

with local, State, and national organizations to provide academic courses, workshops, consultation, entrepreneurial training, mentoring, and more, the Francis Institute has improved the skills of thousands of child care providers and students. At the same time, its qualified staff fosters a lifelong love for learning and personal growth.

It is common for people to talk about the problems our children face today. It is rare for organizations such as the Francis Families Foundation and the Francis Child Development Institute to work hand in hand toward a common goal with so much success in such a short period of time.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Francis Families Foundation of its vision and tremendous generosity, and I wish the Francis Child Development Institute great success in its efforts to change the way we think about child care to the benefit of families.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, 40 years ago, on October 23, 1956, students in Hungary protested against the Russian and Marxist-Leninist classes which had been imposed by the Soviet Union. The Hungarian Revolution had begun. Students and the Writers' Union then publicly supported the Polish anti-Soviet movement, and workers joined them in calling to reinstate as Premier the Communist Party reformer Imre Nagy. Within days, despite hard-liner Premier Hegedus' plea to the Soviet Union for assistance, the Communist Party reinstated Nagy and his reform efforts were allowed to resume. The Hungarian people wanted more, and pushed for an end to the dominance of the Communist system itself. With Soviet troops and tanks entering Budapest, a new government was formed as fighting spread across the country. Revolutionary workers' councils and local national committees demanded attention be given to political and economic demands, including calls for free elections, free speech, press, assembly, and worship.

Imre Nagy, siding with the people, announced the end of the one-party system, and called for free elections. He even criticized the Warsaw Pact and indicated his intention to make Hungary a neutral state. The Soviet Union quickly reacted to this secession with a crushing military advance on strategic locations throughout Hungary in mid-November. Imre Nagy was ousted from office. For his loyalty to his people and to their revolution, he was executed by the Soviets in 1958.

Mr. Speaker, despite courageous efforts, the revolutionaries were ruthlessly and bloodily suppressed while a sympathetic but ineffective international community stood by. In the end thousands were killed in the fighting, and hundreds of thousands fled the country to avoid imprisonment and repression after the revolution. Many settled in the United States.

The 40th anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution is an appropriate time to reflect upon the historical contribution made by those who valiantly fought for freedom. Although the rev-

olution did not succeed in freeing the Hungarian people, its influence on Hungarian life has been strong. To Hungarians, East and Central Europeans, and the rest of the world, the Revolution served as a reminder that the Soviet Communist bloc was an artificial edifice which would crumble without the support of Soviet military strength.

Hungary and Poland led the way in 1989 to cast off Communist rule, and Hungary remains in the forefront of those East European nations working to consolidate democracy and build market economies. In 1990, Hungary was the first East European country to become a member of the Council of Europe, reflecting Hungary's advances in human rights. Indicative of the country's progress in establishing a democracy, Hungary is currently among the first-tier countries to be considered for membership in an expanded NATO.

In fact, acknowledging the need for security and cooperation with their European neighbors, the Hungarian Government—led by Gyula Horn—made a significant step toward historic reconciliation with Romania by signing a bilateral treaty just a few weeks ago. Hopefully this treaty will be a useful mechanism for handling future concerns peacefully and in a constructive manner. In its ongoing transition, Hungary continues to face the complex tasks of sustaining newly-developed democratic institutions, furthering the growth of civil society, and managing the hardships associated with privatization and economic reforms following decades of Soviet domination and centralization.

Hungary's commitment to a free and democratic system are deeply rooted in the legacy of those who valiantly fought in 1956. With history as a measure, Hungary has great staying power. This year, Hungary commemorates not only the 40th anniversary of the 1956 Revolution, but also the 1100th anniversary of Hungary as a nation. Mr. Speaker, in this 40th anniversary year we honor Hungary's legacy of a love for freedom.

GIRL SCOUT GOLD AWARD

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, since 1980, the Girl Scout Gold Award has been the highest award that a Senior Girl Scout can earn. In the Sixth District North Carolina, we are proud to announce that 88 members of the Tarheel Triad Girl Scout Council have earned this prestigious honor.

The Gold Award is the most highly valued honor in Girl Scouting. The potential honoree must spend 2 to 3 years committing herself to hard work in order to obtain a Gold Award. Her efforts must express a special dedication to personal growth, helping her community and her world, and to her future.

