

Maryland. If this program were to become part of a block grant to States, the USDA estimates that at least 12 percent of the total funding for the program would be cut, which translates to a loss of approximately \$3.6 million for Maryland.

I wonder, Mr. President how many people realize that the National School Lunch Program—the oldest of all child nutrition programs—serves more than 25 million meals daily and boasts a 90-percent participation rate of schools nationwide? The average daily participation rate in Maryland is estimated to be around 374,855 children out of a public school enrollment of 763,274—nearly half of all children enrolled in the Maryland public school system. The Maryland State Department of Education estimates that Maryland would lose more than \$22 million in funding for fiscal year 1996 if proposals to block grant nutrition programs were implemented.

In addition, block granting nutrition programs would effectively eliminate all uniform national standards for nutrition. These standards, which were strengthened last year through the Better Nutrition and Health for Children Act, appropriately recognized that in providing food assistance to needy children, it is equally important to make certain that the food provided is nutritious. To neglect this important aspect of the debate would be truly irresponsible.

A recent editorial in the Baltimore Sun stated that “By and large, Federal food programs work well. They reach the people who need them, and their existence over the past couple of decades has demonstrably reduced hunger and malnutrition.” Mr. President, Federal food assistance programs do work well. They achieve their desired goals with a high degree of efficiency and success. In this case, the old adage “if it's not broke, don't fix it” rings true.●

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize February as Black History Month and to honor the rich cultural heritage of African-Americans in my State of New Jersey. In the arts or letters, history or politics, business or education, New Jersey's African-American community has made a strong and lasting impact on our Nation's culture.

We in New Jersey are very proud that so many great figures in history have called our State home. This morning, in honor of Black History Month, I would like to call the Senate's attention to four distinguished African-Americans who made major contributions to my State and our country.

First, Mr. President, I would call your attention to Jessie Redmon Fauset, the seventh child born to Redmon Fauset, an African Methodist Episcopal minister in Camden, NJ. Jessie grew up in poor circumstances, but her family made education a top pri-

ority, and in 1905 she went on to become the first black woman in the country elected to Phi Beta Kappa. After graduating, Ms. Fauset taught high school French for many years, before becoming literary editor of the *Crisis*, an NAACP publication that played a central role in the Harlem renaissance.

In addition to her work as an editor, Ms. Fauset was also a successful novelist. Her initial motivation for becoming a novelist was her belief that African-Americans were not being portrayed accurately in black fiction. Her work did paint a more accurate picture, and as a result, she is still read by those who want to understand African-American life.

Second, Mr. President, while many do not know it, the great actress and singer Melba Moore is a New Jersey native and a product of New Jersey schools. Ms. Moore grew up in Newark, where she attended Arts High School and majored in music, following in the footsteps of other prominent musicians, including Sarah Vaughan.

After high school, Melba Moore attended Montclair State Teachers College and worked as an elementary school music teacher. She loved her students, but her heart was on the stage. Ms. Moore soon left teaching and began wowing Broadway crowds with her amazing voice and her brilliant sense of humor. Ms. Moore made her Broadway debut in “Hair,” where she attracted widespread attention as the first black lead of any of the Broadway “Hair” companies around the world—and in many people's opinion, the best. Melba Moore once said, “I want to give black people something to look up to, an image they can be proud of and kids can emulate.” She certainly has done that.

Third, Mr. President, we in New Jersey are very proud to include abolition leader William Still as one of our own. William Still was the son of two former slaves who escaped from the Eastern Shore of Maryland to Burlington County, NJ, in the early 19th century. As a young married man, Mr. Still found a job at the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery. He soon became a leader in the underground railroad and began to aid fugitives from slavery, offering many of them room and board in his home. One of the former slaves passing through to Canada turned out to be William Still's own brother. Mr. Still was so affected by that discovery that he began to keep careful records of all the former slaves who passed through Philadelphia and New Jersey.

