

The Wreath of the National Park Service: John Reynolds and Terry Carlstrom.

The Wreath of the Naval Lodge No. 4, Masons of the District of Columbia: John Davis, Worshipful Master.

Taps and Retiring of the Colors: Old Guard Fife and Drum Corps and Joint Armed Services Color Guard.

□ 2015

### DOWNSIZING GOVERNMENT

(Mr. LIVINGSTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Appropriations has completed nine of the ten subcommittee mark ups for our fiscal year 1995 supplemental appropriations and downsizing rescissions bills. Only the Legislative Branch Subcommittee remains to be marked up tomorrow. The results so far are that the various subcommittees have recommended more than \$17 billion in rescissions of previously appropriated funding. If you add to this the \$3.2 billion of rescissions included in the defense supplemental that the House passed on Wednesday, the Committee on Appropriations is developing bills that include over \$20 billion in rescissions.

That is why tonight I take this opportunity to thank my subcommittee chairmen and the members of the Committee on Appropriations, both Republican and Democrat, and all our staff for their serious and fruitful efforts. Through hard work we are making big change, and most importantly, keeping promises to the American people.

### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. TORKILDSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order requested by the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] immediately follow the special order requested by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY], and that the special order requested by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. STUMP] immediately follow the special order requested by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURTHA].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

### REFORM WELFARE, BUT NOT AT THE EXPENSE OF CHILDREN

(Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Members, in response to the last 1 minute, let me talk about what the school lunch and breakfast program really does. We heard, and we are in markup in the Committee on Education and Economic Opportunity, we heard there are not cuts. Let me tell

you what I have from the State of Texas Department of Education agency, but also from Houston Independent School District. That shows that the Republican majority is cutting the school lunch and breakfast program.

The President is right and we need to be honest with the American people. We need to reform welfare, but we do not need to take it out of the mouths of the children and their breakfast or lunch program.

The Republican majority here in the House and the talking heads I see on TV say they are actually providing more funds. But in the State of Texas we would see a 4-percent cut in the school lunch and breakfast program, and that is one we grow every year. So we are cutting 4 percent right now.

Again, we should reform welfare, but not out of the mouths of our children and not out of America's future.

#### TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY

##### *Proposed impact of school-based nutrition block grant amendment on Texas' Child Nutrition Program Fiscal Year 1996*

Projected by 1996 national funding for school-based child Nutrition Programs (per USDA) .....	\$6,897,000,000
Proposed funding under block grant amendment .	\$6,626,000,000
Difference* .....	\$271,000,000
Percent decreases .....	<3.9%>
Impact on Texas	
Projected FY 1996 school-based child nutrition funding .....	\$561,000,000
Percent decrease (3.9%) ..	<21,879,000>

Balance available .....

\$539,121,000

\*The difference may be attributable to the inclusion of other programs (Child and Adult Care Food Program and the Summer Food Services Programs) in the determination of the funding levels. Information on these programs may be obtained from the Texas Department of Human Services.

Note: The balance available for FY 1996 is approximately equal to the amount we estimate to disburse in FY 1995. The result, in effect, is to allow for no growth from FY 1995 to FY 1996. In Texas the reimbursement for these programs have increased approximately 8 percent per year for the past five years. The proposed increases in the amendment of approximately 4.6 percent per year would not allow for the current level of growth in these programs.

##### *Proposed impact of school-based nutrition block grant amendment on Houston ISD (HISD) Child Nutrition Program Fiscal Year 1996*

#### Impact on Houston ISD:

Projected fiscal year 1996 School-based child nutrition funding .....	\$43,000,000
Proposed decrease (3.9%) .....	<1,677,000>

Balanced available .....

\$41,323,000

Note: The balance available for FY 1996 is approximately equal to the amount estimated for FY 1995. The result, in effect is to allow for no growth in FY 1996. In the Houston ISD reimbursements for these programs have increased approximately 3 percent per year over the past five years. The proposed increases in the amendment are approximately 4.6 percent per year and would allow for the current level of growth in these programs.

