

areas, or to fund creative new state initiatives to improve public health and promote child development.

Smoking has long been America's foremost preventable cause of disease and early death. It has consumed an enormous amount of the nation's health care resources. Finally, resources taken from the tobacco companies would be used to improve the nation's health. A state could, for example, use a portion of this money to help senior citizens pay for prescription drugs, or to provide expanded health care services to the uninsured. Funds could be used to support community health centers, to reduce public health risks, or to make health insurance more affordable.

For years, the tobacco companies callously targeted children as future smokers. The financial success of the entire industry was based upon addicting kids when they were too young to appreciate the health risks of smoking. It is particularly appropriate that resources taken from this malignant industry be used to give our children a better start in life. States could use a portion of these funds to improve early learning opportunities for young children, or to expand child care services, or for other child development initiatives.

Congress has a compelling interest in how the federal share of these dollars is used. They are Medicaid dollars. They should not be used for road repair or building maintenance. They should be used by the states to create a healthier future for all our citizens, and particularly for our children.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 25

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BAYH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 25, a bill to provide Coastal Impact Assistance to State and local governments, to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act, and the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (commonly referred to as the Pittman-Robertson Act) to establish a fund to meet the outdoor conservation and recreation needs of the American people, and for other purposes.

S. 51

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. TORRICELLI] were added as cosponsors of S. 51, a bill to reauthorize the Federal programs to prevent violence against women, and for other purposes.

S. 289

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 289, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to permit faith-based substance abuse treatment centers to re-

ceive Federal assistance, to permit individuals receiving Federal drug treatment assistance to select private and religiously oriented treatment, and to protect the rights of individuals from being required to receive religiously oriented treatment.

S. 322

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. CLELAND], the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN], and the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY] were added as cosponsors of S. 322, a bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to add the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday to the list of days on which the flag should especially be displayed.

S. 331

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the names of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAPO], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLARD], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD] were added as cosponsors of S. 331, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to expand the availability of health care coverage for working individuals with disabilities, to establish a Ticket to Work and Self-Sufficiency Program in the Social Security Administration to provide such individuals with meaningful opportunities to work, and for other purposes.

S. 346

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 346, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to prohibit the recoupment of funds recovered by States from one or more tobacco manufacturers.

S. 391

At the request of Mr. KERREY, the names of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] were added as cosponsors of S. 391, a bill to provide for payments to children's hospitals that operate graduate medical education programs.

S. 456

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 456, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers a credit against income tax for information technology training expenses paid or incurred by the employer, and for other purposes.

S. 483

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 483, a bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to limit consideration of non-emergency matters in emergency legislation and permit matter that is extraneous to emergencies to be stricken as provided in the Byrd rule.

S. 484

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK] was added as a cosponsor

of S. 484, a bill to provide for the granting of refugee status in the United States to nationals of certain foreign countries in which American Vietnam War POW/MIAs or American Korean War POW/MIAs may be present, if those nationals assist in the return to the United States of those POW/MIAs alive.

S. 494

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 494, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to prohibit transfers or discharges of residents of nursing facilities as a result of a voluntary withdrawal from participation in the medicaid program.

S. 499

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] was added as a cosponsor of S. 499, a bill to establish a congressional commemorative medal for organ donors and their families.

S. 510

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SESSIONS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 510, a bill to preserve the sovereignty of the United States over public lands and acquired lands owned by the United States, and to preserve State sovereignty and private property rights in non-Federal lands surrounding those public lands and acquired lands.

S. 526

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 526, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow issuance of tax-exempt private activity bonds to finance public-private partnership activities relating to school facilities in public elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes.

S. 531

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES] were added as cosponsors of S. 531, a bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Rosa Parks in recognition of her contributions to the Nation.

S. 532

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 532, a bill to provide increased funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund and Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Programs, to resume the funding of the State grants program of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and to provide for the acquisition and development of conservation and recreation facilities and programs in urban areas, and for other purposes.

S. 562

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 562, a bill to provide for a comprehensive, coordinated effort to combat methamphetamine abuse, and for other purposes.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 3

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 3, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to protect the rights of crime victims.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 5

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the names of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. KYL] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 5, a concurrent resolution expressing congressional opposition to the unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state and urging the President to assert clearly United States opposition to such a unilateral declaration of statehood.

SENATE RESOLUTION 26

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 26, a resolution relating to Taiwan's Participation in the World Health Organization.

SENATE RESOLUTION 47

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 47, a resolution designating the week of March 21 through March 27, 1999, as "National Inhalants and Poisons Awareness Week."

