

OAKLAND CITY COUNCILMAN DICK
SPEES**HON. BARBARA LEE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Oakland City Councilman, Dick Spees, for a remarkable 24 year career in public service.

Dick Spees has represented Oakland's District 4 since 1979. He was elected to fill an unexpired term and was reelected in 1981, 1985, 1990, 1994 and 1998. He served as Vice Mayor of Oakland in 1983 and 1984 and again in 1994 and presently serves on four of the Oakland City Council's committees.

When Councilman Spees is not meeting with residents, participating in City Council meetings, attending community events or working diligently as founder of the Chabot Space and Science Center, you will probably find him at a meeting with one of the many boards and committees dedicated to developing Oakland. These boards and committees include: Governing Board, Oakland Base Reuse Authority; Co-Chair, BART-Airport Connector Stakeholders Committee; Executive Board, Association of Bay Area Governments; Member, Regional Airport Planning Committee; Executive Committee Chair, Chabot Observatory & Science Center; Vice Chair, Bay Area World Trade Center; Founder and Vice Chair, Oakland-Sharing the Vision, the Strategic Plan for Oakland; Member, Oakland Education Cabinet.

Dick Spees is not only an exemplary member of the Oakland City Council, but he goes far beyond the call of duty which is demonstrated through his work and dedication to many projects. For example, he spends many hours developing the District's neighborhood groups, developing and marketing the Chabot Space and Science Center, completing funding for a BART-Oakland Airport Connector, and advocating in Washington and Sacramento for various Oakland programs. He loves and cares for the people and the City of Oakland, California.

The City of Oakland has benefitted tremendously from the leadership and commitment of this remarkable public servant. I am proud to call Dick my friend and colleague. I ask Congress to join me and the constituents of California's Ninth Congressional District as we bid farewell and wish Councilman Dick Spees a long and happy retirement.

IN RECOGNITION OF EDWIN "MAX"
KURLAND**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my friend and very first coach, Edwin "Max" Kurland, on being awarded the Saint Patrick Academy Crystal Shamrock Award for his dedication as a coach and teacher, his loyalty to his many friends, and his devotion to the Christian Brothers ministry. Max is truly the heart of the St. Patrick Academy Community.

Edwin "Max" Kurland was born and raised the youngest of three children on the west

side of Chicago. He attended Blessed Sacrament Elementary School and the Quigley Seminary before receiving a sociology degree from Loyola University in 1954. After a tour in the United States Army, he began his career at Blessed Sacrament.

I first met Max in 1951 when I was in seventh grade at Blessed Sacrament School. That was the year I was selected by Max to play on the "Blessed Sacrament 16" Softball team. He was a great coach and teacher, not only for sports, but also for everyday living.

Affectionately nicknamed "Max", he joined the St. Patrick faculty in 1954 as an assistant to Coach Dick Triptow. When Triptow left in 1959, Max began his career as head basketball coach that would span over thirty-five years.

With 653 wins, he ranks as one of the top ten coaches in Illinois history. Max was named East Suburban Catholic Conference Coach of the Year three times while winning ten conference championships, eleven State Regional titles, and one Sectional championship. His teams also won fourteen Thanksgiving Tournaments, two Chicagoland Prep Tournaments and six Christmas Tournament titles. Max was inducted into the Illinois Basketball Hall of Fame in 1980 as well as the Chicago Catholic League Coaches Hall of Fame in 1994. To top off his prestigious career, Coach Kurland became a charter member of the Shamrock Hall of Fame in 1995.

Outside of basketball, Max has been recognized by the Christian Brothers, receiving the LaSallian Award in 1982 and the Signum Fidei Award in 1994.

Mr. Speaker, Max Kurland has been a devoted coach and teacher and he continues to serve the community through his leadership. I would ask that my colleagues join me in honoring this truly dedicated and courageous man.

