

on Wednesdays, the Pym Cup cash prize and "Point-No-Point," a literary journal.

Just a month ago, on July 30, 1995, the band performed a show at Deer Creek Music Center in Indiana and donated all the net proceeds—about \$300,000—to the Rex Foundation. Some of the beneficiaries of that show were local charities: Hoosier Hills Food Bank; Broadway United Methodist Church, for a day camp program; Pleasant Run Children's Home; Health Net Community Health Centers; Horizon House; Prevention of Child Abuse, Indiana; Gleaners Food Bank; Habitat for Humanity.

The Rex Foundation has few hard and fast rules—the Grateful Dead have never been strict rule-followers for themselves or for anyone else. The Rex Foundation has no endowment, no fund-raising campaigns, and no paid staff. It solicits no grant proposals, rarely advertises its good works and raised almost all its money at rock concerts at which the Grateful Dead perform. Most of the 60 to 100 grants awarded each year go to recipients nominated by a body called the Circle of Deciders. It is composed of band members and their families, its 50 employees, and friends.

Of course, I cannot list every grant the Rex Foundation has ever made—and if I could there might well be some I would not like. But that is one of the greatest virtues of a private philanthropy such as the Rex Foundation: No Senator, Congressman or Government bureaucrat's approval is required.

So while we debate the appropriations to be afforded the Government agencies charged with funding arts and humanities, and debate as well as restrictions that must be attached to any Government distribution of taxpayer money, I think it is worth reflecting on the contributions to the arts and humanities made by Jerry Garcia's band, the Grateful Dead over the past 12 years—contributions made without taxpayer money, without offense to the people whose money is used, and—most strikingly—without self-congratulatory fanfare.

And also I would like to give my condolences to Jerry Garcia's family, friends, and fans, who mourn the passing of the artist, musician and generous spirit, Jerry Garcia.●

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO RAYMOND KNAPE FOR RECEIVING THE AQUINAS COLLEGE REFLECTION AWARD

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Raymond E. Knape. In so doing, I join with the members of his community who are honoring Ray Knape on Wednesday, September 6, 1995, with the third annual Aquinas College Reflection Award.

This award is presented to Ray as someone who reflects the values of Grand Rapids, Michigan's Aquinas Col-

lege. These values include commitment, vision, service, loyalty, integrity, and trust.

Ray is a native of Grand Rapids, MI. He graduated from Catholic Central High School in 1949 and Georgetown University in 1953 with a bachelor's degree in business administration. Ray proceeded to enter the University of Michigan and earn both a masters degree in business and a law degree.

Ray has served his country by joining the U.S. Naval Reserves in 1951. He went on active duty after his graduation from the University of Michigan. He served as an attorney at the Pensacola Naval Air Station in Florida and retired from the Naval Reserves as a captain in 1984.

In 1962 Ray joined Knape & Vogt Manufacturing, founded by his grandfather in 1898. Knape & Vogt is the largest manufacturer of adjustable wall shelving in the world and holds one third of the market. It is also the second largest manufacturer of drawer slides for wood office furniture and kitchen and utility cabinet makers. Ray became president of Knape & Vogt in 1985 and in 1989 attained his current position as chairman of the board.

Ray has been a community-oriented person throughout his life. He has generously contributed both his time and talents with many organizations including the Serra Club of America, Junior Achievement, Aquinas and Davenport Colleges, Saint Mary's Hospital, the Grand Rapids Employers Association, the Grand Rapids Chamber of Commerce, the Symphony Board, and many others. He has been an active fund-raiser and tireless worker on behalf of his parish, St. Stephen's Church, and the Roman Catholic Diocese of Grand Rapids.

Mr. President I ask you along with all of my colleagues in the Senate to join with me in extending our heartfelt congratulations to Raymond E. Knape in receiving the Aquinas College Reflection Award.●

#### TO DELAY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S RANGELAND REFORM PROPOSAL

● Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, the bipartisan amendment I am offering today addresses an issue that is critical to ranching families in my State of Wyoming and throughout the West. The initiative would put in place a 90-day moratorium on implementation of Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt's rangeland reform proposal, which is scheduled to take effect August 21, 1995. Soon after the Secretary released his plan on February 22, 1995, Senators PETE DOMENICI and LARRY CRAIG introduced S. 852, the Public Rangelands Management Act of 1995—of which I am an original cosponsor—to amend Bruce Babbitt's initiative. However, faced with a full legislative agenda and time constraints, the Congress was not able to take up and debate this issue before its scheduled summer recess.

