HON. SCOTT McINNIS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 26, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that I now rise to honor the life and memory of an outstanding person, Willard Allen Meyer. As family and friends mourn his passing, we all will remember Will's talents and remarkable life.

Much of Will's life was spent educating himself. He received his B.A. in Economics from Southern Illinois University, becoming the first person in his family to graduate from college. He then continued his education at the University of Freiburg in Germany and the University of Massachusetts. After his formal schooling, Will taught economics at Allegheny College. In addition to his impressive academic career, Will was a proficient carpenter, mason, as well as a business owner, chef, civic volunteer, and community servant.

Will was also a well-traveled man. His love of new experiences drove him to live throughout the United States, Germany, France and Switzerland. Will never ceased forging new adventures, and he passed away while on a much anticipated vacation with his family in Paris, France.

Will held a strong belief that every citizen had a responsibility to try to make his or her community a better place. Throughout his civic career, he served as a Breckenridge town Councilman, as Boulder County Democratic Party's Treasurer, and as President of PlanBoulder. Will worked at the Colorado Legislative Council as a budget analyst for 12 years, serving until he passed away. He also committed himself to the City Planning Board, City Parks and Recreation Board, and the Affordable Housing Task Force, among other organizations.

While his involvement with education and the community are to be remembered, Will's lasting legacy rests in his family. He was a dedicated husband to his wife, Lynne, and a proud parent to his daughter, Virginia.

Mr. Speaker, Willard Meyer was a man who lived an accomplished life. Although friends and family are profoundly saddened by his passing, each can take solace in the wonderful life that he led. I know I speak for everyone who knew Will when I say he will be dearly missed.

H.R. 7, THE CHARITABLE CHOICE ACT OF 2001

HON. DIANA DeGETTE
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 26, 2001

Ms. DeGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I voted against H.R. 7, the "Charitable Choice Act of 2001" because I am fundamentally opposed to the bill that would put in jeopardy one of the bedrock principles of the United States—the separation of church and state. Many religious organizations receive government funds to provide certain services under a carefully crafted and judicially-tested model and I believe these organizations have an important place in the social safety net. However, I remain concerned about this "Charitable Choice" bill because it significantly deviates from the current system and permits religious organizations receiving federal funds to evade the Civil Rights Act and engage in employment discrimination based on religion. Also, it contains a major loophole that blurs the line between direct and indirect assistance to religious organizations and endangers important protections against governmental funding of religious organizations.

Religious organizations have been permitted to receive federal funds for social services since 1996 when the welfare reform bill was enacted into law. With the passage of the welfare reform bill came strict guidelines that serve to ensure the separation of church and state and the preservation of anti-discrimination laws. The current charitable choice model provides certain constitutional protections to ensure that religious activities are not supported by tax dollars. One of these provisions requires religious organizations to keep federal funds in separate accounts that are open to all religions, with the belief that religious organizations should be able to receive funds through the process in current law that protects the character of religious institutions while preserving the civil liberties of the general public. However, H.R. 7 would greatly expand current law and would break down the constitutional protections of the current system.

H.R. 7 would enable a religious organization to engage in discriminatory practices based on religion if an employee or potential employee does not practice the teachings and tenets of that religion. This creates a gaping hole in the civil liberties of many individuals including unwed and pregnant women, gays and lesbians, women who have had abortions, and divorced individuals. It could even reach people who use birth control and people with other reproductive rights. As if that was not enough, the bill intentionally supersedes any state or local anti-discrimination law. This means that a local law, passed by a community that believes employment discrimination based on religion is wrong could be effectively overturned if a religious organization receiving federal funds wants to fire an employee based solely on their beliefs. I find the willingness of this Congress to codify employment discrimination and destroy state and local anti-discrimination laws deplorable.

Additionally, the "Charitable Choice" bill would permit taxpayer dollars to go toward religious worship and proselytizing. Under current law, a religious organization that receives federal funding cannot use those funds for proselytizing, religious worship, or religious instruction. However, H.R. 7 contains an ill-defined provision that would allow federal funds to be funneled through governmental agencies in the form of vouchers that could be applied toward services provided by a religious organization. These funds would be available to religious organizations even if they are used for religious instruction, proselytizing, or sectarian worship. Congress should not weaken protections in current law that ensure the separation of church and state.

In conclusion, I believe H.R. 7 should have been defeated because it attacks some of the basic principles in America. I do not believe Congress should allow the wall dividing church and state to be chipped away. Congress should recognize the important contributions that religious organizations make in providing social services to needy people but should also maintain the essential protections for our democracy.

