time, work or work experience, and training, for an average of 30 hours per week. And all the while, participants must maintain satisfactory academic progress as defined by their academic institution.

The bottom line is that if we expect parents to move from welfare to work and stay in the work force, we must give them the tools to find good jobs. For some people that means job training, for others that could mean dealing with a barrier like substance abuse or domestic violence, and for others, that might mean access to education that will secure them a good job and that will get them off and keep them off of welfare.

The experience of several Parents as Scholars graduates were recently captured in a publication published by the Maine Equal Justice Partners, and their experiences are testament to the fact that this program is a critically important step in moving towards self-sufficiency. In this report one PaS graduate said of her experience, ''If it weren't for 'Parents as Scholars' I would never have been able to attend college, afford child care, or put food on the table. Today, I would most likely be stuck in a low-wage job I hated, barely getting by . . . I can now give my children the future they deserve.''

Another said, ''By earning my Bachelor's degree, I have become self sufficient. I was a waitress previously and would never have been able to support my daughter and I on the tips that I earned. I would encourage anyone to better their education if possible.''

These are but a few comments from those who have benefited from access to post-secondary education. And, while these women have been able to attend college and pursue good jobs thanks to the good will and the support of the people of Maine, PaS has strained the State's budget. Giving States the option to use Federal dollars to support these participants will make a tremendous difference in their ability to sustain these programs which have proven results. In Maine, nearly 90 percent of working graduates have left TANF permanently, and isn't that our ultimate goal?

I look forward to working with my colleagues to include this legislation in the upcoming welfare reauthorization. It is a critical piece of the effort to move people from welfare to work permanently and it has been missing from the Federal program for too long.

By Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself and Mr. STEVENS):

S. 2553. A bill to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to provide equitable treatment of Alaska Native Vietnam Veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation that will finally bring closure to the concerns of many Alaska Native veterans who served their country during the Vietnam war.

When the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, ANCSA, was signed into law by President Nixon in 1971, many Alaska Natives were serving in our military. Because of their service, many were unable to apply for Native land allotments under the Native Allotment Act, a program that was ended with the enactment of ANCSA. Alaska Natives who did not serve during the Vietnam conflict were able to apply for lands under the Native Allotment Act but those who did serve had little chance to apply under the circumstances.

I think everyone here will agree that allowing these veterans the same advantages as those who did not serve in the military during the Vietnam conflict is only fair. The main problem is that when we first addressed this inequity in 1998, the terms we set were so restrictive that presently only 60 out of a possible 1,110 veterans who could qualify even have the chance of receiving an allotment. That is a paltry 5 percent of all that could have otherwise qualified. This is simply not acceptable. My legislation addresses the restrictive terms we unknowingly set in the 1998 amendment in three ways: First, my legislation will expand the military service dates of the program so that they coincide with the official dates of the Vietnam conflict. We ought not to complicate matters by using any dates other than those that the Veteran's Administration has officially determined are within the Vietnam conflict era. Those dates are August 5, 1964 through May 7, 1975.

Secondly, my legislation will replace the current use and occupancy requirements with a simplified approval process, just like the one established under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. By adopting the same legislative approval process that other allotment programs used, this legislation will avoid the lengthy delays, costly adjudications and burdensome requirements that Alaska Native veterans are currently facing. If we do not correct this particular problem now, many Alaska Native veterans will die before they ever have their applications approved. We cannot allow this to happen to them.

Finally, my legislation will extend the application deadline and expand the available land choices so that the Alaska Native veterans who could qualify for allotments will have the time and allotment options they need in order to participate.

I hope my colleagues will join me in making these simple, common sense changes so that this group of veterans can secure the land allotments they deserve.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 116—TO EXPRESS THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING DYSPRAXIA

Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. BREAUX) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 116

Whereas an estimated 1 in 20 children suffers from the developmental disorder dyspraxia;

Whereas 70 percent of those affected by dyspraxia are male;

Whereas dyspraxics may be of average or above average intelligence but are often behaviorally immature;

Whereas symptoms of dyspraxia consist of clumsiness, poor body awareness, reading and writing difficulties, speech problems, and learning disabilities, even though not all of these will apply to every dyspraxic;

Whereas there is no cure for dyspraxia, but the earlier a child is treated the greater the chance of developmental maturation;

Whereas dyspraxics may be shunned within their own peer group because they do not fit in;

Whereas most dyspraxic children are dismissed as ''slow'' or ''clumsy'' and, therefore, not properly diagnosed;

Whereas more than 50 percent of educators have never heard of dyspraxia;

Whereas education and information about dyspraxia are important to it's detection and treatment; and

Whereas Congress as an institution, and members of Congress as individuals, are in unique positions to help raise the public awareness about dyspraxia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) all Americans should be more informed about dyspraxia, its easily recognized symptoms, and proper treatment; and

(2) teachers, principals, and other educators should be encouraged to learn to recognize the symptoms of dyspraxia and similar disorders in the classroom so that these children will have a better chance of receiving early and effective treatment.

