

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

Federal or State law prohibiting or regulating illegal substances. In instances such as these, the National Guard must be legally authorized by Congress when the desire arises, to fly these convicted illegal immigrants, linked to drugs, to Federal deportation centers for the processing out of our Nation. My bill will allow the National Guard to complete this necessary and essential job, and thus expediting the process of ridding our society of those who engage in the trade or promotion of illicit drugs, which threaten our communities and future generations.

TRIBUTE TO DR. HECTOR GARCIA

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in remembrance of a great man of Texas. The passing of Mr. Hector P. Garcia of Corpus Christi was a significant loss to the State of Texas and to Mexican-Americans throughout the Southwest.

Dr. Garcia was a caring physician and a leader in the postwar struggle for Hispanic civil rights. He was the first Mexican-American appointed to serve on the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. In 1984, he was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

In 1954, the American GI Forum, of which he was the founder, joined with the League of United Latin American Citizens to send a team of attorneys to successfully argue a case before the U.S. Supreme Court. The decision cleared the way for Hispanics to serve on trial juries.

A veteran of World War II campaigns in North Africa and Italy, Dr. Garcia always held America to its promises. He first gained national prominence because of a civil rights case in Three Rivers, TX. A funeral home there denied the use of its chapel to the family of a Mexican-American soldier who had been killed in the Philippines 4 years earlier and whose remains had just been transported to Texas for burial. Through the efforts of Dr. Garcia and then Senator Lyndon Johnson, the young Mexican-American was buried with full honors in Arlington National Cemetery.

With his passing, Texas has lost a great civil rights leader, and a great man.

HAPPY 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY TO MR. AND MRS. FRANK FARRELL

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in celebration of the 50th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farrell of Naples, FL.

Frank and Floria were both born and raised in Minnesota. Frank, a native of Duluth, and Floria, a native of Hibbing, were married in 1946.

During World War II, Frank served as a fighter pilot in the southern Pacific theater. Altogether, he flew 33 combat missions in his P-51 Mustang.

After the war, Frank returned to school and graduated from the University of Minnesota Law School in 1948. Upon graduation, he went to work for what was then the Northern Pacific Railroad and would later become the Burlington/Northern Railroad. During his long and distinguished career, he ran the law department and eventually retired as senior vice president of law in the early 1980's.

Frank and Floria were active in Minnesota politics for many years. Frank served as a member of the Minnesota GOP State Central Committee and eventually ran for the Minnesota House of Representatives in 1956 and the U.S. Congress in 1958.

In addition to his work in party politics, Frank led the fight to get the Minnesota State Legislature to reapportion itself. At the time, the metropolitan areas of Minnesota were growing rapidly. Yet, the State legislature was apportioned so that the per capita representation of the metropolitan areas was about one-third to one-half of the rest of the State. The legislators from the nonmetro areas refused to change the apportionment. This decision was a severe drain on the higher tax-assessed and underrepresented Twin Cities metro area counties. Frank's case, McGraw versus Donovan, eventually was instrumental in forcing the legislature to reapportion itself. A group in Tennessee later used Frank's briefs and strategy in their own case, Baker versus Carr, which went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. For his work on reapportionment, Frank was nominated for a Lasker Award.

Throughout the years, Frank and Floria have also been very active members in the community. Frank served on the board of directors of the Minnesota Chapter of the American Red Cross and on the board of the directors of Alina, one of the largest health maintenance organizations in Minnesota. In addition, he was chairman of the St. Paul Civic Center Authority which built the multimillion-dollar civic center in St. Paul. He also served as vice president of Junior Achievement in St. Paul and as president of the Ramsey County Bar Association.

Upon retirement, Frank and Floria moved to Naples, FL, where they have both remained active in community affairs.

Frank and Floria raised their three children, Frank, Mary Jane, and Alfred. They also are the proud grandparents of five grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of their children, grandchildren, and many friends, I wish Frank and Floria a happy golden wedding anniversary in the hopes of many more to come.

JAMES FRED BOONE

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I honor today a fellow New Mexican and great American, James Fred Boone of Portales.

Fred Boone greatly distinguished himself during World War II in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States on the Kumagaya, Japan, raid of August 15, 1945. Then Lieutenant Boone demonstrated an exceptional act of courage by putting himself in an extremely dangerous

position, including risking his life. To assure the safety of his entire bomber group, he attempted to trigger electronically some of the bombs that failed to release in an aircraft. When Lieutenant Boone attempted to go through the bulkhead door, the wind blast was so strong that he opted to go to the front of the aircraft. In order to accomplish this, he had to cross over the mid-window section which he could not do with his parachute on. He, therefore, removed his parachute and entered the forward bay with the bomb bay doors open. Lieutenant Boone then pried the bombs loose with a screw driver, in an awkward position of practically standing on his head, while the crew watched in suspense. His valor and courage will never be forgotten.

I invite my colleagues, all New Mexicans and the entire Nation, to join me in paying tribute to this very great America. His valor and courage will never be forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO FOUR PILLARS OF THE ART COMMUNITY

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize four pillars of the local art community who were honored by the Dallas Visual Art Center. This distinction was presented by the Dallas Visual Art Center to individuals who have contributed to the advancement of the visual arts in Texas. The four recipients of this award are: Mr. Raymond D. Nasher, art collector; Mr. Barney Delabano and Mr. Octavio Medellin, both artists; and Patricia Meadows, the center's cofounder—who received special recognition.

In Dallas, we enjoy a rich heritage of philanthropy. We live in a giving community, and all four of these gifted individuals believe in giving back to the community. Together, the honorees represent the necessary components of a cultural community—the teacher, the artist, the patron, and the promoter.

PASTOR TO MANY, FRIEND TO ALL

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I bring to the attention to the U.S. House of Representatives and this Nation not just the announcement of the retirement of an outstanding member of the clergy in my Northern Michigan congressional district, but that I have the opportunity to relay to you the many contributions that Reverend Edwin J. Frederick has made to his faith, community, and priesthood.

Most affectionately known to all as Father Fred, he attended grade school and high school in his home town of Grand Rapids and later earned a Bachelor's degree at Sacred Heart in Detroit. Post graduate work earned him a Masters degree in Philosophy and Theology at Grand Seminary, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. On June 3, 1950, he was ordained a Roman Catholic priest.