##### *Impact of the proposed school-based nutrition block grant amendment on Houston ISD (HISD) 1995-96 school year*

Child nutrition funding:	Millions
Current Projected funding (using 3% growth) .....	4.27

Funding based on proposal (1.7% assuming an equal distribution of the states reduction in growth) ...	42.2
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Projected loss in Child Nutrition funding .....	.5
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#### State foundation program funding:

Current Projected funding .....	215.9
Funding based on proposal .....	214.0

Projected loss in Foundation Program funding .....	1.9
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Total projected loss for 1995-96 .

2.4

Note: Assuming the state's required increase is 8% (based on the past 5 year history), an amendment to allow only 4.6% would require a 47% reduction in the projected growth to all state programs including the Houston Independent School District (HISD). The projected increase in students qualifying for free and reduced priced meals of 6,528 would have to be limited to 3,721 students. Limiting the number of qualifying students effects the allocation for the Child Nutrition program as well as the State Foundation Program funding for HISD shown above.

### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LARGENT). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members are recognized for 5 minutes each.

### REMEMBERING IWO JIMA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I'm here today to talk about a simple tribute paid by an ordinary man to one of the greatest battles and some of the greatest heroes in American history.

Mr. Speaker, today this Chamber is mostly silent, and our attention is focused on the issues of the day.

But 50 years ago this week, the eyes of this House—and indeed all of America—were focused on a small, sulfuric island in the South Pacific, and a group of brave young men who helped save the world.

For 4 years, World War II had raged.

Europe lay in ruins, millions had perished in the death camps, and much of the world was pitched in darkness.

In the South Pacific, most of Japan was out of the reach of United States planes.

But Franklin Roosevelt believed that if United States troops could gain a foothold in the South Pacific, and if our planes had a place nearby to land, then the enemy might soon be vanquished and the war might soon be over.

Fifty years ago this week, that task fell to a group of young marines, in a mission called "Operation Detachment," at a place called Iwo Jima.

The battle was expected to take 14 days. It took 36.

The enemy was so dug in that they were nearly invisible.

Fighting was so fierce that one marine remarked that "you could've held up a cigarette and lit it" with all the fire flying by.

But with a strength of spirit forged in the hometown churches, and neighborhood ballfields, and the schoolrooms of America, these young men who had been eating Coney dogs, dancing to Glenn Miller, and rooting for Joe Dimaggio just a short time before helped turn back one of the greatest evils this world has ever known.

There were 81 Congressional Medals of Honor awarded in all of World War II.

Twenty-seven were awarded for Iwo Jima alone.

But it was on the 5th day of fighting—50 years ago today—that Iwo Jima was burned into our memory.

Because on that day a young combat photographer named Joe Rosenthal took one of the most inspiring photographs in the history of America.

I'm talking, of course, about this famous photo of five marines and one Navy corpsman raising a triumphant American flag on Mount Suribachi above the sands of Iwo Jima.

For 50 years, this photo and the great bronze memorial made in its image have served as a lasting tribute to the courage and bravery of young Americans who served this country well, and who triumphed under conditions most of us could hardly imagine.

But of all the great tributes paid to the men of Iwo Jima the past week none is more inspiring—and I believe none speaks more to the heart of what it means to be an American—than the simple tribute paid by a sheet metal mechanic from Connecticut earlier today.

There, in the small town of Danielson, CT—population 16,000—Rick Orzulak finally lived out a tribute that was 3 years in the making.

Three years ago, Mr. Orzulak—who is a former marine himself—decided to pay a special tribute to the soldiers who fought at Iwo Jima.

He decided that with the help of the members of the local Paul C. Houghton detachment of the Marine Corps League—of which he is a member—they would recreate the flag raising in the small town of Danielson.

In order to do so, he decided, each person needed to be dressed exactly like the soldiers in the photograph—in uniforms and gear actually issued during World War II.

So, 3 years ago, with the help of his wife Beverly, Mr. Orzulak started making phone calls.

Using his own money, he tracked down frogskin pattern helmet covers from California and Montana.

He found herringbone trousers in Virginia and Mississippi.

He found K-bar knives in Massachusetts.

