

White House conference that we had here in October. We had some 1,700 leading people in travel and tourism come to Washington at the end of October, and they asked Congress for legislation dealing with a partnership act which allows the government and industry to work together. This would be really a prototype for legislation in the future.

We have the bill before us, H.R. 2579. This bill allows America to compete not only in our country, but also internationally in the travel and tourism industry. Again, it is the outgrowth of the White House Conference on Travel and Tourism. It is a real job creator. There is not a bill before Congress that will create as many jobs as the Partnership Act, H.R. 2579, so I am asking Members to sign on. It is a real economic stimulus, especially for our local communities.

We now have 195 cosponsors. We want to do what is said to be impossible. We want to reach 218. So, you see, we are in striking distance. We are striving to achieve the ultimate goal, which is 218 cosponsors. I am asking all Members to become involved.

We have come a long way. We have made strides that others have said would be unachievable. But with all our success, we have a long trail ahead of us. We must get the job done. Time is of the essence.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members to focus on travel and tourism, because of what it means to our economy and what it means to jobs for all Americans. It is time for us to focus on this emerging industry. After all, travel and tourism, telecommunications, and information technology are the three greatest job producers of the 1990's and the 21st century. If we in Congress are forward looking and if we in Corning are going to focus on what has to be done for our economy and for the future of this country, then we have got to focus on travel and tourism, and we have got to do that today, because we have only 2 months before USTTA closes down.

So I ask all Members to focus on travel and tourism. Let us complete the big job we started. I ask all Members to help by cosponsoring this legislation today.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for giving me the time to express my concerns about travel and tourism this afternoon.

CUTS IN EDUCATION ARE HITTING HOME

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PALLONE] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to focus on education this afternoon, because I am very concerned about the consequences of the House Republican leadership and their spending proposals with regard to education,

the cuts that they have implemented or they are trying to implement in education.

Essentially what we are seeing now is that these cuts are hitting home. I am going back to my district, and I know others have heard from their districts and their hometowns, are hearing back from the school boards and from local residents about the fact that teachers now have to be laid off or taxes have to be raised in order to provide for education programs that the Federal Government will no longer fund under these Republican proposals.

I have said before that education is one of the priorities that the President and the Democrats in Congress have stressed should not be severely impacted during these constant budget battles on the floor. Yet once again we face the situation where the House passed a spending bill a few weeks ago for the remainder of this fiscal year that would severely cut, provide the largest cut in educational programs in the history of the Federal Government.

This is basically amounting to a 13-percent reduction from the last fiscal year, a \$3.3 billion cut in education programs. The Senate, fortunately, as I have mentioned before, when this bill went over to the Senate, tried to restore most of this, about \$2.5 billion in education funds. However, the Senate bill will not prevail if Speaker GINGRICH and the Republican extremists, the Republican leadership, do not go along with the Senate version. So we have to constantly push to say that the House version that makes all these cuts in education funding is not the way to go, and that we as Democrats support the Senate version and the President supports the Senate version to put back a lot of this education money.

Now what does this all mean? A lot of times on the floor of the House we talk about money or about amounts of money or percentages, and some people wonder what does it mean to me locally back at home? Well, it means a lot. I think we have got a very good glimpse of that today, or I should say yesterday, in the New York Times. The New York Times had an article in yesterday's paper, "Federal Budget Impasse Hits Home With the Threat of Layoffs in School Districts."

It takes us to a relatively small town in upstate New York, Schenectady. There they are starting to send out notices to the teachers to tell them they are going to be laid off because of the cutbacks in Federal funding. I just wanted to read some sections of this article, if I could, because I think it is so indicative of what the impact is of these House Republican cuts in education funding. It talks about Teresa McAnaney and her colleagues at the Pleasant Valley Elementary School in Schenectady who:

... have tended to view the budget stalemate in Washington as a distant drama that has mainly led to the periodic closing of the nation's parks and museums and a handful of Government agencies.

