passengers and the two crew members were killed. The pilot, Capt. Mike Hillis, was hired by American Eagle just 4 days after he was forced to quit by his previous employer because of poor piloting skills. American Eagle had no knowledge of his prior poor performance ratings or the fact that he had, in effect, been fired for poor piloting skills.

One of the passengers who died on flight 3379 was William Gibson of Kernersville, NC. Mr. Gibson's parents, Mary Ann and Howard Gibson, and his sister, Susan Gibson Berson traveled to Washington, DC, last December to appear before a subcommittee hearing on this issue. Mary Ann and Howard came all the way from Warren, OH, in my congressional district. The approval of H.R. 3536 today by the subcommittee is a testament to the hard work, dedication, and vision of the Gibson family and countless other families who have lost loved ones in plane crashes caused by pilot error.

It sorrows me to note that on January 20 of this year, Howard Gibson passed away. I can't think of a more fitting tribute to Howard Gibson and his son, William, than approval of H.R. 3536.

William Gibson was 39 years old when he died. In addition to his parents and sisters, he left behind his wife, Roberta, and three beautiful children: Katie, age 12; Courtney, age 9; and Ross, age 4. William was a senior executive accountant for American Sunroof Corp.

His death was a tragedy—a tragedy shared by the families and friends of other victims who died in airplane accidents that could have been avoided if the employing airline knew of the pilot's previous record.

According to the NTSB, the probable cause of the American Eagle flight 3379 accident was pilot error. The pilot mistakenly assumed that an engine had failed, and the pilot subsequently failed to follow approved procedures for engine failure, single-engine approach and go-around, and stall recovery. Most significantly, the NTSB found that a key contributor to the accident was the failure of American Eagle to identify, document, monitor, and remedy deficiencies in pilot performance and training.

The Federal Aviation Administration does not require a potential employer to conduct a pilot applicant background check. While the FAA requires airlines to conduct security checks of pilot applicants, there is no FAA requirement to verify flight experience, determine an applicant's safety/enforcement history, pilot training and performance in the pilot's previous position, or any criminal or driving history.

The Airline Pilot Hiring and Safety Act requires an airline to obtain the records of a pilot from the pilot's previous employer before hiring that pilot. The bill requires airlines to keep pilot records for up to 5 years, and allows pilots full access to their records and notice of whenever records are being provided. The bill also provides immunity to airlines unless the airline knowingly lies about the pilot's record.

I would like to note for the record that the airline pilots have raised some legitimate concerns about this bill. They argue that many pilot training records are subjective, and requiring record sharing and background checks will result in the sanitization of pilot records to protect pilots' careers. This, they argue, would have the effect of making the system less safe.

While I understand the pilots' concerns, I believe the bill before us strikes a reasonable balance between safety and privacy. And the bill does directly address another concern the pilots raised by requiring the FAA to issue a proposed rule within 18 months establishing minimum standards for pilot qualifications. The airline pilots are right on target when they note that one way to address the safety issue is for the FAA to standardize and tighten pilot hiring standards.

I would also repeat that the bill allows pilots to sue airlines if an airline lied about a pilot. The bill also includes clear language safeguarding the privacy of pilot records.

On balance, H.R. 3536 is a good bill and I am proud to support it. Most importantly, I am proud of Mary Ann Gibson, her daughter Susan, and the entire Gibson family for the work they have done to move this legislation forward. It is my sincere hope that this legislation is enacted into law this year.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT O'NEAL

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, Bob O'Neal was one of the best law enforcement officers ever in our country.

It was he who inspired the Indiana's sheriffs merit law which it was my privilege to sponsor in the Indiana General Assembly.

Sheriff O'Neal was also at one time my boss. I worked my way through night law school in Indianapolis as a sheriff's police officer during Mr. O'Neal's two terms of office.

Have thrown the mold away, they will not find another officer quite to fit the shoes of Bob O'Neal.

ROBERT O'NEAL, EX-CHIEF OF INDIANA STATE POLICE, FORMER COUNTY SHERIFF

Services for Robert Andrew O'Neal, 82. Speedway, retired Indiana State Police superintendent and former Marion County sheriff, will be May 24 at 9:30 a.m. in Conkle Funeral Home, Speedway Chapel, and at 10 a.m. in St. Christopher Catholic Church, of which he was a member.

Calling will be from 3 to 9 p.m. May 23 in the funeral home.

Burial will be in Holy Cross Cemetery.

He died May 20.

Mr. O'Neal joined the State Police in 1934. He was appointed superintendent July 1, 1952, becoming the first state police officer to be promoted progressively from the lowest to the highest position in the department.

In 1954, he was elected Marion County sheriff, a position he held until 1962, when he was appointed a U.S. marshal by President John F. Kennedy.

Mr. O'Neal was re-appointed superintendent of the State Police in 1965 and served in that position until retiring from the department in 1968.

