

scenery reminiscent of Alaska, visitors might spot snowshoe hares. Our colder, tumbling waters also support trout that are an angler's dream, as well as a rafter's or kayaker's delight.

Unlike its name, West Virginia's New River is actually very old, perhaps one of the oldest rivers in the world. Flowing in a generally south-to-north course through the Appalachian Mountains from North Carolina to West Virginia, where it merges with the Gauley River to form the Kanawaha River, the New River goes against the west-to-east flow that most other nearby rivers take, emptying into the Mississippi River rather than the Chesapeake Bay. Near Fayetteville, WV, the New River is spanned by the spectacular New River Gorge Bridge, featured on the reverse of the West Virginia State quarter coin. Each autumn, the community celebrates Bridge Day, allowing parachute-clad jumpers to leap from the highest vehicular bridge in the Americas to the New River some 876 feet below.

For centuries, West Virginia has been a place where people could escape summer's heat and enjoy the great outdoors. In the eastern panhandle, the spa town of Berkeley Springs has welcomed visitors since the days when George Washington's family and friends laid out a town around the warm medicinal springs that bubble to the surface. In southern West Virginia, the majestic Greenbrier resort in White Sulphur Springs has hosted Presidents and other distinguished guests since 1778.

West Virginia has also long been a nearby winter getaway for snow-seekers from milder climates. Since the Canaan Valley was discovered by air in the 1960s, West Virginia has become a skiing destination for downhillers and cross-country skiers. In addition to Canaan Valley, Snowshoe, Winterplace, Alpine Lake, Timberline, and Elk River offer skiing, tubing, snowboarding and sledding within easy driving distance of major metropolitan areas from Pittsburgh to Atlanta.

Should a visitor come to West Virginia in June, he or she would be treated to beautiful misty views of tree-covered mountains stretching into the distance. In the foreground, wildflowers would be blooming in sunlit meadows and along roads that curve along steep hillsides or cross deep-flowing rivers and streams tumbling over massive boulders. In the shadowed hollows, dense stands of rhododendron, the State flower, would be coming into bloom. Later in the year, the hills come alive with vibrant color as the State tree, the sugar maple, bursts into flaming red, blazing against the deep russet of oaks, the bright yellow of tulip poplars, and the rich, deep green of spruce and pine. In the winter, nature's palette becomes more stark, as leafless trees etch sharp designs against crisp white snow. The West Virginia State bird, the northern cardinal, offers a bright spot of crimson on

the otherwise monochromatic scenery. But every evening—winter, summer, spring or fall—the night sky will come alive with more stars than it is possible to count, as God sprinkles his blessings on West Virginia.

#### COMMENDING SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, with great pleasure I congratulate the senior Senator from Hawaii, Mr. DANIEL INOUE, for becoming the second longest-serving Senator in history. He achieved this distinction last Friday when he became only the second person to have served in the Senate for 17,327 days.

I also want to use this opportunity to congratulate Senator INOUE on what I am sure he considers a bigger, and even more important event in his life, the birth of his first grandchild, Mary Margaret "Maggie" Inouye. Maggie was born on April 20 to Ken and Jessica Inouye, the son and daughter-in-law of our esteemed colleague. I wish all of them the best of health and happiness.

I have remarked many times on this floor that Senator INOUE is my "No. 1 hero." No one has ever served our country more extensively, or more bravely and with more loyalty and determination, than has Senator INOUE.

During World War II, he served in the famed 442nd Infantry Regimental Combat Team, the most decorated Army unit in the history of United States. In recognition of his war heroics, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, and the Congressional Medal of Honor, making him one of only seven Senators to have been awarded our Nation's highest military honor.

In 1963, he became the first Japanese American ever to serve in the U.S. Congress. And in this Chamber he has served his State and our country with great distinction. Senator INOUE has served on the Senate Watergate Committee, the Congressional Iran Contra Committee, the Senate Appropriations Committee, and as Secretary of the Democratic Conference.

And during his long and productive career in this Chamber, he has become my dear friend. I was honored and pleased when he was the person who nominated me for my third term as Senate whip in 1975. Foremost, I have always appreciated his deep loyalty to the Senate and to me when I was the Senate Democratic leader and he was serving as secretary of the Democratic Conference.

Now, Senator INOUE has achieved another milestone in a career filled with achievements and successes, and I commend him on it.

Congratulations Senator INOUE, my friend, my colleague and my "No. 1 hero!"

#### TRIBUTE TO HARRY MORGAN HOE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to an honored Ken-

tuckian, Mr. Harry Morgan Hoe. A graduate of the Kentucky Military Institute, Harry's leadership skill and valor were on full display at the age of 19, when he joined the 4th Infantry Division and stormed the beaches of Normandy. For his service, he was awarded both the Silver and Bronze Stars, among other medals. Upon returning to civilian life, Harry earned a degree in business and more importantly, at least to Harry, met his wife Mary while at college. The couple returned to Middlesboro after graduation and Harry joined in the family business—a foundry. He would go on to serve his community as chairman of the Clear Creek Baptist Bible College and his work with the Cumberland Gap National Park board, the Mountain Laurel Festival board, as well as several other service organizations.

