

The Gorton Amendment allows each state to choose from one of three options: to have federal funds sent directly to local school districts minus federal regulations; to have funds sent to the state education authority without federal regulations; or to continue to receive federal funds under the current system of categorical programs. Any changes to the current system are not mandated by the federal government—but are left to the discretion of the states.

I believe this is a wonderful opportunity to send money directly to local school districts free from the excessive mandates and regulations imposed on our schools from the Department of Education. I want it clearly understood, though, that this does not affect my support for the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. I support the National Board and support further funding for its initiatives.

The National Board for Professional Teaching Standards (NBPTS) seeks to establish high and rigorous standards for teachers. It is leading the way in making teaching a profession dedicated to student learning and to upholding high standards for professional performance. Teachers are role models for our students and our communities. Interestingly enough, they are the ones leading the way in establishing and implementing the National Board certification.

I fully support the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards and hope that this body will support it for the sake of our young people. It is children in their care that are the beneficiaries of teacher improvement.●

THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VERMONT ELECTRICAL COOPERATIVE

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I would like to take this time to commemorate the 60th birthday of the Vermont Electric Cooperative. Beginning on that April day in 1939 when the co-op first brought electricity to a family farm in Eden, they have provided an indispensable service to generations of Vermonters who were missing out on the conveniences of electricity.

Mr. President, I ask that a short retrospective about the co-op which recently appeared in their newsletter be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

HAPPY BIRTHDAY CO-OP!!—A RETROSPECTIVE

Studying by lantern light, milking cows by hand, cutting blocks of river ice for refrigeration—life in Colonial America, perhaps?

In rural Vermont, this way of life was not so long ago and there are plenty of Co-op members who remember all too well those days before Vermont's Governor George Aiken pioneered the federal legislation that spawned the birth of Vermont Electric Cooperative.

This year, the Co-op celebrates the sixtieth anniversary of its creation which brought to rural residents of Vermont the conveniences of electricity which many Americans had been enjoying for years.

More than anyone, Vermont's farmers looked forward to the day when the power poles would march down the road to their own barns and houses. Harold Putnam, of Cambridge, was one of them.

"Some of our neighbors closer to town were already on CVPS and we were very anxious to get electricity to the barn and the house. The gas lanterns we were using in the barn were kind of dangerous, the gas-powered milking system didn't always work and it was hard to keep things clean without a constant supply of hot water."

The Putnam farmhouse had running water from a spring by the kitchen door to keep food cool. Harold's mother, Maybelle, was especially looking forward to the day when the barn would have its own hot water tank and the endless parade of milking equipment through the kitchen to her sink would finally end, recalled Harold's wife, Lois.

The Putnams relied on a gravity-fed system to bring cold spring water into a tank in the barn which held milk cans. Until the late 1930's, the Putnams, like many farmers in Vermont, sold their cream to a local creamery. The Putnams worked with the Cloverdale Creamery in Westford on Route 15, where the Burlington and Lamoille Railroad had been stopping since 1887. The cream was then shipped to Hartford, Connecticut. The skimmed milk was fed to pigs and the family sold pork. Just before the advent of VEC, the Putnams began shipping fluid milk, which required not just the cool spring water, but also a steady supply of ice.

"We bought our ice from a neighbor who cut ice under the Cambridge covered bridge (the long bridge now at the Shelburne, Museum) or at Halfmoon Pond in Fletcher," Mr. Putnam explained.

For the Putnams, switching to electricity was a fairly simple matter: their barn was already equipped with a milk pump that had been powered by the unreliable gas-powered system. They wired just half the house at first to save money.

Mr. Putnam took on the task of helping to secure easements for the new Co-op line from the CVPS substation, then at the junction of routes 15 and 104 in Cambridge, out to Poker Hill Road in Underhill.

Twenty-five miles away from Cambridge, Evelyn and Ernest Earle were milking 20 cows by hand in Eden where the entire town was without electricity.

