

THE FEDERALIST SOCIETY

presents

ADDRESS BY

**The Honorable Mitt Romney
Governor, Commonwealth of
Massachusetts**

**Thursday, November 10, 2005
The 2005 National Lawyers Convention**

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FEDERALIST SOCIETY***ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR MITT ROMNEY***

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3 MR. WALPIN: Good morning. I am Gerald
4 Walpin, a member of the Federalist Society Board of
5 Visitors. I have the distinct honor of being able
6 to introduce to you Governor Mitt Romney.

7 Today, when most of the country think of
8 who controls Massachusetts, I think the modern day
9 K-K-K comes to mind: the Kennedy-Kerry Klan. One
10 person who has been victorious against that tide in
11 Massachusetts is Massachusetts Governor Mitt
12 Romney.

13 Before he became governor, his business
14 savvy was well known. Given his successful rescue
15 of the 2002 Winter Olympics from its financial and
16 ethical crises, he erased a 379 million dollar
17 operating deficit and shepherded one of the most
18 successful Olympics in our country's history. His
19 political prowess in winning in Massachusetts is
20 recognized by both parties.

21 But what raises him out of the pack of
22 many successful politicians is that he has won

1 | without sacrificing his principles. Rather than
2 | kowtowing to popular elitism, he has remained true
3 | to basic moral and constitutional values. He is
4 | not ashamed publicly to tell the public that he
5 | believes in these values.

6 | I want to quote to you just a few of his
7 | statements. I quote: "I am pro-life. I believe
8 | that abortion is the wrong choice, except in cases
9 | of incest, rape, and to save the life of the
10 | mother." A second quote: "America's culture is
11 | defined by the fact that we are a religious people.
12 | We are also unique in that we recognize that the
13 | family is the fundamental building block of
14 | American society."

15 | A third quote: "I believe marriage
16 | should be preserved as an institution for one man
17 | and one woman." And as a final, he quoted, with
18 | approval, Abraham Lincoln's statement about the
19 | Supreme Court, which Abraham Lincoln made after the
20 | *Dred Scott* decision, and I quote, "If the policy of
21 | the government upon vital questions affecting the
22 | whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by

1 | decisions of the Supreme Court, the people will
2 | have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that
3 | extent practically resigning their government into
4 | the hands of that eminent tribunal."

5 | Join me in welcoming this leader, not
6 | only of Massachusetts, but also of so many
7 | Americans throughout our country, Governor Romney.
8 | Thank you.

9 | GOVERNOR ROMNEY: Thank you, Gerald.
10 | That was a very generous introduction and a better
11 | speech than I'm going to give. So just remember
12 | that.

13 | I recognized this morning that there is a
14 | degree of irony in my addressing you. I did go to
15 | law school. In my summer between years I spent
16 | some time with a law firm. I spent an entire
17 | summer divining the legal implications of five
18 | words in one phrase. From all of that I learned
19 | that I should go to business school, which I did.

20 | There's also some irony in the fact that
21 | a conservative Republican has been elected a
22 | governor in the most liberal state in America. I

1 | joke about that when I go out around the state and
2 | around the country. I've said being a conservative
3 | Republican in Massachusetts is like being a cattle
4 | rancher at a vegetarian convention. I get a little
5 | chuckle for that, but then criticized at home that
6 | somehow calling the state liberal is being critical
7 | of the state.

8 | So I thought maybe I should change it a
9 | bit and say it's more like being a vegan at a
10 | cattle ranchers' convention. But today I have, I
11 | think, the best simile, and that is, being a
12 | conservative Republican in Massachusetts is like
13 | being a Federalist Society member at an ABA
14 | convention.

15 | I must admit I love the job. It is great
16 | fun being governor. I love my state. I love the
17 | fact that in the job I'm able to make an enormous
18 | difference in the lives of a lot of people. That's
19 | enormously satisfying.

20 | I'd also note that what I do in the state
21 | is significantly affected by what's happening
22 | nationally. So instead of talking this morning

1 | just about what we're doing in Massachusetts, which
2 | I would be delighted to do, I'm going to instead
3 | talk about what we're facing as a nation, and in
4 | particular three major areas of attack, I think, or
5 | challenge that we face as a nation. One of them,
6 | in particular, of course points to the judiciary.
7 | I'm going to spend a little time on that.

