

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.