

HONORING JUDY LACHVAYDER,
RECIPIENT OF A 1999 TEACHER
ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 29, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Judy Lachvayder, a science teacher at Parma Senior High School in Parma, Ohio, and recipient of a 1999 Ohio Teacher Achievement Award. Ms. Lachvayder is one of ten Ohio teachers to be honored by the Ashland Oil Company for her exceptional accomplishments in teaching.

Judy Lachvayder is an enthusiastic and inspiring teacher. She has three personal teaching principles—know your subject, keep alive, and be inspired. Lachvayder does all these things, and does them well. First, she possesses great knowledge in the subject of science. She is a former Christa McAuliffe grant recipient; a two-time participant in the Human Genome Project; a recipient of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship to study neurobiology at Princeton University; an Access Excellence Fellow; and a recent participant in the "Forging a Link" conference of the National Science Foundation. She follows her second principle, "Keep Alive", by staying current with her subject matter and through personal self-discovery and growth. And finally, she stays inspired by challenging her students to get excited about science and to think critically.

Lachvayder says, "Just as new pathways were opened for us by various explorers, teachers help to open new pathways of exploration for their students."

Lachvayder encourages her students to become independent learners with the ability to think both critically and creatively. Her caring and devoted style of teaching is an inspiration.

My fellow colleagues, please join with me in honoring Judy Lachvayder on her receipt of the 1999 Ohio Teacher Achievement Award.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 29, 2000

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Guam village of Mangilao on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of Mayorship for the municipality. I would also like to pay tribute to four men who, through the past five decades, have devoted and dedicated a substantial portion of their lives towards service to the island of Guam and the village of Mangilao. The Honorable Jesus Cruz Pereira, the Honorable Jesus dela Rosa Santos, the Honorable Nicolas Duenas Francisco, and the Honorable Nonito C. Blas are men who have made great contributions to the progress, growth and development of the village of Mangilao.

Mangilao's first mayor, the Honorable Jesus C. Pereira was born in Hagatna, Guam on November 13, 1920—the son of Manuel Delgado and Josepha Leon Guerrero Cruz Pereira. He was educated at the Guam Institute and the Edmund S. Root Agricultural School and

worked as a civil service employee for the United States Navy. In 1944, he enlisted in the Navy and served through 1950.

Having been instrumental in the development of Mangilao into a separate municipality which was formerly part of the village of Barrigada, Mayor Pereira holds the distinction of having been elected as the first mayor to serve the village of Mangilao. His service commencing in 1950, the mayor went on to serve a total of 16 years in this post. During his tenure, he directed Mangilao's growth from a community of 700 to a full fledged village of 3,000 residents. In addition, Mayor Pereira played a vital role in the establishment of facilities for the University of Guam, the Guam Community College and the Department of Public Health and Social Services within his village. Holding seniority over the men who have served as Mangilao village mayors, Mayor Pereira, to this day, continues to offer assistance and advice to the residents and leadership of the village of Mangilao.

In 1968, the Honorable Jesus dela Rosa Santos became the second man to be elected mayor of Mangilao. He took office at a crucial time in the village's development. Mayor Santos immediately became his constituency's link to the Government of Guam enabling Mangilao to gain government services and basic infrastructure such as power, water and roads which were unavailable at the time. In addition, he was known for going above and beyond the prescribed duties of his office—dedicating his time and personal funds to needy constituents. As mayor, he was instrumental in enhancing public awareness to Federal Welfare Assistance and other programs designed to benefit eligible constituents.

Born in Hagatna on November 16, 1923, Mayor Santos grew up in the village of Mongmong. He graduated from George Washington High School shortly after the end of the Second World War and commenced government service with the Records and Account Office. He was later employed by the Department of Land Management for sixteen years prior to his election as Mayor.

After the end of his tenure as mayor in 1972, Mayor Santos worked in the private sector, initially for Ricky's Auto Company and later, in 1973, for Citibank. Although he retired in 1984, he has been active in the area of agriculture and is known for imparting his knowledge of the traditional ways of farming and raising livestock. He remains a valued member of the community and has always been willing to contribute towards the benefit of the village of Mangilao.

The Honorable Nicolas Duenas Francisco was born in the village of Mangilao on September 12, 1945—the son of Joaquin Cabrera Francisco and Angustia Tenorio Duenas. Popularly known as "Nick," Mayor Francisco attended Price Elementary and San Vicente Middle School and graduated in 1964 from Tumon High School now known as John F. Kennedy High School. Prior to enlisting in the United States Army in 1966, he worked as an apprentice at an air engineering company, as a community worker for the Department of Public Health and Social Services, and as a youth counselor in the Juvenile Justice Division of the Superior Court of Guam. Nick served during the Vietnam War. In recognition of his valor and distinguished service, he was awarded the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart.