But earlier this month, this faraway crisis hit home: the superintendent's office notified Ms. McAnaney that she would be among 16 teachers and aides in the city school district at risk for layoffs in the fall because the district had no idea how much money it would receive from the Federal or state governments.

She says that "The uncertainty is the most frustrating part of this whole thing."

This is what we are talking about. This week, this Federal Government is operating with a stopgap funding measure that extends for 1 week. This Friday again the Government or certain agencies of the Government, including the Education Department, will close down if we do not pass another bill extending funding for another week or another month. The process has to stop, because with these stopgap measures and taking the education funding from week-to-week, which is what the Republican leadership has been doing, there is so much uncertainty back in our hometowns and throughout this country about education funding that they do not know what to do. What they have to do is essentially plan for the worst, lay off teachers, particularly those funded through title I for various programs, and tell them and assume they are not going to have the money for the next fiscal year. The only way that they can avoid that is if they go and take their local property taxes in order to keep some of these teachers and some of these programs going.

I went on further in the article, I thought it was particularly interesting, because further on in this New York Times article they have another individual who is also from Schenectady, who talks about how Congress and the Federal legislators are not paying attention to what is happening in the small towns. This gentleman is quoted as saying that "I don't think those people realize how their fighting is hurting ordinary people like myself * * * Maybe they should come into a school to see the problems they are creating every day."

He says, "It has reached the point that people cannot even plan."

Once again, I think that is the problem here. We keep talking about this Federal budget and the Republican leadership keeps saying that if we cut this money out of education programs, it will not matter. Let me tell you, it does matter. We are going to see more and more that it matters in coming weeks if the Republican leadership does not turn around and restore this education funding.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2745

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 2745.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

HEALTH CENTERS CONSOLIDATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE JIM BUNNING

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am going to talk about a bill I have introduced to reauthorize community health centers. Before I do that, there are three brief items I wanted to make my colleague aware of.

I would also like to join in congratulating our colleague from Kentucky, JIM BUNNING, recently elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame. It is about time. JIM BUNNING, an outspoken politician. When he was a baseball player, he was outspoken, too. He told it like it is. The sports writers kept him off the

Hall of Fame for years. They finally rectified that. About time. A great pitcher. For 11 years, he never missed a start.

Now, our hope, especially the democratic baseball team, is that JIM BUNNING will now see fit to pitch in the annual game. JIM did so 3 years ago. I am proud to announce that the great JIM BUNNING has lost his fast ball. Of course, he is in his fifties or sixties. We hope JIM is encouraged to play ball again. But congratulations to the great JIM BUNNING.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the following statistics:

14—BUNNING, JAMES PAUL (JIM) RHP

Born—Covington, Ky., 10/23/31 . . . Home—Southgate, Ky. . . . B—R, T—R, . . . 6-3, 200 . . . Married Mary Theis; 9 children; Barbara, twins Jimmy and Joan, Cathy, Bill, Bridget, Mark, and twins Dave and Amy . . . 1949 St.

Xavier School grad and 1953 Xavier U. grad with B.S. Degree in economics . . . Traded by Detroit to Phillies 12/5/63 with Gus Triandos for Don Demeter and Jack Hamilton . . . Traded to Pirates 12/16/67 for Woodie Fryman, Hal Clem, Don Money, and Bill Laxton . . . Traded to Dodgers 8/15/69 for infielder Chuck Coggins, outfielder Ron Mitchell and cash . . . Released by Dodgers and signed by Phillies 10/28/69, after unclaimed in major league waivers.

