

Supreme Court gave the principal address at the ceremony.

Mr. Speaker, I am inserting the remarks of Justice Scalia into the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give thoughtful attention to his excellent comments:

Distinguished Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives; Members of the Diplomatic Corps; Survivors of the Holocaust; Ladies and Gentlemen:

I was profoundly honored to have been invited to speak at this annual ceremony in remembrance of those consumed in the holocaust. But it is not, I must tell you, an easy assignment for a non-Jew to undertake. I am an outsider speaking to an ancient people about a tragedy of unimaginable proportions that is intensely personal to them. I have no memories of parents or children, uncles or cousins caught up in and destroyed by the horror. I have not even that distinctive appreciation of evil that must come from knowing that six million people were killed for no other reason than that they had blood like mine running in their veins.

More difficult still, I am not only not a Jew, but I am a Christian, and I know that the antisemitism of many of my uncomprehending coreligionists, over many centuries, helped set the stage for the mad tragedy that the National Socialists produced. I say uncomprehending coreligionists, not only because my religion teaches that it is wrong to hate anyone, but because it is particularly absurd for a Christian to hate the people of Israel. That is to hate one's spiritual parents, and to sever one's roots.

When I was a young man in college, spending my junior year abroad, I saw Dachau. Later, in the year after I graduated from law school, I saw Auschwitz. I will of course never forget the impression they made upon me. If some playwright or novelist had invented such a tale of insanity and diabolical cruelty, it would not be believed. But it did happen. The one message I want to convey today is that you will have missed the most frightening aspect of it all, if you do not appreciate that it happened in one of the most educated, most progressive, most cultured countries in the world.

The Germany of the late 1920's and early 1930's was a world leader in most fields of art, science and intellect. Berlin was a center of theater; with the assistance of the famous producer Max Reinhardt, playwrights and composers of the caliber of Bertholt Brecht and Kurt Weill flourished. Berlin had three opera houses, and Germany as a whole no less than 80. Every middle-sized city had its own orchestra. German poets and writers included Hermann Hesse, Stefan George, Leonhard Frank, Franz Kafka and Thomas Mann, who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1929. In architecture, Germany was the cutting edge, with Gropius and the Bauhaus school. It boasted painters like Paul Klee and Oskar Schlemmer. Musical composers like Anton Webern, Alban Berg, Arnold Schönberg, Paul Hindemith. Conductors like Otto Klemperer, Bruno Walter, Erich Kleiber and Wilhelm Furtwängler. And in science, of course, the Germans were pre-eminent. To quote a recent article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*:

In 1933, when the National Socialist Party came to power in Germany, the biomedical enterprise in that country was among the most sophisticated in the world. German contributions to biochemistry, physiology, medicine, surgery, and public health, as well as to clinical training, had shaped to an important degree the academic and practice patterns of the time, and clinical training and research experience in the great German clinics and laboratories had been widely

sought for decades by physicians and basic scientists from around the world.

To fully grasp the horror of the holocaust, you must imagine (for it probably happened) that the commandant of Auschwitz or Dachau, when he had finished his day's work, retired to his apartment to eat a meal that was in the finest good taste, and then to listen, perhaps, to some tender and poignant Lieders of Franz Schubert.

This aspect of the matter is perhaps so prominent in my mind because I am undergoing, currently, the task of selecting a college for the youngest of my children—or perhaps more accurately, trying to help her select it. How much stock we place in education, intellect, cultural refinement! And how much of our substance we are prepared to expend to give our children the very best opportunity to acquire education, intellect, cultural refinement! Yet those qualities are of only secondary importance—to our children, and to the society that their generation will create. I am reminded of words written by John Henry Newman long before the holocaust could even be imagined.

"Knowledge is one thing, virtue is another; good sense is not conscience, refinement is not humility. . . . Liberal Education makes . . . the gentleman. It is well to be a gentleman, it is well to have a cultivated intellect, a delicate taste, a candid, equitable, dispassionate mind, a noble and courteous bearing in the conduct of life. These are the connatural qualities of a large knowledge; they are the objects of a University. . . . Yes, to the heartless.

It is the purpose of these annual holocaust remembrances—as it is the purpose of the nearby holocaust museum—not only to honor the memory of the six million Jews and three or four million other poor souls caught up in this 20th-century terror, but also, by keeping the memory of their tragedy painfully alive, to prevent its happening again. The latter can be achieved only by acknowledging, and passing on to our children, the existence of absolute, uncompromisable standards of human conduct. Mankind has traditionally derived such standards from religion; and the West has derived them from and through the Jews. Those absolute and uncompromisable standards of human conduct will not endure without an effort to make them endure, and it is to that enterprise that we rededicate ourselves today. They are in the Decalogue, and they are in the question put and answered by Micah: "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

For those six million Jews to whom it was not done justly, who were shown no mercy, and for whom God and his laws were abandoned: may we remember their sufferings, and may they rest in peace.

#### RECOGNITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATHENA FOUNDATION

##### HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 14, 1997

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, as Members of the Michigan congressional delegation we wish to recognize the International ATHENA Foundation for their important support of women in the workplace.

The International ATHENA Foundation identifies outstanding professional and business women in the community and encourages the opening of leadership opportunities for women in the workplace.

The International ATHENA Foundation issues awards in coordination with local chambers of commerce recognizing individuals for business and professional accomplishments, community service, mentoring, and for providing role models to encourage women to achieve their full leadership potential.

Recipients of the International ATHENA Award for achievement, service, and assistance to others are honored in their communities annually and recognized for excellence as honorees among a select group rather than as competitors.

The ATHENA Awards encourage communities, States, and nations to achieve a representative balance of leadership by identifying and honoring those individuals and companies who assist women in reaching their full leadership potential.

We are very pleased to support these causes and are happy their national conference will be taking place in Michigan this year.

LYNN N. RIVERS, VERNON J. EHLERS, PETER HOEKSTRA, DALE E. KILDEE, JOHN DINGELL, JOHN CONYERS, JR., JIM BARCIA, DAVID E. BONIOR, SANDER LEVIN, CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK, BART STUPAK, AND DEBBIE STABENOW.

#### CONCERNING THE DEATH OF CHAIM HERZOG

SPEECH OF

##### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 13, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. BURTON, for bringing this resolution to the House floor today. I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 73, and to recognize the passing of a statesman of the highest order, former Israeli President Chaim Herzog.

Mr. Herzog was an accomplished man who led an extraordinary life and guided Israel to new heights on the world stage. He was a scholar, warrior, lawyer, diplomat, author, politician, and above all, a gentleman. With his passing we mourn the loss of an internationally recognized advocate of diplomacy and peace.

Throughout his life, Chaim Herzog was a strong and effective leader. Born in Ireland in 1918, he was educated in Jerusalem and London and became an officer in the British Army during World War II. During the war, Chaim Herzog served as head of British intelligence in Germany, aided in the liberation of concentration camps, and landed on the beaches of Normandy.

Mr. Speaker, Chaim Herzog returned to what was then Palestine as part of the Jewish underground, and became an officer in Israel's War of Independence in 1948. With the creation of Israel, Mr. Herzog became the first formal head of the Military Intelligence Branch in 1950, and his distinguished father became chief rabbi. Chaim Herzog then came to Washington in 1954 as Israel's defense attaché, a post he held until his return to Israel.

After leaving the Army in 1962, Mr. Herzog applied his experience and education to law and business, eventually becoming a radio commentator, and author. Chaim Herzog was

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 policy-makers, 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