And crossflap canteen covers in Texas.

Until finally, one by one, each uniform was complete.

He even tracked down a U.S. flag with 48 stars.

And finally, in Danielson this morning, as the Star Spangled Banner and

then the Marine Corps hymn played, five former marines and one former Navy corpsman—Mr. Orzulak, Arthur Blackmore, Dennis O'Connell, Richard Bugar, Louis Verrette, and Francis Stevens—raised the flag in tribute to the men of Iwo Jima.

If you ask them why they did it, they'll say "we did it for one simple reason:"

To say "thank you" to the men who fought at Iwo Jima.

And "Semper Paratus" to the heroes who never came home.

Mr. Speaker, today as we join Richard Orzulak and Americans everywhere in remembering the sacrifices made at Iwo Jima, let us be strengthened by their courage, heartened by their valor, and let us continue to stand up for the ideals for which they lived and died.

Let us resolve that the men who served our country will never be forgotten.

Because in the end, that's the highest tribute we can pay.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LARGENT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SCARBOROUGH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. SCARBOROUGH addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

#### COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARINE LANDING ON IWO JIMA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, there are a number of Members gathered on the floor tonight to speak of an important event which took place 50 years ago. The United States was at war with Japan, and the main target in February 1945 of our forces was Iwo Jima.

This past Sunday, Mr. Speaker, we commemorated the 50th anniversary of the Marine landing on Iwo Jima at the Marine Corps War Memorial across the Potomac. I had the privilege of being there at this ceremony, and it was very well done, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Mundy, told us 50 years ago at that date, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the 3d Marine Division went ashore at Iwo Jima.

While the battle was still raging, Admiral Nimitz saluted the warriors with words that are now carved at the statue base, and it says this: "Uncommon valor was a common virtue." He said this without knowing that 27 of those who served on Iwo Jima would later be awarded the Medal of Honor. As mentioned here tonight, over half of the 27 had been killed on the island, and their families received and accepted the Medal of Honor.

One of the most remarkable things about the battle is how well both sides were prepared. The island was part of Japan's inner vital defense zone. Its commander was a general, and he had been on the island for many months, and he had designed textbook defensive positions. His men were disciplined, and resigned to the fact that they were unlikely to leave the island alive.

In the end, 90 percent of the Japanese defenders perished, but they exacted a high toll of American lives as well.

The Japanese knew exactly on the island where the Marines were coming in to land, and they had trained their big guns on that position. The American invasion force was battle-tested. Mr. Speaker, it was a good force, and had the largest number of Marines ever engaged in a single action.

The 4th Marine Division had conducted successful amphibious operations in the Marshall and Marianas Islands. The 3d Marine Division fought in the Solomons and on Guam.

Among the invaders were two marines who had been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor who participated on that day. In addition to a veteran landing force, the Marines had strong support from our American battleships, and the big guns were firing on the island as well as the Marine, Navy, and Army Air Force planes.

The initial bombardment knocked out many of the Japanese shore defenses, but well-protected Japanese guns, as I understand it, on the northern part of the island fired killing salvos on the marines gathered on the beachhead. One marine said and described Japanese shelling as one of the worst bloodlettings of the war. They rolled their artillery barrages up and down the beach, he said. "I really don't see how anybody could live through the heavy fire barrages." Many of the Japanese fortifications were not affected by American artillery or by our air bombardment, so that the only way to advance had to be a frontal attack that the American Marines made.

I can think of very few occasions since the American Revolution where American forces were required to attack such heavily fortified positions. In this single action, we took more casualties than in any other battle that our country has ever fought another enemy. Only one other battle in the history of the world has had more casualties than we took at Iwo Jima. That was where the British lost 60,000 soldiers in a frontal trench attack in World War I.

Mount Suribachi fell on this day that we are celebrating 50 years ago, Mr. Speaker, and all the American forces who saw the now immortal flag-raising cheered this tactical victory. Unfortunately, the main battle was still ahead, and it took the Marines over a month to overcome the well-entrenched Japanese in the 4 miles of terrain north of Suribachi.

Three of the six who raised the flag were killed several days later.