

House and the President in order to help protect the interests of the American people in my district and all 435 districts to make sure we protect the people in this House.

□ 2110

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

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

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

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

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

THANK YOU TO THOSE WHO SACRIFICED 50 YEARS AGO AT IWO JIMA

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

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, when I entered these hallways just a short time ago to deliver a speech on something that I thought was mighty important and, indeed, it is, I sat here for a few moments and listened to the words of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle harken me and those of us here and those of us in the listening audience back 50 years, and suddenly the matter of loans and loan guarantees to Mexico, as important as they are, and suddenly, as important as the work that I had the honor of performing today in the Committee on the Judiciary on tort reform, as important as that work is, suddenly paled in comparison when I listened to the words of the brave men here this evening talk about what happened on a sandy, salty, bloody beach 50 years ago.

And as I sat here in this great Chamber, I could almost smell the diesel fuel from the landing craft, smell the salty air, feel the crunch of the sand under my feet and hear the cries of the brave men who landed on Iwo Jima that day and who fought inch by inch, foot by foot, yard by yard up through to Mount Suribachi.

And I think, Mr. Speaker, how important it really is that we not forget those lessons, that we not forget those accounts, that we not forget the great history of the U.S. Marine Corps and

what those men fought for, and I think, Mr. Speaker, that it is extremely important that through their words such as those we heard here this evening, through their eloquence such as we heard here this evening, through their loyalty, we must be ever mindful of the real purposes that we serve here, and that is to protect freedom in all its forms for all Americans, because if we do not and if we lose sight of that great ideal, then they will, indeed, have died in vain, they will, indeed, have suffered in vain, and if we do that, if we fail to remember that legacy, those values, those ideals, that when I travel back to my home State of Georgia and I see such tremendous patriots as Gen. Raymond Davis, a Marine, ever and always a Marine, who won the U.S. Medal of Honor, when I see good friends of mine back in Georgia like Clark Steel, a Marine, always a Marine, and when I sit here right now and I look in the eyes of ROBERT DORNAN, such a tremendous patriot and fighter for this country, I could not continue to do that if I were not reminded and if I did not continue, as I do now, to feel in my heart and my mind the tremendous admiration for those men, those Marines, those Americans who fought on those bloody beaches and those rocky slopes 50 years ago.

To them I say, "Thank you, thank you, and we will carry on in these halls so that we never have to go through what you went through for us 50 years ago."

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

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

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

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

TRIBUTE TO THE CENTRAL INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

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

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House to this year's Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association [CIAA] basketball tournament. As we commemorate Black History Month, it is fitting to recognize and to celebrate this exciting event. We are all familiar with the Negro Baseball league and basketball greats such as Wilt Chamberlain and Michael Jordan. However, when we

talk about athletics and history, we cannot forget the CIAA.

This year the CIAA, its players, its coaches, its supporters, and fans are celebrating its 50th anniversary. Beginning in 1946 with 16 teams, the CIAA has become one of the Nation's largest and most celebrated collegiate athletic conferences.

In 1946 the CIAA tournament kicked off long traditions of both rivalry and sportsmanship. It was that year that Virginia Union and North Carolina Central University, then known as North Carolina College, came head to head in the tournament's championship game. It was that tournament and that championship game that started a legacy of comradery and competition that live on among players and fans today.

But, Mr. Speaker, recognizing the CIAA tournament is not merely recognizing athletics, it is recognizing the importance of education. The CIAA represents a commitment to providing resources and education to athletes and other students.

It is important for us to salute the 14 participating institutions, including the five from Virginia: Hampton University, Virginia State University, Norfolk State University, Virginia Union University, and St. Paul's College. These institutions, like many other historically black colleges and universities, not only offer athletics but most importantly, they provide top-notch, world-class educations.

With that in mind, I salute the coaches, past and present, who have developed high-caliber players and students. Coaches like Talmadge "Marse" Hill of Morgan State, Harry R. "Big Jeff" Jefferson of Virginia State, and Chet Smith of St. Paul's College who worked together to bring us the first CIAA and the 50 exciting years of play-by-play action that has followed.

We also cannot forget Clarence "Big-house" Gaines, an assistant coach at the 1946 conference, who has gone down in history as the head coach of Winston-Salem State University and as the coach with the most wins in the CIAA.

It goes without saying that the student athletes are what make the CIAA so great. Bob Dandridge and Earl Monroe were outstanding CIAA players before they joined the ranks of the NBA. In 1946, players like Rubert "Rupe" Johnson, Howard Bessett, Elmer "Big Daddy Mac" McDougal, Robert "Skull" Hering, Thornton Williams, and Jim Dilworth, who was named the 1946 MVP, ignited the heart stopping, hoop-to-hoop action that lives on today.

If you have ever had the pleasure of attending a CIAA tournament, you know that the fans, friends, and supporters of the tournament and the league are dedicated and committed to CIAA basketball. These are the kinds of fans who not only cheer on players and students; they bring an arena alive.

While a tournament is not complete without its cheerleading and entertaining antics, CIAA supporters and fans have helped expand the CIAA from its meager \$500 starting budget to a tournament that today generates approximately \$7.5 million for the host city's economy. They, along with the coaches and players, make the CIAA the hottest—sold out—ticket in town.

Mr. Speaker, I, along with the many alumni, fans, and supporters, look forward to this year's 50th anniversary CIAA tournament in Winston-Salem, NC, taking place this week and to many successful years to come.

