

York Times interview by Condoleezza Rice, now the President's National Security Advisor, so the Bush Administration spin-doctors were quick to try to explain away the Rumsfeld interview by asserting that his proposals were only part of a process by which we intend to use NATO's Six Month Reviews to reduce our combat troops in Bosnia.

Well, if that's the case, we have a case of "choose your poison." One possibility is that the Bush Administration is, once again, internally out of control as President Bush showed by cutting off EPA Chief Christine Todd Whitman at the knees on carbon dioxide and Secretary Powell on his sensible support of South Korea's "sunshine policy."

The other possibility is that Secretaries Powell and Rumsfeld are, indeed, on the same page, and that "in together, out together" really means that the United States intends to use its unparalleled influence within NATO to force our allies to join us in a precipitous withdrawal before the mission in Bosnia is successfully completed.

Given the choice, I'd opt for poison number one, and wait for this Administration to finally get its act together. But I fear that poison number two is the more likely scenario.

If my fears prove correct, and we withdraw our troops, I predict that renewed fighting in Bosnia is just a matter of time. This next round would be bloody, and, inevitably, we would have to go back in again, at much greater cost in men and materiel. Because no matter how much my neo-isolationist friends salivate at the idea of sitting on the sidelines while the European Union's European Security and Defense Policy rapid-reaction force takes care of things—they will be sorely disappointed, because for the foreseeable future ESDP will need massive American support to function.

You know, I think this town has a great many very intelligent individuals, and Secretary Rumsfeld is one of the brightest of the bunch. It's difficult for me to understand how even the 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.

HONORING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, it is my privilege today to commend the University of Minnesota, its students, staff faculty, alumni and supporters for its long history of excellence and accomplishments. The University of Minnesota celebrates its 150th anniversary this year as one of the Nation's great public universities.

The University was established in 1851, six years prior to the founding of Minnesota as a state. It began as a small preparatory school and operated without State or Federal funding.

During the Civil War the University went through a series of trying financial times, but was greatly lifted when Congress passed the Morrill Land Grant Act in 1862.

Signed by President Abraham Lincoln, this act gifted over 100,000 acres of land for public use in Minnesota, and called for the creation of a perpetual public fund.

The interest on this fund was to go towards, in the historic words of the document, "the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanical arts . . . in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in several pursuits and professions in life."

In 1869 William Watts Folwell was inaugurated as the first president of the University. At that time there were only nine faculty members and 18 students. Today the University of Minnesota system is home to nearly 60,000 undergraduate and graduate students under the direction of President Mark Yudof.

As a land-grant institution, the University of Minnesota with its campuses in Crookston, Duluth, Morris and the Twin Cities has earned distinction as one of the most prestigious and competitive public university systems in the nation.

Since the first two bachelors of arts degrees were awarded in 1873, the university has granted over 549,000 undergraduate degrees and 25,000 Ph.D.'s in over 373 fields of study. Such rich academic diversity has allowed for students to walk in step with their dreams.

The University of Minnesota has fostered an environment for high-standards of education, academic achievement, and public service. It conducts some 300 programs serving children and youth, and students and staff of the University work with over 700,000 Minnesotans every year on issues ranging

from agricultural research, health and medical sciences, to social development. The University of Minnesota is also a major source of employment, providing work for more than 100,000 Minnesotans.

As a major research institution the University has produced scholars of national and international distinction, including 13 faculty members and alumni who have been awarded Nobel Prizes, including the Nobel Peace Prize.

Alumni, faculty and staff have also developed a strong tradition of giving back to the University, beginning with historic philanthropist and University Regent, John Sargent Pillsbury in 1867, and continuing today. Private donations, grants and scholarship funds, along with Federal and State funds help the University of Minnesota to provide students with the necessary resources for a world-class education.

As a Senator from Minnesota I take pride in congratulating the University of Minnesota, with its solid and colorful academic history, on its 150th year of excellence. The State of Minnesota and the nation shall continue to benefit greatly from the efforts of this fine public university.

Mr. DAYTON. Mr. President, I join the senior Senator from Minnesota, PAUL WELLSTONE in honoring the 150 year anniversary of the University of Minnesota. The many milestones so aptly described by Senator WELLSTONE illustrate the distinguished history of one of America's great land grant schools. From the most humble beginnings in 1851, before Minnesota could call itself a State, the University established itself, as a small preparatory school. Today, it is a premier land grant University, with a major medical school, an Institute of Technology, School of Agriculture and three campuses in greater Minnesota. The University serves nearly 60,000 undergraduate and graduate students.

The value of any great learning institution is measured both within its hallowed, academic halls as well as beyond the geographic borders of a central campus. The University of Minnesota Twin Cities has long been considered one of the Nation's top 25 public research universities. The University also serves a large and diverse state by reaching young people through the campuses at Morris, Crookston, and Duluth. In addition, the University has formed a unique partnership with the Rochester Community and Technical College, and Winona State University to form the University Center at Rochester.

Each of these campuses has its own identity, and adds a unique dimension to the University, and to the State. Rochester, the newest campus, is a joint venture with three different institutions and two academic systems. Because of this partnership, a student attending the University Center at Rochester can pursue a doctorate program or certificate. Established in 1959, the

University of Minnesota, Morris is today considered one of the top three public liberal arts institutions in the country. University of Minnesota, Crookston attracts nearly 3,000 students, earning one of U.S. News and World Report's Best College rankings and Wired Magazine's Most Wired Campus Designation. And, the University of Minnesota Duluth, ranked as one of the 12 best Midwest regional public universities, serves the academic needs of the State with a comprehensive undergraduate and graduate program. Equally important, UMD is a vitally active partner in the economic development of Northern Minnesota.

We celebrate the University's Sesquicentennial by looking back through the long lens of a history rich with the achievements that have informed the people of our great State. These are the accomplishments in which the University of Minnesota played a key role. They include helping Minnesotans develop a strong agricultural economy, building a global reputation in medical sciences, establishing the relationship between the University's intellectual resources and community service, and forging an academic base, providing the brainpower that has carried Minnesotans into the new millennium. While we celebrate the University's past, we recognize that it is a part of our present and our future. It educates our children, grows our economy, and evaluates our decisions with sound research and good science.

I join all Minnesotans in celebrating the University of Minnesota's 150th anniversary. I know there will be many more productive years to come.

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