

Gray, Ms. Ross will continue in the family tradition of service and commitment to the community.

It is unfortunate for the children of district 13 that Ms. Ross no longer lends her special touch to the New York City Board of Education. As she becomes accustomed to a well-deserved retirement, it is certain, however, that she will continue in some capacity as an inspiration to colleagues, parents, children, and staff. Her professional know-how and her sharp political savvy have in no way lessened her personal warmth and caring. In the 11th Congressional District she is appreciated as a great pillar of dedication and empowerment. Margaret Ross is a "point-of-light" providing a bright and glowing inspiration for all to follow.

A TRIBUTE TO TOM BATES

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the work of California Assemblyman Tom Bates on the occasion of the tribute dinner in his honor on November 11, 1995. His distinguished record in the California Legislature includes 214 bills signed into law and a public policy legacy that spans 24 years. His foresights in putting forward innovative, visionary bills has earned him the strong support of his constituents who have reelected him 10 times to the assembly, often with more votes than were cast in any other assembly district.

First elected in 1976, Mr. Bates has played a central role in the framing of virtually all progressive social service policy in the State. He is the lead Democrat in the assembly on welfare reform issues affecting those with disabilities, foster care, senior services and the myriad social issues that confront the State. His work has touched the lives of disadvantaged Californians, helping to build a State that recognizes the potential of all its citizens.

He served as chair of the assembly human service committee for 12 years—the longest any legislator has ever chaired that committee. He is currently the committee vice chair. We have benefited nationally from Tom Bates' work as well. He convened the first hearings in the country on the feminization of poverty and founded and served as cochair of the Joint Task Force on the Changing Family, the first such legislative task force in the country. These initiatives sparked national discussion and action on the need to support today's changing families.

He has shared his expertise in social welfare with legislatures throughout the country, chairing the National Conference of State Legislatures Committee on Children and Families and cochairing the NCSL on Welfare Reform.

Among his many accomplishments in social service legislation are laws to provide the first State funding for independent living centers, establish innovative mental health programs, provide integrated long-term care services to the elderly, strengthen child support laws and help families move from welfare to work.

First and foremost, Tom Bates is an environmentalist. He has served on the assembly of natural resources committee for 19 years, longer than any current member of the legislature. He has consistently received a 100 per-

cent proenvironment voting score. Under his guidance, key policies have been adopted to preserve and enhance the environment. An outspoken advocate of open space preservation, he has been instrumental in creating, preserving and developing nearly two dozen parks and recreational areas in California's East Bay communities. Most notably, he carried the legislation to create the Eastshore State Park which, when completed, will be one of California's premier urban waterfront parks, running along San Francisco Bay shoreline from Oakland to Richmond.

At a time when many elected officials govern by poll results, Tom Bates is guided by an innate sense of fairness, a commitment to equality and an unyielding willingness to work on the behalf of his constituents. California and the Nation owe him a debt of gratitude for his energetic, visionary and far reaching public service.

OPPORTUNITY AND CHALLENGE

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, for many years now, I have joined my colleagues in congratulating the leaders of the Republic of China on Taiwan on their national day. This year, I wish to draw my colleagues' attention to an excellent book written by Frederick Chien, the Republic of China's Foreign Minister.

Taiwan has worked hard to normalize relations between themselves and the Chinese communists, motivated somewhat by fear of military invasion. After summer missile tests, the People's Republic of China are threatening other tests if Taiwan does not abandon its pragmatic diplomacy.

In recent years, in exercising pragmatic diplomacy, Taipei has been able to maintain diplomatic relations with nearly 30 countries and to increase their official representation in other countries. Furthermore, pragmatic diplomacy has also allowed Taipei to make great progress in joining international organizations. The ROC became an official member of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation in November 1991 and was granted observer status in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in September 1992. Meanwhile, Taipei seeks to return to the United Nations.

Foreign Minister Chien's success in implementing pragmatic diplomacy is carefully documented in his new publication: "Opportunity and Challenge", published by Arizona State University. I enjoyed reading Minister Chien's analysis of the post-cold war era and the implications for countries such as Taiwan. The book offered fascinating reading about Chien, a well-bred diplomat, educated at China and at Yale—whose leadership in the late 20th century came at a critical juncture in history. Chien's dedication to his country, to his wife Julia, their children, and his friends, represents the sum total of "Opportunity and Challenge."

