

Sadly, at this time, there is no cure for DMD. Little boys with DMD are most often not diagnosed before the age of 2 or 3 years. Most boys with DMD walk by themselves later than average, and then in an unusual manner. They may fall frequently, have difficulty rising from the ground, or experience difficulty going up steps. Calf muscles typically look over-developed or excessively large, while other muscles are poorly developed. Use of a wheelchair may be occasional at age 9, but total dependence is usually established in the teen years. Most boys affected survive into their twenties, with relatively few surviving beyond 30 years of age.

I have heard from the parents and family of two little boys in Maine who have DMD. Their names are Matthew and Patrick Denger, and their family members are desperately hoping for a cure so they don't have to watch their sons suffer the long-term impacts of this debilitating disease. While we are far from finding a cure for DMD, I am hopeful that the MD CARE Act, signed into law by President Bush on December 18, 2001, will help Matthew and Patrick and the thousands of other young boys suffering from DMD. Specifically, the act authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services to expand and increase coordination of the activities by the National Institutes of Health with respect to research on muscular dystrophies, including DMD.

Efforts to improve the quality and length of life for thousands of children suffering from Duchenne muscular dystrophy are valuable beyond measure, and I commend all of my colleagues and all of the families who have worked so hard to raise awareness about this devastating disease.

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 in March of last year. 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 terrible crime that occurred October 28, 1994 in Fall River, MA. A gay high school student was beaten by another teen who was heard shouting anti-gay epithets. The assailant, a minor, was charged with a hate crime and assault and battery.

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.

U.S. COMMISSION ON AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND HEALTH FACILITY NEEDS FOR SENIORS IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I am following with great interest the work of the U.S. Commission on Affordable Housing and Health Facility Needs for Seniors in the 21st Century, a Congressionally established panel co-chaired by Nancy Hooks of New York and Ellen Feingold of Massachusetts. Through a series of coast-to-coast field hearings, the "Seniors Commission" has launched an important nationwide dialogue on senior housing and health care issues, and the public policy challenges America is facing with the aging of the baby boom generation.

The Seniors Commission is due to deliver its recommendations to Congress by June 30, 2002. I am hopeful that the work of this panel will help to produce a more effective, coordinated and efficient approach to housing and health services for seniors. Americans—young and old—can learn more about the commission and share their views with the commissioners by viewing the Seniors Commission's website—www.seniorscommission.gov.

PRESIDENT BUSH'S CLEAR SKIES PROPOSAL

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the President Bush's Clear Skies proposal that he announced earlier today. The president's proposal is a plan that would use our nation's greatest resource, the ingenuity of our private industries, to ensure our children and grand children can inherit, not just a healthy environment, but a healthy economy as well.

The President has made this possible by giving industries a clear target to reduce emissions but will allow them to find the means and the method to reach those targets without following the traditional command and control environmental policies that have proven to be such a big failure in the past.

The goals are not going to be easy to reach. His proposal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 18 percent over the next ten years is going to require industry stretch if it is going to measure up to the President's yardstick. But the goals are attainable, and, more importantly can be reached without bankrupting rural communities that rely on energy development, or by hurting those people who will suffer most by rising energy prices—people like seniors or low income families who could be forced to choose between paying their heating bills or buying food.

I also want to applaud the President for his willingness to reach out to developing nations to help work with them in developing a truly global effort to address global warming.

I have had the privilege of representing the United Senate at a number of Global Warming Conferences, starting with Kyoto, Buenos Aires, Se-

attle and more recently at the Hague. Those meetings provided me an opportunity to meet with global warming experts and representatives from other nations to discuss the role of the U.S. Senate in ratifying any treaty signed as a result of the United Nations negotiations.

Based on a 1997 Byrd-Hagel resolution, that passed the Senate on a final vote of 95 to 0, my message at each conference has included two important mandates that the Senate feels must be present in any global agreement affecting the United States. First, developing countries currently excluded from the framework protocol must be included in any final agreement; and second, the agreement could not result in serious harm to the United States' economy.

This is an issue that I have also been privileged to work on in my new capacity as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where last year we passed an amendment proposed by my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts, Mr. KERRY, to the Department of State Reauthorization Act that encouraged the President to do exactly what he has done today. The President's new proposal reengages the United States as major player in the international global warming debate, this time not as the country that will bank roll all of the programs, but as a leader that will show other nations the way to improve the environment without destroying the economy.

Under the President's proposal, US companies will be able to invest in technologies to offset greenhouse gas emissions without fearing that they will not get credit for their innovations, or that they will have even greater or more difficult requirements imposed on them because of their voluntary effort. They will no longer have to worry that they will be penalized for having done the right thing.

