

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.