

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,

THEODORE V. WELLS, Jr.,  
*Counsel of Record.*

TOMIKO BROWN-NAGIN,  
DAVID W. BROWN,  
*Paul, Weiss, Rifkind,  
Wharton & Garrison  
LLP.*

GEORGE W. JONES, Jr.,  
*Sidley Austin Brown &  
Wood LLP.*

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.