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KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE JOHN CONYERS JR.

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MR. MECHAM: -- it would probably would be someone that would have that opportunity in the future -- at least, that's a hopeful thought for the future of the American system of government.

Congressman Conyers has served in the Congress for 36 years. His recent reelection in 2000 marks his 19th term in the House of Representatives. And he's actually better than his Internet site. His Internet site still has him down for 18 terms rather than 19, but I'm sure that the staff that Mike referred to earlier will be busy correcting that.

He was the first African-American Democratic chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary. He's a founding member and dean of the Congressional Black Caucus. has been a good friend of the judiciary, and a more important event in Detroit on occasion is, he's a friend of Damon Keith, a judge on

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the Sixth Circuit, and an important member of 1

2 our family.

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This represents a small list of some of his achievements. Additional information is available in the handouts. We welcome his today and look forward to his comments.

## Congressman?

(Applause)

MR. CONYERS: Well, it's a pleasure to be here. I'm delighted and honored. Sorry that I couldn't have made it at an earlier time.

We're celebrating black history, reaffirming our support of our judiciary system, remembering Thurgood Marshall, honoring Damon Keith, and coming together at a point in time where we have a bit of difficulty in understanding and putting together a lot of the events that happened and looking at where we are and where we're going.

One of the things I'm learning to
do is to not claim that the elections of last
year was a coup d'etat. That's a very
important concept that my staff of lawyers
keep trying to tell me: Don't say that. And
I'm getting over it pretty nicely. Although
I was reading Cass Sunstein, a professor at
the University of Chicago Law School who
wrote about the $Bush\ v.\ Gore\ decision,$ and it
was fairly critical. But there were members
of the Supreme Court that were far more
critical than he. I asked him to get me the
most critical evaluation of that decision.

And so I come here, just having heard that the University of Michigan Affirmative Action case -- the second one involving the law school -- had not agreed with the defendants that in Affirmative Action admission policies, that race should be one of the factors, but not a trump card. And Judge Friedman, in the same building that my Detroit congressional office, has found

that the law school placed a very heavy
emphasis on applicants' race in deciding
whether to accept or reject.

Now, the Bakke case of a few years earlier held that state institutions' desire to assemble a racially diverse student body is a compelling government interest. Now in an earlier case about the Affirmative Action admission policy, another judge in the same building, on a different floor, came out exactly in reverse. He supported the premise that the University of Michigan's admission policies are fair and appropriate and constitutional. So this case is going to the Sixth Circuit, which Judge Keith sits as a member. And there are a lot of other people there as well.

I just wanted to remind you that at the close of last year, more than half the country's circuit courts lacked either an African-American jurist or a Latino jurist -- some lacked both -- and that as of this

- 1 moment, there are no African-Americans on the
- 2 | First Circuit, the Fourth Circuit, the Ninth
- 3 Circuit, the Tenth Circuit, and the Federal
- 4 Courts, and no Hispanics on the Fourth,
- 5 Sixth, Eighth, and the D.C. circuits.
- And so I was real happy when
- 7 | President Bush opted to withdraw the
- 8 nomination of Roger Gregory, the first black
- 9 | that had been nominated for judge on the
- 10 Fourth Circuit, which has the largest
- 11 African-American population of any circuit in
- 12 the country. And he did that even though
- 13 | Senator Jesse Helms didn't want it to happen.
- 14 And now we're back where we started.
- 15 President Bush also withdrew the
- 16 names of about 42 or more judges that whose
- 17 names had been nominated, that included one
- 18 appeals court judge admission, Helene White
- 19 (phonetic), who has been the longest person
- 20 | in the history of the court to be waiting for
- 21 | confirmation, about four years. And withdrew
- 22 another judge, the daughter of the late Wade

McCree (phonetic); he withdrew her nomination 1 as well, who had been waiting only two years.

And so we now are confronted with about 96 vacancies in the federal court system. We have an attorney general whose record roughly has been in opposition to Affirmative Action. We have the lawyer that argued the Bush case now as the solicitor general. And so the question is, where do we go and what do we do?

And a lot of people -- not a lot of people, but some are using this as an opportunity to back out of the system, which is not very encouraging, since half the people, if voting is the indicia, have already backed out of the system. And so it becomes incumbent upon people who believe in the system that they pause for a moment and try to put all this in perspective. And how do you do that?

Well I do it by trying to understand more of the brief history of this

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country and realizing that all of this will
come and pass. And the question is, what did
you do when you were there at the time? What
was your input? What was your point of view?
What was your philosophy? Where did you
stand? Or why didn't you choose to stand?