"Opportunity and Challenge" is a chronicle of Minister Chien's successes and disappointments during the last 6 years in the ROC's foreign ministry. It is a must reading for anyone interested in the Republic of China's recent diplomatic history. No one individual has occupied a more pivotal place in ROC's diplomatic annals than Fred Chien.

Congratulations to Fred and best wishes to the Republic of China on its national day.

HOLY SAVIOR CHURCH

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Holy Savior Church of Wilkes-Barre, PA. This milestone will be commemorated at a banquet on November 12, 1995, and I am proud to have been asked to participate in the celebration.

As one approaches the city of Wilkes-Barre, it is difficult not to notice the twin spires of this beautiful Gothic church. Since 1895, the stone and brick structure has stood as a monument to those whose faith and hard work erected it as a place of worship. The parish began under the able leadership of Rev. John J. Curran. Its parishioners were mostly immigrant coal miners. After working all day in the mines, the miners would come to the construction site to help build the church. Father Curran was a staunch advocate of labor and stood with the miners during the famous strike of 1902.

In fact, President Theodore Roosevelt turned to Father Curran for help in resolving labor disputes with miners during the early part of this century. After Father Curran entered into the labor dispute negotiations, the mineowners surrendered some of their demands and the miners won their first labor victory. A friendship developed between Father Curran and the President, and Roosevelt became a frequent visitor to the parish.

In addition to having a long history of national significance, the Holy Savior Church was blessed to have benefited from the leadership of Msgr. Andrew J. McGowan. During his tenure at the Holy Savior Church, Monsignor McGowan provided spiritual guidance to the many people who came from all over northeastern Pennsylvania to hear his messages. Monsignor McGowan is well known throughout northeastern Pennsylvania as a community leader who brings the values of the church to everyday concerns of ordinary people.

Mr. Speaker, Holy Savior Church is a landmark of great historical significance in northeastern Pennsylvania. It is a tribute to early parishioners who sacrificed so much to build a place to worship and to its modern day parishioners who carry on the tradition of faith in our community. I am pleased to have had the opportunity to bring the proud history of the Holy Savior Church to the attention of this Congress.

SPEECHES BY NICARAGUAN
PRESIDENT VIOLETA B. DE
CHAMORRO

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I had the opportunity to testify before the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere on a matter near

and dear to my heart—the state of democracy in Nicaragua.

President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, who is a dear friend to me and my wife Priscilla, visited our country in September and delivered two speeches—one at the Department of Commerce, and another at the Center for Democracy. I'd like to submit the text of those speeches into the record, and ask that my colleagues take a look at them.

Mr. Speaker, I testified before the subcommittee to emphasize that Nicaragua is well along in the process of turning itself around. Are there problems in Nicaragua? Absolutely. It has only been 5 years under Democratic rule. The road is still long. There will never be an absolute destination. But under the leadership of President Violeta Chamorro, Nicaragua has undergone wrenching changes of which any one of us would be proud.

SPEECH BEFORE THE CENTER FOR DEMOCRACY

Mr. Kelly, President of the Board of Directors of the Center for Democracy, Professor Allen Weinstein, President and Executive Director of the Center for Democracy, Members of the Government of the United States of America, Honorable Senators and Representatives, friends: I would like to thank you for your invitation to share with you this evening in the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Center for Democracy. I would like to express to you my sincere recognition for all the support you have given the democratic process in my country. This support has included observing the historic elections of February 25, 1990 and supporting the National Assembly on legislative matters.

I am thrilled to be at this forum, where dialogue is practiced and promoted with the joint action of parties and countries that favor both democracy and the well-being of the persons of the world.

The Center for Democracy is expanding the frontiers of freedom in diverse continents, helping societies in transition build a legal framework based on the Rule of Law and a market economy. I can tell you that Nicaragua is one of these examples.

Building democracy in Nicaragua has been a very difficult and misunderstood task. Upon beginning my presidential mandate on April 25, 1990, I found a country that was destroyed by war, a result of the ideological imposition that the Sandinista Government attempted in my country.

