

to embrace life's hardships and successes with remarkable strength and courage. Let me today join with his family and friends in remembering Richard Rioux and thanking him for the encouragement and love he gave our community. May the Lord bless him and keep him well. We will miss him and cherish his memory.

HONORING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF
THE MONTGOMERY ACADEMY
FORENSICS TEAM

HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to bring to the attention of this House the accomplishments of a fine group of students from my congressional district. On March 22, 1997, the Montgomery Academy Forensics Team garnered the State forensics championship at the Alabama Forensic Educators Association State Tournament.

This represents the third such title in a row for Montgomery Academy and is quite an achievement when you consider that the Montgomery Academy Forensics Team has only been in existence since 1991. The school's enthusiasm for and dedication to forensic excellence can be measured in the growth of its forensic team's membership, from 15 to 140 in just 6 years.

I wish to congratulate all the members of the Montgomery Academy Forensics Team for their achievements and adherence to the highest standards. They can be proud of their work and we can be proud to know that forensic medicine will be enhanced through the contributions of outstanding Alabama young people such as these.

TRIBUTE TO REV. HOWARD L.
RICE

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable scholar, spiritual leader and individual, Rev. Howard Rice. Reverend Rice is being honored for his outstanding career in the Presbyterian Church. I wish I could join his family, friends, and colleagues in celebrating his accomplishments and now his retirement.

Reverend Rice graduated from Carroll College in Waukesha, WI. After leaving Wisconsin, where he was born and raised, he attended the McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago. While there, he realized a passion for inner-city ministry. Following graduation from McCormick, Howard served as a pastor in Minneapolis. He was then asked to return to Chicago where he successfully merged three small and struggling congregations into one interracial and bilingual church. In 1968, he was called to the San Francisco Theological Seminary to serve as professor of ministry. In this position, he was successful in coordinating student internships and vocational counseling program. During his career, he was also

a strong advocate of women in the ministry, demonstrated by the number of women graduates contributing to church and social work across the Nation.

Howard Rice's career as a minister is both distinguished and admirable. In 1986 he was the recipient of the McCormick Theological Seminary Distinguished Alumnus Award. He also received honorary doctor of divinity degrees from Carroll College and Whitworth College in Spokane, WA.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and pride that I pay tribute to Rev. Howard Rice. Throughout the course of his outstanding career, he has had a positive influence on many lives. I extend my congratulations and best wishes on his retirement. And I wish his wife Nancy, and their family, the best.

HONORING RAOUL WALLENBERG

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding individual who is credited with saving thousands of lives in the face of Nazi tyranny and under the threat of certain death. Raoul Wallenberg belongs—or belonged—to one of the most famous families in Sweden, the large Wallenberg family. It is a family that has contributed Sweden with bankers, diplomats, and politicians during several generations.

Raoul's father, Raoul Oscar Wallenberg, was an officer in the navy, and cousin to Jacob and Marcus Wallenberg, two of Sweden's most famous bank and industrial men during half a century. Raoul was born August 4, 1912, 3 months after his father's death. His mother, Maj Wising Wallenberg, remarried Fredrik von Dardel in 1918.

Raoul's grandfather, Gustav Wallenberg, took care of Raoul's education. The plan was for him to continue the family tradition and become a banker, but he was more interested in architecture and trade.

In the year 1930 Raoul Wallenberg graduated with top grades in Russian and drawing. After his army service he traveled to the U.S.A. in 1931 to study architecture at the university in Ann Arbor, MI. In 1935 he received his bachelor degree in science and returned back to Sweden. But the market for architects was small in Sweden. Instead his grandfather sent him to Cape Town in South Africa where he practiced at a Swedish firm selling building materials. After 6 months his grandfather arranged a new job for him at a Dutch bank office in Haifa, Palestine—now Israel.