To receive the award, a Girl Scout must earn four Interest Project Patches, the Career Exploration Pin, the Senior Leadership Award, and the Girl Scout Senior Challenges. She must also design and implement a Girl Scout Gold Award project that takes a minimum of 50 hours to complete. A plan for fulfilling these requirements is created by the Senior Girl Scout, an adult advisor, and the community in which she lives.

We are pleased to state that the following Girl Scouts from the Tarheel Triad Girl Scout Council of North Carolina have achieved the ultimate success—the Gold Award.

GOLD AWARD RECIPIENTS—1995-96 Troop Year

Kathryn Abel, Anna Antonowicz, Kendall Bain, Anne Beatty, Renee Blackburn, Kerstin Blomquist, Jennifer Bowman, Dana Braddy, Karen Bright, Hana Brown, JoNelle Bruff, Anna Bulluck, Melissa Burgess, Hillary Craven, Jocelyn Crawford, Aarika Cupp, Janet Dawson, Jennifer Dickson, Kristen Dowler, Jennifer Duncan, Anne Duquette, Danette Farmer, Kristin Felts, Ashley Finn, Erin Florence, Christianna Floyd, Jillian Fulbright, Leta Jo Gardner, Heather Gillaspie, Elizabeth Grabasky, Jessica Grandon, Nyia Gravely, Sikia Gravely, Dana Hensley, Robin Huckabee, Mary Kathryn Jester, Julie Johnson, Laurie Jones, Emily Knott, Heather Lloyd, Heather Long, Katherine Love, Kelly Lowry, Erin Lutz, Whitley Maner, Kara Marcus, Kelly McBrayer, Tonia McCaslin, Erin McClure, Jennifer McGinnis, Amber McKinnon, Rowena McNairy, Hawanya Miller, Kristina Miller, Charita Moore, Lindsey Moxley, Erin Murphy, Carrie Navey, Meredith Newlin, Lauren Pate, Amanda Patty, Monica Pedelty, Katie Potts, Katie Raines, Katherine Redding, Kate Roskelley, Mary Kathryn Ross, Elizabeth Rowland, Jerilyn Shaw, Valerie Smith, Drema Snedeker, Dawn Sneed, Dawn Snider, Katherine Spencer, Meredith Stewart, Lindsey Strickland, Aisha Taylor, Jinger Thies, Margaret Tilley, Mary Elizabeth Waddell, Wellsley Wallace, Mary Weatherly, Anna West, Dana Wiley, Valerie Williams, Vachelle Willis, Meredith Wood, and Patty Yu.

We often hear about the negative achievements of today's youth. I am pleased to share with my colleagues the positive developments of a group of young women in my district. On behalf of the Sixth District of North Carolina, we offer our congratulations to every recipient of the Girl Scout Gold Award.

INDIA FINALLY PUNISHES MURDERER INVOLVED IN 1984 MASSACRE OF SIKHS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the September 16 issue of the New York Times reported that, thanks to a personal crusade by a magistrate named Shiv Narain Dhirga, some of the people responsible for the 1984 Delhi massacre of Sikhs are being punished. Over 20,000 Sikhs died in those massacres following the assassination of Indira Gandhi. All the while, state radio and television called for more bloodshed and the Home Minister locked Sikh policemen in their barracks.

The New York Times called this "one of the darkest chapters in the country's half-century of independence."

According to the Times, "despite evidence implicating politicians, police officers, and officials in the anti-Sikh rioting, not a single person had been convicted for the killings that followed the assassination," until this year. This year, a butcher who was involved in at least 150 of those murders, Kishori Lal, was sentenced to death by Judge Dhirga. This crusading magistrate has also sentenced 89 people involved in the massacres to 5 years of "rigorous imprisonment," the harshest punishment

in the Indian prison system. These moves constitute a first step toward justice, but they are not nearly enough.

