

The CHAIRMAN. Panel No. 3. Dr. Henry Abraham. Dr. James Freedman. Mr. Craig M. Bradley. Dr. Abraham is from the University of Virginia, Woodrow Wilson, Department of Government. Dr. James Freedman is president of the University of Iowa. Mr. Craig M. Bradley, Indiana University, School of Law.

Dr. Abraham is not here.

If you will stand and be sworn. Raise your right hand.

Will the testimony you give in this hearing be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Dr. FREEDMAN. Yes.

Mr. BRADLEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have a seat.

Dr. Freedman, we will be glad to hear from you.

TESTIMONY OF A PANEL CONSISTING OF DR. JAMES O. FREEDMAN, PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IA; AND MR. CRAIG M. BRADLEY, INDIANA UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF LAW, BLOOMINGTON, IA

Dr. FREEDMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is James O. Freedman, and I have been president of the University of Iowa since 1982. Before that, I served for 18 years on the law faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, the last 3 years as dean.

My association with Justice Rehnquist dates back exactly 7 years to July 1979 when we served together on the five-member faculty of the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies. Every summer that seminar in Salzburg, Austria, draws together 50 European lawyers for a 3-week period of instruction on American law and legal institutions.

During those 3 weeks in July 1979, I had the opportunity to attend Justice Rehnquist's lectures on American constitutional law, to join him in teaching a seminar on certain other aspects of American law and to observe him daily in the dining hall, the lecture hall, and talking with students on social occasions.

This experience left me with a deep impression of the strength of Justice Rehnquist's character and the depth of his intellect. In the classroom, Justice Rehnquist's lectures were a model of conscientious preparation and scholarly self-discipline. They were fair, balanced, appropriately skeptical of much conventional wisdom, and creative in their assessment of the relationship between American law and American political and social institutions.

They bore the mark of a powerful mind and a spacious imagination governed by standards that would not tolerate shallowness or shoddiness of generalization.

I want to make a particular point of Justice Rehnquist's attitude toward the 50 European lawyers, because if they had expected a Justice of the United States Supreme Court to be distant, forbidding, or chilly in his personal relationships, they very soon found that that stereotype was not true. For all of the stature and prestige of his position, Justice Rehnquist was genuinely approachable.

He was a humane and decent presence in the classroom, in the dining room, in the after dinner coffee conversation, and he conveyed to the students an authentic interest, warmth, and modesty.

I want, Mr. Chairman, to make one final point which, so far as I know, has not been made during these 3 days of public hearings. Those who bear the heavy responsibilities of judicial office frequently find that their entire being is consumed by their public self.

Justice Rehnquist is one of those rare public figures who has recognized the importance of cultivating a private self, a self dedicated to the development of this own powers of creativity, of humane understanding, and of cultural appreciation.

The fact, indeed, that he has recently taken to learning painting, as some of you may know from the newspapers, suggests the importance that he properly attaches to the cultivation of a private self.

Judges who cultivate a private self, something of a harbor from the turbulence of public life, renew themselves by reflection and contemplation in ways that, in my judgment, enrich their contribution to the public service.

In short, I regard Bill Rehnquist as a person of rare qualities of character and mind, and I am pleased to endorse his nomination as Chief Justice of the United States.

[Prepared statement follows:]