

years ago. Like Coach Davis, I am so proud of her players, and I know they worked hard for this great honor.

The Lady Saints proved they are champions in their victory at the Robert Trent Jones Grand National Course in Opelika. I congratulate the Lady Saints: sophomore Virginia Bedwell, sophomore Vivian Dudley, sophomore Marissa Gacek, and freshman Laura Dudley.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the St. Paul's girls' golf team on a great season and state championship. This school deserves public recognition for this great honor, and I extend my congratulations to each member of the team.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO RICHARD T. JONES

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 24, 2007

Mr. PORTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Richard T. Jones, a veteran of World War II, for his exemplary service in defense of freedom and award him with the Jubilee of Liberty Medal.

On June 6, 1944 the United States and its allies embarked on the largest air, land, and sea invasion ever undertaken. This massive effort included 5,000 ships, 10,000 airplanes, and over 150,000 American, British, Canadian, Free French, and Polish Troops. During the 50th anniversary of this historic event, the French Government awarded the Jubilee of Liberty Medal to American servicemen for their participation in the Battle of Normandy.

Richard enlisted in the United States Navy in 1944. He was 17 years old when he served in the D-Day invasion as Seaman First Class. In the early morning of June 6, 1944, his LST 357 landed at Omaha Beach, unloading amphibious Ducks and small boats loaded with infantry soldiers. His LST was under fire from German 88 mm guns, air fire and torpedoes in a bloody battle. The LST that Richard was assigned to also served as a medical transport to return the wounded back to England. Among Richard's medals are the American Theatre Victory Medal World War II, European African Middle Eastern Medal with 1 Star and Letter of Commendation.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to honor Richard T. Jones for his heroic service in the United States Military. His dedication to this country in the theater of war is truly exemplary. I commend the sacrifices he has made to protect our freedoms and I am pleased to have the opportunity to recognize his service. I applaud Richard T. Jones for his successes and I wish him the best in his future endeavors.

HONORING JAMES J. KELLY

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 24, 2007

Ms. LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary life and career of James J. Kelly, Ph.D., ACSW, LCSW. Dr.

Kelly is the Provost and Executive Vice President of Menlo College in Atherton, California. He recently retired from the California State University system, having been a professor and Associate Vice President within the Division of Continuing and International Education for California State University, East Bay, CSUEB as well as former Interim Provost. Today Dr. Kelly celebrates his retirement from CSUEB after decades of outstanding service to our educational system, our community and our country.

Dr. Kelly's extensive academic and clinical credentials include a post-doctoral clinical fellowship in Psychiatry at UCLA Sepulveda Veterans Administration; a Ph.D. from Brandeis University; an M.S.S.W. from the University of Tennessee; and a B.S. from Edinboro University of Pennsylvania. Prior to working at CSUEB, Dr. Kelly was a professor and the Dean of Health and Human Services at Cal State Los Angeles, (CSULA), and a professor and the Director of the Department of Social Work at Cal State Long Beach. While at CSULA, he headed a coalition that brought in \$96 million to CSULA for a collaborative criminalistics laboratory for use by the Los Angeles Police Department, Los Angeles Sheriff's Department and CSULA.

At CSUEB, Dr. Kelly was responsible for eliminating an inherited \$3.7 million estimated debt in the Division of Continuing and International Education, and returning the division to profitability. Also among his outstanding accomplishment at CBUEB was Dr. Kelly's work to establish and oversee the East Bay Small Business Development Center in Oakland California, which he initiated with a grant from the U.S. Small Business Administration and in cooperation with San Jose State. Dr. Kelly also established three free-standing training and professional facilities: (1) the CSUEB Oakland Professional Development and Conference Center, (2) the CSULA Center for Child Welfare, and (3) the CSULB Child Welfare Training Center.

Both at CSULA and CSUEB, Dr. Kelly was responsible for overseeing significant faculty hiring, and his work was notable for the high level of diversity, including women and minorities, he brought into both institutions. He was also a pioneer in the use of distance technology, having spearheaded distance education programs from Cal State Long Beach to CSU Humboldt, Channel Islands, Bakersfield, and Chico.

Dr. Kelly has been active for many years in professional and community organizations, and has received numerous accolades for his work. He is the immediate past President of the California Institute of Mental Health, and founding editorial board member of the Journal of Women and Aging. He is also a former consultant to the United Nations. Dr. Kelly has 38 publications, 109 presentations, and has garnered \$40 million in grants, contracts, endowments, and gifts to his credit. In 1987, he was named NASW National Social Worker of the Year.

