

sacrifices of those who fought and served 50 years ago at Iwo Jima.

The battle for Iwo Jima holds a special place in the history of the Marine Corps. In many ways, it established the Corps firmly in the American consciousness. The picture of six Marines raising the American flag on Mount Suribachi is perhaps the most memorable image from World War II to most Americans. Yet, it is only a symbol of the immense sacrifice it took to wrest the island from Japanese control.

Iwo Jima was one of the bloodiest battles of the entire war. Some 6,800 American men died in the struggle for the Island, another 18,000 wounded. Roughly one out of every three marines who landed on the island became a casualty.

I think the engraved words on the face of the Iwo Jima monument tell the story of the battle best, quoting Admiral Nimitz when he said: "Among the Americans who served on Iwo Jima, uncommon valor was a common virtue."

It is a testament to that valor that more Marines were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor at Iwo Jima than in any other single battle in the history of the Corps. One of the 22 recipients, Captain Robert Dunlap, is a constituent. He was born in the town of Abingdon and now resides in Monmouth, Illinois.

Let me quote to you from the citation given to Captain Dunlap when he was awarded our Nation's highest military honor.

Defying uninterrupted blasts of Japanese artillery, mortar, rifle and machine gun fire, Capt. Dunlap led his troops in a determined advance from low ground uphill toward the steep cliffs from which the enemy poured a devastating rain of shrapnel and bullets, steadily inching forward until the tremendous volume of enemy fire from the caves located high to his front temporarily halted his progress. Determined not to yield, he crawled alone approximately 200 yards forward of his front lines, took observation at the base of the cliff 50 yards from Japanese lines, located the enemy positions and returned to his own lines where he relayed the vital information to supporting artillery and naval gunfire units.

Persistently disregarding his own personal safety, he then placed himself in an exposed vantage point to direct more accurately the supporting fire working without respite for 2 days and 2 nights under constant enemy fire, skillfully directed a smashing bombardment against the almost impregnable Japanese positions despite numerous obstacles and heavy Marine casualties. A brilliant leader, Capt. Dunlap inspired his men to heroic efforts during this critical phase of the battle and by his decision, indomitable fighting spirit and daring tactics in the face of fanatic opposition, greatly accelerated the final decisive defeat of Japanese countermeasures in his sector and materially furthered continued advance of his company. His great personal valor and gallant spirit of self sacrifice throughout the bitter hostilities reflect highest credit upon Capt. Dunlap and the U.S. Naval Service.

Mr. Speaker, the heroism of Captain Dunlap and the rest of the veterans of that conflict helped bring the end of the war closer. The capture of the is-

land brought our strategic bombers within effective range of the Japanese mainland. It also saved lives. Over 2,000 B-29's used Iwo Jima as an emergency landing strip after the invasion.

As a former marine, I salute Capt. Dunlap and all of the other veterans of the battle whose selfless service and sacrifice secured our freedoms, including my own cousin Jack * * * born in Rock Island, IL, and now living in Davenport Iowa, who served valiantly with the other marines in that conflict.

I am so pleased and honored to have had this opportunity to join my fellow Veterans' Committee colleagues and former marines in this special order.

Semper Fi to each and every one of you.

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

[Mr. MICA addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereinafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

ON IWO JIMA

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

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, first let me say that I am honored to speak in this special order tonight and I thank Congressman MONTGOMERY for organizing the special order. During the past several days, this Congress and this Nation have paused to reflect on the Battle for Iwo Jima, which was engaged 50 years ago this past Sunday. I read with interest the dialogue which took place in the other body last Wednesday, and I hope my colleagues will take the time to read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD account of that discussion in addition to this special order.

Last Friday at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio Marines past and present and other veterans gathered at a luncheon honoring this Iwo Jima campaign and those who fought there. Preparing for this speech gave me an opportunity to reflect on the significance of this historic battle: Both to the Marines of 1945 and to the Marines of today and tomorrow. Since my colleagues have already discussed the battle itself, I will try to focus on the present and the future.

As this Nation honors those who served 50 years ago, we cannot escape the fact that their numbers are decreasing. Their dedication, bravery, and devotion to fellow man and country and Corps are left for future generations to honor.

I wore the Marine Corps uniform for a different generation, a different war. Yet I cannot and will not forgo the obligation, the responsibility, of honoring the legacy of those who served before me. Set the example.

