

Still other groups are working with the business community. A coalition in Troy, MI, is working with the Chamber of Commerce to form an Employee Assistance Program for a consortium of small businesses who could not otherwise afford to have one.

These are just a few examples of the efforts that are making a difference and just a few of the reasons why I am proud to support community coalitions.

Drug abuse plagues the entire community. We all feel the consequences—crime, homelessness, domestic violence, child abuse, despair—and we all need to do something about it. Prevention messages must come from all sectors of the community, from a number of different voices. Coalitions bring those groups together, give them information they need, help develop programs that work, and nurture them to success.

I believe that the Drug Free Communities program is a powerful prevention initiative and I urge my colleagues to support its reauthorization.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to join my distinguished colleagues to support the reauthorization of the Drug-Free Communities Support Program. Drug-Free Community grants have had an extremely positive impact on my home State of Oregon, and I know that the program has benefitted a great number of communities all across this country. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this important bill.

Federal Drug-Free Community grants serve programs in 14 Oregon communities in urban, suburban, and rural areas alike. All Drug-Free Community grants go directly to communities to support a wide variety of innovative drug-abuse prevention programs, ranging from community education programs and after-school programs to parenting classes and youth camps. Communities are invested in the process through a dollar-for-dollar match requirement, ensuring their interest in getting results, and they are getting results. With help from Federal Drug-Free Community dollars, Oregon drug abuse prevention groups are increasing citizen participation and they have produced a measurable decrease in both adult and youth substance abuse.

Portland's Regional Drug Initiative, RDI, for example, has promoted the establishment of drug-free workplaces among the city's large and small employers. Over 3,000 employers have attended an RDI training session, and of those, 92 percent have instituted drug-free workplace policies, resulting in a 5.5 percent decrease in positive workplace drug tests. At the Southern Oregon Drug Awareness program in Medford, OR, 320 young people have participated in its violence prevention course, and upon completion, two-thirds of

those students report having no additional discipline referrals in school. These are two fine examples of how the Drug-Free Communities Support Program is directly responsible for positively impacting lives in Oregon and all across our Nation.

This bill will reauthorize the Drug-Free Communities Support Program to provide grants for an additional five years. The bill will also authorize the creation of a National Community Anti-Drug Coalition Institute, which will serve as a valuable information clearing house for programs seeking to improve themselves by using the best practices of other successful community programs. The bill also establishes a new coalition mentoring program which will enable established coalitions like the Oregon Partnership to help communities develop their own local drug prevention coalitions.

Substance prevention works, and drug abuse is becoming less common through community prevention efforts, but this is no time to rest on our laurels. Over the next fifteen years, the youth population in the United States will grow by 21 percent, and we must ensure that the programs are in place to prevent these youths from succumbing to drug-related problems, such as academic failure, drug-related violence, and HIV infection. The Drug-Free Communities Support Program is an important partner in local efforts to prevent these problems, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting its reauthorization.

#### NOTICES OF HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on June 26, 2001, at 10:30 a.m. in room 485 Russell Senate Building to conduct a hearing to receive testimony on the goals and priorities of the Great Plains Tribes for the 107th session of the Congress.

Those wishing additional information may contact committee staff at 202/224-2251.

##### COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on June 28, 2001, at 10:00 a.m. in room 485 Russell Senate Building to conduct a hearing to receive testimony on the goals and priorities of the Montana Wyoming Tribal Leaders Council for the 107th session of the Congress.

Those wishing additional information may contact committee staff at 202/224-2251.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

##### COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the

Senate on Wednesday, June 20, 2001, at 4 p.m., in executive session to meet with NATO Secretary General the Right Honorable Lord Robertson of Port Ellen to discuss alliance matters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 20, 2001, to conduct a hearing on "The Condition of the U.S. Banking System."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 20 at 9:30 a.m. to conduct a hearing. The committee will consider the nominations of Patricia Lynn Scarlett to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior (for Policy, Management, and Budget); William Gerry Myers III to be the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior; and Bennett William Raley to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior (for Water and Science).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 20, 2001, to hear testimony regarding Trade Promotion Authority.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 20, 2001 at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing titled, "U.S. Security Interests in Europe" as follows:

"U.S. Security Interests in Europe," Wednesday, June 20, 2001, 10 a.m., SD-419.

Witness: The Honorable Colin Powell, Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, DC.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet on Wednesday, June 20, 2001 at 9:30 a.m. for a hearing to examine the Role of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Associated with the Restructuring of Energy Industries.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on Wednesday, June 20, 2001, at 1:00 p.m. in Dirksen 226.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 20, 2001 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a hearing on intelligence matters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Diane Baker, a fellow in my office, be granted floor privileges during the consideration of S. 1052, the Patients' Bill of Rights.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Lauren Wilcox and Clara Filice be granted floor privileges for the duration of the debate on this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Anne Ekedahl DiBiasi, a fellow in Senator DASCHLE's office, the majority leader, be granted the privilege of the floor during debate on S. 1052.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following staff members of the Senate Finance Committee be granted access to the Senate floor for the duration of the debate on S. 1052: Legislative fellows Traci Gleason and Gary Swilley; Interns Annabelle Bartsch, Liz Liebschutz, and Emilie Klein, Law clerk Jonathan Selib.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## CONDEMNATION OF MURDER IN INDONESIA