Gurcharan Singh Babbar, a Sikh activist whose campaign on behalf of the victims of this government-inspired massacre caused him to be labeled a "terrorist" by the regime, reports that he has affidavits from the families of at least 5,000 victims. Clearly, the sentences imposed by Mr. Dinghra are just the tip of the iceberg. A Sikh woman named Satnami Bai, finally succeeded in getting a criminal indictment against former government minister H.K.L. Bhagat, who was involved in the murder of her husband, Mohan. It seems that Mohan Bai was pulled from his home, beaten with iron bars, and burned to death by a government-inspired mob. Unfortunately, Mohan Bai is just one of many. Despite the indictment against Mr. Bhagat, he has been allowed to stay in a government bungalow with the protection of the elite and brutal Black Cats security forces. After he was thrown out under pressure this past spring, the Government wrote off thousands of dollars in back rent that Mr. Bhagat owed.

The judge said the Government's belated effort to investigate the massacre is clearly a farce designed to cover up its own responsibility. As Mr. Dinghra points out, the government felt that "the massacre was necessary to teach (the Sikhs) a lesson." This is further proof that the rights of Sikhs and other minorities have never been respected in "the world's largest democracy." That is why we must raise our voices to force the Indian government to stop the atrocities in Punjab and Kashmir, and punish the criminals who are guilty of committing these crimes in the past. We must also do everything in our power to compel the Indian government to respect the rights of the Sikhs in Punjab and the Muslims in Kashmir to freedom from abuses, democracy, and self-determination.

I ask to enter the New York Times article on the massacres into the RECORD.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 16, 1996]

A DECADE AFTER MASSACRE, SOME SIKHS
FIND JUSTICE

(By John F. Burns)

NEW DELHI, September 15.—A dismal air pervades the dank residential blocks of Tilak Vihar, a gloom that goes beyond the unpaved lanes turned to swamps by monsoons and the stench of human waste. In this quarter of New Delhi, the degradation common in Indian slums is compounded by a blankness on the faces, a lack of the optimism and vitality that, against all odds, inspirits so many of India's poor.

The quarter's popular name is Widows' Colony. In these walk-up blocks live hundreds of women and children who lost their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers in the massacre of thousands of Sikhs that followed the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in October 1984. Mrs. Gandhi was shot in the garden of her New Delhi home by Sikhs in her security detail, who acted to avenge hundreds of Sikhs killed in a crackdown by Mrs. Gandhi's Government on insurgents holed up in the holiest Sikh temple in India.

For many Indians, the massacre, and India's failure until recently to punish any of those responsible, has been one of the darkest chapters in the country's half-century of independence. Two men found guilty of Mrs. Gandhi's murder was hanged in 1988.

But despite evidence implicating politicians, police officers and officials in the anti-Sikh rioting, not a single person had been

convicted for the killings that followed the assassination until a magistrate imposed a death sentence this week on a butcher found guilty of two of the Sikh murders. Evidence presented in court indicated he was involved in at least 150 other killings.

The death sentence on the butcher, Kishori Lai, was the latest move in personal crusade by the magistrate, Shiv Narain Dinghra. Two weeks ago, Mr. Dinghra drew headlines across India by sentencing 89 of the 1984 rioters to jail terms of five years, to be served under the "rigorous imprisonment" regime that is the harshest imposed in Indian jails.

They were sentenced for crimes like arson, illegal use of explosives, rioting, looting and curfew-breaking. Last fall, Mr. Dinghra, a hitherto obscure figure, sentenced 44 others for their roles in the rioting, the first such action since 1984.

Although the Sikh insurgency in the Punjab was effectively crushed in the early 1990's, the legacy of 1984 has embittered many of India's 18 million Sikhs, whose culture and religion are closely linked to India's predominant faith, Hinduism, from which Sikhism, emerged in an 18th century schism.

India's failure until now to make any reckoning for the 1984 killings has also troubled many secular Indians who have taken the Government's inaction as a token of a growing tendency among Hindu politicians who dominate the major parties to pander to sectarian impulses.

Even Mr. Dinghra's efforts are discounted as tokenism by many Sikhs like Gurucharan Singh Babbar.

Mr. Babbar, a Sikh activist, has campaigned on behalf of the riot victims, causing him to be branded a "terrorist" by the Government of Rajiv Gandhi, who succeeded his mother as Prime Minister, and was assassinated himself in 1991. At his home in New Delhi, Mr. Babbar has piles of affidavits from victims' families that prove, he says, that 5,015 Sikhs were killed, more than double the official figure of 2,300.