8 | But first a little background. The three
9 | attacks I'm talking about -- and you know what they
10 | are -- first is, of course, a military attack.
11 | We're under attack from terrorists. I think the
12 | word terror, perhaps, understates the degree of
13 | ambition that these people have. They don't want
14 | just to set off a bomb at an occasional mall or
15 | even a hotel. They want to bring down the
16 | governments of the civilized world, including ours,
17 | and they want to bankrupt the economy of the world
18 | that feeds billions of people. They want to put in
19 | place a theocracy over the Muslim population of the
20 | world. That is their ambition.

21 | Fortunately, despite the fact that there
22 | are a few demagogues, the leaders in both parties

1 recognize that it is vital to the future of our
2 civilization that we defeat this radical Islam
3 Jihad and that we are able to preserve freedom
4 throughout the world, and that we prevent these --

5 [TAPE FLIP]

6 -- nuclear weapons.

7 Now there's a second attack. It's an
8 economic attack. We've seen economic crises or
9 challenges in the past. Challenge is probably the
10 better word. We've had jobs leave our state.
11 We've lost textile jobs, shoe jobs; America's lost
12 jobs before. We've seen over the past couple of
13 decades toy manufacturers, for instance. Eighty
14 percent of the toys in the world are now
15 manufactured in China. We've seen those jobs leave
16 before -- low-end, low pay, low skill jobs.

17 We don't typically get very upset about
18 that, although in many respects we probably could
19 or should. But what we're seeing now is different
20 than that. We're also seeing some high-end jobs,
21 high skilled jobs, high education requirement jobs
22 go outside our country.

1 I was speaking with one of our leading
2 chief executive officers that manufactures an
3 extraordinary complex piece of equipment. People
4 pay white coats. They're typically well educated
5 and extraordinarily trained. It's a company I was
6 confident would be in America forever. I said to
7 him, what do you see over the next 10 years? He
8 said, in 10 years 90 percent of our manufacturing
9 will be done off-shore.

10 I was shocked. I said, is that because
11 of the low cost that you get in Asia? He said, no,
12 it's not cost at all. It's because of the ample
13 supply of knowledge workers and because of the
14 cutting edge technology that's increasingly
15 available there that isn't available here. I
16 thought that just can't be.

17 Then I looked at the statistics. You've
18 seen them. China graduating more than five times
19 the number of engineers a year than we graduate.
20 PhD's, 15 years ago all of Asia combined graduated
21 about the same number of PhD's in math and physical
22 sciences as America did, about 4,500 or so a year.

1 Today we're still running at about the same rate,
2 and Asia combined 24,900.

3 Now this is fabulous. This means that
4 part of the world that's been just laboring in
5 poverty for millennia is investing in education and
6 is rising. These are people who are now going to
7 be able to buy products, American products.
8 They're going to have a higher standard of living.
9 This is great. It's a great opportunity for us.

10 But make no mistake, these folks are
11 highly educated, ambitious, hard working,
12 mercantile, skilled in business. They don't want
13 to just manufacture toys and Christmas tree
14 ornaments. They want to manufacture jumbo jets.
15 They want to create new software for Microsoft.
16 They want to manufacture MRI machines. They want
17 to move the center of manufacturing and technology
18 and innovation from America to Asia.
19 Congratulations, that's just what we did. We moved
20 it from Europe to America. But they want it to
21 keep on moving.

22 That's something, of course, which has

1 enormous consequences for this country. Because
2 you can't be a tier one military and be a tier two
3 economy. That's something Russia tried. It
4 obviously couldn't keep it up forever.

5 In order for us to be the world's
6 superpower, we must also be the world's economic
7 superpower, and that means we can't allow any part
8 of the world to eclipse us or to move our
9 manufacturing, technology, and innovation base away
10 from this land and take it to another part of the
11 world.

12 It's not just China. It's India and
13 other parts of Asia. And of course, they're doing
14 just what we'd do. It's wonderful to see them
15 compete. But we're going to have to change our
16 response to the challenges that we face.

17 In my view, we have to raise the bar
18 dramatically in education. I think we also have to
19 invest more as a nation in technology. I'm not
20 just talking about defense and health technology
21 and space technology, but also in material science,
22 energy production, and in power generation and

1 | transportation. We need to invest in those areas
2 | to keep our lead there.

3 | I believe we also have to reform our
4 | immigration policies to make sure that those people
5 | that we're bringing into this country are adding to
6 | the intellectual capital and capacity of our
7 | nation.

