

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 Israeli'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