

members of your Cabinet have not paid Social Security and are now trying to catch up. Are women being treated unfairly?

The President. Absolutely not. For one thing, this issue was never an issue, and it never occurred to anyone to make it an issue, until Zoe Baird voluntarily disclosed it. So, no one knew, so no one was subjected to a double standard. Since that time—the Attorney General, which should be held to a higher standard than other Cabinet members on matters of this kind—all of our interviews, for men and women alike, have been conducted in a totally evenhanded fashion.

And finally, I think Judge Wood has been somewhat unfairly treated inasmuch as what happened to her happened in the ordinary course of the vetting process. It's happened to many other people in the months that we have been working on this. She was singled out only because it was wrongly reported that she had

been offered a job that she had not been offered by me or anybody else. I'm sorry that happened, and some say that a leak inside this administration caused that. If I knew who did it, they wouldn't be here.

Q. What about the leak about the——

Q. Playboy bunny girls, and——

Q. ——Playboy Club?

The President. That did not come out of here. Absolutely!

Q. Where did——

The President. It categorically did not come out of here, and I thought whoever leaked it, it was outrageous. But it did not come out of here.

Q. When do you hope to have a decision on Attorney General, sir?

The President. I have nothing else to say.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:15 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House.

Statement on Signing Legislation Designating the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building

February 8, 1993

Today, I am signing into law, S. 202, which designates the newly-completed Federal Judiciary Building in Washington, D.C. as the "Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building."

It is fitting that a building which houses the work of more than 2000 judicial employees be named after a man who dedicated more than six decades of his life to public service in the judicial arena. Leading the legal arm of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Thurgood Marshall worked tirelessly for more than a quarter century to dismantle racial segregation in all manner of human endeavor. His twenty-nine victories before the U.S. Supreme Court serve as a reminder to the American people of our individual

potential to have a dramatic impact in our service to others.

Marshall brought the same fervent commitment to social equality to his work as an appeals court judge, the Solicitor General of the United States and Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. His insistent vision for America is a legacy which I hope we will cherish and strive to fulfill.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

The White House,
February 8, 1993.

NOTE: S. 202, approved February 8, was assigned Public Law No. 103-4.