

I rise today to speak of Mrs. Ingerborg, "beautiful daughter", Agatha—"the good, the kind", Cartier Henry, who was above all else a mother, to her nine wonderful children who have learned from her to dedicate their lives to caring and serving. She also "mothered" everyone who grew up in Gallows Bay, in the Seventh Day Adventist Church, her grands, great-grands and countless others.

Ingerborg Cartier Henry was born to Eugenie Phaire Cartier and Valdemar Cartier on February 6, 1911 on the island of St. Croix. She was educated under both the Danish and American public school systems.

She joined the Seventh-day Adventist Church in 1929, when she was baptized by Pastor C. G. van Putten. On December 21, 1932, she married Irvin Henry. To this union, nine children were born.

Mrs. Henry was an excellent cook, pastry maker and baker. Some people still talk about her black bread. She loved to entertain, camp, and travel. In the early hours of the morning of March 28, 2003, she quietly passed to her rest in her home in Gallows Bay where she resided for 61 years.

Mrs. Henry, Miss Inger, Mother Henry, Cousin Inger, Auntie Borg, Borgie, Mother will be greatly missed. We will always cherish her memory. Her husband, her children and all of us call her blessed. May she rest in eternal peace.

HONORING JACK ECKERD ON HIS
90TH BIRTHDAY

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jack Eckerd, a man who has dedicated his life to public service as he celebrates his 90th birthday.

Jack Eckerd's life is a testament to what one can achieve with hard work, dedication, and perseverance.

After flying air cargo flights for the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II, Mr. Eckerd opened a now well known chain of drug stores in the Tampa Bay area. These stores, named after their founder, were the first self-service drugstores in Florida. Many of the concepts he instituted at his stores, such as senior citizen discounts and two-for-one photo processing, have become standard practice in drugstores across the country.

Jack Eckerd's story is more than that of veteran, successful businessman, and devoted husband to his wife, Ruth. Mr. Eckerd quickly became involved in his community after founding Eckerd drugstores. He contributed his time, talents and money to help organizations such as the YMCA, United Way, and Morton Plant Hospital in my congressional district in Clearwater, Florida. He also founded, in 1968, Eckerd Youth Alternatives, an organization dedicated to finding innovative solutions to help troubled youths. Eckerd Youth Alternatives, which he considers his proudest accomplishment, today is one of the nation's leading and most respected programs for troubled young people.

Jack Eckerd ran for the U.S. Senate in 1974 and later co-chaired former Florida Governor Ruben Askew's study on management and ef-

iciency, which found more than \$100 million in state budget waste. President Gerald Ford appointed Mr. Eckerd to head the General Services Administration from 1975 to 1977. President Ford, commenting on Mr. Eckerd's tenure, said "Jack ran GSA cleaner than a hound's tooth." He later was appointed by then Governor and now Senator BOB GRAHAM—the man who defeated him in his Senate race—as chairman of the board of Prison Rehabilitative Industries, a state program to provide jobs and skills to inmates and to make such institutions self-supporting. Since his retirement in 1996, Jack Eckerd has remained involved in his community.

Mr. Eckerd's financial generosity is legendary. He and his family have given millions of dollars through the years to improve education, promote the arts, and encourage the health and well-being of our fellow citizens. Jack Eckerd has received many awards for his public service and philanthropy over the years. The greatest honor he can receive, however, is to know that he has had a profoundly positive impact on those whose lives he has touched.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to thank Jack Eckerd for his life's work and congratulate him as he celebrates his 90th birthday on May 16. I wish him and his family many years of continued health and happiness.

CONCERNING THE OUTBREAK OF
SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY
SYNDROME (SARS) IN TAIWAN

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern about the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in Taiwan. Despite the World Health Organization's categorization of the disease as "a worldwide health threat," it has refused to help Taiwan during this time of need.

What the WHO has failed to realize is that "worldwide health threats" do not remain neatly behind political borders. Taiwan may not yet be a member of the WHO or a recognized independent state by some countries, but that does not make SARS any less of a threat to the Taiwanese people.

This crisis underlines the need for Taiwan to be granted observer status in the WHO, much like their status in the World Trade Organization. Global health risks must be addressed wherever they may occur and regardless of the political environments surrounding them. We should not expose the Taiwanese people to unnecessary health risks simply because their status in some intergovernmental organizations is uncertain.

I urge my colleagues to remain outspoken in their support of Taiwan's bid to gain observer status in the WHO so that dangerous diseases like SARS may be battled wherever they occur.

THE LEGACY OF DAVID BLOOM

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the legacy of NBC's David Bloom. All across America as people mourn the loss of life among our men and women in uniform, we also mourn the loss of David. Over the years he touched so many lives with his dramatic, cutting-edge reporting.

