

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

Turkey can bluntly defy it, American diplomacy did its best. But the bottom line is that the Iranian nuclear project will not be stopped by these sanctions, and the regime in Teheran will survive.

There is still something that can be done. The US Congress's bipartisan Iranian Refined Petroleum Sanctions Act (IRPSA), submitted by Congressman Howard Berman and Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, is ready. The sanctions enshrined in IRPSA may cripple the Iranian energy industry, which bankrolls the Ayatollahs. It may bring the regime to its knees. IRPSA poses a clear choice to international corporations: With whom do you want to do business—Iran or the US? If the traditional allies of United States and, most importantly, responsible European countries implement these sanctions, the regime in Teheran would not be able to govern. It would not be able to cruelly repress the Iranian people, export hatred and terror, and build nuclear weapons.

Voting for IRPSA and implementing it promptly is the last option left to promote peace, to free the Iranian people and to prevent war.

### HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

#### SERGEANT JOHN KENNETH RANKEL

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the life of Sgt John Kenneth Rankel of the U.S. Marine Corps. Sergeant Rankel was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, CA.

Sergeant Rankel was only 23 years old when he lost his life on June 7 while serving bravely in support of Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan. He was deployed on his first tour of duty in Afghanistan, having reenlisted after completing two tours in Iraq.

Sergeant Rankel was from Speedway, IN. He enlisted in the Marine Corps immediately after graduating from Speedway High School in 2005. Though he was a star athlete on his high school football team, he chose to serve rather than play football in college. A fellow marine described John as "the greatest guy I knew, and the best friend anybody could ask for."

Today, I join John's family and friends in mourning his death. He is survived by his mother Trisha Stockhoff; his stepfather Don Stockhoff; his father Kevin Rankel; his stepmother Kim Rankel; and his brothers Nathan Stockhoff and Tyler Rankel. He will forever be remembered as a loving son, brother, and friend.

While we struggle to express our sorrow over this loss, we take pride in the example of this American hero. We cherish the legacy of his service and his life.

As I search for words to honor this fallen marine, I recall President Lincoln's words to the families of the fallen at Gettysburg: "We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here."

It is my sad duty to enter the name of Sgt John Kenneth Rankel in the official RECORD of the U.S. Senate for his service to our country and for his profound commitment to freedom, democracy, and peace.

I pray that John's family finds comfort in the words of the prophet Isaiah, who said: "He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces."

#### SPECIALIST BLAINE E. REDDING

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Army SPC Blaine E. Redding, who lost his life as the result of an improvised explosive device in Konar, Afghanistan, on June 7, 2010.

Specialist Redding, who grew up in Plattsmouth, NE, was assigned to A Company, 2nd Battalion, 327th Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division out of Fort Campbell, KY. He was serving in Afghanistan with his younger brother Logan, who was also a member of the 101st Airborne.

Having previously served a year in Iraq, Specialist Redding was just 4 weeks into his deployment in Afghanistan when the vehicle he was riding in was hit by the roadside bomb. Four others were lost in this tragic event.

Specialist Redding served his country honorably and made the ultimate sacrifice for his fellow Americans. His courageous choice to protect his country and help the people of Iraq and Afghanistan achieve peace and security represents all that we can be proud of in our Armed Forces.

I commend SPC Blaine Redding's bravery and selflessness, while offering my deepest condolences to his young wife Nikki and the family members he left behind. It is a small comfort for those who must now go on without one they loved so dearly, but they know that Specialist Redding gave his life for a noble goal. I join all Nebraskans—indeed, all Americans—in mourning the loss of this fine young man.

#### TRIBUTE TO KOREAN WAR VETERANS

Mrs. McCASKILL. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to our Korean war veterans and to express my strong support for and admiration of the Harry S. Truman Library Institute, the nonprofit partner of the Truman Library, that is leading our Nation's commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the start of the Korean war. On this important anniversary, we must not forget the lessons from this oft-forgotten war, nor the men and women who demonstrated legendary courage and valor in the face of unspeakable brutality.

Sixty years ago in Independence, MO, on June 25, 1950, President Harry S. Truman received word that the free people of South Korea had been invaded by some 135,000 communist troops from the North. America's 33rd

President responded swiftly and decisively, for, in his words, "In my generation, this was not the first occasion when the strong had attacked the weak." Today, the fateful crossing of the 38th parallel by communist forces stands as the opening paragraph of one of the most brutal chapters in our American history, the Korean war.

It is impossible to understand our world today—and to have an informed view on the conflict that continues to seethe on the Korean peninsula—without understanding the Korean war. And yet, the first conflict in the Cold War is sometimes called the "Unknown War," or worse, the "Forgotten War" because it is not widely taught, studied or understood. That is why, on this important occasion, we must rise to honor the courage and sacrifice of our Korean war veterans—so we can never forget.

We cannot and will not forget that nearly 1.8 million Americans served in Korea, along with the forces of the Republic of Korea and 20 other members of the United Nations, to defend freedom and democracy. We will not forget that nearly 33,739 Americans died in battle during the war. We will not forget that nearly 92,100 troops were wounded in action during the conflict. We will not forget that more than 8,100 men and women never came home, and are still listed as missing in action or prisoners of war.

We have, as we recognize the 60th anniversary of the start of the Korean war, an important opportunity to examine the roots and legacy of the Korean war and to honor each individual who, in the defense of freedom, bravely faced aggression of devastating tyranny. I urge all Americans to observe the 60th anniversary of the Korean war and to take this opportunity to learn about the conflict and, most importantly, the men and women who participated in it. Their legacy is one of great honor. I want to recognize the Korean War Veterans Appreciation Ceremony—held on June 21, 2010, in the hometown of one of Nation's great leaders, President Harry S. Truman, as a sterling symbol of our Nation's commitment to always remember, understand, and honor our brave Korean war heroes and the history of the Korean war.

I want to especially recognize the men and women at the Harry S. Truman Library Institute who tirelessly labored to make the Appreciation Ceremony possible and a tremendous success. It is with great regret I will not be able to join many Missourians, many veterans, my esteemed colleague, Congressman IKE SKELTON, who is a tremendous student of military history, and keynote speaker GEN David Petraeus, a modern-day American war hero, on June 21 in Independence to recognize this anniversary and celebrate Korean war veterans. However, I know this will be a momentous event on a momentous occasion. I stand with all of those at the event in remembering the Korean war, in honoring Korean war veterans, in paying