

previously served as president, chairman, and director of the Tennessee Hotel and Motel Association. He has also served the Legal Aid Society of Nashville, the Easter Seals Society of Tennessee, the YMCA Black Achievers Program, the Tennessee Police Athletic League, the Nashville Chapter of the American Cancer Society, the United Way of Tennessee, and other organizations.

On the national level, Mr. Vaughn is a member of the Congressional Travel and Tourism Caucus Advisory Council and a past member of the White House Conference on Travel and Tourism Issues Task Force, serving in 1995.

Jack Vaughn is a community leader and a personal friend whose leadership and selfless contributions have greatly benefited residents of the Fifth Congressional District of Tennessee. I wish him much success in the years ahead and the very best in his retirement.

A TRIBUTE TO MINNESOTA SENATE'S RALPH GRAHAM; A DEDICATED PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 23, 1999

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great Minnesotan who represented the very best in public service for more than three decades as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms for the Minnesota Senate.

Ralph Graham passed away January 28 and leaves a loyal legion of friends at the Capitol in St. Paul, friends and former State Senators like me, who benefited so greatly from his wit, wisdom and key assistance.

Mr. Speaker, when I was first elected to the Minnesota Senate, Ralph Graham was one of the first people I met. His dedication to the Minnesota Senate and the law-making process was truly impressive. He quickly became a trusted friend and I was often blessed to be the recipient of his pragmatic, bipartisan insights on the important issues facing our state and the Legislature.

He was very proud of his job, and that's why he excelled at it. He kept watch over the Senate like a father over a child, the pride evident in his face and every gesture. The commitment he brought to his job each and every day was inspiring.

Mr. Speaker, Ralph's heart, energy and dedication made coming to the Senate a special pleasure. He guarded the Senate chamber's doors and decorum with a patient yet relentless zeal, plainly revealing a love for his job and deep respect for the integrity of the Minnesota Senate.

Ralph's sense of history and duty to his state and country was most remarkable. His father, Charles, also worked at the Capitol. And for nearly 40 years, Ralph helped our nation's brave veterans by working as an X-ray technician at the Minneapolis Veterans Medical Center and, before that, as a messenger in the veterans hospital's administration department.

Mr. Speaker, Ralph Graham's pride and performance set a tremendous example for generations of Senators and their staffs. His values, devotion to Senate traditions and the dignity he brought to the chamber will be sorely missed.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of all the people of our great state and nation, I want to express my heartfelt sympathy to his family, and my thanks for all he did to make our democracy stronger in so many ways. The Minnesota Senate has lost a valued officer and treasured friend.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 23, 1999

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, along with two of my colleagues, I attended the funeral of former governor Mills Godwin of Virginia on Tuesday, February 2, 1999. As a result, I was absent for two recorded votes. Both votes were under suspension of the rules.

Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

H.R. 68, Vote No. 7, "yea."

H.R. 432, Vote No. 8, "yea."

A TRIBUTE TO ELI AND MARILYN HERTZ

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 23, 1999

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my great admiration for Eli and Marilyn Hertz, two outstanding individuals who will be honored by Camp Ramah in the Berkshires on March 13, 1999.

Eli Hertz, the founder and President of the Hertz Technology Group, is a towering figure in the personal computer industry. His computers have won numerous awards and are widely recognized among industry professionals and observers as the gold standard in quality, performance, and affordability. Marketing Computers lauded Hertz's vision, noting that he is "able to shift with industry changes * * * a barometer of the future."

Eli Hertz's devotion to public service is as strong as his commitment to professional excellence. His efforts to build a strong Jewish community and a healthy relationship between the United States and Israel are especially notable.

Among the important organizations benefiting from Eli Hertz's leadership are the Joint High Level Advisory Panel to the U.S. Israel Science & Technology Commission, the Advisory Board for the New York-Israel Economic Development Partnership, the America-Israel Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee. Mr. Hertz sponsored and authored portions of Partners for Change: How U.S.-Israel Cooperation Can Benefit America, a highly-respected blueprint for a new Middle-east.

Marilyn Hertz is herself an expert in computer programming, with extensive experience as a lecturer, as well as a co-founder and principal officer of the Hertz Technology Group. Now responsible for human resources and general management, Mrs. Hertz has been invaluable to the company's success and growth.

Marilyn Hertz is also active in a wide range of civic and charitable organizations, most es-

pecially the PTA and Camp Ramah, where her passion for the Jewish community and its children is given full expression every day.

Together, Eli and Marilyn Hertz represent the very best in our country—a personal devotion to service, a professional commitment to excellence, and a visionary grasp of the opportunities open to all Americans in the future.

I am delighted that the Hertz's many friends and admirers are joining to recognize their accomplishments, and I am proud to add my accolades to this well-deserved tribute.

