

Simmer in electric cars and stricter highway safety.

Season with the wiping out of cancer.
Separate drug dealers from beepers.
Combine justice and criminals.
Enjoy—a safe and fun America!

MY RECIPE FOR U.S.A.

(By Alex)

Preheat the oven at 1,000 degrees.
Mix a ton of friends and family.
Blend in happiness and freedom.
Put hunger and violence in the garbage disposal.
Poor in some justice and liberty.
Mix for 500 minutes slowly
Put a teaspoon of fair laws.
One pinch of world peace.
Add in horses, dogs, cats and animals.
Put 6 pints of freedom of religion.
Preheat a tablespoon of mountain climbing.
Combine a ton of independence.
Bake for 200 years and season.
Get a big cookie cutter and cut it out.
Now you have America!

RECIPE FOR AMERICA

(By Michelle Matus)

1. Preheat oven at 450.
2. Thaw a cup of freedom in a bowl.
3. Mix in one quart of all different cultures.
4. Add an ounce of working laws.
5. Sprinkle in some justice.
6. Blend in a cup of lush green forests and valleys.
7. Defrost the monumental Lady Liberty.
8. Squash violence and throw it out.
9. Melt in a tablespoon of peace.
10. Measure a gallon of intelligence.
11. Pour in a dozen boxes of happiness.
12. Mash two pints of exercise and put it in the bowl.
13. Put in a pound of sleep.
14. Stir in a pinch of traditions.
15. Combine a quart of beauty.
16. Knead in a quart of beautiful valleys and cool waterfalls.
17. Churn in a cup of patience.
18. Put in an ounce of adventure.
19. Broil 10 minutes with opportunity.
20. Bake 200 years and baste with different religions every 15 years.
21. Cool mixture for 10 years and presto, you have America.

RECIPE FOR THE U.S.A.

(By George Fujimuro)

1. Take a cup of freedom and stir 221 years.
2. Separate war and peace and dump war.
3. Add ¼ justice.
4. Add ¼ freedom.
5. Add ¼ liberty.
6. Add ¼ working man.
7. Crack the dawning of inventions.
8. Add the wonders of America.
9. Devastate the violence.
10. Heat often.

Walla—you've got the United States of America.

HONORING GEORGE MCGOVERN ON HIS 75TH BIRTHDAY

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, on April 8, 1997, a remarkable event took place at the U.S. National Archives: a day-long symposium was held on the career of former Senator

George McGovern on the occasion of his 75th birthday. The symposium reviewed the times and events that surrounded Senator McGovern's life and his role in shaping contemporary history. It brought together such diverse commentators and speakers as Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., All Neuharth, Townsend Hoopes, Frank Mankiewicz, Mary McGrory, Hunter Thompson, Daniel Ellsberg, Lindy Boggs, Bob Dole and TOM DASCHLE.

My life and my career has been shaped by the commitment and integrity of this remarkable man from Avon, SD. He was born on July 19, 1922, the son of a Methodist clergyman. As a pilot of a B-24 bomber in the European theater during World War II, he flew 35 missions and was decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross. After the War, he returned home and earned a Ph.D. in history and government at Northwestern University and served as professor of history at Dakota Wesleyan University.

Few of these facts are remembered today because the Senator from South Dakota, elected to the House of Representatives in 1956 and to the U.S. Senate in 1962, and the Democratic Party 1972 Presidential candidate, is known for his integrity and the stands he took on such issues as combating hunger, opposing the war in Vietnam, promoting disarmament, and working diligently on behalf of peace. But his early religious life, his experiences during World War II, and his discipline as an academic, and his devotion to his family were ever the touchstones of his spiritual life and values.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD a copy of the remarks made by Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY during the April 8 symposium, along with the program of speakers and topics that describe the life of George McGovern and his place in American history. SENATOR KENNEDY'S REMARKS AT THE GEORGE MCGOVERN 75TH BIRTHDAY SYMPOSIUM, NATIONAL ARCHIVES, APRIL 8, 1997

I want to thank Douglas Brinkley for that generous introduction. Doug has done great work as Director of Dwight D. Eisenhower Center at the University of New Orleans.

