

bestows upon us our original awareness: and our critical powers spring up from the study of it and the growth experiences inside it. . . .

One place comprehended can make us understand other places better. Sense of place gives us equilibrium; extended, it is sense of direction too.”

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 64—DIRECTING THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL TO ENTER INTO A CONTRACT FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF A MONUMENT TO COMMEMORATE THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF MINORITY WOMEN TO WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND TO THE PARTICIPATION OF MINORITY WOMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mrs. CLINTON (for herself, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CARNAHAN, Mr. DODD, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SCHUMER, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. CON. RES. 64

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).

SECTION 1. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF MONUMENT COMMEMORATING CONTRIBUTIONS OF MINORITY WOMEN TO WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of adoption of this Resolution, the Architect of the Capitol shall enter into a contract for the design and construction of a monument to commemorate the contributions of minority women to women's suffrage and to the participation of minority women in public life in the United States (referred to in this Resolution as the “Monument”).

(b) WOMEN DEPICTED ON MONUMENT.—The Monument shall depict an appropriate representative, as determined by the Advisory Committee established under section 2, of each of the following:

- (1) African American women.
- (2) Hispanic American women.
- (3) Asian Pacific American women.
- (4) Jewish American women.
- (5) Native American women.

(c) DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION.—The contract under subsection (a) shall include a requirement that the Monument be completed and delivered to the Architect of the Capitol not later than 18 months after the date on which the Architect enters into the contract.

(d) LOCATION.—The Architect of the Capitol shall arrange for the Monument to be placed in a prominent location of the Capitol.

SEC. 2. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—An Advisory Committee shall be established to—

- (1) solicit from the general public nominees for depiction on the Monument; and
- (2) recommend to the Architect of the Capitol, for depiction on the Monument, individuals that are representative of the women specified in section 2(b).

(b) COMPOSITION.—The Advisory Committee shall be composed of 5 members, of whom—

- (1) 1 member shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;
- (2) 1 member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives;
- (3) 1 member shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate;

(4) 1 member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate; and

(5) 1 member shall be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

(c) APPOINTMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the adoption of this Resolution, members of the Advisory Committee shall be appointed in accordance with subsection (b).

(d) COMPENSATION.—A member of the Advisory Committee shall serve without pay.

(e) DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the adoption of this Resolution, the Advisory Committee shall submit to the Architect of the Capitol the names of the individuals to be depicted on the Monument.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Resolution (including sums as are necessary for the Advisory Committee to carry out the duties described in section 2), to remain available until expended.

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, it is an honor to be here today to submit a resolution to recognize the contributions of minority women to women's suffrage and to the history of our country. This resolution establishes an Advisory Committee and directs the Architect of the Capitol to enter into a contract for the design and construction of a monument commemorating the contributions of minority women.

I was so pleased when Congressman DAVIS introduced this resolution. His decision was inspired by the observations of a young woman working in his office who noticed, as she toured the Capitol, that there are so few women, and even fewer minority women, represented in these sacred halls.

The under-representation of women and minorities does a disservice to the thousands of schoolchildren who tour the Capitol every year. I believe the time has come, and is in fact long overdue, to create a statute honoring the contributions of minority women who were instrumental in building our country and leaders in extending equal rights to all people.

I can cite many examples of minority women who I would like to see considered for recognition. Women with New York roots such as Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth and Maud Nathan have made considerable contributions to our nation's history.

Harriet Tubman, whose home was in Auburn, NY, escaped slavery and then risked her life again and again to return and lead so many others to freedom. Harriet Tubman's motto was, “keep going.” She would encourage escaped slaves in their journey by saying, “Children if you are tired, keep going; if you are scared, keep going; if you are hungry, keep going; if you want to taste freedom, keep going.” Harriet Tubman went on to be an active leader in the women's movement, to work for schools for freed slaves and to establish services for the elderly and destitute. Her actions were selfless and her courage is of heroic proportions.

Sojourner Truth was born enslaved in Upstate New York. After her release from slavery, she went on to work as an abolitionist and then as a leader in

the women's movement. She was a highly effective speaker, and used her voice to see that equal rights would be extended to all people regardless of the color of one's skin or one's gender. Maud Nathan is another example of a New Yorker who was influential in the women's suffrage movement and served as an early and innovative consumer advocate, organizing for better conditions for working women.

I often think of the courage and vision of these women and so many others who put their lives on the line in the abolitionist, suffrage, civil rights and women's movements, and it is a great sense of pride to me that so many women leaders were from New York.

It is our responsibility to make sure that the contributions of minority women with stories similar to Truth, Tubman, Nathan, and so many others, are told in our schoolrooms, at our dinner tables and yes, celebrated in the halls of Congress.

In 1997, after more than 75 years of storage in the crypt, a monument recognizing suffragists Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott was moved to a visible location in the Rotunda. This was the right decision then, and no doubt has aroused the interest of so many people who have had the opportunity to view it since the move.

