

employment by the then Bell System in 1956. He then served as president of CWA Local 4320 in Columbus, OH. Following that, he worked with the CWA District One staff as area director, assistant to the vice president and beginning in 1985, as vice president of the largest CWA district in the country.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Pierce has stood by his word for the last 40 years by serving as an articulate spokesperson with a progressive point of view on major social, economic and political issues. In addition, he has involved himself in countless causes and struggles including civil rights, human rights, women's rights, political campaigns, demonstrations, picket lines and movements to improve conditions for the American worker.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the achievements of Jan D. Pierce, and I know my colleagues join me in honoring him as we celebrate 40 years of progressive labor leadership with the Communications Workers of America.

HONORING JOANNE O'ROURKE
ISHAM, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF
CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS,
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 26, 1996

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call special attention to the dedicated work of Ms. Joanne Isham as Director of Congressional Affairs at the Central Intelligence Agency. Ms. Isham served in this demanding job for 2 years, taking over the office in a period of controversy following the reprimand of several CIA employees for their handling of the Aldrich Ames spy case. She recognized that the CIA's relations with the Congress were badly damaged by the spy case and set about immediately to improve them.

Mr. Speaker, I witnessed a dramatic shift in the Agency's posture with the Congress following Ms. Isham's appointment. She initiated a series of reforms to ensure that the Intelligence Committees were kept fully and completely informed of significant developments at the Central Intelligence Agency. She accomplished this turnaround not with a heavy hand, but with fair and even-tempered management. Ms. Isham kept me fully apprised of significant developments in the intelligence community. She earned the committee's respect in a most difficult undertaking.

Ms. Isham has now been promoted to be Associate Deputy Director for the CIA's Directorate for Science and Technology. This is a new position that will enable her to capitalize on her strong relations with the Congress and many years of experience in the CIA to bring a strategic and more corporate management team to the CIA's Directorate for Science and Technology. We will miss her at Congressional Affairs, but look forward to working with her in this new capacity.

Finally, I want to note that, in recognition of her work, she was awarded the Contract With America's Distinguished Intelligence Medal by Director John Deutch on March 18, 1995, in recognition for her outstanding leadership and management of the Office of Congressional

Affairs. I want to thank her for her service to her country and her unstinting bipartisan work on behalf of the intelligence community.

SALUTE TO FAMILIA DIAZ
MEXICAN RESTAURANT

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 26, 1996

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a family restaurant in my district that is celebrating six decades of success—a family restaurant that never forgot the importance of family.

Familia Diaz Mexican Restaurant, now a fixture on 10th Street in Santa Paula, was established in 1936 by two people who had just \$500 in savings and a dream in their hearts. Jose and Josepha "Pepa" Diaz opened their cantina, originally called "Las Quince Letras," and resolved that through hard work and determination they would succeed.

While Jose worked the front, making conversation with faithful customers who, over the years, would become almost as close as family, Pepa would be in the kitchen turning out her famous recipes, sometimes sending daughter Vickie to the corner store to buy the ingredients for a particular dish.

Word spread and the restaurant grew. In the 1950's, their son, Tony, came into the business and built on the progress his parents had made. For many years, Tony's wife, Cecilia, and his sister, Nora, almost single-handedly turned out the restaurant's famous tamales.

In 1980, when Tony was celebrating his 30th year in the restaurant, he was joined in the business by two of his children, Sandra and Dan. This was so very appropriate, because in Familia Diaz' 60 years of business, business has always been deeply rooted in family.

While the number of fast food restaurants turning out food that is precooked, prepackaged, and preheated continues to proliferate, it is refreshing to know there are still places to go where food is prepared, the way it is at Familia Diaz.

I would like to wish the Diaz family a sincere congratulations on this happy 60th anniversary and best wishes for the future. I know that as long as this restaurant maintains a healthy supply of its most precious commodity—family—it will continue to enjoy great success.