I also want to thank John Carlin for that warm introduction. John has done an exceptional job as Archivist of The United States. We are all grateful that our nation's records and history and legacy are in his and the entire staff at the National Archives' capable hands.

It's a very special privilege to join in honoring a very special friend on his 7th birthday.

George McGovern and I came to the Senate the same year, and we've been great friends ever since.

In 1961, President Kennedy named George as the director of Food for Peace. The program had been relegated to secondary status for years, but Jack was determined to make it a priority. George was the perfect choice to do it.

His first major project was the widespread starvation in Brazil. George went there, saw it first hand, and did something about it. He arranged for 60 million pounds of powdered milk for a child feeding program and 30,000 tons of other commodities. The powdered milk alone fed two million people a day for an entire year.

Under George, Food for Peace expanded its efforts to all parts of the world. The people of Afghanistan, the Congo, Korea, Indonesia, and Colombia all became the beneficiaries of this New Frontier initiative. In Peru, a million school children were fed daily by U.S.

commodities. In India, vast shiploads of wheat, rice, corn, and soybeans were sent to help alleviate that nation's suffering.

Returning from India in 1962, George came through Rome and met Pope Paul the 23rd. The Pope said, "When you meet your Maker and He asks, 'Have you fed the hungry, given drink to the thirsty, and cared for the lonely?' You can answer, 'Yes'".

As a Senator, George never stopped being a tireless crusader against hunger. As Chairman of the Committee on Nutrition, he made an enormous difference. In the Nixon years, when the White House attacked him for using the issue for political purposes, he had the perfect answer—"Hunger knows no politics." The strong school lunch program we have in place today is there because of George McGovern.

Two years ago, as you may recall, some "know-nothings" in Congress tried to slash George's program. They were routed by a firestorm of criticism, and a new verb entered the dictionary. "Watch out," they said. "We don't want to get 'school-lunched' ever again." So they tried to slash Medicare and education instead—with similar results. When George McGovern plants something, it stays planted.

And then, of course, there was Vietnam. Before almost anyone else in the Senate, George McGovern spoke out against the failure of our policy. By 1965, he had seen enough. He knew that the ongoing crisis in Vietnam was the result of Vietnam's internal problems, and was no military threat to the United States. He called for an end to the widespread carpet bombings that were producing negligible military results but were having a devastating effect on the lives of millions of innocent Vietnamese civilians.

The war was the issue, and it was natural that George would run for President in 1972. A watershed election became the Watergate election and in the eyes of history, George emerged as the true winner—even if he wasn't the Electoral College winner. But I still have my bumper sticker that says, "Don't blame me—I'm from Massachusetts."

Few Americans have contributed more to their fellow citizens and their country than George McGovern. Few Americans have done more to improve the lot of the hungry and the poor than George McGovern. And few Americans have held our country to a higher standard or contributed more than George McGovern.

For a memorable four-years from 1964 to 1968, George and I and Robert Kennedy were all serving together in the Senate. In a sense, we were three brothers again.

As Bobby once said, "There is no one I feel more genuine about and about the importance of their contribution, than George McGovern. Of all my colleagues in the United States Senate, the person who has the most feeling and does things in the most genuine way is George McGovern. He is so highly admired by all his colleagues, not just for his ability but because of the kind of man he is. That is truer of him than of any man in the United States Senate." That says it all about our friend.

Finally, I still remember the night—July 13—or was it the 14th, 1972, 3 A.M., Miami, Florida, the Democratic Convention. I had the privilege of introducing George, and I brought along a little tape to play here.

We love you George—I still think you'd have won, if you'd given your acceptance speech about six hours earlier that night.