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 67, S. Res. 91.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 91) condemning the murder of a United States citizen and other civilians, and expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the failure of the Indonesian judicial system to hold accountable those responsible for the killings.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an

amendment and an amendment to the preamble, as follows:

*Whereas on September 6, 2000, a paramilitary mob in the West Timor town of Atambua brutally killed 3 United Nations aid workers, including United States citizen Carlos Caceres, in an unprovoked attack;*

*Whereas Caceres, an attorney originally from San Juan, Puerto Rico, whose family now resides in the State of Florida, had e-mailed a plea for help saying that "the militias are on their way," and that "we sit here like bait" before he and the others were killed;*

*Whereas on May 4, 2001, an Indonesian court in Jakarta handed down only token sentences to the murderers of Carlos Caceres and the other United Nations workers, and failed to allot any punishment to the Indonesian military personnel alleged to have sanctioned this attack;*

*Whereas these token sentences were condemned as "wholly unacceptable" by United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan, and described by the Department of State as acts that "call into question Indonesia's commitment to the principle of criminal accountability";*

*Whereas the self-confessed killer of Carlos Caceres, a pro-government militia member named Julius Naisama, was sentenced to spend not more than 20 months in jail, and remarked afterwards, "I accept the sentence with pride";*

*Whereas the murders of Carlos Caceres and the other United Nations workers fit a pattern of killings perpetrated, sanctioned, or condoned by certain elements within the Indonesian military in Timor, both during and since the end of the Suharto regime;*

*Whereas, despite the stated intent of the Government of Indonesia to put into place a system of increased judicial accountability, since the initiation of democratic rule in Indonesia in 1998, no senior military official has been put on trial for human rights abuses, extrajudicial killings, torture, or incitement to mob violence; and*

*Whereas the Government of Indonesia could probably have prevented both the murder of the United Nations workers and the subsequent miscarriage of justice if the government had—*

*(1) upheld its explicit commitment, made after the August, 1999, referendum in East Timor, to ensure that Indonesian military forces would safeguard United Nations workers and Timorese refugees from attacks by the paramilitary militias on the island who had killed approximately 1,000 East Timorese civilians in the preceding weeks;*

*(2) brought charges of murder or manslaughter against the 6 men who admitted to killing the United Nations workers, rather than only the lesser charge of conspiring to foment violence; and*

*(3) brought charges against senior military commanders who, according to the United Nations, the Department of State, and the Government of Indonesia itself, are suspected of arming and directing the paramilitary militias responsible for the carnage on Timor: Now, therefore, be it*

*Resolved, That (a) the Senate—*

*(1) condemns the brutal murder of Carlos Caceres, a United States citizen, and the other United Nations aid workers, and offers condolences to their families, friends, and colleagues;*

*(2) decries the inadequately disproportionate sentences handed down by the Indonesian court to the self-confessed killers of the United Nations aid workers;*

*(3) calls on the prosecutorial organs of the Government of Indonesia to indict and bring to trial the senior military commanders described in a September 1, 2000, statement by that government as suspects in the mass killings following the August, 1999, East Timor referendum.*

*(b) It is the sense of the Senate that—*

*(1) officials of the Department of State should, at every appropriate meeting with officials of*

*the Government of Indonesia, stress the importance of ending the climate of impunity that shields those individuals, including senior members of the Indonesian military, suspected of perpetrating, collaborating in, or covering up extra-judicial killings and abuses of human rights in Indonesia; and*

*(2) the President should consider the willingness of the Government of Indonesia to make substantive progress in judicial reform, and in the criminal accountability of those responsible for human rights abuse on the island of Timor, among those factors taken into account when determining the level of financial support provided by the United States to Indonesia, whether directly or through international financial institutions.*

*SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President.*

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I, along with my colleagues Senators FEINGOLD, HARKIN, and LEAHY, have introduced S. Res. 91, a resolution that condemns the brutal murder of Carlos Caceres, an American citizen, decries the inadequately disproportionate sentences given by the Indonesian judicial system to the self-confessed killers of the three U.N. aid workers, and offers condolences to the family, friends and colleagues of Carlos Caceres and the other victims of the September 6 attack.

This resolution also expresses the sense of the Senate that:

(1) the officials at the U.S. Department of State should, at every appropriate meeting with officials of the Indonesian government, stress the importance of ending the climate of impunity which shields those individuals, including senior members of the Indonesian military, suspected of perpetrating, collaborating in, or covering up extrajudicial killings, and other abuses of human rights.

(2) the President should consider the willingness of the government of Indonesia to make rapid and substantive progress in judicial reform, and in the criminal accountability of those responsible for human rights abuses on the island of Timor, among those factors taken into account when determining the level of U.S. financial support provided to Indonesia, whether directly or through international financial institutions.

On September 6, 2000, a paramilitary mob killed three United Nations aid workers, including the United States citizen Carlos Caceres, in the West Timor town of Atambua. Mr. Caceres and the other victims were stabbed and hacked to death with exceptional brutality, and their bodies were then set on fire and dragged through the streets. Mr. Caceres previously had emailed a plea for help saying that "The militias are on their way" and that "we sit here like bait."

Several weeks ago, an Indonesian court in Jakarta meted out only token sentences to the murderers of Carlos Caceres and the other U.N. workers, and failed to allot any punishment whatsoever to the Indonesian military commanders alleged to have sanctioned this attack. In addition, the self-confessed killer of Carlos Caceres, a pro-government militia member was sentenced to spend no more than 20 months in jail, and remarked afterwards, "I accept the sentence with pride."