He then was appointed police commissioner for the town of Speedway. He was reappointed in 1980 and 1983.

He received numerous awards for his law enforcement activities. He received the Good Government Award by the Indianapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce, the State Legislation Citation for outstanding police work, the Liberty Bell Award by the Indiana State Bar Association and Sheriff of the Year Award by Indiana Sheriffs Association.

Mr. O'Neal served many years as chairman of the 500 Race Traffic Committee after Anton ''Tony'' Hulman bought the Indianapolis Motor Speedway in 1946. After an unsuccessful bid to regain the Marion County sheriff's job in 1986, he served as the track's safety director from 1988 until his 1994 retirement.

Among the many positions he held in the Speedway community, Mr. O'Neal had been president of Speedway Lions Club and chairman of the Speedway High School Athletic Fund Committee. He also had been secretary of the Speedway School Building Corp. more than 20 years.

He was a member of Indianapolis Athletic Club, Knights of Columbus Council 437 and Indiana Sheriffs Association.

Mr. O'Neal was a graduate of the State Police Training School and FBI Academy.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Bob O'Neal Memorial Fund, in care of St. Christopher Catholic Church.

He was the widower of Emma F. Bernhardt O'Neal.

Survivors: children Robert A. Jr., J. William, John A., Joseph M., Mary Ann O'Neal: eight grandchildren; 11 great-grandchildren.

TRIBUTE TO THE BEACH HOUSE

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a Toledo institution which has been serving women and their families for 75 years. The Beach House has worked to meet the needs of our city's homeless women, children, and entire families.

Our Nation's lack of affordable housing is a crucial problem and a principal reason why women often find themselves and their families without shelter. Beach House provides emergency shelter for 30 days in a clean and safe environment with 24-hour supervision 365 days a year. An on-staff licensed social worker helps clients to establish a plan of action, which includes finding housing and making referrals to other agencies for needed assistance.

Beach House opened its doors in May, 1921, under the guiding hand of Mrs. Helen Beach Jones, the wife of Toledo's Mayor ''Golden Rule'' Jones. Mrs. Jones worked with several women's organizations to establish the shelter, and named it Beach House in honor of her mother Harriet Beach. In 1982, the shelter expanded its clientele to include fathers and husbands in order to keep homeless families intact.

The Women's Protective Association has governed and managed the shelter from its inception. In 1941, Beach House moved to its present location, and in 1963, it received a charter as a nonprofit organization. A recent complete remodeling of the shelter has made it accessible to disabled persons.

Beach House also operates a transitional shelter project called Steinquest House that allows qualifying women and families to continue supportive services for up to 24 months.

Mr. Speaker, at 75, Beach House is a wonderful example of a community helping its own. It has seen good times and bad times. It has seen depression and war, and throughout its years Beach House has served the women of Toledo and their families with steadfastness and with compassion. I commend Beach House to my colleagues. We know it will be there whenever there is need.

TRIBUTE TO JESSICA AND BRUCE POMERANTZ

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the AIDS Walk organized by Jessica Pomerantz of Cresskill High School on Sunday, June 2. The scourge of AIDS has left few homes and families unscathed by its wrath. The most recent figures available estimate that nearly one-half of a million people have been stricken with AIDS, and it is now the leading cause of death among young to middle-aged Americans. The most frightening aspect of the disease is its failure to discriminate among its victims. From heterosexuals, to homosexuals, to African-Americans, to Latinos, all identifiable groups have found themselves its targets.

My greatest concern, however, is the toll that has been taken on the female population. AIDS is now the fourth most common cause of death among American women. In the State of New Jersey, the situation has been particularly grim. Sadly, New Jersey has one of the highest rates of heterosexual transmission in the Nation. Of these cases, an overwhelming majority are women, and the numbers will only increase. Women account for more than one-third of the total number of HIV-positive adults in New Jersey. More significantly, over one-quarter of New Jersey's full-blown AIDS patients are women—the highest rate in the country.

Nationwide, the condition surrounding minorities has been equally bleak. Rates of African-Americans and Latinos with AIDS, for example, continue to increase steadily. New Jersey mirrors this national picture. Statistics demonstrate that minority women in the State have been particularly hard hit. Together, African-American and Latino women accounted for more than three-quarters of all female AIDS cases in New Jersey last year.

Educating the public about these problems, as well as preventive measures, will do a great deal to begin curbing the spread of AIDS. Some progress has been made already as rates of transmission through injection drug use have decreased. However, a great deal of work remains to be done.

For this reason, Jessica and Bruce Pomerantz are to be congratulated for their efforts on behalf of the AIDS Walk to bring these issues to the forefront of our national consciousness. In order to effect real change in this country, it is essential that more concerned citizens like Jessica and Bruce act to heighten our awareness of the startling facts. The victimization of women and minorities should not be allowed to continue any more.