While I could certainly go on about the character of Harry Hoe, let me conclude by saying that Harry Hoe's impact in Middlesboro, Kentucky, should be a model by which we all pattern our approach to leadership—built on humility and grace.

Mr. President, the Middlesboro Daily News recently published a profile story on Mr. Harry Hoe. I ask unanimous consent that the full article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Middlesboro Daily News, May 5, 2010]

"HARRY HOE—AN ENDURING LEADER"

By Lorie Settles

Harry Morgan Hoe began his life 85-years ago in Middlesboro. He remembers a town much different than the one most of us are familiar with today—where groceries were delivered and children walked to school. The simplicity of life remains one of his dearest memories.

"Growing up here was a real treat," Harry recalled, "everything was free and easy. The town was growing; they were building buildings and paving streets." Harry's generation was the first of his family to grow up in Middlesboro. In 1909, J.R. Hoe, Harry's grandfather, moved his family to Kentucky from Pittsburgh, PA after a labor strike put an end to his career as the superintendent of a large steel mill. He purchased the town foundry and re-named it J.R. Hoe and Sons. Together, he and his five sons worked long hours to create the business Middlesboro knows today.

"My father worked like a dog," Hoe remembered. "He poured 20,000 pounds of iron per day and the things had to be carried, by hand, to the railroad station." Harry went to Louisville to attend high school at the Kentucky Military Institute, from which he graduated in 1943. At the age of 17, just before graduation, he received his draft notice for World War II. After a few months of training, he briefly returned home to see his family, and then shipped out. "We had all gone through basic training; we'd done the physical exercises and the bayonets and it was fun . . . It never got through to me that we were training to kill," he remembered. He arrived with the 4th Infantry Division on the beaches of Normandy shortly thereafter. "I served under General Patton," Harry recalls. "He said: Half of you guys are not going home, you know that don't you? You're over

here to take that hill and if you don't take it, I want to see the truckload of dog tags that show me that you proved yourself.' So we fought. We were his soldiers—that was all we knew to do."

He was decorated with the Silver Star for gallantry in action, the Bronze Star, the Oak Leaf Cluster for heroic action and the French Liberation Appreciation Medal—all before reaching the age of 19.

During his tour of duty, Harry fought in five major European campaigns. "It was different then," he said. "It was a different war. Everyone was for it, we were very patriotic. We wanted to keep Hitler from ruining the world."

His return home was bittersweet. "I spent weeks when I came home saying: 'What? He didn't come back either? He's dead too?' The boys you hugged at the train station, the ones that came back, were badly wounded and missing limbs. We didn't see all of the consequences until the war was over," he remembered.

Shortly after his return, he enrolled at the University of Tennessee. He graduated in 1949 with a B.S. in Business. "My father wanted me to go to college," Harry said. "I thought that I was too mature. I'd been to war, I felt too old for college life." He met his wife, Mary, at the university through a friend from Middlesboro and the two quickly became an item. He credits much of his success and happiness to Mary, who insisted that he finish college and worked as a librarian at UT after her own graduation while Harry completed his education.

"She was my secret weapon," Harry said of the woman he lost just last year. "She was easy to love." The couple returned to Middlesboro after finishing school and Harry went to work for the family business. Though he was unsure that he would remain in the business, he viewed it as a chance to gain experience.

His family was happy to have him as the first college graduate in the company for as long as he wished to stay. In 1953, Harry Morgan Hoe was honored as one of the three Outstanding Young Men of Kentucky. His accomplishments would only become more impressive as time went on. Harry worked as the director of the Kentucky Utilities company for 19 years, and was honored by the company with a \$100,000 donation that was awarded to Clear Creek Baptist Bible College. He served as a board member of the college for 20 years and as chairman for two terms.

The first integrated Little League Baseball team south of the Ohio River was instigated in Middlesboro in 1953. Harry began the team and was its president for seven years. In 1959, Harry worked as general chairman for the dedication of the Cumberland Gap National Park. He has been the director of Kentucky Mountain Laurel Festival Board for 55 years and served twice as president. Harry also acted as chairman of the board of directors of Kentuckians for Better Transportation and Associated Industries in Kentucky. He spent two 3-year terms as director of the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce.

In 1964, Harry Hoe decided to try his hand at state politics. He was elected to the Kentucky House of Representatives, where he served for six years. He wrote the Drunk Driving Bill in 1968, and in what seemed to many Kentucky politicians and reporters of the day as an unlikely turn of events, it passed. Harry vividly recalls the day the bill finally got off the ground: "It was the last day of the legislature and a lot of my opponents were out celebrating at a bar. So I went back to the House and asked the Speaker to allow me to introduce my bill, as a favor since it was my last term. The bill passed the House. I took it to the Lieutenant

Governor and asked for a vote in the Senate. No one wanted to be on record as being for drunk driving, but Kentucky produced a lot of whiskey. The Governor, Louie Nunn, wouldn't sign it. He let it sit there for 10 days. The law states that after ten days, if he hasn't signed a bill that has passed the House and Senate, it becomes law."