It was in Palestine he first met Jews that had escaped Hitler's Germany. Their stories of the Nazi persecutions affected him deeply. Maybe not only because he had a very humane attitude to life, but also because he owned a drop of Jewish blood—Raoul's grandmother's grandfather was a Jew by the name of Benedicks whom arrived to Sweden by the end of the 18th century—after his return from Haifa in 1936 Raoul Wallenberg resumed his old interest for business.

Through Jacob Wallenberg's good contacts in the business world Raoul was eventually brought together with Koloman Lauer, a Hungarian Jew. He was a director of a Swedish

based import and export company specializing in food and delicacies.

Thanks to Raoul Wallenberg's excellent language skills, and thanks to his freedom of movement in Europe, he was a perfect business partner for Lauer. Within 8 months Raoul Wallenberg was a joint owner and international director of the Mid-European Trading Company.

Through his trips in Nazi occupied France and in Germany itself, Raoul quickly learned how the German bureaucracy functioned. He had also made several trips to Hungary and Budapest, where he visited Lauer's family. Hungary was still a relatively safe place in a hostile surrounding.

RAOUL WALLENBERG—BACKGROUND TO HIS MISSION

During the spring of 1944 the world had awoken and realized what Hitler's final solution to the Jewish problem meant. In May 1944 the first authentic eyewitness report reached the Western World of what happened in the extermination camp at Auschwitz. It came from two Jews who managed to escape the German gas chambers.

Hitler's plans for total extermination of the Jews of Europe became known. In Hungary, which had joined Germany in the war against the Soviet Union in 1941, there still lived an estimated 700,000 Jews at the beginning of 1944.

When the Germans lost the battle of Stalingrad 1943, Hungary wanted to follow Italy's example and demand a separate peace. Hitler then called the Hungarian head of state Miklós Horthy and demanded continued solidarity with Germany. When Horthy refused to meet the demands, Hitler invaded Hungary on March 19th 1944. Soon after that the deportations of Jews started. The destination was Auschwitz-Birkenau in southern Poland, and a certain death.

The Germans started deporting the Jews from the countryside, but the Jewish citizens of Budapest knew that their hour of fate was also soon to come. In their desperation they sought help from the embassies of the neutral countries, where provisional passes were issued for Jews with special connections to these countries.

The Swedish legation in Budapest succeeded in negotiating with the Germans that the bearers of these protective passes would be treated as Swedish citizens and exempt from wearing the yellow star of David on their chest. It was Per Anger, a young diplomat at the legation in Budapest, who initiated the first of these Swedish protective passes.—In 1982 Per Anger was also awarded the honor of "righteous among the nations" by Yad Vashem in Jerusalem for his heroic actions to save Jews during the war.

In a short period of time the Swedish legation issued 700 passes, a drop in the ocean compared to the enormous amount of Jews being threatened. The legation requested immediate staff reinforcements from the foreign department in Stockholm.

In Sweden at the same time the World Jewish Congress had a meeting in Stockholm. The most important issue was organizing a rescue operation for the Hungarian Jews.

In 1944 the U.S.A. established The War Refugee Board [WRB], an organization with the purpose of saving Jews from Nazi persecution. The WRB soon realized that serious attempts were being made from the Swedish side to rescue the Jewish population in Hungary. The WRB's representative in Stockholm

called a committee with prominent Swedish Jews to discuss suitable persons to lead a mission in Budapest for an extensive rescue operation. Among the participants was Raoul Wallenberg's business partner Koloman Lauer, chosen as an expert on Hungary.

The first choice was Folke Bernadotte, chairman of the Swedish Red Cross and relative to the Swedish king. After Bernadotte was disapproved by the Hungarian Government, Koloman Lauer suggested that his business partner Raoul Wallenberg should be asked. Lauer emphasized that Wallenberg had made many trips to Hungary while working for their joint company. Raoul was considered too young and seemed inexperienced, but Lauer was persistent. Raoul was the right man according to him—a quick thinker, energetic, brave and compassionate. And he had a famous name.

