EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS
August 2, 1999

his crew mates and his nation that he displayed repeatedly throughout his life. I was saddened, but nonetheless honored, to have an American flag flown over this very building, a shrine to democracy throughout the world, which was draped over Tom’s casket and presented to his family at his burial.

Perhaps one of the finest comments on Tom’s life was offered by his dear friend and mine, Monroe County Probate Judge Otha Lee Biggs, when he said, “He wasn’t happy unless he was present with the employees of that company. They were a part of his family. If they needed him, he wanted to be there for him. And, for the leadership he gave to them, they gave him their support in return. For he was a man’s man and he was a working man’s executive.”

Indeed he was.

Mr. Speaker, I offer this memorial tribute to Tom Tippy with the belief that his legacy of good works, of sound decisions and of always being a man of his word, will continue in perpetuity. Truly, he lived his life with an enthusiasm toward helping others and in so doing, I believe he inspired the rest of us to try to do a little better ourselves as we approach our fellow man.

Tom is survived by his lovely wife, Rita; three sons, Tommy Tippy, Jr., Bill Tippy and Richard Tippy; one stepdaughter, Melanie Lee Ford; eight grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. My condolences go out to each of them.

DISAPPROVING EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT TO PRODUCTS OF PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SPEECH OF
HON. ZOE LOFGREN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 27, 1999

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my opposition to House Joint Resolution 57 disapproving the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (or normal trade relations) to the People’s Republic of China. The continued extension of normal trade relations (NTR) to China will do much to benefit the United States domestically, while engagement with China will do much to benefit the United States of America internationally.

China to retaliate with trade restrictions against the United States, those nations would gain a competitive trade edge against the United States that jeopardize vast numbers of American jobs.

Additionally, the revocation of China’s NTR status would likely simply replace Chinese imports with goods imported from its neighboring nations, harming only the American consumer. Let us also remember that over the past decade, American exports to China have quadrupled to $14.3 billion, a large portion of which is made up by high-technology imports produced in locations such as my district in Silicon Valley.

It is also possible that China might soon gain entrance into the World Trade Organization (WTO), an action that might result in the critical and historic acceptance by Chinese markets of American agricultural and industrial products. The chances of opening these Chinese markets would be severely diminished if the United States were to revoke NTR status at this point.

China also plays an extremely important role in guaranteeing regional security and stability from the Korean Peninsula to the Indian Subcontinent. China’s constructive efforts for peace between North and South Korea, and its push for restraint by India and Pakistan in the wake of their nuclear tests, highlight the positive role China is capable of playing in the international arena. And our policy of engagement has exhibited some meaningful success; as a result of our policy China has signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and joined the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention.

China clearly must take substantial steps to improve its record on human rights and democratize if it wishes to be fully accepted by the international community. Yet only further engagement with China will allow the United States the opportunity to advocate on behalf of its own interests and those of China’s people. I urge you vote against House Joint Resolution 57.

SUPPORT FOR BULGARIA, H. CON. RES. 170

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 2, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 170 outlines our United States foreign policy towards Bulgaria, notes the objectives of our new, post-Cold War relationship with Bulgaria, and points out some of the positive changes now underway in Bulgaria.

Since elections held in April 1997, the government of Bulgaria has committed itself to full economic reforms, discipline in government budgetary and currency policies, increased foreign, direct investments in Bulgaria, and energetic efforts to combat corrupt and criminal activities that had undermined previous economic reforms.

The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria has worked to ensure the proper treatment of its citizens, regardless of ethnic background, including those of ethnic Turkish background, many of whom were subjected to forced assimilation campaigns and deportation under the former communist regime in Bulgaria.

The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria has made Bulgaria’s integration into pan-European and trans-Atlantic institutions, including the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the highest priority of its foreign policy, and has undertaken efforts to promote stability in southeastern Europe and the Black Sea region.

The economy of the Republic of Bulgaria has suffered considerable decline due to the disruption of important markets caused by the break-up of the former, Soviet-dominated “COMECON” economic and trade organization, the application of international sanctions on Iraq, and the failure of the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria to confront widespread corrupt activities prior to the elections in April 1997 that resulted in the theft of large sums from both government and industry and that bankrupted many Bulgarian banks.

The economy of the Republic of Bulgaria has suffered as well from the imposition of international sanctions on neighboring Serbia and continues to suffer from the conflict in that country, which has disrupted commerce throughout the region of southeastern Europe.

The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria has recently taken steps to finalize bilateral agreements with the neighboring Republic of Macedonia, recognized by the
United States as the “Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,” overcoming longstanding dispute over the language to be used in those agreements.

(7) The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria has stated its continuing support for the mission of NATO in supporting democratization and stability across Europe.

(8) The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria has undertaken to reform Bulgaria’s armed forces, adopting a military doctrine to that effect in March 1999.

(9) As a result of the conflict in Serbia with respect to the region of Kosovo, the Republic of Bulgaria has accepted several thousand refugees from the conflict.