We honor them in many ways: By awarding medals, building monuments,

lending their names to streets, schools, and bases just to name a few. But those of us who serve in Congress have an extra responsibility to these men. We must ensure that the blood, sweat, and tears which they shed in wartime will not be forgotten during this or any other prolonged period of peace.

Gen. Holland Smith said that the battle of Iwo Jima would assure the internal existence of the Marine Corps. This may be true, but in what form? The debate still rages in the halls of Congress.

Today's Marine Corps is in a precarious position. Nobody will dare question the quality of the men and women currently serving in uniform. The problem is: Do we have enough of them in uniform to meet our national security needs and are we able to take care of them adequately?

General Mundy, during his testimony in support of the FY 96 budget request, stated that the proposed force level of 174,000 active and 42,000 selected marine reservists is, the absolute minimum force level to enable the corps to meet today's requirements.

In addition to the budget debate in Congress, there is a roles and missions debate ongoing in the Pentagon. The recommendations from an independent panel will be released shortly. In this context, I offer a small comparison between the battle for Iwo Jima and the Persian Gulf war.

I recall nearly 5 years ago that many people called for a comprehensive, sustained air campaign against Iraq's forces in hopes that ground troops would not be needed. Many feared that the price of military victory in human lives would be too high.

After 38 days of aerial bombardment, which President Bush called, " * * * the most effective, yet humane, in the history of warfare," ground forces were ordered into Kuwait to achieve the military objective.

Looking back at Iwo Jima, we must not forget that the island and its defenders were subjected to 6 months of constant aerial bombardment before the marines landed. In the past 50 years of technological advances, it is still the grunts on the ground who will be called upon in the future to fight and win our Nation's battles.

Even during my service, Mr. Speaker, every Quonset hut, every barracks that you went into, you would see a motto, a quote there that said, "The more we sweat in peacetime, the less we bleed in war." Today's Marines are ready and prepared.

Mr. Speaker, the survivors of Iwo Jima do not seek any personal glory. They served because their Nation called. It is only fitting for my generation and those after me to recognize, honor, and commemorate these valiant Marines.

However, I believe the most appropriate tribute we can pay is to forever uphold the values which they exhibited

as Marines. Although words alone cannot describe the totality of their experience at Iwo Jima, Adm. Chester Nimitz came closest: "Uncommon valor was a common virtue."

There are two ways to pay this ultimate tribute. The first is to educate our colleagues, since more and more enter this body without any military service, our children, and all future generations so that the battle for Iwo Jima and the valor and discipline of Marines is always remembered.

The second is to ensure that the Marines of today and tomorrow will have the arms, equipment and materiel to live up to the high standards set by those who served on Iwo Jima.

The Marines of Iwo Jima have left their legacy. Let us work to make this legacy an enduring one.

GEORGE PEABODY—AMERICA'S FIRST PHILANTHROPIST

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

Mr. TORKILDSEN. Mr. Speaker, I too join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the courage and the valor of the Marines at Iwo Jima and every soldier and sailor who fought in that battle and especially those who made the supreme sacrifice. Tonight I would like to speak about another great American.

Mr. Speaker, February 18, 1995, marked the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Peabody—the famous American merchant, financier, and America's first philanthropist.

George Peabody represents the classic example of what we would now call the American Dream. He was born to a family of modest means in the southern part of Danvers, MA. That portion of Danvers has since been renamed Peabody in his honor. At the age of 11 he began working as a grocer's apprentice in Danvers. Even though George Peabody had no further formal education after this point in his life, he went on to open a wholesale goods company here in Washington, DC.

In 1812, this establishment expanded to open branches in Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, and London—where George Peabody went in 1827 in search of merchandise to sell.

While in London, Peabody eventually became very active in securities trade and international banking which made him—in many ways—a de facto ambassador to England for America and American business.

But George Peabody was much more than just a list of successful business deals, contracts, and agreements.

Throughout his life, George Peabody remembered from whence he came, and helped those who had helped him achieve financial success beyond the wildest definition of financial success.

In 1835, Peabody negotiated an \$8,000,000 loan to the State of MD,

which was on the brink of bankruptcy. While he would have been entitled to a \$60,000 commission, Peabody refused any and all payment. This would be just the first of many great acts he would perform on behalf of the public.

