

was who really make America and have made America what it ought to be, and so I strongly support this resolution.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the naming of a United States Postal Facility in Dallas, Texas as the "Francisco 'Pancho' Medrano Post Office Building." Pancho Medrano was the embodiment of the civil rights movement for the Hispanic community in Dallas. He was a decisive leader in encouraging Hispanics to actively participate in the political process in Dallas. Mr. Medrano brought Hispanics into the city's mainstream community and mentored a generation of Dallas political leaders. His operational base centered in Little Mexico, an enclave immediately north of downtown Dallas. In this neighborhood where he was banned from swimming in the public pool as a child, he raised a family whose name became synonymous with civic life.

Not only was he a strong civil rights leader, but along the way, he became a very talented and successful heavyweight prize fighter.

Today Pancho Medrano would be most proud of his family's achievements. One of his sons was a Dallas ISD school board member. Another was selected to serve on the Dallas City Council and Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport Board. Additionally, his daughter, Pauline Medrano, was recently elected to the Dallas City Council, representing the area that has long been home for the Medrano family. She proudly carries on the legacy of leadership and passion to serve the community. I will continue to work with her locally to better our great city.

Therefore, it is with distinction that I recognize the designation of the United States Postal Facility located at 8624 Ferguson Road in Dallas, Texas as the "Francisco 'Pancho' Medrano Post Office Building." I ask that all of my fellow colleagues support H.R. 4561.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 4561.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WESTMORELAND) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4561.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COACH JOHN WOODEN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4646) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7320 Reseda Boulevard in Reseda, California, as the "Coach John Wooden Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4646

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. JOHN WOODEN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7320 Reseda Boulevard in Reseda, California, shall be known and designated as the "Coach John Wooden Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Coach John Wooden Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WESTMORELAND) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4646, offered by the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN). This bill would designate the postal facility in Reseda, California, as the Coach John Wooden Post Office Building.

John Wooden is often referred to as the most successful coach in college basketball history. At UCLA, Mr. Wooden's team scaled unprecedented heights. The Bruins set all-time records with four perfect 30-0 seasons, 88 consecutive victories, 38 straight NCAA tournament victories, 20 PAC-10 championships, and 10 national championships in which seven of these championship victories were won consecutively.

Considered one of the finest teachers the game has ever known, Coach Wooden's approach was centered on conditioning, skill, and teamwork. Coach Wooden's principles both on and off the court dictated his success in creating what is certainly the greatest dynasty in basketball history. I urge all Members to honor this dedicated and inspiring teacher by passing H.R. 4646. And I want to wish Coach Wooden a speedy recovery and a return back to his home.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), the author of this resolution.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting as we have concluded March Madness, the NCAA Championship playoff for men's basketball, that we reflect upon the great success of a man I think is the greatest coach of all time in any

sport. That is the Wizard of Westwood, Coach John Wooden, a man who meant so much to basketball players, fans, to sport in general, to our society, and especially to us in his home area, the San Fernando Valley.

I attended UCLA and graduated in 1975. I was there for 3 years. And in just my 3 years, I saw in the 1972-1973 season a 30-0 record, National Championship, and Coach John Wooden named Coach of the Year.

Then in my next year at UCLA, Coach John Wooden achieved a record of 26-4, reached the semi-finals in the national tournament, and coached the great Bill Walton in his final season. And then finally, not in Bill Walton's final season, but in Coach John Wooden's final season at UCLA, 1974-1975, a record of 28-3, and a National Championship. What a way to end a coaching career; a coaching career that included ten National Championships.

Now, as the gentleman pointed out, Coach John Wooden was hospitalized just a few days ago. He watched the UCLA team come in second in the nation from his hospital bed. But I am pleased to report that he is to be discharged from the hospital today and has been given a basically clean bill of health. I hope very much that he is watching us either as he is about to leave the hospital or as he has just returned home to his home in Encino.

Coach John Wooden was the first individual inducted to the Basketball Hall of Fame as both a player and a coach, and in fact, only three individuals to date have been so inducted. He is now 95 years old, has been a resident of my district for the 10 years that I have served with Congress, and for far longer than that.

He was born in 1910. He went on to Purdue University, where in 1932, he was National Player of the Year and led his team, the Boilermakers, to the National Championship.

In the 1940s, he came to us at UCLA, having first served his country as lieutenant in World War II. There at UCLA, he led us to 10 National Championships, including 7 in a row. Under his tutelage, UCLA had 7 perfect 30-0 seasons and won 19 conference championships. His teams once won 88 games in a row, the longest streak in basketball history and I believe the longest streak in any major sport. He also won a record 38 consecutive NCAA tournament games.

Wooden was the NCAA Basketball Coach of the Year six times. He was named Man of the Year By Sporting News in 1970, and by Sports Illustrated in 1973. When he reached retirement at UCLA in 1975, his total record was 620 wins versus 147 losses.

But his leadership was not just on the court. He inspired so many by his testament to leadership, to success, to dedication, and to sportsmanship. He wrote several books, including *Wooden On Leadership*, also including *My Personal Best: Life Lessons From An All-American Journey*, and even a children's book, *Inches and Miles: the*

Journey to Success. He was famous for his Pyramid of Success which inspired so many in their adult lives to focus on team spirit, competitiveness, and teamwork.

