

school. See Wightman, *The Consequences of Race-Blindness, supra*, at 11. If an admissions process relying strictly on GPAs and LSATs were instituted, this figure would not have been higher than 43 percent and might have fallen as low as 31 percent. See *id.*

The reduction in the number of black students admitted to the most competitive law schools would be even more devastating. Prof. Wightman's research reveals that at the most selective schools, the percentage of black admitted applicants would plunge from 6.7 percent to 1.2 percent of admitted students. See *id.* at 18. Such a result would, in effect, return racial diversity in legal education to a level unseen since the era prior to the civil rights movement, when "barely 1 percent of all law students in America were black \* \* \* and virtually no black students were enrolled in [any] \* \* \* predominantly white law school." Bowen and Bok, *supra*, at 5. Not only would such a trend toward racial homogeneity prevent elite law schools from fulfilling their public missions and deprive the legal profession of leadership that is responsive to the needs of an increasingly multiracial society, but the number of black law students at elite law schools under the numbers-only admission model would approach "the inexorable zero."

#### CONCLUSION

The Sixth Circuit opinion upholding the use of race-conscious admissions policies at the University of Michigan Law School should be affirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

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CHERYL MILLS.

HON. WILLIAM J.

JEFFERSON,  
*U.S. House of Rep-*  
*resentatives.*

Dated: February 18, 2003.

#### 61ST REUNION OF DOOLITTLE RAIDERS

#### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

#### HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 9, 2003*

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to invite our colleagues to join us in honoring the Jimmy Doolittle Raiders on the 61st Anniversary of their remarkable bombing raid during World War II.

After Japan's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, a series of sudden assaults against several Pacific Islands, and a devastating invasion of mainland China, the Japanese appeared invincible. In a mission cloaked in secrecy, Lt. Col. Jimmy Doolittle was selected as the leader based on his prowess as a military pilot and skills as a titleholder in civilian air races. Doolittle had the right stuff—inspiring leadership skills, flamed by a successful track record of pushing military and civilian aircraft to their operational limits.

On April 18, 1942, fifteen B-25s lifted off the deck of the aircraft carrier USS *Hornet* and

headed for Japan. The challenge was to launch sixteen Army Air Corps B-25 bombers, designed for takeoffs from long land-based runways, from a perilously short 250-foot take-off area on the deck of a U.S. Navy carrier, and then fly 450 miles to Japan. The plan was to fly at treetop level to evade radar detection, then bomb seven targets selected as the enemy's primary war-making industrial sites, before heading to safe landing sites in China.

However, to preserve the element of surprise, the B-25s were launched 700 miles out to sea, a decision that did add to the surprise but also limited the effectiveness of the raid. One plane managed to land near Vladivostok, Russia, where its crew was interred for 14 months before escaping through Iran. In one of the other crews, two men drowned and one died on bailout. Eight Raiders were captured by Japanese forces and, became POWs for the duration of the war. Of these, three were executed and one died of malnutrition. The other four were released after three and a half years as POWs. Other Raiders bailed out over China and were assisted by the Chinese. While the raid did not succeed at destroying the selected targets, some of the crews dropped their bombs in Japanese territory. But more importantly, the raid has been recognized as a major turning point for the United States, boosting its morale and leading to an American offensive and the battle of Midway, which ultimately led to victory in the Pacific. Of the 80 original Raiders, 73 survived the raid, 19 of whom are still alive and celebrating today.

The 61st Reunion of the Doolittle Raiders will be held from April 15 to April 19 in our California congressional districts, in Fairfield, Vacaville, and Travis Air Force Base. The event will jumpstart the fundraising phase of the Jimmy Doolittle Air and Space Museum Foundation—a \$50 million project that honors the history of flight, military air power in the defense of our nation, and the future of space technology.

We know that the Members of the House of Representatives join us in honoring all the Doolittle Raiders for their service, their courage and their sacrifice.

#### FAIR PAY ACT WITH FEMALE CUSTODIANS TO PRESS PAY EQ- UITY TO COMMEMORATE EQUAL PAY DAY

#### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 9, 2003*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I and other members of the House and Senate introduced two bills—the Fair Pay Act and the Paycheck Fairness Act—at a press conference with a female custodial employee, who successfully sued the Architect of the Capitol for wage discrimination. An excerpt of the press conference follows.