Dr. Kelly's commitment to the students and faculty of the CSU System, as well as the community at large, has had a positive impact on countless lives.

On this very special day, I join the friends, family and colleagues of Dr. Jim Kelly in thanking and saluting him for his profound contributions to California's 9th Congressional District, our country and our world.

STATEMENT ON H.R. 2264, NO OIL PRODUCING AND EXPORTING CARTELS ACT OF 2007 AND H.R. 1252, THE FEDERAL PRICE GOUGING PREVENTION ACT

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 24, 2007

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, I was pleased to support legislation to crack down on gas price gouging and OPEC state-controlled entities that conspire to limit the supply or fix the price of oil.

Nationwide, families are paying \$3.22 a gallon on average for regular gasoline—more than double the cost when President Bush took office, up 89 cents from the beginning of the year. Last year, families paid \$1,000 more on average for gasoline than in 2001. As we approach Memorial Day and the summer driving season, families in Michigan are paying an average of \$3.47 for gasoline.

The high cost for families come as oil companies continue to prosper. The six largest oil companies announced \$30 billion in profits for the first quarter of 2007. This is on top of the \$125 billion in record profits they made in 2006.

On Tuesday, the House approved H.R. 2264, a bill I introduced, to authorize the Justice Department to take legal action against OPEC state-controlled entities that participate in conspiracies to limit the supply, or fix the price, of oil.

On Wednesday, the House approved The Federal Price Gouging Prevention Act, H.R. 1252, which would give the Federal Trade Commission the authority to investigate and punish companies that artificially inflate the price of gas. The bill sets criminal penalties for price gouging, and permits states to bring lawsuits against wholesalers or retailers who engage in such practices.

In spite of record oil industry profits in the face of crippling costs for American consumers, President Bush has threatened to veto both pieces of legislation.

In addition to the legislation approved this week, the Democratic Congress has already voted to roll back \$14 billion dollars in taxpayer subsidies for Big Oil companies and reinvest the money in clean, alternative fuels, renewable energy and energy efficiency. Democrats are also developing an Independence Day package to boldly address energy independence and global warming by rapidly expanding the production of clean, alternative fuels and increasing energy efficiency, which will help protect our environment and bring down the cost of fuel for American consumers.

SWEDISH AMBASSADOR GUNNAR LUND'S REMARKS ON THE LEGACY OF RAOUL WALLENBERG

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 24, 2007

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to call my colleague's attention to the candid, earnest, and eloquent speech of the Swedish

Ambassador to the United States Gunnar Lund which he gave on Tuesday to the Congressional Human Rights Caucus. In his presentation my friend Ambassador Lund articulated the courageous acts of Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, who during the Second World War single-handedly saved tens of thousands of Jews in Budapest from Nazi extermination camps.

The United States has enjoyed a strong relationship with Sweden since the 17th century when Swedish migrants settled on the banks of the Delaware River. Under Ambassador Lund's leadership, the Swedish Embassy has been an active participant in the political and cultural life of Washington, DC., and engaged in many community activities.

Madam Speaker, the remarks of Ambassador Lund provided an extraordinary educational briefing for those who attended this event of the Human Rights Caucus. Ambassador Lund wove an intricate account of how this young humanitarian at the request of the American War Refugee Board went to Hungary at one of the darkest times of mankind. His heroic actions are a powerful message that one person, with the courage to care, can make a difference in the world.

Raoul Wallenberg's legacy must not be forgotten. For this reason, I particularly welcomed his comments stressing the importance of actively educating new generations on Wallenberg's deeds for mankind. I must agree with my friend who describes Wallenberg's disappearance as "one of the saddest and most frustrating unanswered questions in Swedish history". Indeed, this is one of the saddest episodes in world history.

Madam Speaker, Wallenberg's sacrifice is a testament to his belief in every human being's right to live with dignity and still stands out as a shining light. Ambassador Lund brought the message to his young audience the most important lesson Wallenberg taught us: the world depends on individual's willingness to take on responsibility and I am proud to pass along the message to all of my colleagues.

Because Raoul Wallenberg's heroism continues to play a significant role in the U.S. Swedish relations, Madam Speaker, I ask that the speech of my friend, Ambassador Lund, be placed in the RECORD, and I urge all of my colleagues to read it carefully.