8 | I also think we have to make it easier on
9 | the players we have on the field of this
10 | international competition. Those are the research
11 | institutions, teaching universities, corporations.
12 | These are the folks that are on the field playing.

13 | Just a couple of days ago, BiBi Netanyahu
14 | of Israel was in Boston. I sat down and chatted
15 | with him. We both worked for a couple of years at
16 | a Boston consulting group -- early in my career and
17 | his career. I guess it was about a year. He told
18 | me about how he got Israel's economy going much
19 | more aggressively. He said that the allegory for
20 | him was a military experience. He said when he
21 | joined the military, they lined everybody up, and
22 | they said we're going to have a race. They counted

1 | off, one-two, one-two, one-two. They said turn to
2 | the person to your right. That person I want you
3 | to put on your shoulders then we're going to have
4 | this turkey race with the person on your shoulders.
5 | We're going to run and see who wins.

6 | Now he said the person next to him was a
7 | pretty good sized fellow, so he didn't run very
8 | fast. The next guy was a great big guy and he had
9 | a little tiny guy on his shoulders. Of course, he
10 | won the race. He said it's real simple: the
11 | person on your shoulders, that's government, and
12 | the person running, those are the people who are
13 | competing on this world economic battlefield, if
14 | you will. He said if you want to have your runner
15 | succeed, you've got to reduce the burdens you place
16 | on their shoulders.

17 | You've got to cut back the scale of
18 | government. You have to think about taxation and
19 | make sure it's not over burdening. You have to
20 | look at your regulations to make them more
21 | streamlined so that your competitors can compete.
22 | We've got to look at our legal system. I'm

1 | delighted that our Congress went after some of the
2 | class-action lawsuits and took out some of the
3 | abuse there.

4 | I think we also have to look at our tort
5 | system. We're putting burdens on the shoulders of
6 | our competitors who will allow us to be the winning
7 | competitors in the future. That's something which
8 | we're going to have to change.

9 | Now there's another challenge that we
10 | face as a nation. That's a challenge which I'll
11 | describe as being a challenge of culture or our
12 | values. I read an interesting book some time ago
13 | called *Germs, Guns and Steel*. Did you read that?
14 | Some of you may have read that. Basically it said,
15 | look, you can explain all the differences between
16 | the wealth of different countries in the world
17 | based on whether they have iron ore, whether they
18 | have a good river system, and so forth. I read
19 | that. A lot of it was convincing. But somehow it
20 | just didn't seem to capture the full story as to
21 | what accounted for differences in economic success.

22 | Then I read another book. I was not

1 | encouraged as I saw the jacket of the cover. It
2 | was written by David Landis, a professor at
3 | Harvard. The jacket had a glowing quote from John
4 | Kenneth Galbraith. I said, oh boy, this is going
5 | to be a liberal diatribe here.

6 | And yet I read it and found it a very
7 | scholarly work. He concluded with this sentence,
8 | after about 500 pages. He said this, "If we learn
9 | anything from the history of economic development,
10 | it is that culture makes all the difference." He
11 | looked at all the wealth and poverty of all the
12 | nations and the history of the world and said
13 | culture makes all the difference. Sure, raw
14 | materials are critical and so forth, but culture.

15 | I thought, okay, what is it about
16 | American culture that has allowed this nation to
17 | emerge as the world's economic and military
18 | superpower? I thought, well, Americans like to
19 | work. We work hard. We sacrifice for the future.
20 | We love liberty. We love freedom. We value
21 | opportunity above ease. Those are things that
22 | characterize Americans. We respect human life.

1 Americans are also individuals who recognize that
2 the family is the foundation of our society. We
3 value our families. Those are a number of the
4 things that come together to form the basis of our
5 culture.

6 I thought, it's interesting that the
7 people who founded this country recognize that the
8 culture they would set would have an enormous
9 impact on the sustainability and the viability of
10 the union. That's why in the Constitution they
11 wrote they imbued it, not only with principles of
12 governance, but with cultural and value laden
13 implements as well. I'm convinced that one of the
14 reasons that our culture and our values have
15 sustained over such a long period of time is that
16 the Constitution that we use as a guide includes
17 those values that the founding fathers saw as being
18 so critical to the preservation of the Union.

19 Of course, our status as the world's
20 superpower today, after some 200-plus years, is
21 testament that those values that they put in that
22 Constitution are, indeed, quite effective in

1 | creating an economy and a nation of laws, of
2 | freedom, of opportunity, and ultimately of success.

