

I almost wish I were there, but I can wait my turn. I can wait, because there is something I know for sure. I want to share it with you today:

The Christian never says "good bye" for the last time. I believe this is the most meaningful and heart warming thought I can leave with you today.

I know it is a sad day for all of us.

Yes, I remember when we said, "So Long George IV".

So today, we say "So Long Dr. George". But, my Christian friends, "The chariot's a'commin'".

So, no last "good byes", not for Christians. As Lowell Thomas used to say, "So long until tomorrow."

TRIBUTE TO DOUG BANKS AND
WGCI-AM/FM RADIO FOR ILLINOIS'
FIRST CONGRESSIONAL
DISTRICT

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 28, 1995

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the efforts of Chicago radio personality Doug Banks and WGCI AM and FM radio for their efforts in conducting the "Beat the Heat" program on July 22 to aid those residents in need of relief from the scorching summer heat.

As many of you know, much of our country has been gripped in record breaking heat for the past 2 weeks. The Chicago area was hit the hardest two weekend's ago with the heat claiming at least 529 lives. Most of those who died as a result of the heat were the young and the elderly, many of whom could not afford to purchase fans or air-conditioners or who had no electricity.

Last Saturday Doug Banks and WGCI radio in Chicago held a "Beat the Heat" campaign at Operation PUSH headquarters in my district to encourage businesses and citizens to donate fans and air-conditioners to be distributed to those residents who needed them most. Mr. Banks' efforts were of tremendous success in helping those who needed relief the most.

I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Mr. Banks, WGCI radio, Operation PUSH, and all the businesses and volunteers who made the selfless effort to help others beat the heat and in the process save lives.

I am pleased to enter these words of commendation into the RECORD.

A GOOD DEAL FOR UNITED
STATES MEAT SALES TO KOREA

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 28, 1995

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, it was a pleasure to welcome President Kim Yong-Sam of Korea to this Chamber, particularly as we observe the 50th anniversary of the end of the war in Korea.

I am also very pleased that Korea, our good friend and ally, has just agreed to significant trade liberalization that will benefit both of our countries.

On July 20, our two governments announced new import policies that will allow for

the added sale of millions of dollars of United States meats and other food products to Korea. This improved trading relationship is appropriate to the strong friendship between our two countries.

I wish to commend the negotiators of this new agreement—the U.S. Trade Representative, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and President Kim's team. The documents were signed in a formal ceremony in Ambassador Kantor's office last Thursday. Two long-standing trade issues regarding Korea's shelf-life policies are now resolved.

This is an important breakthrough. Through long and sometimes frustrating trade negotiations between our governments, Korea has grown to a \$2.5 billion market for United States agriculture.

Korea is now the United States' fourth largest agricultural market, after Japan, Canada, and Mexico. Feedgrains, cotton, and cattle hides are our major exports, and U.S. red meats are growing in importance. American value-added, consumer-oriented food exports to Korea increased by 36 percent in the first half of 1995. Total United States agricultural sales to Korea are headed for a new record.

Korea is now our No. 3 market for American red meat with purchases of \$254 million last year. The U.S. meat industry estimates that this agreement will add \$240 million in sales in the first year, and add \$1 billion annually by the year 1999. The agreement will also benefit many other types of food products and allow growth to accelerate.

This agreement resolves both the section 301 investigation and the standards case brought to the World Trade Organization against Korea's shelf-life policy. Korea will now accept manufacturers' "Use by . . . date" for labels and will allow an adequate shelf-life to enable the United States to ship and market products profitably. The agreement includes chilled beef and pork, as well as all frozen foods including processed meat and poultry products.

Our trade dispute resolution mechanisms are working. This was the first standards case brought by the United States to the new World Trade Organization [WTO] dispute settlement panel. Korea also has agreed to work to resolve a second WTO case against its unscientific residue testing and import inspection procedures affecting grapefruit and other food products.

Beef and pork are currently sold in Korea under quotas negotiated in previous United States-Korea beef agreements and scheduled for phase-out in the Uruguay Round Agreement. The last year of quotas will be the year 2000. The United States is very competitive in the Korean market with Australia and New Zealand for beef and with Europe for pork. United States market share in Korea is now 58 percent for beef and 50 percent for pork.

USDA export promotion funding through the Foreign Market Development Program—co-operator program—and the Market Promotion Program [MPP] have been critical to developing the Korean market for United States meat. The supermarket taste tests, restaurant promotions, and industry trade teams sponsored through partnership with USDA serve to introduce American beef, pork, and poultry to Korean consumers and wholesalers. These programs will be critical in the months ahead to helping U.S. companies to capitalize on the new trade opportunities and compete with foreign competition.

IN MEMORY OF DEPUTY SHERIFF
JEFFERY ALLAN HILL

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 28, 1995

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of Deputy Sheriff Jeffery Allan Hill who founded the SELF Youth Center [Self-Education Law Enforcement Family].

On December 18, 1994, while driving to work, Jeff Hill's 32 years on this Earth ended. He was the victim of a head-on collision with a drunk driver.

Deputy Hill understood that crime prevention starts by addressing social and economic problems, and developing the moral character of youth. He developed a unique program to help African-American boys become important contributors and role models in their communities. Subsequently, he created the nonprofit SELF organization.

The SELF program is a rite of passage for African-American boys that focuses on prevention, intervention, and redirection of unacceptable behaviors. The goal is to prepare African-American boys to become responsible men.

The rite of passage is a 22-week program conducted by African-American law enforcement officers. The program theory is based on Dr. Maulana Karenga's Kawaida theory utilizing the seven principles of the Nguzo Saba.

First, Umoja (Unity).

Second, Kujichagulia (Self determination).

Third, Ujima (Collective work and responsibility).

Fourth, Ujamaa (Cooperative economics).

Fifth, Kuumba (Creativity).

Seventh, Imani (Faith).

SELF is nationally recognized and adopted by the National Black Police Association—western region. Jeff developed the idea of the SELF program in 1990, and the first SELF class began in January 1993. Since then 150 African-American male youths aged 8 to 14 have completed the program that now exists throughout California and Arizona.

Although he is no longer with us physically, Deputy Hill's fervor and dedication to youth continues. His legacy of the SELF program will serve youth for many years to come.

CELEBRATION OF THE PERUVIAN
INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 28, 1995

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the Peruvian Independence Day Parade. As the grandson of immigrants, I am honored to be the International Godfather of this illustrious parade.

The Peruvian community has every reason to celebrate their notable accomplishments. Their citizens are some of the most productive and valued members of the Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey. In fact, they boast the most educated second generation Peruvian-Americans ever in the United States. In colleges and universities across America,