

environmental impacts of this pipeline on the Roanoke River Basin. The environmental impact statement which was prepared for this project was rushed through at breakneck speed. It failed to consider fully the wide range of pipeline alternatives. It relied heavily on facts and studies supplied by the city of Virginia Beach. And other agencies with expertise on a project of this nature were not adequately consulted during the preparation of the EIS. This is particularly true with respect to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

And why are North Carolina and my region of Virginia we being asked to potentially forego economic development and to suffer the environmental impacts of the pipeline?

So Virginia Beach, which is Virginia's largest city and certainly one of its most prosperous, can continue to grow and develop. They want to build an 80-mile pipeline across Virginia to withdraw up to 60 million gallons of water that now belongs to the people in North Carolina and Virginia.

The bill that I am cosponsoring today is a fair and equitable means of addressing these concerns. It is a narrowly drawn bill to assure in cases such as this, where a lake saddles the border of two States, that the Governor of the State from which more than 50 percent of the water is withdrawn must certify that the proposed withdrawal will not have adverse environmental impacts on his or her State, as defined by the Clean Water Act. The bill only applies to matters involving a FERC license or license amendment, and the bill is made retroactive to the present controversy.

The bill in essence gives the Governor of the State of North Carolina some authority to certify that a water withdrawal and the construction of facilities associated with it will be in full compliance with the Clean Water Act. This is not a new requirement of the law, but rather a clarification of the proper meaning of section 401 of the act. The certification process is suspended in cases where an interstate compact is in force and applicable to the proposed withdrawal. It is our hope that this provision will encourage the States of North Carolina and Virginia to enter into an interstate compact that is negotiated not by the city of Virginia Beach but by the Commonwealth of Virginia acting on behalf of the interest of all Virginians.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN R. RADEK

#### HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 16, 1995*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great sadness at the recent passing of John R. Radek at the age of 77. I, along with the Chicago City Council, have been informed of his passing by Alderman Edward M. Burke.

The president of the family-owned Ready Metal Manufacturing Co. until his retirement a few years ago, John was an engineer and the holder of several patents. He founded his company in his parents' garage on South Knox Avenue, developing sales by walking door to door. Ready Metal eventually grew from a one-man operation, to one employing 500 people.

Working with the McDonald's Corp., John developed the first modern drive-in window,

founding Ready Access, a corporate subsidiary of Ready Metal. Through working with Sears & Roebuck, John also designed and patented product-display fixtures and accessories and was honored by Sears several times with its Symbol of Excellence Award for Outstanding Service.

John served as a board member of the Standard Federal Bank. He was also a member of the St. Vincent DePaul Society, the Archbishop Weber Council Knights of Columbus, and the 4th Degree Club.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my condolences to his devoted wife of 55 years, Rose, his daughters, Diana Cicora and Bernadette Arnott, his son, Rick, his brother, Edward, his sister, Bernice Budris, and his 10 grandchildren.

#### IN TRIBUTE TO THE BAY STATE BANNER

#### HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 16, 1995*

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a great institution of journalism in Boston. The Bay State Banner recently celebrated the anniversary of its 30-year commitment to providing information and filling a communication void among the African-American community in Boston.

Thirty years ago, there was no African-American newspaper in Boston and the major media rarely noticed the black community except to report crime. This critical media vacuum kept the community uninformed about major issues affecting its welfare.

The Banner's goal has always been to enable African-Americans to assume responsibility for their own welfare and advancement. In 1965, that meant providing the information necessary to prepare blacks for their new and unaccustomed legal status.

Today, the Bay State Banner still educates, informs, and unites the African-American community in Boston with its legacy of self-empowerment. "Unity, Progress, Let's Do It Ourselves" was the founding slogan and focus of the paper. Boston's black community shares that legacy with the Banner, never shying away from the many challenges it has faced and continues to face. With these challenges, the Banner is needed now as much as ever.

I would like to congratulate them on 30 years of hard work and success, and wish them many more years of continued prosperity.

#### ARCHBISHOP CUCCARESE TO VISIT NEW YORK

#### HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 16, 1995*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the imminent arrival in New York of a great leader of the Catholic Church; Msgr. Francesco Cuccarese, Archbishop of Pescara-Penne.

Mr. Speaker, Archbishop Francesco Cuccarese has spent his life in the service of God. He was ordained as a priest over 40

years ago, and ever since, Archbishop Cuccarese has served the church with faith, intelligence, and devotion. His hard work was ultimately recognized when he was elected to the Archdiocese of Aceranza in 1979 and was consecrated as bishop in that same year.

