

Miss Reichelt returned from Europe to teach at Essex Junction High before marrying Robert Burke and moving to Proctor High in 1959 and Rutland High in 1964.

Make that the "old" Rutland High. Burke taught at the Library Avenue campus until 1989, when Vermont teachers elected her president of their chapter of the National Education Association. Moving to Montpelier, she headed the state's largest teachers union for six years.

"Working conditions are big issues with teachers," she says. "I believe people need to be treated fairly and honestly."

(U.S. Sen. James Jeffords, R-Vt., confirmed the union's influence in an impromptu comment last week: "Teachers can really move things if they get together—Molly Burke can tell you that.")

When Burke returned to Rutland High in 1995, her colleagues had moved to an \$8.7 million facility on Stratton Road.

Times had changed from her days at Pittsford High, where her old classroom featured a bulletin board.

"I used to try to change it at least twice a year."

Burke's new classroom has a bulletin board—and a computer with e-mail, a telephone with answering machine, a television with video-cassette recorder.

"The good old days," she concludes, "were terrible."

Burke may teach the past, but she touts progress. She likes today's longer class periods. Today's collaborative contract negotiations. And, an occasional nose ring or tongue stud aside, today's students.

"They say kinds have changed—they really haven't. Kids are kids. There were kids who misbehaved then, there are kids who misbehave now. Most of them are good."

Burke teaches a 130-year period of American history from the end of the Civil War to the end of the Cold War. For her, the last half isn't a lecture, it's her life.

"I remember exactly where I was when Kennedy was assassinated, when the space shuttle Challenger blew up . . . I try to give the kids the facts, and then bring in the emotions because I lived through it. I think it brings it alive."

And sparks questions. Take a recent lesson on the Vietnam War.

"One of my 16-year-olds said, 'You were alive then? You were teaching school?' I could have been talking about the Peloponnesian War."

That happens right up to Reagan's election in 1980—the year most of her juniors were born.

"I always say, 'You remember when . . . ' Of course, they don't."

That's why students must study.

"If you don't learn from history, you're condemned to repeat it," she says, paraphrasing the famous quote.

Several of Burke's past students are parents of her present students. Alumni also sign her paycheck. Michael Dick, class of 1966, is president of the School Board. David Wolk, class of 1971, is school superintendent.

Although graduates always recognize her, she doesn't always recognize them.

"You had one history teacher for a year," she replies. "You forget I had 120 students a day."

They also forget she has a life outside the classroom. Burke recalls shopping with her son and daughter when a student approached.

"She said, 'Whose are these?' She never thought of me as anything but a woman in a room teaching history."

(Let alone a grandmother to a 2-year-old boy.)

Retirement will bring the former Miss Reichelt full circle.

"I want to go to Europe," she says, "and out West, and ski in the middle of the week, and not get up at 6 o'clock."

Once more she won't be teaching history.

"I'll be living it."•

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AHEPA

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association [AHEPA], which is celebrating its 75th anniversary this year. The AHEPA, whose mission is in part, "To promote good fellowship, and endow its members with a spirit of altruism, common understanding, mutual benevolence, and helpfulness to their fellow man," is an important organization with a strong chapter, district 10, located in my home State of Michigan.

In 1922, the AHEPA was formed in response to antiimmigrant sentiments directed toward United States immigrants of Greek descent. The AHEPA's primary goal was to help newly arrived Greeks become United States citizens and to share in the civic life of our country. To do so, the AHEPA formed schools which taught English and the principles of American government to new immigrants. In the process, the AHEPA also hoped to educate all Americans about the significant heritage and contributions immigrants of Greek descent add to the American community.

Today, the AHEPA is an international organization with chapters in Australia, the Bahamas, Canada, and Greece, as well as the United States. There are more than 1,000 chapters in North America alone, comprised of more than 60,000 members. The AHEPA promotes goodwill and positive relations between these countries by providing significant financial resources to a number of civic-improvement programs. These include charities, scholarships and other educational programs, cultural activities, athletic programs, local Greek communities and the church, and patriotic activities. Membership is not limited to people of Greek descent, although most members do share that ancestry.

The AHEPA has counted many notable political leaders as members, including former Presidents Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman and former Vice Presidents Hubert Humphrey and Spiro Agnew. Several Members of this body are or were members of AHEPA, including my good friend from Maryland, PAUL SARBANES, and a man we all deeply miss, the late Paul Tsongas from Massachusetts.

Mr. President, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association is truly a remarkable organization. Born out of the need to help new Greek immigrants assimilate into American culture, today the AHEPA encourages all of us to aspire to great things, to help those in need and to strengthen channels of communication between cultures. I know my colleagues will join

me in saluting the men and women of the AHEPA and its auxiliaries for 75 years of commitment and dedication.●

FLOODING BRINGS TRAGEDIES TO IDAHO

• Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I rise to report a sad event in my State of Idaho that claimed the lives of two Guardsmen: Maj. Don Baxter of Boise, commander of the 124th Communications Flight, 124th Wing of the Idaho Air National Guard, and 1st Lt. Will Neal of Picabo, platoon leader with A Company, 1st-183 Aviation Battalion Army National Guard in Boise.

They were flying reconnaissance over the floods in southwest Idaho where their helicopter crashed. As the natural disaster rages through Idaho, as the communities band together, as we strive to save lives and property, we now must struggle with the reality that these men lost their lives, and CWO Shelby Wurthrich, with A Company, 1st-183 Aviation Battalion Army National Guard of Boise, is still fighting for his life.

