

Guam's request. Why? In February, the Washington Post reported that Guam got the attention of the Clintonites after Governor Carl Gutierrez raised and delivered nearly \$900,000 in combined contributions to the Clinton-Gore re-election campaign and the Democratic National Committee. These handsome campaign contributions made the citizens of Guam, who cannot vote in U.S. elections, the biggest donors to the Democratic Party per capita of any part of the U.S. Governor Gutierrez has met with President Clinton in person twice since making the contributions.

Maybe the CNMI missed a bet. If Governor Tenorio had hosted a fundraiser for Clinton, and then flown to the White House for a coffee date, he might not be facing today's threat to the common-wealth's right to direct its own economy.

Certainly there are problems in the CNMI. One is a large local bureaucracy. The 1997 budget shows that nearly 4,600 of the 27,500 U.S. citizens on the islands work for the government. The islands' long period of federal dependency fed cultural attitudes that are found all too often in poor countries around the world today. "Our people were enticed out of the fields and fishing boats and into desk jobs where they were taught that working for the government was the road to riches and that other people would do the dirty work," Governor Tenorio testified at a recent Congressional hearing. "Worse, we were inculcated with a welfare mentality. Uncle Sam paid the bills and cleaned up the messes, and we came to rely on that."

When I suggested to one government official on my recent visit that too many locals were working for the government, he answered: "Well, they're not trained for anything else. If we didn't pay them to work for the government, they'd be on welfare." A tourist boat captain joked to me that the traditional Marianas' greeting, "Hafa Adai," really means "half a day," which is all that an islander wants to work. Several other locals proudly cited the claim that islanders consume more Budweiser per capita than any other people in the world. Anheuser-Busch has twice sent out a vice-president to see what is going on.

There is also little question but that some guestworkers have been mistreated. Government officials do not deny this, and say they are making new officers to enforce contracts and apply existing labor standards. "Employers and others who abuse our guestworkers are no better than common criminals," testified Tenorio on Capitol Hill. "They are being investigated, prosecuted, and convicted of crimes or administrative violations."

The Governor argues "It would be impossible to understand how [federal agencies] could possibly do a better job in the CNMI than we are now doing." Taking over Immigration control and raising minimum wages would only destroy economic opportunities and hurt employees and employers alike. The current minimum in CNMI garment factories, \$2.90 per hour, is already more than ten times the average wage in mainland China, which the *New York Times* has recently reported to be 28 cents per hour. The overwhelming majority of CNMI guest workers request that their labor contracts be renewed upon expiration. Governor Tenorio's summary plea to Congress is a simple one: "Don't permit Washington to micro-manage us or impose its policies and theories on us. Don't send us back to the old cycle of dependency on federal handouts."

## IN HONOR OF RETIRING TEACHERS

### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 4, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, teaching our children is one of the Nation's most important tasks. The professionals who devote their career to it are worthy of our highest praise.

Let us commemorate the careers of two fine teachers from Cleveland's public schools: Carolyn Harrison and Artha Mae Vincent.

Carolyn Harrison devoted 30 years of service to the Cleveland public schools where she taught social studies to hundreds of students and taught elementary school to many children. A mother, grandmother and great grandmother, Carolyn also found time to be active in her church and to serve on the mayor's parent involvement committee.

Artha Mae Vincent served Cleveland's parents and children for 30 years as a science teacher. She also served as the department chairperson at Wilbur Wright Middle School and was a winner of the Martha Holden Jennings Scholar. She was also active in her church, volunteered her time generously, and raised a family.

Thirty years of service to the cause of instructing America's youth is a landmark achievement. Mr. Speaker, we honor its attainment by two fine teachers from Cleveland. They retire with our unending gratitude and appreciation.

## EXPERTS NOTE IMPORTANCE OF BURDEN SHARING

### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 4, 1997

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, rollcall recently put out a very useful supplement on the question of America's defense. One of the articles, written by two very well informed defense specialists, Michael O'Hanlon and William Durch, makes an important point which is often left out of discussions of how much America should be spending on the military. Much of what America spends on the military is essential for our national security. But a significant part—tens of billions per year I believe—is spent as an active international charity. That is, the United States continues to subsidize our wealthy European and East Asian allies, in a pattern which made sense when it began in the late 1940's after World War II, but no longer has any real justification. In the closing paragraphs of their report, the authors note that "those who argue for greater international burden sharing have a point: The United States does do more than its fair share today." And they go on to state, in what should be the central point of our defense budget debates, "it is time to start asking our major allies, especially the wealthy and well established democracies of Western Europe, to do their fair share."