And so I'm here to try to further persuade myself and you that the more that you can participate in your citizen capacity, the better off we'll all be. And that becomes more understandable when we realize that most of the decisions that are made in our lifetime come from our government, our political system, our economic system. And the more you try to understand them, without going crazy, the better off you'll be, that everything is tied up in it.

And so I have been reviewing some of our history from the viewpoint of Peter Irons, who wrote a very new book out on the Supreme Court that does what very few books in law and history do, and that is to

humanize the people that were the litigants and the advocates and the jurors -- which is a very important thing for me, because I've always argued that as much as the judiciary feels it important to disavow it, it is a political body as much as either of the two other bodies. And I don't say that as a bad thing. I say that as a -- I recognize I'm in the Thurgood Marshall Building; it's just the way it is.

And the way that you understand not only what the Court does but why the Court does what it does, the more you being to realize that these are human beings that bring their own particular viewpoint with them on the bench that frequently they cannot get rid of. And most times, that's a good thing.

The only problem is that when you begin to review this from a wider point of view, you begin to realize that the Court has come out of a system of not being apolitical,

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of -- the Marshall decision that created the
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    power of the Court to hold congressional laws
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     unconstitutional was a huge grab of power on
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     the part of the chief justice then, to say
     that, look, the only way we can have order is
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     that somebody is over somebody else, and
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     quess who that somebody is? And he said,
     it's the Supreme Court. Actually, it made
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     good sense, and was quite appropriate. But
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     it was a very political system. And when you
     read in very interesting language what the
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     politics were, you're glad that it came out
     all right and that that decision was made.
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               Now, Sunstein, in just looking over
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Now, Sunstein, in just looking over quickly this morning for a few minutes, really said that in the long run, Conyers, it was really better that the Supreme Court decided Bush v. Gore the way they did, because there could have been unrest; we don't know where this decision could have led the country. Baloney. That's what they said when I introduced the first impeachment

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- 1 resolution against Richard Milhous Nixon.
- 2 They were writing about whether the country
- 3 | could stand an impeachment process. And so I
- 4 | don't believe that for a moment.
- But if that's -- first of all, if
- 6 | that were true, I would be happy to swallow
- 7 and accept the decision. Since I don't
- 8 | believe that, I think the Supreme Court
- 9 taking over the Florida Supreme Court's job,
- 10 | with no precedent, was just what it was --
- 11 | the most conservative members of the bench
- 12 deciding a case the way they wanted the
- 13 |election to come out.
- And I suppose that's one of the
- 15 | prerogatives of the Court. I mean, there's
- 16 nobody over the Supreme Court. But it makes
- 17 | it very important to think about where you're
- 18 going. I argued with many progressive
- 19 friends that my friend Nader on the issues is
- 20 not my friend Nader becoming a political
- 21 | candidate. And I remind them all that in
- 22 | Florida, Ralph Nader got 98,000 votes, which

was far more than needed for either candidate 1 to have won the election in Florida -- which, 3

of course, jinxed the whole outcome of the

election. So I have my pious progressive 4

friends say, "But, Congressman, I voted my 5

conscience." 6

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And I say to them, "What do you think I voted, my bunions?"

We all voted our conscience. Even the people that disagreed with my position and their position have no reason to doubt that they didn't do anything else but vote their conscience as well.

But here we stand with Affirmative Action under attack, or review; Adarand now taken up again. Goodness knows where that's going. So what do we do? Well, we look back historically to those times and places when it was a hundred, a thousand times more difficult than it is now, infinitely more difficult than it is now. I mean, outside of illegal police activity, nobody's -- and the

threats from violent groups -- yes, there is an Aryan Nation, the Skinheads Militia, the Klan, but it's in a different context now than it was then.

There was a time in our country that for you to be a candidate and were from the South, you'd better be a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and a Supreme Court member that was, and he wasn't all that bad when he got to the bench. Today in the North, if your bona fides are worth the word, you ought to be a member of the NAACP. And guess what? A lot of people are. You don't question that. You pay your whatever number of bucks you want, and you're a member. And you probably advertise that on your campaign literature.