In 1972, he successfully ran for Mayor of Mangilao. He went on to win re-elections for three consecutive terms. As mayor, he was able to secure over 2 million dollar's worth of capital improvement projects for his village. His many accomplishments include the construction of a baseball field, the establishment of the Mangilao Senior Citizens' Center, the completion of over fifty paved roadways, and the naming of over 200 streets within the village of Mangilao.

He served as mayor until 1987 when he was appointed Deputy Director of Civil Defense/Guam Emergency Services Office by then Governor Joseph F. Ada. In addition to his continued involvement with the Guam Babe Ruth Baseball League and the Kiwanis Club, he continues to provide service to the community to this day as a Legislative Aide to the Honorable Mark Forbes, member of the Liheslaturan Guahan.

The current mayor of Mangilao, the Honorable Nonito C. Blas was born in Hagatna. Known to many as "Nito," Mayor Blas attended Asan and Agana Elementary School before graduating from George Washington High School in 1957. He went on to enlist in the United States Navy. He served for 24 years and retired in 1980 at the rank of chief yeoman.

Upon his retirement from the Navy, Nito returned to Guam and worked as an alternative sentencing officer for the Superior Court of Guam. In 1988, he was appointed by then Governor Ada to serve in the vacated Mangilao mayor seat. In 1989, Nito was elected to the position which he has held for the past eleven years.

Upon taking office, Mayor Blas continued his predecessor's commitment to capital improvement projects. His efforts have resulted in the repair and installation of guardrails along village roads, installation of street signs, flood control projects, sewer improvement projects, hazard elimination projects and the construction of community and recreational facilities.

A member of several local civil organizations, Mayor Blas has been a very active member of the community. He has made substantial contributions towards the enhancement of youth activities and senior citizens programs in the village of Mangilao. As with his predecessors, Mayor Blas should be commended for his outstanding job in fostering the growth and successfully handling the rapid population expansion and ethnic diversity of Guam's cultural and population centers.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the mayorship of the village of Mangilao, I congratulate the residents of this marvelous community and commend the remarkable mayors who, for the past fifty years, have labored, led and contributed to the growth and development of the village of Mangilao.

HONORING A MEMBER OF THE AD
100, TOM ALLARDYCE

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 29, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize one of Architectural Digest's top one hundred interior designers and architects for the year of 2000. The

AD 100 is an international guide profiling outstanding and talented designers and architects from around the world. Architectural Digest publishes this list one every five years. The gifted designer being honored is Mr. Tom Allardyce.

Mr. Allardyce and his partner, Illya Hendrix, founded their design firm in Los Angeles in 1980. For the past twenty years, they have specialized in residential estates. Their innovative designs for architectural structures, their customized interior surfaces, and their choice of exquisite antique furnishings have earned them numerous awards and published features of their projects both in national and international magazines. Their most recent endeavor has been the creation of their own live of furniture and accessories. Their firm employs a full-time support staff to provide quality craftsmanship for each project.

The firm's international clientele is varied and includes notable names from the entertainment and business industries. They take pride in their ability to incorporate into the design the preferences and individual style of each of their clients. This enables the client to make an easy transition when their home is completed. Mr. Hendrix and Mr. Allardyce travel frequently to Europe with their clients in search of the unusual and fine furnishings and objects to create and complement the classic and timeless style that is their trademark.

It is with this outstanding achievement, Mr. Speaker, that I offer this tribute in honor of Tom and his contribution to the international community of architecture and interior design.

THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL DIALOGUE IN KAZAKHSTAN

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 29, 2000

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, last December President Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan was in Washington, D.C. for the annual meeting of the U.S.-Kazakhstan Joint Commission. The purpose of these meetings, which are alternately held in the United States and Kazakhstan, is to promote economic and political cooperation between our two countries. Among other things, the U.S. side regularly presses the government of Kazakhstan to improve its human rights record and undertake economic and political reform.

I understand that U.S. officials pressed the Kazakhstani side especially hard this year, because of the sham parliamentary elections held last October, heightened corruption, and an acceleration of abusive action taken against opponents of President Nazarbayev's increasingly repressive government. In an apparent move to blunt U.S. pressure during the upcoming Joint Commission meeting, President Nazarbayev issued a statement on November 4, 1999 indicating his willingness to cooperate with the opposition in Kazakhstan. He also stated he would welcome the return of former Prime Minister Akhezan Kazhegeldin, the exiled leader of the main opposition party.

On November 19, Mr. Kazhegeldin responded to President Nazarbayev by calling for a "national dialogue" to examine ways to advance democracy, economic development and national reconciliation in Kazakhstan.

Similar national dialogues have met with success in Poland, South Africa and Nicaragua. Mr. Kazhegeldin pointed out that convening a national dialogue would be an ideal way to initiate cooperation between the opposition and the government.