A TRIBUTE TO THE ST. LOUIS
GATEWAY CLASSIC SPORTS
FOUNDATION**HON. WM. LACY CLAY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today in tribute to the St. Louis Gateway Classic Sports Foundation and its president, Earl Wilson, Jr. On Sunday, September 29, 2002, the Sports Foundation hosted the grand opening of its new 15,000 square foot, \$2.7 million headquarters. The building, located at 202 Dr. Martin Luther King Drive in St. Louis, Missouri, will house office space, a computer lab, gymnasium, auditorium, state-of-the-art boxing area, banquet facilities and classrooms. In addition a "Walk of Fame," which lined the sidewalk outside the new building was unveiled. The "Walk" honors African-Americans from Missouri who have made a positive impact on the St. Louis community and the nation.

As the Representative of the 1st Congressional District in Missouri, I was proud to participate in the opening of the new facility. Since its founding in 1994, the Gateway Classic Foundation has sent a strong message to our young people that someone cares about them, that someone will invest in their skills

and talents and provide positive alternatives to negative influences. The Foundation's community outreach has increasingly emphasized the importance of building a better future for the youth in St. Louis, through programs that target their educational, health, intellectual, physical, social, and spiritual development.

Every year, the Foundation stages the Gateway Classic college football game and hosts other sporting events such as high school basketball tournaments, track and field competitions and boxing matches. In nine years, the Foundation has donated more than \$2.9 million to local charitable organizations and has awarded 35 full, 4-year scholarships to students to attend Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

The 17 "Walk of Fame" inductees are true heroes, not just to the black community, but to our nation as a whole. In sports and entertainment, the inductees were: Jackie Joyner Kersee, Elston Howard, Dick Gregory, and members of the 5th Dimension.

In government, the inductees were: Congresswoman Maxine Waters, former St. Louis Mayor Freeman Bosley, Jr., U.S. Army General Roscoe Robinson, Jr., U.S. Army Air Corps officer Wendell Pruitt, former St. Louis Alderman Wayman Smith, Jr., and former Congressman William L. Clay, Sr.

Other inductees were: Reverend James E. Cook, Dr. Julia Davis, Civil Rights activist Percy Green, Nanny Turner Mitchell, Homer G. Phillips, Margaret Bush Wilson, and Nathan B. Young.

All of these inductees are priceless assets to the St. Louis Community and the nation. I salute them for their achievements and commend the Foundation for seeking to honor these individuals.

The Foundation also recognized and presented special awards to its minority contractors for their part in the construction of the new headquarters. The minority owned component included; Interface Construction Company, contractor; Fleming Corporation, architect, and Kwame Building Group, construction manager.

In closing, I would like to extend "Birthday Greetings" to Earl Wilson, Jr., who celebrated his 70th Birthday yesterday. On behalf of his family and many friends in the 1st Congressional District, I wish him good health, continued success and many more birthday celebrations!

ACTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT OF
KAZAKHSTAN**HON. NORMAN D. DICKS**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, Once again I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a news report concerning the ongoing undemocratic actions of the President of Kazakhstan. In the Wall Street Journal report that I would ask to insert into the RECORD today, the correspondent Steve LeVine detailed a series of bizarre actions by President Nazarbayev to silence his critics from within the government, to silence any opposition from the news media and to further consolidate his power. I believe it is important for members of this body to pay closer attention

to developments in the former Soviet Republics in central Asia, particularly as some drift quickly away from democratic rule.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 12, 2002]

CASPIAN INTRIGUE: ODD FAMILY DRAMA IN KAZAKHSTAN DIMS DEMOCRATIC HOPES —PETROLEUM-RICH LAND'S RULER SMACKS DOWN SON-IN-LAW AND SUNDRY CHALLENGERS—OIL COMPANIES FEEL HEAT, TOO

(By Steve LeVine)

ALMATY, Kazakhstan.—In three frenzied days last November, government troops raided a television station, offices and homes and took up positions at the airport. Their target: anything connected to a powerful son-in-law of Kazakhstan's long-ruling president, Nursultan Nazarbayev.

