

won recognition from the American Association for State and Local History and by The New Jersey Center for the Book.

I am pleased to join all those in attendance at the opening of the exhibition, in wishing the Director and Board of Trustees of The Newark Public Library, and Dr. Sibyl E. Moses, continued success for the work they are doing to preserve and promote an awareness of African American history in New Jersey.

HONORING PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL
OF FREEDOM RECIPIENT MRS.
RUTH COLVIN

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 2007

Mr. WALSH of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Mrs. Ruth Colvin, a 2006 recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom for her work as the founder of Literacy Volunteers of America.

Literacy Volunteers of America is a national, educational, non-profit organization that trains volunteers to teach Adult Basic Literacy (ABL) and English to Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL). In 2002 Literacy Volunteers of America merged with Laubach Literacy International to become ProLiteracy Worldwide, and now has 1200 affiliates across the United States and over 50 partners worldwide. Her work has made Syracuse, NY, the center of global literacy efforts.

Ruth Colvin is a literacy pioneer and one of our Nation's most effective ambassadors to the world on the importance of education. The founder of Literacy Volunteers of America, she has dedicated her life to helping the less fortunate gain the reading and language skills they need to succeed. Her work has inspired others to lead lives of service and devote their time and talents to combating illiteracy. The United States honors Ruth Johnson Colvin for her extraordinary efforts to provide hope and opportunity to people everywhere.

REMEMBERING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE HUNGARIAN
UPRISING

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 2007

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, this past October, Hungary celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Hungarian Uprising. As President Bush said in his October 18 Presidential Proclamation, "the story of Hungarian democracy represents the triumph of liberty over tyranny." Like the President, I honor the men and women who struggled—not only in 1956 but for many years thereafter—for democracy in Hungary.

The following remarks were made by Istvan Gereben, a man who came to this country after the 1956 revolution, but who never forgot his homeland. They were delivered by Mr. Gereben in San Francisco on October 22, 2006, at the Remember Hungary 1956 Commemoration, at the California State Building.

REVOLUTION, REBIRTH, FREEDOM: HUNGARY
1956

From the shadows of blood, iron bars, gal-
lows and simple wooden crosses we step
today into the sunshine of remembrance,
hope, duty and responsibility. During the
past sixteen years the ideas, guiding prin-
ciples, heroes and martyrs of 1956 gained
amends. The moral and political legacy of
the Hungarian Revolution, however, still,
even today, is misunderstood, misrepres-
ented and waiting to be fully appreciated.

We remember . . . our friends, the Kids of
Pest, the colleagues, the relatives, the fami-
liar strangers. The brave Hungarians. Let's
remember the dead here, thousands of miles
away from their graves but close to their
soul, grieving woefully, but full with hope.
We pray for those who in their defeat became
triumphant. "For what they have done has
been to expose the brutal hypocrisy of Com-
munism for all mankind"—declared Archi-
bald McLeish in the Special Report of Life
Magazine in 1957.

Why did it happen? The best answer can be
found in Sandor Marai's poem: Christmas
1956. Angel from Heaven.

The whole world is talking about the mir-
acle.

Priests talk about bravery in their sermons.

A politician says the case is closed.

The Pope blesses the Hungarian people.

And each group, each class, everybody

Asks why it happened this way.

Why didn't they die out as expected?

Why didn't they meekly accept their fate?

Why was the sky torn apart?

Because a people said, "Enough!"

They who were born free do not understand.

They do not understand that

"Freedom is so important, so important!"

The fight waged by Hungarians in 1956 was
inspired by a burning desire for freedom of
the individual and the nation, by want for
national independence, by thirst for full na-
tional and individual sovereignty and by
hunger for inner democracy. This Revolution
against the Soviet occupiers was a defining
moment in Hungarian history and in the na-
tion's political culture. 1956 was one of the
most powerful nails driven into the coffin of
an evil and fraudulent tyranny.

Then and continuously since we witness
the expression of praise, admiration of and
support for the aims of this miracle that is
called the Hungarian Revolution.

