

most Asia-centered, or missile defense-centered person, can believe that their new foreign policy emphases have a chance of succeeding if Europe is not stable. And with the Balkans still erupting, Europe will not be stable.

So let's all reread NATO's Strategic Concept and not view our military's tasks through a twentieth century prism. Let's listen to our men and women on the ground in the Balkans. Let's listen to our diplomats who know full well that a stepped up, resolute effort at Dayton implementation—backed up by a still robust SFOR—is what is called for. Let's stop talking about accelerated exit strategies before the mission is successfully accomplished.

NOMINATION ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Resolution 8, I would announce to the Senate that the Committee on the Judiciary failed to report the nomination of Ted Olson to be Solicitor General of the United States by a tie vote of 9-9.

NATIONAL MISSING CHILDREN'S DAY AND THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today I recognize National Missing Children's Day and the great work of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, NCMEC. The NCMEC has made an unmatched contribution in the area of missing children recovery.

At their annual Congressional Breakfast this morning, the NCMEC honored law enforcement officers from around the country for their exemplary performance in recovering missing children and in apprehending child sex offenders. Last year, we honored a Vermonter at this event for his extraordinary work in tracking down a child exploitation offender.

In 1999, I helped pass legislation that authorized funding for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and I am pleased to see its continued success. Since 1984, when the Center was established, it has handled more than 1.4 million calls through its national Hotline 1-800-THE-LOST; trained more than 161,728 police and other professionals; and published more than 20 million publications that are distributed free of charge. The Center has worked with law enforcement on more than 75,283 missing child cases, resulting in the recovery of 50,605 children.

In 1998 the Center launched the CyberTipline which allows Internet users to report suspicious or illegal activity, including child pornography and online enticement of children for sexual exploitation. Since its launch in 1998, the CyberTipline has received

close to 37,000 leads with many of those leading to arrests.

I applaud the ongoing work of the Center, its President, Ernie Allen, and all those dedicated employees and volunteers who make this good work possible. I wish them continued success in the area of missing children recovery.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY last month. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a heinous crime that occurred May 17, 2000 in Holbrook, Massachusetts. A grand jury indicted a 17-year-old high school student on seven charges for attacking a fellow student he believed to be gay. For five months prior to the attack, the perpetrator allegedly harassed the victim. In the attack, which occurred in the school cafeteria, the perpetrator hit the victim five or six times in the head before knocking him to the floor. The attack left the victim with a punctured eardrum and internal bleeding.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, S. 805, introduced on May 1, is a vital step toward the day when advanced research will find ways to halt, and even to cure, the maladies of muscular dystrophy.

Muscular dystrophy is a genetic disorder, actually, nine separate genetic disorders, that cause wasting of muscle tissue throughout the body. A quarter of a million Americans of all ages suffer from the disease. One form of it, Duchenne's, strikes young boys, and usually takes their lives before they reach their twentieth birthday. All forms of it are disabling and costly.

Many millions of Americans know about muscular dystrophy and contribute to its relief because since 1966 the entertainer Jerry Lewis has conducted a telethon on Labor Day, calling the nation's attention to muscular dystrophy, and asking help for its victims and their families. The Muscular Dystrophy Association, which Jerry Lewis chairs, has raised hundreds of millions of dollars for the treatment and relief of this disease. It supports over two hundred clinics, and makes

wheelchairs and braces available to people suffering from muscular dystrophy.

Part of the money the association raises, about \$30 million yearly, goes to support research projects. But if the breakthroughs are to occur that will enable scientists not just to treat, but to halt the disease, research funding must be substantially increased. This is the purpose of S. 805.

It calls upon NIH and the Centers for Disease Control to establish Centers of Excellence, in which intensified clinical research can be conducted that will speed the discovery of cures for the various forms of muscular dystrophy.

It provides the Director of the NIH, and the Directors of the several institutes within NIH where research into muscular dystrophy is being conducted, with authority and responsibility to concentrate and intensify that research effort, with the funds needed to conduct clinical trials. In short, it gives NIH the organization and the mandate to exploit recent advances in gene therapy. The goal is the swiftest possible rescue for children and adults whose lives will otherwise be lost or badly damaged by muscular dystrophy.

I commend my colleagues for introducing S. 805, and I ask that my name be added as a co-sponsor of the bill at its next printing.

UNBORN VICTIMS

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize a group of people who are often overlooked—the unborn. Recently, the House has passed legislation that would protect this defenseless group from violent attacks. The Unborn Victims of Violence Act of 2001 would make it a crime to assault or murder an unborn child.

Recently, I have come across several compelling stories that show the importance of this legislation. One such story is of Tracy Marcinlak of Wisconsin. On February 8, 1992, Tracy was pregnant with her son, Zachariah, who was due to be born in four days. That night, Tracy's husband, Glendale Black, brutally beat her and refused to let her get help. Eventually relenting, her husband let her call an ambulance and Tracy was rushed to the hospital. Little Zachariah was delivered by an emergency Caesarean section. It was too late. He had bled to death from blunt-force trauma.

Unfortunately, in 1992, Wisconsin did not have an unborn victims law and state prosecutors were unable to convict Tracy's husband under a law that required them to prove that he intended to kill Zachariah. He was only convicted of assaulting Tracy. Glendale Black, who murdered his own son, is already eligible for parole.

In response to violent acts such as this, the Wisconsin legislature passed one of the nation's strongest unborn