

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.