These authors fully understand the importance of a strong national defense, and the point they make is that we could make considerable savings for the U.S. taxpayers in ways that would have no negative effect whatsoever

on our national security or international objectives, simply by ending the unjustified policy of subsidy of the wealthy which is an unfortunate continuing part of our military spending. I am inserting the relevant part of their article here:

#### BEYOND QDR

At a more general level, those who argue for greater international burdensharing have a point: The United States does do more than its fair share today.

Not only in backstopping difficult peace operations, but in maintaining its forces from Korea to the Taiwan Straits to the Persian Gulf to Bosnia, the United States undertakes activities and maintains stability in a way that no other state can rival. It also spends a considerably higher share of its GDP doing so than most allies devote to their militaries—roughly 3.5 percent of the GDP in this country, versus an average of just more than 2 percent among the NATO allies and just over one percent in Japan.

Some of these costs and risks ought to be reallocated. For starters, US dues for U.N. peacekeeping should be reduced through negotiation with other countries. But that is not enough. Perhaps the most serious flaw of the QDR is that it lets the major allies off the hook. They have no role in US war plans under the Bottom-Up Review, and apparently will have no role under the QDR's assumptions either. That is partly because we cannot dictate political decisions to our allies about when to fight. But it is also because they have not done enough to equip their forces for the types of wars that are most likely in this post-Cold War era.

It is time to start asking our major allies, especially the wealthy and well-established democracies of Western Europe, to do their fair share. They should buy military airlift and sealift, more logistics capabilities like trucks, and other assets that would help them help us fight the next war in a place like Southwest Asia.

Though depending heavily on imported oil, they provided only one-tenth as many forces to Desert Storm as the United States—and could probably not do even that well today.

Overall, the Pentagon, has done a passable job with the defense review. Give the generals and Cohen a solid B. But rough spots remain—and plenty of defense challenges await lawmakers on Capitol Hill in the months and years ahead.

High on the list are implementing the recommendations of the ODR, further scrutinizing weapons modernization programs, finding money for unforeseeable needs like peace operations, and pressing our wealthy allies to reshape their policies and force structures for the post-Cold War world.

## IN HONOR OF MR. AND MRS. CACCIAPAGLIA

### HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 4, 1997

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to and congratulate Frank and Kitty Cacciapaglia, a couple who have been helping to build and improve our community for many years. June 14, 1997, marks the 50th wedding anniversary for Frank and Kitty Cacciapaglia. The couple were married in Staunton, VA, before moving to northern Virginia, where they raised their five children.

During the couples first years of marriage, Frank was a chemist at the Food and Drug

Administration. In 1955, he started at the Patent Office and served in numerous special assignments, including Primary Examiner of the Patent Drug Division, an Administrative Assistant to the President's Commission on the Patent System, Director of the Patent Office Speaker's Bureau, Executive Secretary of the Commerce Technical Advisory Board, and the Chairman of the Com-Sci Fellowship. Frank is also an active member of the Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity.

During the 50 years of their marriage, Frank and Kitty have witnessed the growth of northern Virginia from a sleepy bedroom community of the early 1950's to the large urban metropolis it is today. As a successful realtor, Kitty has watched and participated in the growth of our region. She has been an active member of her community by participating in many clubs and activities. She was a member of the Northern Virginia Board of Realtors for 17 years. Kitty has also been active in politics, serving as a member of the local Republican Women's Club.

Today, Frank and Kitty are the proud parents of 5 children and 10 grandchildren. They are enjoying their retirement years by wintering in Indialantic, FL, while maintaining their residence in Ravenwood Park, near Seven Corners in Fairfax County. They also spend a great deal of their time traveling and visiting with their children and grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me, their neighbors, family and friends in wishing Frank and Kitty Cacciapaglia, Jr., a happy 50th anniversary as the Cacciapaglias celebrates their special day on June 14, 1997.

TRIBUTE TO ELINOR AND  
RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 4, 1997*

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a respectful tribute to Elinor and Randolph Guggenheimer on the occasion of their 65th wedding anniversary. The Guggenheims are graciously sharing their milestone this evening at a reception hosted by the Council of Senior Centers and Services of New York City, Inc. [CSCS]. Elly and Randolph have both devoted their lives to helping others and making New York City a better place to live.

Elly has spent most of her life volunteering her services to people of all ages and walks of life. She has played a significant role in improving many teenage girl's educations through her work with the Educational Alliance. Women have benefited from the organizations Elly has founded, including the National Women's Political Caucus, the New York Women's Forum, the National Women's Forum, the International Forum, and the New York Women's Agenda. Families have been afforded more options because of the Day Care Council of New York, the Day Care and Child Development Council of America, and the Child Care Action Campaign, all of which Elly founded.

