

TRIBUTE TO PAMELA ANAGNOS
LIAPAKIS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Pamela Anagnos Liapakis. Pamela, recently featured in Time Magazine as America's most politically influential and successful trial lawyer, has been named HANAC's 1996 Woman of the Year.

Pamela Liapakis should serve as an inspiration to women throughout the Nation. She served this year as president of the Association of Trial Lawyers of America. She has served as president of the New York State Trial Lawyers Association, and is currently a trustee on the boards of the Rosco Pound Foundation, the Civil Justice Foundation, and ATLA PAC, and LAW PAC, the Federal and State political action committees of the trial bar.

Her accomplishments have won her numerous accolades, including the 1994 National Organization for Women Woman of Power and Influence Award, the 1994 ORT Jurisprudence Award, the 1993 United Jewish Appeal Trial Lawyer of the Year Award, the 1993 Young Adult Institute Advocate Award, and the 1991 Freedom Award from the Institute of Jewish Humanities.

I ask all of my colleagues to join me today, Mr. Speaker, in paying tribute to Pamela Liapakis, an extraordinary Greek-American. She has received the respect and honor of the American legal community by fighting to protect and preserve the individual rights of average citizens. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the most recent achievement of a truly remarkable career.

HONORING DOW CHEMICALS

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Dow Chemical Co. of La Porte, TX, which has been named the 1996 Industry of the Year by the Deer Park Chamber of Commerce. Dow will be honored at a luncheon on November 21, 1996 for their outstanding work in the production of polyurethane chemicals and for their commitment to teamwork, safety and environmental protection. Dow is the fifth largest chemical company in the world and manufactures basic chemicals and plastics.

Along with being a world leader in chemical production, Dow has not lost its focus on safety and environmental protection. I commend their goal of eliminating all injuries and preventing adverse environmental and health impacts. Fundamental to the accomplishment of these impressive achievements have been the 500 employees and contractors in La Porte. The company's commitment to teamwork has encouraged a worker management respect which stresses personal freedom and growth to allow for innovative decisionmaking at all levels of the operation.

Mr. Speaker, many times in the 104th Congress we have talked about how American in-

dustry needs to continue to be innovative to maintain their position in the world economy. Dow Chemicals in La Porte, TX, exemplifies this innovation and is model for all companies.

DR. VICTOR GRECO, 147TH PRESIDENT OF PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL SOCIETY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring an important event to the attention of my colleagues. On October 19, 1996, Dr. Victor Greco will be installed as the 147th president of the Pennsylvania Medical Society at a ceremony in Hershey.

Dr. Greco's résumé is long and distinguished. His many accomplishments throughout his long career in medicine began with his graduation from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1951. He interned at Philadelphia General Hospital and spent his residency at Jefferson.

By 1963, Dr. Greco was chief of surgery at St. Joseph's Medical Center in Hazleton, PA, his hometown. Following this he became chief surgeon at State General in Hazleton. During his career Dr. Greco has been a member of the advisory council to the Director of the National Institutes of Health, vice chairman of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania Medical Society, and a member of the State Board of Medicine appointed by then Governor Casey. Dr. Greco was also nominated to serve on President Clinton's National Health Board and was asked to serve on Speaker GINGRICH'S Medical Care Reform Advisory Committee.

During his many years of practice, Victor Greco was responsible for developing the first prototype cancer screening clinic in the country, which is still operated by the National Cancer Institute. Dr. Greco trained under Dr. John H. Gibbons, professor of surgery at Jefferson Medical College and Hospital, and assisted in the development of the heart and lung machine. He was a member of the operating team that performed the first successful case of open heart surgery in the world in 1953. He was chairman of the Pennsylvania State Board of Medicine in 1994 and is now president elect of the Pennsylvania Medical Society.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Greco's medical accomplishments speak for themselves and are a testament to this outstanding and distinguished surgeon. I am proud to have a close personal friendship with this accomplished man. It is with the greatest pleasure and pride that I rise today to bring just a few of these accomplishments to the attention of my colleagues. I send my heartiest best wishes to Dr. Victor Greco on his new leadership position in the Pennsylvania Medical Society and join with his lovely wife Mary Jean, his family and his many friends in congratulating him on this achievements.

CALIFORNIA CIVIL RIGHTS
INITIATIVE

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, the State of California is in the middle of a crucial debate on the future of affirmative action. The so-called California civil rights initiative will be voted on this November 5.

I call to my colleagues' attention the following testimony of Professor David Oppenheimer of Golden Gate University. He prepared this statement on behalf of several California branches of the American Civil Liberties Union. I think it greatly enhances the discussion on this most important public policy issue.

STATEMENT OF DAVID B. OPPENHEIMER

INTRODUCTION

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to submit testimony on behalf of the three ACLU affiliates from California. Since its founding in 1920, the ACLU has had as its primary concern the protection of those civil liberties provided by the United States Constitution, and particularly the liberties protected by the Bill of Rights and the Post-Civil War Amendments. The right to be free of government sponsored race and sex discrimination is central to the opportunity of all Americans to fully participate in our system of democratic self-governance. It is because these rights are imperilled by the CCRI that we wish to address this Committee.

It is no secret that our country has a long and shameful history of discrimination against women and racial, religious and ethnic minority groups. Our very foundation as a nation was dependent on the right of our citizens to own human beings of African descent. Our Constitution required amendment in the wake of the Civil War to establish for the first time under our laws that African Americans were entitled to the same rights as white citizens. It was only in this century that women were first enfranchised, and only late in this century, with the passage of the 1965 Civil Rights Act, that we began to enfranchise African Americans in a meaningful way.

Despite the aspirations of most people, our legacy of discrimination is being felt today. Many believe the reason for continuing discrimination is no longer the virulent diseases of race-hatred and misogyny, but the far more well-hidden problems of unconscious discrimination and stereotyping. Whatever the sources, the effects are plain to see. Highly disproportionate numbers of women and minority group members are poor, hungry and ill-housed. Women and minority group members earn substantially less, and own substantially less, than similarly educated, similarly qualified, white men. Over forty years after *Brown v. Board of Education* most black children attend segregated schools that are far inferior to the national or local standard. Even among those African Americans fortunate enough to become successful members of the American middle class, discrimination is a constant companion.

Dr. Martin Luther King told us in his last sermon that he had been to the mountaintop and seen the promised land. We have not yet arrived in that promised land.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION TODAY

Because of the glaring inequities caused by contemporary discrimination, many state and local governments have made the policy