

United States Pentagon. On January 17, 1969, as a helicopter pilot during the Vietnam war, Major An saved the lives of four United States servicemen.

The account of that incident shows clearly that this is an individual to whom this country owes a great debt. The June 4, 1969 announcement of the U.S. Military Assistance Command's decision to award him the Distinguished Flying Cross stated:

Captain An distinguished himself by heroic action on 17 January 1969 while serving as Flight Leader and Aircraft Commander, 219th Squadron, 41st Wing, Vietnamese Air Force. On that date, Captain An was called upon to lead his flight deep into enemy held territory to insert a platoon of Special Forces personnel into a bomb crater landing zone. His ship was taken under enemy automatic weapons fire on his approach but he steadfastly continued with this cargo of troops. While he was a high orbit, one of the United States Army helicopters in his flight was hit in the fuel cell by a heavy caliber round during a climb from the jungle clearing.

Captain An sighted the burning helicopter and entered a high speed dive to overtake it. As he flew next to his American comrades, he accurately vectored them toward what appeared to be a suitable forced landing area. When he saw that ground obstacles would preclude a safe landing, he deftly maneuvered his aircraft and the Army helicopter away from the landing zone and vectored them toward another jungle clearing.

While the crippled ship was making its approach into the tall elephant grass, Captain An, with complete disregard for his own safety, landed a scant few feet away. Here he calmly awaited his beleaguered comrades and directed his crew chief to cut a path to their ship.

Captain An's heroic actions reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam.

The testaments of the U.S. servicemen whose lives he saved are equally compelling. With a record such as this, one would think it would be easy for Major An to do what he has sought to do for 20 years, immigrate to America.

Unfortunately, Major An's case does not fit neatly into the categories in which Vietnamese refugees travel to the United States.

U.S. law grants permanent residence to officers of the South Vietnamese Army who spent at least three years in the so-called red-education camps reestablished by the communist regime.

Major An, however, did not spend 3 years in the camps. In 1970, as part of another mission, he was wounded and both his arms were amputated. When South Vietnam fell, he was sent to the re-education camps.

Unable to take care of himself because of his disability, he was expelled from the camp. Over the past two decades he has tried repeatedly to come to the United States, but was captured each time.

Col. Noburo Masuoka—USAF, retired—contacted me on Major An's behalf in April 1992. It took almost 2 years to get the necessary waivers and permission for him to leave Vietnam and come to the United States. But the Clinton administration's decision to grant him humanitarian parole, Major An and his daughter Kim Ngoc Nguyen, arrived in the San Francisco Bay area in January 1994.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, humanitarian parole does not constitute permanent permission to remain in the United States. Major An

and his daughter deserve permanent residency status, and the bill I am introducing today will grant them that status.

I would like to thank my good friend, Representative LAMAR SMITH, the chair of the Immigration and Claims Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee for his help and the help of his staff in putting this bill together.

It is my hope that we can move this bill forward, but through the red tape which has entangled Major An's case for so many years, and demonstrate our respect and admiration for the noble self-sacrifice of this truly American hero. I urge all my colleagues to join me in that effort.

IN RECOGNITION OF ROBERT R.
MCMILLAN

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Robert R. McMillan on his appointment to Key Bank's board of directors.

Mr. McMillan is currently a partner in the law firm of McMillan, Rather, Bennett & Rigano, P.C. with offices located in Melville and Garden City.

During the course of his career, Mr. McMillan has served as vice president for Avon Products, Inc. and government relations advisor for Mobile Oil. In addition he has been counsel to U.S. Senator Kenneth Keating, an honor graduate attorney in the antitrust division of the U.S. Department of Justice and special assistant to Richard Nixon prior to his Presidency.

In 1987, McMillan founded the Long Island Housing Partnership, Inc. of which he is currently chairman. Due to his work with the partnership, he was named 1992 Entrepreneur of the Year for the most socially responsible company on Long Island.

Mr. McMillan is an active member of our community, holding board positions with Lumex, Inc., Empire Blue Cross-Blue Shield, Old Westbury Gardens and the Institute for Community Development. For 5 years, Mr. McMillan was a member of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission, where he served as chairman for 1993-94. In addition, Mr. McMillan writes a weekly newspaper column and is cohost of the public affairs television show "Face-Off."

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege and distinct pleasure to bring Mr. Robert McMillan to the attention of my colleagues and hope they will join me in saluting Mr. McMillan for his demonstrated commitment to our Long Island community.