SEC. 2. POLICY TOWARD THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to promote the development in the Republic of Bulgaria of a market-based, democratic government that respects the rights of all its citizens, regardless of ethnic background; and

(2) to support the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bulgaria;

(3) to insist that the territorial integrity of the Republic of Bulgaria be respected by neighboring countries and by all political movements within and outside Bulgaria; and

(4) to support the integration of the Republic of Bulgaria into pan-European and trans-Atlantic economic and security institutions.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria is to be commended for its efforts to ensure proper treatment of all of its citizens, regardless of ethnic background, particularly those of ethnic Turkish background; and

(2) the Government of Bulgaria is to be commended—

(A) for its efforts to accelerate the privatization of state-owned enterprises in a fair and transparent process;

(B) for its establishment of a currency board to ensure the value of the Bulgarian currency; and

(C) for its efforts to combat corrupt and criminal activities that undermine reforms and the viability of Bulgaria’s government and industry;

(3) the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria should continue to implement programs that may qualify Bulgaria for entrance to the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and is to be commended for its continuing support of the NATO effort to ensure stability and democratization across Europe;

(4) the Republic of Bulgaria is suffering the adverse economic impact of the disruption of commerce in southeastern Europe and an influx of refugees caused by the conflict in neighboring Serbia;

(5) the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria should undertake steps to immediately halt any illicit transfer of arms and military equipment that may occur in Bulgaria or cross Bulgarian territory;

(6) the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria should undertake steps to immediately halt any illicit transfer of arms and military equipment that may occur in Bulgaria or cross Bulgarian territory;

(7) the Government of Bulgaria should play a central role in any effort by the NATO to create a European rapid military unit involving personnel from throughout the countries of southeastern Europe or in the creation of facilities in support of such a peacekeeping unit;

(8) the United States should join other official creditors of the Republic of Bulgaria in providing Bulgaria with relief from such official debt through rescheduling and, where appropriate, forgiveness.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 2, 1999

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, July 29, 1999, I inadvertently voted “no” on rollcall vote No. 352, the Moakley amendment to prohibit any funding for the U.S. Army School of the Americas. As a cosponsor of legislation calling for the closure of the School of the Americas, and having consistently voted to prohibit funding for the School of the Americas in the past, I fully intended to cast my vote in favor of the Moakley amendment, rollcall vote No. 352.

TRIBUTE TO HUGH CHISOLM DALE
HON. SONNY CALLAHAN
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 2, 1999

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Hugh Chisolm Dale who received the honorary Doctor of Humanities degree on May 15, 1999, from Erskine College in Due West, South Carolina.

Without question, Hugh Dale is one of Erskine’s most loyal alumni, and one of South Alabama’s most outstanding citizens. Erskine awarded him the Alumni Distinguished Service Award in 1972 and the Algermon Sydney Sullivan Award in 1987. In addition, he served as a member of the Erskine Board of Trustees for twelve years, and was Chairman of the Board from 1967 to 1989.

While he is naturally proud of his relationship to his alma mater, Mr. Dale has also been a one-man chamber of commerce for his hometown of Camden, Alabama. He retired as senior vice President with the Camden National Bank in 1973, having first started with the bank back in 1951. In this capacity, he was often called upon to help lead numerous civic and community events which, in turn, helped the growth and development of Camden and Wilcox County.

Mr. Dale is the son of Hugh Henry Dale and Shelton Dale, both of whom also graduated from Erskine College. He has been a deacon and elder in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Camden, where he served for years as its treasurer.

Mr. Speaker, Hugh Dale is a man of the highest moral character, and he has lived his entire life with the aim of serving his fellow man. It is appropriate that Erskine College recognized one of its most outstanding alumni in this way, and it is a tribute for a job well done.

I salute Mr. Dale for his many lifetime achievements, and wish him only good health and God’s Blessings as he continues on life’s journey.

SUPPORT FOR ROMANIA, MR. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 169 outlines our United States foreign policy towards Romania, recognizes the strides Romania has taken in economic and political reforms since the end of the cold war, recognizes the steps Romania has taken to improve relations with its neighbors and to prepare itself for eventual integration into the pan-European and trans-Atlantic communities, and urges Romania forward in its reforms, despite its current economic difficulties.

Mr. Speaker, although Romania had taken reform-oriented steps early in this decade, the elections of November 1996, the first since 1937 that led to a peaceful transfer of power under a democratic system, provided a fresh opportunity to push reforms forward. These reforms undertaken in the midst of economic hardship made worse by corruption, criminal activities, and the disruptions in commerce in southeast Europe caused by international sanctions and military actions against neighboring Serbia, have a long way to go.

I believe, however, that it is important to encourage Romania to continue with its reforms. I also believe that it should be our policy to support Romania’s eventual integration into pan-European and trans-Atlantic economic and security institutions. In this regard, I note that Romania was the very first country to join NATO’s “Partnership for Peace” program and that it has spent most of this decade working to reform its military and adopt procedures for its military forces that are compatible with those of the NATO alliance.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly encourage my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 169, an important statement of United States support for Romania, for its program of reforms, and for its eventual integration into the trans-Atlantic community. I submit that the text of H. Con. Res. 169 be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following: