

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 impeccable 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.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE RESOLUTION RELATING TO FORGED DOCUMENT

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, November 1, 1995, three of my Republican colleagues went to the floor during time set aside for special orders. All three speakers spoke about an event that occurred in the subcommittee, in which a document under the purported letterhead of the Alliance for Justice actually had been prepared by the subcommittee chairman's staff.

The titles of those three speeches were, and I quote: "Hearing 'Prop' Incident Does Not Merit Ethics Investigation," "Alliance for Justice," and "Innocent Mistake Transformed Into an Ethics Complaint."

Mr. Speaker, all three speeches dealt with the ethics investigation that is currently pending before the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Under a ruling of the Speaker pro tempore on May 25, 1995, those speeches were inappropriate and should not have been permitted. In that ruling, a Member who had made a reference to a matter relating to Speaker GINGRICH pending before the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct was warned:

Members should not engage in debate concerning matters that may be pending in the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

I would also note that the speeches also attempted to ascribe motivations to the Member who transmitted the ethics complaint. For example, one speaker stated that the motivation was "partisan politics" and another blamed it on a "political culture."

I would note that the precedents of the House rule XIV clearly establish, and I quote from section 749 of the annotations to the House rules, that:

(6) Members should refrain from references in debate to the motivations of Members who file complaints before the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Although the Speaker has recently been vigorous in enforcing these restrictions during special orders, even on his own initiative, when Members are less likely to be present on the floor to make a point of order, he did not do so on Wednesday night.

Those speakers alluded to remarks made by my Democratic colleagues and by me, which were prior to the receipt by the Committee on Standards of Conduct of a complaint, but I will not directly respond to them, because I respect the Rules of the House which prohibit statements with respect to conduct that is subject to a pending ethics investigation.

On October 25, the House voted to table a resolution offered by the gentlewoman from New York, Mrs. SLAUGHTER, to request that the Speaker investigate this matter and take appropriate action. Instead, the matter is now pending before the Ethics Committee. The appropriate forum for discussing matters such as whether Chairman MCINTOSH was responsible for ethical violations relating to forged documents can no longer be debated on the House floor. We must await the decision by the Ethics Committee. Therefore, I will not address

remarks by the Republican Members concerning whether the document in question was a "criminal forgery," or whether the apology of Chairman MCINTOSH was timely.

I will address one final matter, which relates to actions taken by the House and is not the subject of the ethics investigation nor relates to the personalities or conduct of the individuals involved. In his remarks on Wednesday, one of my Republican colleagues made the following statement:

I would like to expose some of the inaccuracies expressed last week in speeches given by my Democrat colleagues with regards to this incident. I will give them the benefit of the doubt, and assume that they too were errors . . . it was stated that the motion to table Mrs. SLAUGHTER's resolution was voted down twice—when in fact it was only voted down once by the House.

Actually, it is my Republican colleague who is speaking inaccurately. The motion to table Mrs. SLAUGHTER's resolution was not voted down once, nor was it voted down twice. The motion to table Mrs. SLAUGHTER's resolution was adopted. I had made reference to the fact that the House voted twice to table the resolution. I was referring to both the voice vote, and the recorded vote. At no time did I state, as my Republican colleague erroneously stated, that the House voted down the motion to table.

I would like to return the kind words of my Republican colleague, and I too will give him the benefit of the doubt, and assume that his statement was just an error.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF ANTHONY L. PADUANO

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak about the end of an era on the Jersey Shore as our community pays tribute to Chief Anthony L. Paduano of the Neptune Township, NJ, policy department on the occasion of his retirement. Chief Paduano will be honored in a tribute at the Squire's Pub in West Long Branch, NJ, on Friday, November 17, 1995.

Chief Paduano is a life-long resident of Neptune. He was born in the township and attended the local public schools. After serving as a paratrooper in the 11th Airborne Division, he joined the Neptune Police Department in 1961. Throughout his distinguished career, Chief Paduano has moved up the rank from sergeant to captain to deputy chief. He was appointed chief in 1983, commanding the 65-member police department.

The list of Chief Paduano's accomplishments and associations is a long one: He has been involved with the Monmouth County Police Chief's Association, the board of directors of the Monmouth County Police Academy, the New Jersey Traffic Officers Association, the Monmouth County DWI Strike Force, the Monmouth County Prosecutors Advisory Committee, the Neptune Township PBA, Local 74, and the Fraternal Order of Police, Neptune Township, Lodge 19. In all of these endeavors, Chief Paduano has done far more than to just lend his name; he has been a leader, motivating others through his hard work and his solid example—just as he did every day on

the job at the Neptune Police Department. Chief Paduano is also a devoted family man, and it is my pleasure to extend my best wishes to his wife Nancy, their three children and two grandchildren.

It is an honor for me to pay tribute to Chief Paduano on the occasion of his retirement, as well as his having been named the 1995 Man of the Year by the Kiwanis Club of Neptune-Ocean Township. I hope the chief enjoys his retirement, but continues to lend his talents and energy to the betterment of our community.

THE "TOP TEN" REASONS TO SUPPORT THE CLINGER AMENDMENT WHICH WOULD END THE EXPLOITATION OF CIVIL SERVANTS FOR PARTISAN ENDS

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 16, 1995

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, earlier this evening I urged the adoption of the Clinger Amendment to the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995—H.R. 2564. That proposal would prohibit the use of taxpayer dollars to develop materials which are "intended to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal—including the confirmation of the nomination of a public official or the ratification of a treaty—on which Congressional action is not complete."

We are not trying to stop the appropriate officials from communicating with Congress. We are trying to stop what both Democratic and Republican administrations have done over the last three decades and that is having neutral civil servants ordered to prepare kits, pamphlets, booklets, news releases, and various types of film, radio, and television presentations which are designed for use by various special interest groups. These private groups have a vested interest in preserving in perpetuity a tax-supported federal program.

I have no objection to any group lobbying for a particular program that it finds of some value. I do have an objection when what should be a private effort is supported with public funds. It is just plain wrong.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the following exhibits follow my remarks in order to illustrate this growing problem: First, "Top Ten Reasons To Support Clinger Amendment," second, "VA chief uses computers, pay stubs to bash GOP," third, "VA chief terms 'outrageous' GOP 'cheap politics' charge," and fourth, "Secretary of Veterans Affairs Jesse Brown's Taxpayer Paid Messages."

TOP TEN REASONS TO SUPPORT CLINGER AMENDMENT

1. Department of Veterans Affairs—Employee check stub with message from Secretary Jesse Brown urging opposition to House budget plan.

2. Department of Commerce—Secretary Ron Brown's invitation to associations for an "informational" briefing discussing opposition to Congressman Mica's Commerce legislation.

3. Department of Labor—Newsletter sent to hundreds of organizations leading off with a quote that "GOP lawmakers should stop preaching tax breaks for the rich . . ."

4. National Spa and Pool Institute—Letter to EPA Administrator Carol Browner complaining about receipt of lobbying materials warning of the dire consequences of enacting