

SPORTS / GENERAL

Richard West, 3 Others Named to 2022 Tennessee Senior Olympics Hall of Fame

By Camm Ashford

Richard West was one of four athletes and organizers recently inducted into the 2022 Tennessee Senior Olympics (TSO) Hall of Fame during a ceremony held in Franklin, Tenn.

West, 59, is a member of the Chattanooga Parks and Outdoors staff who has dramatically increased athlete participation from the Chattanooga area and has helped with the state finals for more than 30 years.

"When I joined the parks department in 1988, we had very limited participation in the games—just a few team sports with a total of about 40 athletes," West explained. "My supervisor challenged me to reach out to a wider group of seniors and to build support for them to participate in a larger number of sports. We now have seniors participating in every sport and have about 400 athletes joining our district events."

West has worked every state final since 1990, and brings a staff of 6-12 to help run the games.

"When I attended my first state finals, I was amazed at the senior athletes, their athleticism and the fun they had at the games," he said. "At that time, we didn't have a true senior program at any of our centers. The Senior Olympics inspired me to change that because I saw firsthand, not only was it possible to compete after the age of 55 (the minimum age back then), but it was also necessary for us to better serve our



Richard West delivering his acceptance speech at the 2022 Tennessee Senior Olympics Hall of Fame ceremony.

senior population by offering them avenues to compete. And almost everyone was humble in victory and gracious in defeat. I've also built great friendships through the games that I will cherish for the rest of my life."

Besides West, this year's other inductees into TSO's 5th class include former nurse Joan Conant of Kingsport, 81; Navy veteran Joe Daws of Nashville, 95; and 78-year-old Carol Stricklin of Arlington, a member of the Age Defyers basketball team.

Each year, four individuals who have demonstrated their long-term commitment to and participation in the games are inducted into the TSO Hall of Fame.

Since 1981, thousands of the state's top senior athletes have competed in sanctioned District Olympics which



(L to R) The 2022 Tennessee Senior Olympics Hall of Fame inductees: Joan Conant (81), Joe Daws (95), Carol Stricklin (78) and Richard West (59).

are dedicated to promoting healthy lifestyles for seniors through fitness, sports and an active involvement in life. The games feature 20 sports, including basketball, swimming, track and field, tennis, bowling, and pickleball.

The championships are held each spring in greater Chattanooga, Nashville, Knoxville, Memphis, Jackson, Johnson City, Crossville, Columbia, Martin and Athens. TSO's largest state finals attracted almost 2,000 participants for the week-long sports celebration.

Tennessee Senior Olympics, Inc. is

a member of the National Senior Games Association, the largest sporting group in the United States. A 501c3 non-profit organization, it is endorsed by the Tennessee Recreation and Parks Association. Its mission is "to contribute to the vision of healthy, active, and vital senior adults."

BlueCross BlueShield of Tennessee has been a sponsor of the Tennessee Senior Olympics for more than 40 years, and established the Hall of Fame program in 2017.

Mocs' Curtis Named As Nominee For 2022 Allstate AFCA Good Works Team



McClendon Curtis

Allstate and the American Football Coaches Association (AFCA) today announced the nominees for the 2022 Allstate AFCA Good Works Team®. The nominees are 114 student-athletes with exemplary community service, academic dedication and impact on and off the field.

Senior offensive lineman and Chattanooga native McClendon Curtis is one of 114 student-athletes nominated for the honor. He is the lone nominee from the Southern Conference.

"For 31 years, the Good Works Team has recognized the inspirational work of thousands of young men off the football field," said Troy Hawkes, executive vice president and general manager, Allstate Sales and Distribution.

UTC Women's Track Named USTFCCCA All-Academic Team with Sixth-Best GPA

NEW ORLEANS, La.--The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga women's track and field team's grade point average is ranked sixth out of 236 teams.

The United States Track and Field Cross Country Coaches Association (USTFCCCA) recently announced that the Mocs posted a cumulative team GPA of 3.7214 and ranked the highest of all Southern Conference teams who made the list as well as all teams from the state of Tennessee.

Fourteen of Chattanooga's track and field athletes posted a 4.0 GPA in the spring and 22 were named to the Dean's List and Athletics Director's Honor Roll.

Florida was named both the NCAA Division I Women's Indoor Track & Field National Scholar Team of the Year and the NCAA Division I Women's Outdoor Track & Field National Scholar Team of the Year after posting a cumulative GPA of 3.23, and sweeping the indoor and outdoor titles with their victories coming by 10 or more points each time out.



Imani Bryant, a Psychology major from Dandridge, Tenn., was one of 14 University of Tennessee at Chattanooga women's track and field athletes to post a 4.0 GPA in the spring.