As a result, a group of western Senators, myself included, met with Secretary Babbitt just this morning to ask him to refrain from putting his final rule in place administratively. Unfortunately, the Secretary was unwilling to work with us and grant additional time, which left no other alternative than to offer this amendment.

Mr. President, I believe this entire discussion comes down to a matter of fairness. If Bruce Babbitt's proposal would not have completely dismantled the way livestock grazing is conducted on public lands there would not be a need for action. As many will remember, 2 years ago the Secretary of Interior proposed a plan soundly rejected by people throughout the West because it would have forced many small-to medium-sized ranchers out of business. Congress sent a clear message to Mr. Babbitt by defeating his plans. Now, however, the Secretary intends to carry out his ideas administratively and believes Members of Congress should no longer have a voice in this issue.

I strongly disagree. What we are talking about here are the livelihoods of thousands of ranchers in my State and across the West. Folks everywhere tell me that if they are forced to live under the rules outlined in Bruce Babbitt's initiative, they could lose their business. I am not going to let that happen. We have made great progress on the Public Rangelands Management Act. It passed the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee with bipartisan support, and I am certain that with an additional 90 days the Senate will also pass this measure with the support of Republicans and Democrats alike. I would like to thank my colleagues who cosponsored this important amendment and I urge its adoption.●

#### THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE

● Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, on August 17th, the Republic of Indonesia, one of America's strongest and best allies, will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its declaration of independence. It was on this day 50 years ago that this great friend ended 300 years of colonial rule by the Dutch. The United States, I am pleased to say, was the first to recognize Indonesia.

Since that momentous day one half century ago our two nations have enjoyed a warm and mutually supportive relationship. Indeed, Indonesia has proved this friendship time and time again in matters as diverse as votes in the United Nations and support of the United States position during the Vietnamese war.

Mr. President, on this anniversary it is also appropriate to pay tribute to President Soeharto under whose leadership, truly astonishing progress has been made. President Soeharto assumed control of the country in 1965 and was named Acting President by the

national legislature 2 years later and was then formally elected to office in 1968.

Today, the adult illiteracy rate has been cut by two-thirds and primary education is now universal throughout the islands. Per capita income is over \$900 a year, putting Indonesia at the edge of membership in the tigers groups. Life expectancy at birth has increased by 20 years, or 50 percent, and the rate of infant mortality has plummeted.

Perhaps the most telling measure of all, overall poverty rates, best illustrates the economic miracle which has occurred in Indonesia. From a rate of 60 percent in 1967, today less than 15 percent of the total population is now considered to live in poverty.

Indonesia's remarkable growth and development has affected every sector of society, every geographic area of this island nation, and all ethnic groups.

There is no question in my mind that these wise economic and social achievements have helped build and nurture this relatively new nation, and that the nation of Indonesia now rests on a solid foundation.

We in the United States along with our many friends in Asia and elsewhere have also benefited from the stability which has emerged in Indonesia. This stability has enabled Indonesia to move away from the earlier years of konfrontasi and toward the regional leadership role Indonesia has asserted in promoting the peaceful resolution of disputes in Southeastern Asia including Cambodia and the Sprattlys. Indonesia has become an important voice of reason throughout Asia and the third world, and is a key part of a peaceful stable Pacific.

Mr. President, I know I am joined by my colleagues in sending our very best wishes to our great friend and ally, the Republic of Indonesia, and in sending our heartiest congratulations to its distinguished President.●

#### R&D INVESTMENT AND THE FUTURE OF THE U.S. ECONOMY

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, the Institute for the Future has completed an important report on the future of research and development in this country. This report makes the critical connection between research and development investment and the competitiveness of American industry. This important link between R&D and our economy must not be underestimated. Without sufficient investment in R&D today, we are destined to be losers in the global economic battles of tomorrow. Government and the private sector need to work as partners to make sure that our business remains competitive, bringing jobs and prosperity to our economy.

Congress is currently contemplating a major shift in our R&D policy. In their zeal to balance the budget, many Members have forgotten why we are

striving to balance the budget. The reason we need to balance the budget is to increase our economic prosperity. Therefore, it is counterproductive to balance the budget by cutting spending in areas that are adding to our economic prosperity. We are on the verge of making the mistake of cutting investments in the very areas that we are trying to stimulate. R&D is one of those areas. We are making unprecedented cuts in R&D, departing from an R&D policy that has enjoyed bipartisan support for 50 years, since the end of World War II.

I have been working hard in support of research and development initiatives in Congress to promote many of the objectives put forth in the report from the Institute for the Future. We are currently engaged in a battle to save the Department of Commerce, business' seat at the Cabinet table. Those in Congress who seek to dismantle the Department of Commerce have not recognized that Government has a role to play in partnership with private industry to stimulate the technology development that will be the foundation of the next generation of products in the global marketplace. The Department of Commerce also performs the basic science that is required to set standards that are the critical benchmarks of modern industry. Other programs educate small- and mid-size industry in state-of-the-art technologies that allow them to compete in an increasingly fierce international competition for consumers. In addition to its R&D functions, the Department of Commerce performs trade functions that promote and protect our interests abroad.

Government also has the responsibility of providing an economic environment that promotes R&D in the private sector. I am currently involved in legislation in two areas that will have a significant impact on R&D investment. I am working on a bipartisan basis to draft legislation to make the R&D tax credit permanent and more inclusive. Business cannot function in an uncertain economic environment. To make good business decisions, particularly investment in R&D, business needs to have reliable and well defined tax laws regarding R&D tax credits. A permanent R&D tax credit will provide business with this certainty. I have also introduced a bill with Senator HATCH which provides a 50-percent across-the-board exclusion on capital gains with an increased exclusion for qualified small businesses. The bill has a dozen cosponsors, spanning the range of the Senate's political spectrum. This change in capital gains taxes should encourage capital investment, including investment in new businesses which are bringing new technologies to market, and new jobs to our work force.

These efforts are particularly important in the current economic climate. Decreasing product life-cycles and increasing competition is forcing indus-

try to focus on shorter time scales, not the longer time horizons required for high risk R&D. We must make sure that there are incentives that encourage investment in long-range, high-risk R&D. These private sector programs, however, are only a complement, not a replacement for federally funded R&D efforts. The Government's role in science and technology tends to be longer term and in areas where industry does not invest. Industry is not prepared to undertake the risk that longer term R&D entails. Private sector R&D tends to be increasingly short-term, and focused on areas where there will be a clear short-term return. We need increasing investment in both Government and private sector R&D, yet we are faced with declining private sector R&D investment and major cuts by the new Congress in Government's R&D. Both of these problems must be addressed if the United States is to retain its economic leadership. Our competitors are increasing their investments in both R&D arenas.

I applaud the Institute for the Future in their efforts to research the current R&D climate and to delineate goals for the future. As partners, private industry and Government can lay the groundwork for effective investments in our future. At a recent event to introduce the report from the Institute for the Future, Dr. Mary Good, Under Secretary for Technology, U.S. Department of Commerce, and Richard J. Kogan, president and chief operating officer, Schering-Plough Corp., made statements concerning the critical role that research and development plays in our economy. I ask that these statements be printed in the RECORD.

The statements follow:

COMMENTS ON "THE FUTURE OF AMERICA'S RESEARCH-INTENSIVE INDUSTRIES," PREPARED BY THE INSTITUTE FOR THE FUTURE

(By Mary L. Good, Under Secretary for Technology, U.S. Department of Commerce, July 24, 1995)

First, let me say how pleased I am to have an opportunity to participate in this News Conference which announces the publication of the report entitled "The Future of America's Research-Intensive Industries". The Institute for the Future and the sponsors of this report are to be congratulated for their foresight and commitment to the long-term health of the U.S. economy. Clearly, the U.S. research-intensive industries have been one of the major vehicles for the country's economic growth since World War II. They have played a disproportionate role in the improvement of our standard of living, in the development of our industrial infrastructure, and particularly in establishing the United States as the world's leader in high-technology development. In many ways they have been the motivation for the creation of the world's leading higher education system because they generated the jobs that required high-quality graduate training in science and engineering. They appreciated and utilized the research output from our research universities, the national laboratories, and the mission agencies of the government, particularly Defense, NASA, and Energy. Less well recognized, they played a vital role in the success of entrepreneurial, high-tech startup companies that utilized