SENATE RESOLUTION 274—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING THE 2002 WORLD CUP AND CO-HOSTS REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND JAPAN

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. LOTT) submitted the following resolutionl which was referred to the Committe on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 274

Whereas the United States maintains vitally important alliances with Japan and the Republic of Korea;

Whereas the Republic of Korea and Japan will co-host the 2002 Federation International Football Association (FIFA) World Cup Korea/Japan;

Whereas the 2002 FIFA World Cup will be the first World Cup to be co-hosted by two nations;

Whereas the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan will be the first FIFA World Cup to be held in Asia;

Whereas for 72 years, the World Cup has symbolized the assemblage of nations to celebrate fair-play, sportsmanship, and diversity of cultures;

Whereas 32 nations, including the United States, have qualified to compete from May 31 through June 30 of 2002, and will send an estimated 1,500 coaches and athletes to the Republic of Korea and Japan, making this year's World Cup the largest heretofore;

Whereas Japan and the Republic of Korea have invested significant resources to host a successful World Cup; and

Whereas the co-hosting of this international sporting event fosters cooperation and contributes to peace and stability in Northeast Asia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) appreciates and values the relationship between the United States and the Republic of Korea and the United States and Japan;

(2) commends 2002 FIFA World Cup organizers from Japan and the Republic of Korea for the significant preparations they have made for a successful World Cup; and

(3) recognizes and applauds the cooperation between the President of the Republic of Korea, Kim Dae-jung, and the Prime Minister of Japan, Junichiro Koizumi, in the hosting of the largest World Cup competition in the history of the sport.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3531. Mr. LOTT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3009, to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3532. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. CORZINE, and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3009, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3533. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3009, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3534. Mr. CORZINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3009, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3535. Mr. CORZINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3009, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3536. Mr. HARKIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3459 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. HARKIN) to the amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3537. Mr. CORZINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3009, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3538. Mr. CORZINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3009, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3539. Mr. CORZINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3009, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3540. Mr. CORZINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3009, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3541. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3009, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3542. Mr. STEVENS (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3543. Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. VOINOVICH, and Ms. STABENOW) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3401 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill (H.R. 3009) supra.

SA 3544. Mr. CAMPBELL proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1644, to further the protection and recognition of veterans' memorials, and for other purposes.

SA 3545. Mr. REID (for Mr. VOINOVICH (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. BUNNING, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. MILLER, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. BOND, and Ms. COLLINS)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 327, to amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, for the purpose of facilitating compliance by small business concerns with certain Federal paperwork requirements, to establish a task force to examine information collection and dissemination, and for other purposes.

SA 3546. Mr. REID (for Mr. VOINOVICH) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 327, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3531. Mr. LOTT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3009, to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the word ''SEC.'' and insert the following:

FAIR WHEAT TRADE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Wheat Trade Fairness Act of 2002''.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Government of Canada grants the Canadian Wheat Board special monopoly rights and privileges which disadvantage United States wheat farmers and undermine the integrity of the trading system.

(2) The Canadian Wheat Board is able to take sales from United States farmers, because it—

(A) is insulated from commercial risks;

(B) benefits from subsidies;

(C) has a protected domestic market and special privileges; and

(D) has competitive advantages due to its monopoly control over a guaranteed supply of wheat.

(3) The Canadian Wheat Board is insulated from commercial risk because the Canadian Government guarantees its financial operations, including its borrowing and initial payments to farmers.

(4) The Canadian Wheat Board benefits from subsidies and special privileges, such as government-owned railcars, government-guaranteed debt, and below market borrowing costs.

(5) The Canadian Wheat Board has a competitive advantage due to its monopoly control over a guaranteed supply of wheat that Canadian farmers are required to sell to the Board, and monopoly control to export western Canadian wheat which allows the Canadian Wheat Board to enter into forward contracts without incurring commercial risks.

(6) Canada's burdensome regulatory scheme controls the varieties of wheat that can be marketed and restricts imports of United States wheat.

(7) The wheat trade problem with Canada is longstanding and affects the entire United States wheat industry by displacing sales of United States wheat domestically and in foreign markets.

(8) The acts, policies, and practices of the Government of Canada and the Canadian Wheat Board are unreasonable and burden or restrict United States wheat commerce.

(9) Since entering into the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement, United States wheat producers have been continuously threatened by the unfair practices of the Canadian Wheat Board.

(10) The United States Department of Agriculture figures confirm that United States wheat farmers have lost domestic market share to Canadian Wheat Board imports consistently since the implementation of the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement; and

(11) United States wheat producers are faced with low prices as a result of the Canadian Wheat Board's unfair pricing in domestic markets. United States wheat producers have experienced a steep decline in farm income, have increasing carryover stock, and face increasing indebtedness.

(c) RESPONSE TO UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES BY CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD.—Since the United States Trade Representative made a positive finding that the practices of the Canadian Wheat Board involved subsidies, protected domestic market, and special benefits and privileges that disadvantage United States wheat farmers and infringe on the integrity of a competitive trading system, it is the sense of the Congress that United States Trade Representative should pursue multiple avenues to seek relief for U.S. wheat farmers from the wheat trading practices of the Government of Canada and the Canadian Wheat Board, including through:

(1) a thorough examination of a possible dispute settlement case against the Canadian Wheat Board in the World Trade Organization; (2) working with the North Dakota Wheat Commission and the U.S. wheat industry to examine the possibility of action under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to countervailing and antidumping duties against Canadian wheat; (3) in the newly launched round of the World Trade Organization, pursuing permanent reform of the Canadian Wheat Board through the development of new disciplines and rules on state trading enterprises that export agricultural goods which include—

(A) ending exclusive export rights to ensure private sector competition in markets controlled by single desk exporters;

(B) eliminating the use of government funds or guarantees to support or ensure the financial viability of single desk exporters; and

(C) establishing WTO requirements for notifying acquisition costs, export pricing, and other sales information for single desk exporters; and

(4) working with the U.S. wheat industry to identify specific impediments to U.S. wheat entering Canada and presenting these to the Canadians so as to ensure the possibility of fair, two-way trade.

SA 3532. Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. CORZINE, and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3009, to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after ''SEC.'' and insert the following:

PROVISIONS RELATING TO SECONDARY WORKERS.

(a) CERTAIN PROVISIONS NOT TO APPLY.—Paragraphs (11) and (24) of section 221 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended by section 111, shall not take effect.