But then, the Klan could take your life. Then, law officers were Klansmen at night. Then, it was a matter of life and death for real. So we have now in Mississippi black law officers having that earlier ugly period revisited, in which

- they're being killed, with the FBI 1
- 2 investigating and now others, including the
- Judiciary Committee, raising inquiry. 3
- And so in a way, the couple hundred 4
- years to now is such an awfully short time in 5
- 6 separating out our understandings of
- relationships and positions of political 7
- philosophy. It's not long at all within the 8
- scope of things. And that's why, please 9
- understand, we keep revisiting these 10
- subjects, because they are not resolved. 11
- 1954, Brown didn't finally resolve anything. 12
- 13 You have to keep going over it and over it
- and over it again. And of course, a lot of 14
- 15 the young people and many of the older people
- 16 say, "Well, I'm tired of going over it; this
- should be finished; we should be resolved; 17
- 18 this should be obvious; this " --
- Well, it isn't like that. It isn't 19
- resolved, it isn't finished, it isn't over, 20
- because this country is still getting over 21
- 22 this period of enslavement, the ugly skeleton

1 in America's closet that prevents my modest

2 proposal to dare to examine, for the first

3 time, whether the subject of reparations

4 | could apply to the descendants of slaves.

5 | "Don't even bring it up, don't go there, why

6 stir that up? Let's start from right now."

You can't start from right now. It would be wonderful if you could start from today. But today is hooked up to yesterday, and yesterday is hooked up to 1613. So it

11 | can't be done.

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What can be done is that you could, perhaps by looking back and having the first government study on this subject that has ever been called for, it might give you a little new insight into how and where we may want to go and how we get there. It doesn't include bankrupting the treasury. It starts with understanding if there's a problem, whether a debt exists or not, and if it does, is there any appropriate remedies for it. I haven't said that the -- I haven't concluded

all of this. All I want is the study, a fair

study of this, as fair as we can get among

human beings.

And so this ties in to the understanding that's going on, that we're struggling with, the suggestion that the period of enslavement has a connection that ties right down to right now, not just in the law, but in the attitudes and the belief systems of the people in this country, some of which belief systems contradict the constitutional democratic system that we continually applaud. And that maybe if you understood that a little bit better, everybody, we'd be able to come out of this with a deeper understanding and more whole.

And so I propose a study.

Well, scholars don't need a concurrent resolution for that. They're already doing it. And so there's an explosion in this subject, as a matter of fact. In Durbin, South Africa, in August,

- 1 | the United Nations Conference on Racism will
- 2 be taking up the question of reparations, but
- 3 | not for African Americans alone; they're
- 4 talking about all over the place. Just
- 5 | taking it up. Just trying to understand.
- 6 And what has happened in these last few
- 7 | centuries that have totally convoluted and
- 8 given more meaning and strength to what our
- 9 Founding Fathers said, who didn't include
- 10 | black people, minorities, Indians, or women
- 11 | in a thing they did.
- But now, of course, it's
- 13 understood. What's the problem? But it
- 14 | wasn't understood then. That was a political
- decision the Founding Fathers had to make to
- 16 bring the 13 colonies together. Without
- 17 | that, we might not have ever -- it may have
- 18 | come out completely differently. It was a
- 19 decision Lincoln had to make, who was
- 20 profoundly opposed to the institution of
- 21 | slavery but was totally convinced in the
- 22 | inferiority of people of color -- until

Frederick Douglass got ahold of him a couple 1 2 of times, and then he began to see, and

understood. But he didn't know any 3

intellectual slaves or ex-slaves or black 4

5 people.

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And at every critical juncture, the question of race has been profound in the history of this country. Civil War, in which we realize now that Lincoln was about to lose his election coming up, until he created the Emancipation Proclamation. Limited, yes, but that was the turning point in the victory that allowed these states to stay together. Reconstruction, in which afterward, slowly, the ineffective U.S. military began to allow the same groups that had fought to separate gain the political ascendancy in the South, culminated in the very interesting compromise of 1877, which ended the progressive wing of the Republican Party.

And there again, the agreement was around people of color. Take the troops out,

- 1 let our Confederate generals become senators
- 2 and governors and take over, and you got a
- 3 Republican president -- what do you say?
- 4 There was a hotel right here in Washington
- 5 that that agreement was consummated. And
- 6 then began the series of driving out those
- 7 | blacks -- that black senator and those black
- 8 | congressmen that were first elected, driving
- 9 out the local officials.
- 10 And so we're left with a very
- 11 | recent legacy in which the inferiority of
- 12 | people of color have been argued, written,
- 13 prayed about, explained in religious terms,
- 14 and everything else, so that you don't get
- 15 | rid of that real easy. And so there is today
- 16 | even those who are saying, "Well, yeah,
- 17 but -- oh, yeah, I know there's some --
- 18 | that's an exception; I can explain him; I can
- 19 explain her; they're different." And so
- 20 | we're still struggling with this.
- 21 | Fortunately, in a nonlegal sense, we're
- 22 | winning it, because it's like the truth is