HONORING SUSIE LOAFMAN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 26, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to remember a caring and compassionate individual from Silvercliff, Colorado who has recently passed away. It is with profound sadness that I now rise to honor the life and memory of Susan Marie "Susie" Loafman who died on Wednesday, July 11, 2001.

Susie had endured cancer and diabetes for sometime, but this did not stop her from giving so much to others in her life and in the community. After graduating from Custer County High School in 1950, she proceeded to open a local restaurant in 1964 and named it "Susie's Cafe and Bar." The popularity of this establishment grew so great that people who knew of the restaurant would not drive by without visiting Susie's restaurant. Beyond the demands of operating the eatery, Susie was engaged civically with such organizations as the Chamber of Commerce, the Women's Club, the Altar and Rosary Society, the Merchants Association and the Custer County Cattlewomen. While adding to the community in this respect, she also built a strong foundation within the walls of her home by serving as a foster mother to over 30 foster children.

Mr. Speaker, at the age of 71, Susie Loafman will be remembered and appreciated for her spirit and kindness. As family and friends mourn her passing, her lessons and tenderness will live forever in the hearts of those that knew her and that she assisted. I would like to extend my deepest sympathy and warmest regards to her family at this time of remembrance. She will surely be missed.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF CAROLE JEAN THOMAS FAJARDO

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 26, 2001

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in remembrance of Carole Jean Thomas Fajardo, who passed away this month. Mrs. Fajardo was born in Pueblo, Colorado, and was a committed activist in the San Gabriel Valley and other areas. She graduated from the University of Texas in El Paso. She is survived by her husband Mr. Richard Fajardo who is a well-known attorney in the Los Angeles area. Her passions included music, art,
animals, learning, and community empowerment efforts. And of course, Mrs. Fajardo adored her husband and family.

One of Mrs. Fajardo’s most powerful traits was her innate passion for social justice. She served as a field deputy for Los Angeles County Supervisor Gloria Molina, and was instrumental in helping empower community members and community-based organizations.

She was also a Warden’s assistant who counseled families and prisoners at the Louisiana State Penitentiary. One of her duties was to assist family members and media representatives during scheduled prison executions.

Mrs. Fajardo was also a strong supporter of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) and served as executive assistant to MALDEF President Antonia Hernandez. This is where she met and fell in love with her husband Richard Fajardo.

Mrs. Fajardo was also a volunteer at the Central American Resource Center. During her years at CARECEN, she helped people in need and served as a strong supporter of immigrant and refugee rights.

Mrs. Fajardo will be dearly missed. Let us continue to keep her in our hearts and minds, and follow her example of leadership and caring.

HONORING CHUCK AND LORENE TOBIN
HON. SCOTT MCINNIS
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 26, 2001

Mr. McInnis. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Charles “Chuck” and Lorene Tobin for their many years of devotion to each other as they celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary.

After their marriage, the Tobin’s moved to Dolores, Colorado in 1951, where Chuck began to work for the Texaco Bulk Plant and volunteered for the local fire department. After a dedicated career, he retired in 1992. Lorene was employed as a cafeteria cook with the Dolores School system until 1988. Since their retirement, they have both been enjoying the great outdoors and other events throughout the community.

Chuck and Lorene met at the Old Del Rio Restaurant where she was a waitress, and the two instantly fell in love. They are the proud parents of two sons, Chuck and Mike Tobin, and a daughter, Lynda Grossberg. The couple still resides in Dolores, Colorado.

Mr. Speaker, it is a wonderful privilege and honor to salute the 50th anniversary of Chuck and Lorene Tobin. It is with excitement and admiration that I wish them many more great years together.

LIFT THE UNITED STATES EMBARGO ON CUBA
HON. RON PAUL
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 26, 2001

Mr. Paul. Mr. Speaker, encouraged in part by a recent resolution passed by the Texas State Legislature, I rise again this Congress to introduce my bill to lift the United States Embargo on Cuba.

On June 29, 2001, the Texas state legislature adopted a resolution calling for an end to U.S. economic sanctions against Cuba. Lawmakers emphasized the failure of sanctions to remove Castro from power, and the unwillingness of other nations to respect the embargo. One Texas Representative stated, “We have a lot of rice and agricultural products, as well as high-tech products, that would be much cheaper for Cuba to purchase from Texas. All that could come through the ports of Houston and Corpus Christi.” I wholeheartedly support this resolution, and I have introduced similar federal legislation in past years to lift all trade, travel, and telecommunications restrictions with Cuba. I only wish Congress understood the simple wisdom expressed in Austin, so that we could end the senseless war. The trade sanctions that serve no national purpose.