Our democratic transition took place in the midst of weapons. I found any army of more than 90,000 members facing another 22,000 combatants. The civilian population had more than 200,000 weapons of war in its possession at that time. Exile, imprisonment and confiscations of goods were the means with which to confront the opposition to democracy. Freedom of the press and political rights were suppressed. I inherited a collapsed economy. State centralization practically did away with the initiative of the citizenry and the benefits of a free market. Under the economic model of the Sandinista decade, the State took over commerce, banking, insurance and production. The result was an economic regression that took us back to the 1940s, and left us an enormous foreign debt, one of the highest in the world in relative terms. Rationing cards, weekly devaluations, confiscations and long lines at supply centers were coupled with the lack of liberties and because the main symbols of that time. As part of this sad outlook, we Nicaraguans inherited a culture of violence. Dialogue had been the absent protagonist in our history.

My first mission as President was to reestablish public liberties, abolish compulsory

military service and foster a true reconciliation and unity among the Nicaraguan family in order to heal the wounds of war.

Today, political debate takes the place of gunshots, our Branches of Government are truly independent and we have managed to subordinate military authority to civilian authority. The gigantic army I inherited has been transformed to a force of 14,000 people, the smallest in Central America. We have approved a new Military Code that establishes the national and apolitical nature of the army. For the first time in the history of our nation, a head of the army abandoned the post peacefully. We took the school textbooks that taught addition by means of weapons and tanks and replaced them with books espousing civilian and patriotic principles. Many military installations were transformed into schools and universities.

The reconciliation, that I do not tire of asking from the Nicaraguan people, has allowed us to incorporate in the National Police, militants of the former Nicaraguan Resistance. The armed and security forces that formerly carried the name of the Sandinista party, today have become the National Army and National Police. Thousands of weapons that previously were in the hands of civilians have been recovered, destroyed and buried.

Economic reforms have put an end to a Centralist State. Private initiative has assumed the role and the challenges that make it the main agent of development. Since 1991, 10 new private banks, one Stock Exchange and one Commodities Exchange have been established in our country in a show of confidence and the entrepreneurial spirit of the Nicaraguan people. Three hundred fifty private enterprises, which constituted close to 30 percent of the Gross Domestic Product, have been privatized. We have been successful in eliminating the hyperinflation we inherited and in maintaining one-digit levels in price increases. We have also reduced our foreign debt or restructured it to increasingly more flexible terms.

Given the conditions of poverty I inherited, we are concentrating our efforts on children and women, who carry most of the family burden in our country. I have given special priority to primary education and preventive health, while integrating community participation and that of civilian society in these tasks.

I would like to clearly underscore that Nicaragua today has an economy with great potential. For the first time in 11 years, our Gross Domestic Product grew by 3.3 percent in 1994 and this year we will have a greater increase. Nicaragua now has appropriate and firm legislation for the protection of foreign investments. We have subscribed to bilateral treaties for the promotion of investment with different countries, including the United States of America.

These important achievements have only been possible thanks to the solidarity we have found in friendly countries that have not deserted us. I would like to especially acknowledge the broad bipartisan support that the United States has shown us. By such support, you understood that democracy in Nicaragua is irreversible. Those who compare the Nicaragua of the past with the Nicaragua of today, transformed as it is by democracy, may appreciate how costly it has been to arrive to where we are today. We need to continue receiving support for our democratic process in order to meet the great challenges that face our society today. We will continue strengthening our economic development, confronting absolute poverty and perfecting our democratic institutions.

Upon completing my term, on January 10, 1997, I would like to leave the property issue resolved, which is one of the most difficult

and complex problems that I inherited from the previous regime. The property issue affected more than 170,000 families and close to 25 percent of the arable land in Nicaragua. Today I can tell you that we have taken significant steps to finding solutions to this situation.

My dear friends, we Nicaraguans are entering a new era in our history. We are heading toward an electoral process in 1996 that will enable us to take one of the most important steps in the consolidation of democracy. The challenge we face is to preserve peace, strengthen justice and the rule of law and further establish economic and social development, eliminating extreme poverty and fighting unemployment. Only absolutely free and honest elections can lead us to a true consolidation of democracy. I call on the international community to support us in the diverse aspects of the elections we will be holding towards the end of 1996. We are confident that we will continue to count on the support of the United States and the leaders of the Center for Democracy.

I would like to conclude by saying that the bipartisan consensus that the Center for Democracy has promoted in relation to Nicaragua has not been in vain. This celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Center for Democracy is also a source of great pride and satisfaction for my country. I would like to offer you a simple yet significant gift of a destroyed weapon, which symbolizes the peace and reconciliation of Nicaragua. May God bless the friendship between our two peoples. Thank you very much.