Prior to my time in the U.S. Congress I spent 15 years in the broadcast news business. Today my wife continues in that field. The two of us watch television news reporters with a special eye. David was in a league of his own. He always brought a flair, an insight, an extra dimension to his stories that made you feel the impact. There were times it felt like you had been on a roller coaster after watching his reports. And you always felt better informed.

David always set the standard for covering breaking news whether it was the Clinton scandal or the current war. Just when you thought it was impossible to break new ground in broadcast news, David would do it. His Bloommobile rides through Iraq put Americans on the edge of their seats each night. No other reports on television compared to his. Viewers were better served because they got to feel the peril of our troops and the ruggedness they experienced. I remember discussing his reports at the dinner table with family and friends. All agreed his work was the best and couldn't wait to see his next report. David was a rare talent.

David's now in a different place. I'm sure he's trying to figure out a way to get a satellite signal set up so he can send us another report. We wish he had a way to reach us. It would be the most incredible moment ever on television. Appropriately, it would carry his name.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MURRAY
SISSELMAN: "MISTER EDU-
CATION" IN MIAMI-DADE COUN-
TY

HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, March 11, 2003, our country lost a true giant in the profession of teaching our children.

Murray Sisselman was a man of great intellect, poise and determination. As President of the United Teachers of Dade for over a quarter century, he was an innovator who played a key role in the operations and policies of the nation's fourth largest school system, helping our schools adapt to a changing workplace, a changing economy, and an influx of immigrants from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua and dozens of other countries.

A native New Yorker, Murray Sisselman came to Miami in December, 1949. He attended the University of Miami for his undergraduate studies, and continued his graduate studies at NOVA University, where he received a Master of Science Degree as an Educational Specialist.

Like many great leaders of large organizations, Murray Sisselman started out at the bottom and worked his way to the top. He began his career as a classroom teacher, where he honed his appreciation for the importance of teachers who are well trained and highly motivated. He was a great believer in continuing education so that teachers could improve their skills and keep up with changes in their subjects and methods, and he championed many innovative programs in this area.

As President of UTD, Murray Sisselman never lost sight of the principles that guided his leadership:

Providing a world-class education to every child, regardless of economic circumstances.

Defending and enhancing the rights, opportunities and classroom conditions for each individual member through collective bargaining.

Because of Murray Sisselman's lifelong work, the United Teachers of Dade has been able to forge coalitions with parents, businesses and organized labor to the advantage of students and the betterment of public education and our entire community.

Mr. Speaker, I know that all my colleagues will join me when I say that our hearts go out to his wife, Ludmila; his children David, Jagger and Helen; and his grandchildren Sarah and Lina.

Murray Sisselman was an education pioneer, and we celebrate his life. He set a standard of service and a commitment to education that will endure in our community for decades to come, and we are better off for his efforts.

gan's admissions policy is narrowly tailored to serve that interest. The BLSAs are chapters of the National Black Law Students Association, a nonprofit student organization with over 200 chapters and 6,000 members that is dedicated to promoting the academic and professional goals of black law students. The BLSAs' members hail from many different ideological, political, religious, national, ethnic and socio-economic backgrounds. Major activities of the BLSAs include projects relating to law school admissions, alumni affairs, professional recruitment, community service and academic support, often in partnership with other student organizations and their respective law school administrations. The alumni of the BLSAs rank among the most distinguished graduates of their institutions, and are currently serving as respected litigators, judges, law professors, legislative officials and principals of major corporations and non-profit organizations. These graduates have been pioneers in integrating the legal profession, and have helped the bar and the bench become more responsive to the needs of a society that is rapidly growing more diverse.

The current membership of the BLSAs includes students who are beneficiaries of law school policies that take race into account as one factor among many in admissions decisions. Like all of their classmates, the students who make up the BLSAs have received a broader, more intellectually stimulating education because they have had the opportunity to study and socialize in academic environments that are enriched by racial diversity. The BLSAs have an interest in this case because they are committed to maintaining racial diversity in legal education and in the legal profession.

as promising replacements for race-conscious admissions policies do not produce the racial diversity that is necessary for elite law schools to train future American leaders.

