

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF MR.
LEON HINOTE

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 10, 2010

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, it is with a heavy heart, that I rise to recognize the life and deeds of one of Santa Rosa County's most respected residents, Mr. Leon Hinote. Throughout his 89 years, Mr. Hinote spent his days as a true patriot and committed public servant. In his passing, Madam Speaker, I am proud to honor his lifetime as a compassionate and inspirational leader.

Born the fourth of seven children, Mr. Hinote's strong character began to take root in the soils of Santa Rosa County; fully blooming into the virtues of patriotism, diligence, kindness and faithfulness which have impacted so many. To many, he was more than just a neighbor. He was a friend to the faint hearted, a sturdy back to the heavy burdened, and a kind voice to a weary companion.

Mr. Leon Hinote is a remarkably special man that belongs to a remarkably special group—America's Greatest Generation. In 1942, Mr. Hinote enlisted into the U.S. Army. Not wanting to wade in the spotlight or expecting to be honored, he was always willing to put others before himself. It was not until recently, that Mr. Hinote was awarded with many of the honors he earned while bravely defending our great nation and her ideals.

While his distinguished military record is more than enough to warrant praise and admiration, Mr. Hinote did not stop serving the others around him. After leaving the military, Mr. Hinote not only served on the Milton City Council for two terms, but he was also elected Santa Rosa County sheriff. Admired by many, Mr. Hinote is a role model for the entire community of Northwest Florida and a rare example of someone who truly understands what it means to lead by example.

While we shall greatly miss Mr. Hinote, his legacy and his memory shall remain. His life that spanned eight decades will serve as a mirror for us all to gaze upon and find the full measure of a man. Madam Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress and a grateful community, it is the highest privilege and with great pride that I honor the life of Mr. Leon Hinote. My wife Vicki and I extend our deepest sympathies to his loved ones and children: Clifton, Janet, and Theresa.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER
CONGRESSMAN FRANK EVANS

HON. JOHN T. SALAZAR

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 10, 2010

Mr. SALAZAR. Madam Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to a dedicated public servant from the State of Colorado.

Former Congressman Frank Evans passed away on Tuesday, June 8, 2010.

Colorado and the city of Pueblo have lost a tremendously respected leader.

Congressman Evans led a remarkable life.

A Pueblo native, Congressman Evans served in the Navy, flying planes in the Pacific Theater of World War II.

He returned to Colorado to get his law degree from the University of Denver, before being elected to represent Pueblo in the State Assembly in 1960.

Named "Outstanding Freshman of the Year," his colleagues and constituents alike were inspired by his dedication to public service.

From 1964–1978, the Congressman represented Colorado's third district in the U.S. House of Representatives, the seat in which I currently serve.

The tremendous impact his leadership has had on our district can still be felt to this day.

Congressman Evans was responsible for bringing the Government Printing Office Distribution Center to Pueblo, and he was the mastermind behind the popular Payment in Lieu of Taxes program that has brought federal dollars for federal lands to states like ours.

When serving in Congress, Congressman Evans was a fervent advocate for the people and Western way of life in the 3rd district of Colorado.

Never losing sight of issues that were important to Coloradans, he was also a true gentleman.

In the often contentious atmosphere of today's politics, Congressman Evans was an example to those of us who strive to serve the public.

His close friend said of him "That was Frank. Always a gentleman. He wanted the facts. He wouldn't go after somebody just for partisan reasons."

Congressman Evans never forgot where he came from, and he lived to serve others so that they could have a brighter future.

I am proud to serve in his former seat, and grateful for his legacy.

My condolences go out to his family during this difficult time.

He will be missed but his memory will live on through all of the lives that he touched in western Colorado.

REINTRODUCTION OF THE NU-
CLEAR USED FUEL PRIZE ACT
OF 2010

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 10, 2010

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce legislation I first authored in the 110th Congress. As our country moves toward clean, reliable energy, a natural progression will be toward nuclear energy. Indeed, earlier this year, President Obama announced \$8 billion in new federal loan guarantees for two new nuclear power plants in Georgia.

However, as we inevitably move toward greater use of nuclear energy, we cannot hide our heads in the sand about the need for safe, reliable ways to store and dispose of the waste created by such energy production.

