

CONGRATULATING PROFESSORS
BARBARA MCFARLAND AND MI-
CHAEL WHITEMAN

HON. JOE CUNNINGHAM

OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2019

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Professors Barbara McFarland and Michael Whiteman as they step down from the faculty at the Chase College of Law at Northern Kentucky University. Their tenure has brought Chase bigger ideas, brighter days, and better futures for any student lucky enough to sit in their classrooms.

One of Professor McFarland's greatest gifts is to provide every student she encounters with the resources and encouragement to achieve their best work—in law school and beyond. After 15 years at Chase, she is retiring to continue her work inspiring young minds, this time with young, at-risk children.

I took a short quiz to celebrate Professor Whiteman's retirement and I scored a 6/10, which was pretty similar to some of my scores in his class! After 17 successful years at Chase, Professor Whiteman is headed off to a law school down the road. Professor Whiteman has been described by his colleagues as one of the most genuine and kind-hearted people they have ever met, and I truly could not agree any more.

I know firsthand that Professors McFarland and Whiteman's passion for supporting a student's success can be the definitive factor between giving up and getting a degree, and I am so thankful for the impact they had on my educational and personal development. Professors McFarland and Whiteman are about to begin new journeys for themselves, but they can rest assured that their legacies will live on in the Chase Law School community. I thank them for all they have done and wish them good luck in all future endeavors.

IN RECOGNITION OF CHIEF DEP-
UTY ALLEN KRAEGER'S RETIRE-
MENT FROM THE WAUPACA
COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

HON. MIKE GALLAGHER

OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2019

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Chief Deputy Allen Kraeger on celebrating his retirement from the Waupaca County Sheriff's Office. His leadership left a major impact on Wisconsin law enforcement and is an excellent example of service to the community.

Chief Deputy Kraeger is an exceptional public servant who dedicated his professional life to upholding the law. Starting as Reserve Deputy in 1972, Chief Deputy Kraeger held positions as a Corrections Officer and Patrolman before beginning full time employment as a Highway Patrolman with the Waupaca County Highway Patrol in 1978. After the merging of the Waupaca County Highway Patrol and Waupaca County Sheriff's Office in 1983, Chief Deputy Kraeger was reassigned as a Patrol Deputy with the Sheriff's Office.

Chief Deputy Kraeger served in many roles during his tenure with the Waupaca County

Sheriff's Office. He was designated as the first Rapid Intense Specific Competencies Instructor, promoted to the position of Detective Sergeant, and appointed to his current position of Chief Deputy in 1996. Through all these positions, he exemplified a steadfast commitment to providing superior service and protection to the communities of Waupaca County.

During his time as Chief Deputy, Chief Deputy Kraeger was instrumental in promoting teamwork, communication, and strategy to combat controlled substance violations. He embraced the Office's membership and participation in the Central Wisconsin Drug Task Force. He was also instrumental in the assignment of two full-time Drug Investigator positions within the Waupaca County Sheriff's Office. Chief Deputy Kraeger was also a member of several professional organizations including the Wisconsin Narcotics Officers Association, National Narcotic Officers Association Coalition, and Wisconsin Sheriff's and Deputy Sheriff's Association, to name a few.

Chief Deputy Kraeger served with diligence, selflessness, and bravery throughout his law enforcement career. Waupaca County is fortunate to have officers like Chief Deputy Kraeger who exemplify and exceed their oath to serve and protect. I am proud to represent men and women with such commitment to their communities and our country.

Madam Speaker, I urge all members of this body to join me in thanking Chief Deputy Kraeger for his service and dedication to protecting our community. I congratulate him on an exceptional 41-year career with the Waupaca County Sheriff's Office and wish him well as he marks the conclusion of an accomplished career.

