

we are changing demographically. Knowing this will help us move toward a society that is inclusive and best serves the diverse needs of our American family. Please join me in supporting this resolution to preserve the ancestry question.

CONGRESSWOMAN DEBBIE
STABENOW COMMENDS STEVEN
SPEILBERG, FORD MOTOR CO.,
AND NBC FOR AIRING
"SCHINDLER'S LIST"

HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in response to Congressman TOM COBURN's assertion that the airing of the Academy-award winning film "Schindler's List" was an all-time low for network television.

Twenty-five years ago, I walked through the Dachau concentration camp and was overwhelmed with emotion. I could not understand how something like the Holocaust could have happened. I could not understand the hate. I could not understand the loss of lives. The visit had a tremendous effect on me. Watching "Schindler's List" on Sunday evening, I had the same deep sense of how something so unspeakably horrible could have happened.

I speak out not only as the Representative of the Eighth District of Michigan, who believes we all need to fight against hatred and social injustice, but also as a mother who has seen the great effects the movie "Schindler's List" can have on our children. My daughter, a junior at Sexton High School in Lansing, recently watched "Schindler's List" in her world history class. I was extremely impressed with how her teacher used the movie to document examples of the Holocaust, so the students could see, first-hand, the gruesome reality of what occurred. My daughter came home from school after seeing this movie and said, "Mom, how could this have happened?"

These are the questions we need to ask if we are going to learn from the past. We need to make sure that the Holocaust is never forgotten. As a parent, I appreciated my community and my daughter's teacher for showing "Schindler's List". "Schindler's List" opened the eyes and minds of my daughter and her classmates to the harsh realities of the past.

We all, young and old, can learn from "Schindler's List". I am proud that Steven Spielberg, the Ford Motor Co., and NBC had the courage to show the truth. I commend them for instilling an important message: "To be educated, to learn from the past, and to strive to make sure that a Holocaust never happens again."

RETIREMENT OF MAJ. GEN. RAYMOND PENDERGRASS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, Maj. Gen. (MO) Pendergrass prepares to retire more than 48 years after first donning a uniform. A

native of Booneville, AR, he first joined the armed forces as a member of the Air Force Reserves in September 1948, then joined his hometown Army National Guard unit, the 217th Medical Collecting Company, a litter bearer unit. The unit was called to active service in August 1950, and deployed to Korea, where General Pendergrass served with them through June 1952.

By the time he moved to Missouri, General Pendergrass had been commissioned and served with signal and armor units. Locating in Rolla, MO, he joined the 1438th Engineer Company, and later would command the company.

He moved up through the ranks, and at the time of his retirement as a colonel in February 1986 was deputy commander of the 35th Engineer Brigade. His time in the retired ranks lasted 7 years almost to the day. Missouri Governor, Mel Carnahan, recalled him to duty and he became Missouri's Adjutant General in February 1993.

Immediately, General Pendergrass had to deal with tough reorganization decisions facing the National Guard as a result of the post-cold war reductions being made to the Army and Air Forces. But in only 4 months a more acute challenge faced him, the Great Flood of 1993.

Beginning in July 1993 and for the next 2 months, General Pendergrass led the men and women of the Missouri National Guard in its largest State emergency mission ever as both the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers overran their banks and everything in front of them.

General Pendergrass and the men and women of the Missouri National Guard worked with scores of State and Federal agencies to provide a response capability unequalled anywhere during that massive multistate disaster.

General Pendergrass applied his leadership skills to ensure that the forces of the Missouri National Guard were equally accessible for Federal missions. During his tenure as Adjutant General, units and individuals from the Missouri National Guard have served with distinction from Germany to the Balkans in Operation Joint Endeavor, and earlier in Somalia, Haiti, and Rwanda. During the same period his units led our Nation building efforts in Latin America, building roads and schools and providing medical care to families in isolated rural areas from Belize to Panama.

Through all his years of service to our Nation, Raymond Pendergrass has been more than a military leader, more than a man who knows that leading involves teaching. He has served as a gentleman willing to answer the call time after time, even returning from well earned retirement. He is more than one of the last to remain in uniform with a Korean war combat patch on his right shoulder. He is a leader whose distinguished career is surely in the finest tradition of the American Citizen Soldier.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today I, along with Representative ROBERT

MATSUI and over 40 other House Members, introduced legislation to permanently extend the research and development tax credit. This proposal will make permanent provisions included in last year's Small Business Job Protections Act, which restructured the existing research credit by providing among other things, an alternative credit increasing small businesses' and high tech industries' accessibility to this important investment incentive.