In 1872, Mr. Still turned these records into a thorough and compelling book, which continues to be one of the most influential records of the underground railroad movement. William Still's legacy was not just the many lives he saved through the underground railroad; it is also the timeless chronicle he left of his efforts and those of others who helped fugitive slaves escape to Canada.

Finally, Mr. President, a spirit of social activism also drove Paul Robeson, a Princeton, NJ, native, who achieved fame as an all-American football player at Rutgers University and later attained worldwide recognition as an actor and singer.

In an interview, Paul Robeson once described his goals this way:

If I can teach my audience who know almost nothing about [my people], to know [them] through my songs and through my roles . . . then I will feel that I am an artist, and that I am using my act for myself, for my race, for the world.

Anyone who had the fortune to hear Paul Robeson sing a spiritual, anyone who saw his unparalleled performance of “Othello,” anyone who heard him speak so passionately about the ills of segregation and of poverty, knows that in his long and fulfilling life, Paul Robeson, the son of a former slave, changed all of us, black and white alike, by sharing his passion for justice and for equality.

Mr. President, there are countless other African-American heroes who hail from New Jersey: poets and scientists, entertainers and political activist. And there are uncounted others who may never be known beyond their families or their neighborhoods, but who have lived their lives with dignity and contributed a basic decency and distinction to our State.

Let me just say in closing, that Black History Month should be a time for reflection; a time to reflect on the accomplishments of African-Americans throughout this country and throughout our history, accomplishments that often were made in the face of racism, of poverty, and unequal opportunity. It should be a time to increase our understanding of African-American history and culture, and a time to reaffirm our understanding of our cultural diversity, our commitment to equality, and our support of racial justice.●

APPOINTMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 86-380, appoints the Senator from Idaho [Mr. KEMPTHORNE] to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, vice Senator DURENBERGER.

TO COMMEMORATE AND ACKNOWLEDGE THE DEDICATION AND SACRIFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 77) to commemorate and acknowledge the dedication and sacrifice made by the men and women who lost their

lives while serving as law enforcement officers.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be added as an original cosponsor.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, without objection, the resolution and preamble are agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 77) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, are as follows:

S. RES. 77

Whereas, the well being of all citizens of this country are preserved and enhanced as a direct result of the vigilance and dedication of law enforcement personnel;

Whereas, more than 500,000 men and women, at great risk to their personal safety, presently serve their fellow citizens in their capacity as guardians of the peace;

Whereas, peace officers are the front line in preserving our children's right to receive an education in a crime free environment that is all too often threatened by the insidious fear caused by violence in schools;

Whereas, 157 peace officers lost their lives in the performance of their duty in 1994, and a total of 13,413 men and women have now made that supreme sacrifice;

Whereas, every year 1 in 9 officers are assaulted, 1 in 25 is injured, and 1 in 4,000 is killed in the line of duty; and

Whereas, on May 15, 1994, more than 15,000 peace officers are expected to gather in our Nation's Capital to join with the families of their recently fallen comrades to honor them and all others before them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That May 15, 1995, is hereby designated as "National Peace Officers Memorial Day" for the purpose of recognizing all peace officers slain in the line of duty. The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe this day with the appropriate ceremonies and respect.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. FORD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY,
FEBRUARY 14, 1995

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate

completes its business today it stand in recess until the hour of 9:15 a.m. on Tuesday, February 14, 1995, that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, and that the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and that the Senate immediately resume consideration of House Joint Resolution 1 and the Reid amendment No. 236, and that the time between 9:15 and 9:30 be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees.

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

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that at the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, the majority leader or his designees be recognized to make a motion to table the Reid amendment.

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

Mr. LOTT. I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess between the hours of 12:30 and 2:15 p.m. in order for the weekly party caucuses to meet.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, for the information of all of my colleagues, under the previous order, there will be a rollcall vote at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday on the motion to table the Reid amendment.

Additional votes are expected to occur prior to the scheduled recess for the party caucuses.

