

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

to enter law school. Eventually transferring to and graduating from Columbia Law School, she had a difficult time breaking the "old boy" network that excluded so many other fine law graduates. In true Brooklyn form, though, this did not dissuade her, and through perseverance, she obtained a clerkship with U.S. District Judge Edmund Palmieri.

After her clerkship, Judge Ginsburg went on to teach law at Rutgers University, where, during her nine years, she rose to become a full professor. She moved on to Columbia University Law School where she taught another nine years. During those years as a professor, Judge Ginsburg was quite successful before the bench arguing numerous cases, including winning five of six decisions before the Supreme Court regarding sex discrimination. Based on her intellect and ability, she was appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in 1980.

Since her appointment to the federal bench, Judge Ginsburg has written hundreds of decisions. While I may not agree with her on some of her opinions, I have found Judge Ginsburg to be honest to a fault, with the utmost in integrity, a keen mind, and a true belief in the law.

No Senator will agree with the opinions of a Supreme Court Justice 100 percent of the time. I know that I will not agree with Judge Ginsburg's decisions all of the time. However, I do know that hers will be the kind of decisions that will be undertaken with deliberate care and that even if I disagree with her, I will be confident that her opinion will not be the result of a rash or ill-thought decision making process.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased, also, to welcome Judge Ginsburg's family—her husband Martin Ginsburg, a Professor of tax law at Georgetown University and a partner in the Washington office of Fried, Frank, Harris, and Shriver; her daughter Jane, a law Professor at Columbia University; her son James, a law student at the University of Chicago and a producer of classical recordings, and her lovely grandchildren.

Again, it is my pleasure to introduce Judge Ruth Bader Ginsburg at her confirmation hearings to be an Associate Justice to the United States Supreme Court.

The CHAIRMAN. Now we will hear from Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton. We welcome you to the other body, and thank you for coming over.

#### **STATEMENT OF HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, A DELEGATE IN CONGRESS FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

Ms. NORTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, it is my great pleasure to introduce and recommend Judge Ruth Bader Ginsburg to you. Now a resident of my district here in Washington, DC, Judge Ginsburg was born in Brooklyn. Brooklyn natives, of course, have often spread to far corners, like the overseas Chinese, sharing the riches of that borough with places like Washington which thrive on such exports.

Judge Ginsburg's service on our U.S. Court of Appeals has been unusually distinguished, a virtually foregone conclusion for any who knew her before her appointment in 1980. I have known Ruth Ginsburg for two decades. As a law professor, civil rights and civil liberties lawyer, she was the chief navigator in the journey that took women, after more than 100 years, into the safe harbor of the U.S. Constitution.

When Ruth Ginsburg founded the ACLU women's rights project, today's axiom that the 14th amendment applies to women was not axiomatic at all. As one of Judge Ginsburg's former students has said, "People forget how things were."

Judge Ginsburg has spent her life making things how they ought to be. Using her gifted mind, honed by indefatigably hard work, she has used the law, always carefully, always defensibly, for all of those left at the margins, for want of a lawyer or a judge with the brilliance and commitment to pull them mainstream.