Let's refresh our memory with some of the
more striking observations by our friends
here in America and elsewhere in the World:

President John F. Kennedy: "October 23,
1956 is a day that will forever live in the an-
nals of free men and free nations. It was a
day of courage, conscience and triumph. No
other day since history began has shown
more clearly the eternal unquenchability of
man's desire to be free, whatever the odds
against success, whatever the sacrifice re-
quired." (Statement, October 23, 1960)

President Ronald Reagan: "The Hungarian
Revolution of 1956 was a true revolution of,
by and for the people. Its motivations were
humanity's universal longings to live, wor-
ship, and work in peace and to determine
one's own destiny. The Hungarian Revolu-
tion forever gave the lie to communism's
claim to represent the people, and told the
world that brave hearts still exist to chal-
lenge injustice." (Excerpt from the Presi-
dential Proclamation issued on October 20,
1986.)

President George W. Bush: "On the 50th
anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution, we
celebrate the Hungarians who defied an em-
pire to demand their liberty; we recognize
the friendship between the United States and
Hungary; and we reaffirm our shared desire
to spread freedom to people around the

world." (Excerpt from the Presidential Pro-
clamation issued on October 18, 2006.)

Milovan Djilas: "The changes in Poland
mean the triumph of national Communism,
which in a different form we have seen in
Yugoslavia. The Hungarian uprising is some-
thing more, a new phenomenon, perhaps no
less meaningful than the French or Russian
Revolutions . . . The revolution in Hungary
means the beginning of the end of Com-
munism." (Excerpt from "The Storm in
Eastern Europe," "The New Leader," No. 19,
1956.)

The New York Times: "We accuse the So-
viet Government of murder. We accuse it of
the foulest treachery and the basest deceit
known to man. We accuse it of having com-
mitted so monstrous crime against the Hun-
garian people yesterday that its infamy can
never be forgiven or forgotten." (In an edi-
torial in the paper's November 1956 issue.)

I could continue with Statements made by
Albert Camus, President Richard Nixon, Sir
Leslie Munroe, Henry Kissinger, Leo Chern,
Pablo Picasso, Nehru and I could read hun-
dreds and hundreds of pages from the Con-
gressional Record listing the praising re-
marks of hundreds and hundreds lawmakers
uttered in the past 50 years. All the words
were saved for posterity, everyone can find
and savor them.

October 23, 1956 happened when two power-
ful ideas—tyrannical communism and the
eternal human principles of democracy—met
and clashed in the middle of Europe, in the
small and defenseless Hungary. In this inher-
ently uneven conflict blood was shed and
lives were lost. Imre Nagy and his colleagues
were arrested, tried and most of them along
with countless Freedom Fighters were exe-
cuted on June 16, 1958.

Since their death, the political and human
challenge has been to find the rationale for
their supreme sacrifice. This rationale is the
indestructible dignity of every human being.
By refusing to beg for his life, Imre Nagy re-
pudiated his personal past for a more hopeful
future of Hungary and the world at large.

The significance of his and countless other
Hungarians' sacrifice is etched onto the po-
litical map of the 21st century. The invented
hope of the Hungarian Revolution is taking
shape in the recent developments throughout
the world. That is the real miracle of the
events of 1956 and the subsequent human sac-
rifices of Imre Nagy and his fellow Freedom
Fighters.

The Revolution was brutally and unavoid-
ably defeated.

Why was the fate of the Revolution pre-
determined? Why did it happen so that when
we in the last days of October and the early
days of November in 1956 enthusiastically
and full with hope sensing victory strolled
the streets of Budapest and the cities and
villages of Hungary not suspecting that our
fate, independently from us, already has
been determined. The deadly sentence was
delivered by the powers of the world? And if
it is so why was the verdict such as it was?

Even after 50 years there is still no answer.

The questions are not new. The lack of an-
swer frustrated many historians, political
scientists but none had the determination,
the skill, the objectivity and patience to pro-
vide an authentic answer.