However, President Nazarbayev has reacted with stony silence to Mr. Kazhegeldin's proposal. Moreover, Mr. Nazarbayev has reneged on a pledge he made in November to ship oil through the proposed Baku-Ceyhan pipeline, and continues to refuse to settle investment disputes with foreign companies that have lost millions of dollars because the government failed to honor its commitments. Mr. Nazarbayev also arranged to have a "kangaroo court" convict an opposition leader for having the temerity to criticize Nazarbayev's government. Finally, and this is very troubling, an investigation and trial have failed to find anyone to blame for the delivery last year of 40 MIG fighter aircraft from Kazakhstan to North Korea.

Mr. Speaker, the Administration needs to stop turning the other cheek every time Mr. Nazarbayev commits an outrage. The cause of freedom and democracy will continue to backslide in Kazakhstan unless the Administration voices its strong support for a national dialogue similar to the one proposed by former Prime Minister Kazhegeldin. At the very least, the government of Kazakhstan should make one hour a week of state-controlled television available for use by the opposition. The U.S., for its part, should assist the democratic opposition by providing printing presses to replace those that have been confiscated by the government. It is time to stand up for democracy in Kazakhstan and to stop coddling dictators like Nazarbayev.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit an article into the RECORD from the Washington Times that speaks volumes about the situation in Kazakhstan today.

[From the Washington Times, Dec. 20; 1999]
DINING WITH DICTATORS—WHITE HOUSE FETES
KAZAKH PRESIDENT

(By Thomas B. Evans, Jr.)

For some inexplicable reason the president of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, has been invited to visit Washington this month by the Clinton-Gore administration.

Mr. Nazarbayev is the same dictator who over the past eight years has created a monopoly of riches for himself, his family and carefully selected friends. He has also lured many investors to his country and then pilaged their assets for himself, his family and a few cronies. Knowledgeable sources say that he is the eighth richest man in the world. This, in a country where the per capita income is well below the poverty level.

Mr. Nazarbayev is the same person who promised Vice President Gore a year ago that he would permit a fair and free presidential election in January 1999 and then rigged the disqualification of his main opponent, thereby eliminating any chance of defeat and ensuring the perpetuation of his corrupt regime. Mr. Nazarbayev is also the same person who has had \$85 million in ill-gotten gains frozen by the judiciary in Switzerland. Mr. Nazarbayev is the same individual who ordered the destruction of printing presses used to print newspapers questioning his policies.

And Mr. Nazarbayev's record on human rights is anything but outstanding. There is, quite simply, no freedom of the press, no independent judiciary and no freedom of assembly that could threaten Mr. Nazarbayev's one-man one-family rule in Kazakhstan.

In spite of all the above, Kazakhstan still receives millions of dollars in foreign assistance from U.S. taxpayers and hundreds of millions more indirectly through the Export-Import Bank and international financial institutions in which the United States is a major contributor. Is it not just about time that we let dictators like Mr. Nazarbayev know that we are not going to accept this type of behavior? Is it not past time for us to be taken as fools who don't care about how a country's ruler treats his people and foreign investors? Is Kazakhstan's oil so important to us that we would sacrifice basic principles by inviting dictators to dine with our president and vice president? Don't we ever learn lessons from past mistakes? Doesn't anyone in the administration remember how in Indonesia President Suharto's greed, nepotism and general misrule led to his downfall and plunged the country into near chaos? Tolerance of corrupt rule does not contribute to stability. In fact, quite the opposite is true. Have we also learned nothing by cozying up to Victor Chernomyrdin in Russia? Certainly, none of these examples are ancient history.

Surely, this administration does not want to assist in the perpetuation of a regime in Kazakhstan that is the antithesis of all that we stand for as Americans. Both the president and vice president should make it unmistakably clear that the status quo in Kazakhstan is unacceptable.

On Nov. 17, former Prime Minister Akhezan Kazhegeldin, who was prevented from running against Mr. Nazarbayev last January and now heads the leading opposition party (although living in exile in Western Europe), proposed that a national dialogue be launched with a view toward reforming the political and economic system in Kazakhstan and holding free and fair presidential and parliamentary elections. Similar national dialogues were successful in Poland and South Africa, and convening one for Kazakhstan could set the pattern for reform throughout the former Soviet republics of Central Asia. Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore should emphasize to Mr. Nazarbayev that close cooperation between our two countries depends on his agreement to participate in a national dialogue. They should also insist that in order for a national dialogue to be credible, it must be held outside Kazakhstan and should be organized and monitored with the assistance of respected organizations such as the Council of Europe or the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore should make support for political and economic reform the centerpiece of their discussions with Mr. Nazarbayev. That is the very least this administration should do at this point, and that is not an unreasonable expectation on the part of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION COMMENDING CHRISTOPHER J. BARRETT ON HIS PROMOTION TO THE RANK OF MAJOR IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 29, 2000

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following to my colleagues:

Whereas, Christopher J. Barrett was recently promoted to the rank of Major in the United States Army; and,

Whereas, Christopher J. Barrett has served as a Military Police Officer in the United