PROCLAMATION HONORING MRS.
AMANDA FRAZER DAWSON

HON. VICTOR O. FRAZER

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 26, 1996

Mr. FRAZER. Mr. Speaker, I insert the following for the RECORD:

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, Ms. Amanda Blyden was born on April 7, 1906 in Tortola in a little Village of Cane Garden Bay to Celina and George Blyden;

Whereas, Ms. Blyden moved to St. Thomas in the early 1900s;

Whereas, she attends Christ Church Methodist in the Market Square where she has re-

mained an active member for over fifty years;

Whereas, Ms. Blyden married Mr. Albert Frazer on December 16, 1925;

Whereas, she had ten children, seven are presently alive and active in their communities;

Whereas, she is a proud grandmother and great grandmother to over fifty children;

Therefore, be it resolved on this the seventh day of April 1996, I, Victor O. Frazer, Member of Congress, join with family and friends to honor a great woman as she celebrates her ninetyeth birthday.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
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HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 26, 1996

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I came to Congress in January 1965, when questions about our escalating involvement in Vietnam were widely debated. Congress had passed the Gulf of Tonkin resolution the summer before, providing supporters of the war in Vietnam with a claim that Congress had authorized it. I took a stand against United States involvement in the Vietnam war. Supporters of the war used the near unanimous vote taken by Congress in passing the Gulf of Tonkin resolution to prove that I was out of line and even un-American for opposing my Government at a time of armed conflict.

This Taiwan resolution repeats the mistakes of the Gulf of Tonkin resolution.

For 24 years we have adhered to a One China policy to the point where we have declined to recognize Taiwan as an independent nation. Until we do, our policy has been as stated in the Taiwan Relations Act. Taiwan does not have a United States Embassy in the United States; neither do we have one in Taiwan.

Despite the diplomatic difficulties that this One China policy has caused, it has produced enormous prosperity in Taiwan, making it the 19th largest economy in the world. Today Taiwan is a major trader with the United States as well as with the People's Republic of China. It has won its right to the international trading table without dispute.

The Taiwan Relations Act states no commitment on the part of the United States to use our military force in case of threats by mainland China. It was carefully crafted to avoid this inference.

Today we are amending that act. This resolution specifically makes that pledge of military force.

I find it hard to support this resolution, despite the alarming and exceedingly provocative actions of the People's Republic of China, because it goes too far and changes the long-standing policy without any substantive debate and without discussion of all the ramifications of this change.

This resolution is a cold war style reaction to the current missile firing and military maneuvers by the People's Republic of China in the Taiwan Straits. A sounder resolution which deplored this provocation and urged that it come to a halt and commended the Government of Taiwan for their remarkable achievements, pledged continuing support and friendship, and congratulated them on their upcoming election would have been all that was

needed to point to the obvious need for the People's Republic of China to back off.

Yet I cannot vote against the Taiwan resolution, because like most of the Congress I, too, am disturbed at the aggressive behavior flagrantly exhibited by the People's Republic of China. It is not a normal reaction to the first Presidential election going on in Taiwan. In fact, it assured the overwhelming election of President Lee. It probably is more related to the power struggle going on in the People's Republic of China over who is to succeed Deng Xiao-Ping. We know that the various factions are positioning themselves to succeed him. A statement that the United States is a friend of Taiwan was probably important to reiterate. However, to go further and threaten the use of our military I believe was going too far.

Further, I believe that the President of the United States is in charge of the foreign policy of the United States and is also the Commander in Chief of our military forces. President Clinton had already ordered our ships to the Straits of Taiwan to observe the tactical exercises to make sure that it did not invade Taiwan's territorial integrity.

For these reasons I decided to vote "present" to respect the President's appropriate exercise of authority over this episode. My vote of "present" was cast to indicate that I had confidence in the President to serve the interests of all Americans in this matter at this time.

In the future if it ever becomes necessary to consider a resolution of war against the People's Republic of China I want to be free to determine at that time whether or not to support such a step.

I believe that those who voted for this resolution could be said to have already made their decision to go to war.

I want to reserve that decision to a later time and hope that that time will never come.

AVIATION TAX SCHEDULE

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 26, 1996

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, the administration has proposed as part of its fiscal year 1997 budget request that Congress give the Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] the unlimited authority to establish and raise new aviation taxes. Under the administration proposal, the FAA could establish and implement those new taxes not later than 60 days after enactment. Following my statement is the aviation tax schedule developed by FAA in support of its budget request. Space limitations prevent us from adding the complete document into the RECORD today. However, the full FAA document is readily available from my office.

This new aviation tax schedule is clearly a case of the "devil is in the details." The administration, in its publication "FAA fiscal year 1997 Budget in Brief," attempts to portray

these aviation taxes as limited to \$150 million. However, the legislative language submitted to Congress, coupled with the information I am sharing with this House today, tells another story.