ALL-STAR GAMES

	W-L	1P	H	R	ER	BB	SO	ERA
1957 American	1-0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0.00
1959 American (1st ga.)	0-0	1	3	2	2	0	1	18.00
1959 American (2nd ga.)	0-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
1961 American (1st ga.)	0-0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.00
1961 American (2nd ga.)	0-0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0.00
1962 American (1st ga.)	0-0	3	1	0	0	0	2	0.00
1963 American	0-1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0.00
1964 National	0-0	2	2	0	0	0	4	0.00
1966 National	0-0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0.00
Total	1-1	18	7	3	2	2	13	1.00

Year and club	W	L	PCT	ERA	G	GS	CG	IP	H	BB	SO	ShO	Relief Pitching			BATTING			BA
													W	L	SV	AB	H	HR	
1955 DET A	3	5	.375	6.35	15	8	0	51	59	32	37	0	2	0	1	15	3	0	.200
1956	5	1	.833	3.71	15	3	0	53.1	55	28	34	0	4	0	1	18	6	0	.333
1957	20	8	.714	2.69	45	30	14	267.1	214	72	182	1	2	1	1	94	20	1	.213
1958	14	12	.538	3.52	35	34	10	219.2	188	79	177	3	0	0	0	75	14	0	.187
1959	17	13	.567	3.89	40	35	14	249.2	220	75	201	1	0	1	1	89	17	1	.191
1960	11	14	.440	2.79	36	34	10	252	217	64	201	3	0	0	0	81	13	0	.160
1961	17	11	.607	3.19	38	37	12	268	232	71	194	4	0	0	1	100	13	0	.130
1962	19	10	.655	3.59	41	35	12	258	262	74	184	2	0	0	6	95	23	1	.242
1963	12	13	.480	3.88	39	35	6	248.1	245	69	196	2	0	0	1	84	13	0	.155
1964 PHI N	19	8	.704	2.63	41	39	13	284.1	248	46	219	5	0	0	2	99	12	0	.121
1965	19	9	.679	2.60	39	39	15	291	253	62	268	7	0	0	0	103	22	1	.214
1966	19	14	.576	2.41	43	41	16	314	260	55	252	5	1	0	1	106	19	0	.179
1967	17	15	.531	2.29	40	40	16	302.1	241	73	253	6	0	0	0	104	17	2	.163
1968 PIT N	4	14	.222	3.88	27	26	3	160	168	48	95	1	0	0	0	51	5	0	.098
1969 2 teams—totals for PIT N (25G 10-9) and LA N (9G 3-1)	13	10	.565	3.69	34	34	5	212.1	212	59	157	0	0	0	0	65	4	0	.062
1970 PHI N	10	15	.400	4.11	34	33	4	219	233	56	147	0	0	0	0	71	9	0	.127
1971	5	12	.294	5.48	29	16	1	110	126	37	58	0	0	2	1	25	3	1	.120
17 yrs	224	184	.549	3.27	591	519	151	3760.1	3433	1000	2855	40	9	4	16	1275	213	7	.167

JIM DANDY DATES

April 19, 1955—Baltimore Orioles' catcher Hal Smith becomes second-inning strikeout victim, the very first in Jim's glorious career.

1957-67—In eleven straight seasons Jim did not miss a start. Starting 399 games and completing 134—2953 innings pitched—184 W 127 L.

July 20, 1958—Jim becomes third pitcher in Detroit Tigers history to pitch a no-hitter, 3-0, at Boston's Fenway Park in the first game of a doubleheader. Only two walks and a hit batter keep him from a perfect game.

June 21, 1964—The father of seven children then, Jim pitches the major league's first regular season perfect game in 42 years, 6-0, against New York Mets on Father's Day at Shea Stadium, also the first game of a Sunday doubleheader. Wife, Mary and oldest daughter Barbara, were in attendance.

April 14, 1968—Side-armer strikes out Claude Osteen to become only second pitcher in baseball history to reach 1,000 strikeouts in both leagues. Cy Young was the first.

August 11, 1970—Move over again, Cy Young. Jim stops Houston Astros, 6-5, at Houston's Astrodome for his 100th National League victory, tying Young for 100 wins in both leagues.

April 10, 1971—Jim goes into record book as winning pitcher in first game ever at Veterans Stadium as he beats Montreal Expos, 4-1, before 55,352 fans.

May 31, 1971—At San Diego, Clarence Gaston becomes strikeout victim 2,820, moving Jim ahead of Young into second place on the all time strikeout list behind Walter Johnson with 3,508.