REMARKS AT THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(By Her Excellency Violeta Barrios de Chamorro)

Allow me Mr. Brown to thank you for your kind invitation to participate in this breakfast and the opportunity to exchange viewpoints on some areas of common interest.

During the last few years, Central America has been making impressive progress in the opening up of its framework of trade and its economies. In fact, the reduction of tariffs, the elimination of non-tariff barriers, economic deregulation, improvements in the framework of investment policies and progress in the protection of intellectual property rights, among others, are contributing to the perfection of our instruments of integration.

In this context, it is important to highlight accession of all Central American countries to the World Trade Organization, a commitment that will bring regional trade norms into line with the disciplines that govern international trade. This development also represents a fundamental step in the creation of the Americas Free Trade Zone, which is the objective we established for ourselves in the Summit of the Americas held in Miami in 1994.

This set of policies and actions is contributing to a better commercial growth in the region; in 1994 intra-regional trade surpassed the historic levels reached in the last decade. Our principal trade partner is the United States, on the export as well as import levels, thanks to the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

This success notwithstanding, with the emergence of NAFTA, the region together with the Caribbean countries perceives potential disadvantages as a result of a diversion of trade and investment. For this reason, we support initiatives that promote NAFTA parity and we support free access of our products, which today face restrictions.

Although our commercial relations show important growth, they are not necessarily a reflection of the flow of investment. I therefore, consider that we must redouble our efforts to promote the potentials of investment in Central America.

When Mr. Pablo Pereira, our Minister of the Economy and Development, returned from the Meeting of Ministers in Denver, he reported to me in detail on two events of special importance to our country that took place in that city.

(1) The signing of Bilateral Investment Treaty between the United States and Nicaragua.

(2) A working session with you where we responded to your initiative of holding a Forum on Trade and Investment at the Central American level with an invitation to stage such a Forum in Managua.

I now have the pleasure of reiterating that invitation to you and to tell you that in Nicaragua we will welcome you, your assistants and the important business people that accompany you, with open arms.

From the outset, we believe this event will be important, not only to give the Bilateral Investment Treaty its own dimension, but also to provide a magnificent opportunity to examine, within a Central American context, concrete perspectives on trade and investment between our subregion and the United States.

In this same vein of ideas, allow me to suggest the creation of a U.S.-Central America Business Development Council, a body that will promote business ties, providing the private sector with the major role befitting it in our societies.

Mr. Brown, distinguished guests, Central America is a region that has abandoned war and violence and has initiated the irreversible consolidation of its democracies. I am proud to point out that, toward the end of next year, we will hold in Nicaragua, the fairest, most free elections in our history. These elections will mean a political transition without interruption, guaranteeing our democracy. Pacification, reconciliation and development have been the central themes of my Government, under the difficult circumstances I have had to govern.

In my country we put an end to the hyperinflation of the 1980s, launched a highly successful process of privatization, reduced the foreign debt and made considerable progress in the solution of the property issue inherited by my Government. We also began an intensive process of export diversification and, in general, have laid the groundwork for a better transformation of production with economic and social equity. Nicaragua is a stable country, currently open to foreign investment and willing to gradually assume the responsibilities imposed by economic globalization and international competition. Our convictions, our principles, as well as our laws grant complete security and protection to foreign investment.

I invite the American business people to discover Nicaragua. Here, among us, we have examples of business people and businesses that know that in our country in particular, and Central America in general, significant opportunities for trade and investment are taking place.

Come to Nicaragua. Come to Central America, we are waiting for you.

TRIBUTE TO LARRY A. FOSTER

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my constituent, Mr. Larry A. Foster of Forest Park, who recently passed away. His passing at the young age of 54 is a loss that is felt, not by just his family

and friends, but by the community he lived in, loved, and served over the years. He will be greatly missed.

Larry was born in Atlanta but moved to Clayton County at an early age. He was a star athlete at Forest Park High School where he played lineman, participated in two State championship football games and was named all-State lineman of the year. His talent on the playing field, combined with his academic performance in the classroom, won him a scholarship to Auburn University. He later transferred to Virginia Military Institute where he also played football.

He served his country with honor and distinction in the U.S. marine Corps. Larry spent 13 months of his 3½ years in the Corps in Vietnam. After leaving the Marines as a lieutenant, he returned to his beloved Georgia where he taught school and coached football at Hapeville and attended night law school at Emory University.