The Earles moved to their current home, just off route 118 between Eden and Belvidere, a year or so after they were married in 1940. It had been the first house in Eden on the Co-op's very first power line, and Mr. Earle was part of the crew that dug the holes for the poles to carry that first line in 1939.

The line that supplied power to what is now the Earle's home originated at the first substation built specifically to serve the Co-op. The house still has the wall brackets which held the gas lamps. Most houses had a large table lamp as well with several mantles that maximized the output of the lamp, easily brightening up an entire room, Mrs. Earle said.

Richard Parker and his brother Henry, who grew up in Lowell, wired many of the buildings served by the Co-op, including those owned by both the Putnams and the Earles, and were later long-time Co-op employees.

Richard Parker, then 21, remembers the day Governor Aiken came to Eden and turned on the lights for the first VEC line. The inaugural line ran from the new Eden substation through the villages of Eden and Eden Mills, where the first Co-op office was located, to Lowell.

"It was quite a gathering—40 or 50 people. The Co-op had tested the lines before-hand to make sure the lights were all working. Gov-

ernor Aiken threw the switch and the Co-op was in business."

It was a warm, sunny day in April 1939. It had taken less than a year from the creation of the Co-op to the construction of the first substation and transmission line.●

"FRIENDS COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD" RECIPIENTS

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to honor two very special people, Dr. Haifa Fakhouri and Ms. Florine Mark. Both will be receiving the "Friends Community Service Award" on Sunday, May 17, 1998 from the American Arab and Jewish Friends, a program of The Interfaith Round Table of the National Conference. American Arab and Jewish Friends was established in 1981 to promote a greater understanding between the Arab and Jewish Communities of Southeastern Michigan.

Dr. Fakhouri is the President and CEO of the Arab-American and Chaldean Council, the nation's largest community based, human service organization serving the Arab-American and Chaldean population. The ACC has grown tremendously under Dr. Fakhouri's leadership. In addition to her work with the ACC, she has served as special advisor to the United Nations on women's issues in the Arab world and as a delegate to the International Women's Conference in Mexico. She also serves on the boards of several national, state and local organizations. In all of her capacities, Dr. Fakhouri works to strengthen relations between the Arab-American and Jewish communities. She is well-deserving of the award being presented to her.

Ms. Florine Mark has been the President and CEO of the WW Group, Inc., the nation's largest franchise of Weight Watchers International for the last 30 years. In addition to this, Ms. Mark also finds time to serve on the boards of numerous community organizations including the American Red Cross, the Detroit Institute for Children and the United Jewish Appeal National Campaign. Ms. Mark's contributions to society, especially promoting Arab-American, Jewish relations are commendable.

Both of these women deserve special recognition for their contributions to the Arab-American and Jewish communities. I want to congratulate them on their awards. At this time, I would also like to commend the Interfaith Round Table on all of their efforts to improve understanding and friendship between the Arab and Jewish communities. I extend my best wishes for a successful 12th Annual Awards and Scholarship dinner.●

TRIBUTE TO UNIVERSITY OF UTAH ROTC CLASS OF 1944

● Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the University of Utah ROTC Class of 1944 which responded to the call for active military

duty during World War II. On May 2, 1998, at the University of Utah members of the ROTC Class of 1944 will hold a reunion commemorating the 55th anniversary of their activation into our national armed services. I believe it is fitting that we honor them today in the United States Senate.

The University of Utah Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) was an unique organization. It was one of the few military units which were called into service during World War II from a specific community and which can return to that home area for a reunion. Most military units include individuals whose residences are scattered throughout the country. Through an Act of Congress in 1916, ROTC programs were established in higher education institutions across the country. Since that time, they have been an important part of this nation's civil defense—in times of war and peace—training generations of students for service to their country.

In the early 1940s, this class trained at the University of Utah with horse-drawn artillery working with an old French 77 millimeter cannon and with a 105 millimeter howitzer, new at the time. As a unit, this ROTC class was first assigned to Camp Roberts in California, for basic training in truck drawn artillery. Later they were assigned to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for further training and ultimately received further schooling at the Infantry Officers School at Fort Benning, Georgia. After graduation from Fort Benning, these young men, whose average age at the time was slightly over 20, served as officers in various combat units in Italy, France and the South Pacific.