TRIBUTE TO ETHEL SEIDERMAN

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of my district's most dedicated and caring individuals, Ethel Seiderman. Ethel is being honored as a 1996 Educator of the Year. I wish that I could join with her colleagues, friends, and family tonight to celebrate her remarkable accomplishments.

In 1973, Ethel founded and served as the first director of the Fairfax San Anselmo Children's Center which soon became a model institution in the field. The center serves 125 children from low and moderate income families between the ages of 3 months to 10 years. In developing innovative programs to serve mildly ill children as well as those with special needs, and with extended hours of care, over 1,000 families have benefited directly from Ethel's vision of accessible and affordable child care.

After her tenure as site director, Ethel went on to head the parent services project with the goal of integrating family support components within child care programs. Ethel has secured funding from both private industry and foundations while pursuing the creation of a long term, stable funding base for these model programs. Ethel is also a sought after speaker and consultant for the California State Department of Education, The Family Resource Coalition, and Head Start.

Ethel's tireless efforts on behalf of children and families have resulted in an unparalleled partnership between parents, providers, businesses, and government agencies. This coalition has improved the accessibility and elevated the quality of child care in Marin County and serves as a model to the entire Nation.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to Ethel Seiderman and I extend my hearty congratulations and best wishes to Ethel for continued success in the years to come.

REMARKS OF SENATOR CHRISTOPHER J. DODD AT THE NATIONAL DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on April 16, Members of Congress, members of the diplomatic corps and hundreds of survivors of the Holocaust and their friends gathered here in the Capitol Rotunda for the National Days of Remembrance commemoration. The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council was established by Congress to preserve the memory of the victims of the Holocaust. I commend the Council and the members of the Days of Remembrance Committee, chaired by my good friend Benjamin Meed, for their vigilant and genuine adherence to their extraordinarily important task.

One of the first acts of the Council was to establish the annual Days of Remembrance commemoration to mirror similar observances held in Israel and throughout our Nation and elsewhere in the world. This year, the commemoration centered on the 50th anniversary of the Nuremberg trials. The observance was a reminder of the difficult process of first coping and then healing that all survivors and their families and loved ones had to endure.

Our colleague from the other body, Senator CHRISTOPHER DODD, made a memorable speech at this historic ceremony. The Senator draws upon the personal experience of his father, Thomas Dodd, who served as a prosecutor at Nuremberg, to chronicle the extraordinary task of bringing the story of the World War II to light while being true to the cause of justice. At a time when the rest of the world looked to Nuremberg with the most passionate of feelings, Thomas Dodd was enlisted to ignore his feelings in the course of his prosecution so that the Nazi war criminals would have the chance to defend themselves that none of their victims had. I invite my colleagues to read Senator DODD's remarks and gain a full appreciation of the accomplishments of Thomas Dodd and the trials of Nuremberg.

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

(By Senator Christopher J. Dodd)

I stand before you today not only as a Senator and an American, but more profoundly as the son of Thomas Dodd:

A man who in the summer of 1945 left my mother, myself and my four brothers and sisters and journeyed to a place called Nuremberg.

My father wasn't asked to shoulder a rifle, fly a plane, or parachute beyond enemy lines.

His responsibility was not to fellow soldiers or officers.

My father went to Nuremberg as a prosecutor with a solemn obligation to the victims and the survivors of Nazi atrocities, to see justice prevail over inhumanity.

And, I stand here before you today to bear witness to my father's experiences at the Nuremberg tribunals 50 years ago. Growing up as a child, my father often spoke to his family about his time in Germany and what he learned of the Holocaust.

The particulars: Goering and Goebbels, Auschwitz and Dachau were peoples and places with which I became intimately familiar.

I knew far more about the events of the Holocaust than most people of my generation because my father wanted his children to learn and never forget.

Today, on this day of remembrance I think back to those early lessons and what my father might say if he were with us today.

My father left Nuremberg with a greater fervor for the need to uphold freedom and human rights and to speak out against intolerance, and injustice wherever it may rear its head.

The fifteen months he spent prosecuting Nazi war criminals defined the type of public person he would become and dictated the issues that he so passionately fought for throughout his life.

The struggles at Nuremberg were not easy ones. My father and all those who were there, were burdened with a grave responsibility:

To not only punish the guilty but to also reassure the survivors that future generations would never forget the atrocities.

While these represented arduous challenges, my father and his colleagues at Nuremberg understood their obligations.

During the fifteen months my father spent in Nuremberg he wrote to my mother every single day. In one particularly poignant letter, he said:

''Sometimes a man knows his duty, his responsibility so clearly, so surely he cannot hesitate—he does not refuse it. Even great pain and other sacrifices seem unimportant in such a situation. The pain is no less for this knowledge—but the pain has a purpose at least.''

And the pain certainly had a purpose.

Because whatever its legacy on international law, the Nuremberg tribunal permanently enshrined into international diplomacy the notion that the hand of vengeance