

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO WARREN C. CHAO

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in tribute to an outstanding American, the late Mr. Warren C. Chao who led a life of service, great accomplishment and ultimate achievement of the American dream.

Mr. Chao was born into meager circumstances during a time of great turmoil in Manchuria, China, on March 16, 1914. Even as a young man, he was deeply committed to receiving an education and left his family to attend school in Beijing at the age of 15. During the Japanese occupation, Mr. Chao was unable to return to his home.

When he was at last able to return, Mr. Chao was distressed to learn that his father had been tortured and arrested by the Japanese army and that his family had been forced to sell their farm to buy his father's freedom, leaving them indigent. Also after returning to his native Manchuria, Mr. Chao completed his undergraduate work in Civil Engineering. For five years after his graduation, Mr. Chao committed himself to public service by building agricultural infrastructure for Chinese farmers. During this time he supervised various flood management projects in China, including the Yellow River project, which is, world renowned as one of the most challenging water projects ever undertaken by man.

Mr. Speaker, in 1948, during the Chinese Civil War, Mr. Chao worked on water conservation projects in Manchuria for the Nationalist government. A staunch anti-communist, he was forced to escape on foot, disguised as a peasant, to rejoin his wife who had previously left Manchuria for the safety of Beijing. Unfortunately, Mr. Chao's parents and extended family were unable to join him. After a brief stay in Beijing, Mr. Chao and his wife traveled to Taiwan, not knowing that they would not see their homeland again for more than 40 years.

Once in Taiwan, Mr. Chao got a job with the Taiwan Sugar Company as a Civil Engineer. During the eleven years he was employed by the Taiwan Sugar Company, he was recognized as a pioneer in developing western Taiwan's coastal agricultural areas. After leaving the Taiwan Sugar Company, Mr. Chao was employed by the National Taiwan Power Company as the Senior Hydraulic Engineer, and was instrumental in building numerous large hydraulic dams and power stations. Due to his technical and supervisory expertise, he was appointed to be the Irrigation Engineer for the Sino-American Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, a venture supported by the United States Agency for International Development.

Mr. Speaker, at the age of 55, Mr. Chao immigrated to the United States in pursuit of a better life for his family. He moved to San Francisco on August 8, 1970. His lack of skill

in the English language hindered Mr. Chao professionally, but he persevered, performing hard physical labor to support his family.

Like many Americans, Mr. Chao succeeded despite tremendous odds against him. He worked hard to get ahead and attended graduate school in civil engineering at the University of California at Davis, and environmental engineering at the University of California at San Francisco. He returned to engineering at the Naval Supplies Center in Alameda where he served as a Civil Engineer for 15 years, retiring at the age of 78, after spending his entire professional life using his technical knowledge to benefit others.

Mr. Speaker, sadly Mr. Chao passed away on August 14, 1999. His family described his passing in peace and comfort and recalled these selfless words from his final days: "This road is getting too long and hard and I don't want to make it too hard for you." I will close with the words of Mr. Chao's son Michael, who paid the greatest tribute a child can to a parent by memorializing his father as a man of "accomplishment, sacrifice for his family, service to his country and unyielding spirit and enthusiasm for education."

I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Mr. Chao for a life well lived, for the legacy of public service, for his commitment his family in America. I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Warren Chao.

### COMMUNITY SOLUTIONS ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

**HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 19, 2001*

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, with great reluctance, I will vote against the Community Solutions Act (H.R. 7), an otherwise outstanding piece of legislation. The bill allows additional not-for-profits the same ability to administer federal programs as the Salvation Army, Catholic Charities, and Lutheran Social Services have demonstrated for years; it allows appreciated IRA's to be cashed in and donated to charities without having to declare a gain in income; and much more. There is one very troubling provision, however.

