

you would be proud to take home to Mother. They are working hard to achieve this goal, in their ham-fisted way. "We try to make some PR job," one Chinese "expert on the United States" tells the Washington Post.

And how depressing it is, nauseating even, to see elite America eagerly collaborate in the construction of this spin—which is, at bottom, after all, a lie of gigantic proportions, Jiang Zemin, *Time* magazine tells us, loves Benny Goodman, Mozart, and Elvis, too. He knows the Gettysburg Address by heart. He has "favorite American authors," the *Los Angeles Times* reports: "Mark Twain and"—we're not making this up—"Zbigniew Brzezinski." He's a big, cuddly teddy bear of a man, apparently.

Jiang is also a man, of course, who tells American journalists that "democracy and human rights are relative concepts." And that Wei Jingsheng is a common criminal, not a "so-called" political dissident. And that China's rape of Tibet was in fact a successful effort to rescue that country from slavery, like our own Civil War, and that "the American people should be happy" about it. Jiang issues these spectacular insults, all of them in the last few weeks, but draws no official and direct American rebuke or demurral. Rebuking him wouldn't be nice, you see.

The master of the Nanpu New Life Salt Works has no business invoking Abraham Lincoln, or appearing next to the Liberty Bell, or drinking champagne at the White House. It diminishes American principle that he has been invited to do such things. It diminishes American principle further that he will be applauded for it by our elected leaders, by our college presidents and Kissingers, by our business chieftains, by our "sophisticated" opinion leaders.

The task of rescuing American honor this week will fall to those allegedly unsophisticated protesters who will dog Jiang Zemin wherever he goes, exercising their rights under what Yu Shuning calls "the First Amendment of the Constitution, et cetera." We hope the protests are as large and loud and obnoxious as possible. It won't be "nice." But it will be right.

A particularly astonishing feature of this week's sham summit will be President Clinton's laughable attempt to implement the 1985 Nuclear Cooperation Agreement. Presumably with a straight face, President Clinton will actually send a piece of paper to Congress shortly which will "certify" that China is a responsible steward of nuclear technology. Of course, this is a lie. For proof, the *Washington Times* has provided us with a succinct box score that sums up China's criminal record of nuclear and other weapons proliferation. The list is long and frightening, and the President's policy is a dangerous disgrace. No one has written on this more eloquently than Abe Rosenthal in the October 28 *New York Times*, and I insert both his article and the *Washington Times* proliferation list for the RECORD.

CHINA'S PROLIFERATION RECORD

China in recent months has sold an array of nuclear-, chemical- and biological-weapon technology and missile technology to nations seeking weapons of mass destruction. Here are some of the known transfers:

Telemetry equipment was provided to Iran for missile tests on the medium-range Shahab-3 and Shahab-4 missile program in violation of the Missile Technology Control Regime.

Rocket motors and test equipment were shipped to Iran for a new short-range missile known as the NP-110, which was tested in May.

Equipment to develop deadly biological weapons was sent to Iran. A Chinese-supplied factory that produces glass-lined equipment was opened earlier this year.

400 metric tons of chemicals used in producing nerve agents and riot-control agents were shipped to Iran last year. In May, sanctions were imposed on seven Chinese companies that sold chemical weapons goods and equipment to Iran.

Accelerometers and gyroscopes for missiles were supplied to Iran in 1996.

Furnace and diagnostic equipment with nuclear weapons applications were sold to Pakistan in late 1996—after a May 1996 pledge by Beijing not to sell nuclear technology.

Five French-made Super Puma helicopters with Chinese air-launched missiles were promised to Iran under a 1996 deal that also involved Indonesia.

5,000 ring magnets were sold to Khan Research Laboratories in Pakistan in 1996. The magnets were assessed by U.S. intelligence to be a major boost to Islamabad's production of nuclear-weapons fuel.

M-11 missiles were sold to Pakistan in 1995 and 1996. U.S. intelligence believes the missiles are operational, but the administration ignored the finding to avoid applying sanctions.