HANDLING THE TAIWAN-CHINA CRISIS

Mr. Speaker, I also hope that today we are very cautious in this Taiwan-

China resolution. I think the last thing we want to do is send a signal to China and Taiwan that the United States has a firm, no-holds-barred policy toward averting conflict. I think here is a classic case where ambiguity and flexibility is our best policy tool as we deal with China and as we deal with Taiwan in these very critical times.

What we do not want to do is give the President and the Secretary of Defense less flexibility in the way they are responding to this crisis. We should not be having this bill on the floor. We should support the Taiwan Relations Act, the Shanghai communique which President Nixon and Henry Kissinger very artfully put together.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that we have to be very careful and the signal we send. Of course we support Taiwan. Of course we believe that their freedom is important. But the last thing we need is 435 Secretaries of State telling the President what he or she should do.

Mr. Speaker, on community health centers, I would urge my colleagues to join me in helping more than 9 million people in 2,400 communities across this country to continue to have a cost-effective source of quality primary health care.

Last week I introduced H.R. 3081, the Health Centers Consolidation Act, a bill already introduced in the other body by Senator KASSEBAUM. The Kassebaum-Richardson bill consolidates, streamlines, and reauthorizes

four health centers: Migrant health centers, community health centers, health care centers for the homeless, and health centers for residents of public housing. It basically reauthorizes these critically important community health centers that are right now hanging on the vine.

This consolidation is going to reduce paperwork and administrative costs, while still maintaining community-based systems of health care to address the needs of medically underserved communities in vulnerable populations.

Federal health center programs have been highly successful in treating some of the most needy populations still at risk today. Although this body and the President are committed to making health insurance more accessible through the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill, we must still face the fact that millions of Americans cannot afford health care insurance or basic health care. In fact, an estimated 43 million Americans will be without health care coverage this year.

Community health centers provide service to those needy Americans who have no other source of health care; 21.2 million people live in rural areas that lack access to any primary health care provider. Private practice in these underserved areas is not economical because of low incomes and low population density.

In my State of New Mexico, Federal health centers serve 156,000 patients each year. My State has 56 clinics in 27 of the State's 33 counties. Many of the States in this country that are rural probably have a similar percentage.

In most areas these clinics are the sole providers of health care in the county. These clinics are usually also the only providers with a sliding fee scale, which means they provide both geographic and economic access to health care for many uninsured or geographically isolated New Mexicans.

Although they serve much smaller populations, community health centers for migrant populations, the homeless and public housing residents, provide necessary services to many medically underserved populations.

Last year a network of 122 migrant health centers across the country provided basic health care services to 600,000 migrant and seasonal farm workers. Mr. Speaker, this a good bill. It should be reauthorized. I invite cosponsors to the Kassebaum-Richardson bill.

UNITED STATES MUST BE CLEAR ABOUT ITS POSITION REGARDING DEMOCRACY IN TAIWAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from California [Mr. COX] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to respond to the preceding speaker's remarks concerning the events now taking place in the Taiwan Strait. It is very, very important that this Congress is treating this issue today on the floor. It is very, very important that the United States of America make clear to the People's Republic of China that a war of aggression waged against the democracy on Taiwan will not be accepted, not by the United States, not by the free world, and that is the world that Taiwan is joining, because right now, in the days ahead, Taiwan is preparing for the first ever free, fair, open, and democratic elections of a head of government in nearly 5,000 years of Chinese history.

This is an extraordinary achievement which all of us applaud, and we should. Communism, which continues to reign in the People's Republic of China, is the antithesis of democracy. Wei Jingsheng, who was recently sentenced again to prison for his role as a democracy activist in the People's Republic, is recent testimony to how stark that difference is.

The People's Republic of China is free to maintain its Communist dictatorship. It is free to abuse human rights. It is free to in every respect, economic and political, differ from the free people on Taiwan and do all of this without military threat from the United States or anyone. In fact, we openly trade with the People's Republic of China.