The legislative language submitted to Congress does not actually limit the amount collected in aviation taxes, it merely limits the amount available for obligation in fiscal year 1997 to \$150 million. As we see in the attached aviation tax schedule entitled, "Illustrative User Fees and Aviation Regulation and Certification," the administration clearly has bigger things in mind. This aviation tax plan could raise as much as \$345 million in fiscal year 1997. Who knows what designs the administration would have on the almost \$200 million in unobligated new tax funds the FAA could collect in fiscal year 1997.

At this point let me briefly highlight a few of Secretary Pena's proposed new aviation taxes.

At least \$122 million could come from the airlines in the form of aircraft registration fees, air operator certificate fees and manufacturers certification fees. An additional \$57 million could come from general aviation in the form of new license and medical certification fees. I am sure other parts of the aviation community will be interested to see what the administration believes should be their share of the new aviation taxes.

Mr. Speaker, this proposal is even worse than the original McCain-Pena proposal, S. 1239, because under this new administration proposal Congress would not have the opportunity to review any new aviation taxes before they were implemented. I hope Members of the other body who have supported S. 1239 will take a long, hard look at the administration's proposed aviation tax structure, because this is the future of aviation. This is what the administration would propose if Congress were to ever approve the McCain-Pena bill.

This administration's creation of a phony aviation funding crisis demonstrates that it does not believe itself capable of, nor is it even willing to attempt, to live within the confines of a balanced Federal budget.

We see today what the administration passes off as its vision of the future of aviation; not a modern, leaner, more efficient FAA—but new taxes to paper over the problems of an old, inefficient organization—in other words—business as usual.

It's interesting to note, Mr. Speaker, the administration continues to resist FAA reform. Two weeks ago the House passed the Duncan-Lightfoot FAA reform legislation. The Secretary of Transportation threatens a presidential veto of our FAA reform legislation. In fact, earlier this year the Appropriations Committee had to direct the FAA to develop and implement a plan to reform its personnel and procurement procedures.

Mr. Speaker, this plan for new aviation taxes goes to the heart of what the General Accounting Office has reported to us about the FAA. There is an organizational culture problem at FAA that I believe can only be fixed with continued congressional insistence on personnel reform, procurement reform and, of

course, the restoration of FAA to independent agency status.

I think it is vital the Congress, the aviation community and the traveling public, which will ultimately pay these new taxes, have the opportunity to see the fine print whenever this administration proposes new aviation taxes. You can be sure this misguided tax proposal will face serious congressional scrutiny, particularly from the House Transportation Appropriations Subcommittee.

ILLUSTRATIVE USER FEES FOR AVIATION REGULATION AND CERTIFICATION

Presently the FAA charges fees for foreign repair stations and fees to recover the costs of the Civil Aviation Registry for processing and issuing aircraft registration certificates, dealers' aircraft certificates, and special registration numbers. Registry fees are nominal, for example, registering an aircraft is a one-time fee of \$5 and there is no charge for airmen certification. Proposed new fees and increases in existing fees which were authorized by the Drug Enforcement Assistance Act of 1988 and which will take effect in 1997 still will not recover indirect overhead costs, nor will they compensate for FAA's costs to actually certify and license aircraft, airmen, air operations, or air agencies. A list of the types of Registry fees, how much is now charged and how much will be charged beginning in 1997, is shown in Exhibit No. 1, "Civil Aviation Registry" on the next page.

The User Fee Task Group studies a number of possible certification and licensing fees, which are listed below. A brief description of each fee is provided in Appendix No. 2, "Synopsis of Illustrative User Fees—Certification, Regulation, and Licensing." More detailed narratives on each fee are available.

[In millions of dollars]

Illustrative fee:	Projected annual revenue
Aircraft Certification: Designee Appointments and Renewals .	6.0
Aircraft Certification: Design Certification, Production Approval, and Airworthiness Certification	10.0
Aircraft Registration Fee	250.0
Airmen Certification/Registration (including Medical Certification)	56.5
Certification of Air Operators and Air Agencies	11.6
Civil Aviation Registry	11.0
Total Projected Annual Revenue	345.1
AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION; DESIGNEE APPOINTMENTS AND RENEWALS	

The FAA interviews and reviews the credentials and training of individuals who seek appointments as engineering, airworthiness, or inspection representatives. These individuals benefit economically as designees of the FAA. Therefore, a \$1,000 fee for initial appointments and annual renewals would not seem unreasonable and would probably add an element of efficiency, as those designees who conduct certifications infrequently would opt not to be appointed, thereby reducing FAA's workload. Conversely, caution should be exercised to not charge too high a fee, as this might decrease the number of designees and also increase the FAA's workload.