Nuclear power is praised for its zero carbon emissions, but it comes at a price—radioactive fuel rods that will continue to emit dangerous radiation and be the source of radioactive debris for thousands of years. Congress designated Yucca Mountain, Nevada, as the nation's sole candidate site for a permanent high-level nuclear waste repository in 1987. The unused Yucca Mountain site has cost taxpayers an estimated \$9 billion. Over \$1.2 billion has been spent on the seventy-one claims filed against the Department of Energy for the failure to abide by the 1987 contract to dispose of spent nuclear fuel.

There remain deep concerns that Yucca Mountain does not present a long-term solution to nuclear waste because of uncertainty about the long-term geologic stability of the site. The amount of existing nuclear waste already exceeds the storage capacity at the site; moreover, the state of Nevada adamantly opposes the site, and other locations have not been offered. President Obama and the Secretary of Energy Steven Chu have both stated their objections to the proposed repository at Yucca Mountain, and President Obama stripped further funding for Yucca Mountain in the FY2010 budget.

Delay in authorizing a nuclear waste site has wasted an enormous sum of taxpayer dollars and resources. One proposed alternative to Yucca Mountain has been to reprocess spent nuclear fuel in order to recover usable fuel and cut down on the volume of waste. The issue remains complicated; reprocessing carries the potential of creating weapons-grade nuclear material thus presenting a global proliferation risk as other nations employ the technology. As the United States continues to dissuade other nations, namely Iran and North Korea, from nuclear reprocessing, we take a dangerous political risk in engaging in the process ourselves.

The legislation I am reintroducing today would encourage the creation of an efficient and safe process to store nuclear waste. The Nuclear Used Fuel Prize Act of 2010 would set up a competition to design the best way to remove and store nuclear waste. I am a strong supporter of nuclear power and I look forward to working toward finding a solution to storing nuclear waste. I believe this legislation will provide the incentives to find permanent solutions to our energy needs.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PHIL
DUDLEY

HON. ADRIAN SMITH

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 10, 2010

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Hastings College President Phil Dudley for his exemplary service to Nebraska students and his community as a whole.

President Dudley has announced his retirement after nearly 40 years of dedication to Hastings College, including 10 years as President. His service is precluded by his doctoral education in economics and many leadership positions within Hastings College and the surrounding community.

As Hastings College President, President Dudley is credited for the construction of the Osborne Family Sports Complex, Barrett Family Alumni Center, Bronco Village Apartments, and the Morrison-Reeves Science Center.

President Dudley's embrace and promotion of service learning on the campus has led Hastings College students and faculty to dedicate 100,000 hours of their time to civic engagement. In recognition, Hastings College has been named to the President's Higher Education Community Service Honor Roll.

His dedication to students is further exemplified in the expansion of academic programs. This includes the addition of majors in biochemistry, biopsychology, wildlife biology, and a nursing dual degree with Creighton University and Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital.

President Dudley's passionate commitment to Hastings College and its students will be missed as he retires in July of 2011, but his support of the institution will continue after his retirement as President Dudley will work with the Hastings College Foundation to manage the college's fund-raising and alumni activities.

I congratulate Phil on his outstanding career in higher education and thank him for his contributions to Nebraska's educational reputation.

BULGARIA'S HISTORIC ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 10, 2010

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, twenty years ago today, I served as an election observer in Bulgaria on behalf of the International Republican Institute (IRI)

It was a life changing dream come true for me to experience firsthand the birth of liberty in a captive nation, which had been subjected for decades to Nazism and Communism. As a lifelong Cold Warrior I always promoted victory over Communism. A strong American military developed by President Ronald Reagan produced peace through strength and veterans today can see with pride more countries than ever as free market democracies.

On June 10, 1990, the people of Bulgaria participated in the first free elections since the 1930s. It was inspiring to visit polling places in the Plovdiv region and witness the young and old participating freely. The talented people of Bulgaria were unshackled. People did not want to be a slavish Soviet satellite. I have developed a lifelong affection for the people of Bulgaria.

Since then, Bulgaria has evolved from the antiquated "frozen in time" nation of the 1930s to being a vibrant free market democracy of today. It is now a valued member of NATO with troops having served in Iraq and Afghanistan. It is a dynamic member of the European Union. On the evening before the election in Plovdiv I met a musician who explained how he was inspired by Armed Forces Radio out of Greece with his favorite composer John Philip Sousa—as he stated, "Stars and Stripes Forever." I responded, "Bulgaria Forever."