GEORGE MCGOVERN 75TH BIRTHDAY SYMPOSIUM

(National Archives Theater, Washington, DC, April 8, 1997)

8:15-9:00 Registration in the National Archives Theater Lobby. Coffee.

9:00-10:00 Welcome: John Carlin, Archivist of the United States, Douglas Brinkley, Director, Eisenhower Center for American Studies, University of New Orleans.
Morning Address: Hon. Edward M. Kennedy
Remarks: Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Stephen Ambrose

Musical Birthday Welcome: David Amram
10:00-11:30 McGovern and South Dakota Politics—Moderator: Jack Ewing, President, Dakota Wesleyan University; Jon K. Lauck, University of Iowa—McGovern and the New Deal Order: South Dakota Politics 1953-1962; Comment: Al Neuharth, founder of Freedom Forum.

10:30-11:00 McGovern and Food and Peace—Moderator: Rodney Leonard, Executive Director, Community Nutrition Institute; Thomas Knock, Southern Methodist University—McGovern and Food for Peace; Comment: Harvey Sloane.

11:00-12:30 McGovern and the Vietnam War—Moderator: Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Robert Mann, author *The Walls of Jericho*—McGovern and the Tragedy of Vietnam; Larry Berman, University of California, Davis—McGovern, Johnson, and Vietnam; H.W. Brands, Texas A&M—George McGovern and Lyndon Johnson; Comments: Townsend Hoopes.

12:30-2:00 Lunch

2:00-2:30 McGovern and the Anti-War Movement—Moderator: Verne Newton, Director, Franklin D. Roosevelt Library; Randall Woods, University of Arkansas—McGovern and the Anti-War Movement.

2:30-4:15 McGovern and the 1972 Campaign—Moderator: Douglas Brinkley; Steve Ward, American University—McGovern and the Promise of a New Democrat: Reform and Electoral Politics in the Democratic Party, 1968-1970; Frank Mankiewicz, vice chairman, Hill & Knowlton—The Road to '72; Discussion: Morris Dees, Mary McGrory, Stanley Kaplan, Robert M. Shrum, John Holum, and Hunter S. Thompson.

4:15-4:30 Break

4:30-5:30 McGovern and Congress—Moderator: William VandenHeuvel, Director, The Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute; Hon. Lindy Boggs, Hon. John Culver, Hon. Thomas Daschle, Hon. Jim McGovern, Hon. Paul Wellstone.

5:30 Conclusion.

RAILROAD AND TRANSIT SABOTAGE PREVENTION ACT

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. —, the Railroad and Transit Sabotage Prevention Act of 1995. A very serious train accident in Arizona in 1995, which is believed to be the result of sabotage, exposed the need for closing the gaps in Federal law concerning criminal penalties for sabotage and other forms of deliberate endangerment in rail and transit operations.

This bill would make interference with or deliberate mimicking of a rail signal a criminal offense, which would bring the rail statutes in line with existing laws prohibiting interference with aviation signals and communications. Penalties would include severe fines and up to 20 years imprisonment.

The bill would also include mass transit operations for the first time in Federal criminal laws prohibiting sabotage of rail operations.

This makes applicable to transit crimes the existing rail penalties of up to 10 years imprisonment and severe fines, with life imprisonment or the death penalty available if the sabotage causes a death.

In addition, the bill makes willfully causing the release of hazardous materials in transportation subject to severe fines and up to 20 years imprisonment, with life imprisonment or death penalty available if the release causes a death. Most of the Nation's hazardous materials—essential to many industrial processes—move by rail. The consequences of an accident are horrendous, including severe environmental damage and threat to human health and safety. These new criminal penalties will strengthen the arsenal of law enforcement authorities in dealing with deliberate and malicious acts which result in the release of toxic materials.

