawyers, you and I have a challenge of
- 13 great dimension, and that is to make the law real for all
- 14 Americans, to make the law real for the children of
- 15 America who wonder why we worry about their right to an
- 16 education 18 years from now, when they are not brought
- 17 into this world with a real chance of success because
- 18 there is not a legal structure that can properly advocate
- 19 for them; for the American Indians throughout this land
- 20 who have been too often forgotten and lack legal support
- 21 to maintain their tribal traditions which we should value:
- for the working poor of America, who want to prevent a
- 23 polluter from coming in next door, but don't begin to know
- 24 where to go or how to go about preventing the degradation
- of their environment; the middle class woman who is the

victim of domestic violence, who faces an insensitive

2 system, who doesn't know where to turn or what to do next;

for the welfare mother who desperately, desperately wants

4 to be off welfare, who goes to work to get a job, and then

5 loses benefits and falls back below where she would have

6 been in the first place; for the 18-year-old who is

7 wrongfully charged with murder and cannot afford a lawyer.

8 For all of these people, and many more, all of us as

9 lawyers have a real responsibility to make the law real.

10 We are at a critical point at our Nation's legal

11 history. We can stand by as lawyers, all of us, and watch

the law become increasingly burdensome, more weighed down

by bureaucratic red tape and funny names and obscure

language that we don't understand, or as lawyers we can

all join together to invigorate the law, to give it new

meaning, to give it meaning to all Americans, to make it

the true shield against oppression, and to make it a real

instrument of opportunity for us all.

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This is a challenge in which we seek not just to assist and support one person who cannot afford a lawyer today, or 1000 people or a million people. This is indeed at the very basis of what is at stake, the rule of law as we know it, of how we work together to make the law real for this next century, how we work together to make the

law adapt to new and modern technology, how we work

	1	together	to	make	the	law	adapt	to	a	world	that	has	become
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- 2 international in its consequence every time we turn
- 3 around.

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4 That is the reason your work is so critical, and

5 that's the reason you are my heros. Because you have

6 recognized this challenge. And now we must work together

to try harder to include more lawyers to figure out better

8 ways to do things.

9 How do we do it? First of all, I think even

10 those lawyers who are not interested in providing access

to justice for all still have a special responsibility to

work towards developing a government that doesn't require

lawyers to deal with the government as much as ours does.

14 I look at Immigration and Naturalization Service,

15 overwhelmed, and one of the things that I'm proud of is

that Doris Meisner, as the Commissioner of INS, is trying

17 to make it more user friendly. With all the burdens

18 placed on that agency it becomes more difficult. But why

19 should somebody have to go to a lawyer to have its

governments processes explained? Those processes ought to

be put in simple old words that people can understand in

22 forms that are easily filled out and processes that are

easily accessed, not by a phone that puts you on hold for

24 10 or 20 different times or keeps you on hold for 5

25 minutes at a time, but something that gets you to a real

1 person that answers your questions. That's what democracy

2 is all about, and that's what we must continue to strive

3 for.

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4 Or turn around and look at another situation.

5 That middle-aged victim of domestic violence that I just

spoke of finally decides that she can take it no longer.

She reaches out. She calls the police. She needs to be

8 assured that the police will respond with sensitivity,

understanding the dimensions of our problem, understanding

how important domestic violence is in terms of developing

a response to it that can end the cycle of violence. She

should know the prosecutor is a caring person who is going

to answer her questions, not with a bunch of legalese, but

in small old words that she can understand. We can do so

much, if we work as lawyers, not to complicate the system

with regulations, with laws that are confusing to its

people, but with law that responds to people's needs.

