

The uprising of March 10, 1959, was crushed by China's immense military might. The Beijing authorities promptly instituted martial law and used armed soldiers in their brutal effort to suppress the Tibetan people. The Dalai Lama was forced to flee to India in order to preserve his own life, and some 120,000 Tibetans joined him in exile. The government of India has graciously permitted the Tibetan people and His Holiness to remain in India.

Chinese guns and tanks, however, could not destroy the indomitable spirit of the Tibetan people. Guided by the moral strength of the Dalai Lama, who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989 for his peaceful effort to resolve the conflict over Tibet, knowledge of the tragedy of the Tibetan people has spread from the Himalayan foothills to the consciousness of the international community.

China's heavy-handed brutality continues to this day. Buddhist monks and nuns as well as others who value and seek to preserve Tibet's unique cultural and historical heritage have suffered imprisonment, torture, and constant abuse at the hands of Beijing authorities. All signs of Tibet's pre-1959 existence, from its religion to its architecture to its music, have been targets for Chinese officials seeking systematically to destroy every vestige of Tibet's identity.

Mr. Speaker, our American democratic and pluralistic heritage and our principled views on religious tolerance and cultural diversity mandate that we stand firmly against these outrageous crime against international law and human decency.

The Chinese Government has marked the 40th Tibetan National Day by continuing its decades-long strategy of spewing deceitful propaganda about the Dalai Lama and his followers. The chairman of the so-called "People's Congress of Tibet" declared that the Dalai Lama "is the chief representative of the feudal serf system," and that "under his rule, the Tibetan people were reduced to animal status." The overseas edition of the official People's Daily accused the Dalai Lama of attempting "to stir up riots and terrorist activities."

In stark contrast with these Chinese absurdities, the Dalai Lama has expressed a genuine desire to achieve a just and fair resolution of the Tibetan issue. His Five Point Peace Plan—one of the principal reasons for which he received the Nobel Peace Prize—reflects a thoughtful and reasoned position in his quest for a peaceful settlement. As his Holiness stated ten years ago in his Nobel acceptance speech in Oslo, his sole desire is that his homeland to become "a sanctuary of peace and non-violence where human beings and nature can live in peace and harmony." The Dalai Lama is not asking too much.

I invite my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to join me in urging Chinese authorities to take a more reasonable and more forthcoming position in dealing with representatives of His Holiness. It is time to make a serious effort to bring peace, justice, and religious freedom to the Tibetan people so that the Tibetans have the opportunity to preserve and perpetuate their unique culture.

Mr. Speaker, this 40th anniversary is a sorrowful event, an occasion that we mark in sadness and regret. But we also mark this event with rejoicing that, despite four decades of brutal repression, the people of Tibetan continue their struggle. The Chinese have not

succeeded. Growing legions of friends of Tibet around the world join them in their fight. This anniversary reminds us that the struggle will be long, but it also reminds us that ultimately it will be successful.

NURSING HOME RESIDENT
PROTECTION AMENDMENTS OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. SPENCER BACHUS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 9, 1999

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 540, the Nursing Home Resident Protection Amendments. This much needed legislation will protect nursing home residents from being unfairly evicted just because they are on Medicaid. I commend my colleagues from Florida, Mr. DAVIS and Mr. BILIRAKIS, for introducing this measure and I am very proud to support it.

Mr. Speaker, this bill prohibits nursing homes that decide to withdraw from the Medicaid program from evicting current residents already admitted under the Medicaid program.

Nursing home residents should not have to live in fear of eviction simply because they must depend on Medicaid for help in paying their nursing home bills. After we pass this bill and get it signed into law, families can be confident their elderly loved ones won't be evicted because of economic factors.

This is a problem in the United States today. One nursing home in Florida tried to evict Medicaid residents and replace them with higher-paying, privately insured residents last year. After a relative of one of the residents of that Florida nursing home brought suit, a federal judge issued an injunction and the residents were allowed to remain in the nursing home. The Wall Street Journal reported last year that similar evictions were attempted at thirteen homes in nine states. We cannot allow this to happen.

Under the Nursing Home Resident Protection Amendments, a nursing home that decides to withdraw from Medicaid must provide notice to future residents that it no longer participates in the program and won't accept Medicaid payments. Existing residents, however, are protected.

Mr. Speaker, all of us want to do something to help our senior citizens. We talk about that every day in Congress, sometimes in terms of saving Social Security, sometimes in terms of strengthening Medicare. But today, we can do more than just talk about helping our seniors. Today, we can actually do something to help millions of our senior citizens who face the real threat of being unfairly evicted from their nursing homes. Let's pass H.R. 540. Let's help our senior citizens. Let's protect them from these unfair evictions.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
ANTONIO CRUZ CRUZ

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1999

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, January 29, 1999, the island of Guam lost one

of its most prominent legislators. The Honorable Antonio Cruz Cruz passed away at the age of 86.