SENATE RESOLUTION 53

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. SMITH] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 53, a resolution to designate March 24, 1999, as "National School Violence Victims' Memorial Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 60—RECOGNIZING THE PLIGHT OF THE TIBETAN PEOPLE ON THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF TIBET'S ATTEMPT TO RESTORE ITS INDEPENDENCE

Mr. MACK (for himself, Mr. MOYNIHAN and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 60

Whereas during the period 1949–1950, the newly established communist government of the People's Republic of China sent an army to invade Tibet;

Whereas the Tibetan army was ill equipped and out-numbered, and the People's Liberation Army overwhelmed Tibetan defenses;

Whereas, on May 23, 1951, a delegation sent from the capital city of Lhasa to Peking to negotiate with the Government of the People's Republic of China was forced under duress to accept a Chinese-drafted 17-point

agreement that incorporated Tibet into China but promised to preserve Tibetan political, cultural, and religious institutions;

Whereas during the period of 1951–1959, the failure of the Government of the People's Republic of China to uphold guarantees to autonomy contained in the 17-Point Agreement and the imposition of socialist reforms resulted in widespread oppression and brutality;

Whereas on March 10, 1959 the people of Lhasa, fearing for the life of the Dalai Lama, surrounded his palace, organized a permanent guard, and called for the withdrawal of the Chinese from Tibet and the restoration of Tibet's independence;

Whereas on March 17, 1959 the Dalai Lama escaped in disguise during the night after two mortar shells exploded within the walls of his palace and, before crossing the Indian border into exile two weeks later, repudiated the 17-Point Agreement;

Whereas during the "Lhasa Revolt" begun on March 10, 1959, Chinese statistics estimate 87,000 Tibetans were killed, arrested, or deported to labor camps, and only a small percentage of the thousands who attempted to escape to India survived Chinese military attacks, malnutrition, cold, and disease;

Whereas for the past forty years, the Dalai Lama has worked in exile to find ways to allow Tibetans to determine the future status of Tibet and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts in 1989;

Whereas it is the policy of the United States to support substantive dialogue between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives; and

Whereas the Dalai Lama has stated his willingness to negotiate within the framework enunciated by Deng Xiaoping in 1979: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) March 10, 1999 should be recognized as "Tibetan National Day" in solemn remembrance of those Tibetans who sacrificed, suffered, or died as a result of Chinese aggression against their country and of the inherent right of the Tibetan people to reject tyranny and to determine their own political future, including independence, if they so determine; and

(2) March 10 of each year should serve as an occasion to renew calls by the President, Congress, and other United States Government officials on the Government of the People's Republic of China to enter into serious negotiations with the Dalai Lama or his representatives until such a time as a peaceful solution, satisfactory to both sides, is achieved.

Mr. MACK. Mr. President, the Tibetan people are suffering today in the name of freedom, and I am pleased to rise with Senator MOYNIHAN to submit a resolution in solemn commemoration of this day, March 10, in Tibetan history.

It was on March 10, 1959 that the Tibetan people said, "enough is enough." The city of Lhasa organized into what later became known as the "Lhasa revolt" on this day forty years ago, to protect their beloved leader, the 14th Dalai Lama, and to reject the impositions of Beijing. Let me provide some details.

The new communist government in Beijing sent an army to invade Tibet in 1949. The People's Liberation Army quickly overwhelmed Tibetan defenses. In 1951, a Tibetan delegation went to Beijing to negotiate a peace agree-

ment. But negotiation is too kind of a word. The Tibetan delegation was forced to sign a PRC-written document known as the "17 Point Agreement." Even though it was forced upon the Tibetan government, it promised to preserve Tibetan political, cultural, and religious institutions, and so was warily accepted by the Tibetan government.

Mr. President, going back to the early days of the PRC, we can see a pattern. The terms on paper protected the Tibetan way of life. But the promises proved empty. I suggest this is a lesson our President today would be wise to learn. Whether regarding Hong Kong, weapons proliferation, or trade, we must remember what Ronald Reagan taught us—"trust, but verify." This is especially true of our dealings with communists and authoritarian rulers.

In Tibet, nine years of trying to compromise with the communists, from 1951 to 1959, failed. In fact, the restrictions on Tibet increased progressively, as did the oppression and brutality of Beijing's rule.

March 10, 1959 stands out as an important day, not only in Tibet's history, but also in the history of humanity's struggle for freedom. On this day, the people of Lhasa organized a permanent guard around the Dalai Lama's palace, and demanded the withdrawal of the Chinese from Tibet and the restoration of Tibet's independence.

One week later, the Dalai Lama was forced to flee his home and his people while his palace was being shelled by the PLA. It is important to note that, in a great and triumphant official act, he repudiated the 17-Point agreement.

According to Chinese statistics, 87,000 Tibetans were killed, arrested, or deported to labor camps during this "Lhasa Revolt." Countless tried to follow the Dalai Lama to India—unfortunately, only a very small percentage of the thousands who attempted to escape through the Himalayas to India survived. If they could successfully avoid the Chinese military—then they would succumb to malnutrition, cold, and disease.

Mr. President, we are today honoring the memory of the more than 87,000 Tibetans who paid with their lives for the preservation of Tibet. We also honor the 6 million Tibetans today who keep alive the hope of one-day returning home.

Mr. President, we believe in certain inalienable rights; it is part of our constitution. I believe that our freedom cannot be complete, and we as a nation cannot achieve our fullest greatness, so long as others suffer from the yoke of tyranny and oppression. Tibet today suffers from cultural genocide at the hands of the PRC. And yet, don't they also have inalienable rights: to reject tyranny? to determine their political future including independence? to chose freedom and reject oppression?

The answer, very clearly, must be a resounding "yes." We have introduced