"Karavan newspaper has been closed, KTK-TV has been closed and censorship has been imposed in the country," read a message greeting viewers tuned to the TV station, which, like the newspaper, belonged to the family of the son-in-law, Rakhat Aliyev. He, meanwhile, played a cat-and-mouse game with his father-in-law, stealing in and out of Western embassies and hinting that he might like political protection abroad.

So began a bizarre drama in this oil-rich Central Asian land while the world's eyes were riveted on a war just to its south, in Afghanistan. It is a drama that does nothing to encourage those hoping for a softening of authoritarian rule in the region.

The events include the sidelining not only of Mr. Aliyev but of nearly all other potential challengers to the Kazakh president. One politician who proposed limits on presidential power has just drawn a seven-year prison term. Eight journalists or news organizations that criticized members of the Kazakhstan first family have faced harassment, one paper finding a headless dog on the doorstep.

The crackdown reflects a broad trend in a region about which the U.S. had high hopes. Since the early 1990s, former Soviet republics in Central Asia and the Caucasus have drawn intense interest from the U.S. America has been eager to tap into these countries' energy reserves—of which Kazakhstan's are by far the richest—and to see them establish open economies and democratic rule.

And in the past year, the U.S. has developed another vital interest in this region: military alliances for the war on terrorism. As U.S. forces moved into Afghanistan last fall, the U.S. established military arrangements with six former Soviet republics. Mr. Nazarbayev has wholeheartedly supported the war on terrorism and permitted the U.S. to use Kazakhstan airfields for emergency landings.

Though the Central Asian countries initially encouraged hopes for democratic rule, they have veered further and further from the democratic path. Uzbekistan, for instance, tolerates no political dissent, despite the destruction in Afghanistan last year of its exiled Islamic opposition. Turkmenistan's president, Saparmurat Niyazov, has just renamed the days of the week and the months of the year in honor of himself and matters dear to his heart.

Mr. Nazarbayev's crackdown has been especially dispiriting, because the 62-year-old Kazakh president has been considered one of the region's more tolerant leaders. Day-to-day life in Kazakhstan, with busy Internet cafes and vibrant shopping, is open and relaxed. But this doesn't include venturing into politics without the president's blessing. His reassertion of power leaves another of the world's major oil-producing nations under authoritarian rule.

A U.S. State Department spokesman, Phil Recker, said last month: "The U.S. believes that recent developments in Kazakhstan, such as the new restrictive legislation regarding political parties and the ongoing harassment of opposition figures and the independent media, pose a serious threat to the country's democratic process." Mr. Nazarbayev and others in his government declined repeated requests for comment.

Politics isn't the only arena feeling the Kazakh government's new assertiveness. The government is pressuring some Western companies operating here to renegotiate long-signed contracts. For instance, the government has fined Chevron Texaco Corp. \$73 million for storing sulfur. Chevron says its contract permits this and is fighting the fine. Washington has protested the recent business interference.

These are the latest trials for a land that has seen many, including great tragedies. In the 1930s, Stalin forced the nomadic Kazakhs, accustomed to wandering the steppes with sheep and camels, to settle down and learn to raise crops. An estimated 1.5 million people died of starvation during this period. Stalin also used Kazakhstan, a sprawling land of temperature extremes, as a kind of western Siberia. He exiled hundreds of thousands here—including the whole population of Chechnya, relocated en masse in 1944. The Soviets also did their nuclear testing in one corner of Kazakhstan.

Mr. Nazarbayev, a former steelworker who rose through Communist Party ranks, has ruled Kazakhstan since 1989 through a simple lever: the power to name and shuffle virtually every minister, governor and judge. Early on, he appointed enough young, reform-minded officials to fuel the optimism of those who hoped for a democratic future. But in the mid-1990s, he began moving relatives into powerful positions. Then three years ago, he grew more self-protective after coming under suspicion of stowing funds in Swiss bank accounts.