Soon everybody had approved Wallenberg. At the end of June 1944 he was appointed first secretary at the Swedish legation in Budapest with the mission to start a rescue operation for the Jews. Raoul was very excited to go to Hungary, but first he wrote a memo to the Swedish foreign department. He was determined not to get caught in the protocol and paper work bureaucracy of diplomacy. He demanded full authorization to deal with whom he wanted without having to contact the ambassador first. He also wanted to have the right to send diplomatic couriers beyond the usual channels.

RAOUL WALLENBERG—THE RESCUE OPERATION

When Raoul Wallenberg arrived in Budapest by July 1944, it was late. Under the leadership of Adolf Eichmann the Germans had already sent away more than 400,000 Jewish men, women, and children. They had been deported on 148 freight trains between May 14 and July 8. When Wallenberg came to Budapest there were only about 230,000 Jews left.

The German "SS" officer Adolf Eichmann was now preparing a plan that in 1 day would exterminate the whole Jewish population in Budapest. In a report to Berlin he said that "the technical details will take a few days."

If this plan had been put into action Raoul Wallenberg's mission had been meaningless. Then the Jewish issue would have been permanently solved for the part of Hungary. The head of state Miklós Horthy meanwhile received a letter from the Swedish king Gustav V with an appeal that the deportations were canceled, one train with 1,600 Jews was stopped at the border and sent back to Budapest.

Oddly enough the German authorities approved the cancellation of the deportations. The explanation may have been that Heinrich Himmler, one of the top Nazi officials, during this time played a high level game for peace. He thought he could negotiate a separate peace with the western allies and might have thought he'd stand a better chance if the pressure on the Jews was decreased. Adolf Eichmann could do nothing but wait.

At this time minister Carl Ivar Danielsson was head of the Swedish legation. His closet man was secretary Per Anger. Raoul Wallenberg now headed the department responsible for helping the Jews. Before Wallenberg arrived the head of the Red Cross in Hungary, Valdemar Langlet, helped the Swedish legation. Langlet rented buildings for the Red Cross and put signs like "The Swedish Library" and "the Swedish Research Insti-

tute" on its doors. These buildings were then used as hiding places for Jews.

Raoul Wallenberg's first task was to design a Swedish protective pass to help the Jews against the Germans and Hungarians. He had previous experience that both the German and Hungarian authorities were weak for flashy symbols. He therefore had the passes printed in yellow and blue with the coat of arms of the Three Crowns of Sweden in the middle, and added the appropriate stamps and signatures on it. Of course Wallenberg's protective passes had no value what so ever according to international laws, but it provoked respect. To begin with Wallenberg only had permission to issue 1,500 passes. Quickly though he managed to negotiate another 1,000, and through promises and empty threats to the Hungarian foreign ministry he eventually managed to raise the quota to 4,500 protective passes.

In reality Wallenberg managed to issue more than three times as many protective passes. He controlled a staff of several hundred coworkers. There were all Jews and thanks to their work with Wallenberg they didn't have to wear the degrading yellow star.

In August 1944, the Hungarian head of state Horthy fired his pro-German prime minister Sztójay and let General Lakatos succeed him. The situation for the Jews improved considerably. Through diplomatic pressuring, mediated and emphasized by Raoul Wallenberg, the responsibility to "solve the Jewish issue in Hungary" was taken away from Adolf Eichmann.

Now Wallenberg thought his department at the legation could be dismantled and that he himself could return to Sweden. He expected the invading and winning troops of the Soviet Union to soon take over Budapest.

October 15 the head of state Miklós Horthy declared that he wanted peace with the Soviets. But his radio speech had barely been broadcast until the German troops took command. Horthy was overthrown immediately and replaced by the leader of the Hungarian Nazis, Ferenc Szálasi. He was the leader of the Arrow Cross organization, who was just as feared as the German Nazis for their cruel methods against the Jewish population. Adolf Eichmann returned and received free hands to continue the terror against the Jews.

