

ahead of Switzerland, Singapore, Mexico, Canada, and Japan.

On a more national front, travel and tourism is the third largest employer in the Nation after business and health services. In fact, travel exceeds the combined payrolls of the U.S. steel and motor vehicles manufacturing industries. Between 1983 and 1993, travel-related employment and payroll has steadily increase—with payrolls nearly doubling and the number of jobs rising 38 percent. These kinds of numbers only further the argument that travel and tourism will double in size over the next decade, resulting in more job opportunities for people throughout the world. The United States must work to ensure its place in the travel and tourism industry by opening our doors to an economy which has been growing continuously over the past decade—South Korea. America has always been the first choice of destination for almost all Koreans.

However, under the current situation of long lines and endless delays, many Koreans are fed up with waiting and are going instead to Canada—which has a waiver policy toward Korea—Europe or Australia. We stand to lose millions of dollars and thousands of American jobs because of our broken visa system.

The legislation we offer today would establish a 3-year pilot program that would waive the visa requirement for Korean nationals who travel to the United States in tour groups. Under the program, selected travel agencies in Korea would be allowed to issue temporary travel permits. The applicants would be required to meet the same prerequisites required by the U.S. Embassy.

This pilot program also includes additional restrictions to help prevent overstays. These include: The stay can be no longer than 15 days; The visitor must have a round-trip ticket; The visitor must pose no threat to the welfare, health, safety, or security of the United States; Tour operators must post a \$200,000 bond with the Secretary of State, and will be penalized if a visitor fails to return on time; tour operators will be required to provide written certification of the on-time return of each visitor within the tour group; the Secretary of State or Attorney General can terminate the program if the overstay rate exceeds 2 percent.

This bill represents a strong first step in solving the visa backlog in Seoul.

I urge my colleagues to join Mr. ABERCROMBIE and me and cosponsor this legislation.

JOINT COMMISSION ON POLICIES
AND PROGRAMS AFFECTING
ALASKA NATIVES

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer legislation which will authorize a study to assist in the implementation of the recommendation of the Joint Federal/State Commission on Policies and Programs affecting Alaska Natives. This legislation is needed to address the social and economic crisis status of Alaska Natives.

In 1990, President Bush signed Public Law 101-379 which created a public commission funded jointly by Federal and State appropriations to complete a comprehensive study on

the social and economic conditions of Alaska Natives and the effectiveness of programs and policies of the United States and the State of Alaska which provide services to the Alaska Native communities. This was in response to the 1989 report "Report on the Status of Alaska Natives: A Call for Action" published in cooperation by the Alaska Federation of Natives and the University of Alaska's Institute for Social and Economic Research. A 14-member commission was formed, half of whom were appointed by the President of the United States and the remainder of whom were appointed by the Governor of the State of Alaska.

The primary focus of the study was to provide an in-depth analysis, with specific recommendations to Congress, the President of the United States, the Alaska Legislature, the Governor of the State of Alaska, and the Native community on the social and economic conditions of Alaska Natives. The commission completed 2 years of research, public hearings, and task force discussions, and submitted its report to the Congress, the President of the United States, the Alaska Legislature, and the Governor of Alaska in May 1994.

Volume one of a three-volume report provides an overview and summary of 22 months of hearings, research, and deliberations. "Native Self-Reliance," "Native Self-Determination," and the "Integrity of Alaska Native Cultures" are the central fundamentals of the first volume. It also provides the historical causes of Native personal and cultural breakdowns. Also include in this first volume are statistics on Native social/cultural, judicial/correctional, economic, educational, physical/behavioral health problems. Finally, 34 main policy recommendations—plus an additional 76 recommendations—was submitted to the United States, and State of Alaska, the Alaska Native community and the general public.

Volume two provides a narrative text, data, and recommendations of five separate studies of Native problems conducted by the Commission's task forces: "Alaska Native Physical Health," "Social/Cultural Issues and the Alcohol Crisis," "Economic Issues and Rural Development; Alaska Native Education," and "Self-Governance & Self-Determination."

The final volume provides a full narrative text, data, and recommendations of two separate studies of Native public policy issues conducted by the Commission: "Alaska Native Subsistence," and "Alaska Native Tribal Government."

The Committee on Resources held a joint oversight hearing with the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and the Senate Indian Affairs Committee to accept testimony on the Alaska Native Commission report dated May 1994 from the Alaska Native Community, the Governor of the State of Alaska, industry representatives and from the administration. Their testimony focused on recommendations provided by the Commission report on how to address the extremely volatile social and economic conditions of Alaska Natives. This legislation is the outcome of the testimony accepted by all entities in the first step of addressing the crisis status of the Alaska Natives.

NATIONAL GUARD'S ROLE IN THE
FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the illegal production, transportation, sale and use of drugs has caused widespread concern both in domestic and international circles. Unfortunately, illicit drugs are a lucrative business, with the total volume of drug trading estimated by some at many billions each and every year. Indeed, according to data released by the National Guard, the retail value of illegal drugs may now exceed international trade in oil, and is second only to the arms trade. The complex problems arising from drug abuse cannot be underestimated, and we need all of our government entities to unite in fighting this scourge.

The National Guard Bureau's Counterdrug Directorate is one entity that has done excellent work in combatting the spread of illicit substances in our schools and on the streets. Its citizen soldiers in our local communities, play a key role in support of local law enforcement, and local community action to battle illicit drugs and drug abuse, especially by our young.

The National Guard's supportive role is essential. They provide direct support to local and Federal law enforcement agencies, along with drug reduction activities in our schools, and in over 3,700 communities in the United States.

The National Guard Bureau Counterdrug Directorate serves to provide world-class counterdrug support to local, State, and Federal drug law enforcement agencies. Their expertise in the field of counter drug production, smuggling, and sale is being increasingly relied upon, not only by domestic agencies, but also by international law enforcement agencies as well.

Perhaps the National Guard's success lies in the premise that the Bureau permits civilian citizen soldiers to take a proactive role in confronting one of our greatest social problems, and thus contributing toward the quality of life in their local communities, and in our society overall.

The National Interagency Counterdrug Institute [NICI] is just a small example of the efforts made by the National Guard to train military organizations, civilian agencies, and community organizations in coordinated, and effective counter drug efforts. The goal is to improve the efficiency of support for civil authorities, and the National Guard has proven itself to be more than equal to this important challenge.

Indeed, the National Guard also provides critical, technical, and general support to law enforcement agencies, such as intelligence analysis, engineering support, language assistance, and cargo inspection. Their function does not end there, for the Guard will assist with aerial reconnaissance, and drug education efforts as well.

My own bill—H.R. 3524—introduced on May 23, 1996, would expand the role of the National Guard in helping the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] to efficiently and economically transport for eventual deportation, those criminal aliens who have violated a