

a leading voice as a military commentator during the Six-Day War, the Yom Kippur War, and the War of Atonement, and also became a leading author on Israeli military history.

These episodes led him into service as the first military governor of the West Bank. In 1975, Chaim Herzog became Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations, and in 1981 he emerged as a Labor Party member to Israel's parliament, the Knesset. But it was his election as Israel's President in 1983 that demonstrated to the world the solid and impressive leadership he had displayed throughout his life.

Chaim Herzog knew that the hardest struggle would be that for Middle East peace, which he nobly sought during his two-term Presidency. His experience as a warrior taught him that the battle of peace could be won, and his endeavors laid much of the groundwork for the peace process that continues today.

Mr. Speaker, Chaim Herzog was a man of courage who shared a close friendship with the United States. He was a brilliant and learned individual who devoted his formidable intellect and energy to the advancement of Israel, and ultimately peace. It is with sadness for the Herzog family, to whom I extend my deepest condolences, and with optimism for the prospect of stability and peace in the Middle East, that I join my colleagues in rising to recognize the remarkable life of Chaim Herzog.

IRISH DEPORTEES

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to your attention the possible deportation of a number of Irish nationals to Northern Ireland. This is an extremely important issue and one that we, as policymakers, must address.

I'd like to share with you the plight of one family which will be torn apart if deportation occurs. Matthew Morrison came to our Nation from the town of Derry in Northern Ireland. He came to America to escape a life of hardship and oppression. As a young man, he had been a member of the Irish Republican Army, and had been imprisoned as a "special category" political prisoner by the British. He was convicted of crimes without the benefit of a jury or an impartial court.

Upon his release, Matt traveled to America where he met his wife Francie Broderick, who testified before the Ad Hoc Committee on Irish Affairs in February of this year. The couple have two children and live a peaceful and productive life in St. Louis, MO. Matt has never been in trouble with the law here.

Matt's only crime since coming to the United States has been that he has listened to his conscience. He has been a vocal critic of the human rights violations by the British in Northern Ireland, and has actively worked to enlighten those around him.

I would like the record to reflect that Matt Morrison has lived peacefully in the United States since December 22, 1985. I am strongly opposed to any action which would jeopardize his right to fair and impartial justice. I am also very concerned about the effect that his

return would have on the peace and stability that we all seek in Northern Ireland. Our Government, which values family and community, should consider the impact on the Morrison family that deporting the father of two young children would bring.

KEVIN AND JOYCE CROSSAN

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of the House the case of Kevin and Joyce Crossan. As you may know, Kevin is one of several Irish nationals who faces deportation from the United States.

As an 18-year-old in Northern Ireland, Kevin was arrested and charged with murder. He was ultimately convicted in a "Diplock" court, which hears only political offenses, and he spent 14 years in Long Kesh Prison. His crime was recognized by the British Government as a political crime.

While serving his time in Long Kesh, Kevin developed a relationship with Joyce Farrell, an American citizen. Joyce moved to Belfast after Kevin was released, but the two became subjects of constant harassment from the Royal Ulster Constabulary [RUC]. Kevin and Joyce moved to the United States in 1991 and they married in 1992. After their arrival, Kevin filed for an adjustment of status for legal alien residence. However, on June 20, 1995, Kevin's adjustment for status was denied and he was told that he "will be contacted with procedures to effect his departure from the United States." He has also been denied work authorization for almost 2 years.

Last month, I had the pleasure of meeting Joyce Crossan, who has become actively involved in the cases of her husband and others facing deportation. She explained to me how she was treated during her brief residence in Belfast. Because of her relationship with Kevin, Joyce was repeatedly harassed by the RUC—even arrested and detained in Castlereagh Prison for 3 days. Clearly, sending Kevin and Joyce back to that environment would lead to continued harassment and mistreatment.

Mr. Speaker, the Crossans are one of several families facing these extraordinary circumstances. The Irish nationals involved in all of these cases are men who have served their time and are no longer wanted for any crimes. They are married to American-born citizens, and many of them have children. In each of these cases, these families are upstanding members of their communities, and they pose absolutely no threat to anyone.

Last February, I cosigned a letter to President Clinton, asking for his personal intervention on behalf of these families. I urge my colleagues to send similar letters to help ensure that families like the Crossans are able to stay in the United States.

IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION FOR THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. CONYERS and I are introducing, by request H.R. 1590, the administration's draft legislation to implement the Chemical Weapons Convention. The purpose of this bill, the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1997, is to both implement the convention, and to make sure that U.S. domestic law conforms with international legal obligations, now that the United States is a State Party to this Convention. The Senate acted to ratify the convention on April 24, 1997, and it entered into force on April 29, 1997.

The Chemical Weapons Convention contains a number of provisions that require implementing legislation to give them effect within the United States. These include: International inspections of U.S. facilities; declarations by U.S. chemical and related industry; and establishment of a national authority to serve as the liaison between the United States and the international organization established by the Chemical Weapons Convention and States Parties to the Convention.

The purpose of introducing this bill is not to speak definitively on how the CWC should be implemented. Committees of jurisdiction can and should work their will. The purpose of introducing this bill is help move the process forward, and to ensure that the views of the administration are available to our colleagues.

The text of a letter I received from Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director Holm follows:

UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND
DISARMAMENT AGENCY,

Washington, DC, March 27, 1997.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member, Committee on
International Relations, U.S. House of Rep-
resentatives.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HAMILTON: On behalf of the Administration, I hereby submit for consideration the "Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1997." This proposed legislation is identical to the legislation submitted by the Administration in 1995. The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) was signed by the United States in Paris on January 13, 1993, and was submitted by President Clinton to the United States Senate on November 23, 1993, for its advice and consent to ratification. The CWC prohibits, inter alia, the use, development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention, and direct or indirect transfer of chemical weapons.

The President has urged the Senate to provide its advice and consent to ratification as early as possible this year so that the United States will be an original State Party and can continue to lead the fight against these terrible weapons. The CWC will enter into force, with or without the United States, on April 29, 1997. If the United States has not ratified by that time, we will not have a seat on the governing council which will oversee implementation of the Convention and U.S. nationals will not be able to serve as inspectors and in other key positions. Here at home, the U.S. chemical industry could lose hundreds of millions of dollars and many well-paying jobs because of CWC-mandated

trade restrictions against non-Parties. As Secretaries Albright and Cohen have recently underscored, ratifying the CWC before it enters into force is in the best interests of the United States.

The CWC contains a number of provisions that require implementing legislation to give them effect within the United States. These include: carrying out verification activities, including inspections of U.S. facilities; collecting and protecting the confidentiality of data declarations by U.S. chemical and related companies; and establishing a "National Authority" to serve as the liaison between the United States and the international organization established by the CWC.

In addition, the CWC requires the United States to prohibit all individuals and legal entities, such as corporations, within the United States, as well as all individuals outside the United States, possessing U.S. Citizenship, from engaging in activities that are prohibited under the Convention. As part of this obligation, the CWC requires the United States to enact "penal" legislation implementing this prohibition (i.e., legislation that penalizes conduct, either by criminal, administrative, military or other sanctions).

Expedient enactment of implementing legislation is very important to the ability of the United States to fulfill its obligations under the Convention. Enactment will enable the United States to collect the required information from industry, to provide maximum protection for confidential information, and to allow the inspections called for in the Convention. It will also enable the United States to outlaw all activities related to chemical weapons, except CWC permitted activities such as chemical defense programs. This will help fight chemical terrorism by penalizing not just the use, but also the development, production and transfer of chemical weapons. Thus, the enactment of legislation by the United States and other CWC States Parties will make it much easier for law enforcement officials to investigate and punish chemical terrorists early, before chemical weapons are used.

As the President indicated in his transmittal letter of the Convention: "The CWC is in the best interests of the United States. Its provisions will significantly strengthen United States, allied and international security, and enhance global and regional stability." Therefore, I urge the Congress to enact the necessary implementing legislation as soon as possible.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this proposal and its enactment is in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely,

JOHN D. HOLUM,
Director.

IN SUPPORT OF WEI JINGSHENG

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues today in submitting a CONGRESSIONAL RECORD statement on behalf of Mr. Wei Jingsheng, a Chinese dissident and political prisoner.

Mr. Jingsheng's book, "The Courage To Stand Alone: Letters from Prison and Other Writings," was scheduled for publication yesterday. I would like this statement to stand as support for Mr. Jingsheng, his fight for free-

dom of speech, and for the cause of democracy in China today. Eighteen years of prison confinement have not caused him to waver in his quest for freedom. In the face of relentless attacks, his spirit remains unbroken.