We need to focus on the real issues of government, all lawyers. I look at some of the things that we've done where I'm proud of the law. The Americans with Disabilities Act has opened up a whole new world to so many Americans, 48 million Americans with disabilities, who 10 years ago did not have access to self-sufficiency, did not have access to recreation, did not have access to

enjoying this world as they might. And it is so wonderful

1 to see the access gained, the opportunity gained, the	1	to	see	the	access	gained,	the	opportunity	gained,	the
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- 2 lives that are being led, with ever so much more
- 3 enjoyment, because the law was responsive to a whole group
- 4 of people.
- 5 Today, the President announced the National
- 6 Domestic Awareness Month, the first time this Nation as a
- 7 whole has focused on the problem of domestic violence, and
- 8 has spoken out and said that unless we end the cycle of
- 9 violence in the home we will never end it on the streets
- 10 of America.
- Our children: We can talk about prisons, we can
- talk about police, we can talk about juvenile justice
- 13 systems till we're blue in the face, but until we develop
- 14 legal mechanisms that can properly protect our children
- and give to them an opportunity to grow in a strong,
- 16 constructive way, all of our efforts will be for naught
- 17 down the road.
- 18 And our environment: We have got to make sure
- 19 that government continues to protect that fragile
- 20 environment that we so love and cherish. Everyone has
- 21 their favorite hill or stream or river or just a patch of
- 22 sky, and we have got to make sure that that patch of sky,
- 23 that stream, is real and wonderful for all Americans, not
- 24 just people who can afford lawyers today.
- We've got to learn how better to win our battles

1	in	county	commissions	and	State	legislatures	and	in
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- 2 Congress, and convey our message with an enthusiasm, with
- a vigor, that conveys to the people concerned just how
- 4 much we care, care about this world, care about this
- 5 Nation, but most of all, care about not just some of the
- 6 people in it but every single person here.
- 7 One of the traditional ways, one of the key
- 8 challenges that young lawyers have had, I had the
- 9 opportunity to serve on the legal services board of
- 10 directors in the early days in Miami. It was such a
- 11 wonderful beginning, we had such a sense of hope, it was
- 12 wonderful to see what was happening as we dealt with the
- issues and the people that we were helping. And today,
- even now people will come up to me and tell me of work
- 15 that we did when I served on the board.
- But the terrible problem is that it is only --
- 17 well, the terrible problem is that people would talk about
- 18 dismantling the Legal Services Corporation when we are so
- 19 underserving so many people in America. It has
- 20 successfully provided legal services to the poor through
- 21 community based nonprofit legal services programs for over
- 22 20 years. I support with all my heart the continued
- 23 Federal funding of the Legal Services Corporation, and I
- oppose the proposals to reduce funding for it, and those
- 25 proposals which would place further restrictions on it or

1 replace it with a system of block g		replace 1	LE	with	a	system	OI	ртоск	grants
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2 I have watched it work in my community. I have seen it work in other places around this country, now that 3 I have had a chance to travel and see what's working and 4 what's not working. This is a system that's working and 5 6 should not be replaced. I commend those who have chosen to do this important and oftentimes unrecognized work, 7 8 though I think it's recognized far more than you think sometimes. 9 We care a lot at the Department of Justice. 10 Deputy Attorney General has testified in favor of the 11 12 Legal Services Corporation. Abner Mikva, the White House 13 Counsel, and I have opposed any efforts to dismantle it or 14 dismember it through block grants and letters to Congress. 15 We are going to continue to do everything we can to work 16 together to ensure the survival of the Legal Services

17 Corporation at an adequate funding level, and we must 18 focus on this as we go into conference in these coming

19 weeks.

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As I say, you are the people on the front lines. You are making the law real. But I want to underscore that public interest work, providing pro bono legal services to those who can't afford it, and otherwise providing access to justice, is not just an interesting project that we take up as students. It is a fundamental