But Mr. Dinghra is part of what many people see as a wider awakening of conscience among India's judiciary that many Indians believe could be the spur to wider changes in the way the country is governed.

The new judicial assertiveness first surfaced in rulings by the Supreme Court that swept aside efforts by the Government of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao to shield Mr. Rao and others from corruption investigations. The judges have accompanied many of their rulings with wider conclusions about the need to rein in the arrogance and criminality that, the judges have said, has become a trademark of Indian politics.

Mr. Dinghra picked up these themes last month in sentencing the 1984 rioters to jail terms. Calling the Government's show of investigating the killings over the years "a farce," Mr. Dinghra said the attitude among top officials at the time was that "the massacre was necessary to teach a lesson" to India's Sikhs.

But the larger lesson of Government inaction in the case, he said, was that justice was available only to those with power.

"Cases against the rich and influential either do not reach the courts, or, if they do, they are seldom finalized, while the cries of the victims go unheard," he said.

A similar conclusion was reached long ago by Satnami Bai, a 36-year-old grandmother, who has waited years to get justice for her husband, Mohan, a 30-year-old driver of a motorized rickshaw who was among the Sikh men pulled from their homes in New Delhi by Hindu mobs, beaten, with staves and iron bars, then burned alive.

Earlier this year, Mrs. Bai successfully petitioned for a criminal indictment in her husband's killing to be drawn up against a

former minister in Mrs. Gandhi's government, H.K.L. Bhagat.

Mr. Bhagat, 75, who has pleaded not guilty, was Mrs. Gandhi's Information Minister. He was named by several unofficial inquiries conducted immediately after the killings as being one of several powerful Congress Party politicians who instigated and led the 1984 killings.

Under Rajiv Gandhi's prime ministership, Mr. Bhagat prospered, holding four ministerial posts and heading the Congress Party in New Delhi. After Mr. Gandhi's Government fell in 1989, Mr. Bhagat stayed on in a luxurious Government bungalow, protected by an elite security force, the Black Cats. Only this spring, when Mrs. Bai's pressures prompted his indictment, was he forced out of the bungalow, and then only after Mr. Rao, the Congress Party leader and then Prime Minister, ordered housing officials to write off tens of thousands of dollars Mr. Bhagat owed in back rent.

The Congress Party has been in an accelerating decline, and its humiliation in a general election earlier this year has emboldened those who have long wanted a reckoning. For these people, Mrs. Bai is just as much a hero as Mr. Dinghra.

Now working as a \$50-a-month cleaner in a Government-run dispensary, a job given to her under a program to compensate widows of the 1984 massacre, Mrs. Bai said powerful figures apparently still believed that people like her could be stopped in their efforts to secure justice.

After Mr. Bhagat was hauled into court for the first time, Mrs. Bai said, a woman who identified herself as a relative of Mr. Bhagat called Mrs. Bai at work and offered her 500,000 rupees, equivalent to \$14,300, if she dropped the case against him. "I said, 'Fine, we'll do a deal, but forget about the 500,000 rupees,'" Mrs. Bai recalled. "Instead, I said, 'Just give me my husband back, and I'll drop the case.'"

DOUBLE SPEAK CLINTON TRADE
POLICY

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, this week the Clinton administration released its annual National Export Strategy, as required by the 1992 Export Enhancement Act. The report contains many accolades for various initiatives within the administration to boost exports. Many of these initiatives are good. But what I found missing was the Clinton administration's record on the single largest export opportunity—its policy on killing sales of United States equipment and services to the Three Gorges Dam [TGD] project in the People's Republic of China.

Last summer, America was confronted by a new reality on the international scene. For the first time in history, the Census Bureau revealed that China has eclipsed Japan as the nation with which the United States has the largest trade deficit at \$3.33 billion for the month of June. In fact, our trade deficit with China expanded even further to \$3.8 billion in July. The United States could have a trade gap with China of over \$40 billion for 1996 if this trend continues.

Many pundits have decried this growing trade deficit. Some argue that the United States should erect more trade barriers to