These were brave and honorable men, each one of them. Of the 99 who were called to active duty in 1943, two were killed in action while serving in the 10th Mountain Division in Italy. One was later killed in the Korean Conflict. Of the group's original 99 members, 71 are still alive. Today, I speak for all Utahns and all Americans when I say, we honor these brave men and pay tribute to them for their service and sacrifice for this great country. The Class of 1944's great tradition of discipline and leadership continues today as many of its members are respected professionals in the public and private sector as well as their own communities.

I ask that the text of the unit's Activation Orders for March 16, 1943 be printed in the RECORD as part of this tribute.

And finally, Mr. President, before I close, I want to thank Chris S. Metos of Salt Lake City, Utah, for the outstanding job he has done to help organize this upcoming reunion and for the many years of service he has provided to this country and to the people of the state of Utah.

The material follows:

ACTIVATION ORDERS: HEADQUARTERS NINTH SERVICE COMMAND, FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH, MARCH 16, 1943

1. Following-named Enl Res, 1st yr Advanced ROTC, are ordered to AD. WP fr Univ

of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah so as to rpt to Recp Cen. Fort Douglas, Utah on April 5, 1943 for processing and asgmt to Camp Roberts, Calif to receive Mil Tung in lieu of that normally given during 2d yr advanced course ROTC (FA) instructions. Ea Enl Res named herein reporting to Recp Cen will present to Classification Officer transcript of colg academic and ROTC records.

Pvt Ray N. Welling, in charge of detachment; Pvt Rodney E. Alsop; Pvt Arthur S. Anderson; Pvt David F. Anderson; Pvt Warren S. Anderson; Pvt Dale F. Barlow; Pvt Eliot D. Barton; Pvt Ronald A. Bell; Pvt Wallace G. Bennett; Pvt Wilford N. Bergener; Pvt Burton F. Brasher; Pvt Over J. Call; Pvt Louis B. Cardon; Pvt Gordon L. Carlson; Pvt John S. Carlson; Pvt Charles G. Chase; Pvt Lorin W. Clayton; Pvt Jack A. Clegg; Pvt Walter K. Conrad; Pvt Max T. Cornwall; Pvt Everett E. Dahl; Pvt Peter W. Eberle; Pvt Bernard J. Eggertsen; Pvt Keith M. Engar; Pvt Boyd C. Erickson; Pvt Roland T. Evans; Pvt Silvio J. Fassio; Pvt Moffet E. Felkner; Pvt Joseph B. Fetzer; Pvt Donald L. Fox; Pvt Norman J. Fuellenbach; Pvt Orin A. Furse; Pvt James H. Gardner; Pvt Phil R. Garn;

Pvt Edwin G. Gibbs; Pvt LeRoy B. Hansen; Pvt Dale A. Harrison; Pvt Leon G. Harvey; Pvt Clarence R. Hawkins; Pvt Charles S. Hewlett; Pvt Parnell K. Hinckley; Pvt Jesse H. Jameson; Pvt James R. Jarvis, Jr.; Pvt Victor D. Jensen; Pvt Frank L. Johnson; Pvt Melvin A. Johnson; Pvt William L. Korn; Pvt Robert J. Kurtz; Pvt Gerald P. Langton; Pvt Earl V. Larson; Pvt Jack D. Lawson; Pvt Franklin M. Leaver; Pvt Elwin C. Leavitt; Pvt George A. Lockhart; Pvt John S. MacDuff; Pvt Robert H. Marshall; Pvt Herbert W. Maw; Pvt Hal N. Mays; Pvt Christopher S. Metos; Pvt Franklin L. McKean; Pvt Clinton R. Miller; Pvt Edward L. Montgomery; Pvt Robert L. Montgomery; Pvt Jerome R. Mooney; Pvt Robert F. Moore; Pvt Henry G. Nebeker; Pvt Frank A. Nelson, Jr.;

