

School North. His talents and vision have created a safe haven for learning. His drive to improve the high school through numerous programs has resulted in the school earning National Exemplary School status in 1994-96.

The secret to Mr. Denewith's success is what he calls "teacher empowerment", a program designed to create a healthier, more open work environment. The idea behind the program is to give each person on staff an equal voice concerning the issues of the school. The teachers are given a positive role in how the school is run and communication is kept open.

Mr. Denewith is also committed to creating an environment where diverse groups can work together and resolve conflict. He initiated a "communications training camp" designed to help students deal with disputes. Each fall, 65 students from diverse backgrounds are sent to camp to learn nonviolent alternatives for settling a conflict. The program teaches students to accept different cultures and communicate with each other, a skill they can take back to their classmates and use throughout their life.

Mr. Denewith understands that parents play a critical role in the education of our youth. He has established a parent organization which discusses the importance of building relationships between students, parents, and school staff. Knowing that learning does not start or stop in the schools, Mr. Denewith has been committed to strengthening the bond between home and school.

I am pleased to honor Principal Denewith for the determination and respect that he has given to his students, staff, and community everyday. Over the years, Mr. Denewith's dedication to learning has not wavered. Many of us can learn from the lessons he teaches to our next generation of leaders.

**HONORING DR. GERALD TIROZZI  
FOR HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE  
FIELD OF EDUCATION**

**HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 6, 1997*

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, on May 9, 1997, my good friend, Dr. Gerald Tirozzi, is being honored by the Farnam Neighborhood House for his years of service to the city of New Haven. I am very pleased to recognize Dr. Tirozzi's extraordinary career in the field of education.

As a nation, nothing should be a higher priority than the education of our kids. How and what our children learn in school will have direct repercussions for the future of our country. Talented, energetic, and dedicated educators are the best way to ensure our kids have a strong beginning. Gerry Tirozzi has devoted his life and career to making certain our kids have every opportunity to succeed. Born and raised in New Haven, CT, Gerry began teaching science in a New Haven school in 1959.

His career has now taken him far from that school but his heart remains in the classroom. In the past 35 years, he has held a number of positions of leadership in the field of education and has an exceptional record of accomplishments. He has always focused on raising the expectations we have of our students. Gerry

truly believes that all our kids have the ability to excel and, while serving as Connecticut's commissioner of education, instituted reforms that significantly raise academic standards for students. Every parent wants their child to have the best education and Gerry's work in this State has helped make that possible.

On January 19, 1996, Gerry was appointed Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education at the U.S. Department of Education by President Clinton. This appointment has given Gerry the opportunity to serve not only the city of New Haven and the State of Connecticut, but to have an impact on kids in every community in the country. A tireless advocate, Gerry has used this position to continue his lifelong goal of improving education for all children.

Gerry's contributions to education at the local, State, and national level will be honored by Farnam Neighborhood House with the Community Service Award. Located in New Haven, Farnam is a community center which runs social and educational programs for children through seniors. A terrific asset to the New Haven community, Farnam brings people together and gives kids a positive way to spend time. As a child, Gerry was a member of Farnam and worked as a game room supervisor there during his college years. I commend Farnam Neighborhood House and I applaud Gerry's association with this great organization.

Dr. Tirozzi's work has touched countless children and made significant improvements in the quality of their education and their lives. I am proud to rise today on his behalf.

**INTRODUCTION OF THE GRAND  
JURY REDUCTION ACT OF 1997**

**HON. BOB GOODLATTE**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 6, 1997*

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation—the Grand Jury Reduction Act of 1997—to reduce the size of the Federal Government by reducing the size of Federal grand juries.

In our effort to streamline the judicial process and cut wasteful Federal spending, we cannot afford to leave any stone unturned. A good place to begin is with the size of Federal grand juries. In fact, the Judicial Conference recommended a reduction in grand jury size as long ago as 1974.

Currently, grand juries consist of at least 16 to a maximum of 23 jurors. Indictments may be found only upon the concurrence of 12 or more jurors. According to the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, in fiscal year 1992 the average number of grand jurors sitting on a grand jury in session was 19.8. And some grand juries sit with only 16 jurors, the number necessary for a quorum under present law.

A panel of 23 is administratively unwieldy, costly, and unnecessary. In fiscal year 1992 total grand jury payments totalled \$16,526,275—that's \$67 per day per juror. By reducing the size of Federal grand juries to a minimum of 9 and a maximum of 13, as proposed by the Judicial Conference Committee on the Administration of Criminal Law 20 years ago, we will see significant cost savings as well as a necessary streamlining of the judicial process.

The Grand Jury Reduction Act is a practical, as well as a fiscal, reform. In a 1977 hearing on this issue, the Counsel of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts testified: "our experience is that it is easier to summon a smaller panel than a larger one from throughout the larger districts." Therefore, reducing the size of grand juries will make the grand jury process more efficient.

The Grand Jury Reduction Act amends 18 U.S.C. 3321 to reduce the number of grand jurors necessary for a grand jury to be impaneled, and reduces the number needed to produce an indictment. Under this legislation, grand juries will consist of a minimum of 9 jurors, and a maximum of 13, with 7 required to indict. The bill does not in any way change the process or the standards required for grand juries—it only affects their size.

The Judicial Conference Committee on Court Administration and Case Management will be addressing this issue at its meeting next month, and the full Judicial Conference is likely to take a formal position on the legislation this year. I remain confident that, after reviewing the issue, the Conference will endorse the Grand Jury Reduction Act of 1997.

I am pleased to have my good friend and colleague, VIRGIL GOODE—D-VA—join me in this effort to streamline the judicial process and reduce the size and cost of government. I urge each of my colleagues to support the Grand Jury Reduction Act.

**TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR.  
RICHARD RIOUX**

**HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 6, 1997*

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to a special friend and dedicated public servant whom we lost April 28, 1997, in Santa Clarita, CA.

Dr. Richard Rioux was the executive director of the Los Angeles County Antelope Valley Rehabilitation Centers in Acton and Warm Springs where he worked hands-on with more than 22,000 residents recovering from alcohol and drug addiction. Here he pioneered the development of an innovative literacy training program which has helped thousands of people attain the skills and knowledge necessary to be productive and responsible citizens.

Born in Fall River, MA, Richard moved to California in 1958, where he later became a Fulbright Scholar and student at California State University Northridge. Having earned his bachelor's degree, he then moved onto his doctorate in history from the University of Southern California.

Along with his accomplishments as an award-winning photographer, columnist, and author, Richard served as the founder and first president of his beloved Stevenson Ranch Town Council. In addition he was an avid sports enthusiast, having run 26 marathons and having climbed Mt. Whitney seven times. Most importantly, Richard was a devoted husband to his wife, Suzanne and father to Regina, Stephanie, Natasha, and Jeremy.

Known as "Doc Rioux," Richard could often be found in old town Newhall helping local merchants, seniors, and students. His warm smile and constant fellowship inspired others

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