Congress has reaffirmed its commitment to the research credit by extending it seven times since 1981. However, the existing credit is scheduled to expire in less than 3 months. It is imperative that Congress address this issue before the credit expires on May 31, 1997.

Today, the single biggest factor behind productivity growth is innovation. Two-thirds to 80 percent of productivity growth since the Great Depression is attributable to innovation. In an industrialized society, research and development is the primary means by which technological innovation is generated. However, because firms cannot capture fully the rewards of their innovation—the rate of return to society of innovation is twice that which accrues to the individual company—the market activity alone creates under-investment in R&D. The situation is aggravated by the high risk associated with R&D. Eighty percent of such projects are believed to be economic failures. Therefore, economists and technicians who have studied the issue are nearly unanimous that the Government should intervene to bolster R&D.

If the United States fails to provide U.S. companies with competitive incentives to conduct R&D, many U.S. firms in key industries— aerospace, electronics, chemicals, health technology, and telecommunications, to name a few—will find it harder to compete in an increasingly globalized marketplace, jeopardizing their leadership positions.

For the past 16 years we have had an R&D tax credit, designed to provide an incentive for companies to conduct additional R&D in the United States. As the marketplace changes and industries mature, we must continue to improve the effectiveness and utilization of this important program. Most importantly, we must remove the uncertainty surrounding the credit's extension and once and for all permanently extend the provision. Study after study has established that the credit's uncertain future reduces its ability to continue stimulating additional increases in R&D expenditures.

To the extent that researchers in American laboratories are able to pioneer the new technologies, processes, and products that will drive global markets, we will be able to offer skilled and highly paid jobs to the next generation of Americans. That is why we must now underscore our permanent commitment to a leadership role in global technological advancement. If we fail to act, the R&D credit will expire in June of this year. Such failure is the opposite message we should be sending to U.S. businesses that are gearing up to meet the challenges of rapidly changing, global marketplace.

In Connecticut, where 100 percent of all research activity in the United States takes place, numerous companies have taken advantage of this critical legislation. Several large companies, including United Technologies, Pfizer, and Bristol-Meyers, have utilized this credit. In addition, several small companies, including Locknetics in Bristol, CT have used

and will continue to use the R&D credit to expand their operations, hire more engineering staff, and expand their investment in the critical research field.

As we prepare to enter the 21st century, we must remain committed to providing an environment that fosters technological investment and scientific exploration. America's continued economic well-being depends on it. Such investment creates more and higher paying U.S. jobs, increases productivity, and, in turn, increases the U.S. standard of living.

There is considerable discussion, on both sides of the aisle and within the administration, about smaller government, less regulation, and market incentives as opposed to Government-dictated solutions. The R&D credit is an example of a successful program by which the Federal Government has encouraged market forces to dictate where and when innovation and technology should occur. The most recent study of the issue, prepared by KPMG Peat Marwick's policy economic group, concludes that "a one dollar reduction in the after tax price of R&D stimulates approximately one dollar of additional private R&D spending in the short run, and about two dollars of additional R&D spending in the long run." That, in turn, implies long run increases in GDP. Thus, an effectively targeted R&D credit can help set the pace of growth and should not be allowed to expire.

I am pleased to be introducing this legislation with my friends and colleagues, Representative ROBERT MATSUI, and Senators HATCH and BAUCUS in the Senate. I intend to work actively to ensure a permanent extension of the R&D credit and encourage all my colleagues, on both sides of the aisle, to work with me in this important endeavor.

IN HONOR OF REAR ADM. LUTHER F. SCHRIEFER IN RECOGNITION OF HIS OUTSTANDING SERVICE IN THE U.S. NAVY

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, on January 31, 1997, Rear Adm. Luther F. Schriefer retired after 40 years of distinguished service in the U.S. Navy. Admiral Schriefer, who was born in Oshkosh, WI, began his career in the Navy as a cadet at Annapolis in 1956. After 4 years at the Naval Academy, where he excelled not only in academics, but also on the gridiron playing with the great Navy teams of the late 1950's, Admiral Schriefer was commissioned as an ensign in the Navy and 1 year later as a naval aviator. He quickly rose through the ranks serving with distinction in Vietnam and a variety of assignments on aircraft carriers: Intrepid, Independence, Saratoga, and America. He completed over 700 carrier landings, many of which were at night, and accumulated over 7,000 flight hours. In October 1983, he was given command of the U.S.S. Mobile. Three years later, he took command of the amphibious assault ship U.S.S. Belleau Wood. In 1987, he was selected for Rear Admiral and Commanded the Anti-submarine Warfare Wing U.S. Pacific Fleet, and served as Commander of San Diego Naval Base.