When the night school program ended, Larry faced a difficult choice. The choice he made shows us a great deal about this man's character and determination. He left his secure job of teaching and the coaching he loved, to enter Emory as a full-time law student.

After graduation, he started a legal career that grew and flourished through the years. He joined a well-known private law firm in Clayton County, but he also found the time to serve his community and State in so many other ways. From 1973 to 1989, he served as the Clayton County School Board attorney and from 1989 to 1993 he was the attorney for Clayton County. At various times during his career he also served as city attorney for both Riverdale and Morrow.

His love of education led him to the Georgia Board of Education where he served for 14 years. During his time on the board, Larry played a major role in shaping the State's "no-pass, no play" rule, which requires student athletes to maintain their grades to be eligible to play competitive sports. He was a champion of local school superintendents and principals, pushing for better training programs and better benefits to keep school leaders from leaving the State.

Service to the community went beyond his legal expertise, however. He was a member and past president of the Southlake Kiwanis Club, the past president of the Clayton County Bar Association, and past district director in the Boy Scouts where he was active for many years.

Larry will be greatly missed. He will be missed by his wife, Mary Jo, to whom he had been married since 1968, and by his two children, Rachel Foster and Larry Allen Foster, Jr. He will be missed by his mother, Frances Foster, and his three brothers, Paul, Donald, and Terry.

His loss is also a great loss to the people of Clayton County and the State of Georgia. He touched the lives of so many people—his fellow classmates and athletes in his youth, the men he served with and led in the U.S. Marine Corps, the students he taught and the football players he coached while a teacher at Hapeville school, his fellow attorneys, teachers, principals, superintendents, youngsters in the Boy Scouts.

The list goes on and on. Larry will be missed. His all-too-short life exhibited the grit, the determination, professionalism and service

for which we all should strive in our lives. He was more than just a constituent, he was a friend. I am proud to have known Larry Foster, and I will miss him.

TRIBUTE OF FRANCIS JOSLIN

HON. RANDY TATE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. TATE. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Francis Joslin of Washington State.

At 11 a.m. on Saturday, November 11, when we pause to remember the military veterans of our Nation who have fought to preserve our freedom, Francis Joslin should be in our thoughts. During world War II, Mr. Joslin exhibited the kind of courage and perseverance that most Americans of the postwar generations can scarcely imagine.

As an 18-year-old Army recruit in the spring of 1941, Mr. Joslin was sent to the Philippines, where he was assigned to a coastal artillery battery. When World War II began on December 7, he was transferred to the 31st Infantry. He was among the American defenders of the Philippines who fought the Japanese invasion force from Luzon to Bataan.

When Bataan fell on April 9, 1942, he and a small group of soldiers fled, swimming to the island of Corregidor, where he fought on until it too was surrendered on May 6. He was taken prisoner.

By escaping to Corregidor, Mr. Joslin had avoided what was later named the Bataan Death March. But with the fall of Corregidor, he was to begin 3 years of imprisonment, slave labor, and torture that most of us probably would not have endured. At the time of his capture, he was 6-foot-2 and weighed 190 pounds. At his liberation on August 15, 1945, he weighed but 105 pounds.

At first imprisoned in Manila, Mr. Joslin, suffered from malaria for which he was given no medicine, was beaten and was not given enough food to sustain his health. He witnessed horrid acts of torture against fellow prisoners who had escaped to try to find food.

Then that winter he and 1,500 of his fellow soldiers were moved to frigid northern China, where they were used as forced labor at a tannery and in lead mines. Survival again became a daily challenge. During that winter of 1943, they supplemented their inadequate rations by eating grass and capturing wild dogs.

In the summer of 1944, suffering from fatigue and malnutrition, Mr. Joslin lost consciousness in the mine. When he awakened outside the mine 3 days later, his guards believed he had tried to escape. He was taken back to the mine and forced to stand naked for 2 days without food or water. That was followed by 2 days in solitary confinement, again without food or water.

Shipped to Japan, he spent 10 days in solitary confinement without food or water and was repeatedly beaten. At the end of this chapter of his ordeal he was tried by a Japanese court for escape and sabotage and sentenced to life in solitary confinement.

Mr. Joslin spent the last year of his confinement in an unheated, windowless cell in Japan. The cell was 5 feet wide and 10 feet long. The ceiling was 5½ feet high. A 40-watt