Missile-patrol boats equipped with scores of advanced C-802 anti-ship cruise missiles were sold to Iran in 1996. They provide a new capability to attack U.S. or allied ships in the Persian Gulf.

Missile technology was sold last year to Syria.

A complete factory for producing M-11 missiles or systems of similar ranges was sold to Pakistan in 1996.

CLINTON'S NUCLEAR DECEPTION—ON MY MIND (By A.M. Rosenthal)

Craftily, ever so craftily, President Clinton is deceiving the American public about a critical danger to world security: China's international sales of the materiel and technology of nuclear warfare.

The motive is to allow China to buy American nuclear materiel and information, including advanced U.S. nuclear reactor technology—as U.S. nuclear manufacturers are urging.

No previous President, and not even Mr. Clinton himself until now, would take the step required to permit Chinese nuclear shopping in America—certifying that China was not illicitly peddling its own nuclear goods abroad.

The U.S. knew that was not true.

The U.S. knew that despite Beijing's denials and pledges, for more than a decade China has made important nuclear sales to countries intent on achieving capability to make nuclear bombs.

Under a 1985 U.S. law, nations illegally proliferating nuclear materiel and technology are subject to American sanctions. They are also forbidden to buy U.S. nuclear products and technology.

Now Mr. Clinton is ready to permit American nuclear sales to China. So last Friday, in his speech setting the stage for the state visit of President Jiang Zemin, he made this statement:

"China has lived up to its pledge not to assist unsafeguarded nuclear facilities in third countries, and it is developing a system of export controls to prevent the transfer or sale of technology for weapons of mass destruction."

Neither part of that sentence is honest.

In 1992, after selling nuclear-war materiel to Iran, Iraq and Algeria among other countries, China signed the worldwide Non-proliferation Treaty against spreading

knowledge and nuclear weapons to states that did not possess them.

Three years later, U.S. intelligence discovered that the China National Nuclear Energy Industry Corporation, a Beijing-controlled operation, had sold 5,000 ring magnets to Pakistan, which is trying to match India's nuclear-weapon potential. Experts say that sale could increase Pakistan's weapon capability by jumping its enriched-uranium capacity 100 percent.

The magnets are a product China sold to Saddam Hussein before the gulf war.

The U.S. also found that the magnets went to "unsafeguarded" Pakistani facilities—no international inspection permitted. Teams of U.N. inspectors have spent almost six years trying to find all of Saddam's "unsafeguarded" hidden nuclear capability.

Violating the treaty should have brought sanctions. Washington complained but imposed no penalty.

China denied the sale. Then on May 11, 1996, it promised not to do it again. Mr. Clinton's speech said nothing about China's nuclear deals and treaty-breaking—or what the C.I.A. told Congress in June 1997.

The C.I.A. reported that during the second half of 1996, after the pledge to the U.S., China was still the "primary source of nuclear related equipment and technology" to Pakistan. Also, said the report, China is the world's "most significant supplier of weapons of mass destruction-related goods and technology"—which means nuclear, chemical or bacteriological.

The President did not mention China's breaking its pledge to America after breaking its treaty pledge to the world. Nor did he say that he was planning to reward China by giving it clearance to shop nuclear in America. But he will, unless Congress can block him.

After China's broken pledges, will Americans be fools enough to believe Beijing will keep new promises to become a reformed proliferator or use U.S. nuclear technology for "peaceful purposes"? Just this year, after the usual denials, Beijing admitted that U.S. machinery sold for civilian manufacture was transferred to a military aviation plant.

That Clinton remark about China's developing export controls is cynical acceptance of Beijing's cynical pretense that any illicit nuclear exporting was the fault of sleepy customs officials.

The stuff of nuclear, bacteriological or chemical warfare is not exported from China unless top officials approve. Mr. Jiang is the toppest.

President Clinton is crafty, but not crafty enough. He has turned China's broken pledges into a guilt of his own—deception about a matter of life and death, many lives and perhaps, some hideous day, many deaths.