IN HONOR OF JAMES LOUIS BIVINS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 23, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of James Louis Bivins on his induction into the International Boxing Hall of Fame.

James Louis Bivins has led an admirable life. He overcame extreme hardships and disappointment, to become a role model to many. In his stellar professional boxing career from 1940 to 1955 James Louis Bivins went 85-25-1 with 31 knockouts. During his career he fought and defeated eight future world champions. From June 22, 1942 until February 25, 1946, during Boxing's Golden Age, Jimmy Bivins was undefeated going 28 bouts without a loss.

Since his retirement from professional boxing James Louis Bivins has given back to the city of Cleveland. As a world-class hall-of-fame athlete, Mr. Bivins has served as a mentor to hundreds of young boxers in his thirty years as a trainer on the west side of Cleveland.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring Mr. Bivins for his induction into boxing's most hallowed club.

KAZAKSTAN'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 23, 1999

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues disturbing news about the presidential elections in Kazakstan last month, and the general prospects for democratization in that country. On January 10, 1999, Kazakstan held presidential elections, almost two years ahead of schedule. Incumbent President Nursultan Nazarbaev ran against three contenders, in the country's first nominally contested election. According to official results, Nazarbaev retained his office, garnering 81.7 percent of the vote. Communist Party leader Serokbolsyn Abdildin won 12 percent, Gani Kasymov 4.7 percent and Engels Gabbasov 0.7 percent. The Central Election Commission reported that over 86 percent of eligible voters turned out to cast ballots.

Behind these facts—and by the way, none of the officially announced figures should be taken at face value—is a sobering story. Nazarbaev's victory was no surprise: the entire election was carefully orchestrated and the

only real issue was whether his official vote tally would be in the 90s—typical for post-Soviet Central Asian dictatorships—or the 80s, which would have signaled a bit of sensitivity to Western and OSCE sensibilities. Any suspense the election might have offered vanished when the Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling barring the candidacy of Nazarbaev's sole plausible challenger, former Prime Minister Akezhan Kazhegeldin, on whom many opposition activists have focused their hopes. The formal reason for his exclusion was both trivial and symptomatic: in October, kazhegeldin had spoken at a meeting of an unregistered organization called "For Free Elections." Addressing an unregistered organization is illegal in Kazakhstan, and a presidential decree of May 1998 stipulated that individuals convicted of any crime or fined for administrative transgressions could not run for office for a year.

Of course, the snap election and the presidential decree deprived any real or potential challengers of the opportunity to organize a campaign. More important, most observers saw the decision as an indication of Nazarbaev's concerns about Kazakhstan's economic decline and fears of running for reelection in 2000, when the situation will presumably be even much worse. Another reason to hold elections now was anxiety about the uncertainties in Russia, where a new president, with whom Nazarbaev does not have long-established relations, will be elected in 2000 and may adopt a more aggressive attitude towards Kazakhstan than has Boris Yeltsin.

The exclusion of would-be candidates, along with the snap nature of the election, intimidation of voters, the ongoing attack on independent media and restrictions on freedom of assembly, moved the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) to call in December for the election's postponement, as conditions for holding free and fair elections did not exist. Ultimately, ODIHR refused to send a full-fledged observer delegation, as it generally does, to monitor an election. Instead, ODIHR dispatched to Kazakhstan a small mission to follow and report on the process. The mission's assessment concluded that Kazakhstan's "election process fell far short of the standards to which the Republic of Kazakhstan has committed itself as an OSCE participating State." That is an unusually strong statement for ODIHR.

Until the mid-1990s, even though President Nazarbaev dissolved two parliaments, tailored constitutions to his liking and was singlemindedly accumulating power, Kazakhstan still seemed a relatively reformist country, where various political parties could function and the media enjoyed some freedom. Moreover, considering the even more authoritarian regimes of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan and the war and chaos in Tajikistan, Kazakhstan benefited by comparison.

In the last few years, however, the nature of Nazarbaev's regime has become ever more apparent. He has over the last decade concentrated all power in his hands, subordinating to himself all other branches and institutions of government. His apparent determination to remain in office indefinitely, which could have been inferred by his actions, became explicit during the campaign, when he told a crowd, "I would like to remain your president for the rest of my life." Not coincidentally, a constitutional amendment passed in early October conven-

iently removed the age limit of 65 years. Moreover, since 1996–97, Kazakhstan's authorities have co-opted, bought or crushed any independent media, effectively restoring censorship in the country. A crackdown on political parties and movements has accompanied the assault on the media, bringing Kazakhstan's overall level of repression closer to that of Uzbekistan and severely damaging Nazarbaev's reputation.