Elly has also been a vocal advocate for the Jewish and elderly communities through her trustee position at the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, her founding of the Jewish As-

sociation for Services for the Aged and through CSCS, as founder and former executive director. Among her many other achievements, Elly has been commissioner of consumer affairs of New York City, a television anchor, and a member of the City Planning Commission.

Randolph's contributions are equally impressive. He was almost solely responsible for the creation of the North General Hospital. Later, as chairman of the hospital's board, Randolph fought to save the troubled hospital from financial ruin. He has remained chairman of the board of the hospital, helping it survive and provide essential health care to the Harlem community. His leadership at the hospital also enabled the construction of a much-needed new medical facility at North General.

Randolph has dedicated his time to a variety of other philanthropic organizations and led a distinguished legal and military career. He is also the former chairman of the board of Mills College of Education and the Westchester Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues rise and join me in paying tribute to Elinor and Randolph Guggenheimer on their 65th wedding anniversary. The Guggenheims are a couple whose dedication to each other and to the organizations they have founded and supported over the years should serve as a model of commitment to us all.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INTER-  
NATIONAL TAX SIMPLIFICATION  
FOR AMERICAN COMPETITIVE-  
NESS ACT

**HON. AMO HOUGHTON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 4, 1997*

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I am joined by my colleague, Mr. LEVIN in introducing legislation to simplify and reform our current international tax laws. As all of you know, we are in a period of fundamental re-examination of the Internal Revenue Code. One of the most complicated and impenetrable areas of the Code and most in need of change is the foreign area. Our international trade laws have gotten ahead of our tax laws for this area. We consider our bill to be a down payment on needed changes in this area.

The focus of the legislation is to put some rationalization to the international tax area. In general, the bill seeks in modest but important ways to: (1) simplify this overly complex area, especially the foreign tax credit and the various antideferential mechanism; (2) encourage exports; (3) provide incentives for performance of R&D in the U.S.; (4) enhance U.S. competitiveness in other industrialized countries. And it seeks to achieve these objectives in a revenue-conscious manner.

For some period of time, the Committee on Ways and Means has been considering issues relating to international competitiveness and proper taxation of U.S. based multinational corporations. In 1991, the committee held 10 days of public hearings on the issues: international competitiveness including tax, trade, education, technology and other important issues affecting the nation's ability to compete internationally.

In 1992, two former members of the Ways and Means Committee, Messrs. Rostenkowski

and Gradison, introduced H.R. 5270. It attempted to address many of the same issues included in our bill. More recently, the Department of Treasury introduced a new tax simplification package which included provisions similar to those contained in our legislation.

Now as we begin the process of re-examining in fundamental ways our income tax system, we believe it imperative to address the area of international taxation. In an Internal Revenue Code stuffed with eye-glazing complexity, there is probably no area that contains as many difficult and complicated rules as international taxation.

Neither one of us is under any illusion that the measure which we introduced removes all complexity or breaks bold new conceptual ground. We believe, however, that the enactment of this legislation would be a significant step in the right direction. The legislation would enhance the ability of America to continue to be the preeminent economic force in the world. If our economy is to continue to create jobs for its citizens, we must ensure that the foreign provisions of the U.S. income tax law do not stand in the way.

The law as now constituted frustrates the legitimate goals and objectives of American business and erects artificial and unnecessary barriers to U.S. competitiveness. In addition, the law stands as a monument to the fact that the conceptual complexity of man as applied to the Internal Revenue Code knows no limits. Neither the largest U.S. based multinational companies nor the Internal Revenue Service is in a position to administer and interpret the mind numbing complexity of many of the foreign provisions. Why not then move toward creating a set of international tax rules which taxpayers can understand, and the government can administer?

In summary, therefore the proposed changes we believe represent a creditable package and a down payment on further reform in the international tax area. We ask you to join us, in this bipartisan effort, by supporting our legislation.

A TRIBUTE TO MEADOWS  
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

**HON. BRAD SHERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 4, 1997*

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize excellence in education and to congratulate Meadows Elementary School as a U.S. Department of Education Blue Ribbon School.

The Blue Ribbon Schools Program is an outstanding program which challenges schools across the Nation to rise up and meet the educational goals of the 21st century. In order to qualify, schools must demonstrate clear leadership, high quality teaching, a solid commitment to parental involvement, and finally, evidence that the school helps all students to achieve high standards.

Meadows Elementary has not only achieved but has surpassed these goals. At Meadows teachers and students view themselves as a community of learners taking every opportunity to turn a problem into a chance to excel. It is this dedication to the true ideals of learning that I honor Meadows Elementary School.