

Scholarship Funds, and the Huntington's Disease Society of America have greatly benefited from his service. His experience in this regard has emerged as a yardstick by which all such future dedication is measured. Furthermore, in conjunction with the Interfaith Nutritional Network, Delta Funding has created the Delta Funding Inn, which caters to the needs of disadvantaged youths.

Mr. Speaker, in a time when we search for heroes and leaders, it is most reassuring to know that people such as Hugh Miller are tirelessly striving for the betterment of society. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Hugh Miller for his constant dedication in the regard.

METHAMPHETAMINE CONTROL ACT OF 1996

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which will be a powerful tool in the fight against methamphetamine production and usage in our country.

The production and usage of methamphetamine, also known as meth, speed, crank, or ice, in the United States has grown alarmingly over the last several years. Meth has accounted for a dramatic escalation in the number of overdoses, emergency hospital admissions, drug shootings, and related violence in America's largest western cities and rural areas. Meth has unfortunately become the crack of the 1990's.

Meth causes psychotic and violent reactions in its users because it interferes with the brain's production of the natural chemical dopamine which plays an important role in governing movement, thought, and emotion. Users can go on binges which last as long as 24 hours and result in permanent psychological and physical injury. While most users are young males, meth has inevitably affected the very young. In fact, a generation of meth-addicted crank babies requiring constant care is rapidly filling our Nation's hospitals. These babies appear comatose, often sleeping 24 hours a day. Caretakers are forced to wake them in order to feed them, forcing their mouths open to accept nourishment.

Meth-related deaths increased nationally by 145 percent between 1992 and 1994. In California, which has been identified by the Drug Enforcement Administration as a source country of methamphetamine, more than 400 deaths and suicides have been blamed on meth use. Other States have reported similar record numbers.

Meth production also poses severe environmental problems. It literally poisons the communities where it is produced. For every pound of meth that is produced, seven gallons of waste are also produced. A record 465 meth labs were seized in California in 1995, each a toxic waste site requiring immediate and expensive cleanup by hazardous materials teams. In rural areas, this waste is dumped into waterways and on to fertile farming soil. In 5 to 10 years, this poisonous sludge is found in the ground water of nearby communities. In urban areas, abandoned meth labs in apartment buildings make these units and buildings virtually uninhabitable.

This bill is a straightforward solution to the problems created by meth production and usage. First, the bill establishes new controls over the key chemicals necessary to manufacture meth by forcing chemical supply houses to control more strictly the sale of the legal substances which are the precursor chemicals of methamphetamine. Second, the bill increases the criminal sentences for possession and distribution of these chemicals or of the specialized equipment used to make meth. Civil penalties collected will be used by the Environmental Protection Agency to clean up clandestine meth labs seized by law enforcement.

The problems posed by meth are real. This highly addictive drug is cheap, readily available, and easy to manufacture. By more closely regulating the raw materials used to manufacture methamphetamine and by strengthening the criminal penalties for possession of key chemicals and meth paraphernalia, this bill will be an excellent tool in the war against the crack cartels.

TRIBUTE TO GEOFF PIETSCH AND CARLOS BARQUIN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to give my congratulations to two remarkable individuals, Geoff Pietsch and Carlos Barquin, who have used their great skills and exceptional dedication in order to bring their respective cross-country teams, Ransom Everglades School and Belen Jesuit Preparatory School, to State victories in Class 4A and Class 3A.

Coach Carlos Barquin, who has been coaching Belen's boy's cross-country for the last 26 seasons, was finally able to feel the joy of victory when his Wolverines took home the school's first State title in any sport, winning the Class 4A race at the State championships with 75 points.

Coach Geoff Pietsch also has had much to cheer about with his boys cross-country team at Ransom Everglades as he watched them capture first place with 71 points and as they went on to win their fourth State title.

Both Belen Jesuit Preparatory and Ransom Everglades are Dade County Schools whose coaches and students exhibited the importance of good coaching, excellent team effort, the skills to go ahead and the drive to be No. 1. Coaches Pietsch and Barquin are exceptional individuals who have dedicated their lives to not only teaching their students how to win, but have also shown that team effort and individual dedication are the key to ultimate success. They were both recognized as Florida Coach of the Year for their respective divisions.

I congratulate both coaches on their great work and dedication and I hope that they will continue to keep up the exceptional work in the future as they have done in the past. They are both truly a fine example to all of us.

