

and that we can never adequately express our thanks to those who could not return to us.

THE RETIREMENT OF DEAN SMITH

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, in March I stood before the House to honor Dean Smith for winning more games than any other coach in the history of college basketball. I stand again today to honor him in his retirement.

In his 36 years of coaching at the University of North Carolina, he has stressed academics and winning the right way. He has demanded that the game be played well. He is a teacher. And he has always given back to our community. I first knew him in my student days in the 1960's as an active churchman and champion of racial justice. Throughout his career, he has remained humble in the face of overwhelming achievement—always sharing the credit with others and vigorously staying clear of the spotlight. It is with great pride that I rise today to shine that spotlight on the accomplishments of a remarkable man.

Dean Smith is a monument to coaching excellence: 879 victories, 2 national championships, 11 trips to the Final Four, 27 straight 20-victory seasons. At North Carolina, he has coached 30 All-Americans. However, his excellence goes beyond this impressive record. He enjoys the loyalty of fans and the devotion of his players. Michael Jordan thinks of his former coach as "a second father." Indeed, Smith is the patriarch of an extended basketball family. In the weeks since his retirement, members of that family—the former players Smith touched and the fans to whom Smith brought so much joy—have been struck by mixed emotions.

We support his decision and wish him happiness in his retirement. Yet part of us wants him to stay forever. Hand-made signs hang in the storefronts and dorms of Chapel Hill begging Smith not to go. He is a legend that has brought pride and distinction to the University of North Carolina.

His presence in college basketball is best described by a comment made by Coach Jim Valvano moments after his North Carolina State Wolfpack won the national championship in 1983. Valvano remarked: "This'll be really big news back home. Unless Dean Smith retires tomorrow. * * *"

Mr. Speaker, I come from a state where college basketball loyalties assume fanatical proportions. But competing allegiances aside, we can all recognize Dean Smith's unparalleled success on the court, his devotion to his players, and his fundamental decency as a human being. We wish him well.

SPECIAL RECOGNITION TO DR. LAWRENCE H. EINHORN, INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Lawrence H. Einhorn of the Indiana University School of Medicine at Indianapolis was recently awarded the 1997 International Citizen of the Year Award by the International Center. Dr. Einhorn, a highly distinguished professor of medicine has demonstrated unparalleled expertise in cancer education, research and treatment. The award distinguished Dr. Einhorn for his contribution in the world in concert with medicine, government, sports, community service, research, culture, education and business.

His renowned success was made in the creation of chemotherapy treatment to cure disseminated testis cancer in 1974. This method led to a remarkable reduction in what had been a devastating disease. In partnership with Dr. John P. Donahue at the School of Medicine, 95 percent of those afflicted with testis cancer that are treated at a major medical clinic survive.

Dr. Einhorn's dedication to medicine can also be seen in his previous achievements. Besides being chairman of numerous cancer study groups, clinical associations and serving as associate editor for several medical journals, he has received awards and shared his knowledge throughout America and the world. Not only has he accepted the highest honors from the American Association for Cancer Research and the American Society of Clinical Oncology, he also won the French Jacquillat Award.

We have all benefitted from Dr. Einhorn's research, commitment and accomplishments in the fight against cancer. I am pleased to congratulate him on his most recent honor, as it adds to the host of other awards he has won. I am confident that this recognition will serve as one of many along his career.

We are most proud of Dr. Einhorn and his successful endeavors in behalf of patients now and in the future.

FAST-TRACK TRADE AUTHORITY

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that President Clinton and Speaker GINGRICH have decided not to ask for a vote on fast track trade authority in 1997. I strongly opposed fast track authority. Fast track paves the way for trade agreements which would continue a disturbing trend in America: we used to make products in this country and export these superior goods abroad; but now, American companies use foreign labor in foreign countries to make the products they sell here. This legislation fails to address human rights, food safety, environmental regulations, or protect American workers. This, Mr. Speaker, is the worst kind of public policy.

Presumably, one of the main reasons for fast track authority is to expand the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). After 3 years, NAFTA has cost hundreds of thousands of American jobs and failed to improve environmental conditions along the Mexican border. I did not support NAFTA then, and I will not support expanding it now.

In light of recent cases of contaminated strawberries, raspberries, and beef, consumers are growing more concerned with the safety of the food we eat. Food-borne illness is on the rise around the world in part because of the "globalization" of the food supply. Imported food is over three times more likely to be contaminated with illegal pesticide residues than food grown in the United States. Stronger proconsumer language in any fast track legislation would correct this oversight, however, the provisions of the proposed fast track authority would have greatly restricted the United States' ability to protect the public from unsafe food.

I believe that trade agreements should be subject to moral and ethical standards. There are 1.3 billion people around the world living on less than \$1 a day. The proposed fast track legislation did not include provisions to reduce child labor or decrease poverty and inequity throughout the developing world. U.S. trade policies and negotiations should seek to change this reality.

This proposal also failed to address necessary environmental standards. Since the passage of NAFTA, the degradation of the environment along our border with Mexico has escalated. By not requiring other nations to increase their environmental standards, we are putting American products, which are subject to stronger environmental rules, at a disadvantage in the competitive marketplace.

Labor rights have been a primary U.S. trade negotiating objectives since the 1988 Omnibus Trade Act. Unfortunately, this proposal provided absolutely no protection for American workers. NAFTA resulted in a loss of almost 17,000 jobs in Illinois and 420,000 jobs nationwide. Workers have reduced bargaining power under this agreement as employers use threats of moving jobs to lower wage-paying nations in order to lower worker contract demands. Unlike fast track authority that has existed in the past, this fast track proposal actually limited the labor provisions a trade agreement can address. There is no doubt about it: this proposal would have hurt American workers.

CITY OF HOPE NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of an important initiative being developed by City of Hope National Medical Center in Duarte, CA. A nationally recognized leader in the research and treatment of cancer, City of Hope proposes to implement a demonstration of a combined Bone Marrow Transplantation/Radioimmunotherapy [BMT/RI] research and treatment program, dedicated to maximizing the effectiveness of BMT/RI therapy in curing cancer.