In 1987, he was transferred to Caserta, bearing the title of "Archbishop." In 1990, he was again transferred to the Archdiocese of Pescara-Penne.

Archbishop Cuccarese is well known for his spiritual character. He has tremendous knowledge of cultural, theatrical, and sociological matters, and has always shown concern for Italian-Americans abroad, seeking to further their religious social, and cultural advancement. In addition, Archbishop Cuccarese is a noted author, with a string of publications to his name which are too numerous to list here.

Archbishop Cuccarese has, in particular, shown special concern for the needy, especially those undergoing health problems. On numerous occasions, he has arranged for those requiring complicated or dangerous treatment to come to the United States so that they can receive the best medical attention possible. He has also worked closely with teenagers and young adults who were suffering from alcohol or drug abuse, and with juvenile delinquents.

I am pleased that so eminent a man will be visiting New York to further his work and the work of the church, and I ask my colleagues to join me in welcoming him to our country.

#### HAPPY BIRTHDAY MAESTRO VICTOR NORMAN

#### HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 16, 1995*

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, November 18, Maestro Victor Norman will celebrate his 90th birthday by conducting his beloved creation, the Eastern Connecticut Symphony Orchestra, for one last time. Maestro Norman planted the seeds of the organization nearly 50 years ago.

Victor Norman was born in Norway and graduated from the Royal Music Conservatory in Copenhagen. After continuing his music education at the Mozarteum Academy, Salzburg, Ecole Normale de Music in Paris, and Paolo Delachi, Milano, Italy, he came to this country in 1940 and received his master of arts degree from the University of Connecticut. He was the assistant to Fritz Busch, conductor of the Danish State Radio Symphony and accompanied him to the Glyndebourne Opera Festival England as an assistant conductor.

In 1946 Maestro Norman founded the New London Civic Orchestra. After becoming conductor of the Willimantic Symphony, the two orchestras merged in 1952 forming the Eastern Connecticut Symphony Orchestra. He remained at its helm in the lean years and resisted any suggestion of disbanding. As a result of his vision and persistence, several successful programs were spawned as a result: Music for Children, the ECS Youth Orchestra, the ECSO Chorus, the Young Artist Award competition, and the award winning Edward MacDowell Festival of American Music.

Maestro Norman was the organist and choir director at Congregational Beth-El for 46 years

and regional director of the metropolitan opera auditions for 10 years. Additionally, he served on the New London Board of Education and worked as supervisor of administration in the education department of General Dynamics Electric Boat Division. Not content with a leisurely retirement, Maestro Norman also co-founded the William Billings Institute of American Music, lectured at the University of Connecticut, and 7 years ago founded the National Senior Symphony from which he retired as conductor emeritus.

The citizens of the Second Congressional District of Connecticut owe a great debt of gratitude to the accomplishments and contributions of Maestro Norman. His influence has been felt nationwide with his direct contract with orchestras throughout the country. He will be sorely missed as he moves to New Jersey to live with his son. His rich legacy will be cherished by generations to come. Best of luck and happy birthday.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES MUNROE  
OLIVER

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 16, 1995*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of the 17th Congressional District in Ohio to honor James Munroe Oliver—a man of unimpeachable character, considerable talents, and boundless compassion.

Last weekend, the Lord suddenly took Jim from us, but not before he left an indelible impression upon all who came in contact with him. Through his work with countless organizations—from the Youngstown Area Action Council to the National Urban League to the Center for Urban Studies at Youngstown State University—Jim reached out to those who needed him most and gave them everything he had.

Without Jim in their life, who knows where thousands of young people, desperately lacking parental guidance, would be? Who knows how hundreds of families, facing cold, northeast Ohio winters without heat, would have survived? Because Jim came into their lives, they not only had a second chance, but renewed hope to overcome the odds.

It was blessed to know Jim when I was a teenager participating in programs offered through the Hagstrom House, a neighborhood center in Youngstown. Jim's leadership as the center's director had a profound impact on me. Through him I learned to value each and every member of my community. Most importantly, I learned to selflessly give my talents and time to the neediest in our society—to those with nowhere else to turn.

It was Jim who recruited me into public service, serving as my mentor and friend at the action council. Many years later, it was Jim, a one-time parachuter in the U.S. Army, who encouraged me to run for office, to take my place in the great halls of the Capitol. Jim has loyally sat through my cold football games at the University of Pittsburgh, offered sage counsel and advice as I served in Congress and consoled me when my father passed

away. Other than my father, Jim and John Hudzik, my coach at Cardinal Mooney High School, were the two most influential people in my life.