Pvt Delbert E. Olson; Pvt August L. Orlob; Pvt Evan J. Pearson; Pvt Richard V. Peay; Pvt Artmas T. Peterson; Pvt Donald H. Pickett; Pvt Bill J. Pope; Pvt Robert F. Poulson; Pvt John R. Rampton, Jr.; Pvt Carry L. Rich; Pvt Charles E. Richards; Pvt William S. Ryberg; Pvt Ernest J. Sabec; Pvt Robert S. Shriver; Pvt Rocco C. Siciliano; Pvt Frank R. Slight; Pvt Allan R. Sloan; Pvt David W. Smith, Jr.; Pvt Craig Temple; Pvt Donald C. Thomas; Pvt Parry E. Thomas; Pvt LaMar Tibbs; Pvt Joseph Tibolla; Pvt Lawrence S. Tohill; Pvt John Van Den Bergh; Pvt Milton E. Wadsworth; Pvt James C. Waller, Jr.; Pvt Saint C. Weaver; Pvt Shirley R. Wood; Pvt Eugene T. Woolf; Pvt Verner H. Zinik; and Pvt William E. Zwick, Jr.

By command of Major General JOYCE:

P. R. DAVISON,

Colonel, General Staff Corps, Chief of Staff.●

TRIBUTE TO MRS. LOUISE CHASE

● Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Mrs. Louise Chase, a very special constituent from Horsham, Pennsylvania. A Navy veteran during WWII, Mrs. Chase continues to serve her country and her community as commander of the American Legion, Pennsylvania Department.

Last summer, Mrs. Chase became the first woman to serve as commander of the Pennsylvania Department of the American Legion. She was elected at the conclusion of the 79th convention. Such an honor came as no surprise to those who have followed her involvement in the American Legion. In 1979,

Louise was elected as the Department of Pennsylvania's first female vice commander. She has twice served as District Commander. Her Legion service also includes terms as adjutant of Philadelphia County and the Eastern Judicial Section, two terms as post commander, and 12 years as adjutant of Tioga Post 319. Other positions she has held within the organization include state legislative chairman, and chairman of the Select Committee on Economics and Benefits. Moreover, she is one of only two Pennsylvania Legionnaires who served on committees of the two National Conventions held in Pennsylvania.

In the business world, Louise proved to be an equally hard-working and dedicated employee. She was the controller and office manager of Philadelphia's prestigious Germantown Cricket Club for 13 years. She managed two high rise apartment buildings. Mrs. Chase was also a manufacturers' representative for paper container companies. Recently, she retired as an international marketing representative of a major computer manufacturer.

Mr. President, Louise Chase has continued her family's tradition of service to the nation, which literally spans from the Civil War to the Space Age. I ask the Senate to join me in extending the Senate's best wishes for continued success to Mrs. Chase and her family.●

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 1186

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the majority leader, after consultation with the minority leader, however not before the conclusion of the NATO treaty, may proceed to consideration of Calendar No. 214, S. 1186, the job training partnership legislation. I further ask unanimous consent that total debate be limited to 4 hours as divided on the amendments listed below. I further ask that the only amendments in order be the following:

One substitute amendment offered by Senator JEFFORDS, with 2 hours equally divided;

One amendment offered by Senator DEWINE, which is the text of Calendar No. 318, S. 1579, the rehabilitation bill, with 30 minutes equally divided;

Two amendments by Senator ASHCROFT, 10 minutes equally divided on each;

One amendment by Senator LAUTENBERG on service delivery area size with 10 minutes equally divided;

One amendment by Senator DOMENICI on business partnerships with 1 hour equally divided.

I further ask consent that no second-degree amendments be in order to the above listed amendments and that following the expiration of time or yielding back of time and disposition of any pending amendments the bill be read a third time and the Senate proceed to vote on passage of the bill with no intervening action or debate.