Despite significant U.S. strategic and economic interests in Kazakhstan, especially oil and pipeline issues, the State Department has issued a series of critical statements since the announcement last October of pre-term elections. These statements have not had any apparent effect. In fact, on November 23, Vice President Gore called President Nazarbaev to voice U.S. concerns about the election. Nazarbaev responded the next day, when the Supreme Court—which he controls completely—finally excluded Kazhegeldin. On January 12, the State Department echoed the ODIHR's harsh assessment of the election, adding that it had "cast a shadow on bilateral relations."

What's ahead? Probably more of the same. Parliamentary elections are slated for October 1999, although there are indications that they, too, may be held before schedule or put off another year. A new political party is emerging, which presumably will be President Nazarbaev's vehicle for controlling the legislature and monopolizing the political process. The Ministry of Justice on February 3 effectively turned down the request for registration by the Republican People's Party, headed by Akezhan Kazhegeldin, signaling Nazarbaev's resolve to bar his rival from legal political activity in Kazakhstan. Other opposition parties which have applied for registration have not received any response from the Ministry.

Mr. Speaker, the relative liberalism in Kazakhstan had induced Central Asia watchers to hope that Uzbek and Turkmen-style repression was not inevitable for all countries in the region. Alas, all the trends in Kazakhstan point the other way: Nursultan Nazarbaev is heading in the direction of his dictatorial counterparts in Tashkent and Ashgabat. He is clearly resolved to be president for life, to prevent any institutions or individuals from challenging his grip on power and to make sure that the trappings of democracy he has permitted remain just that. The Helsinki Commission, which I co-chair, plans to hold hearings on the situation in Kazakhstan and Central Asia to discuss what options the United States has to convey the Congress's disappointment and to encourage developments in Kazakhstan and the region towards genuine democratization.

"FOUR POINTS OF THE COMPASS":
BALINT VAZSONYI'S DIRECTION
FOR AMERICA—PART TWO

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 23, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to enter into the RECORD the second major speech by my friend Balint Vazsonyi at the Heritage Foundation. This speech follows up on themes which Balint developed two years ago in "Four Points of the Compass:

Restoring America's Sense of Direction" (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Feb. 13, 1997) and is aptly titled "Following the Wrong Compass. The True State of the Union."

In his first presentation, Balint discussed the four principles which form the basis of the American system of governance as adopted by the Founders—the founding principles of the rule of law, individual rights, the guarantee of property, and a common American identity for all of us. In this latest effort, Balint contrasts these founding principles with the current social agenda of the left—social justice, group rights, entitlement and multiculturalism. Balint shows how this alternative agenda is not only contrary to America's founding principles, but is in direct conflict with those principles.

Mr. Speaker, I recommend to you and my colleagues that we read and consider the important thoughts contained in Balint Vazsonyi's speech, "Following the Wrong Compass: The True State of the Union."

[Given at the Heritage Foundation,
Washington, DC, Jan. 20, 1999]

FOLLOWING THE WRONG COMPASS: THE TRUE STATE OF THE UNION

About two years ago, I gave a speech here with the title "Four Points of the Compass: Restoring America's Sense of Direction." I would like to begin with a review of America's response to that compass. As some of you recall, the attempt was to condense the most essential, most indispensable aspects of America's founding principles into a practical tool—easy to remember, easy to apply. Much is said about the ways America was meant to be, and what the Founders had in mind. But usually it is couched in very loose terms, partly because fewer and fewer people these days take the trouble to actually reading what the Founders have written. Most disappointingly, members of Congress who actually take an oath upon the Constitution of the United States give us speeches day after day, and television interviews night after night, revealing in the process that if they ever read the Constitution, it was a long, long time ago. Of course, they might simply have a different edition.

In any event, trying to sum up the most essential principles in a manageable number, gave me the idea two years ago of choosing four—because a compass has four points and, like a compass, these principles have provided America's bearings. And so, I proposed the rule of law—always point North—individual rights, the guarantee of property, and a common American identity of all of us.

In these two years, the "Four Points" have been made part of the Congressional Record and printed in many places: as a Heritage Lecture, in *Imprimis*, in many newspapers and periodicals, as well as in Representative American Speeches. The Republican National Committee decided to publish a version of it as the cover story in *Rising Tide* and it became the foundation of the book "America's 30 Years War: Who is Winning?" We have held panel discussions on Capitol Hill, and town meetings around the country. There seems to be general agreement about their validity, and opposition comes only from those who have a bone to pick both with America's Founders and with the U.S. Constitution itself.

Town meetings, and the ongoing conversation with the American people via radio and television talk shows in the last two years, have persuaded us that is a good path to follow. People find it helpful as a tool, not only in debates, but also for evaluating public policy.

Here is how it works. Every time somebody proposes a new law, a new statute, or an executive order, you ask whether it passes