

Europe's new democracies, and building a new partnership with Russia.

Each of these commitments entails risks and costs. But that just reminds me of something Senator Arthur Vandenberg said during a debate on the Marshall Plan 49 years ago. I quote, "The greatest nation on earth," he said, "either justifies or surrenders its leadership. I have no quarrel with those who disagree because we are dealing with imponderables." He said, "But I cannot say to those who disagree that they have escaped to safety by rejecting or subverting this plan. They have simply fled to other risks, and I fear far greater ones. For myself," Senator Vandenberg said, "I can only say that I prefer my choice of responsibilities."

In the letter that President Clinton asked me to deliver to all of you today, he writes that "our generation has been blessed with the chance to complete the great endeavor that Marshall's generation began—to build a democratic, peaceful, undivided Europe for the first in history." He reminds us that the Marshall Plan's success is evident not just in the recovery of Western Europe's economies, but in the process of European integration that it sparked; the reconciliation between old adversaries that it enabled; and America's lasting engagement in Europe, which it sealed. "No one better understands," the President continues, "all those transatlantic strands than your honoree tonight, my friend Helmut Kohl."

At the beginning of this miraculous decade of coming together, Chancellor Kohl engineered the unification of Germany within the NATO Alliance and the European Union. This was not an easy thing to do. It was an act of faith, requiring great sacrifice. But it was right. And today we look back upon it as the founding act of a Europe that is becoming whole and free.

Chancellor Kohl was a child of the Europe that the Marshall Plan rebuilt and transformed. All his life, he has been a champion of the kind of Europe that Marshall's generation envisioned—a Europe where borders unite rather than divide.

Chancellor Kohl, we thank you for your many years of statesmanship, and we salute you for your leadership in the present. It is my great privilege to introduce you to this audience today. (Applause.)

IN MEMORY OF OMER EISSA

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 11, 1997*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, May 20th, the United States lost a good friend when Omer Eissa, the former Ambassador of Sudan died tragically in an auto accident while visiting his home country.

Ambassador Eissa served with great distinction as Ambassador to the United States when Gaafar Mohammed Numeiry was the President of Sudan, and many Members of Congress came to know him well.

Ambassador Eissa had a long and distinguished career of public service in Sudan, serving as a member of the Sudanese Parliament, where he was chairman of the Committee on Housing and Education, before being appointed to the cabinet of President Numeiry.

He subsequently was appointed Ambassador to the United States, serving concurrently as nonresident Ambassador to Canada and Mexico. During his tenure he also served

as dean of the Council of Arab Ambassadors and as dean of the Council of African Ambassadors.

Following the coup that removed President Numeiry from office in 1985, Ambassador Eissa made his home near Washington and became an American citizen. On behalf of my colleagues, I extend heartfelt condolences to his wife and children, who can be justifiably proud of his many accomplishments.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SUFFOLK CHAPTER, ASSOCIATION FOR THE HELP OF RETARDED CHILDREN

**HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 11, 1997*

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an organization that provides services to over 1,300 individuals in Suffolk County, Long Island, with the vital mission of educating disabled children. The largest voluntary agency in Suffolk County, the Association for the Help of Retarded Children provides training and rehabilitative services at 24 locations across the county, and is distinguished by the selflessness, hard work, and dedication of its workers.

The staff at AHRC have for many years worked to provide their communities with a protective and educational environment that these children deserve. At the organization's Sagtikos Educare Center in Commack, infants, preschoolers, and school age children receive individualized attention. Their development is fostered when local school districts are not able to help them. This school is an exceptional place, where disabled students discover new opportunities. The care of any child is a full-time job, but a child with special needs leaves a parent little time to pursue his or her own efforts. It is a blessing to the parents of these children, who have strived to build a better life for their sons and daughters, that the AHRC is here to assist them.

The AHRC does not teach children to accept their conditions, but it fosters their self-esteem, teaches them living skills, and strengthens them both physically and emotionally. The programs help these children to grow to the point that the need for a lifetime of costly special services is greatly reduced. Furthermore, the AHRC, through its valiant and ongoing efforts, has helped to build community awareness about the abilities of these special young Long Islanders. The AHRC's vocational program has successfully placed its adults into packaging and assembling jobs, where they have joined the proud Long Island work force, gained a large degree of independence, and learned the skills which lead to competitive employment opportunities. Furthermore, the Long Island community has welcomed 16 AHRC-operated residences into its neighborhoods, where disabled adults work together as a family, and participate in the community with their neighbors. Indeed, it brings a great degree of normalcy, independence, and acceptance to their lives.