I oppose economic sanctions for two very simple reasons. First, they don’t work as effective foreign policy. Time after time, from Cuba to China to Iraq; we have failed to unseat despotic leaders by refusing to trade with the people of those nations. If anything, the anti-American sentiment aroused by sanctions often strengthens the popularity of such leaders, who use America as a convenient scapegoat to divert attention from their own tyranny. History clearly shows that free and open trade does far more to liberalize oppressive governments than trade wars. Economic freedom and political freedom are inextricably linked—when people get a taste of goods and information from abroad, they are less likely to tolerate a closed society at home. So while sanctions may serve our patriotic fervor, they mostly harm innocent citizens and do nothing to displace the governments we claim as enemies.

Second, sanctions simply hurt American industries, particularly agriculture. Every market we close to our nation’s farmers is a market exploited by foreign farmers. China, Russia, the middle east, North Korea, and Cuba all represent huge markets for our farm products, yet many in Congress favor current or proposed trade restrictions that prevent our farmers from selling to the billions of people in these areas. The Department of Agriculture estimates that Iraq alone represents a $1 billion market for American farm goods. Given our status as one of the world’s largest agricultural producers, why would we ever choose to restrict our export benefits? The trade sanctions policies are our foreign competitors.

Still, support for sanctions continues in Congress. The House International Relations committee last week considered legislation that will extend existing economic sanctions against Iran and Libya for another 5 years. While I certainly oppose this legislation, I did agree with the President that we should at least limit the time period to 2 years, so that Congress could reassess the policy sooner. I introduced an amendment to this effect, but the majority of committee members voted to continue “punishing” Iran and Libya for 5 years; presumably some members would agree to maintain sanctions indefinitely. Interestingly the bill focuses on preventing oil exploration and development in the region, even when new resources come on line. Will the United States oil companies raise prices at the pump for American consumers?

I certainly understand the emotional feelings many Americans have toward nations such as Iran, Israel, Libya, and Cuba. Yet we must not let our emotions overwhelm our judgment in foreign policy matters, because ultimately human lives are at stake. For example, 10 years of trade sanctions against Iraq, not to mention aggressive air patrols and even bombings, have not ended Saddam Hussein’s rule. If anything, the political situation has worsened, while the threat to Kuwait remains.

The sanctions have, however, created suffering due to critical shortages of food and medicine among the mostly poor inhabitants of Iraq. So while the economic benefits of trade are an important argument against sanctions, we must also consider the humanitarian arguments. America’s position as a humane nation, bolstering the common criticism that we are a bully with no respect for people outside our borders.

Economic common sense, self-interested foreign policy goals, and humanitarian ideals all point to the same conclusion: Congress should work to end economic sanctions against all nations immediately.

The legislation I introduce today is representative of true free trade in that while it opens trade, it prohibits the U.S. Taxpayer from being compelled to subsidize the United States government, the Cuban government or individuals or entities that choose to trade with Cuban citizens.

I submit for inclusion in the record, a copy of the Sense of Congress Resolution passed in Austin in late June.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 54
Whereas, The relationship between the United States and Cuba has long been marked by tension and confrontation; further heightening this hostility is the 40-year embargo of Cuba’s economic independence; Whereas, Cuba imports nearly a billion dollars’ worth of foods and medical products each year, including approximately 1,100,000 tons of wheat, 420,000 tons of rice, 37,000 tons of poultry, and 60,000 tons of dairy products; these amounts are expected to grow significantly in coming years as Cuba slowly recovers from the severe economic recession it has endured following the withdrawal of subsidies from the former Soviet Union in the last decade; and Whereas, Agriculture is the second-largest industry in Texas, and this state ranks among the top five states in overall value of agricultural exports at more than $3 billion annually; thus, Texas is ideally positioned to benefit from the market opportunities that free trade with Cuba would provide; rather than depriving Cuba of agricultural products, the United States embargo succeeds only in driving sales to competitors in other countries that have no such restrictions; and Whereas, In recent years, Cuba has developed important pharmaceutical products, namely, a new meningitis B vaccine that has virtually eliminated the disease in Cuba; such products have the potential to protect Americans against diseases that continue to threaten large populations around the world; and Whereas, Cuba’s potential oil reserves have attracted the interest of numerous other...