CONGRATULATIONS TO COL. WILLIAM D. MCGILL II

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I want to congratulate Col. William D. McGill II, who will retire from the U.S. Army on October 30, 1997, after a long and distinguished career of service to our Nation spanning nearly 30 years.

Colonel McGill enlisted in the Army in 1967, shortly after graduating from the North Carolina State University at Raleigh. He successfully completed Officer Candidate School and

was commissioned a second lieutenant of armor in the U.S. Army Reserve on October 20, 1968.

Over the course of his career, Colonel McGill served in a variety of exceptionally challenging troop and staff assignments in Vietnam, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and the United States. After completing aviation training at Hunter Army Airfield, GA, Dan McGill deployed to the Republic of Vietnam where he served as a Cobra gunship section commander and as the Headquarters Company Executive Officer in the Mekong Delta for 15 months. For his achievements during combat then-Lieutenant McGill was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and 37 awards of the Air Medal. After completing his combat tour, Dan then served with the Army's elite 82d Airborne Division for the next 3 years.

After attending the Armor Officer Advance Course, Dan returned to Fort Bragg, where he once again served with the 82d. He had the distinction of commanding two different cavalry troops for a total of 3 years. The length of Dan McGill's command time is a reflection of his extraordinary ability to lead soldiers.

Colonel McGill's potential for increased responsibility was rewarded with selection for and attendance at the Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, KS. Dan continued his service in a series of challenging assignments following his graduation from Fort Leavenworth. First, he spent 2 years in South Korea in a joint assignment as a personnel officer and then he returned to the United States to serve in the Pentagon as a staff officer in the Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison.

Dan McGill then had the distinction of being selected for battalion command and returned to Fort Bragg to serve as the commander of the 1st Squadron, 17th Cavalry, in the 82d Airborne Division. This cavalry squadron is the eyes and ears of the All-American Division. Through sustained superior performance Colonel McGill once again proved he had an unsurpassed ability to lead the world's finest soldiers. He commanded in magnificent fashion.

After graduation from the Army War College, Colonel McGill served on the III Corps Staff until he once again assumed his natural role of a leader of soldiers. He assumed command of the 1st Cavalry Division's Aviation Brigade at Fort Hood, TX. Dan performed magnificently as a brigade commander and during this time served our Nation in combat for a second time, in the Persian Gulf.

Following the brigade command, Col. McGill returned to Korea to serve as the Chief of Staff of 8th U.S. Army. He culminated his service to the Nation as military deputy to the Army's Chief of Legislative Liaison and as the staff director of the Vietnam Commando's Commission.

Colonel Dan McGill has distinguished himself as a leader during a remarkable career of service to our Nation. He has continuously displayed the professionalism, integrity, and dependability our country has come to expect from its Army officers. He has answered the call of service unwaveringly and our heartfelt appreciation and best wishes for the future go with him as he prepares for his next endeavor.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE FLORIDA MARLINS

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Florida Marlins for having won the 1997 World Series Championship. Created by Wayne Huizenga, administered by Don Smiley, built by Dave Dombrowski, and managed by Jim Leyland, this young team achieved the top honor, to which 28 teams aspire, in just 5 years. By reaching the World Series in record time, the Florida Marlins is the youngest franchise ever to win the World Series and has thus assured itself a place in history.

Before this season, the Florida Marlins had never been in the playoffs. Throughout the 1997 division series, however, they never trailed in games won. They initiated their quest by overpowering the San Francisco Giants and then went on to win the National League championship series by upsetting the Atlanta Braves. Then, in a dramatic, extra-inning, seventh game, they defeated the Cleveland Indians to become the 1997 World Series Champions. Within 5 years, the Florida Marlins attained a monumental goal that has historically taken championship teams decades to accomplish.