Norton's Fair Pay Act, introduced in the Senate by Senator Tom Harkin (D-IA), addresses sex segregation "where work is paid according to gender and not the job to be performed," she said, "the major cause of the pay gap today." The Fair Pay Act addresses wages that often are lower in female dominated occupations, such as nursing, teaching and social work, and would allow

suits under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 for jobs with the same skill, effort and responsibility, as comparable male jobs, even if the jobs are not the same in content. Norton, who was the chair of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission during the Carter Administration, was the first woman to head the agency.

Norton also became an original co-sponsor of the Paycheck Fairness Act, which seeks to update the Equal Pay Act (EPA) allowing suits for equal pay for equal work. "At a minimum," Norton said: "Pat Harris and 48 other female custodians, who work right here in the Capitol should be the last word on the continued importance of the EPA and the urgent need to update it. If female custodians can be paid \$1.00 an hour less than their male counterparts right under the nose of the Congress, it is surely time to reexamine the 40 year old Equal Pay Act."

Norton said that the female custodians' case also demonstrates why the Fair Pay Act is necessary "as a 21st century amendment to the EPA." The Congresswoman, who from the inception of the suit, worked closely with the female custodians, their union, AFSCME local 626 officials, and their lawyers, pressed the Architect to settle the suit. She said that settlement discussions were "endlessly protracted by the Architect's claim that the laborers did different work. The female custodians' case actually was a classic equal pay case, but settlement would have occurred earlier if the Fair Pay Act had already been law." Last year, Norton was invited to join the female custodians at the Ford Building when they received the checks they won as a result of the settlement. She said that the women showed exemplary courage in stepping forward to become the first to sue under the Congressional Accountability Act, which holds Congress accountable for the laws it applies to others.

#### KATIE GEARLDS—INDIANA MISS BASKETBALL

#### HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 9, 2003*

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend Katie Gearlds, Indiana Miss Basketball 2003, from Beech Grove, IN.

A senior at Beech Grove High School, Katie Gearlds has already had a phenomenal basketball career as a team member of the Beech Grove Hornets Girls Basketball team. Not only has she been named Indiana Miss Basketball 2003, she also led her team to win the Indiana State Girls Basketball Championship, scoring a 3A title-record of 33 points.

She was named MVP of the McDonalds All-American game, Nike All-American, Parade Magazine All-American, and Gatorade Player of the Year in Indiana.

Katie finished the season with 2,521 points, placing her fourth in State career scoring in Indiana.

As a student at Beech Grove High School, Katie has also had an outstanding academic career with a grade point average of 3.8.

Katie will continue her basketball career with a 4-year scholarship at Purdue University where she plans to major in Pharmacy.

I ask the House of Representatives to join me in saluting this extraordinary young lady in her myriad achievements.

VETERANS' COMPENSATION COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 2003

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 9, 2003*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce H.R. 1683, the Veterans' Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 2003. Veterans' Affairs Committee Ranking Member LANE EVANS, as well as the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Benefits Subcommittee, HENRY BROWN and MICHAEL MICHAUD, respectively, join me as original cosponsors of the bill. H.R. 1683 would provide a cost-of-living adjustment to veterans' benefits, effective December 1, 2003.

The VA Committee periodically reviews the service-connected disability compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation (DIC) programs to ensure that the benefits provide reasonable and adequate compensation for disabled veterans and their families. Based on this review, Congress acts annually to provide a cost-of-living adjustment in compensation and DIC benefits.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has provided increases in these rates for every fiscal year since 1976. The Administration's fiscal year 2004 budget submission, as well as the House Budget Resolution, includes funding for an increase that is currently estimated to be 2.0 percent.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

RECOGNITION OF THE COMMUNITY OF KUNA, IDAHO

**HON. C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 9, 2003*

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Master Sergeant Samuel Johnston and the proud community of Kuna, Idaho. Sergeant Johnston is serving in the Iraq War as a member of the Idaho National Guard. He was deployed to Kuwait in January—leaving his 60-acre farm unattended. Last week his neighbors in Kuna finished spring planting on the Johnston farm.

Francis Murphey organized the volunteer group consisting of Dick Deutsche, Alan White, Leonard Flynn, Darrell Lee Robertson, Dave Reynolds, Jack Noble, John McPherson, Lavar K. and Layne Thornton, and Ed, Gayle and Roger Hodges.

I bring to the attention of the House these residents of Kuna, Idaho as they exemplify the American spirit of cooperation and patriotism by providing for Sergeant Johnston and his family—while he, in turn, serves and protects our country.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. MIKE ROGERS**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 9, 2003*

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote Nos. 109, 110, and 111 on

April 7, 2003, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

**HON. JOHN B. LARSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 9, 2003*

Mr. LARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of women's basketball and to pay tribute to the University of Connecticut women's basketball team.