In conclusion, I cannot think of a better way to honor Coach John Wooden in the San Fernando Valley than naming a Federal building in Reseda, the Reseda Post Office, after Coach John Wooden. Reseda is the community located immediately adjacent to Coach John Wooden's home community of Encino.

Just a few years ago, we named the Encino Post Office after another basketball luminary, Chick Hearn, the most famous basketball broadcaster of all time. And so now we will have two post offices located just a few miles apart honoring the two greatest basketball names in the history of the San Fernando Valley. Coach John Wooden's daughter, Nancy, lives in Reseda with her husband, as does his grandson-in-law Paul, who was recently honored at a celebration that I was able to attend—the Walk of Hearts, where we honor in Canoga Park the great teachers of the San Fernando Valley. Of course, just a few years earlier, the first teacher so honored was Coach John Wooden himself.

Coach John Wooden means so much to our area, so much to sports fans around the country and around the world. I thank the gentleman for yielding me time and I think we should move forward with this bill.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Government Reform Committee, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 4646, legislation naming a postal facility in Reseda, California after Coach Wooden. This measure which was introduced by Representative SHERMAN on December 18, 2005, and unanimously reported by our committee on March 30, 2006, enjoys the support and co-sponsorship of the entire California delegation.

John Wooden, a native of Indiana, actually began his love of the game by playing basketball at Martinsville High School in Martinsville, Indiana. He was an All-State selection in high school and an All-American guard at Purdue University.

After graduating from Purdue, he became a high school teacher and coach, gaining a record of 218 to 42 as a high school coach. After serving in World War II, John Wooden took a coaching position at Indiana State University prior to becoming the head coach at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Well, we have heard all the things that he did in California, but those of us who were not from California were actual admirers of John Wooden through the whole period of watching him direct his teams, knowing that in

all likelihood they were going to win, that it was virtually impossible to defeat them. So I can understand the kind of feeling that Representative SHERMAN and all of the people of that great area where he lived and spent the last days of his life, and still is there, and he is, indeed, an icon.

So I join with you, Mr. SHERMAN, in urging passage of this resolution, and I commend you for bringing it before us and putting it before the House.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE), another great coach that this country has known.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Mr. SHERMAN for bringing this legislation to the floor.

I just wanted to say a couple of words about Coach Wooden. I have known him personally and I understand he has been ill. I hope he is watching today. Of course everyone has discussed his record, the seven straight national championships and 10 national championships in 12 years, which is remarkable, 88 straight wins. But the thing I thought I would mention is that the most significant thing that I know about John Wooden is not his record, but it is rather the way he went about achieving that record.

One thing that I picked up from him that was invaluable to me as a coach was that he never talked to his players about winning. You would think in a business that is so keyed to winning that you would frequently mention the word winning, but he never did. He always talked about process. He always talked about how you went about achieving excellence, starting with the way you put your socks on, the way you shot free throws, the way you passed the ball. He was a tremendous detail person, a great emphasis on fundamentals.

One quote that he had in one of his books that I thought was significant was he talked about Cervantes. Cervantes mentioned that the journey is more important than the end. What he was saying was that it is not the final destination but it is how you get there. Of course, we are in a business here that is very end, very goal-oriented, and sometimes the end justifies the means. And so I have always appreciated that about John. It was simply what he taught his players and what he taught people in coaching in general about how to approach the game. So there could not have been a finer person chosen for this honor.

Thank you for so honoring him and we hope that he recovers quickly and is out of the hospital.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 4646. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr.

WESTMORELAND) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4646.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1345

EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT A NATIONAL METHAMPHETAMINE PREVENTION WEEK SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 556) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that a National Methamphetamine Prevention Week should be established to increase awareness of methamphetamine and to educate the public on ways to help prevent the use of that damaging narcotic.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 556

Whereas methamphetamine is a highly addictive, man-made drug that can be injected, snorted, smoked, or ingested orally, the effects of which include feelings of euphoria that last for up to 24 hours and psychotic behavior such as auditory hallucinations, mood disturbances, delusions, and paranoia, potentially causing the user to experience homicidal or suicidal thoughts as well as violent behavior and brain damage;

Whereas the number of admissions to treatment in which methamphetamine was the primary substance of abuse increased exponentially from 20,776 in 1993 to 116,604 in 2003;

Whereas methamphetamine is easily produced in clandestine laboratories, known as "meth labs", using a variety of volatile and toxic ingredients available in stores, and presents a danger to the individual preparing the methamphetamine, the community surrounding the laboratory, and the law enforcement personnel who discover the laboratory;

Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration reports that domestic meth lab seizures have increased from 7,438 in 1999 to 17,170 in 2004;

Whereas studies have found that methamphetamine use is strongly linked to identity theft, domestic violence, overall crime rates, child abuse, and child neglect;

Whereas the National Association of Counties has conducted surveys with law enforcement and child welfare officials in more than 500 counties, and found that 87 percent of all law enforcement agencies surveyed reported increases in methamphetamine-related arrests in recent years, and 40 percent of all the child welfare officials in the survey reported increased out-of-home placements of children due to methamphetamine use;

Whereas methamphetamine use and production is prevalent around the world;

Whereas approximately 65 percent of the methamphetamine supply in the United States is trafficked in the form of a finished product from other countries;

Whereas the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime reports that more than 30,000,000 people around the world use amphetamine-type stimulants, a number that eclipses the combined global use of cocaine and heroin;