

money grab will be the weakest members of our society, those least able to take care of themselves.

Of course, the Administration claims that it will use the states' money to benefit everyone. It seeks to take \$18.9 billion of the states' money over the next five years. No doubt the Administration will find attractive programs on which to spend this money. But the federal government already consumes more than 20 percent of our national income. We do not need yet another federal tax and spend policy.

As a nation what we need is more innovative policy making at the state and local level. And that is what these monies will produce, if only we will leave them in their proper place.

A number of states already have acted in reliance on the tobacco settlement, putting forward proposals and new programs that will greatly benefit their people.

For example, in my state of Michigan, Governor John Engler in his state of the state address a few short weeks ago proposed to endow a Michigan Merit Award Trust Fund with Michigan's share of the tobacco settlement.

Under this program, every Michigan high school graduate who masters reading, writing, math and science will receive a Michigan Merit Award—a \$2,500 scholarship that can be used for further study at a Michigan school of that student's choice.

In addition, all Michigan students who pass the 7th and 8th grade tests in reading, writing, math and science administered by the state will be awarded \$500. That means, Mr. President, that any Michigan student successfully completing secondary schooling will receive \$3,000 for further education.

The young people of Michigan will benefit tremendously from this program, Mr. President. Their motivation to do well in school will be significantly increased, as will their ability to afford and succeed in higher education.

We need programs like Michigan's to help kids do well in school and get ahead in life. The federal government should be learning from these kinds of programs and working to show other states how well they can work. It should not be taking money out of the pockets of Michigan's young people to put into the pockets of Washington bureaucrats.

We must protect the rights and the people of our states by seeing to it that tobacco settlement money stays where it belongs, and where it will do the most good—in the states.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.●

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL MODERNIZATION ACT

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to update my colleagues on the status of the Public School Modernization Act, which I introduced on January 19 as S. 223. The bill already

has 15 cosponsors and I expect the list to continue to grow.

Mr. President, I was very pleased to see that the President's Budget for Fiscal Year 2000 will call for \$25 billion in nationwide bond authority through the Public School Modernization Act. This is a higher total than first contemplated in my bill, S. 223, but I want to make it clear to my colleagues that my cosponsors and I will gladly update the numbers when my bill reaches the Senate floor as an amendment or a stand alone measure.

The President's FY 2000 Budget illustrates why the Public School Modernization Act is a great return on our Federal investment. The five year cost of this program will be \$3.7 billion, but it will create nearly \$25 billion in new bond authority for school districts all over the country. Of this authority, \$22.4 billion will be through the School Modernization Bond Program and \$2.4 billion will come through the Qualified Zone Academy Bond Program. In addition, \$400 million of bond authority will go to Native American tribes or tribal organizations for BIA funded schools.

Mr. President, I urge the Senate to support this effort to invest in our children's future. I ask all of my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring S. 223, the Public School Modernization Act of 1999.●

HUTCHISON/GRAHAM STATE TOBACCO SETTLEMENT

● Mr. MACK. Mr. President, I rise today in support 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. Starting in 1989, several states filed lawsuits against tobacco companies to recover the costs of smoking related illnesses borne by states. The lawsuits led to final settlements between each state and the tobacco industry.

Now, after providing no assistance to states in their legal battles, the Administration, through the Health Care Financing Administration, is attempting to claim a portion of this money. It is my opinion that this money belongs to the individual states, and should be spent as each state sees fit. This legislation accomplishes exactly that goal.

The Health Care Financing Administration's pursuit of these monies also could jeopardize state programs all over the country. In Florida, Governor Jeb Bush announced an endowment, funded by tobacco monies, to insure the financial health of vital programs for children and seniors. The endowment fund is named in honor of the late Governor Lawton Chiles, who played a key role in obtaining the tobacco settlement for the people of Florida. Other programs, funded by the settlement, have already been put in place in Florida, and would be jeopardized if the funds were suddenly not available.

