

if international monitors are barred from the country. The United States and the international community must work to keep the pressure on the government in Harare and to support the forces of democracy in Zimbabwe. I have joined my colleague, Senator FRIST, in sponsoring the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act for this very purpose. The bill has passed the Senate unanimously, and I urge my colleagues in the House to take it up. In Zimbabwe, where many courageous citizens continue to struggle to protect their institutions and to save their country from lawlessness, our honesty and our solidarity is needed now more than ever.

REPORT ON FOREIGN TRAVEL:  
TAIWAN, CHINA, AND SOUTH  
KOREA

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, from August 4-11, 2001, I joined Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman JOSEPH BIDEN, Senator PAUL SARBANES and Senator FRED THOMPSON on a congressional delegation to Taiwan, mainland China, and South Korea, with a brief stopover in Honolulu, Hawaii, and Pearl Harbor Naval Base.

During our very brief time in Hawaii, the delegation met with Admiral Dennis Blair, Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Command. In preparation for our scheduled meetings with various Asian heads of state, Admiral Blair outlined U.S. preparedness and presence in the Asian Pacific region.

In Taipei, following an extensive briefing from the American Institute of Taiwan Director Raymond Burghardt on the status of cross-Strait relations, the delegation met with Taiwanese President Chen Shui-bian at the Presidential Palace on Monday, August 6, 2001. President Chen seemed genuinely pleased that Taiwan was the first stop on our delegation's multi-country jaunt, and recognized and appreciated the U.S. Congress's longstanding friendship with the Republic of China.

The President discussed his efforts as Mayor of Taipei to improve cross-Strait relations, and stressed his resolve to continue down this path as President. He said he believed that he has made "good sincere gestures" to the People's Republic of China, but continues to be disappointed in what he sees as rebuffs of his efforts by Beijing. He cited Beijing's disregard for Taiwan's plan for tourism by citizens of mainland China as an example of this lack of Chinese engagement.

I raised the point that many in the U.S. are concerned about several issues involving Southeast Asia, such as China's allegedly illegal sales of weapons of mass destruction and China's human rights record. When facing whether to grant permanent normalized trade relations, PNTR, with China, I let him know my view that I believed it better to leave trade status subject to annual review to retain leverage in U.S.-China talks on proliferation, human rights, and many other items.

President Chen countered that in order for all countries' relationships with China to improve, China must become a trustworthy member of the international community and abide by international laws. He believed that PNTR would help this process along, and he would support the granting of such status by the U.S.

President Chen said he believed that the U.S. could play a more active role in the region, but that belief seemed to be tempered by his recognition that it is inappropriate for the U.S. to act as a mediator. He said he will continue to attempt to engage the mainland in cross-Strait talks, and that he is not discouraged by the failure of past efforts.

From Taipei we traveled to Shanghai, China, on Tuesday, August 7, 2001, for another brief stay, and conducted a working lunch meeting with members of the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai. That afternoon, we conducted a large "roundtable" discussion with a handful of professors and approximately 100 undergraduate students enrolled in the Center for American Studies at Fudan University. It was enlightening to learn how young Chinese men and women view the United States and our involvement in the region. The session provided a real opportunity to assess how our Southeast Asia policy is perceived among Chinese citizens in general and among future leaders in particular.

Upon arrival in the Chinese capital of Beijing on Wednesday, August 8, 2001, we immediately proceeded to the seaside town of Beidaihe, located 3-3.5 hours outside of the city by car. Beidaihe, a resort town popular among vacationing working class Chinese, is the site of the very private Chinese leadership retreat compound, where party leaders spend much of their summer months. Our delegation was honored to be the first Westerners invited to attend meetings on the grounds.

The delegation first met with General Chi Hao-tian, the Chinese Defense Minister, and again raised the non-proliferation issue. We expressed our grave concerns about recent intelligence reports describing the sale or transfer of missile hardware and technology to Pakistan, despite China's November 2000 pledge to cease assisting other countries develop missile capabilities.

General Chi denied the missile sales allegations, saying that China always sticks to its commitments. The General went on to blast the U.S. media for creating distrust of China, and called the reports of missile sales "totally baseless." He also countered with his assertion that the U.S.'s sales of arms to Taiwan violate the "One China" articulated since the Nixon administration.

In our discussions later that afternoon with Chinese President Jiang Zemin, many of the same hot-button issues such as nonproliferation and China-Taiwan relations were raised.

However, our audience with the President afforded an opportunity to delve more into some human rights and religious freedom concerns as well. We were dismayed to hear President Jiang, unprovoked, refer to the Falungong movement as a "cult." But overall, the President's tone was positive, and he called China a connected nation with a strong market economy.

With regard to arms sales to Pakistan, President Jiang joined General Chi in a blanket denial of any wrongdoing, saying China did not violate "any rule." He said that China does maintain arms sales to friendly nations, but always within international rules. He further claimed that China had done nothing to contribute to missile development in North Korea or Taiwan.