COMMENDING THE BROOKLYN IRISH-AMERICAN PARADE COM- MITTEE ON ITS 21ST ANNUAL PARADE

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Brooklyn Irish Parade Committee by including a draft resolution into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

DRAFT OF PROCLAMATION/LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

COMMENDING THE BROOKLYN IRISH-AMERICAN
PARADE COMMITTEE ON ITS 21ST ANNUAL PA-
RADE

Whereas, The Brooklyn Irish-American Parade reflects and records the ongoing history of the United States and Ireland, our people, their heritage and the many contributions and accomplishments of the Irish to their Community, Borough, City, State and Nation; and

Whereas, This parade encourages an appreciation of an ancient Irish heritage; and

Whereas, This event is a celebration of Brooklyn's cultural diversity and richness; and

Whereas, This Parade takes place on the historic site of the Battle of Brooklyn, August 27, 1776 in which Irish Freedom Fighters and Americans of other ethnic cultures gave their lives to secure Independence for our America; and

Whereas, The Spirit of '76 was, and still is, the ideal of the Brooklyn Irish-American Parade, this year the Parade Committee and its officers take particular note and recall the bicentennial of the United Irishman leader, Wolf Tone's invasion of Bantry Bay in West Cork and the prospects for peace in a United Ireland; and

Whereas, The people of Ireland and America have always shared a common heritage in the struggle of free men and women to govern their own affairs and determine their own destiny; and

Whereas, Despite religious persecution, famine, colonial occupation and political oppression, the sons and daughters of Ireland, scattered throughout the world, never forget their ancestral home; and

Whereas, This parade is dedicated to the memory of Eddie Farrell of Farrell's Bar, well-known Brooklyn Irish-American Businessman, benefactor of numerous charitable causes and long time supporter of the Brooklyn Irish-American Parade; and

Whereas, This year's Grand Marshal is Patrick D. Brennan, Deputy Chief, New York City Police Department, a life long resident of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn and a native of County Mayo, Ireland, his wife Monica and their six children: Maureen, Tara, Martin, Dermott, John and Patrick, now therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Legislative Body/Office pause in its deliberations to commend the Brooklyn Irish-American Parade Committee on its 21st Anniversary Parade to be held on Sunday, March seventeenth, nineteen hundred ninety six; its Grand Marshal, Patrick D. Brennan, Deputy Chief, New York City Police Department and his Aides, Sister Kathleen Sullivan, (Education) Principal of St. Francis Xavier School; Christopher Byrne (Irish Culture) of "Black 47" Band; Seamus Lang (Business) of Bear Stearns; Catherine Mitchell-Miceli (United Irish Counties); Sean Egan (Gaelic Sports) of Brooklyn Shamrocks Football Club; Kay O'Keefe (Ladies A.O.H. Kings County

Board); Matthew Kehoe of Kings County Ancient Order of Hibernians and Parade Chairperson: Kathleen McDonagh; Dance Chairperson: Peggy Lynaugh; Journal Chairperson: James McDonagh; Parade Officers and Members and all the citizens of Brooklyn, participating in this important and memorable cultural and civic event; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution, suitable engrossed, be transmitted to Patrick D. Brennan, his Aides and the Brooklyn Irish-American Parade Committee in Brooklyn.

LESSONS FROM JAPAN: EMPLOYMENT FIRST

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, they say Japan learned about quality and modern manufacturing from the United States, but we clearly have things we should learn from Japan about how to create a sense of society and community.

The following column by Thomas Friedman from the New York Times of February 25 explains how Japan avoids the job massacres that mar American businesses so often and so casually.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 25, 1996]

JAPAN INC. REVISITED

(By Thomas L. Friedman)

TOKYO.—I found the source of our trade problems with Japan.

I went shopping at the Mitsukoshi Department Store, the Bloomingdale's of Tokyo, and when I walked in the front door I counted 14 sales clerks in the jewelry department alone. They bowed politely and offered to help with any purchases. The American in me immediately said: "What a waste of labor! Who needs 14 sales clerks? This store needs downsizing immediately!" But that is not the Japanese instinct. And that's one reason why we have a structural trade deficit with Japan.

Let me explain: Unlike the U.S. or Western Europe, Japan long ago decided that its top priority was not to have the lowest prices for its consumers, not to have the highest dividends for its corporate shareholders, but to keep as many of its people (particularly the men) employed in decent paying jobs—preferably for a lifetime with the same firm. The Japanese understand that a job gives dignity and stability to people's lives and pays off in much greater social harmony. Just walk the streets of Tokyo: few homeless sleeping on grates, no muggers lurking in the shadows.

But to maintain such high levels of employment, to keep 14 clerks behind one store counter, Japan basically had to fix the game. Japan had to regulate its economy in a way that would protect its domestic companies from foreign competition, by controlling access to its markets. That way Japanese companies could maintain a duel price system. They could charge high prices at home, in a protected market, in order to maintain full employment, while charging lower prices abroad in order to get into everyone else's market and export like crazy. That is why those who think that Japan's trade barriers will easily give way, or that its economy will be "deregulated" as its Prime Minister keeps promising, are fooling themselves.