A member of the House of Assembly during the days of the Guam Congress and an eight-term member of the Guam Legislature, the late Senator Cruz was one of the most honored and active members of the Democratic Party on Guam. Better known as "Ton Gaga," he was born in the city of Hagåtña on May 21, 1912—the son of Maria Perez Cruz and Vicente Iglesias Franquez.

He attended the Guam Public High School and later worked as a clerk messenger for the Naval Government's Department of Public Works and the Bank of Guam in the late 1920's and early 1930's. After holding on the position of bookkeeper at the Bank of Guam for several years in the 1930's, he gained employment with the government serving in administrative capacities for a Refugee Camp in the mid-1940's, the Land Claims Commission, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, and the Federal Housing Administration.

Prior to being elected to the Guam Legislature, Senator Cruz served as a member of the pre-Organic Act Guam Congress and House of Assembly, serving from 1946 to 1950. He was elected to the Guam Legislature serving in the First through the Sixth legislatures. At the conclusion of the First Session of the Sixth Legislature, Senator Cruz opted to resign in order to fill the post of chief of the Department of Labor and Personnel's Retirement Division. Later that year, he was named assistant Director of the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority. He also served in the Ninth and Tenth Legislatures.

In the eight terms that he served in the Legislature, the late senator introduced and co-sponsored numerous bills focused on the issues of education. He was instrumental in establishing a student loan program, developing the Government of Guam retirement system, enhancing personnel benefits for government employees, and funding a number of community projects.

Taking time off his official duties, the former senator always made it a point to be an active member in the village of Barrigada. He served as Secretary for the Barrigada Democratic Party of Guam Precinct. In addition, he also served as Vice-President and Treasurer of the Holy Name Society at San Vicente Catholic Church.

The legacy he leaves behind includes over three decades of government service, of which twenty years were spent as Assemblyman and senator. I join his widow, the former Mercedes Garrido Camacho, and their children Julia, Joseph, David, John, Frank, and Edward in celebrating his accomplishment and mourning the loss of a dutiful husband, a loving father and fellow legislator. Adios Senator Cruz.

CHARTER DAY CLOSING AT THE
COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1999

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with you a speech I recently heard at my alma mater, the College of William and Mary. It was delivered by the President of the

College, Timothy J. Sullivan, at the college's Charter Day ceremonies on February 6, 1999 in Williamsburg, Virginia. Charter Day, which is held annually, commemorates the anniversary of the granting of the royal charter by King William III and Queen Mary II for the establishment of the college in 1693.

CHARTER DAY CLOSING

(President Timothy J. Sullivan, February 6, 1999)

"I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just." So wrote Thomas Jefferson—about slavery—the great stain on our national story. Might we not today—for different reasons—borrow Jefferson's words. Should not we "tremble for our country when we consider that God is just?"

Our President has broken a bond of precious trust. He has degraded the great office that was our gift to him. He has embarrassed his country. And if that were all, it would be tragedy enough.

But this is not a one-man show. The full dimensions of this sad tale verge on the operatic—with principal players—secondary figures—extras by the hundreds—and multiple story-lines.

And no matter how many times the tenor gets stabbed, he'll sing loud enough to reach the cheap seats.

It is as sickening as it is astounding—an American epic that most wish would just go away.

But it will not. Nor should we delude ourselves that closure beckons with the end of the impeachment process. It may take a long time to fully measure what this means for our Republic or to discover what we have done to ourselves.

For in the end, it is to ourselves that we must turn. Leaders do not spring from the ground in full flower. We grow them, water them, allow them to bloom—we the people—we bear the ultimate responsibility for the Republic. Whatever it becomes says much about what we have become. So—yes—the impeachment debacle is cause for pain. But what really worries me—what causes me to "tremble for my country"—is the almost certain accelerating effect that this sorry spectacle will have upon an already cynical popular view of politics, of politicians and of the making of public policy.

For at least a generation we have borne the burden of politicians—some in office—some merely hungry for office—who have based their campaigns—indeed their careers on the crackpot notion that *our* government—the *American government*—is the mortal enemy—of our liberty—of our honor—of our legitimate aspirations.

It is one thing—and a right thing—to argue about the cost of government—about its scope—about its competence. These are legitimate—these are vital issues. It is quite another to suggest that by its very nature our freely elected government is evil. That idea—in our America—is historically inaccurate—constitutionally unimaginable—and profoundly dangerous.

Dangerous because the growth of such a distorted notion was first a cause—and later a justification—for the damaging flight of so many from the vital duties of active citizenship.

There are other forces which have degraded our public life and fueled public cynicism about our elected leaders. Perhaps the most potent of these is a stunning popular ignorance about our constitutional system and the defining events in our national history. In a 1996 Washington Post national poll, only 24% of those surveyed could name their United States Senators, just 26% knew the length of a United States Senator's term, and 6% could identify the Chief Justice of the United States.

We have all read the full results of these surveys. They need no further repetition.

