I feel sure that I reflect the sentiment of his fellow members on the Board when I express the earnest hope that your committee will recommend confirmation of his nomination.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN NEWTON THOMAS, *Rector.*

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY,
SCHOOL OF LAW,
Lexington, Va., November 1, 1971.

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee, U.S. Senate,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR EASTLAND: As a student in the School of Law of Washington and Lee University, Lewis F. Powell, Jr. had a consistent record of excellence in each of his three years, receiving his LL.B. degree with top standing in 1931. It is significant that he was able to achieve this record in his first year of law study while serving as President of the University Student Body, the highest elective office in student government. For his outstanding contribution as a student to the welfare of the institution, the University faculty in 1929, when he received the baccalaureate degree and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, voted to award him the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Medallion. This honir is conferred each year on that student in the graduating class who "excels in high ideals of living, in spiritual qualities, and in generous and disinterested service to others."

The words of this award were a portent of Lewis Powell's subsequent career as a member of the legal profession and public spirited citizen, maintaining those high ideals and qualities in the practice of his profession. He also gave generously of his time and talents in serving as Chairman of the School Board of the City of Richmond and on the State Board of Education of Virginia. He made the same generous contribution to the affairs of the organized bar of his state and of the nation, in recognition whereof he was elected President of the American Bar Association and served with great distinction in that office in 1964–65.

We sincerely believe that Lewis Powell possesses those attributes which eminently qualify him for service on the Supreme Court of the United States.

Very truly yours,

ROY L. STEINHEIMER, Jr., DEAN 1968–
CHARLES P. LIGHT, Jr., DEAN 1960–1968.

STATEMENT OF CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE

I am honored to have the opportunity to appear today to testify before you in support of the President's nomination of Lewis F. Powell, Jr. of Richmond, Virginia, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Lewis Powell and I have been personal friends and business associates for many years. Mr. Powell, a gentleman of impeccable credentials, is, in my judgment, one of the nation's most scholarly, perceptive and capable lawyers. Furthermore, he has applied his academic and legal education and experience in both professional and related fields, so that his home state of Virginia and, indeed, the whole country have benefited from his public service.

As a trustee of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Mr. Powell has also served for many years as general counsel and as a member of the executive and finance committees. In this period, I have had the privilege of working intimately with him in the development of long-range plans for the fulfillment of the educational aims and goals of Williamsburg. To these matters he has brought qualities of judgment and farsightedness that, in large measure, are reflected in all that Williamsburg stands for and means to the American public today.

In his profession, of course, he has served first as president of the American College of Trial Lawyers, president of the American Bar Foundation, the research agency of the American Bar Association, and, finally, as president of the American Bar Association, in which position he served with great dedication and distinction.

In Richmond, his home city, he served for nine years as chairman of the Richmond Public School Board, before his appointment to the Virginia State Board of Education. In these capacities, Mr. Powell's influence was an important factor in guiding the Richmond school system successfully and smoothly through the years of change and adjustment following the Brown decision in 1954—years in

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which so many other school systems in Virginia and elsewhere were torn apart by disagreement and racial distrust.

As a senior member of his firm in Richmond, Mr. Powell has participated either directly or indirectly in an almost boundless variety of legal matters touching both the public and private sectors, in which his judgment, devotion to reason, and sense of fairness have been consistently applied. He has served so many public and private groups both in Virginia and elsewhere, in fact, that he will be sorely missed when his responsibilities on the Court make it no longer possible for him to continue to share his wisdom, intelligence, and integrity with those who have relied so heavily upon him in the past.

I know that I speak for many thousands of Virginians and Americans when I say that the appointment of Lewis F. Powell, Jr., as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is in the finest and highest traditions of public service in this country.

Statement of A. E. Dick Howard

I am A. E. Dick Howard, professor of constitutional law at the University of Virginia. I appear today to support the nomination of Lewis F. Powell, Jr., to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

For two years, from 1962 to 1964, I served as law clerk to Mr. Justice Hugo Black of the Supreme Court. I came away from that experience with a deepened appreciation for the Court as an institution and for the richness of the judicial process. I also came away with some appreciation of the qualities which one would hope to find in a Justice of the Supreme Court.

The affection I had for Justice Black and the respect I have for the Court are among the reasons I am here today. But a further reason is that I believe I have had an unusual perspective on Lewis Powell—a perspective from which I can draw some observations about his fitness for the position for which he has been nominated.

Lewis Powell's record of public service is already well known to you. I prefer to speak instead of qualities in Mr. Powell which I have seen at firsthand through a close working relationship—qualities which will make Lewis Powell a superb Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

I worked with Lewis Powell in a context not unlike that of the Court itself. In 1968–69 I was Executive Director of Virginia's Commission on Constitutional Revision, on which Mr. Powell served as a member. That commission produced the recommendations which, as revised by the General Assembly and approved by the people, became Virginia's new Constitution, effective July 1 of this year.

This revision was the first complete overhaul of Virginia's Constitution since the turn of the century. It produced a document which will help Virginia respond to the needs of education, state finance, the environment, and other areas in the closing decades of the twentieth century. Lewis Powell was a key figure in this revision.

I worked with the Commission continuously for a year. The commissioners met at frequent intervals, sometimes for two or three days at a time, to debate basic problems of constitutional government as reflected in a state constitution—the powers of government, limits on those powers, the liberties of the people. In many ways the deliberations of that Commission were as close an approximation as one could imagine to a conference of the Supreme Court.

This was no ordinary study commission. It included two former Governors of Virginia, a law dean who is now a judge of the World Court at the Hague, two men who now sit on the federal bench, three who sit on the Supreme Court of Virginia, and others of like calibre.

It is no disrespect to the other members of the Commission to say that Lewis Powell brought exceptional talents and qualities of mind to the work of the Commission. It is those talents and qualities which, with Lewis Powell's record as a lawyer and a public servant, make him so eminently qualified to take a seat on the nation's highest court.

INTEGRITY

To begin with, Lewis Powell is endowed with an unusual sense of integrity and values—a sense which has been reflected throughout his career. In the deliberations of the Commission, he sought always to appreciate the philosophical foundations and the social and ethical implications of any proposal. No man could have made a more honest and assiduous attempt to free himself of personal, business, or other considerations extrinsic to the merits of a question before the Commission.