THE LEGACY OF RAOUL WALLENBERG: HERO OF THE HOLOCAUST

[Delivered by H.E. Mr Gunnar Lund,
Ambassador of Sweden]

First of all, I would like to express my appreciation and gratitude to you and your

wife, Annette, and to the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, for organizing this annual briefing of the life and legacy of my country-man, Raoul Wallenberg. The initiative is yet another proof of your untiring commitment to the improvement of human rights conditions worldwide, well known both in the United States and in Sweden, and beyond.

We sometimes take for granted that Raoul Wallenberg will not and cannot be forgotten. But to keep his legacy alive, we need to actively educate new generations on who he was and what he did. This is such an opportunity. In fact, it is hard to think of a better way to remember Raoul Wallenberg than to share a moment like this with somebody like you, Congressman Lantos. You have a personal experience from what happened in Budapest in 1944.

I leave it to my co-speakers to dwell on the details of Raoul Wallenberg's life and deeds. But I would like to point out that through his actions, he has had a significant influence on the relations between the United States and Sweden.

Wallenberg himself arrived in this country in 1931. He was 19 years old and he came here to study architecture at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He thereby broke with his family's expectations that he would go into banking. He stayed in the United States for four years, returning home in 1935 with a Bachelor of Science degree.

His next encounter with the United States, nine years later, was of a more indirect nature, but it would determine his life.

The year was 1944 and Europe was burning. Hungary had been occupied by the Nazis. As a neutral country, Sweden had already started to issue temporary passports to Jews in Budapest in order to save them from deportation and death. At the same time, the United States had established the War Refugee Board, whose task was to save Jews from Nazi persecution. The Board summoned a meeting in Stockholm in order to identify an individual who could travel to Budapest to initiate a major rescue action from the Swedish Legation. Wallenberg's name was presented, and he accepted to take on the risky mission. He was 32 years old and already an established businessman in Stockholm.

The rest is history. By issuing thousands of protective passports, employing hundreds of persons and hiring over thirty buildings in Budapest which he declared to be Swedish territory and where Jews could seek shelter, Wallenberg saved thousands of lives, perhaps as many as 100,000. He did not use traditional diplomacy, but everything from bribery to threats of blackmail. He took great personal risks. Even when we peel off some of the the myths surrounding his person, Wallenberg remains a remarkable symbol of personal

courage in the fight against the atrocities of the Second World War.

In 1945 Wallenberg was captured by Soviet troops and disappeared. To this day, we don't know what happened to him. His disappearance remains one of the saddest and most frustrating unanswered questions in Swedish history. In hindsight, we have reasons to be critical of our own role in the search for clarity about Wallenberg's fate: Could more have been done by the Swedish Government to demand answers from the Soviet leadership during the years following the disappearance? In 2001, an official commission of inquiry was appointed to investigate the Swedish government's actions in the Wallenberg case, and the title of the report, "A Diplomatic Failure" suggests that the question is justified.

Wallenberg could never be thanked personally for his efforts, but many people around the world, not the least yourself and so many others in the United States, have made great efforts to investigate his fate and carry on his ideals. In 1981, fifty years after he arrived in Ann Arbor, Raoul Wallenberg was declared an honorary citizen in the United States. Streets, squares and schools have been named after him in this country and elsewhere. Not far from where we are now, the United States Memorial Holocaust Museum is located on Raoul Wallenberg Place. In Europe, the Swedish Institute and the Hungarian organization Open Society Archives last month co-sponsored an exhibition in Budapest on Raoul Wallenberg's life and deeds. The exhibition had previously been exhibited in Ukraine, Poland, Bosnia Herzegovina and Romania, and will continue to Russia. Hopefully, initiatives like this can teach new generations in a new Europe the importance of personal courage in the shaping of history.

Raoul Wallenberg believed in every human being's right to life and dignity. And that legacy continues to influence Swedish foreign policy. The Swedish defense of human rights principles includes a strong commitment to equal opportunities for all people, a total abolition of all forms of torture or other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment, the freedom of thought and expression and the abolition of the death penalty, just to mention a few. This commitment is more needed than ever. Violations of human rights still occur on all continents, around the world. The situations in Darfur, in North Korea, in Iran and in Burma are tragic examples.

Back to Raoul Wallenberg. Perhaps the most important lesson he taught us was that at the end of the day, individual courage does matter. International efforts, no matter how well-meant, still depend on the individual's preparedness to take on responsibility.