On June 9, 1997, a fundraiser is being held which recognizes the AHRC's efforts on behalf of our Long Island families, friends, and neighbors. Long Islanders will open their hearts to

give back to the organization that has done so much for our community. After all, when one of these very special persons receives the educational or vocational training they need to become a successful and happy member of our community, we all benefit from their presence. I would ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in saluting the work of this great organization.

STATEMENTS BY DANIELLE DUPUIS AND PHILIP BIDWELL, ESSEX TECHNICAL CENTER, REGARDING DRUG USE BY TEENAGERS

**HON. BERNARD SANDERS**

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 11, 1997*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by high school students from Essex Technical Center in Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

Ms. DUPUIS. My name is Danielle Dupuis and I live in Colchester. This is Philip Bidwell, he lives in Underhill but attends Essex Technical Center. Rebecca Johnson and Troy Hibbard cannot be here with us today.

We did a survey on teenage drug use in our school and we found that 50 percent of the students in our school use drugs, we found that 21 percent of them use them on a daily basis. The top two drugs in high school were marijuana and alcohol, and they are both used by 50 percent of the students.

We feel that teenage drug use in this country is a rising problem. Everyday in and out of school students are using substances whether they are legal or illegal. We feel that a required high school level drug education class would be a way to solve this problem.

Mr. BIDWELL. Basically we think that it is more and more of a problem everyday in the school systems and we think that in order to resolve this we should have a class that is required in the school system for drug education because it is not that the fifth grade students have a class where they are introduced to drugs and what the effects are and stuff, but as teenagers these get more and more into peer pressure and they need to be brought up against anything that can happen. It is not just a fact of people doing them but people are dying from them.

Ms. DUPUIS. We found that 25 percent of the students that use drugs use them in school.

Mr. BIDWELL. I think that students, if you go up and talk to somebody like a student, that is just not normal to anybody else, but if they are going to somebody the same age just like them they are more open about it.

Ms. DUPUIS. They feel more comfortable. Other drugs were used, but marijuana and alcohol were the main concerns. We surveyed marijuana, cocaine, speed, acid, alcohol, mushrooms, hashish and we then had another category and those were all low, they ran about five or six percent, in that area. There is such a big campaign against drugs but yet there are so many students that are using drugs, you want to know what is the big deal, what is it like? I will try it once. And they try it once and that is it, you are addicted for life. I think a lot of it has to do with just being cool, too.

## WOMEN IN THE MILITARY

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 11, 1997*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, June 11, 1997, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

## WOMEN IN THE MILITARY

The case involving Air Force First Lt. Kelly Flinn has refocused national attention on the role of women in the American military. Women have become an integral part of our fighting force over the last 20 years. The percentage of women in the military has increased from less than 2% in the early 1970s to over 13% today. Women today serve in a wide range of occupations in the services, and have participated with distinction in every major military action, including the Persian Gulf War.

There are two main reasons for the increasing role of women in the military. First, our armed forces need women. Our national security would be diminished by excluding half of the talent and courage from the defense of the country. Prior to 1973 the military could rely on the draft of young men to fill positions in the services. But after the draft was abolished in the wake of the Vietnam War, the services have had to recruit women to meet personnel needs. Second, our society has insisted on greater opportunities for women in the workforce, including the military.

The U.S. military has, for the most part, succeeded in integrating women into the armed forces. The U.S. is the pre-eminent military power in the world today, and its fighting force remains the best-trained, best-equipped and most effective. There have, however, been challenges. The first set of challenges centers on the role of women in the military. Women have traditionally filled clerical, support and medical positions in the services, but there has been a push for women to assume new roles, including combat positions. The second set of challenges relates to sexual conduct among service members. The military has strict rules on sexual misconduct, but has arguably enforced those rules inconsistently.

## WOMEN IN COMBAT

Current law gives the Secretary of Defense and the service secretaries discretion over whether women may serve in combat positions and over which assignments may be opened to women. In 1994 the Defense Department opened more than 80,000 combat-related jobs to women. Consequently, more than 92% of the career fields and 80% of the total jobs are now open to women. The Defense Department, nonetheless, continues to restrict certain combat assignments for women, particularly service in ground forces where the risk of direct physical contact with the enemy is high. The Air Force has opened relatively more combat positions to women than have the other services.

There continues to be debate about whether the services should open more combat positions to women or restore pre-existing law which barred them from serving in many such jobs. Those who support opening more positions to women argue that women service members cannot advance to the top positions in the military without combat experience, and make the further point that women who have the ability and desire should be given the opportunity to serve in such positions. In contrast, those who oppose women in combat contend that national se-

curity has been and would be jeopardized because women are not as strong or aggressive as men and their presence would impair the effectiveness of the fighting force.

## SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

The sexual misconduct cases which have been in the news in recent months have fallen into two general categories. The first group involves cases of sexual harassment and abuse. The most serious scandal has occurred at Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland, where 12 drill sergeants have been charged with harassing or abusing female trainees. The services have adopted a policy of "zero tolerance" toward harassment, and have prosecuted the Aberdeen and other cases with vigor. Some in Congress are calling for segregating women and men during basic training to reduce the risk of misconduct, while others say such a change would mark a step backward.

The second group involves cases of adultery and fraternization, which generally refers to relations between officers and enlisted personnel. Adultery and fraternization can be crimes in the military, although a commanding officer has broad discretion in handling such cases. Disciplinary actions range from administrative remedies, such as counseling, to court-martials involving possible fines, demotions, and sentences. Several senior officers were charged with both in recent weeks, as was Kelly Flinn, who was also charged with lying and disobeying orders. The Pentagon says that such conduct erodes discipline and order. Critics contend current policy is too harsh, intrudes greatly into the private lives of service members, and is inconsistently applied.

## ASSESSMENT

The military, like the civilian workforce, is adjusting to the large influx of women into its ranks. In many respects, the Pentagon has handled effectively this transition to a mixed-sex force. The U.S. fighting force, as demonstrated in the Persian Gulf War, continues to be the best in the world, and, overall, the military has adapted well to a changing society.

The military, however, continues to face difficult questions on the role of women in the armed forces. I believe women deserve the opportunity to serve in certain combat positions if they meet service requirements and qualifications for those assignments and if doing so is in the best interest of national security. I do think, however, that these changes should occur incrementally and with extensive consultation with military leaders.

The cases of sexual misconduct raise difficult questions. It is, of course, appropriate for the services to prosecute vigorously cases of rape and harassment, and take every step to keep our recruits safe. The rules on adultery and fraternization are problematic. The military is a highly structured institution, lacking many of the freedoms of the civilian world, and requiring unusual intimacy from close bunks to showers and a strong emphasis on discipline and morale. My impression, however, is that the rules have been arbitrarily applied and that some individuals are punished for behaving in ways others get away with. The military's purpose in dealing with these relationships must be to ensure the good discipline and morale of its troops, not to try to enforce morality. What is most important is that the rules be clearly explained, consistently enforced, and applicable to all, regardless of sex, race or rank.

SPECIAL PEOPLE PROGRAM OF  
IBPOE OF W**HON. LYNN N. RIVERS**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 11, 1997*

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, for the record, I would like to recognize the Special People Program of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of the Elks of the World [IBPOE of W]. For the past 10 years, this program has recognized young persons with physical or mental challenges at the Annual Convention of the Elks Fraternity. This extraordinary program, fueled by the hard work of the IBPOE of W, recognizes the individual abilities and contributions of community citizens with special needs.

The Special People Program selects one youth as the annual Poster Child. Each year financial benefits, raised from donations and raffles, are given to this child and his family. In addition, the program continues its commitment to past Poster Children through annual donations.

This year's Poster Child is Marquise Taylor of Lexington, KY. Fifteen-month-old Marquise was born with a severe congenital heart defect as well as Down's Syndrome. In this particular type of heart defect, the separation between his cardiac chambers were not fully developed, resulting in unstable blood flow. Marquise underwent surgery at the age of 5 months to correct this defect and his prognosis is excellent. Yet Marquise still lives with Down's Syndrome, an incurable condition that will continue to challenge him as he grows.

I would like to congratulate the IBPOE of W for their outstanding community service and dedication to supporting citizens with special needs. I wish Marquise and his parents, Carlos and Roxie Taylor, all the best for the future.

SMALL BUSINESS: THE BACKBONE  
OF OUR ECONOMY**HON. JAMES A. BARCIA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 11, 1997*

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, this country's economy is fueled by a diverse and broad group of smaller companies whose strengths lie in their innovation and flexibility. It is these companies that were recently honored at the 1997 Small Business Person of the Year Award in Washington, DC.

I would like to honor the sole Michigan recipient of this award, Wright-K Technology, Inc., of Saginaw, whose management team of CEO Robert Floeter, President John Sivey and Secretary-Treasurer Constance Kostorzewa was nominated for this distinction by Saginaw Future, Inc. Criteria for nomination and selection included sales and employment growth, staying power, local community commitment, innovativeness of product, and response to adversity.

One of the secrets of Wright-K's success is their strong belief that every single employee of the company is crucial to its ultimate productivity and strength. They value their employees, which comes through in company