These distinguished men had served their State and communities before. Major Baxter, a full time Guardsman, received many decorations, including the State of Idaho Emergency Ribbon in support of the Fire Suppression in 1994. Lieutenant Neal, a cattleman, received amongst his numerous decorations, the Army Commendation Medal, Army's Achievement Medal, National Defense Service Medal, and twice Army Reserve Component Medal. He was also airborne qualified.

A neighbor who saw the crash, without fear for her life, Ms. Sherry Lang, risked her own life to rescue Chief Warrant Officer Wurthrich before the helicopter exploded into flames. The heroism she displayed exemplifies the spirit of a community pulling together.

Chief Warrant Officer Wurthrich, recipient of the Army Commendation Medal, Army's Achievement Medal, National Defense Service Medal, twice, Army Reserve Component Medal, and many other decorations, is today being transferred to a burn treatment center in Utah. We pray for his strength during his recovery and ask everyone to remember him in the weeks and months to come.

As we mourn for the deceased, we mourn our loss and we sympathize with the sorrow of the bereaved. We search for the good things to remember as solace. Most of the richness of the human experience is in what is handed down from one to another—not things of wood and stone, but memories of what they did or said or felt.

We must remember and emulate these individuals for the best of their lives. As National Guardsmen, they sought out opportunities to safeguard and help the people of Idaho, in times of disasters and distress. With every mission, they risked of danger and injury. Ultimately, they gave their lives in helping their neighbors and their community.

This is why Idaho mourns their deaths and grieves with their families and understand their loss, for it is our loss, too. We will remember them and their heroic efforts. Life ends, but memories live on.●

MEASURE READ FOR THE FIRST TIME—S. 950

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I understand that S. 950, introduced today by Senator McCONNELL, is at the desk. I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill for the first time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 950) to provide for equal protection of the law and to prohibit discrimination and preferential treatment on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in Federal actions, and for other purposes.

Mr. ROTH. I now ask for its second reading, and I object to my own request on behalf of Senators on the Democratic side of the aisle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read for a second time on the next legislative day.

NATIONAL LITERACY DAY

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 81, Senate Resolution 92.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 92) designating July 2, 1997, and July 2, 1998, as "National Literacy Day."

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 92) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 92

Whereas 44,000,000 United States citizens today read at a level that is less than the level necessary for full survival needs;

Whereas there are 40,000,000 adults in the United States who cannot read, whose resources are left untapped, and who are unable to make a full contribution to society;

Whereas illiteracy is growing rapidly, as 2,500,000 persons, including as many as 1,300,000 immigrants, 1,500,000 high school dropouts, and 100,000 refugees, are added to the pool of illiterate persons annually;

Whereas the annual cost of illiteracy to the United States in terms of welfare expenditures, crime, prison expenses, lost reve-

nues, and industrial and military accidents has been estimated at \$230,000,000,000;

Whereas the competitiveness of the United States is eroded by the presence in the workplace of millions of Americans who are functionally or technologically illiterate;

Whereas there is a direct correlation between the number of illiterate adults who are unable to perform at the standard necessary for available employment and the money allocated to child welfare and unemployment compensation;

Whereas the percentage of illiterate persons in proportion to population percentage is higher for African Americans and Hispanics, resulting in increased economic and social discrimination against these minorities;

Whereas the prison population represents the highest concentration of adult illiteracy;

Whereas 1,000,000 children in the United States between the ages of 12 and 17 years old cannot read above a third grade level, 13 percent of all 17-year-olds are functionally illiterate, and 15 percent of graduates of urban high schools read at less than a sixth grade level;

Whereas 85 percent of the juveniles who appear in criminal court are functionally illiterate;

Whereas the 47 percent illiteracy rate among African American youths is expected to increase;

Whereas ½ of all heads of households cannot read above an eighth grade level and ⅓ of all mothers on welfare are functionally illiterate;

Whereas the cycle of illiteracy continues because the children of illiterate parents are often illiterate themselves due to the lack of support the children receive from their home environment;

Whereas Federal, State, municipal, and private literacy programs have been able to reach only 5 percent of the total illiterate population;

Whereas it is vital to call attention to the problem of illiteracy, to understand the severity of the illiteracy problem and the detrimental effects of illiteracy on our society, and to reach those who are illiterate and unaware of the free services and help available to them; and;

Whereas it is necessary to recognize and thank the thousands of volunteers who are working to promote literacy and provide support to the millions of illiterate persons in need of assistance: Now, therefore, be it;

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 2, 1997, and July 2, 1998, as "National Literacy Day"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe "National Literacy Day" with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1997

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, June 24. I further ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted and the Senate then resume consideration of the budget reconciliation bill, with 10 hours of debate equally divided remaining under the statutory time limitation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that there be 15 minutes equally divided prior to a vote in relation to Gregg amendment No. 426.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROTH. I further ask unanimous consent that immediately following the 9:45 a.m. vote, Senator ROTH be recognized to offer an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, tomorrow morning the Senate will resume consideration of the reconciliation bill, and at 9:45 a.m., the Senate will proceed to a rollcall vote on, or in relation to, Senator GREGG's amendment No. 426. There are several other amendments that need to be disposed of; therefore, votes will occur throughout Tuesday's session of the Senate.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:45 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, June 24, 1997, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 23, 1997:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MARTIN S. INDYK, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, VICE ROBERT H. PELLETREAU, JR., RESIGNED.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK (*)) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624, 628, AND 531:

TO BE MAJOR

CORNELIUS S. MCCARTHY, 0000
*TODD A. MERCER, 0000

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 628:

To be colonel

THOMAS W. SPENCER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 624 AND 628:

To be lieutenant colonel

DENNIS M. ARINELLO, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE U.S. MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 624 AND 628:

To be major

CARLO A. MONTEMAYOR, 0000