1	attribute	of	our	profession.	I	believe	in	that	instance

- 2 that we must do more within our law schools to cultivate
- 3 the ethic of public interest work and pro bono
- 4 representation.
- 5 The ABA Model Rules of Professional
- 6 Responsibility make it clear that each one of us,
- 7 regardless of professional prominence or workload, has an
- 8 ethical obligation to render public interest legal
- 9 service. But the translation of this ethical precept into
- our concrete work is not so easy, and you all know it
- 11 better than most people.
- 12 Most of our formal legal education should
- promote and encourage a life-long professional commitment
- to fulfilling this responsibility, and too often our law
- 15 schools teach us contracts, too often our law schools
- 16 teach us theories, but they don't teach us how to go into
- 17 a community, how to reach out, how to support somebody,
- how to understand their problems, how to understand how
- 19 difficult it is to live in poverty with four children,
- 20 wanting to give your children a future but not knowing how
- 21 to break through the regulation and the limitation that
- 22 too often the law places.
- 23 According to the National Association for Public
- 24 Interest Law, there are presently only 14 law schools
- which require students to complete pro bono work prior to

1 graduation, and an additional seven schools have	1	graduation.	and	an	additional	seven	schools	have	other
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- 2 types of public service requirements. Tulane University
- 3 Law School, the site of another First Monday event, was
- 4 the first law school to establish a pro bono requirement
- 5 in 1987.
- 6 Other schools followed suit. For example, the
- 7 University of Louisville School of Law adopted a pro bono
- 8 requirement in 1990. In the last year alone, Louisville's
- 9 students donated 4500 hours of pro bono work to the local
- 10 community. Students themselves initiated the pro bono
- 11 requirement at Columbia University School of Law.
- 12 Beginning with the entering class of 1993, students are
- 13 required to complete a total of 40 hours in their second
- or third year. Here in the District, at the D.C. School
- 15 of Law, students must complete a certain number of hours
- of work in one of its public interest clinical programs.
- 17 These law school pro bono and public interest
- 18 programs are providing immediate much-needed services to
- 19 their communities. They are also having a positive impact
- 20 in reinforcing the ethic of pro bono service after law
- 21 school. Students who have participated in these programs
- 22 are more likely to pursue public interest law careers and
- 23 provide pro bono legal services after graduation.
- 24 If such a program is not in existence at your
- 25 law school, or a law school with which you are associated

or from which you graduated, talk to your colleagues, talk 1 to classmates, talk to the administration about it. Raise 2 the level of consciousness about the important role of law 3 schools in training lawyers to do public interest work, 4 5 and provide pro bono services. Encourage your school to 6 build a curriculum in which our professional obligations are learned by doing and not just studied in a classroom. 7 And encourage your law school to put people first, to 8 teach us as lawyers how to deal with people their 9 problems, their priorities, their hopes and dreams and 10 failures and frustrations. Too often, the law schools of 11 this country have taught us only to deal with the process, 12 13 and not with where the law comes from, from the people. 14 A few months ago, I had the privilege of 15 visiting the Mercer University School of Law in Macon, Georgia. While there, the President talked to me about 16 another one of his professional schools, the school of 17 medicine. In the early 1980's, Mercer established a medical school dedicated to a specific mission: educating physicians who will practice primary care or other related service types of practice, recognizing that through

medicine. In the early 1980's, Mercer established a
medical school dedicated to a specific mission: educating
physicians who will practice primary care or other related
service types of practice, recognizing that through
Central Georgia and rural Georgia there were no or a very
limited number of private practitioners who would be
devoted to primary care, to family care, to the basics of
medicine that were so necessary to so many people through

1 that region of Georgia	1	that	region	of	Georgia
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2 Today, Mercer has the highest percentage in the country of graduates going into family medicine and 3 primary care. This goal is accomplished by organizing the entire curriculum around the importance of working with 5 patients, and by requiring students to begin clinical experience within the first few weeks of medical school. Primary care is not only the goal, it is also the essence 8 of the educational experience. 9 We need law schools that will train and 10 encourage lawyers to practice law the same way as Mercer 11 12 is training doctors to deliver services to patients who need them. We can do this by recruiting more students who 13 have a commitment to this area and providing them with 14 15 early and consistent clinical experience, so that they can 16 sharpen not only their legal and analytical skills, but 17 their business and organizational skills, but most

Law schools should work in cooperation with the organized bar and law firms to develop innovative models for the financially viable delivery of services to Americans whose needs are not currently being met. I walk into a housing development, a public housing development, in South Dade County, Florida on the heels of Hurricane Andrew. The housing development has been devastated.

important, their people skills from the beginning.