Raoul Wallenberg kept on fighting in spite of the ruling powers of evil and appeared often as an unwelcome witness to the atrocities. In many cases he managed to save Jews from the clutches of the Nazis with his firm action and courage as his only weapon.

Now Raoul started to build his Swedish houses. It was some 30 houses in the Pest part of the city where the Jews could seek refuge. A Swedish flag hung in front of the door and Wallenberg declared the house Swedish territory. The population of the Swedish houses soon rose to 15,000.

During this time Eichmann started his brutal death marches. He went through with his promised deportation plan by having large number of Jews leave Hungary by foot. The first march started November 20, 1944, and the conditions along the 200 kilometer long road between Budapest and the Austrian border were so horrendous that even the Nazis themselves complained.

The marching Jews could be counted in the thousands along never-ending rows of starving and tortured people. Raoul Wallenberg was in place all the time to hand out protective

passes, food, and medicine. He threatened and he bribed, until he managed to free those with Swedish passes.

When Eichmann's killers transported the Jews in full trains Wallenberg intensified his rescue efforts. He even climbed the train wagons standing on the tracks, ran along the wagon roofs, and stuck bunches of protective passes down to the people inside. The German soldiers were ordered to open fire, but were so impressed by Wallenberg's courage that they deliberately aimed too high. Wallenberg could jump down unharmed and demand that the Jews with passes should leave the train together with him.

Raoul Wallenberg's department at the Swedish legation grew constantly and finally kept 340 persons busy. Also in their building lived another 700 persons.

Wallenberg searched desperately for suitable people to help, and found a very powerful ally in Pa'l Szalay, a high ranking officer in the police force and an Arrow Cross member—after the war Szalay was the only Arrow Cross member that wasn't executed. He was set free instead in recognition for his cooperation with Wallenberg.

The second week of January 1945 Raoul Wallenberg found out that Eichmann planned a total massacre in the largest ghetto. The only one who could stop it was General August Schmidhuber who was commander in chief for the German troops in Hungary.

Wallenberg's ally Szalay was sent to deliver a note to Schmidhuber explaining that Raoul Wallenberg would make sure that the general would be held personally responsible for the massacre and that he would be hanged as a war criminal after the war. The massacre was stopped in the last minute thanks to Wallenberg's action.

Two days later the Russians arrived and found 97,000 Jews alive in Budapest's two Jewish ghettos. In total 120,000 Jews survived the Nazi extermination in Hungary.

According to Per Anger, Wallenberg's friend and colleague, Wallenberg must be honored with savings at least 100,000 Jews.

RAOUL WALLENBERG—WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM?

On January 13, 1945, an advancing Soviet troop saw a man standing and waiting for them in front of a house with a large Swedish flag above the door. In fluent Russian, Raoul Wallenberg explained to a surprised Russian sergeant that he was Swedish *chargé d'affaires* for those of the Russians liberated parts of Hungary. Wallenberg requested, and was given permission to visit the Soviet military headquarters in the city of Debrecen east of Budapest.

On his way out of the capital on January 17—with Russian escort—Wallenberg and his driver stopped at the Swedish houses to say good-bye to his friends. To one of his colleagues, Dr. Ernő Pető, Wallenberg said that he wasn't sure if he was going to be the Russians guest or their prisoner. Raoul Wallenberg thought he'd be back within 8 days—but he has been missing since then.

If Raoul Wallenberg is alive or not is uncertain. The Russians proclaim that he died in Russian captivity on July 17, 1947. A number of testimonies indicate though that he was alive and that he still could be alive.

In November 1944, Wallenberg had established a section in his department that under his supervision would make a detailed financial support plan for the survived Jews. The

Russians did not at all have the same views of Jews and presumably couldn't therefore understand that a person had devoted his soul to save them. Therefore it was of importance to Wallenberg to explain his rescue operation.