But what they are not free to do, what they have no right to do, in na-

ture or in law, is to mount an unprovoked military assault against the island democracy on Taiwan.

Right now, the People's Republic of China is threatening freedom in the world because they are threatening this military invasion. The United States policy has been and shall remain that we will trust any outcome peaceably achieved through diplomatic negotiations and ongoing discussions and all other peaceful meetings between the Government on Taiwan and the Government in Beijing, the Communist Government of the People's Republic of China.

Unilateral imposition of a solution, least of all by military force, is not acceptable. In the Shanghai Communiqué, which the preceding speaker referred to, in 1982, the People's Republic of China agreed that they would seek a peaceful resolution of any disagreements they have with Taiwan. That is what everyone in the world should support.

Naked military aggression targeted against a democracy is something that everyone here should understand threatens each of us. What we want in that region is peace. What we do not want is inadvertent war.

Right now the Communist leaders in Beijing are pushing and pushing and pushing as hard as they can, competing in fact with one another, to see which of them is going to succeed to the head of that dictatorship, and they are trying to show who is the most muscular, who is the most Communist, who is the most opposed to democracy.

As they push and push and push, they must understand that there is a line beyond which they must not go, and that is launching a military assault against Taiwan. If the United States is ambiguous on this point, we risk war through weakness. We will not have war. We will have peace if we are quite clear in this aspect of our foreign policy. But there is nothing to be gained and everything to be lost from saying we are not sure what would happen if the People's Republic of China were to launch a military invasion of Taiwan, because the truth is we do know the answer to that, and we ought to tell Beijing first before it happens. The People's Republic of China is our sixth-largest trading partner. Taiwan is America's seventh-largest trading partner. Because the PRC runs a huge trade deficit with America, it is true that Taiwan actually buys more from the United States than does the Communist government in China. Because they are respectively our sixth- and seventh-largest trading partners, we have nothing to gain from a war in the Taiwan Strait.

We in America must be the peacemakers, and there is only one way for the world's only superpower to maintain peace here, and that is to be clear. We have no diplomacy that can help us once there is a war that is started on a mistaken premise that the United States will not respond. But we do have

a means—because of our relationship with both Taiwan and the People's Republic of China—have a means to keep the peace, and that is to let them know that America stands by its friendship with the peaceful government on Taiwan. Taiwan is not a threat to the PRC. The PRC, the People's Republic of China, must not be a threat to the free government on Taiwan.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

SUMMER JOBS PROGRAM CRITICAL FOR OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentlewoman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, there are some in this House who would want to require young people of America to bear the additional burden of being denied and deprived of a job and of a chance. These Members talk about the dilemma of teenagers, teenage pregnancy. They talk about the horror of teen violence. They talk about the plague and the scourge of drugs in our communities. Yet those same Members in the House Labor-HHS appropriation bill voted to eliminate the very program that serves to help prevent those problems, summer jobs. If those Members have their way, some 615,000 youth will not have a work experience, nor will they have educational assistance, in some 650 communities across the United States.

Recently, however, the Senate, by an overwhelming majority, some 84 to 16, Republicans and Democrats alike, voted to continue the Summer Youth Employment Program by restoring \$635 million in funds. The House should follow the Senate in this critical matter.

While funding under the Senate program obviously is at 75 percent of the level it was when George Bush was President, nevertheless our youth indeed would have jobs, and that is the critical point.

Mr. Speaker, the Summer Youth Employment Program has worked, has served youths very well since 1964. This is not a perfect program, but it is a program that should be made stronger, not necessarily ended. It has been going on for 30 years, and it has meant the difference in the lives of millions of young people.

This program does not provide charity; it provides a chance. Very often this is the first opportunity young people have to get a job, to obtain employment experience, to learn the work ethic through summer jobs programs. A job gives an individual dignity, a feeling of contributing, pride in oneself, and the resources to purchase needed goods and services. A job gives an individual worth and value.