I discussed briefly with President Jiang my previous two visits to the People's Republic of China in 1982 and 1994. On PNTR, I conveyed my reluctance to support normalized trade status with his country due to concerns about proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Despite his denials of such activities at the commencement of our meeting, I again raised the allegations of illegal weapons sales to Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and Iran, as these were weighty matters on the minds of the international community.

Of particular concern to me during my visit to China were questions of religious freedom and detention of U.S. citizens by Chinese authorities. I asked President Jiang about the case of Mr. Yongyi Song, the librarian from Dickinson College in Pennsylvania who had been held for five months without formal charges or the benefit of legal counsel. The matter of Mr. Song was only resolved after Congressional intervention with the Chinese ambassador to the U.S. and introduction of a Senate resolution calling for Mr. Song's release. I told President Jiang that I was extremely concerned about cases like these, and I called on China to develop standards of judicial practice and a reasonable rule of law that would sustain international scrutiny.

President Jiang responded that I had made a good suggestion, and that China had been working for years to establish a rule of law. He went on to say that the Chinese constitution guarantees citizens religious freedom, with the exception of Falungong, a group he again characterized as a cult. The President concluded with a description of his hopes for the future of China in the coming decades, that his country will have completed the transformation to a market economy, accompanied by a strong infrastructure of appropriate judicial and political systems.

On Thursday, August 9, 2001, the delegation traveled to Beijing's Great Hall of the People to meet with Chinese Premier Zhu Rong-ji. The Premier was quite generous with his time, and during an hour and a half long meeting, outlined barriers and misperceptions

which can hinder U.S.-China relations. It was made clear that it is in both countries' interests to engage one another economically, but that certain actions on weapons proliferation and stifling of human rights will have consequences in the U.S. This meeting was valuable in laying out our countries' priorities and understanding each sides' domestic (both public and governmental) pressures which inevitably affect bilateral relations.

I was pleased that Premier Zhu acknowledged that there are some deficiencies in China's human rights and judicial policies, and that he said that he was willing to work on both. I raised the detention of Mr. Song, the Dickinson librarian, a case which brought into sharp focus what can happen to American citizens detained in China. I pointed out to Premier Zhu that cases like these are major irritants to U.S.-China relations. I suggested that he consider an agreement with the U.S. that when China detains an American citizen or U.S. resident and perhaps others, that those individuals be guaranteed basic points of due process, such as written documentation of charges, a limitation of time in detention, the right to an attorney, and a public legal proceeding so the U.S. and the press can review the evidence. I further suggested that the Chinese government should work with programs like the Temple University School of Law curriculum on Chinese rule of law recently established in Beijing since universities can be an excellent, non-political training ground for judges, attorneys, and other judicial officials.

Premier Zhu responded that he was not familiar with the specific case of Mr. Song, but that whatever the circumstances surrounding his detention, he was confident that the Chinese could learn from his case. I asked Premier Zhu if China would be willing to consider an agreement between the United States and China dealing with due process rights for detained American citizens and perhaps others. Premier Zhu responded that such an agreement was a "possibility".

Over a working lunch Thursday afternoon at Ambassador Clark Randt's residence in Beijing, the delegation had a fascinating discussion with two Chinese experts on weapons proliferation, Dr. Zhu Feng, Director of Beijing University's International Security Program; and Dr. Yang Ming-Jie, Director of Arms Control and Security Studies at the China Institute of Contemporary International Relations, a think tank loosely affiliated with China's People's Liberation Army.

Dr. Yang articulated some very interesting points about Chinese public opinion on weapons proliferation, that in fact one-third of the people believe that proliferation is a good thing. Interestingly, when asked about reports of illegal arms sales to Pakistan and other countries, neither gave the patient denials we had heard all week from Chinese officials. Instead, they insisted

that any shipments must not have been new deals, but vestiges of past contracts.

The two experts discussed the fact that the Chinese do not think the U.S. is setting a good example by refusing to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, CTBT, and by continuing to sell arms to Taiwan. They wondered why China should be first to disarm when the U.S. does not appear to be serious about its own role in international disarmament. This leads to the approach, the deadly cycle of each side reacting to what we perceive the other to be doing, thus making both countries more resolute in our respective positions to not disarm first.

On Thursday afternoon, the delegation met with Chinese Foreign Minister Tang at the impressive new Ministry of Foreign Affairs building. This meeting again focused primarily on weapons issues, and Minister Tang's denials of violations of international nonproliferation agreements were startlingly similar to those made by General Chi, President Jiang and Premier Zhu. The Foreign Minister called accusations of illegal sales to Pakistan "totally baseless" and was adamant that China always honors agreements in good faith.