3 | Now there are some important implications
4 | of that for the judiciary, of course, because the
5 | judiciary is arguably the final word on
6 | interpreting that Constitution. They, therefore,
7 | deal with matters that have not just the
8 | implications relating to the resolution of business
9 | affairs or personal affairs between individuals and
10 | businesses. They also are dealing potentially with
11 | matters that strike at the very root of our culture
12 | and, therefore, our success as a civilization,
13 | because if a judge substitutes his or her values
14 | for those values that were placed in the
15 | Constitution, they do so at great peril to the
16 | culture of our entire land.

17 | Now my experience in Massachusetts is
18 | when -- I get a little chuckle here from Gerald on
19 | that -- my experience in Massachusetts is that when
20 | members of the judiciary do substitute their values
21 | and those of their like-minded friends in the
22 | communities that they socialize in, for those that

1 are embodied in our Constitution, the consequences
2 are much broader than they would have ever
3 anticipated. And they're not better.

4 Let me give a case in point, which is our
5 Supreme Judicial Court's decision with regards to
6 same-sex marriage. Let me note I want to raise
7 this topic not in terms of whether it's a good idea
8 to have same-sex marriage or not. I'm not raising
9 this to talk about anything relating to tolerance.
10 I believe that as a society we should be open and
11 tolerant of different lifestyles, of different
12 choices. We should respect people who have
13 differences from our own. We should allow people
14 of different sexual orientation to combine in
15 contractual relationships and other relationships
16 as they deem they'd like to do.

17 But I'm going to instead look at this
18 from the standpoint of judicial philosophy and how
19 we make important decisions of this nature and why,
20 in my view, it's a mistake for a decision of this
21 magnitude to be made by a judicial body as opposed
22 to a legislative body.

1 You probably know the history. Our
2 Supreme Judicial Court in Massachusetts, by a one
3 vote majority, found that in our Constitution,
4 written over 200 years ago was a right for same-sex
5 individuals to marry. John Adams would be
6 surprised.

7 Now my judicially philosophically
8 oriented liberal friends were happy, even
9 celebratory. What's wrong, they say, with allowing
10 judges to expand the Constitution to do what they
11 and other intelligent people think is the right
12 thing to do? Well, the answer is there are a lot
13 of things wrong with doing that.

14 First, when such a step is taken by the
15 judiciary, rather than by the legislative branch,
16 all sorts of legal confusion, as well as personal
17 rights being ripped away from people, can occur.
18 Let me give you some examples. In a legislative
19 process, of course, you have hearings; you have all
20 sorts of people vet the various potential outcomes.
21 There's a give-and-take. You consider the problems
22 downstream. You try and deal with them

1 | holistically. Of course now and then you miss some
2 | and you go back and correct it over time.

3 | Let me tell you the kinds of things that
4 | have come up since our case such as this. What
5 | happens if a gay couple, married in Massachusetts,
6 | moves to another state and wants a divorce? Who's
7 | going to grant the divorce? The marriage isn't
8 | recognized in the other state. Will its court
9 | therefore grant the divorce? One case that's
10 | looked at that, I believe in Connecticut, said no,
11 | we don't recognize the marriage, therefore we can't
12 | give the divorce. Does that mean they have to come
13 | back to Massachusetts to get divorced?

14 | How about rights of alimony? Do they
15 | have alimony rights or not? Then of even greater
16 | concern to me is how about the kids that become
17 | part of that marriage and that unit. A married
18 | couple in Massachusetts, let's say one of them is
19 | artificially inseminated or brings a child into the
20 | world in other ways through adoption or whatever,
21 | moves to another state. What's the right of that
22 | child? Do they have right of child support from

1 | the party that was not involved in any way in their
2 | natural birth or did not adopt them directly?
3 | These are issues which the Supreme Judicial Court
4 | really didn't deal with as it laid down this
5 | decision.

6 | What are the rights under inheritance of
7 | these parties as they move around the country?
8 | Would a new state that they move to require a gay
9 | married spouse from Massachusetts to testify in a
10 | criminal case against their gay married partner?
11 | These are questions, of course, our Supreme
12 | Judicial Court didn't have to deal with.

13 | Now we've already seen cases like this
14 | begin to trickle in around the country. People are
15 | beginning to deal with people who were married in
16 | Massachusetts and went elsewhere, although there
17 | has not yet been an avalanche. Of course not,
18 | because we applied a 1913 law that prevented there
19 | from being an avalanche of difficulty throughout
20 | the nation.