Jim recently returned to the Mahoning Valley to help youth living in public housing resist the temptation of drugs and crime. Together with Dr. Gil Peterson, one of the truly gifted members of our community, Jim made extraordinary progress in the short time he was here. The community will sorely miss his presence, but his energy and spirit will continue to live in us all.

I join his beautiful wife Stella and son Zagery in honoring this veteran, father, husband and friend.

THE VICTIMS OF ABUSE  
INSURANCE PROTECTION ACT

**HON. BERNARD SANDERS**

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 16, 1995*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, today I am unveiling comprehensive legislation that I have authored entitled "The Victims of Abuse Insurance Protection Act." This sweeping legislation will prohibit all forms of insurance discrimination against victims of domestic violence and has been endorsed by the American Bar Association, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Organization of Women legal defense and education fund, The Women's Law Project, and the American Nurses Association.

We know that insurers use domestic violence as a basis for determining who to cover and how much to charge with respect to health, life, disability, homeowners and auto insurance. Insurance companies give a variety of reasons for denying victims coverage or for charging higher premiums.

Some insurers say domestic violence is a lifestyle choice, like skydiving or window washing on skyscrapers. We know that domestic violence is not a choice, but a crime. We know that victims do not choose to live with their batterers but are often forced to do so for economic and safety reasons. We know that when a victim tries to leave her abuser, violence escalates and her life is at great risk.

What does it mean for an insurance company to deny coverage—to drop coverage—to charge higher rates for victims of domestic violence?

It means that someone who is already scared for her life, someone who wants to get away from her batterer—wants to get help—has one more major reason to fear telling someone, to not leave, to avoid getting help.

If an insurance company treats domestic violence as a preexisting condition, who will tell their doctor that they have been battered? How will a doctor know to refer a victim to appropriate battered women's groups and authorities in the community? Will a doctor have to continue to fear "publicizing" confidential patient information through medical records—information that will likely result in battered women and children losing their insurance?

What is the message we are sending to women? If you try to get help, not only do you

have to fear the repercussions from your abuser, but you must also fear losing access to health care for yourself and your family or insurance that provides for your families in case of death or disability. Current practices tell women they are better off not getting help and staying in an abusive situation. It also tells victims that after they have invested thousands of dollars in insurance premiums—they are better off not reporting stolen property, damage to their home or even, as has happened in one case, not get help for a child that has been abused at a day care center.

What does this say about the long-honored, sacred relationship between a doctor and a patient? Basically the insurance companies are making our doctors stool pigeons of sorts, rather than enabling them to honestly identify abuse and help provide trained help and referral services to victims.

And this insurance scheme has created a whole new phenomenon for landlords, relatives, employers, and owners of battered women's shelters. In fact, more and more women's shelters are finding it difficult to get property insurance because they house victims.

Insurance companies are effectively tearing down all the work that has been done over the last 20 years in creating safe havens and assistance for victims of domestic violence.

It is important to understand just how widespread this problem really is. An informal survey by the House Judiciary Committee in 1994 revealed that 8 of the 16 largest insurers in the country were using domestic violence as a factor when deciding whether to issue and how much to charge for insurance.

And while we know that at least 4 million American women were physically abused by boyfriends or husbands in 1993, it is hard to get a true understanding of how many victims are impacted by these practices because insurers are not required to tell applicants the reasons for rejecting them, increasing their premiums, or dropping them altogether.

There are laws prohibiting the practice of refusing to insure or raising the cost of homeowners' insurance in high crime areas, yet insurance companies are not prevented from selecting out high crime homes and discriminating against victims who live there.

That is why I am introducing this legislation today with my colleagues PETER DEFAZIO, CONSTANCE MORELLA, and RON WYDEN. Today we are attempting to put an end to insurance discrimination against victims of domestic violence. We are trying to halt discrimination against those who hire or house victims of abuse. We are making every effort to protect the most private and sacred information that is shared between a doctor and a patient.

The legislation that we are introducing today will protect victims across this country—many of whom cross State lines to hide from their batterer—from being singled out as uninsurable. If we reinforce our efforts to root out domestic violence and offer protection and counseling for families. It will stop the practice of insurance and medical data base companies from probing through medical records to find reasons to charge more or deny insurance altogether. And finally, the Victims of Abuse Insurance Protection Act gives victims appropriate civil remedies to fight back against this discrimination.