Robert Murphy, who, in the absence of Sec-
retary of State John Foster Dulles from
Washington, attended to the day to day busi-
ness of the State Department during the
Hungarian Revolution, summarized his frus-
tration caused by not being able to find a
satisfactory answer to Hungary's demands in
his autobiography, *Diplomat Among War-
riors*, published in 1964 this way:

"In retrospect, world acceptance of the
Russian aggression in Hungary is still in-
credible. For sheer perfidy and relentless

suppression of a courageous people longing for their liberty, Hungary will always remain a classic symbol. Perhaps history will demonstrate that the free world could have intervened to give the Hungarians the liberty they sought, but none of us in the State Department had the skill or the imagination to devise a way."

This answer seems to be the most honest one.

Hungarians have fallen back in the Soviet yoke. But the nation persevered.

There are times when remembrance is the bravest action—declared Gyula Illyes, the eminent Hungarian poet in the middle of the twentieth century. Today such times are present in Hungary. The time for bravery to remain faithful to the moral and political maxims of the Revolution. Bravery witnessed not against the tanks, soldiers and henchmen of the occupying empire, bravery not contesting a strange, inhuman ideology, but courage to face insensitivity, to confront and solve the problems of humdrum everyday life, the bravery necessary to assume the responsibility and sacrifice of building a truly modern country, which is democratic, committed to observe the rule of law and governed by the constitution. At the present, this kind of bravery does not uniformly characterize all Hungarians.

Hungary was redeemed 35 years after the defeated Revolution. During that 35 years her plight to fulfill the demands of 1956 gained respect and support in the West. The courage, the intelligence, the determination and the skill of the Hungarian Democratic Opposition to engage a first bloodthirsty, later, sophisticated dictatorship resulted in recognition of the opposition's leaders as authoritative spokesmen for the fulfillment of the desires of the Hungarian people. They were inspired by the spirit of the Revolution and adopted its maxims.

In the United States, Presidents and ordinary citizens lined up in support behind the Democratic Opposition. The United States, by publicly expressing support in words and in action provided protection for individuals and the whole community of the dissidents.

The U.S. Government published English translations of selected samizdat literature produced by opposition activists. Many volumes, each with hundreds of pages of these, were printed and distributed in the '70s and the '80s. A collection of these is deposited in the National Szechenyi Library in Budapest.

Information provided by the dissidents was used by the Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation U.S.A. and the Coordinating Committee of Hungarian Organizations in North America in their countless testimonies before Congress, the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation, and in numerous briefings presented in the White House and in the State and Defense Departments.

A longstanding issue between the Hungarian Communist Government and the Opposition, Hungarians abroad and more significantly the United States Government was the unwillingness of the Communist Government to identify the secret location of the graves in which the executed Freedom Fighters were buried. A campaign covering several decades by U.S. Presidents, Congressman, the Commission on Security and Cooperation, hundreds of leading public figures and civic organizations culminated in a letter sent on June 20, 1988, by Congressman Frank Horton, along with 43 other Representatives urging Prime Minister Karoly Grosz of Hungary to comply with the many requests filed with the Hungarian Government in the past and allow the family members of the executed to have access to the body of their relatives. Responding in letter dated July 18, 1988 the Prime Minister wrote:

"My Government has the intention to settle this problem in a humane spirit in the

near future, enabling the families to rebury the dead and to pay their tribute at the graves."

The public ceremony of the reburial took place on June 16, 1989 in the presence of 200,000 grieving Hungarians. With this act the road opened to free parliamentary and local elections in 1990 and the formation of a free Government.

The demands of the Hungarian people were fulfilled. The building of a constitutional parliamentary democracy is under way.

In these days worrisome news comes from Hungary indicating that the road is not smooth. The diamond of twentieth century Hungarian history that was formed in 1956 under the stresses of the circumstances and in the fire burning in every Hungarian's heart is being tested today in Hungary. False prophets, eager mouths, zealous hands driven by dark emotions attempt to pulverize this gem into powder of coal and then burn it into ashes and dross. They will not succeed. History and we will not let them to succeed.