In an effort to encourage businesses and individuals to make facilities available to not-for-profits, including churches, section 104 of the bill creates different legal standards of care owed by the landlord to the tenant. For example, if a shopping center made a community room available, for free or rental, and an attendee fell down the stairs, the charity could have greater liability for injuries than the landlord who has actual control of the stairs. If the church lacked the insurance or other resources, the attendee might be left without a complete remedy, or any remedy at all.

Apart from the merits of these different liability standards for not-for-profits, that whole

issue belongs in the state legislatures, not the United States Congress. Congress has no constitutional authority to determine landlord-tenant liability. This is how good intentions result in bad law, and how federal government power continues to grow.

I raised these important concerns, but they were not heeded. While there is an exemption or "opt-out" for states in section 104(e) of the bill, it is wholly inadequate. It requires states to enact a law claiming exemption from the federal standards, but even then it provides no exemption for federal cases (such as those based on diversity of citizenship) and no exemption for state cases where diversity of citizenship exists. In other words, even if a state enacts a law opting out of the federal liability standards, those federal standards still apply in numerous cases, including (1) all cases brought in federal court and (2) all cases brought in state court where any plaintiff or any defendant is from a different state. Such a diluted exemption does very little to address the important policy and constitutional concerns noted above.

The bill does not need section 104 to carry out the President's worthy goal of expanding charitable choice. I sincerely hope the bill can be changed to reflect these serious concerns, and will work toward that end.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. LOIS CAPPS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, due to airplane malfunctions I was detained in returning from my district last night and missed three votes. Had I been here I would have made the following votes: rollcall No. 257—"yes", No. 258—"yes" and No. 259—"yes".

### HIV/AIDS IN THE CARIBBEAN

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, while we take into account the millions who die each year in Africa from this deadly disease we know as HIV/AIDS, we must also focus our attention on the Caribbean, as the second largest population to become infected with this devastating disease, as reported in the front page of the Washington Post yesterday, for those who may have missed it, I submit it for the record.

Two-thirds of all those diagnosed with the AIDS virus in the Caribbean are dead within two years. What is even more outrageous is that AIDS is the leading cause of death in the Caribbean for those aged 15 to 45 and the numbers are growing.

About one in every 50 people in the Caribbean, or 2% of the population has AIDS or is

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infected with HIV, the virus which causes AIDS; more than 4% in the Bahamas, and 13% among urban adults in Haiti.

The UN estimates that there were 9,600 children infected in the Caribbean. Further, the Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC) as well estimates that the overall child mortality rate will increase 60% by 2010 if treatment is not improved.

Clearly, there is a need not only for the United States government's assistance but also for those major private foundations that provide AIDS money for Africa to also develop programs that will come to the aid of those in the Caribbean.

I proudly commend Congresswoman DONNA CHRISTENSEN and her efforts to raise awareness in the community, as this disease is kept silent. I also commend the government of the Bahamas as being the only country in the region that has offered universal antiretroviral treatment over the last several years.

While we simply take medical services and treatment for granted in this country, as the number of AIDS cases decreases per year in North America and increases in the Caribbean; it is our obligation to help provide assistance to these governments in order for them to provide a simple service to their people, enabling them to live prosperous and healthy lives.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE IDAHO AVIATION CAREER EDUCATION PROGRAM

### HON. C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Idaho Aviation Education (ACE) program, jointly sponsored by the Idaho Transportation Department Division of Aeronautics and the Idaho Aviation Hall of Fame. Last week, two dozen young people from across Idaho were able to take part in the ACE program and learn about the opportunities and excitement available in the aviation industry. These high school students learned about air traffic control, flight maintenance, Idaho's illustrious flying heritage, and the pride that comes from a job well done. Students were even given the opportunity to navigate light aircraft through the Boise foothills, demonstrating the real life uses of geography and mathematics skills acquired in school.

I would like to thank all of the people who work to make the ACE program a reality, especially Pam Franco at the Idaho Division of Aeronautics. I would also like to thank the families in the Boise area who took the ACE students into their homes as guests. I am proud of all of the ACE students and encourage them to pursue their dreams into the Idaho skies.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained by a delayed flight and

was unable to be present last night for floor votes. If I had been present, I would have voted in the affirmative on H.R. 2137, H.R. 1892, and S. 468.

