

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. Abylazov, 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. Abylazov, 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. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 10, 2002

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. 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