Mr. Nazarbayev named his eldest son-in-law, Mr. Aliyev, now 39, to senior positions first in the Tax Police and then the security agency KNB, local successor to the KGB. Another son-in-law, Timur Kulibayev, 35, was put in charge of oil-and-gas transportation and now is deputy chief of an agency that oversees most oil industry.

Both became powerful in business as well. Mr. Aliyev grew rich through sugar trading and other enterprises. Members of his family bought control of three TV stations, a bank called Nurbank, a regional carrier called Atyrau Airlines and the largest-circulation newspaper, Karavan.

The other son-in-law, Mr. Kulibayev, gained control of another bank, oil-field interests and a caviar-trading monopoly, say people familiar with the deals. In one instance, a government company Mr. Kulibayev headed did a \$150 million Eurobond financing to help build an export pipeline to an oil field called Alibekmola—a field in which, say people familiar with the matter, Mr. Kulibayev himself owns a 17.5% stake.

Mr. Kulibayev declined to be interviewed. Mr. Aliyev, in interviews before his clash with the president, said his own business dealings were appropriate. President Nazarbayev has said it is fine for his relatives to be in business and government simultaneously so long as they don't break the law.

In recent years, new laws have tightened Mr. Nazarbayev's grip on power. One passed in 1998 barred anyone convicted of a legal infraction from running for election—a potent tool, since among illegal acts here is any criticism that "insults the honor and dignity of the president."

In 1999, a Swiss judge, suspecting money laundering, froze about 11 Swiss bank accounts that he said appeared to belong to Mr. Nazarbayev or other leading Kazakhs. The U.S. Justice Department joined the probe in 2000. It empaneled a grand jury to hear allegations that \$35 million of oil-company money had been funneled to Swiss accounts appearing to belong to Kazakhstan political figures. The U.S. probe advanced a bit this week as a federal judge in New York endorsed the grand jury's right to see certain documents.

In Kazakhstan, however, it was Mr. Aliyev, the oldest son-in-law of the president, who was becoming the lightning rod. As head of the Tax Police, he raised hackles by moving about Almaty with hulking policemen trained in martial arts, staging televised raids on suspected tax-dodgers, terrorists and narcotics traders. Business rivals and political opponents saw his tactics as intimidation.

Mr. Aliyev dismissed his critics as people who thought they were above the law. "To force someone to abide by the law is difficult, and nobody likes it when discipline and order are demanded of them," he said in an interview a year ago.

But last fall, two prominent Kazakhs—a provincial governor and a tycoon—launched a campaign against Mr. Aliyev. Their allies stood up in parliament to accuse him of demanding "tribute" from businessmen. The critics also suggested Mr. Aliyev was disloyal to the president.

One critic, Galimzhan Zhakianov, the provincial governor, linked Mr. Aliyev to a Web site that had carried allegations of bribe-taking by the president. (Mr. Aliyev denied the link.)

A newspaper owned by the other critic, media and banking tycoon Mukhtar Ablyazov, stated that Mr. Aliyev was "pushing to become the top leader of the country. The President is in danger. . . . It's his time to act!"

As rumors grew that Mr. Aliyev was plotting a coup, the campaign against him found allies among top aides to his father-in-law, the president. One presidential aide demanded Mr. Aliyev's resignation. Mr. Aliyev said he would quit only at the president's personal request. And in a veiled threat to reveal corruption, he warned the aide there would be "big, big problems" if anything happened to him.

Mr. Aliyev then vanished. The next day, Nov. 16, armed troops staged their sweep through Almaty in search of him. Mr. Aliyev slipped into the U.S. and French embassies, hinting that he might exchange sensational revelations in return for protection, according to one diplomat.