Many economists argue that in an integrated global economy, Japan will have to

become more like America. Its corporations will have to cut costs and downsize to remain globally competitive. Maybe. But for now, the Japanese are resisting that. Despite five years of zero growth, Japan still has only 3.2 percent unemployment. The sort of job massacres that have become the norm in America—like 40,000 workers at AT&T in one chop—have been unheard of here. "I am sure that eventually we will be somewhat forced to think American, but we are moving very slowly in that direction," says Yotaro Kobayashi, the chairman of Fuji Xerox. "For social and moral reasons, we will try to avoid going all the way to a U.S. model. We will look for a middle ground."

How? In part it will be by trying to maintain hidden trade barriers. But in part it will be by trying to maintain Japan's unique corporate values. For Japanese executives, says Glen Fukushima, vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan, "laying off employees is the last option they look for, not the first." And far from being rewarded for layoffs, corporate executives here are censured for them, by both peers and the press. The first priority of a Japanese company is its employees, then come its customers and last its shareholders—just the opposite of the U.S. corporate mentality.

Instead of ordering massive layoffs, Japanese companies cut overtime, they freeze the hiring of college grads, they freeze dividends, they offer early retirement packages, they shift workers to subsidiary companies, they shift low-skilled jobs to cheaper labor markets in Asia and keep the best jobs here, they inhibit mergers and acquisitions that lead to layoffs, they buy up U.S. high-tech companies to maintain the competitive edge that their own regulated economy sometimes stifles and the even (are you ready?) order pay cuts for top executives—anything but lay off people.

That's why Pat Buchanan is only partly right. Yes, American workers are being hurt by unfair trade barriers erected by some foreign countries, including Japan, and the U.S. should fight hard to bring those barriers down. But U.S. workers are being hurt just as much, if not more, by the skewed sense of priorities that now dominates the U.S. business community, where executives get bonuses for massacring their employees. Maybe the economists are right. The Japanese will have to become like us. But they are sure trying not to, and it's worth watching to see if they can pull it off. This is one economic war I'm rooting for Japan to win.

AMERICA'S YOUNG LEADERS

HON. ROBERT S. WALKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 12, 1996

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, "Why can't Johnny * * *" This question is one of the most often posed to parents, educators and policymakers. It strikes at the heart of the performance of the American education system. Sometimes the answers aren't what Americans want to hear.

The Westinghouse Foundation, the philanthropic arm of Westinghouse Electric Corp., however, is the bearer of good news about our Nation's schools. Not only is Johnny learning, he/she is excelling in math and science.

For the 55th year, the Westinghouse Foundation, in partnership with Science Service Inc., is recognizing America's best and brightest young scholars by awarding the most prestigious and coveted high school scholar-

ships the Nation has to offer in math and science.

This year, the Westinghouse Science Talent Search has selected 15 young women and 25 young men from across the Nation as finalists in the national competition. These outstanding young Americans are in Washington this week and as finalists join the ranks of the Nation's most eminent scientists.

For thousands of students who dream of careers in science, the Westinghouse competition has helped make those dreams come true. Since 1942, this nationwide competition has identified and encouraged high school seniors to pursue careers in science, mathematics, or engineering. This year's competition included almost 2,000 high school seniors from 735 high schools located throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Their independent science research project entries covered the full spectrum of scientific inquiry, from biology to solid state luminescence.

Since the scholarship search program was founded 55 years ago, 113,000 young men and women have entered the competition.

Half of the winners from previous years are today teaching or conducting scientific research programs. They hold five Nobel Prizes, two Field Medals in mathematics, three National Medals of Science, and nine MacArthur Foundation Fellowships. The alumni include 56 Sloan Research Fellows and 30 members of the National Academy of Sciences. In all, Westinghouse Science Talent Search alumni hold more than 100 of the world's most coveted science and math awards and honors.

There's much going on in Washington these days, but the presence here of these young Americans who represent the finest scholars our secondary schools have produced, should not go unnoticed or unheralded. They are here with their research projects which are on display in the Great Hall of the National Academy of Sciences, so that we can see first hand the kind of work being done at the high school level.

Often times those of us in Congress can contribute more to quality education by simply calling public attention to outstanding work achievements beyond the walls of the Federal Government, than by casting our votes on the floor.

The Westinghouse Science Talent Search is just one example of the private sector taking a lead role in initiating programs to meet the many serious challenges facing the next generation of American leaders. These most prestigious science awards have been around for more than half a century, but their luster and impact on young students has not diminished. The opposite is true. They have motivated students, encouraged scholarship, and inspired scientific excellence. That is what we want American education to be.

The time I have served on the House Science Committee has impressed upon me the tremendous challenges we, as a nation, face in the fields of science and mathematics. These years also have taught me the futility of too much dependence upon Government alone to meet those challenges. Government can be a motivator, a facilitator and an inspiration, but it can never do all we need to do.

So I salute the young high school students in Washington this week and I hope this city, with a plate full of legislation, politics, controversy, and consternation, will take a moment to join in that salute and urge them on