

The CHAIRMAN. I want to thank you, Senator. You have just solved a mystery for me. I wondered why Senator Thurmond spent so much time on the floor talking about Abe Fortas. Now I know. He wasn't on the committee. He didn't have a chance to speak in the committee.

Now, we are going to go slightly out of order here, and the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee has the unenviable job of being the Chair of a conference committee that is just putting together the national budget and reconciliation. He is to convene that conference at 11. His distinguished colleague, Senator D'Amato, representing—I am going to figure out the New York connection here in a moment—is also here. So we are going to go with the three introducers now, and then return to Senators Kennedy and Thurmond and work our way through the committee.

Senator Moynihan, welcome. It is a pleasure to have you here. The floor is yours.

**STATEMENT OF HON. DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, A U.S.  
SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK**

Senator MOYNIHAN. Thank you. Mr. Chairman, Senator Hatch, Senator Specter, I am privileged to introduce and to recommend without reservation Judge Ruth Bader Ginsburg, who is especially qualified to be the 107th Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge Ginsburg is perhaps best known as the lawyer and litigator who raised the issue of equal rights for women to the level of constitutional principle. She has also distinguished herself in a wide range of legal studies and for the last 13 years has been one of our Nation's most respected jurists on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

I must tell you that Senator D'Amato and I take special pride in her nomination. She was born and raised in Brooklyn. The day after her nomination, the front page of the New York Daily News exclaimed: "A Judge Grows in Brooklyn."

She attended Cornell where she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, later Columbia Law School where she was tied for top of her class. Indeed, she actually attended two law schools, beginning at Harvard and finishing at Columbia so that she could be with her husband, Martin, who had returned from Cambridge to begin the practice of law in New York. Never before Ruth Bader Ginsburg had anyone been a member of both the Harvard and Columbia Law Reviews.

With such a record, you would think it not surprising that she should be recommended to serve as law clerk to Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter. Neither is it surprising that at that time, a time she has changed, Justice Frankfurter thought it would be inappropriate to have a woman clerk.

She clerked for Judge Edmund Palmieri, and then entered the Columbia Law School project on international procedures. She taught at Rutgers Law School, then Columbia, becoming one of the first tenured woman professors in the country, and then became the moving force behind the women's rights project of the American Civil Liberties Union, the prime architect of the fight to invalidate discriminatory laws against individuals on the basis of gender.

Her imprint can be found on virtually every gender case which reached the Supreme Court in the 1970's. She herself argued six of the cases before the Court and won five of them. The specifics are well known to members of this honorable committee and will no doubt be discussed in detail. But I would call attention, sir, simply to remarks of Erwin N. Griswold, the former Solicitor General of the United States and dean of the Harvard Law School at the time Judge Ginsburg was there. He spoke at a special session of the Supreme Court commemorating the 50th anniversary of the opening of their new building, as it then was.

Dean Griswold spoke of the work of attorneys who had appeared before the Court on behalf of special interest groups, as he termed it, and he said this:

I think, for example, of the work done in the early days of the NAACP which was represented here by one of the country's great lawyers, Charles Hamilton Houston; work which was carried on later with great ability by Thurgood Marshall. And I may mention the work done by lawyers representing groups interested in the rights of women of whom Ruth Bader Ginsburg was an outstanding example.

It is in that context, Mr. Chairman, that the American Bar Association has given her its highest rating, and she has my most sincere and proud recommendation to this committee.

Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.  
Senator D'Amato.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. ALFONSE M. D'AMATO, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Senator D'AMATO. Mr. Chairman, in the interest of time, let me second the magnificent introduction that the distinguished senior Senator, my colleague Senator Moynihan, has made on behalf of Judge Ginsburg. Let me say that I take very special pride in the fact that the judge grew and flourished in Brooklyn, my home town.

Let me also add to this committee that there is no doubt that she has distinguished herself as teacher, lawyer, judge, and parent, with her magnificent and wonderful family here today.

While we may not agree with all of the learned judge's decisions, no one can question her honesty, her integrity, her commitment to the process of law, and I commend her for your approval and ask that there be an extension for my written remarks to be included as if read and submitted in their entirety.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection. I thank you very much, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Senator D'Amato follows:]

#### PREPARED STATEMENT OF SENATOR ALFONSE M. D'AMATO

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to be here this morning to join with my colleague, Senator Moynihan, to introduce Judge Ruth Bader Ginsburg to this Committee and to our nation. As most of you know, Judge Ginsburg comes to us from the rough and tumble streets of Brooklyn, although her public demeanor would not suggest such a background. However, I wouldn't let her temperament fool you, for I know of no one from Brooklyn who did not know how to stand up for themselves and make their point known.

As I stated, Judge Ginsburg was born and raised in Brooklyn during the depression and World War II. Determined to succeed, Judge Ginsburg graduated from Cornell and entered Harvard Law at a time when it was not popular for young women