The players who accomplished this feat are: Kurt Abbott, Moises Alou, Antonio Alfonseca, Alex Arias, Bobby Bonilla, Kevin Brown, John Cangelosi, Jeff Conine, Dennis Cook, Craig Counsell, Darren Daulton, Jim Eisenreich, Alex Fernandez, Cliff Floyd, Felix Heredia, Livan Hernandez, Charles Johnson, Al Leiter, Kurt Miller, Robb Nen, Kirt Ojala, Jay Powell, Edgar Renteria, Tony Saunders, Gary Sheffield, Rob Stanifer, Ed Vosberg, John Wehner, Devon White, and Greg Zaun. Their coaches are: Rich Donnelly, Bruce Kimm, Jerry Manuel, Milt May, Larry Rothschild, and Tommy Sandt.

The Marlins' victory was a victory for all Floridians. In a community as diverse as ours, people from different backgrounds have united in their admiration and pride for our baseball team. I applaud the athletic prowess of these men and commend the dedicated efforts of their coaches and manager. I know that the Florida Marlins will continue to give Floridians a spirit of unity and strength in years to come and look forward to another championship season in 1998.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD L. SWIG

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the life of Richard L. Swig, who passed away on September 25, 1997, at the age of 72. Dick was a universally respected San Francisco businessman, a dedicated philanthropist, and a devoted community leader in the bay area.

Mr. Speaker, I have known Dick, Cissie, and the whole Swig family for almost 50 years, and my wife Annette and I have loved and ad-

mired them for all that they have meant to our community. We first met Dick's wonderful parents in the summer of 1950. Although they were part of San Francisco's social and business elite, and we were just a young couple in the academic community, they enthusiastically accepted our invitation for dinner at our tiny and modest apartment. Dick's late father, Ben Swig, made one of his very last public appearances at the wedding of our younger daughter, Katrina, in the summer of 1980.

Dick first set foot in San Francisco over half a century ago. After serving in the Navy during World War II, the Massachusetts-born Swig moved to the west coast to begin a career with the Fairmont Hotel, which his family had purchased a few years earlier. Dick spent several years learning about every facet of the business, working in management, publicity, and service-oriented positions. In 1953, at the age of 27, he became the hotel's president.

For over four decades, Dick's leadership made the Fairmont the model of luxurious hospitality and one of the most highly regarded hotels in America. World leaders, famous celebrities, and San Francisco visitors with an eye for excellence would call the Fairmont home during their visits to the bay area. The hotel's unqualified success spawned six similarly elegant hotels across the country, in New York, Boston, Chicago, New Orleans, Dallas, and San Jose. Dick demanded the same levels of superiority and class at these establishments as he did at his San Francisco flagship, and they realized the same degree of achievement.

Said his son Rick: "His legacy both to the Fairmont, a company he dearly loved, and as a hotelier in general, is inestimable. . . . His management style was inspired not only by great care and attention to hotel guests, but also the extraordinary recognition of his hotel staff. In the days of independently owned luxury hotels . . . he set standards for us all." Upon his death, the Fairmont flags flew at half-staff. So did every other flag on every other San Francisco building, per the order of Mayor Willie Brown. This tribute reflects the scope of Dick's contributions, which extended well beyond the Fairmont to the entire bay area community and humanitarian concerns around the world.

Dick Swig, along with his equally dedicated wife Cissie, devoted a large portion of his life to serving the bay area and to fighting for compassionate causes that he cared so much about. He served as trustee, chairman, or board member of more than 40 charitable, professional, and educational institutions, ranging from the Leukemia Society of America to the San Francisco Symphony Association to the San Francisco Convention and Visitors Bureau, of which he served as president.

Dick assumed a particularly strong leadership role in the Jewish community, both in the bay area and nationally, and he worked tirelessly for humanitarian and charitable groups that fought discrimination, educated the public, and served the interests of the community. These organizations included the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the Jewish Community Federation, the Jewish Museum of San Francisco, and numerous others.

Dick received many distinguished honors for his philanthropic work, including the prestigious Mahatma Gandhi Humanitarian Award, the Golda Meir Award, the U.S. Coast Guard's Distinguished Public Service Award, and the