

ator Hatch for their contributions and all the other Senators, including those here present, who supported her.

Ruth Bader Ginsburg does not need a seat on the Supreme Court to earn a place in our history books. She has already secured that. As a brilliant young law school graduate she became an early victim of gender discrimination when as a woman and mother she sought nothing more than that which every one of us wants, a chance to do her work. She met this challenge with character and determination. She took on the complex challenges of winning what seems now to be such a terribly simple principle, equal treatment for women and men before the law. Virtually every significant case brought before the Supreme Court in the decade of the seventies on behalf of women bore her mark. Today, virtually no segment of our society has been untouched by her efforts.

In the 1980's, Ruth Bader Ginsburg ended her career as a scholar and advocate and began a new one as a judge on the United States Court of Appeals here in the District of Columbia. She has emerged as one of our country's finest judges, progressive in outlook, wise in judgment, balanced and fair in her opinions. She defied labels like "liberal" and "conservative," just as she did in her hearing before the Senate, to earn a reputation for something else altogether, excellence.

And through it all she has proved that you can have what most of us really want, a successful work life and a successful family life. That is due in no small measure to her husband of 39 years, himself a distinguished lawyer and now, I hasten to say, for all the rest of us fast becoming a national model of what a good husband ought to be. [Laughter] Marty Ginsburg, please stand up and take a bow.

Her children, Jane and James, are here. And she became a proud grandmother of Paul and Clara and in her announcement made them two of the most famous grandchildren in the entire United States.

Now Ruth Bader Ginsburg's greatest challenge lies ahead, a challenge to which she brings a powerful mind, a temperament for healing, a compassionate heart, a lifetime of experience. Her story already is a part of our

history. Now her words and her judgments will help to shape our Nation today and well into the 21st century.

Most of us know that the inscription above the main entrance to the Supreme Court reads: Equal Justice Under Law. But carved into the marble above the Court's other entrance is another telling message: Justice, the Guardian of Liberty. In Ruth Bader Ginsburg, I believe the Nation is getting a Justice who will be a guardian of liberty for all Americans and an ensurer of equal justice under law. We are all the better for that.

Thank you for being here. We're adjourned to the reception in Justice Ginsburg's honor. Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:43 p.m. in the East Room at the White House.

Nomination for Ambassador to Spain *August 10, 1993*

The President announced today that he intends to nominate Columbia University professor Richard N. Gardner to be Ambassador to Spain.

"Professor Gardner is an internationally recognized authority on international law, international economic problems, and U.S.-European relations," said the President. "He will serve our country well as Ambassador to this important ally and trading partner."

NOTE: A biography of the nominee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Nomination for Director of the Institute of Museum Services *August 10, 1993*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Diane B. Frankel to be Director of the Institute of Museum Services, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

"Diane Frankel has spent her career strengthening the commitment to teaching in the museums in which she has worked and

fostering closer ties between museums and their local communities,” the President said. “With her unique background as the founder of her own museum, I am confident she will do an excellent job directing the IMS in its efforts to support America’s museums, historical sites, and zoos.”

NOTE: A biography of the nominee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Nomination for Deputy Administrator of the Small Business Administration

August 10, 1993

The President today announced his intention to nominate small business entrepreneur Cassandra Pulley Robinson as Deputy Administrator at the Small Business Administration.

“As someone who has started a business herself, Cassandra Robinson understands the challenges new business people face. I am confident she will do an excellent job assisting Erskine Bowles at the head of SBA as we work to better opportunities for small and growing businesses,” the President said.

NOTE: A biography of the nominee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Nomination for Inspector General of the Department of Labor

August 10, 1993

The President announced today that he intends to nominate Charles C. Masten, a former FBI agent and Deputy Inspector General at the Labor Department, to be that Department’s Inspector General.

“I am very pleased to be naming Charles Masten, an experienced investigator with a thorough understanding of the Department of Labor, to this position. I think he will continue to serve well,” said the President.

NOTE: A biography of the nominee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Remarks Announcing the Anticrime Initiative and an Exchange With Reporters

August 11, 1993

The President. Thank you very much. Mr. Vice President and Attorney General, distinguished Members of the Congress, the law enforcement community, and concerned American citizens. I’m glad to have all of you here in the Rose Garden today for this important announcement. I want to say a special word of appreciation to Senator Biden and to Chairman Brooks, who have worked for a long time to try to get a good crime bill through the United States Congress. I hope today is the beginning of that.

I’m proud to be here with representatives of the Nation’s police and prosecutors and States attorneys general with whom we have worked closely to fashion this bill. And it gives me particular pleasure to be here with some of the brave men and women who risk their lives every day to protect the people of this country and to preserve the law.

The first duty of any government is to try to keep its citizens safe, but clearly too many Americans are not safe today. We no longer have the freedom from fear for all our citizens that is essential to security and to prosperity. The past 4 years have seen 90,000 murders in this country. Last month in this city, our Nation’s Capital, in one week 24 murders were committed. When our children must pass through metal detectors to go to school or worry that they’ll be the victim of random drive-by shootings when they’re playing in the swimming pool in the summertime, when parents are imprisoned in their own apartments behind locked doors, when we can’t walk the streets of our cities without fear, we have lost an essential element of our civilization.

Many of you have heard me tell many times over the last year and a half or so of the immigrant worker in the New York hotel who said that if I became President he just wanted me to make his son free. And when I asked him what he meant, he meant that his son couldn’t walk to school two blocks without his walking with him, his son couldn’t play in the park across the street from their