

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN PAUL STEVENS

Born: April 20, 1920, Chicago, Illinois.

Legal residence: Illinois.

Marital status: Married, wife—Elizabeth Jane Sheeren, 4 children.

Education: 1937-41—University of Chicago, A.B. degree and 1945-47—Northwestern University, School of Law, J.D. degree, magna cum laude.

Bar: 1949, Illinois.

Military Service: 1942-45, United States Navy, Lieutenant.

Experience: 1947-48—Law Clerk to Justice Wiley Rutledge, United States Supreme Court; 1948-51—1952—Associate, Poppenhusen, Johnston, Thompson & Raymond, Chicago, Illinois; 1951—Associate Counsel, Subcommittee on the Study of Monopoly Power, Judiciary Committee, U.S. House of Representatives; 1950-54—Lecturer, Northwestern School of Law; 1954, 1955—1958—Lecturer, University of Chicago Law School; 1952-70—Partner, Rothschild, Stevens, Barry & Myers, Chicago, Illinois; and 1970 to present—United States Circuit Judge, 7th Circuit.

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Chairman EASTLAND. I will also make a part of the record a compilation prepared by the Library of Congress of reported decisions of the seventh circuit in which the nominee participated.

(The compilation referred to is printed below at page 85.)

Chairman EASTLAND. The Attorney General is recognized.

#### TESTIMONY OF EDWARD LEVI, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. LEVI. Mr. Chairman, it gives me enormous pleasure to be able to present to you and to the committee, Judge John Paul Stevens who has been nominated for a position on the Supreme Court of the United States.

I have known Judge Stevens for many years. He is not exactly of my generation so I cannot speak of him as Senator Percy will be able to speak of him but I have known of him and of his work and of his stellar performance in everything he has attempted to do since the time he was an undergraduate student at the University of Chicago, and a law student at Northwestern University, and then in the Navy, and then in private practice where he was immediately recognized as one of the outstanding lawyers in the city of Chicago, then as an associate counsel for the Celler committee, the Subcommittee on Monopoly Power in the House of Representatives, and again in his practice, his work as a member of Bar Association official commissions, and finally, and most importantly, his appointment to the court of appeals as a circuit judge in 1970, and I am very familiar with his opinions since that time.

Judge Stevens, if one looks at all of the sitting judges, the Federal judges in the United States, he is truly outstanding. His opinions, in my view, are gems of perfection. He is a craftsman of the highest order. He has a built-in direction system about how a judge should approach a problem fairly, squarely, succinctly. His opinions are a joy to read.

If one has to read as many opinions of court of appeals judges as I have read, let me say that other judges have a very high mark to come up to to compare with his craftsmanship, his innate sense of what a judge is supposed to do, the kind of judicial restraint and forthrightness which makes for a great judiciary.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that those who know Judge Stevens and his opinions will agree with me, and those who do not know him will come to know him and will understand that this is truly an outstanding nomination of which the country can be proud.

Thank you.

Chairman EASTLAND. Thank you, Mr. Attorney General.

Senator Percy.

### TESTIMONY OF CHARLES PERCY, A SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS

Senator PERCY. Chairman Eastland, Senator Hruska, members of the committee, speaking as a member of the generation of John Paul Stevens, and as a 38-year friend of his, I can say that for 38 years I have admired him and respected him and looked up to him as a truly great human being and a great individual.

I am very proud indeed that his wife Betty and his daughter Susan Elizabeth will be in this chamber and be in this hearing room to hear a few of us talk about John Paul Stevens as a human being as a nominee for the Supreme Court of the United States.

It was just over 5 years ago that I presented John Paul Stevens to this committee when he was a nominee for the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals and I am as confident now as when I presented him then that John Paul Stevens is eminently qualified for the position for which he is nominated. He has clearly demonstrated that he possesses the integrity, the intellect, and the temperament so necessary for a Justice of the Supreme Court.

He has written more than 200 opinions since 1970, all of which are available for review by members of this committee, and which have been earlier referred to the Attorney General.

When I introduced John Paul Stevens to you 5 years ago, I said that I considered him, as I was told by his peers in the profession, a lawyer's lawyer. And today, without any question, his peers consider him a judge's judge. If confirmed, he will prove himself worthy of the President's confidence and, I believe, will distinguish himself in the tradition of his two immediate predecessors, William Douglas and Louis Brandeis.

The selection of John Paul Stevens to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court was made with one criterion in mind: competence. He was not selected because he reflects a particular political or judicial point of view. I believe Attorney General Edward Levi aptly described the nomination of Judge Stevens when he referred to it as a commitment to excellence. And that is what I feel is needed at this time.

For the record, I wish to note the highlights of Judge Steven's distinguished legal career. He is a 1941 Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Chicago. After 4 years in the U.S. Navy, he entered Northwestern University School of Law in 1945. He graduated first in his class 2 years later in 1947, with the highest record of academic achievement in the history of Northwestern University.

After graduation, he served for 2 years as a law clerk to Mr. Justice Wiley Rutledge, of the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1948 he returned to Chicago to join the firm of Poppenhusen, Johnston, Thompson & Raymond, where he remained until 1951, when he came back to Washington and served as an associate counsel to the Judiciary Sub-