With regard to general concerns about democratization, human rights, religious freedom and rule of law, he admitted that deficiencies remain but chose to describe the progress already made, such as shifting the culture away from rural agriculture and improving the quality of life for the average Chinese citizen.

I asked Minister Tang pointedly about whether he believes that it still made sense for a country to develop intercontinental ballistic missiles, ICBMs, as deterrents to nuclear war. He then reiterated that China is "firmly opposed" to the proliferation of ICBMs and that his country will cooperate in further discussions on the matter. He said that China is therefore opposed to the U.S. development of national missile defense, as it will undermine international disarmament and upset the nuclear balance, posing a real threat to China.

On Saturday, August 11, 2001, our delegation was received at the Blue House in Seoul, South Korea, to meet with President Kim Dae-jung. We complimented President Kim on his far-sighted commitment to democracy, and for his patient policy of engagement with North Korea. We were interested to learn his views on what the U.S. and the world can do to bring North Korean President Kim Jong-il to the bargaining table. President Kim urged the U.S. to stop calling North Korea a rogue nation and the principal cause of our need to develop national missile defense. He believed that such language was not helpful in cultivating a circumstance in which the North Koreans would enter into a verifiable agreement to end its nuclear ballistic missile program.

I raised the issue of Jamie Penich of Derry, Pennsylvania, who was violently killed in a motel room in Seoul, South Korea, in March of this year. Jamie, a 21-year old University of Pittsburgh student, had stopped in Seoul on her way to study at Keimyung University in Taegu, South Korea, and was found stomped to death in her motel room by her friend. There was no evidence of a sexual assault and nothing was stolen from the room.

I explained the circumstances of the case to President Kim, as well as my understanding that the Korean police have sole jurisdiction over the case, but that the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, CID, and the FBI are assisting in the investigation. There have been no leads in the case thus far. I asked President Kim if he would check on the progress of the investigation. Although he was not familiar with the case, he agreed to inquire about its status and to work with the Korean police force and American embassy staff on facilitating its swift resolution.

I also talked to President Kim about Boeing's bid to sell F-15 fighter aircraft to South Korea. The Republic of Korea Air Force aims to replace its aging fleet of F-4D/Es and F-5s, and Boeing is among four competitors to provide the \$4 billion contract for the new aircrafts. The F-15s cultivated an outstanding win record during the Gulf War, while the competing French aircraft have never been battle tested. President Kim seemed familiar with the Boeing plane's exemplary record in the Gulf War. I also stressed to President Kim that the U.S.'s substantial contributions to South Korea should merit special consideration in awarding this contract to U.S. company. The French, the competitor for the contract, have contributed much less.

For the remainder of Saturday afternoon prior to our late evening departure from Osan Air Force Base, the delegation was escorted to the Joint Security Area by Lieutenant General Daniel Zanini, Commanding General, Eighth U.S. Army, and Chief of Staff for the United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command, and U.S. Forces Korea. Upon arrival at Camp Bonifas at the base of the JSA, Lieutenant Colonel William Miller, Commander of the U.N. Command Security Battalion-JSA, gave the delegation a tour of the demilitarized zone and outlined the status of tensions at the border of North and North Korea. The group then proceeded down to Camp Casey and received a tour of the soldiers' barracks, which are in exceedingly poor shape. General Zanini also described the need for additional vehicle maintenance facilities and for generally improved living conditions for the 375,00 U.S. troops who help ensure peace and stability on the Korean peninsula. It was obvious that the living conditions were substandard and require considerable improvement.

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

## THE 350th ANNIVERSARY OF NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE

• Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, we in Delaware, the first State to ratify the Constitution, take great pride in our history, and a special part of that history is represented by the City of New Castle, which is celebrating its 350th anniversary this year.

New Castle was founded by the Dutch in 1651 as Fort Casimir. Because of its strategic location on what is now the Delaware River, the settlement was sought and held by a series of colonial powers, the Dutch, the Swedes and, finally, the British.

When William Penn was given authority over the so-called "lower three counties," which became the State of Delaware, he traveled to New Castle to take possession. When the counties were granted an independent legislature, New Castle became the colonial capital, and briefly, the first State capital, of Delaware.

Despite a devastating fire in 1824, which destroyed many of the structures on the historic, river-front street called The Strand, and all the changes and pressures of the intervening years, New Castle's colonial history is still a defining and very visible part of the town's life and character.

Several of its remaining colonial era buildings have been converted into museums, including the Dutch House, which dates to the 17th Century, and the Old Court House, which was built in 1732 and was the meeting place for the colonial and State assemblies from that year until 1777. George Read was one of three signers of the Declaration of Independence who lived in New Castle; although his house was destroyed by the Great Fire, the current Read House, which was built by his son in 1801, is one of the most striking attractions of the town.