RECESS UNTIL 9:15 A.M.
TOMORROW

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, and if no other Senator is seeking recognition, I now ask that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:54 p.m. recessed until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 14, 1995, at 9:15 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 13, 1995:

THE JUDICIARY

CURTIS L. COLLIER, OF TENNESSEE, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEN-

NESSEE, VICE A NEW POSITION CREATED BY PUBLIC LAW 101-650, APPROVED DECEMBER 1, 1990.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE OF BRIGADIER GENERAL UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624:

REGULAR AIR FORCE

To be brigadier general

PATRICK O. ADAMS, 000-00-0000
THEODORE C. ALMQUIST, 000-00-0000
ROBERT P. BONGIOVI, 000-00-0000
ROGER A. BRADY, 000-00-0000
HUGH C. CAMERON, 000-00-0000
JOHN H. CAMPBELL, 000-00-0000
BRUCE A. CARLSON, 000-00-0000
HOWARD G. DEWOLF, 000-00-0000
DANIEL M. DICK, 000-00-0000
LAWRENCE P. GRAVISS, 000-00-0000
DAVID A. HERRRELKO, 000-00-0000
ROBERT C. HINSON, 000-00-0000
STEPHEN E. KELLY, 000-00-0000
THU KERA, 000-00-0000
MICHAEL S. KUDLACZ, 000-00-0000
ARTHUR J. LICHTER, 000-00-0000
WILLIAM R. LOONEY III, 000-00-0000
EARL W. MABRY II, 000-00-0000
DAVID F. MACGHEE, 000-00-0000
JAMES E. MILLER, JR., 000-00-0000
GLEN W. MOORHEAD III, 000-00-0000
LARRY W. NORTHINGTON, 000-00-0000
EVERETT G. ODGERS, 000-00-0000
RALPH PASINI, 000-00-0000
WILLIAM A. PECK, JR., 000-00-0000
GERALD F. PERRYMAN, 000-00-0000
HARRY D. RADUEGE, JR., 000-00-0000
LEONARD M. RANDOLPH, JR., 000-00-0000
RANDALL M. SCHMIDT, 000-00-0000
NORTON A. SCHWARTZ, 000-00-0000
RONALD T. SCONYERS, 000-00-0000
ARTHUR D. SIKES, JR., 000-00-0000
LANCE L. SMITH, 000-00-0000
LINDA J. STIERLE, 000-00-0000
WILLIAM E. STEVENS, 000-00-0000
TODD I. STEWART, 000-00-0000
PHILIP G. STOWELL, 000-00-0000
CHARLES F. WALD, 000-00-0000
OLAN G. WALDROP, JR., 000-00-0000
TOME H. WALTERS, JR., 000-00-0000
HERBERT M. WARD, 000-00-0000
JOSEPH H. WEHRLE, JR., 000-00-0000
MICHAEL E. ZETTLER, 000-00-0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE OF MAJOR GENERAL UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624:

To be major general

KURT B. ANDERSON, 000-00-0000
WILLIAM J. BEGERT, 000-00-0000
FRANK B. CAMPBELL, 000-00-0000
PAUL K. CARLTON, JR., 000-00-0000
JOHN P. CASCIANO, 000-00-0000
JAMES S. CHILDRESS, 000-00-0000
ROGER G. DEKOK, 000-00-0000
JOHN A. GORDON, 000-00-0000
MARCELITE JORDAN HARRIS, 000-00-0000
WILLIAM S. HINTON, JR., 000-00-0000
WALTER S. HOGLE, JR., 000-00-0000
CLINTON V. HORN, 000-00-0000
RONALD T. KADISH, 000-00-0000
GEORGE P. LAMPE, 000-00-0000
EUGENE A. LUPIA, 000-00-0000
DAVID J. MCCLOUD, 000-00-0000
GEORGE W. NORWOOD, 000-00-0000
RICHARD R. PAUL, 000-00-0000
DONALD L. PETERSON, 000-00-0000
ERVIN C. SHARPE, JR., 000-00-0000
EUGENE L. TATTINI, 000-00-0000
ARTHUR S. THOMAS, 000-00-0000
DAVID L. VESELY, 000-00-0000
JOHN L. WELDE, 000-00-0000