- almost irreversible. More and more people
- 2 | are beginning to appreciate it and
- 3 understand, out of their own experience, the
- 4 | truth of the fact of the equality of all men
- 5 and all women and all races. And so it keeps
- 6 surging forward.
- 7 And it's out of that conviction
- 8 that I'm pleased to be at one of the most
- 9 important stations in the government, where
- 10 | we can continue to go over these matters.
- We're dealing with racial
- 12 profiling. My bill has now been embraced by
- 13 the President and Attorney General and their
- 14 administration. My hate crimes bill, which
- 15 enhances crimes that are motivated by racial,
- 16 religious, or gender feelings. My Voter
- 17 Reform Act, which will take notice of the
- 18 | many shortcomings of many of our election
- 19 processes in the several states and put money
- 20 | in to build up the systems and to give more
- 21 training to the election day workers and to
- 22 | make sure that we have a much more enhanced

- election process, not just Florida, around 1
- the country. We had embarrassing
- inefficiencies in Detroit -- weren't racially 3
- motivated, we're just -- some people that 4
- were working couldn't handle this 5
- responsibility. It's an important technical
- responsibility, processing voters on election 7
- day in their precincts. So these and other 8
- challenges await us. 9
- 10 I close with a couple of other
- observations about the excitement in my job. 11
- 12 We have a AIDS pandemic that more and more
- 13 people are beginning to realize, but we have
- to do far more than we are now in terms of 14
- 15 getting the solutions medically and the
- medicines that are available and the 16
- 17 education and training that's necessary to
- those peoples around the world and in this 18
- 19 country. And so there's a lot going on with
- 20 that. And we hope that the administration
- 21 and the Congress will move to this.
- 22 We have a global system, an

economic system now, in which we have to 1 2 realize that not only as an exemplary constitutional model of government that we 3 hold ourselves up to the other 227 nations in 4 5 the world, but we also have an economic system that is also being widely replicated. 6 And so what do we do there? And we have a 7 support for the United Nations that ought to 9 be far more emphatic than what we've had in 10 the last few years. It has to be seen that we need a United Nations. And so we not only 11 12 have national duties, but we have global duties as well. A lot of people are waiting 13 14 to see how we handle these things. And many of them will be handled more properly if more 15

And that's why, to me, the place that I start with is that the least you can do is vote, even if you won't listen to why I would persuade you to vote the way I want you to. Nobody in the Nader camp has reminded me of that yet. But it's better even that we

citizens express themselves.

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1 get a result that I would deplore and that we

2 | all participate than for me to get a result

3 | that I desire and the participation continues

4 to diminish. That's a no-win situation.

So in this first year of the new millennium, I'm happy to be with you. I hope that our conversation will lead to questions and comments from you, if you have time, and I thank you for your careful attention.

Thank you very much.

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(Applause)

MS. MINOR: Sometimes you hear a speech and you just kind of go "wow."

Because what I think the Congressman has done is asked us to do something that in our humanity we prefer not to do, which is think about the hard questions and think about where we're going. I was listening, just like you, and the theme that I picked up on and the one that sort of gives you hope as we move forward is this notion that we're not done with anything, and that having to

revisit it doesn't mean you're going

backwards, necessarily; it's just part a part

of the evolution, that you're just not done,

and you have to revisit and listen and deal

5 with, which were very, very tough issues.

So I thank him for being thought-provoking and know that many of you will appreciate the opportunity to think about some of those questions.

I am going to take the liberty of changing the program around a little bit, and I hope you'll bear with me. We were going to do a musical selection and then closing remarks, but I gather from listening to the Congressman that he'd like to have an opportunity to talk with some of you all personally and answer any questions.

So what I'm going to do is ask

Calvin if he will lead us as we leave the auditorium in "Lift Every Voice and Sing" and leave a little bit of time outside. There are refreshments out there that we can all

- 1 | partake of, and I believe the Congressman
- 2 | will be staying around to talk with us a
- 3 little while. And I'll leave that
- 4 opportunity for people to ask any questions
- 5 | that they have or to engage in the
- 6 | conversation that I think he's trying to
- 7 | engage us in.
- 8 So if I could ask Calvin to come
- 9 up. I'd like thank all of you very much for
- 10 your support. I was comparing this to our
- 11 | last event we had with the Duke Ellington
- 12 show flier and thinking that is a nice
- 13 | feel-good event and we all had a wonderful
- 14 time.
- Well, this made me feel good, too,
- 16 because I think there's a lot of conversation
- 17 and very positive conversation that can
- 18 happen out of this.
- 19 Thank you all so much for your
- 20 | support. And I'll ask Calvin to come up and
- 21 | lead us and invite you to partake of
- 22 everything outside and talk with the