Admiral Schriefer's service was not limited to life at sea. He also served with great dis-

tingtion for 2 years as the Director of Inter-American Region, International Security Affairs, Office of the Secretary of Defense. He managed two simultaneous crises, one in Haiti and one in Cuba, where mass migrations of Haitian and Cuban nationals in the summer of 1994 called for the marshalling of the Navy's resources to rescue thousands of innocent Haitians and Cubans fleeing tyranny in their countries. Admiral Schriefer also chaired the Department of Defense's Haiti Crisis Response Team and he was at the helm during the invasion of Haiti in September 1994, when 23,000 U.S. troops were introduced into Haiti without casualties, a major military success.

Admiral Schriefer's final assignment in the Navy was as Director of the Navy's Environmental Programs, where he brought to bear his management skills and respect for the environment to help the Navy in its aggressive efforts to clean up its facilities throughout the United States. His steady hand, leadership and sense of duty were essential to the success of each of the missions throughout his career. Our Nation owes him respect for the work that he has done. He has accomplished it with flair. I wish him well as he completes his very successful career.

THE DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES ACT OF 1997

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, the recent increase in drug use among young people is a national tragedy. Studies have shown, both nationally and in my home State of Michigan, that drug use among young people has risen steadily over the past 5 years. Since 1991, marijuana use has almost doubled in all age groups. And there has been a dramatic increase in the use of alcohol and tobacco, the precursors to trying other more dangerous drugs.

There are faces behind these numbers. In recent months, I have spent time with high school students throughout my district. What I found was alarming. It leads me to believe that the statistics may underestimate the challenge we face. Many students I spoke with had no real perception of the risks and dangers associated with drug and substance abuse. In one school, the very first question I was asked was about, and the main pre-occupation appeared to be the legalization of drugs. In another instance, young women in the audience were indifferent toward the addictiveness of tobacco products and their effect during pregnancy, or on long-term health. It was clear to me from these and other discussions that there was a lack of adequate frank discussion of these issues, either at home or at school.

Today, we are introducing the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997, to help support community-based coalitions in the fight against teenage drug use. Community-based coalitions in my district in Michigan have successfully reduced substance abuse and related crimes in targeted areas. This bill would support communities undertaking similar local initiatives in their own neighborhoods.

The idea is simple. Bring together all segments of the community—parents, students,

teachers, police officers, clergy, health care providers, government officials, and others—to develop a community-wide strategy to combat drug and substance abuse.

The community-based approach makes sense because drugs do not just impact the people who abuse them. Drugs harm entire communities by threatening our work force, our health and economic security, and our values. These coalitions are homegrown, and empower local communities to solve their own problems. They reduce duplicative efforts and better focus limited resources. Coalitions foster partnership between the public and private sector, and can draw upon a variety of financial resources.

In the district I represent, this community-based approach has yielded concrete results. It has brought a sense of community back into our neighborhoods. It empowers neighborhoods to improve their own lives through increased community interaction, awareness, and activity.

In the spring of 1995, the Troy Community Coalition targeted drug use and related crimes in one apartment complex through the Neighbor-by-Neighbor Program. Since this initiative began, marijuana use and possession is down 50 percent in targeted areas. Assault and battery is down 15.4 percent. Vandalism is down 50 percent. Child abuse is down 50 percent.

Neighborhood awareness has also improved. The Troy Police Department reports that local citizens are much more likely to report suspicious activities in their neighborhoods. Suspicious incident reports are up an astonishing 250 percent.

Our communities have instituted a policy of zero tolerance toward youth substance abuse, whether it be smoking a cigarette, drinking a beer, or abusing illegal drugs. The law enforcement community and the court system are working hand-in-hand to make sure that juveniles who abuse alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs are punished.

This "zero tolerance" approach involves every member of the community, not just the police and the courts. School officials, parents, and other community leaders help to identify repeat offenders early on, and correct unacceptable behavior before it becomes a problem.

This legislation builds upon an approach which has already been shown to work. Community antidrug coalitions have yielded dramatic results in Michigan, and in other communities across the country. I am proud that I have the opportunity to join with my colleagues, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. HASTERT, to introduce this important piece of antidrug legislation.

TRIBUTE TO HONOR THE ST. EDMUND'S PARISH OF BROOKLYN, NY

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join all my friends and colleagues in celebrating the 75th anniversary of the St. Edmund's Parish. This wonderful church has been serving the community of Brooklyn, NY, faithfully for 75 years, and is well-deserving of recognition and praise.