Additionally, the Health Care Financing Administration's plan to obtain these funds by withholding federal Medicaid payments to the states could very well affect the states' ability to provide much needed care for the millions of Americans who depend on Medicaid.

The Administration's attempt to dictate how the money should be spent demonstrates a disregard for state budgeting process. I hope that my colleagues will support this bi-partisan bill that protects state tobacco settlements from federal recoupment.●

REMARKS ON HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN PERU

● Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise today to express my deep concern over the apparent disregard for international standards of fairness and openness in the legal process in Peru. President Fujimori is visiting Washington today and is being congratulated by the President on resolving Peru's border dispute with Ecuador. During his visit, I think it is important to point out that under his rule democratic principles have been threatened in Peru and the basic civil rights of the Peruvian people have not been properly respected.

In his inaugural speech in July of 1990, President Fujimori stated that "the unrestricted respect and promotion of human rights" would be a priority of his government. His promises, though, quickly proved suspect as he solidified his control over what has been described as "an authoritarian civilian military government".

In April of 1992 he annulled Peru's constitution, dissolved the Legislature and purged most of the judiciary, most forcefully and notably those courts responsible for ensuring the civil rights of its citizens. Since this time independent monitoring groups like Amnesty International have documented numerous extrajudicial executions of peasant men, women and children, perpetrated by Peru's military and police forces who later attempted to conceal their actions. These executions have been determined by respected independent human rights organizations to have been orchestrated from the highest levels of the current Peruvian government, including two of President Fujimori's top advisors.

Human rights workers and journalists in Peru have been subjected to intimidation, death threats, abductions, and torturous interrogation and imprisonment by the Peruvian government in response to their attempts to hold responsible those who committed these atrocities.

President Fujimori's systematic dismantling of Peru's legislative and judicial systems has resulted in impunity for those who commit these acts of aggression. To investigate and determine accountability in these cases, the military has often served both as prosecutor and judge, keeping their identities

secret and under direct control of the executive branch. These "faceless judges" have also punished, without proper recourse or due process, and in direct violation of international law, those who challenge or call attention to their actions. According to the State Department's most recent human rights report the Peruvian government has eliminated the use of faceless tribunals, but much damage has already been done and many condemned by the faceless judges remain incarcerated.

I am especially concerned about the failure to respect due process in one case in particular. One individual who has directly suffered from the transgressions of Fujimori's authoritarian government is American journalist Lori Berenson. Her journalistic coverage of Peru's economically and politically disaffected was not popular with the Peruvian government. While working in Peru in January of 1996 she was arrested and charged with involvement with terrorist organizations. According to human rights groups, she was tried without due process, little evidence, and without being allowed a defense. She was convicted of "treason against the fatherland" and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The handling of this case has drawn widespread condemnation from human rights groups, the U.S. State Department, and even high ranking Peruvian officials. Many have pointed out that, by depriving Ms. Berenson of her right to defend herself in a fair trial by an impartial jury, the Peruvian government was in direct violation of numerous international treaties guaranteeing the legal rights of prisoners. The Commission of International Jurists, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the United Nations Human Rights Committee are among the many respected organizations who have condemned Peru's actions and have urged that immediate measures be taken to abolish these practices which undermine internationally recognized fair trial standards.

Today, Lori Berenson remains incarcerated in a country with notoriously harsh prison conditions where she has been held in the total isolation of solitary confinement since October 7 of last year. According to her father she is suffering serious health problems. Amnesty International charges that the conditions under which she is imprisoned contravene the U.N. Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, a Convention to which Peru is a party.

I wanted to take this opportunity to urge President Fujimori to grant Lori Berenson a fair, open, and just trial as prescribed under international conventions. And I call on him to honor his pledge to all the Peruvian people to make the respect of basic legal, civil, and human rights a priority in his government.●

1998 KANSAS WHEAT MAN OF THE YEAR

● Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, today, I rise to recognize the 1998 Kansas Wheat Man of the Year, Dr. Rollie Sears. Dr. Sears is a world-renowned wheat breeder and a Professor in the Department of Agronomy at Kansas State University. His colleagues describe him as much more than a college professor.