The Russians probably believed that Wallenberg and another reason for his rescue efforts. They probably suspected him to be an American spy too. Most certainly they were skeptical to Raoul Wallenberg's contact with the Germans also.

Raoul Wallenberg and his driver Vilmos Langfelder never returned from Debrecen. According to reliable testimonies they were arrested and sent to Moscow. They were arrested by NKVD, and organization that later changes its name to KGB. Wallenberg and Langfelder were placed in separate cells in the Lubjanka prison according to eye witnesses.

Wallenberg wasn't the only diplomat in Budapest though that aroused the Soviets suspicion. The Swiss legation had also run extensive rescue operations for the Hungarian Jewish population. The Russians arrested a secretary of their legation together with a clerk and sent them to the Soviet Union. However the Swiss succeeded in getting them extradited with Soviet citizens detained in Switzerland.

It would take some time though until authorities in Stockholm got concerned over Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance. In a letter to the Swedish ambassador in Moscow, the Russian Vice Foreign Minister Dekanosov declared that "the Russian military authorities had taken measures and steps to protect Wallenberg and his belongings."

The Swedes, of course, expected Raoul Wallenberg to come home soon. When nothing happened Raoul's mother, Maj von Dardel, contacted the Russian ambassador in Stockholm, Aleksandra Kollontaj, whom explained that she could be calm, since her son was well kept in Russia. To the Swedish foreign minister Christian Günthers wife, Aleksandra Kollontaj said at the same time that it would be best for Wallenberg if the Swedish Government wouldn't stir things up. Kollontaj was called back to Russia meanwhile, and the issue took a new turn.

On March 8, 1945 the Soviet controlled Hungarian radio announced that Raoul Wallenberg had been murdered on his way to Debrecen, probably by Hungarian Nazis or Gestapo agents. This created a certain passiveness with the Swedish Government. Foreign minister Östen Udén and Sweden's Ambassador in the Soviet Union presumed that Wallenberg was dead. In most places however, the radio message wasn't taken seriously.

Many persons have drawn the conclusion that Sweden had an opportunity to negotiate for Wallenberg's release after the war but that the Swedish side missed the chance.

From 1965 there is a speech from Sweden's prime minister at the time, Tage Erlander, which is included in a collection of documents regarding the research around Raoul Wallenberg. Erlander concluded that all efforts that had been done shortly after the war were without results. In fact, the Soviet authorities had even denied knowledge of Wallenberg. Between 1947 and 1951 nothing new occurred. But when foreign prisoners started to be released from Russian jails many testimonies came regarding Raoul Wallenberg's faith after January 1945.

February 6, 1957, the Russians announced that they had made extensive investigations and found a document most likely to be regarding Raoul Wallenberg. In the handwritten document it was stated that "the for you familiar prisoner Wallenberg passed away this night in his cell". The document was dated July 17, 1947 and signed Smoltsov, head of the Lubjanka prisons infirmary.

The Russians regretted in their letter to the Swedes that Smoltsov deceased in May 1953, and that Abakumov had been executed in connection with cleansing within the security police. The Swedes were very distrustful toward this declaration, but the Russians have till this day stuck to the same statement.

Testimonies from different prisoners who had been in Russian jails after January 1945 tell, in contradiction to the Russian information, that Raoul Wallenberg was imprisoned during the whole 1950's.

In 1965 the Swedish Government published a new official report on the Wallenberg case. An earlier white book had been released in 1957. According to the new report Erlander had done everything in his power to find out the truth about Raoul Wallenberg.