The strange standoff ended on the third day, as President Nazarbayev and Mr. Aliyev made a joint television appearance. The president said his son-in-law would now serve on his personal guard, which was a big demotion from his previous role. Mr. Aliyev said he was the victim of "slandorous" talk, and was just fighting the "scum that [blocks] healthy forces in society."

But Mr. Aliyev's demotion had emboldened his critics—and they now overplayed their hand. The two main critics made plans to release documents concerning Kazakh-owned Swiss bank accounts, according to their political associates. They also announced a new political party, in league with certain reform-minded businessmen and members of the government.

The president asked them one by one what they wanted. They pressed him to loosen his grip on power, strengthen Parliament and allow the election of local leaders. Mr. Zhakianov, in particular, may have gone too far. He warned the president that he risked a

fate like that of Indonesia's Suharto, who was forced ignominiously from office.

Mr. Nazarbayev seemed taken aback, Mr. Zhakianov said in an interview last December. "He was shocked over what happened with Rakhat [Aliyev]. . . . He was in shock over what happened with us because young people working under him were talking about political reform and the need to change the system." Still, the reformers were convinced Mr. Nazarbayev would meet at least a few of their demands.

Instead, three days later, he fired all the political appointees in the group—Mr. Zhakianov, a minister and three deputy ministers. Later, he branded the critics "Bolsheviks," likening their call for greater parliamentary authority to an early Communist refrain.

Then followed a series of unexplained assaults on the Kazakh news media. The body of a headless dog was found in front of a weekly paper called the Republic, and the dog's head outside the editor's apartment. Four journalists were seriously beaten.

Shortly after a journalist named Lira Baisetova wrote a story critical of Mr. Nazarbayev, her 25-year-old daughter, Leyla, vanished, then died. The authorities said she hanged herself while in police custody. Human Rights Watch in New York and the Paris-based Journalists Without Borders raised questions about how she died, after opposition figures claimed she had been beaten. The government said it had nothing to do with her death or with any of the attacks on the news media.

In March, the government arrested one of the leading governmental critics, Mr. Ablyazov, the publishing and banking tycoon.

Now it was the turn of Mr. Zhakianov, the reform-minded provincial governor, to find himself on the run and in hiding. Police raided a hotel, searching room to room for him. He was there, but eluded the troops, and then slipped away to a scheduled meeting at the French embassy.

Police learned of the meeting and encircled the embassy. They pried off manhole covers to make sure their quarry didn't escape through the sewers. Supported by British, German and French diplomats who all had offices in the building, Mr. Zhakianov holed up for six days, until Kazakh authorities and the diplomats reached an agreement: Mr. Zhakianov would be held in his own Almaty home and the diplomats would have access to him. But a few weeks later, Kazakh officials flew Mr. Zhakianov 620 miles north to confinement in the city of Pavlodar.

On the day he was arrested, the government acknowledged the existence of one Swiss bank account—containing \$1.2 billion. It said this was government cash from oil deals and was used by Mr. Nazarbayev as a rainy-day fund to help the country weather crises.

The two leading critics went on trial. Mr. Ablyazov, the tycoon, was convicted of embezzling \$3.6 million from the state and sentenced in July to six years in prison. Mr. Zhakianov, the former provincial governor, was convicted last month of selling state enterprises at illegitimately low prices. He got seven years in prison.

And Mr. Aliyev, the ambitious son-in-law? In a time-honored form of banishment for out-of-favor officials here, he was sent off to be an ambassador, in this case to Austria. "In the end," says one local participant in the political maneuvering, "the president simply took power back into his own hands."

HONORING THE LIFE OF ROBERT ANTHONY FAUST

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and profound sadness that I rise to honor the life of Robert Anthony Faust. After living a remarkably accomplished life, Mr. Faust, president of Faust Distributing Company, lost a courageous battle with pancreatic cancer on Friday, October 4, 2002. He was an active and integral part of our community, and he will be missed.