#### SUPPORT FOR THE ARMENIAN TECHNOLOGY GROUP

### HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the Armenian Technology Group's efforts to assist the development of rural private enterprise in the Caucasus and Central Asia regions of the former Soviet Union.

Both as a farmer and as one of this body's Representatives from the world's most prolific agricultural regions, the San Joaquin Valley, I appreciate ATG's work around the world. Just last week, ATG announced the results of its seed multiplication efforts in Armenia. ATG did not merely double the production of wheat in Armenia—the organization was responsible for creating a net four hundred and thirty percent increase in wheat yield.

This, Mr. Speaker, is one of the great success stories in America's foreign assistance history. It is why I am pushing for ATG to receive the resources necessary to replicate its work along the legendary Silk Road in Central Asia. The Central Asia region has not witnessed the type of market-driven successes that we had hoped for at the time of the dismantling of the Soviet Union. I am confident, however, that ATG can help these countries move on the path to economic and market reform and eventual prosperity.

Mr. Speaker, I invite you and our colleagues in this distinguished House to learn more about ATG and the amazing work it has done. May the organization continue to be allowed to prosper in Armenia and elsewhere—it is truly one of America's treasures that we can share with the rest of the world.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 257, Criminal Law Technical Amendments Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 258, Family Sponsor Immigration Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 259, the James C. Corman Federal Building Designation Act. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, last night, while the House of Representatives was vot-

ing, I was unavoidably detained from participating due to adverse weather conditions that kept me from arriving at the Capitol on time. Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on the following bills: H.R. 2137—Criminal Law Technical Amendments Act of 2001; H.R. 1892—Family Sponsor Immigration Act of 2001; and, S. 468—James C. Corman Federal Building Designation Act.

#### HONORING HENRY L. "HANK" LACAYO

### HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Henry L. "Hank" Lacayo, an outstanding community leader from California, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. I want to recognize Hank's lifetime of service he has provided the Nation through his dedication to leadership and social activism.

After graduating from John C. Fremont High School in 1949, Hank served in the U.S. Air Force and was later hired at the North American Aviation's Los Angeles Division in 1953. He then embarked on a career in organized labor starting with his election in 1962 to serve as President of the United Auto Workers (UAW) Local 887.

Until 1972, Hank represented 30,000 workers at North American Aviation, later known as Rockwell International in Los Angeles. Appointed as an Administrative Assistant to then-UAW President Leonard Woodcock, Hank moved to Detroit, Michigan in 1974. There Hank was appointed National Director of the UAW's political and legislative department. For the successive three UAW's Presidents, Leonard Woodcock, Douglas Fraser, and Owen Bieber, Hank served as administrative assistant.

During the administration of President John F. Kennedy, Hank served as an advisor to the U.S. Department of Labor. He has since been a trusted advisor to several U.S. Presidents. Hank was named a National Director of the UAW Community Action Program, the UAW's political and legislative arm, in 1976.

Hank's total devotion to his community is evidenced by the many organizations that he has chaired worldwide. Hank is a founding member of Destino 2000, the Hispanic Legacy fund, Co-Founder and Past Chairman of the Board of the U.S. Hispanic Leadership Institute and currently serves on the Community Advisory Board of the California State University Channel Islands.

Hank's remarkable leadership skills are valued throughout the world as noted when he was appointed in 1994 and 1996 as an International Election Observer to the Presidential elections in Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hank's devoted service to the community around him has been recognized through his receipt of honors in the form of the National Hero Award from the U.S. Hispanic Leadership Institute, 1993 Labor Leader of the Year from the Tri County Labor Council (Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo), and by the Hank Lacayo Community Center in Van Nuys, California.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues join me in honoring the contributions that Hank has given