July 2022 Civics Article Judicial Review

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF JUDICIAL REVIEW?

Several recent Supreme Court opinions have sparked a great debate in our nation about the role and function of the Supreme Court, and to a lesser degree federal courts in general. One aspect of this debate concerns the power of the unelected Supreme Court to overturn laws passed by the elected Congress and signed into law by the elected President. The debate extends to the power of the Court to overturn laws passed by states. Some critics argue this is undemocratic and an unelected body should not have this power. They also correctly point out that this power, called judicial review, is not mentioned in the Constitution itself. So where does it come from?

Article III of the Constitution establishes the judicial branch and outlines its powers and responsibilities. Critics of judicial review are correct that invalidating laws passed by Congress is not mentioned in Article III. Supporters of judicial review respond that the first sentence of Article III implicitly grants this power. It begins: "The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." In the view of supporters, "judicial power" includes the authority to determine whether acts of Congress and the President comply with the Constitution.

In 1803, in the famous case of Mar-

bury v. Madison, Chief Justice John Marshall asserted on behalf of the Court that it had the authority to determine whether acts of Congress and actions of the President complied with the Constitution. Then-President Thomas Jefferson vehemently disagreed. But contrary to what some critics argue, Chief Justice Marshall did not just make up the doctrine of judicial review. Although the power is not spelled out in the Constitution, the concept was well known to the people who debated the Constitution. In fact, such a power in the federal courts was assumed and anticipated by many of the framers and those in the framers' generation. We find evidence of this in the debates about ratifying the Constitution, in the Federalist Papers, and in the customary practice at the time.

Constitutional Debates.

Before becoming a justice, Marshall was active in public life and knowledgeable of the arguments and debates over the proposed constitution. In fact, he was a delegate to the Virginia state convention that considered and ultimately ratified the proposed federal constitution. He was a leader among those advocating for adoption of the Constitution and was intimately familiar with its contents. He was in communication with leading figures from other states and knowledgeable of their thoughts on the proposed constitution. Thus, he was personally aware of the framer's intent. Judicial review was not

alien to those discussions and debates.

The Federalist Papers.

Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison engaged in a vigorous argument in favor of the Constitution in the 85 essays of the Federalist Papers. In Federalist 78, Hamilton clearly anticipated federal courts having the power of judicial review:

If it be said that the legislative body are themselves the constitutional judges of their own powers, . . . it may be answered, that this cannot be the natural presumption, where it is not to be collected from any particular provisions in the constitution. . . . It is far more rational to suppose, that the courts were designed to be an intermediate body between the people and the legislature, in order, among other things, to keep the latter within the limits assigned to their authority.

Hamilton explained that because it is "the proper and peculiar province of the courts" to interpret laws, which includes constitutions. Courts are therefore well suited to determine whether acts of Congress comply with the Constitution: "A constitution is in fact, and must be, regarded by the judges as a fundamental law. It, therefore, belongs to them to ascertain its meaning as well as the meaning of any particular act proceeding from the legislative body." Other framers shared Hamilton's opinion, although some had a contrary view.

Customary Practice.

week while they learn. The camp would not be possible without the following sponsors and partners: Maclellan Foundation, Benwood Foundation, Network Transport, Holston Foundation, Chattanooga Area McDonald's, Papa Johns Pizza, Little Debbie, and Briley & Bax-

The framers of the Constitution represented the several states and were familiar with the laws, practices, and procedure in the states, and so were elected to serve on the state constitutional conventions considering whether to ratify the Constitution. In many of the states, judicial review was already the practice, so it was not radical for that same power to be extended to the federal Supreme Court. For example, Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts argued in his state judges set aside laws they deemed unconstitutional under Massachusetts' constitution. During the Virginia ratification convention, Madison applauded Rhode Island, where the courts had refused to execute a law they deemed unconstitutional.

While our country thrives on civil discourse regarding decisions by the Supreme Court, judicial review has been with us almost since the beginning and is now a well-established part of our form of government.

Curtis L. Collier
United States District Judge
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Law Clerk to the Honorable Curtis L. Collier
Past President, Chattanooga Chapter of the Federal Bar Association
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Its mission is "to help alleviate poverty for all Chattanooga citizens and help create economic stability through literacy training and educational activ-

ities."

Camp REACH, a work-based six weeks summer camp, exposes high school teens to careers in media, painting, cosmetology and logistics. It teaches students chess, financial literacy, and citizenship and it pays up to \$150 a

ter Publication.

You can find out more about the Mary Walker Historical and Educational Foundation, or donate at www.MaryWalkerFoundation.org.