But New Castle itself is not a museum. It is a residential town, it is a vibrant community. New Castle is home to two churches that date back to the earliest part of the 18th Century, and they have active congregations today. Families live in the homes that were built so long ago, families who add their own mark to those of previous owners, with a sensitivity and obligation to preserve the unique character of the town, New Castle is, not surprisingly, a National Landmark Historic Area.

With its history as a colonial seat for the legislature and the courts, New Castle has a tradition of political activity and public leadership, and many of its citizens have played prominent roles throughout the history of Delaware and our nation.

In addition, as a personal point, although I know it is a perspective shared by many Delawareans, New Castle is one of my favorite places in our State. It is more than historic and scenic; it is, simply, beautiful, a place

where the past and present meet with remarkable harmony and spirit. It is inspiring.

I share the pride of Delaware with the Senate, and with the Nation, today, in marking the 350th anniversary of the founding of New Castle, and I am proud to extend congratulations and best wishes to the mayor, city council, trustees and all the citizens and friends of the town, which is a valued and unique treasure to us all. •

## TRIBUTE TO LARRY WADE MORRIS

• Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Larry Wade Morris from Alexander City, AL who assumed the presidency of the Alabama State Bar this past July. Larry has worked hard throughout his extensive career to gain a reputation as one of the premier trial lawyers in the Nation. He has also endeavored to become a civic leader and an outstanding public servant. I want to congratulate Larry on his tremendous accomplishments and to recognize his progression from promising young lawyer out of the University of Alabama in 1968 to the distinguished President of the Alabama State Bar in 2001.

If you looked up the definition of a true Alabamian in the dictionary, you would not find a better description than Larry Morris. His character and work ethic are beyond reproach, and the Southern values instilled in him from his youth continue to guide him today. Born in Alexander City, AL, Larry grew up attending public school in Montgomery. He graduated from Robert E. Lee High School and finished his undergraduate education at Auburn University. At that point, Larry made the decision to attend law school at the University of Alabama and join the long list of prominent Alabamians who have attended this respected legal institution. He received his law degree from the University in 1968, and had the distinction of serving as the president of the Student Bar Association. After graduation, Larry returned to his hometown of Alexander City to begin his impressive career in the legal profession. Larry is now the Senior Partner in the firm of Morris, Haynes & Hornsby.

Larry has demonstrated exceptional leadership abilities throughout his scholastic and professional careers. His service as president of the Student Bar Association was very highly regarded and helped to hone the skills that he has demonstrated during his professional and political life. In 1973, he served as the president of the Young Lawyer's Section of the Alabama State Bar. He is a past president of the Chamber of Commerce for Alexander City, has served on the Task Force for Judicial Elections for the Alabama State Bar and is also a past president of the Alabama Trial Lawyers Association. From 1974 through 1978, he was elected to serve in the Alabama State Legislature. During this time, he had

the distinction of being named Outstanding Freshman Legislator by the Alabama Press Association.

Larry Morris is a loyal, dedicated man who has always been very generous with his time and support for community affairs. In addition to his duties as president of the Alabama State Bar Association, Larry is also a member of the University of Alabama Law School Foundation and the Leadership Committee for the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Alabama. He is a member of the American Board of Trial Advocates, and serves on the Task Force for Multidisciplinary Practice for the Alabama State Bar.

The many accomplishments and accolades of Larry Morris attest to his dedication to civic leadership and his deep belief in the law. I could not think of a better individual to represent the state of Alabama as the president of the State Bar Association. I join Larry's wife, Beverly, and their four children, Mark, Clark, Brian and Kevin Russell, in honoring his achievements. I know that they are proud of Larry, as are the many of us who have known him over the years. •

## THE BEACH BOYS

• Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, The Beach Boys' sunny vocal harmonies are one of the signature sounds of the modern era. Over four decades, the California quintet has become one of the most successful American bands in the history of rock and roll and their songs remain an important part of America's cultural landscape.

The Beach Boys were largely a family affair that came together in the Los Angeles suburb of Hawthorne, CA, in 1961. The three brothers, Brian, Carl and Dennis Wilson, formed the group with their cousin, Mike Love, and a friend, Alan Jardine. They were joined by another of their friends, Bruce Johnston, in 1965.

Brian Wilson and Mike Love cowrote the majority of the band's many hit singles which were known for their harmonic invention and complex vocal and instrumental arrangements. The lyrics are celebrated today for their deft use of technical lingo balanced with youthful naivete.

The Beach Boys have ridden a wave of success for almost 40 years. They have recorded number one singles, garnered a huge fan base, and, by creating a sound that was uniquely their own, secured their position in Americana. They have been inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and have been honored with the National Association of Recording Arts and Sciences Lifetime Achievement award which they received at this year's Grammy awards.

As we approach the 40th Anniversary of both the release of their first single and their first tour, I would like to recognize the contribution that these men have made, not only to the landscape