

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

respect to the remaining POWs and MIAs and the fallen servicemembers, and in celebrating America's freedom, which has for so long been guaranteed by our fighting men and women.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise today in celebration of the 145th anniversary of Juneteenth, the oldest commemoration of the end of slavery in the United States. On June 19, 1865, Union soldiers arrived in Galveston, TX, to inform the slaves that they were free. Although the Emancipation Proclamation took effect on January 1, 1863, it was 2 years later before the message reached slaves in Texas and the Union troops enforced the President's order. Eighty-nine years after America's Independence Day, Africans in America finally obtained their independence from slavery. Juneteenth is a day when all Americans should celebrate Black Americans' freedom and heritage.

In 2008, Congress apologized for the injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery and Jim Crow laws. The congressional resolution acknowledged that African Americans continue to suffer from the complex interplay between slavery and Jim Crow long after both systems were formally abolished. This suffering is both tangible and intangible, including the loss of human dignity, the frustration of careers and professional lives, and the long-term loss of income and opportunity.

On Wednesday, Congress honored the African-American slaves who built the U.S. Capitol by dedicating plaques to their memory. Historians have discovered that slaves worked 12-hour days, 6 days a week on the construction of the Capitol. The Federal Government rented over 400 slaves from local slave owners at a rate of \$5 per person per month, but the slaves were not paid for their work.

On this day, it is fitting to remember our Nation's painful history. Millions of Africans were torn from their homeland and brought to the Americas as chattel. While it is unknown how many died during the middle passage, it is estimated that 645,000 arrived in the United States. My own State of Maryland had slaves. In 1790, more than 100,000 slaves, which would have been about a third of the State's total population, lived in Maryland. Seventy years later, the 1860 census indicated that there were more than 4 million slaves nationwide.

Despite Maryland's history of slavery, many Marylanders led the fight for abolition. The underground railroad was a secret network that helped enslaved men, women, and children escape to freedom. Its route through Maryland took passengers by boat up the Chesapeake Bay. Ships departed from the many towns located directly on the bay and from cities on rivers that flowed into the bay, including Baltimore. Many ships' pilots hid fugitives and helped them on their way.

Another route led slaves by land up along the eastern shore of Maryland

and into Delaware, where they could cross into Pennsylvania and go north to freedom in Massachusetts, New York, and Canada. This was the route used by Harriet Ross Tubman, a native of Dorchester County, MD. Tubman not only guided herself and her family to freedom through the underground railroad, she also made more than 19 trips to the South to lead more than 300 slaves to freedom. She never lost a "passenger" along the route.

The abolitionist leader Frederick Douglass was born in Talbot County on Maryland's eastern shore. At age 20 he escaped from slavery and spent the rest of his life advocating racial equality throughout the United States and the United Kingdom. Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglass, and countless others who led slaves to freedom and fought to abolish slavery are the heroes who inspire us to persevere in the fight for equality and justice in this country and worldwide.

In 1865, June 19 marked the end of slavery in America, but not the end of de jure racial discrimination. My own State of Maryland passed 15 Jim Crow laws between 1870 and 1957. Maryland's schools, swimming pools, movie houses and other facilities were segregated. Notably, in 1930, the University of Maryland Law School denied admission to Baltimore native Thurgood Marshall, a man who would two decades later argue the landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* case, outlawing legally segregated schools, and who would soon after become the Nation's first Black Supreme Court Justice.

While our Nation has made considerable progress over the past century and a half, many challenges remain. Discrimination, disparities, and racially motivated hate persist. We must confront these issues. We cannot ignore the disparities in health care that result in higher premature birth rates and reduced life expectancy for minority populations. We cannot ignore discriminatory sentencing in our courts or discriminatory lending practices by financial institutions. Racially motivated police brutality and hate crimes cannot stand. We must continue to pursue justice in each of these areas, and for all Americans.

We owe it to the legacy of our predecessors in the battle for racial equality to keep fighting injustice until the Declaration that "all men are created equal" rings true. We cannot be complacent. As Martin Luther King, Jr. said, "We will remember not the words of our enemies, but the silence of our friends."

We must continue to strive toward elimination of inequality so we can truly honor the spirit of Juneteenth.

REMEMBERING ARKANSAS FLOOD VICTIMS

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. President, my home State of Arkansas is known for its natural beauty, drawing thousands of visitors each year for camping, fish-

ing, and outdoor recreation. Tragically, 20 visitors to Camp Albert Pike lost their lives last weekend after severe rain resulted in flash flooding early Friday. My heartfelt condolences go out to their families, friends, and loved ones, many of whom I met as I toured the devastation. I will continue to pray that they find peace and consolation.

I have always had the utmost respect for our law enforcement, first responders, search and rescue teams and offices of emergency management. I have never been more impressed than in seeing their monumental effort during this tragedy. These brave men and women put their own safety at risk to search for survivors and victims, and they demonstrated amazing competence and dedication.

I was personally moved, as once again, Arkansans rallied to help their neighbors. While most of the victims of this disaster were from outside the boundaries of our State, local citizens embraced them with love and true compassion.

It was heartbreaking to hear the stories of those who struggled to make it out alive and those who were not so fortunate. There were many true heroes—of all ages—who continued to rescue others even when they knew members of their own families had perished and in the face of unbelievable personal danger.

Mr. President, I ask that we remember those who lost their lives in this tragic event:

ARKANSAS

Kaden Jez, 3, Foreman; Leslie Anne Jez, 23, Foreman; Debra McMaster, 43, Hope; Sheri Wade, 46, Ashdown.

LOUISIANA

Shane Basinger, 34, Shreveport; Kinsley Basinger, 6, Shreveport; Jadyn Basinger, 8, Shreveport; Anthony Smith, 30, Gloster; Katelynn Smith, 2, Gloster; Joey Smith, 5, Gloster; Bruce Roeder, 51, Luling; Kay Roeder, 69, Luling; Deborah Roeder, 52, Luling.

TEXAS

Robert Lee Shumake, 68, DeKalb; Wilene Shumake, 67, DeKalb; Nicholas Wade Shumake, 8, DeKalb; Eric Wayne Schultz, 38, Nash; Gayble Y. Moss, 7, Texarkana; Kylee Sullivan, 6, Texarkana; Julie Freeman, 53, Texarkana.

WORLD REFUGEE DAY 2010

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, this Sunday, June 20, is World Refugee Day. On June 20, 2001, we recognized World Refugee Day for the first time, in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees.

At the end of the last century, war and ethnic cleansing in the former Yugoslavia left many people without a home or the protection of their country of origin. The Rwandan genocide of 1994 and the subsequent wars in the Democratic Republic of Congo forced refugees to flee to Tanzania and other neighboring states. As of last fall, over 300,000 individuals in Tanzania were