

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LARGENT) having assumed the chair, Mr. LAHOOD, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 450) to ensure economy and efficiency of Federal Government operations by establishing a moratorium on regulatory rulemaking actions, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

PERMISSION FOR CERTAIN COMMITTEES TO SIT TOMORROW, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1995, DURING 5-MINUTE RULE

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following committees and their subcommittees be permitted to sit tomorrow while the House is meeting in the Committee of the Whole House under the 5-minute rule: The Committee on Banking and Financial Services; the Committee on Commerce; the Committee on International Relations; the Committee on the Judiciary; the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

It is my understanding that the minority has been consulted and that there is no objection to these requests.

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

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the Democratic minority has been consulted, and has no objection to that request. The agreement is made though, with the understanding that it has also been agreed that there would be 10 one-minute speeches per side when the House convenes in the morning. Is that the gentleman's understanding?

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, that is our understanding.

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON CAPITAL BUDGETING ON THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1995

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to announce that the Subcommittee on Government Management, Information and Technology will be holding a hearing on capital budgeting on Thursday, March 2, 1995, in room 2154 Rayburn House Office Building at 2 p.m. The purpose of this hearing will be to examine the policy aspects of a capital budget.

PERMISSION TO INSERT PROGRAM AND REMARKS OF MEMBERS REPRESENTING THE HOUSE AT GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CEREMONIES

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the program and the remarks of the gentleman from California [Mr. HORN] and the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON], the two Members representing the House of Representatives at the wreath-laying ceremony at the Washington Monument for the observance of George Washington's birthday on Wednesday, February 22, 1995, be inserted in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

REMARKS OF THE HONORABLE STEPHEN HORN  
GEORGE WASHINGTON: A WISE LEADER FOR AN EMERGING NATION

I congratulate the members of the National Park Service, not only on what you have done to preserve history in the nation's capital, but what you have done throughout the nation to give our fellow citizens, young and old, and visitors to our shores a view of the past and to convey the ideals of this nation which has given hope to those less fortunate. You do a great job, and all Americans appreciate it.

When we think of George Washington we think of a person of great character and presence. He was also a good listener, but when he spoke, other people immediately stopped to listen to what he had to say. He was a person of common sense. He was a wise leader.

He also had a sense of humor. Today in the United States Senate, Senator Craig Thomas of Wyoming will read the Farewell Address of President Washington. That tradition of the Senate reminds me that when Thomas Jefferson, who was not at the Constitutional Convention, came back from France, he visited his fellow Virginian and friend, George Washington, at Mount Vernon. He said, "George, you were President of the Constitutional Convention, why did you ever create the Senate of the United States?" Washington looked at Jefferson and said "Tom, why are you pouring your tea into a saucer?" Jefferson answered, "To cool it." "Thus so," smiled Washington, "that is why we created the Senate."

Washington was an outstanding executive, both military and civilian. He set the precedents for the office of the Presidency. When you think of his cabinet, you see four men of great talent: Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State; Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; General Henry Knox, Secretary of War; and Edmund Randolph, Attorney General. Few cabinets have had such overall distinction. Some might equal it, but it would take ten or twelve people to equal those four.

In his wise and visionary Farewell Address to the nation, which I mentioned earlier, Washington influenced the policy of political parties in this country for over 150 years, when he cautioned against permanent entangling alliances with foreign nations.

It was Washington's wisdom, his thoughtfulness, his presence and character that set the foundation for a nation that would expand from 13 small colonies, newly states, westward across a continent. He had vision, and the characteristics of great leaders. We honor him, with good reason, on this day.

REMARKS OF THE HONORABLE BILL RICHARDSON

I am honored to join my colleague, the Honorable Stephen Horn, Councilman Jack Evans, the Park Service and other distinguished guests as we gather at the foot of this imposing monument to honor our nation's first President.

While local residents may grow accustomed to this huge monument, those of us who come here from a far are awestruck by it. We are taken back by its size and shape, its power and the unbelievable view or vision it offers for those who travel to its top. In fact, its size, its power and its vision are very much like the man it recognizes and the man we are honoring today.

George Washington was so admired and revered that no man challenged him for the office of the Presidency—Washington is the only person to seek the office without opposition. His two terms were a great success. He governed with dignity as well as restraint. He provided stability and authority which our young nation so sorely needed. He understood the need to compromise and reach agreement with men of opposing views.

One could easily argue that George Washington understood the Presidency because as Chairman of the Constitutional Convention he helped design our democracy. But, planning for a democracy and instituting a democracy were two very different tasks. Thankfully, George Washington was heroic at both missions.

In fact, George Washington was exceptional at many endeavors. Long before his rise to military leader of the War for Independence, he was a farm boy who had to grow up fast after his father died when he was just 11 years old. He taught himself surveying. Upon the death of his half-brother, he became a land owner of Mount Vernon at age 20. He was an active member of his community and his church. The rest, as they say, is history.

When compared to George Washington's 263rd birthday, we in New Mexico are quite young. Our state is only celebrating our 83rd birthday this year. Even though we may be a bit younger than our nation's founding father, we join our fellow states and countrymen with great enthusiasm and praise in honoring President Washington on this anniversary of his birth.

PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON, 263D BIRTHDAY OBSERVANCE, FEBRUARY 22, 1995, WASHINGTON MONUMENT, WASHINGTON, DC

PROGRAM

Opening: Arnold Goldstein, Superintendent, National Capital Parks-Central, National Park Service.

Presentation of the Colors: Joint Armed Services Color Guard.

To the Colors: Old Guard Fife and Drum Corps; Drum Major Anthony Hoxworth.

Welcome: Superintendent Goldstein.

Musical Selection: Old Guard Fife and Drum Corps.

Remarks: Russell Train, First Vice President, Washington National Monument Society; John Reynolds, Deputy Director, National Park Service; The Honorable Jack Evans, Councilmember Ward 2, Council of the District of Columbia; The Honorable Stephen Horn, U.S. House of Representatives, 38th District, California; and The Honorable Bill Richardson, U.S. House of Representatives, 3rd District, New Mexico.

The Wreath of the House of Representatives: Honorable Bill Richardson and Honorable Stephen Horn.

The Wreath of the Washington National Monument Society: Russell Train and Councilmember Jack Evans.

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.

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**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>
Balance 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

Projected loss in Child Nutrition funding ..... .5

State foundation program funding:  
Current Projected funding ..... 215.9  
Funding based on proposal ..... 214.0

Projected loss in Foundation Program funding ..... 1.9

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.