21 | There's a law in Massachusetts passed in
22 | 1913 that says effectively this: that if somebody

1 | comes from out of our state -- two people come from
2 | out of our state -- to marry in Massachusetts,
3 | their marriage in Massachusetts will be invalid if
4 | it would have been invalid in the state they came
5 | from. Pretty simple.

6 | So when I saw that law, I directed all of
7 | our town and city clerks not to issue a marriage
8 | license to anyone who comes from out of state if
9 | they're a gay couple or if they otherwise violate
10 | the laws of the state they're coming from.

11 | As a result, gay couples haven't flocked
12 | to Massachusetts like people used to flock to Las
13 | Vegas in order to avoid the laws of their own
14 | state. So gay marriage is primarily something
15 | occurring within our state, and the legal
16 | challenges and the rights problems that I've
17 | described are really being reigned upon only those
18 | that are from my own state.

19 | Now, I should note that my confidence in
20 | the application of that 1913 law was strengthened
21 | in part because the one vote majority in the
22 | Supreme Judicial Court was reached with the

1 | concurring opinion of a justice who cited that very
2 | law as a reason for saying our decision here won't
3 | be visited upon all the states in America. It's
4 | not going to cause national chaos. It's just going
5 | to be a Massachusetts issue because of this 1913
6 | law.

7 | Now predictably, of course, the 1913 law
8 | is being challenged by a gay couple that wants to
9 | come in and get married in Massachusetts. It's
10 | gone back to the Supreme Judicial Court. You might
11 | assume they would just sweep that aside. Not so
12 | quick. I'm not going to predict exactly what's
13 | going to happen.

14 | But recognize that the court, and
15 | particularly this justice, faces a dilemma. He, or
16 | the court, could, of course, follow the law and the
17 | purpose that was associated with the law, cited by
18 | him, to reach the majority's opinion. Or, they
19 | could follow the social proclivity of the community
20 | of thought in which the court associates. I'm not
21 | willing to predict what's going to happen at this
22 | stage. I just don't know what's going to happen.

1 | You can predict. Will it be the law, or will it be
2 | social congratulations? That's something which our
3 | court is going to decide over the coming months.

4 | But I can tell my socially liberal
5 | friends this: even if you like the outcome, aren't
6 | you troubled by a judiciary totally unbounded by
7 | the Constitution, precedent, and the law?

8 | Now there are some other reasons besides
9 | the confusion that can be caused when a court
10 | decides something, as opposed to a legislature that
11 | goes through a legislative process. There are
12 | other reasons why I have concerns. One is that the
13 | judiciary, in my view, is not terribly well
14 | equipped to deal with matters of this breadth of
15 | scale. The judiciary is equipped to deal with
16 | individual consequences of a specific case in like-
17 | minded circumstances. It's not the ideal setting
18 | to make extra constitutional rulings that impact
19 | fundamental elements of our culture.

20 | The SJC in my state when it looked at
21 | this particular case focused on the adults that
22 | came before it. They were the parties in interest.

1 | It looked at them and it said, gosh, we see these
2 | two adults standing here before us, a gay couple
3 | that wants to get married. Under our Constitution
4 | people are to have equal rights. If heterosexuals
5 | can marry, well then, by gosh, homosexuals should
6 | be able to marry as well, otherwise you don't have
7 | equal rights. There's a certain logic to that.

8 | What they didn't have before them were
9 | the children of the coming generations. They
10 | didn't say, okay here's a child. What's the right
11 | of that child? Does the child have a right to have
12 | a mother and a father in our society? What are the
13 | social implications of raising generations of
14 | children where a child does not have a right to a
15 | mother and a father?

16 | In my view, a child learns something
17 | about their identity by focusing on the
18 | characteristics of their mother and the
19 | characteristics of their father. They learn from
20 | those things. It's essential in the development of
21 | a child. Yet, there's virtually no social science
22 | on this today, looking at the implications of child

1 rearing of same-sex couples. There will be in the
2 future. There's nothing now.

3 So because there's no social science
4 there, no child standing there before them, the
5 court really couldn't carry out the kind of
6 thorough and exhaustive analysis of this kind of
7 matter as you would hope they would be able to do.

8 Another reason why the court shouldn't
9 take on this kind of matter: Third, the court's
10 decision in my view is also troublesome because of
11 its blatant disrespect for the democratic process
12 and for democracy itself. The court is basically
13 saying, what the majority of the citizens of this
14 state feel on this issue is not relevant here. In
15 other words, on this issue, your vote does not
16 count.