Two years ago I visited the training base at Novo Selo where young Bulgarian and Amer-

ican troops participate in joint training exercises. The American base was the first invited of foreign troops in Bulgaria's 1225 year history. I particularly appreciate Ambassador Elena Poptodrova for her promotion of the Bulgaria-America partnership. I am grateful for my first Bulgarian hosts Stefan Stoyanor, his wife Elizabeth and daughter Jana. Their warm Bulgarian welcome will never be forgotten.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September 11th in the Global War on Terrorism. God Bless Bulgaria.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 10, 2010

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, on Tuesday, June 8, 2010, I was unable to be present for recorded votes. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall vote No. 337 (on passage of H.R. 1061, as amended), and "yes" on rollcall vote No. 338 (on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Res. 518, as amended).

RECOGNIZING THE RETIREMENT OF PENSACOLA CITY POLICE CHIEF JOHN W. MATHIS

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 10, 2010

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, it is the highest honor to recognize Chief of Police John W. Mathis, a dedicated public servant and community leader. His service to Pensacola and his commitment to law enforcement are truly remarkable. For that reason, Madam Speaker, I am proud to honor Chief Mathis for his distinguished work over the last three decades as a law enforcement officer at the Pensacola Police Department.

Sworn in to protect and to serve, Chief Mathis first put on the badge in 1978. Since that day he has dedicated his entire adult life to selflessly putting the needs of others before his own while in the line of duty. As Chief of Police, Mr. John Mathis held his officers and himself to the highest standards of courtesy, integrity, and professionalism. These core values have guided his philosophy and world view, while reducing crime and improving the quality of life of everyone in the Pensacola community.

Madam Speaker, there is no doubt that during his time in law enforcement, Chief Mathis has never betrayed the badge, his integrity, his character, or the public trust. On behalf of the United States Congress, I am honored to recognize the visionary leadership and outstanding service of a real American hero. I congratulate and thank Chief John W. Mathis for his 32 years of service. My wife Vicki and I wish him a happy retirement.

IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF CHARLES CRADDOCK, AN AMERICAN HERO

HON. RODNEY ALEXANDER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 10, 2010

Mr. ALEXANDER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and remember Charles Craddock, a World War II Veteran and Prisoner of War. I offer most heartfelt thanks to Mr. Craddock for his selfless and heroic service to our nation and dedication to preserving our freedoms. It is with great appreciation that I share his story in hopes of inspiring today's generation of young men and women to live with the same sense of duty and purpose.

In April of 1943, Mr. Craddock was drafted and sent to Ft. Sill, OK, then to Fort Polk, LA, for basic training. From there, he was transferred into the Air Force Cadet program and took basic training and classification at Sheppard Field, Texas. After completing basic training, he was sent to pre-flight training at Butler University in Indianapolis, Ind. He was then sent to Fort Bragg, NC, for combat training in the infantry, then to Fort Meade, MD, and Fort Dix, NJ, for further training.

After D-Day, Mr. Craddock traveled to Omaha Beach and joined units of the 3rd Army near Nancy, France. Mr. Craddock was assigned to the 137th D Infantry Regiment of the 35th Division. The first two weeks his unit spent in a defensive position, and then began a drive to the German border.

After two months, his group made it to the border at Sarreguimins. They crossed the Bliss River at night to take some high ground. Five of the soldiers, including Mr. Craddock, in the company were picked to go on patrol to see what lay ahead. They were captured behind the German lines during this patrol.

It was hard getting to the POW camp near Stuttgart, as the Air Force was all around. Most of the distance was covered by walking at night. After spending about a month in Stuttgart, the American forces were driving into this area from southern France, so the prisoners were led into box cars for a miserable trip to the next POW camp at Luckenwald. This train trip lasted about four days and nights for the train would not move during the day for fear of the American Air Force.

During this trip, they never let the POWs out of the box cars and gave them very little food or water. After spending about two months in Luckenwald, the prisoners were broken up in small groups and marched for two days to a camp known as Altengrabow. Once again, in two months, they were told they had to move, and walked through the city of Berlin, which was in ruins from the American and British Air Force bombings.

The group was sent to a small camp west of Berlin, where every night they watched the bombings of the city. They were given no news, but sensed the war was coming to an end.

One morning, near the end of April 1945, they were told to move again. They marched about a day and then spent the night in a barn. During the night, the German guards