LET ALL U.S. CITIZENS TRAVEL
TO CUBA RESTORE THEIR RIGHT
TO TRAVEL—H.R. 3960

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 2019

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I am proud to introduce today H.R. 3960, the Freedom for Americans to Travel to Cuba Act of 2019, along with my colleagues, Representatives TOM EMMER (R-MN), KATHY CASTOR (D-FL), RICK CRAWFORD (R-AR), BARBARA LEE (D-CA), DARIN LAHOOD (R-IL), JOSÉ SERRANO (D-NY), GUY RESCHENTHALER (R-PA), DONALD BEYER, JR. (D-VA), and DENVER RIGGLEMAN (R-VA). I'm also proud to stand with my good friend, Senator PATRICK LEAHY, who will be introducing this bill in the Senate on Monday with 45 bipartisan cosponsors.

This bipartisan bill addresses an issue I care very deeply about—the right of American citizens—my constituents—to travel freely anywhere in the world. Freedom of movement, freedom to travel, the basic right of any U.S. citizen to choose freely where they can go in this world has always been a fundamental part of being an American.

Foreign governments might choose to deny our citizens a visa. They might restrict where Americans can go when they arrive inside a foreign country. But the U.S. government and the U.S. Congress should not be in the business of imposing restrictions on our own citizens.

Yet this is what Congress has done to U.S. citizens when it comes to only one country for the last 60 years—Cuba.

Americans can travel to China, Saudi Arabia, Vietnam, Russia, Iran and Syria—each with human rights records arguably as bad or worse than Cuba's and, it should be noted, each of these countries also support Nicholas Maduro in Venezuela. And until just recently, Americans could even travel to North Korea.

This is an anachronistic policy, left over from the Cold War and proven to be ineffective at leveraging change by the Cuban government. The only people it harms are American citizens and those in Cuba striving to create innovative economic alternatives to state-controlled enterprises.

Ironically, continued efforts to further restrict the right of Americans to travel to Cuba have had devastating consequences for Cuba's fledgling private sector—the very people the United States aims to help—which had grown to be approximately 30 percent of Cuban economy as a result of more Americans traveling to the island during the last Administration.

Madam Speaker, I believe that the American people are our very best ambassadors; that they reflect the democratic values, curiosity, and innovation that make our country so great. Congress should not be in the business of denying them their own rights.

Congress stripped away this basic right, and only Congress can restore it. It's past time for us to do so. I urge all my colleagues, on both sides of the aisle, to cosponsor this bipartisan bill and ensure its passage in the 116th Congress.

I include in the RECORD an opinion piece by Chris Sabatini entitled, *Trump Doubles Down on Failed Cuba Policy*, which was published in *The New York Times* on July 24, 2019.

[From the *New York Times*, July 24, 2019]

TRUMP DOUBLES DOWN ON FAILED CUBA
POLICY

THE CUBAN AUTOCRACY REMAINS A NAGGING RE-
MINDER OF UNITED STATES IMPOTENCE IN
ROOTING OUT COMMUNISM

(By Christopher Sabatini)

The Trump administration's effort to bring about the end of Cuba's repressive government by squeezing the island's economy promises only more suffering for Cuban citizens, who are already struggling under Fidel Castro's failed economic project.

The White House is hurting the very people—ordinary Cubans—it claims to support. Not only are their potential sources of independent income (and, with it, political independence) drying up, so is their access to food—and their hopes for the future.

For decades, the Cuban autocracy has been a nagging reminder of United States impotence in rooting out Communism. Washington's embargo on Havana was tightened by Congress in 1992 and 1996—with the unintentionally ironic titles of the Cuban Democracy Act and what's known as the Cuban Liberty Act.

This pressure has always come with tough talk from Republicans, who like to claim that the Castro government's time is up. John Bolton, the national security adviser, is the latest hawk to spew this empty rhetoric.

Yet more than 58 years of isolating Havana has shown that the strategy doesn't follow any logical theory of regime change, even if it plays well in South Florida. Isolation has only reinforced the Cuban government's effort to make its citizens economically dependent on the Communist state.