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1	Everybody	on	tnat	nousing	development	ls	poor.	werve

- 2 helped to try to turn it around, but now we've had a
- 3 terrible setback.

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4 There are all sorts of legal questions with FEMA

5 involved. There are all sorts of questions about what's

6 going to happen to the welfare check, to their child's

7 pending juvenile delinquency hearing. You don't need

8 lawyers to answer those questions, and in many instances

9 somebody well trained in FEMA regulations, well-trained in

welfare regulations, can answer them far better than most

11 lawyers I know who've graduated from law school. Let us

develop the concept of community advocates, well trained,

who don't want to get into it just to make money, who are

14 truly interested in helping people in a specialized are.

We can do so much if we not only make the law real for people, but we look at the law and figure out how we can deliver legal services in sensible ways that will ensure quality but will provide greater access.

One new model is the Document Preparation

Center, where people with uncontested needs, such as simple wills, divorces, and powers of attorney, can get assistance. Another model is called unbundled legal services, where lawyers provide only the specific legal service requested by the client, and the client does the

25 rest. A variation on this theme is where the attorney

1	maintains	overall	responsibility	for	the	case	but

- 2 delegates some particular tasks to the client. To assist
- 3 persons who are representing themselves, some lawyers
- 4 offer legal advice and guidance exclusively over the
- 5 phone.
- 6 Our profession must continue to develop
- 7 imaginative methods for ensuring that all Americans have
- 8 access to the legal system in ways that are affordable and
- 9 satisfactory to both client and attorney. Law schools can
- 10 provide invaluable laboratories for testing these models
- and training new lawyers to use them.
- 12 Pro bono representation is one of the finest
- 13 traditions of American lawyers. I know many of you are
- 14 here from firms which donate vast numbers of hours and
- 15 energy to the diverse pro bono programs in the District.
- 16 Two years ago I participated in the announcement of the
- 17 ABA law firm pro bono challenge. This program calls upon
- 18 each of the Nation's largest law firms to contribute pro
- 19 bono work equal to at least 5 percent of the firm's total
- 20 billable hours. To date, 165 major firms have
- 21 participated, and I am so proud of that participation. I
- 22 congratulate you for your dedication and for your
- 23 commitment.
- 24 It is wonderful to go to a particular project,
- 25 to walk into a high school, and to find lawyers from one

of the big Washington firms participating in a	1	of the big	Washington	firms	participating	in a	legal
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- 2 program with high school students, doing it as a pro bono
- 3 effort. It is wonderful to go to a Bar Association
- 4 meeting and have somebody come up to me and say I just got
- 5 my first criminal defense case and it's so exciting and I
- 6 really feel like I'm helping this kid, and I'm trying not
- 7 only to get him off, but I'm also trying to find treatment
- 8 for his drug problem, because I've got to really make sure
- 9 that he gets help where he truly needs it. It is so
- 10 exciting to see what people can do when they reach out and
- 11 care for others.
- 12 But the bottom line is how we make the law real
- for all people, how we structure it so that people can
- 14 feel they have a voice in this Nation again, so that
- 15 somebody will listen to them. And it's not just the
- 16 structure of the law, it is listening to people. It is
- 17 listening to that small child who cannot speak for
- themselves, but you've got to understand.
- 19 How do we develop a system that provides a
- 20 national agenda for children? If we give our children a
- 21 strong foundation, we won't need remedial programs in
- 22 school. If we give our children a strong foundation, we
- 23 won't need juvenile justice systems, we won't need jails,
- 24 we won't need prisons. We have got to reach out and
- devise a Nation that puts its people first. You do it day

1	in and day out in the work you do, in the pro bono work
2	you provide, in the work you provide, in so many different
3	ways.
4	On behalf of all the lawyers in this country,
5	but most of all on behalf of people who can't get lawyers
6	except for you, I say thank you from the bottom of my
7	heart.
8	(Applause.)
9	(End of transcript.)
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