Throughout the wheat industry, Mr. Sears is known for his many contributions to the development of new wheat varieties. Dr. Sears was again in the spotlight in 1998 when he released two new varieties of hard white wheat along with the indication that shortly there was more to come.

Mr. President, today I join with the Kansas Wheat Association in honoring a man who works to develop, and improve the wheat industry. I congratulate Dr. Sears for his outstanding contributions to wheat growers and I wish him continued success.●

TRIBUTE TO MONSIGNOR JOHN QUINN OF MANCHESTER, NH

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Monsignor John P. Quinn of Manchester, New Hampshire, on his retirement from Catholic Charities. Monsignor Quinn has been Diocesan Director of New Hampshire Catholic Charities since 1976.

Monsignor Quinn was ordained on May 18, 1969 and has served many functions in the Diocese. He first served as Associate Pastor at St. Anne's Parish in Manchester. Most recently he served as Secretary to the Bishop in charge of Community Service and Director of New Hampshire Catholic Charities. He leaves these posts to occupy the position of Secretary to the Bishop in charge of Finance and Real Estate and to become the Finance Officer of the Diocese.

Furthermore, Monsignor Quinn has continuously exhibited his unselfish dedication to the community. Having volunteered in various organizations such as the Trinity High School Board, the Manchester Police Department and the New Hampshire Social Welfare Council, Monsignor Quinn is an exemplary model for community service.

As a lifelong Catholic, I would like to congratulate Monsignor Quinn on all of his accomplishments and thank him for his service to Catholic Charities and his continued service to the Diocese. I wish him well in all of his future endeavors. I am honored to represent him in the United States Senate.●

EDUCATION FLEXIBILITY ACT OF 1999

● Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, on January 27th, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions approved S. 280, the Education Flexibility Partnership Act of 1999.

Given the conflicts presented by meetings related to the impeachment trial, our Democratic colleagues were unable to attend the executive session.

When this legislation was considered in the last Congress, it was adopted on a 17-1 vote with Senator WELLSTONE in opposition. Senator WELLSTONE remains opposed to this legislation, and provided the committee with a proxy so that he could be so recorded again this year. However, due to a misunderstanding and the absence of the Ranking Democratic Member, I did not exercise his proxy. I do want the record to indicate that Senator WELLSTONE remains opposed to this legislation.●

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

● Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, Senate Standing Rule XXVI requires each committee to adopt rules to govern the procedures of the Committee and to publish those rules in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD not later than March 1 of the first year of each Congress. On January 6, 1999, the Committee on Indian Affairs held a business meeting during which the members of the Committee unanimously adopted rules to govern the procedures of the Committee. Consistent with Standing Rule XXVI, today I am submitting for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of the Rules of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs.

The rules follow:

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

COMMITTEE RULES

Rule 1. The Standing Rules of the Senate, Senate Resolution 4, and the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, to the extent the provisions of such Act are applicable to the Committee on Indian Affairs and supplemented by these rules, are adopted as the rules of the Committee.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 2. The Committee shall meet on the first Tuesday of each month while the Congress is in session for the purpose of conducting business, unless for the convenience of the Members, the Chairman shall set some other day for a meeting. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman as he may deem necessary.

OPEN HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

Rule 3. Hearings and business meetings of the Committee shall be open to the public except when the Chairman by a majority vote orders a closed hearing or meeting.

HEARING PROCEDURE

Rule 4(a). Public notice shall be given of the date, place and subject matter of any hearing to be held by the Committee at least one week in advance of such hearing unless the Chairman of the Committee determines that the hearing is noncontroversial or that special circumstances require expedited procedures and a majority of the Committee involved concurs. In no case shall a hearing be conducted with less than 24 hours notice.

(b). Each witness who is to appear before the Committee shall file with the Committee, at least 72 hours in advance of the hearing, an original and 75 printed copies of his