But here is the terrible truth. Our founders created a government that will survive as a guardian of liberty only with the active support of citizens who are both engaged and informed. Those honored with the power to govern must be accountable to voters who care about the vitality of our public institutions—and who understand what is required to preserve that vitality.

Last November, 36% of eligible voters participated in congressional elections. In 1996, barely 49% of our fellow citizens voted in the presidential elections. These are signs of sickness—not of health—these are clear warning signs that the foundation upon which our representative government depends is weakening and growing weaker.

A public culture crippled by apathy and infected by ignorance spawns other enemies of freedom. As more and more reject the idea of active citizenship, many who remain engaged embrace intensely focused but narrow views. These activists are passionate about a single issue and indifferent to all others. They are one-cause citizens, and they see the complexities of our time through the distorting prism of a glass that makes balance impossible and context irrelevant. Name of subject—you will find a "one-cause caucus" eager to impose what are inevitably minority views upon an indifferent—and thus unrepresented—majority.

We have—to take one example—seen the rise of preacher-politicians or politician-preachers who seem convinced that God is a politician with views just like their own. Does God really have a firm opinion about the right number of rest stops on interstate highways? I hope He doesn't. In the American system, you cannot make a religion of politics and you should not make religion political. But we are in danger or doing both.

Our founders took measured—determined steps to insure that our country would never be *constitutionally* a Christian nation—that we would never be a nation with a state religion of any kind. But they took equally measured—determined steps to guarantee that the private right to worship would be meticulously protected. Understanding that critical constitutional difference demands a thoughtful and engaged electorate. That so many of our fellow citizens manifestly do not understand is yet another of the dangers we confront.

The rising tide of constitutional and historical ignorance is exacerbated by the popular media's increasing abdication of its responsibility. The columnist, Russell Baker, has written about

"Our dependence on entertainments that are almost ritualistic in their repetitious shootings, capers, chases, carnal congresses and witless humor—thought is almost entirely absent from these entertainments. Their producers clearly assume that there is no audience for thought."

And thought is not the only thing absent. Also nearly invisible is any serious attention to important matters of public policy. The capers—congresses—and chases—are dominant almost to the point of exclusion.

Mine is a somber message. Many—even those who share some of these concerns—will argue that I have missed the larger point—the larger point being that America has never been richer—safer—or more content. We do enjoy unprecedented prosperity. As journalist Greg Easterbrook reminds us, "Even home runs are at an all-time high."

To those who argue that proposition—and I respect them—I reply that you have missed an even larger point. Economic progress, social stability, the true happiness of our people—none can be long sustained if our public life is impoverished by citizen neglect—if our

constitutional system is left to the mercy of accidental leaders unaccountable to an informed electorate. Political liberty—economic freedom both depend upon citizens who understand and who care and who are passionate about the discharge of their duties as free men and women. Upon this proposition our founders staked their "lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor." What was true for them—remains true for us.

The citizen leaders who imagined and created our government were not afraid to remind us of its demands. As the delegates to the Constitutional Convention left Independence Hall for the last time, the crowd that met them was anxious and concerned. One in that gathering shouted out above the din, "What have you given us?" To that question, Benjamin Franklin replied—"a republic—if you can keep it." A republic—if you can keep it.

And throughout our history, our greatest leaders have been those who knew that government's purpose is far more than to preserve public ease—it is also to promote public service. And so these leaders—true leaders—were not afraid to remind us of our public obligation. More than 60 years ago, in the midst of the great depression—in the shadow of the Second World War, Franklin Roosevelt spoke words that still stir—and still shine:

"There is a mysterious cycle in human events. To some generations much is given. Of other generations much is expected. This generation of Americans has a rendezvous with destiny."

To my generation and the one which follows, much has been given. But not much has been expected. We turn now to face *our* destiny—a destiny I believe that will depend upon whether—we have the will—the intelligence—the civic soul—to place safely into later hands the glorious republic it has been our honor to inherit.

Of our destiny, what would we have history say?

IN HONOR OF POLICE CHIEF
WILLIAM J. HARRIS

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 10, 1999

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Police Chief William J. Harris of Manhattan, Illinois as he retires from the Village of Manhattan's police department which he served for over 30 years.

Chief Harris was born on December 15th, 1938 in Joliet, Illinois where he resided until he and his family moved to Manhattan in 1945. Following his high school years, William Harris served our country in the United States Air Force's Security Division from 1956 through 1960. On October 20, 1962 Mr. Harris joined Ms. Mary Jane Buitenwerf in a marriage that has produced three sons; David, Daniel, and Michael. Bill and Mary Jane have lived their entire married life in Manhattan.

While working for the Caterpillar Tractor Company in Joliet, Mr. Harris began his tremendous record of public service while working as a part time Manhattan police officer in 1965. Nearly four years later, Mr. Harris took over the position as acting police chief on June 1, 1969. Only six months later, on January 1, 1970, William Harris was hired as Manhattan's full time police chief where he has served to present day.

In addition to his dedication to keep Manhattan a peaceful community, Mr. Harris was a