Furthermore, the bill also makes it a Federal crime to carry firearms or explosives aboard a passenger train or into a rail passenger facility without appropriate permission. Penalties include severe fines and up to 20 years imprisonment. This brings sanctions for arms and explosives threats to rail transportation in line with laws addressing arms and explosives aboard ships. The bill includes exemptions for weapons of law enforcement and armed forces personnel.

HONORING WORLD CHAMPION TRIATHLETE JUDY FLANNERY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Judy Flannery, 57, who was killed tragically April 2 when a car, driven by an unlicensed 16-year-old boy, struck her as she was riding her bicycle in Seneca, MD. Flannery was a biochemist retired from the National Institutes of Health and a weekly volunteer at the local soup kitchen, So Others Might Eat. The role she most cherished, according to her husband Dennis, was that of mom to her five children, ages 22 to 31.

While Maryland mourns the loss of Mrs. Flannery, the sporting world mourns the loss of one of its greats for Judy Flannery was a legend in the sport of triathlon. Triathlon is a grueling sport requiring arduous training in the three disciplines of swimming, bicycling, and running and Judy was one of its best. She didn't begin running until the age of 38. Soon she was racing and winning. Three times she completed the Hawaii Ironman Triathlon, a Herculean test consisting of a 2.4-mile ocean swim, a 112-mile bicycle ride, and a 26.2-mile marathon run, all through the sweltering lava fields of the Hawaiian Islands.

Four times she was crowned world champion in her age group. Six times she was named national champion. In 1996, she was the oldest woman ever to be named Masters Female Triathlete of the Year. She also defended her world triathlon title and added to it the world duathlon—bicycling and running—championship.

This spring, Judy was training to join three friends in the 3,000-mile Race Across America, a cross-country bicycle ride from Irvine, CA, to Savannah, GA. She organized the

group's ride to raise money to combat domestic abuse. Now, the women will ride wearing pink armbands in her memory and the money they raise also will go to combat drunk driving.

For women across the country and around the world, Judy was a beacon that radiated the message: you can do it! Judy took particular joy in bringing novices into the sport of triathlon. She freely gave advice and coached and counseled women much younger than she, coaxing them to reach high for their athletic stars.

Judy worked hard to establish the USAT Women's Commission within USA-Triathlon, the national governing foundation of the sport, to ensure women their rightful place in the sport. As chair of the commission, she saw to it that the women were nurtured and encouraged to participate. She was particularly pleased that triathlon will be, for the first time, an Olympic sport in Sydney, Australia, in 2000 and that the women's triathlon is to be the opening event.

Six hundred friends, family members, and triathletes gathered recently in Bethesda for a memorial service for Flannery. A lone bicyclist led the procession of cars from Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church, where Judy, Dennis, and their children celebrated life's passages, to the Gate of Heaven Cemetery where Judy was laid to rest.

I extend my sympathy to Judy's family and friends and to the world and women of triathlon where I know she will be missed but not forgotten.

A TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL J. MADONNA

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention Michael J. Madonna, who is being honored by Italian-American Police Officer's Association of New Jersey.

Michael has served as a member of the Oakland police department since 1966 and was elected to the position of State delegate for P.B.A. Local 164 in 1968. He has climbed through the ranks of the Police Benevolence Association ever since.

He became president of the local 164 and was a past trustee of the Bergen County Conference. In 1974, Michael was elected to the State executive board and since 1984, has served as the P.B.A.'s representative to the New Jersey Police Training Commission. Currently, he is serving as the vice-chairman of the Police Training Commission.

In addition to these positions, Michael has served and is currently serving the following State committees: Capital Expenditures; Convention, chairman; Collective Bargaining; Federal Legislation; Golf; Legislative; Local Presidents, chairman; New Delegates; Organization, chairman; and Special Police. In 1996, Michael was voted in as president of the New Jersey State P.B.A.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Michael's family and friends, and the Italian-American Police Officer's Association of New Jersey in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable service to the community of Michael J. Madonna.