He has endured unlawful imprisonment, by China's own standards, for expressing his belief in democracy for China. He is allowed to be tormented by his prison cellmates, his mail has been confiscated, his reading material is censored, and he is barely permitted to see his family. His lengthy and torturous prison term has led to the severe deterioration of his physical health. He is in dire need of medical attention which the Chinese Government continues to deny to him. This oppression and injustice must stop.

I urge the Chinese Government to reconsider its actions and treatment against Mr. Jingsheng. I urge my colleagues to join with me and speak out against the abuses being suffered by Mr. Jingsheng. Let us not turn a blind eye to the plight of Wei Jingsheng and others like him in the world who believe in the promise of democracy. The end to this suffering will only come when we, as a collective, consistently speak out against the violation of human rights throughout the world.

SEAT BELTS ON SCHOOL BUSES

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to require seat belts on school buses. Since this is National SAFE KIDS Week, this is an appropriate time to introduce a bill to improve the safety of school bus travel for our Nation's children.

My legislation would prohibit the manufacture, sale, delivery, or importation of school buses that do not have seat belts, and impose civil penalties for those that do not comply. Our Nation's schoolchildren deserve safe transportation to and from school, and their parents deserve peace of mind. We have a responsibility to provide both.

National SAFE KIDS Week is dedicated to preventing unintentional childhood injury, the No. 1 killer of children ages 14 and younger. Since 1985, over 1,478 people have died in school bus-related crashes—an average of 134 fatalities a year. School bus occupants accounted for 11 percent of these deaths. Just last year in my State of Wisconsin, there were more than 950 school buses involved in crashes and over 450 occupant injuries.

Every year, approximately 394,000 public schoolbuses travel about 4.3 billion miles to transport 23.5 million children to and from school-related activities. These numbers argue for the highest level of safety we can provide. I believe my bill is a step in this direction.

I urge my colleagues to also support this important legislation, which has been endorsed by the American Medical Association and the American College of Emergency Physicians. We must work together, at the local, State, and Federal level to prevent school bus injuries.

MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK

HON. WALTER H. CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Mr. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, as a Representative for the 22d District of California, I am honored to bring to the attention of my colleagues the achievement of Yi-Hui Lee, a senior at Dos Pueblos High School. Yi-Hui Lee was awarded a \$500 scholarship by the Santa Barbara League of Women Voters for her paper entitled "Making Democracy Work."

I commend Yi-Hui Lee on her outstanding essay and hope that her enthusiasm for American democracy will continue as she enters the University of Los Angeles next year. I would like to present this paper to my colleagues.

MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK

(Yi-Hui Lee)

American democracy is a system of government that serves the people through representation. This is achieved through the collaboration of a Constitutional bureaucratic framework, the Bill of Rights, and political tolerance. The United States' Constitution, and its inevitable bureaucratic framework, is structured to maintain checks and balances within the government, which, in return, prevents the rise of any unscrupulous demagogue and seeks the true interests of the people. The Bill of Rights further extends this objective by ensuring individuals' rights to liberty, thus, fostering a higher development in people's political efficacy and involvement. Nevertheless, even with this established Constitutional framework, the public's minimal tolerance is essential in making democracy work. The absence of any one of these factors will make *participatory* democracy different from the one existing in the United States today.

By decentralizing governmental powers and providing an equitable bureaucratic structure, the Constitution makes American democracy into the currently practiced, Aristotle definition of the "rule of many." This type of government exists under the creation of a shared power among the judicial, executive, and legislative branches, each one of which watches over the other and assures the checks and balances of the system. As a result, when no one body of government has potential to dictate, the ideal of American democracy that all may be heard is preserved. On a smaller scale, the structure of Congress was adjusted to counteract the difference in population of the states by working under a bicameral legislature. In order to maintain a democratic freedom, in which both majority and state views are heard, the "Great Compromise" was organized and established. The Great Compromise reconciled the interests of both small and large states by creating a House of Representatives—apportioned on the basis of population—and a Senate—consisting of two senators for each state. By working under this bureaucratic framework, the checks and balances made through decentralization and equal representation allows all sides to present their views.

The Bill of Rights is another crucial element in making participatory democracy possible in America. Because Americans live under the protection of the first ten amendments, they find themselves more open to publicly voicing their opinions and raising their political efficacy and involvement. The youth of this generation have actively demonstrated their high awareness of and deep concern for some of the most controversial