On this 50th Anniversary when we remember and pay tribute to the ideals and heroes of 1956, we also affirm our deeply felt conviction that lasting freedom and democracy will not take hold in Hungary unless the precepts of the Revolution regarding resolute unity, sacrifice, human and political wisdom are practically and fully implemented. We call upon those who are responsible for Hungary's welfare to heed to the principles for which so many died in 1956 and to whose memory we pay tribute today.

We pray that it will be so! Lord Hear our prayer . . . God bless Hungary . . . Isten alld meg a magyart!

HONORING THE MOODY MEN'S COLLEGIATE CHOIR

HON. TIMOTHY WALBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 2007

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 50th anniversary of a very special organization.

More than 1000 young men have sung in the Moody Men's Collegiate Choir since it's founding in 1957 as the Moody Men's Glee Club under the vision of founding conductor, Robert Carbaugh; a distinguished former professor of the Sacred Music Department of Moody Bible Institute in Chicago. Like all male choruses or glee clubs, the choir's members have enjoyed experiences of singing, touring, camaraderie and a wealth of tradition.

Distinctive to this organization is a significant focus on the praise of God—Father, Son and Holy Spirit—and the proclamation of God's Word through music. The mission of singing about their faith has taken this outstanding choral ensemble and its conductors over the years to all 50 of our United States, to Canada and to numerous destinations overseas, most recently to Australia and New Zealand in 2005. We salute former conductors Mr. Robert Carbaugh, Dr. Kerchal Armstrong, Mr. John Wilson, Mr. Vann Trapp, the late Mr. Robert Iler, Dr. Terry Strandt, and Dr. Timothy Newton, current conductor Dr. H.E. Singley III and all the members of the Moody Men's Collegiate Choir past and present for 50 years of music-making in service to their Lord, Moody Bible Institute and the Christian church around the world.

Madam Speaker, we also honor them for their commitment to be men of character and

faith. Their challenge can be heard in the words of a piece of music sung by these choirs over the years: "God wants a man honest and true and brave, a man who hates the wrong and loves the right, a man who scorns all compromise with sin, who for the truth courageously will fight. God wants a man in lowly walk or high, who to the world by daily life will prove that Christ abides within the yielded heart, fitting that heart for service and for love. God wants a man who dares to tell the truth, who in the market place will stand four-square, whose word men trust, a man who never stoops to hurt his fellowman or act unfair. God wants a man of action and of faith whose life is something more than can't and talk, who lives each day as though it were his last and proves his faith by a consistent life. God wants a man of action and of faith." We honor the Moody Men's Choir for their 50 years of service and extend our best wishes for a bright future of expanded ministry.

FLOWERS FOODS NAMED "BEST MANAGED" BY FORBES MAGAZINE

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 2007

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a company that has done much for the 2nd Congressional District of Georgia, Flowers Foods, recently named by Forbes magazine as one of the best managed companies in America.

To create the list, Forbes looked at more than 1,000 publicly traded companies with at least \$1 billion in revenue, and chose 400 based on metrics, earnings forecasts, corporate governance ratings, and other public company information. From that list, Forbes editors picked one best-managed company from each of the 26 industries represented—and Flowers Foods was among the "best of the best." Forbes selected these companies not just for their financial performance, but also for leadership, innovation, and execution.

Flowers Foods is a leading producer and marketer of packaged bakery goods in the United States. The company operates 36 highly efficient bakeries that produce breads, buns, rolls, snack cakes and pastries which are distributed to foodservice and retail customers in the Southeastern, Southwestern, and Mid-Atlantic States, and frozen to national foodservice and retail customers.

Founded in Thomasville, GA in 1919 by brothers William Howard and Joseph Hampton Flowers, Flowers Foods produces many well-known brands of baked goods including Nature's Own, Sunbeam, ButterKrust, Mi Casa and Bluebird.

In Thomasville alone, which is in my district, Flowers employs 550 people at one bakery. Statewide, Flowers employs 2,110 people at seven bakeries.

Flowers Foods is a publicly traded company on the New York Stock Exchange, ticker symbol FLO.

Again, please join me in congratulating Flowers Foods on their recent award. It is an excellent company and an integral part of the business community of the 2nd Congressional District of Georgia.