ARGUMENT

I. RACIAL DIVERSITY IS NECESSARY FOR ELITE LAW SCHOOLS TO FULFILL THEIR PUBLIC MISSION OF TRAINING STUDENTS FOR LEADERSHIP POSITIONS AND INTEGRATING THE LEGAL PROFESSION

This Court's equal protection jurisprudence, from *Regents of University of California v. Bakke*, 438 U.S. 265 (1978), through *Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Peña*, 515 U.S. 200 (1995), makes clear that the use of racial classifications must serve a "compelling governmental interest," and that race-conscious policies used to achieve this end will pass muster under the strict scrutiny standard only if they are "narrowly tailored." *Adarand*, 515 U.S. at 202. The BLSAs emphasize the compelling interest of Michigan (and the nation) in the educational benefits of law school admissions policies that take race into account. As law students at Harvard, Stanford and Yale, the current members of the BLSAs have a unique perspective on these benefits, for they have witnessed firsthand the positive effects of a racially diverse student body.

Since the late 1960s and early 1970s, most elite law schools—Harvard, Stanford and Yale in particular—have demonstrated a robust commitment to ensuring that their student bodies are racially diverse. The mission of these elite law schools is to train students not simply to become practicing attorneys, but more broadly to tackle persistent social problems, to advocate reform of the justice systems in the United States and abroad, to expand the intellectual frontiers of legal scholarship and to protect the rights and liberties of the nation's most defenseless individuals. In other words, these institutions have staked out a bold public mission, and have defined one of their goals as providing visionary leadership for the legal profession and the nation. Moreover, these law schools have been remarkably successful in catapulting their graduates into prominent positions in private practice, public service, business and academia. As the nation becomes increasingly diverse, these schools will be unable to realize their public missions without a student body that resembles the larger multiracial society they seek to serve.

A. Racial Diversity in Legal Education Prepares Students at Elite Law Schools To Meet the Challenges of Our Multiracial Democracy

1. Racial Diversity Enhances the Quality of Legal Education by Improving Academic Interactions

Over half a century ago, in a decision that struck down racial exclusion in admissions policies at the University of Texas Law School ("Texas"), this Court recognized that "although the law is a highly learned profession, * * * it is an intensely practical one. The law school, the proving ground for legal learning and practice, cannot be effective in isolation from the individuals and institutions with which the law interacts. Few students and no one who has practiced law would choose to study in an academic vacuum, removed from the interplay of ideas and the exchange of views with which the law is concerned." *Sweatt v. Painter*, 339 U.S. 629, 634 (1950). The differences between the Texas admissions policy in 1950, which this Court considered in *Sweatt*, and the admissions policies at Michigan before the Court today are fundamental and dispositive. Texas sought to

SUPPORTING RACIAL DIVERSITY

HON. WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 2003

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Brief for the RECORD.

[No. 02-241]

IN THE SUPREME COURT
OF THE UNITED STATES

BARBARA GRUTTER,

Petitioner,

LEE BOLLINGER, *et al.*,

Respondents.

On Writ Of Certiorari To The
United States Court of Appeals
For the Sixth Circuit

BRIEF OF THE HARVARD BLACK LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION, STANFORD BLACK LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION AND YALE BLACK LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION AS *AMICI CURIAE* SUPPORTING RESPONDENTS

INTEREST OF *AMICI CURIAE*

The Black Law Students Associations of Harvard Law School ("Harvard"), Stanford Law School ("Stanford") and Yale Law School ("Yale") (collectively, "the BLSAs") submit this brief as *amici curiae* in support of Respondents, urging this Court to affirm the Sixth Circuit's ruling that the University of Michigan Law School ("Michigan") has a compelling interest in promoting racial diversity in its student body, and that Michi-

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

Racial diversity in a student body improves the quality of legal education. Such diversity is especially critical for "elite" law schools, such as Harvard, Michigan, Stanford and Yale. These law schools share a broadly defined public mission to train graduates for leadership and service, and to instill within them zeal to confront enduring dilemmas in American law and society. Recent social science studies have documented in detail how diversity broadens the scope of campus discourse and teaches lessons in tolerance and cooperation. Diversity also helps shatter lingering stereotypes regarding supposed ideological uniformity within racial groups. As current students at elite law schools, the BLSAs' members are uniquely positioned to explain some of the significant educational advantages attributable to the racially inclusive environments found at their institutions. These students have participated in and learned from campus discourse and debates that are not likely to occur in racially homogenous academic settings.

Racial diversity is similarly vital to the credibility and legitimacy of the legal profession. Although full integration of the profession remains a distant goal, elite law schools have been uniquely instrumental in preparing minority students—and especially black students—for leadership positions in the bar and on the bench. Without the ability to consider race in admissions decisions, these schools will fall short of fulfilling their unique public missions.

Race-neutral alternatives are not effective substitutes for race-conscious admissions policies. If elite law schools are not allowed to consider race as one factor in admissions, the representation of black students at elite law schools will drastically diminish. Moreover, as demonstrated in California and Texas, and as shown in empirical studies, the alternative programs that have been touted