Harry was the minority whip and the assistant minority floor leader. He spent 12 years serving on the Kentucky Republican State Central Committee and was recently inducted into the Republican 5th Congressional District hall of Fame by Congressman Hal Rogers.

He has been a deacon of the First Baptist Church for the past 60 years and served as chairman of the deacons for three terms. In addition, he has sung in the church's choir for 60 years and been a Sunday School teacher for 55. Harry was awarded the Salvation Army William Booth Award, the highest honor given by the charity, after serving as chairman. He is a life member of the Salvation Army Advisory Board and has been for 60 years.

The Kiwanis Club of Middlesboro has had the benefit of Harry's membership since 1949. He was twice elected president and has won several awards including Kiwanian of the Year. He founded the Middlesboro High School Key Club in 1954. Today, Harry lives in the same house he bought 45-years ago with his wife, Mary.

He continues to work, as needed, at the J.R. Hoe and Sons foundry, where he served as the President of the firm from 1988 until 2009. He enjoys spending some of his free time with his and Mary's three children: Priscilla, Harry (Bo), and Marilyn, and with his seven grandchildren.

#### IRAN SANCTIONS

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, on June 14, Ephraim Sneh, a former Israeli Deputy Defense Minister, wrote a column in the Huffington Post, titled "Tickling Sanctions for Iran From the UN—It's Now Up to Congress," explaining that the United Nations Security Council's recent sanctions on Iran are insufficient.

Dr. Sneh wrote that the Security Council's new sanctions are merely "recommendations, not binding orders" because they do not address the Iranian regime's greatest vulnerability, its oil and gas industry. He urges Congress to pass the Iran Refined Petroleum Sanctions Act, which he believes is "the last option left to promote peace, to free the Iranian people and to prevent war."

I agree with Dr. Sneh. Further, I believe it is imperative, in view of the feckless action by the Security Council, and the timid actions by the administration on unilateral designations yesterday, that Congress act without further delay to pass this new legislation to impose crippling sanctions on Iran.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have Dr. Sneh's column printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Huffington Post, June 14, 2010]  
TICKLING SANCTIONS FOR IRAN FROM THE UN—  
IT'S NOW UP TO CONGRESS

(By Ephraim Sneh, Former Deputy Defense Minister of Israel)

Secretary of State Clinton promised to impose "crippling sanctions" on Iran if it keeps cheating the international community and enriching uranium for a nuclear weapon.

However, the sanctions decided by the UN Security Council last week are tickling sanctions—definitely not crippling ones. They annoy the Ayatollahs' regime, but they cannot bring about its end. They will not delay the Iranian nuclear project by one single day.

The main problem is that the sanctions do not effectively harm the Iranian energy industry, which is the regime's life artery. Iran's oil and gas industry enables the regime to govern. The UN sanctions, instead, focus on the Revolutionary Guards (IRGC), on the nuclear project, and on the banking and shipping systems that directly support it. Moreover, countries that are not keen to impose those sanctions are not strictly obliged to do so. Actually, these are recommendations, not binding orders.

Sanctions which do not substantially undermine the financial basis of the regime do not impede the regime's ability to govern. Such sanctions cannot create a revolutionary situation in Iran that millions of protesters who courageously took to the streets aspire for. The moral support they received from the western democracies until now has been feeble and disappointing.

Iran's nuclear project runs on two parallel tracks: It produces large amounts of Low Enriched Uranium (LEU), and it manufactures a large number of centrifuges. When the Ayatollahs decide, many thousands of centrifuges, operating at high speed, will create Highly Enriched Uranium in quantities large enough to manufacture several nuclear bombs. The critical process in nuclear weapon building is the creation of fissile material. This is how Iran will obtain it.

A nuclear Iran is not a threat only for Israel. It is a threat for every state within range of its ballistic missiles. Today Delhi, Moscow and Athens are inside this range. In two years' time, when the next generation of Iranian ballistic missile will enter operational status, more capitals, including European, will join the club of threatened states.

But there is one country, Israel, which cannot live even one day under the shadow of an Iranian nuclear weapon. In my office, as in many offices and homes in Israel, decision-makers included, portraits of our grandparents killed by the Nazis hang on the walls. Israel, bearing this collective historic lesson, cannot allow those who twice a week declare that they will liquidate the Jewish state to have the means to do so. The Jewish people will not pay the price for the weakness of the West twice in 70 years.

Maybe we are paranoid. But, as Henry Kissinger said, "even a paranoid may have real enemies." We do have enemies who viscerally hate us, whether our policies are clever or stupid.

The UN Security Council resolution means that the international community actually acquiesces to a nuclear Iran. Israel is in a corner, and the international community is pushing us to act on our own. Regrettably, we were not wise enough to avoid being so isolated at the same time that we find ourselves in this corner. But our mistakes do not diminish our existential need to act.

The United States could not achieve a better UN resolution. In the current international situation, in a forum where Russia and China can cast a veto, where Brazil and