HONORING THE AMERICAN
HERITAGE CLUB

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the American Heritage Club and the club's faculty sponsor, Mr. Larry Wong, and school superintendent Ginger Shattuck.

Under Larry Wong's leadership, the American Heritage Club has provided hundreds of

scholarships to students in the Norwalk/La Mirada Unified School District. Over the past 16 years, Larry has organized and participated in numerous academic field trips to Washington, DC. For over 30 years, Larry has taught our students how to be leaders in their community and the value of participating in our democratic society. An energetic supporter and backbone of the American Heritage Club has been superintendent Ginger Shattuck. On March 18, the American Heritage Club dedicated its 1995 luau to Ginger for her tireless efforts and commitment to the club. Our community is stronger and richer because of the American Heritage Club's spirit of cultural and intellectual enrichment.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise to recognize the American Heritage Club for encouraging so many young people to become leaders and I ask my colleagues to join this salute.

TWO WONDERFUL INSTITUTIONS

HON. JOSEPH M. MCDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1995

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate two important milestones: The 150th anniversary of the founding of the Congregation of the Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; and the 80th anniversary of Marywood College, the institution established by the Sisters in Scranton, PA.

The Congregation of the Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary was founded in 1845 by a redemptorist priest and three women led by Theresa Maxis Duchemin, the first African-American woman to become a Catholic Sister. Their mission was directed to service and to education, with a devotion to helping the poor, the oppressed, and the neglected. The Sisters established schools in many industrial areas, seeking to foster the aspirations of working people's children.

In keeping with that mission, the Sisters established Marywood College in 1915 to provide opportunities in higher education to women. Today a coeducational liberal arts college, Marywood College, continues to be guided by the principles demonstrated by the Congregation of the Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. The college has prepared students to live responsibly in an interdependent world, while fostering the knowledge that a loving, personal God exists and that each person has a right to enjoy the world that God has provided.

Marywood College has diversified its programs to help equip students for satisfying and productive careers. Numerous professional programs have been created toward this goal, many of which are in the helping professions in keeping with the college's tradition of service. Additionally, Marywood's four schools address a variety of concerns like attention to the needs of military families, education in advanced communications technologies, and ministry to regional migrant workers.

I have had the great pleasure of witnessing the growth of this regional college into a respected institution catering to a diversity of

students and their needs. As the college has grown, it has remained motivated by the perspective of the Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, who have given much to our Nation through their devotion to people and to their faith.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, and the entire Marywood College family as we observe these landmark anniversaries.

CONGRATULATIONS TO YOUNG
ISRAEL OF SHARON, MA

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1995

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that on Saturday, March 25, I will have the honor of attending the 1995 dinner of the Young Israel of Sharon Synagogue. The theme of this dinner, acknowledging 23 years of the synagogue's existence, is community service and leadership. Since that is the theme that many of us in Washington are trying to stress, I am especially pleased to attend an event in which people have been exemplifying this spirit in their own community.

The dinner will honor Eleanor Herburger, a vital and important citizen of Sharon who will be presented with a Shachain Tov—Good Neighbor—Award for her varied and valued community service. Rabbi Meir Sender and his congregation have a great deal of which to be proud. I am pleased to be able to call attention here to their excellent work, and the model they present to so many others, and I am honored that I will have a chance to be with them to mark this great occasion.

TRIBUTE TO RABBI EPHRAIM H.
STURM

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, one of the pleasures of serving in this legislative body is the opportunity we occasionally get to acknowledge publicly outstanding citizens of our Nation. I rise today to honor Rabbi Ephraim H. Sturm, a truly remarkable individual.

In 1948, he joined the staff of the National Council of Young Israel, a modern Orthodox synagogue group with branches across the United States. In his over 40 years with Young Israel, he was directly or indirectly involved in the expansion of the movement from 31 synagogues to almost 200, with an additional 50 synagogues in the State of Israel, 4 in Canada, and 1 in Holland.

On a nonsectarian level, he was project director for 22 years as an on-the-job training program of the U.S. Department of Labor. As project director he negotiated and executed over \$10 million in Government contracts in New York City and across America. His record of achievement and fiscal responsibility stands as an inspiration to us all.

Rabbi Sturm has served as a trustee and member of the executive board of the Memo-

rial Conference and Jewish culture representing Young Israel at the various meetings and conferences in Europe. In Israel he was one of the founders of the World Conference of Orthodox Jewish Synagogues and Kehilot which then became a member in the World Zionist Organization. At the last Zionist Congress in Jerusalem he had the prestigious position of chairing the plenary session on demography.

