

these as two constructive points of immediate cooperation between the U.S. and the Catholic Church.

I have also met regularly with Archbishop Giovanni Cheli, Andre Nguyen Van Chau (International Catholic Migration Commission), Kenneth Hackett (Catholic Relief Services), and with representatives of other respected emergency relief organizations to pursue further avenues of cooperation between the U.S. and the Catholic Church. In March, I spent two hours with Mr. Hackett discussing the best way to anticipate political and natural disasters so that aid can be delivered early. The fine work of CRS should be a model for what we can accomplish on a larger scale, with more donors involved in coordinating humanitarian assistance.

The U.S. has financial resources and logistical support to offer Catholic charities. These charities, which receive direction from the Vatican, are often an early warning system of their own, with key insights into where crises will occur and how to prevent them in the first place.

The Moral imperative to act

Charity begins at home, as the popular saying goes. We are left—after all the discussion and analysis in Congress, on the OP-ED pages, on the Sunday talk shows—with something that is often forgotten: we have a moral imperative to act to save people who are starving and dying. We as a nation have always done this. To say that it should not be part of foreign policy is to deny much of what we are as a people and country. There is no moral distinction to be made between someone starving in New York and someone starving in Sudan or Rwanda. We should attempt to help both.

It is time to cut through the rhetoric and say it clearly: we should be spending a portion of the federal budget—it's only one half of one percent at present, which does not seem to me to be too high—to help those less fortunate than ourselves. It makes good moral, as well as foreign policy, sense.

That said, there are always ways to provide aid more efficiently. By working together, the U.S. and the Holy See can contribute to the more effective utilization of resources to help those in need. In Pope John Paul II and President Clinton, we have a natural partnership in the concern for the poor, disadvantaged, and forgotten. Let's build on that partnership to achieve concrete results. As I have said before, the U.S.-Vatican relationship seems to be one made in heaven; but it's nice also to see fruits of our labor together here on earth.

CHARLES GATI ON A TROUBLED
RUSSIA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to take note of an excellent op-ed in the Washington Post of March 17 by my good friend and highly respected foreign policy analyst, Charles Gati. As we reevaluate our relationship with Boris Yeltsin and a rapidly changing Russia, Charles Gati provides an invaluable perspective on the internal disintegration of Russian society and its effect on Yeltsin's ability to govern. While not making excuses for the mistakes Yeltsin has made, we must understand that, as Charles has put it, "Yeltsin's about-face [on reform] is a symptom, not the cause, of Russia's plight." I commend Charles for his incisive and thoughtful

analysis and urge my colleagues to read this excellent piece:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 17, 1995]

WEIMAR RUSSIA

(By Charles Gati)

In his astute analysis of Russia's predicament [op-ed, Feb. 22], Peter Reddaway convincingly shows that President Boris Yeltsin has all but abandoned the course of reform he began in 1991.

The point that needs to be added is that Yeltsin's about-face is a symptom, not the cause, of Russia's plight. As the transition from one-party rule and the command economy to today's chaotic conditions has benefited few and alienated many, public support for reform has yielded to pressure for retrenchment.

In Moscow, members of the small biznis class can afford to rent a dacha for more than \$5,000 a month, eat out at a fashionable Swiss restaurant where the main course costs \$40, and pay \$3.25 for a slice of Viennese torte. By contrast, the vast majority of the Russian people, who earn less than \$100 a month if employed, are worse off than they were under communism.

The nostalgia they feel for an improved version of the bad old days of order, however oppressive, and the welfare state, however meager, is as understandable as it is unfortunate. They walk by Moscow's elegant storefronts that display expensive Western-made goods priced in dollars, not in rubles, wondering what has happened to their lives and to their country. They look for scapegoats at home and abroad.

Showing disturbing similarities to Weimar Germany of the 1920s, Russia is a humiliated country in search of direction without a compass. It is smaller than it has been in three centuries. Both the outer empire in Central and Eastern Europe and the inner empire that was the Soviet Union are gone, and Moscow must now use force to keep even Russia itself together. As its pitiful (and shameful) performance in Chechnya has shown, the military has been reduced to a ragtag army, with presumably unusable nuclear weapons. Four thousand five hundred rubles—worth more than \$4,500 only a few years ago—are now gladly exchanged for one dollar. For its very sustenance, Russia is at the mercy of the International Monetary Fund, which can palliate but surely cannot cure the country's economic ills.

Worse yet, Russia is deprived of pride and self-respect. There was a time, during World War II, when the whole world admired the Soviet military for its extraordinary boldness and bravery. There was a time, in the 1950s, when several ex-colonies of Asia sought to emulate the Soviet model of rapid industrialization and when Soviet science moved ahead of the United States in space research. There was a time, from the 1920s through the 1970s, when many—too many—Western intellectuals and others believed that Soviet-style communism was the wave of the future. And there was a time when then-Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko claimed that no significant issue in world politics could be settled without Moscow's concurrence.

To appreciate the present mood of letdown and frustration, imagine that our currency became all but worthless; that our stores identified some of their wares in the Cyrillic rather than the Roman alphabet, showing prices in rubles; that our political and economic life were guided by made-in-Moscow standards; and that our leaders were lectured by patronizing foreign commissars about the need to stay the course in order to join their "progressive," which is to say the communist, world.

In the final analysis, the condition of Weimar Russia is alarming because it is at once

a weak democracy and a weak police state, pluralistic and yet intolerant, pro-American in its promise but anti-American in its resentments. The public—its pride deflated and its economic needs unmet—craves order at home and respect abroad. The authoritarian temptation is pervasive, and so is the urge to be—and to be seen—as strong once again.

The West may defer the day of reckoning, but it cannot obviate the Russians' eventual need to compensate for the humiliation that is their present fate.

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
PALLADIUM-TIMES

HON. JOHN M. McHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1995

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Palladium-Times, the community newspaper of Oswego County, NY, on its 150th anniversary as a daily.

The newspaper traces its history to 1819, when the Oswego Palladium began as a weekly newspaper, and to 1845, when the Oswego Daily Advertiser began daily publication. Its other predecessor, the Oswego Times, interrupted its publication when its owners went off to fight the Civil War.

As chance would have it, the Oswego Palladium and Oswego Times ended up on the same street in this city on the shores of Lake Ontario. However, when it became apparent that neither paper could thrive while competing in the marketplace, the two newspapers joined forces, and the Palladium-Times was created.

Mr. Speaker, few endeavors are more significant to an informed community than local journalism. Freedom of the press is a vital part of our heritage, reflecting the strong belief that only when people have access to the facts and a discussion of the issues are they able to participate fully in the democratic process.

History has shown that an independent and responsible press is essential to a free society, and the Oswego Palladium-Times, by demonstrating these qualities, has earned the trust and loyalty of its readers throughout its 150 years of service. The men and women of the Palladium-Times can take great pride in this accomplishment. I join the people of Oswego County, NY, in wishing the newspaper many more years of success in this enterprise so important to our democracy.

THE INTRODUCTION OF PRIVATE
LEGISLATION FOR THE RELIEF
OF NGUYEN QUY AN AND
NGUYEN NGOC KIM QUY

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1995

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to finally resolve the bureaucratic nightmare in which a brave hero of the Vietnam war, Maj. An Nguyen, has found himself.

Major An is a decorated veteran of the South Vietnamese Air Force, decorated by the

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