17 In my view, a decision to jettison the
18 voice of the people should only be reached in the
19 face of clear and legitimate constitutional
20 grounding, not by stretching the words and
21 precedent beyond their recognizable border.

22 Now you might say, well isn't the

1 | amendment process put in place so that you can keep
2 | things like that from happening? The answer is
3 | yes, to a certain degree. In my state the
4 | legislature moved right away to start looking to
5 | amend the Constitution to turn around this
6 | decision. You might think that the court would
7 | say, gosh, the legislature is stepping in and this
8 | is ultimately going to go to the people. It takes
9 | two legislative bodies, two legislative sessions to
10 | begin our amendment process. Then it goes to the
11 | people. Wouldn't you think the court would say, in
12 | respecting democracy, we're going to let that
13 | process play out and stay the execution of our
14 | decision until that's happened? But they did not,
15 | again saying, no, the voice of the people is not
16 | important here. It will not be counted. We are
17 | going to begin this practice without their input.

18 | I know that a lot of people are concerned
19 | about voter apathy. But I think they may ignore
20 | the fact that when courts ignore and dismiss the
21 | vote of the majority of people, it only stimulates
22 | the concern of individuals that their vote doesn't

1 | count.

2 | Now let me note something else. That is
3 | that the extent of the far reach of our Court
4 | beyond the democratic voice of the people is
5 | heightened by even one more extension. That is
6 | recognize that what our Court did not only
7 | legislated from the bench for our citizens, but
8 | also for the citizens of other states as well.
9 | Because our citizens move around the country, of
10 | course, and that involves all of you.

11 | Of course if the 1913 law were to be
12 | overturned, and people could come from any state to
13 | Massachusetts and go back to their home, in effect,
14 | our Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court would have
15 | legislated from the bench not only for
16 | Massachusetts but for the entire nation. It's an
17 | extraordinary breach of those boundaries.

18 | Now I'm just going to note that some
19 | people in the room might tend to get a little
20 | discouraged by all this. And I don't mean to be
21 | discouraging. I'm frankly very optimistic on all
22 | three fronts, on the challenge we face militarily,

1 | on the challenges we face economically. We will
2 | rise to the occasion. We do always. America
3 | always rises to the occasion. And the challenges
4 | we face culturally. When we recognize that things
5 | are tough, we get up and get going.

6 | Right now I'm a little concerned because
7 | we don't tend to recognize how much is at risk.
8 | What's that old quote by Will Rogers? Even if
9 | you're on the right track, if you're not moving,
10 | you'll get run over. We're on the right track, but
11 | we've got to get up and start making some changes
12 | here and start defending those values that we think
13 | are critical to the preservation of our society,
14 | which are embodied in our Constitution, and
15 | insisting that judges do that. We have to also
16 | make it easier for our companies and our innovators
17 | to compete in the world stage. We have to also do
18 | everything we can to be successful in waging this
19 | battle against terror.

20 | I'm buoyed up also by one of my favorite
21 | authors, Abigail Adams. When her son was a little
22 | discouraged during Revolutionary times, she wrote

1 | him a letter and she said this: She said, "Great
2 | necessities call out great virtues." These are
3 | times when one needs great virtues.

4 | I am so delighted that these times have
5 | called out Judge Roberts and Judge Alito. God
6 | bless America and please give us more great judges
7 | like them. Thank you so much.

8 | MR. WALPIN: Governor, that was great.
9 | You certainly didn't discourage us; you encouraged
10 | us.

11 | I have one housekeeping announcement that
12 | I'm told to make, and I do what Leonard and Gene
13 | tell me to do. It's about lunch, something that's
14 | dear to our hearts. Lunch is being served for
15 | those with a lunch ticket in two locations. For
16 | those of you who want to attend the Religious
17 | Liberties Practice Group lunch and panel discussion
18 | on the Hyde-Weldon Amendment and Conscience
19 | Clauses, you should go down one floor to the
20 | Colonial Room. That panel includes Representative
21 | Weldon, Ken Starr, ACLU President Nadine Strossen,
22 | and others. I'm told you can observe the panel

1 | discussion without eating lunch if you do not have
2 | a luncheon ticket. That is, a ticket is required
3 | for the food, but not for the panel discussion.
4 | Others with lunch tickets need to go up one level
5 | to the several rooms listed in the convention
6 | brochure.

7 | Thank you very much.

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