Apart from serving for over 15 years as chaplain in the New York State Guard, he served on the New York City Manpower Commission, the New York State Advisory Council on Human Rights, the New York State Advisory Council on Kosher Law Enforcement, the New York State Advisory Council on Consumer Protection, and the New York State Task Force on Problems of the Hasidic Community. Recently, he was appointed to the New York State Advisory Board on Government Contracts to Nonprofit Agencies.

Upon retirement after 50 years of service to the community, this indomitable personality embarked upon a new career of lecturer and chaplain at the New York College of Podiatric Medicine, consultant to a health care facility and assistant to the president in a venture involving labor unions and health care.

Rabbi Sturm received over 40 awards and citations from various national and international organizations as well as Government agencies. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in commending Rabbi Sturm for his tireless work.

THE HEBREW ISRAELITE
COMMUNITY IN ISRAEL

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, for 25 years, the Hebrew Israelite Community, a group of about 1,500 African-Americans, has lived in the Israeli desert cities of Dimona and Arad. Despite racial, linguistic, religious, and cultural differences from Israeli society, the Hebrew Israelite Community has successfully adapted to their desert environment, developing innovative approaches to agriculture, community industries, and health care. The leaders of the community feel that some of their innovative approaches to agriculture and community industries have broader application potential in the developing world, especially Africa.

Initially skeptical or hostile, Israelis in Dimona and Arad have come to view the Hebrew Israelites as part of their society. Last year, the Israeli Government granted the members of the Hebrew Israelite Community permanent resident status.

In recognition of the successful efforts by both the Hebrew Israelite Community and the Israeli Government to resolve their differences, I would like to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following brief article from the Chicago Sun-Times of December 12, 1994.

BLACK HEBREWS AT HOME IN ISRAEL

(By Jay Bushinsky)

DIMONA, ISRAEL.—By clinging to this dry desert landscape and blending their authentic American folklore with Israel's biblical heritage, the black Hebrews have become an

integral part of this country's human landscape.

More than two decades have elapsed since their latter-day equivalent of Joshua, charismatic Ben-Ami Carter, arrived in Israel by way of Liberia with the Hebrew Israelite Community's advance party.

Now its adherents are centered in Dimona and have fellow believers in nearby Arad and Mitzpe Ramon, two smaller development towns in the Negev desert. There is no comparing the controversy and tension generated by Carter's outspoken debut in Israel.

He declared at the time that his followers were the real descendants of the ancient Hebrews and termed the predominant Ashkenazic Jews imposters.

But the polemical phase of the black Hebrew saga is far behind the sedate, self-confident residents of this neat corner of largely North African city just up the road from the top-secret nuclear reactor which has become an international synonym for Dimona.

Carter made his peace with Israeli officialdom, placed his followers under its legal jurisdiction, put his educational facilities under government supervision and fostered cultural contact with the Israeli public through music, sports and the mass media.

The latest evidence that his policy gets the right results came when Israel's equivalent of social security, the National Security Institute, extended its coverage to his flock.

This means that the black Hebrews who live and work in Israel will be eligible for old-age pensions, disability compensation, childbirth subsidies and cash allowances for large families.

Last year, the ministry of the interior, which had refused to recognize the Hebrew Israelite Community's members as bonafide immigrants under the Law of the Return, granted them temporary residence permits and dropped its charges that they were illegal immigrants who had overstayed their entry visas and were candidates for deportation to the United States.

This move coincided with a U.S. grant of \$700,000 for the construction of a comprehensive public high school.

The new educational facility's classrooms are packed with students, all garbed in the navy blue uniforms ordained by their teachers, who insist on high standards of personal hygiene as well as immaculate dress.

Although the Hebrew language is taught and virtually all of the black Hebrews who were born here or are veteran residents can speak and understand, English remains the prevailing tongue.

One of the most impressive examples of linguistic adaptation was audible when a cluster of second-graders ambled along singing a popular Israeli folk song with the same glee as their contemporaries in Tel Aviv.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURE WEEK

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1995

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the men and women of this country who work the land, process and refine our agricultural commodities, and engage in the research that keeps American farmers and ranchers the most efficient in the world. I rise to pay tribute to the U.S. agricultural community.

As we all know, 1995 is a year in which American agriculture and our national farm policy will be in the spotlight. With severe