The Huskies have won 76 of their last 77 games including a record breaking 70 wins in a row on their way to winning their second national title on April 8, 2003. They are the first women's basketball team ever to win the national championship without a senior on the team. They achieved this distinction by defeating outstanding teams from Texas and Tennessee in the Final Four.

Geno Auriemma, Chris Dailey, their assistants, Lew Perkins, and the entire UConn program are to be commended for their continued pursuit of excellence both on and off the basketball court. They are a credit to women's sports and college athletics in general.

Coach Auriemma paid a great tribute to Pat Summitt and the Tennessee team, citing that UConn beat the best women's basketball program in the country. Though his Huskies were victorious, the real winner was women's athletics.

With all the talk about changing Title IX, this Final Four bears testimony on the wisdom of that policy. Texas, Duke, Tennessee, and Connecticut brought women's basketball to another level. For purists who follow sports, its reminiscent of baseball in the 1950s and 60s. There is a purity about the women's game that is unique and endearing and transcends gender.

For the University of Connecticut team, the first ever group of all underclassmen to win the national title, what a lasting tribute to your dedication, stamina, spirit, and will to win.

They say that teams are an extension of their coach. Clearly the UConn women's program is personified in Coach Auriemma and in their leader Diana Taurasi. The Supremes had Diana Ross, the British had Princess Diana. Connecticut has "D," Diana Taurasi, simply the best women's basketball player in the country.

While Diana Taurasi at times carried this team on her back, the championship could not have been won without a team effort. Ann Strother will be remembered for shaking off a tough tournament to play her best game in the biggest game. The flawless ball handling and clutch three pointers by Maria Conlon freed Taurasi to focus on shooting and driving to the basket. The solid inside play of Jessica Moore, Barbara Turner, and Willnett Crockett kept the offense balanced and the defense off guard. And who will forget Ashley Battle's steal of the ball to seal the victory. Not to be overlooked are the contributions throughout the year of Morgan Valley, Ashley Valley, Stacey Marron, and Nicole Wolff.

I only hope Geno and Kathy, Chris Dailey, and all the coaches get to relax and enjoy the moment, because the expectation for a threepeat has already started.

Lastly, this great game with great teams was played out by young women on a national stage in what will go down as a tournament for the ages, and will inspire countless dreams of girls and boys who aspire to excel in sports and seize the moment.

I am further delighted to collect my dinner wager from Harold Ford, Jr. of Tennessee, a future President of the United States. I will enjoy every morsel of this meal as I brag on the Huskies, Diana Taurasi, the Big East, and another future President, Joe Lieberman.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to the University of Connecticut's fourth women's basketball national championship and celebrating the game of women's basketball and the continued success of women's athletics.

HONORING THE CITY OF MILLEDGEVILLE

**HON. JIM MARSHALL**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 9, 2003*

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the City of Milledgeville, Georgia, on the occasion of this historic city's year-long bicentennial celebration.

Situated just west of the Oconee River on what was then the edge of Georgia's frontier, Milledgeville was founded in 1803 after a long search by a Georgia legislature-commissioned expedition to find a new capital city. The city was named for John Milledge, who at the time was a popular Georgia governor. Within a year of its founding, the city was declared the official seat of Georgia's state government, becoming the only city outside Washington, D.C. designed specifically to be a capital city. As the capital, Milledgeville was a key location for many historic events in Georgia's history, including the 1861 signing of the Ordinance of Secession at the Old Capitol and a stopping place in 1864 for General Sherman, who slept in the Governor's Mansion as he passed through on his infamous March to the Sea. In 1868, Georgia moved its state capitol to Atlanta, but Milledgeville continued to prosper and grow, becoming home to a thriving university and new businesses while still keeping an eye on its antebellum past. Last year, the city welcomed more than 60,000 visitors to see such attractions as the Old State Capitol, the Governor's Mansion and a number of other old homes that showcase the city's true Southern style.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent this fine community of individuals who, over the years, have worked hard to build their city into what it is today. This year, the city is welcoming visitors from across the nation to join in celebrating their first 200 years of history. Part of this celebration will include the dedication of Georgia's Antebellum Capitol Museum, an old-fashioned independence day celebration, a black-tie bicentennial ball and monthly lectures highlighting the people and places that have helped make Milledgeville truly unique.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives will join me in congratulating the City of Milledgeville for its 200 years.