Mr. Faust first joined Faust Distributing in the late 1950s when he worked during the summers while attending La Marque High School. In 1980, he began working for the company full time as a warehouse worker. He was later promoted to a driver/salesman position and then as market manager.

He had a vast knowledge of the operations of Faust Distributing and his versatile and multifaceted experience led him to become vice president and director of sales. In 1992, he became president of the company.

Robert Faust was committed to the company and to the industry. He was an active member of the National Beer Wholesaler Association, the Greater Houston Partnership, the Forum Club of Houston and the Lions Club.

It has been said that the ultimate measure of a person's life is the extent to which they made the world a better place. If this is the measure of worth in life, Robert Faust's friends and family can attest to the success of the life he led.

Robert Anthony Faust is survived by his wife, Debbie Faust, two daughters, Marney Jones and Lori Longbotham, his mother, Beth Faust, a sister, Polly Horany, two brothers, Dr. Harry Faust and Dan Faust, and four grandchildren.

I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in celebrating the life of Robert Faust. He touched many lives, and he will be greatly missed.

HONORING MILDRED JEFFREY

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, October 15, the Michigan's Women's Foundation is honoring a phenomenal woman and I would like to take a moment to also pay tribute to her. Mildred Jeffrey is a dear friend and a wonderful example to us all. I thank her for all her hard work and her drive to make the world a better place over the years.

Millie, now 90, was born before women could even vote. Throughout her life she has fought successfully for a number of causes which workers in our community, and around the world, have benefited from.

Millie began her career with the UAW, another engine of social change. She became Walter P. Reuther's assistant and protege, eventually assuming the role of Director of the UAW's Women's Department. It was through

the UAW that Millie traveled the globe organizing exchange programs among international labor women.

It goes without saying that Millie's fight led her into the realm of politics. In 1960 she co-chaired the Michigan Campaign Committee for John F. Kennedy, she is founder and President of the National Women's Political Caucus and has been involved in numerous local and state campaigns. President Kennedy appointed Millie to the Youth Employment Commission, and President Carter appointed her to the International Year of the Woman Commission. Just two years ago, Millie was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor, by President Bill Clinton.

Mr. Speaker, the things I have mentioned barely scrape the surface of Millie's extraordinary life. She is a role model for all Americans and I would ask my colleagues to take a moment to salute Mildred Jeffrey.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE SOUTHLAKE CENTER FOR MENTAL HEALTH

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate the Southlake Center for Mental Health located in Lake County, Indiana as it celebrates its 25 anniversary this month. The Southlake Center for Mental Health will commemorate its 25 years of dedicated service to the communities of Northwest Indiana at a gala celebration to be held at Villa Cesare in Schererville, Indiana. The celebration will serve as an opportunity for the Southlake Center for Mental Health to reaffirm its commitment to excellence in mental health services to every individual in Merrillville, Hobart, Crown Point and the surrounding, communities.

The Southlake Center for Mental Health was conceived early in 1975. In July, 1977, the Southlake Center began operations, initially offering outpatient, consultation and education services in leased facilities. By working together with community leaders and educating the public about community mental health care, the main center at 8555 Taft Street opened in Merrillville in 1979 on a 10-acre tract of land.

During the past two decades, the Southlake Center for Mental Health has continued to grow and change, reflecting the needs of the communities while remaining committed to the highest caliber of mental health care. To those in need of mental health care, there is nothing more precious. During the past 25 years, the Southlake Center for Mental Health has been a beacon of hope in Northwest Indiana, providing community based mental health and addiction treatment services to more than 40,000 individuals.

In its 25 years of existence, the Southlake Center for Mental Health has had the support of several residents and leaders in the community. One such tireless leader and advocate for mental health care is Lee Strawhun. Lee is a dreamer, a visionary and a hard working realist. His involvement in the lives of the people of Northwest Indiana is genuine, compassionate and committed. As the President and