The list of those he helped is impressive and the extent to which he helped would be extraordinary even by today's standards.

George Peabody donated the funds to create or greatly assist the following institutions and universities:

The Peabody Institute of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, MD; the Peabody Institute Libraries of Danvers, Peabody, Newburyport, and Georgetown MA, Thetford, VT, and Georgetown in the District of Columbia; the Peabody Museum at Harvard University; the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale University; the Peabody Essex Museum of Salem, MA; the Peabody Trust of London, England, which created low income housing for the poor of London; Washington and Lee University; Kenyon College in Ohio; and the Peabody Education Fund distributed substantial contributions to the following colleges and universities, to help them educate their citizens after the Civil War, including the Peabody Teachers College at Vanderbilt University and many universities throughout the South.

Peabody's commitment to education is apparent. The Peabody Education Fund, the first of its kind in the country, was created with \$2 million in 1867, and distributed \$6 million until its assets were donated to southern universities in 1914. Peabody referred to education as "a debt from present to future generations."

Mr. Speaker, George Peabody's legacy of generosity and compassion is one which should serve as an example to all Americans. What makes America a great nation does originate here in Washington. Government simply does not have all the answers. Much of what makes our country a great country happens in our communities, our civic organizations, our places of worship, and always by our people.

Solutions often come in the form of selfless acts by dedicated individuals like Mr. George Peabody.

In the city of Peabody, the town of Danvers, and other communities throughout the Nation and throughout the world, there will be celebrations of the life and generosity of George Peabody. By celebrating the greatness of one man, we are celebrating the power of an individual to make the world a better place. This George Peabody did, and for this, we say thank you.

COMMEMORATING 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE FOR IWO JIMA

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

Mr. MCHALE. The Medal of Honor.

Joseph Jeremiah McCarthy. Captain, United States Marine Corps Reserve, Second Battalion, 24th Marines, 4th Marine Division. Iwo Jima. 21 February 1945.

Citation.

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as commanding officer of a rifle company attached to the 2d Battalion, 24th Marines, 4th Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces during the seizure of Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, on 21 February 1945. Determined to break through the enemy's cross-island defenses, Capt. McCarthy acted on his own initiative when his company advance was held up by uninterrupted Japanese rifle, machinegun, and high-velocity 47-mm. fire during the approach to Motoyama Airfield No. 2. Quickly organizing a demolitions and flamethrower team to accompany his picked rifle squad, he fearlessly led the way across 75 yards of fire-swept ground, charged a heavily fortified pillbox on the ridge of the front and, personally hurling handgrenades into the emplacement as he directed the combined operations of his small assault group, completely destroyed the hostile installation. Spotting 2 Japanese soldiers attempting an escape from the shattered pillbox, he boldly stood upright in full view of the enemy and dispatched both troops before advancing to a second emplacement under greatly intensified fire and then blasted the strong fortifications with a well-planned demolitions attack. Subsequently entering the ruins, he found a Japanese taking aim at 1 of our men and, with alert presence of mind, jumped the enemy, disarmed and shot him with his own weapon. Then, intent on smashing through the narrow breach, he rallied the remainder of his company and pressed a full attack with furious aggressiveness until he had neutralized all resistance and captured the ridge. An inspiring leader and indomitable fighter, Capt. McCarthy consistently disregarded all personal danger during the fierce conflict and, by his brilliant professional skill, daring tactics, and tenacious perseverance in the face of overwhelming odds, contributed materially to the success of his division's operations against this savagely defended outpost of the Japanese Empire. His cool decision and outstanding valor reflect the highest credit upon Capt. McCarthy and enhance the finest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service.

Mr. Speaker, in a different circumstance, the then-Commandant of the Marine Corps said, "Oh, Lord, where do we find men such as these?" Since November 10, 1775, we have found them in the U.S. Marine Corps.

Mr. Speaker, the finest book that I have ever read on the battle for Iwo Jima I am now holding in my hand. The title of the book is "Iwo Jima: Legacy of Valor," and the author was Bill D. Ross, a combat correspondent who landed with the Marines on that fateful island.

What I would like to do, Mr. Speaker, is read one passage from this superb book in tribute to those Marines and in tribute to Mr. Ross himself who recently died, capturing the sacrifice and the courage of those very brave men.

D plus 23, March 14, 1945.

This, too, was the day the cemeteries were dedicated.