Now the Wallenberg case went into a phase when nothing much happened. The stream of war prisoners from the Soviet Union decreased, and the testimonies were few. By the end of the 1970's though the case was brought up again. According to the Swedish foreign department two very interesting testimonies were the basis for a note to Moscow requesting the case to be reexamined. The answer from the Kremlin was the same as earlier—Raoul Wallenberg died 1947. On the grounds of additional material considered reliable, foreign minister Ola Ullsten sent another request in the beginning of the 1980's regarding Raoul Wallenberg to the Russian chief of government Aleksej Kosygin. The reply was the same as usual—Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947.

Is Raoul Wallenberg alive today? During the 1980's the interest for Wallenberg grew around the world. In 1981 he became an honorary citizen of the United States of America, 1985 in Canada, and 1986 in Israel, and all over the world the large opinion that still think he's alive, demand that he be released from his Russian captivity.

In Sweden and other countries—mainly U.S.A.—Raoul Wallenberg associations work endlessly to find answers to what happened to Raoul Wallenberg. In spite a large number of secret documents opened after the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991 Raoul Wallenberg's fate remains a mystery.

After his incomparable help efforts Raoul Wallenberg was put into a life long imprisonment, a cruel destiny for a man who sacrificed everything to give his fellow man a chance for a life in freedom. He is still celebrated and honored around the world for his heroism, courage and his fight for human rights.

In honor of his efforts to rescue the innocent from the scourge of Nazi oppression, the United States Postal Service has honored this great international hero and honorary American citizen with a stamp. On April 24, I was proud to stand with other Americans while the stamp was issued during ceremonies at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, of which I am a proud member of the board.

Joining me was my friend and colleague, Congressman TOM LANTOS, the only Holo-

caust survivor ever elected to Congress. Acting on legislation sponsored by Congressman LANTOS, President Ronald Reagan approved a special act of Congress making Wallenberg an honorary American citizen—a distinction awarded to only two other individuals—Sir Winston Churchill and Mother Teresa of Calcutta, India who was so named just this year. The Postal Service issued a stamp honoring Churchill in 1965. It is appropriate that we honor Raoul Wallenberg with a U.S. stamp. In this age devoid of heroes of his caliber, he is the original upon which other heroes should be modeled.

The new postage stamp features a profile portrait of Wallenberg on the telephone. In the background, a group of Holocaust survivors look over his shoulder. A Schutzpass is included in the upper left corner.

Burt Silverman, the designer of the stamp, is an established artist whose work has appeared on the cover of *The New Yorker Magazine*.

A TRIBUTE TO SARAH HEGARTY

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 1997

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to pay tribute today to a young woman who is a fighter and a winner on the soccer field, on the basketball court, and in life.

Sarah Hegarty, a student at Divine Savior Holy Angels High School in Milwaukee was in intensive care last year for more than 6 weeks following emergency surgery for intestinal complications, and has spent 6 months in the hospital since March 1996. Last week, the former all-conference soccer player and starting guard on Divine Savior's State championship basketball team was crowned queen of her prom. And while Sarah continues to patiently wait for a small-bowel transplant, she manages to live and enjoy life to the fullest extent possible.

I commend the following article which appeared in Sunday's Milwaukee Journal Sentinel about this courageous young woman to the nation's attention. Indeed, we can all learn a great deal from Sarah Hegarty's determination and persistence.

SARAH WAITS FOR THE BEEP

She hasn't had a bite to eat since March 20, 1996.

Sarah Hegarty, the prom queen of Divine Savior Holy Angels High School, has used fluids and a feisty disposition to stay alive.

At the prom, the announcement of her election as queen was given a roar of approval.

"I was in shock," Sarah said.

Shocking Sarah, who is 16, takes a lot because Sarah has had to contend with her life being jolted apart in the past 13 months: A former all-conference soccer player and starting guard on a state independent championship basketball team, Sarah was in intensive care for six weeks last year after an emergency operation for an intestinal obstruction that nearly killed her.

She has had 12 surgeries and has been under general anesthesia 23 times because she had to be anesthetized just so medical personnel could change her surgical dressing. For 12 hours every day, liquid nourishment