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

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

FEDERAL FOOD ASSISTANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to join my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SCOTT], in recognizing the CIAA tournament. We both will be in attendance, and we both have schools in that that will be participating and, indeed, it is commendable that he has brought to the attention of the Nation that this tournament has been in operation for 50 years.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4, the Personal Responsibility Act of 1995 is irresponsible. Federal nutrition programs for children and families will not be the same if this bill passes. School lunches and breakfasts will be slashed. Thousands of women, infants, and children will be removed from the WIC Program. National nutrition standards will be eliminated. And States will be able to transfer as much as 24 percent of nutrition funds for nonnutrition uses.

But, the impact of this proposed change goes even deeper. Retail food sales will decline by ten billion dollars, farm income will be reduced by as much as \$4 billion and unemployment will increase by as many as 138,000. The security of America's economy is at stake. From the grocery stores, large and small, to the farmer and food service worker—everyone will suffer. Most States will lose money. That is why, if I may borrow a quote, I will resist the change, "with every fiber of my being." Some want capital gains cuts. Some of us want an increase in the minimum wage. Others want block grants. We want healthy Americans.

Some want a full plate for the upper crust and crumbs for the rest of us. We want, and we will restore Federal food assistance programs. It is irresponsible to do otherwise. Nutrition of our citizens should not be left to chance. We

have a choice. During the second half of the 100-day push under the Contract With America, we will vote on the Personal Responsibility Act of 1995. Title 5 of that act proposes to consolidate all Federal food assistance programs and convert them into a block grant program.

I intend to offer an amendment in the Agriculture Committee and on the House floor should my effort in committee prove unsuccessful. My amendment would restore these vital nutrition programs. Most are working and working well. If the block grant program is passed, children and seniors will face immediate, unnecessary nutrition and health risks. There will be instantaneous cuts in Federal food assistance programs. National nutrition standards will be eliminated. And, money designated for nutrition programs will be transferred to nonnutrition programs, thus further reducing available resources.

It is also important to note that there is no real accountability in the block grant proposal, there is no contingency plan in the event of economic downturns and, the proposal does not streamline or eliminate bureaucracy as promised. School-based nutrition programs, such as school lunches and breakfasts, have been particularly successful. Even the proponents of H.R. 4, I believe, will concede this point. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, if the block grant program is put in place, in fiscal year 1996, funding for school-based programs would be \$309 million less than the current policy.

And, such funding would be over \$2 billion less over the 5-year period between 1996 and 2000. In fiscal year 1996, as much as \$1.3 billion could be transferred for nonfood programs. Such a transfer would mean as much as 24 percent less than the fiscal year 1996 level. Additionally, for more than 50 years, America has maintained a set of national standards that have guided school-based nutrition programs. All school meals must meet certain minimum vitamin, mineral and calorie contents. Those national standards are regularly updated, based upon the latest research and scientific information.

Those national standards would give way to State by State standards—standards which could be as many and varied as there are States. Those varied standards run a greater risk of being compromised by tight budgets and different perspectives. Family nutrition programs face a similar fate if they are converted into a block grant program. Spending for these programs would be \$943 million less in fiscal year 1996, and \$5.3 billion less over the 5-year period from 1996 to the year 2000, under the block grant program. Incredibly, up to \$900 million could be transferred by the States under the block grant program.

Mr. Speaker, change for the sake of improvement is good. Change for the sake of change is not. Something dif-

ferent does not necessarily create something better. The nutrition programs do not need the kind of sweeping change as proposed by the proponents of H.R. 4.

□ 2120

TRIBUTE TO THOSE WHO FOUGHT THE BATTLE OF IWO JIMA

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

Mr. LONGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I understand that my colleague, Mr. DORNAN, from California, is going to be addressing the House a little bit later this evening on the subject of Iwo Jima. In advance of his presentation, I want to take a few minutes to address the House to talk about what a great day this is.

Fifty years ago today, the flag was raised proudly atop Mount Suribachi during the Battle of Iwo Jima. It is a great day for World War II veterans. It is now 50 years ago that we were winding down World War II. This was one of the last major battles that was fought. But it was also a great day for Marine veterans and those Marines, sailors, who were involved in that battle.

But there is one aspect of the flag raising that I would like to call some attention to. Specifically, we are all familiar with the famous photograph that was taken by Joe Rosenthal of the Associated Press and what a great landmark photograph that that was, probably one of the most famous combat photographs ever taken, certainly in world history one of the most familiar ever taken.

But that was the second photograph of a flag raising. I want to devote a minute to talk about the photographer of the first flag raising on Mount Suribachi, a Marine Corps staff sergeant by the name of Lou Lowery.

Lou was a Marine Corps combat correspondent. Many who maybe have not had experience in the military might not understand the important role that combat correspondents, both photographers and journalists, play. Literally in every action in which American servicemen and women are involved, combat photographers and journalists follow.

Lou Lowery, as a staff sergeant, was with the first patrol that raised the first flag. The photograph that was taken wasn't as dramatic as the one that was taken by Mr. Rosenthal, but yet it was just as significant, because it symbolized the triumph over extreme odds of a determined group of Marines and sailors who were determined to fight and achieve victory for this great country.

But it was also an important photograph in the sense that Lou may not have ever received the credit that Mr. Rosenthal did. But in many ways his photograph and his memory is as fitting a tribute to World War II veterans