

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. BREAU) 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 its 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 resolution which was referred to the Committee 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;