Now we have an opportunity to make significant strides toward telling a far more accurate story of our Nation's collective history by celebrating the minority women who were behind so many of our nation's important social movements. Their commitment, resilience and courage can be a great source of strength to the next generation of women who will assume the struggles shaping our time.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 65—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT ALL AMERICANS SHOULD BE MORE INFORMED OF 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. 65

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, 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 are 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 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 of dyspraxia, its easily recognizable symptoms, and proper treatment;

(2) the Secretary of Education should establish and promote a campaign in elementary and secondary schools across the Nation to encourage the social acceptance of these children; and

(3) the Federal Government has a responsibility to—

(A) endeavor to raise awareness about dyspraxia;

(B) consider ways to increase the knowledge of possible therapy and access to health care services for people with dyspraxia; and

(C) endeavor to inform educators on how to recognize dyspraxic symptoms and to appropriately handle this disorder.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I rise today to say just a few words on the resolution I have submitted concerning Dyspraxia, a developmental disorder that affects five percent of American children each year. My intent is to increase the public's awareness of this disability and to encourage each of my colleagues to do the same.

Let me share with you a few facts. Dyspraxia is caused from the malformation of the neurons of the brain, thus resulting in messages not being properly transmitted to the body. Areas such as movement, language, perception, and thought are affected. Dyspraxia children fail to achieve the expected levels of development. Due to difficulties, these kids are often shunned from their peer groups because they do not fit in. One in twenty children suffers from Dyspraxia. Seventy percent of those affected are male, and in children suffering from extreme emotional and behavioral difficulties the incidence is likely to be more than fifty percent. There is no cure for Dyspraxia, but the earlier a child is diagnosed the greater the chance of developmental maturation. However, many times these children are dismissed as "clumsy" and "slow" and are never given a chance to improve, finding it hard to succeed under such harsh speculations. More than fifty percent of our educators are unaware that this disability even exists. With such alarming statistics, the number of children recognized cannot be expected to increase.

One of my interns has a younger brother that suffers from this disorder. Borden Wilson is actually a success story. At age 4, Borden's parents noted that he was not able to perform tasks appropriate for his age. He was not speaking much, even with encouragement. After going through a battery of tests performed by various specialists, the problem was identified as

Dyspraxia. Upon suggestion, Borden began speech therapy, occupational therapy, and many activities, such as a more structured kindergarten, T-ball, swim team, and karate. Borden's speech is now improving with every day, but one would notice that it is "halted." He has to concentrate on all that he says. School was definitely a battle to be fought. Borden needs a lot of repetition to learn, and learning is easier when all five senses are stimulated. Spelling lists are practiced the entire week in advance. As one can imagine, Borden needs constant encouragement. It is very discouraging to work twice as hard as everyone else and still not possibly be on a level to compete. Borden is 14 years old now. Through the hard work of teachers, therapists, and family, he has overcome many of his problems and is successful in both school and extracurricular activities. I am pleased to announce that Borden now maintains a 4.0 grade point average and placed in the ninety-nine percentile on his California Achievement Test.

This is why it is so vital that we make people aware of Dyspraxia. With proper diagnosis and treatment, all of these children can experience the same level of success that Borden has been able to achieve. I hope that my colleagues will come together in support of this important legislation to raise consciousness of this disability.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1471. Mr. STEVENS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, to respond to the continuing economic crisis adversely affecting American agricultural producers; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1472. Mr. DAYTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1212 submitted by Mr. Lugar and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1246) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1473. Mr. DAYTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1212 submitted by Mr. Lugar and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1246) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1474. Mr. DAYTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1212 submitted by Mr. Lugar and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1246) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1475. Ms. STABENOW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1246 supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1476. Ms. STABENOW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1246 supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1477. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246 supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1478. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246 supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1479. Mr. REID (for Mr. HELMS) proposed an amendment to the concurrent reso-

lution S. Con. Res. 62, congratulating Ukraine on the 10th anniversary of the restoration of its independence and supporting its full integration into the Euro-Atlantic community of democracies.

SA 1480. Mr. REID (for Mr. HUTCHINSON) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. con. Res. 59, expressing the sense of Congress that there should be established a National Community Health Center Week to raise awareness of health services provided by community, migrant, public housing, and homeless health centers.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1471. Mr. STEVENS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246 to respond to the continuing economic crisis adversely affecting American agricultural producers; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . SALMON.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer, out of funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be provided within 30 days after enactment of this Act as direct lump sum payments to the entities listed to respond to fisheries failures and record low salmon harvests in the State of Alaska by providing individual assistance and economic development, including the following amounts—

(1) \$10,000,000 to the Kodiak Island Borough;

(2) \$10,000,000 to the Association of Village Council President;

(3) \$10,000,000 to the Tanana Chiefs Conference, including \$2,000,000 to address the combined impacts of poor salmon runs and the implementation of the Yukon River Salmon Treaty;

(4) \$5,000,000 to Kawerak, Inc.;

(5) \$5,000,000 to the Kenai Peninsula Borough;

(6) \$5,000,000 to the Aleutians East Borough; and

(7) \$5,000,000 to the Bristol Bay Native Association for its revolving loan program in support of local fishermen.

SA 1472. Mr. DAYTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1212 submitted by Mr. LUGAR and intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 1246) to respond to the continuing economic crisis adversely affecting American agricultural producers; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . EMERGENCY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR 2000 CROP OF SUGAR BEETS.

Notwithstanding section 815(d)(1) of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (114 Stat. 1549, 1549A-56), in making payments under that section for quality losses for the 2000 crop of sugar beets of producers on a farm in an area covered by Manager's Bulletin MGR-01-010 issued by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation on March 2, 2001—

(1) the Secretary shall calculate the amount of a quality loss, regardless of whether the sugar beets are processed, on an aggregate basis by cooperative;

(2) the Secretary shall use funds made available under section 1(a) to make the quality loss payments to a cooperative for distribution to cooperative members; and