Once again, Mr. President, I applaud the President Bush for his proposal and for his vote of confidence in the people of the United States. American know-how and ingenuity has fueled the technological advances we are already using today to make steady improvements in air and water quality. The President hit the nail right on the head when he said that it is our strong economy that makes it possible for us to make those necessary technological advances.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO BOB KRICK

• Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, today I salute the retirement of Bob Krick, Chairman of the Civil War Preservation Group and Chief Historian at the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. Throughout his long career, Bob has been a dedicated advocate for the preservation of American Civil War battlefields.

As a Civil War historian, Bob has written nearly a dozen books, most notably "Stonewall Jackson at Cedar Mountain." Bob has also written four unit histories, including a roster of Confederate soldiers killed at the Battle of Gettysburg and a book about a Marine Corps infantryman at the Battle of Iwo Jima. His dedication to preserving Civil War sites has saved literally thousands of battlefield acres every year.

Bob, who lived in Fredericksburg when he began his career as a Civil War preservationist, did extensive work at the Fredericksburg Battlefield site, including significantly increasing the size of the park. During his time at Fredericksburg, Bob also taught the historians at nearly half of the Civil War Battlefield parks across our country. Despite the fact that Bob is retiring, his effect on preserving one of the defining periods in our Nation's history will continue to make an impact long after his departure.

Although much has been accomplished during Bob's tremendous career, there is still more to do. Therefore, Bob plans to serve on the Board of the Richmond Battlefield Association, write more books and continue advocating for the protection of Civil War Battlefields. I wish Bob the best of luck and look forward to our continued friendship.●

AMERICAN HEART MONTH

● Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, Since it is Valentine's Day, I would like to offer a few brief comments on the heart health status of our nation. It is a serious concern in my state of Oklahoma and all across the country. Today over two thousand Americans will die from some form of cardiovascular disease, and in my state of Oklahoma, almost 45 percent of all deaths this year will be from cardiovascular disease. Heart disease is the number one leading cause of death in Oklahoma and in America. This is a sad state of affairs.

Although some children are born with heart conditions, and others may have a genetic tendency toward developing cardiovascular disease, there are many people suffering who could have prevented the onset of heart disease. A healthy diet and regular cardiovascular exercise can prevent high blood cholesterol levels, obesity, and high blood pressure, all of which are risk factors for heart disease.

I appreciate the work of the American Heart Association and others in raising awareness of the risk factors, warning signs, and preventative lifestyle behaviors that are crucial in our fight against this type of disease. This year the focus of Heart Month, which we celebrate every February, is Being Prepared in a Cardiac Emergency. I encourage all of my fellow Americans to take a CPR class, and I urge parents to teach their children how to call 9-1-1 in an emergency. Taking just a few cautionary steps can save lives.

Heart-shaped cards and candies inundate us this week and especially today. When we see these playful reminders of Valentine's Day, let us be reminded of how we must take care of our heart health and continue to fight the tragedy of heart disease in our Nation.●

TRIBUTE TO STAMFORD'S FIRST AFRICAN-AMERICAN POLICE OFFICER

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, James Foreman, a distinguished citizen of Stamford, CT, celebrated his 90th birthday on February 12. Raised in Stamford and a World War II Army veteran, James Foreman was the first full-time African-American police officer hired by the City of Stamford Police Department. Prior to his official hiring in 1947, Jim had served as a "special hire," or auxiliary officer, for 12 years. As a police officer, he served with great courage, often in the most difficult areas of the city. Jim retired as a patrolman from the Stamford Police Department in 1977, with a total of 42 years of service. Since his 1977 retirement from the police force, Jim Foreman has remained very active and dedicated to public service in the community. He is a Justice of the Peace for the City of Stamford, and he volunteers in service to other senior citizens. Jim is well respected and greatly admired in the City of Stamford. I remember him with fondness and respect from the years of my youth, and after, in Stamford.

I am delighted to join with the current and past members of the Stamford Police Department, the citizens of Stamford, and Jim Foreman's family and friends in honoring him on his 90th birthday. We are eternally grateful to him for all the years he put his life on the line to enforce the law and protect the citizens of Stamford regardless of their race or creed. We are grateful, too, for all Jim Foreman accomplished through his long and dedicated service to help break down racial barriers in the department and throughout my home town of Stamford.●

"GUNFIGHTERS" FROM MOUNTAIN HOME AFB

● Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of our service men and women who have served or who are serving during Operation Enduring Freedom. All who were involved in this operation have done an extraordinary job routing terrorism, defending our nation from further attacks, and making their fellow Americans proud of their efforts and accomplishments.

Let me especially thank the brave men and women of Mountain Home Air Force Base (MHAFB). The 366th Wing of MHAFB deployed three of their flying squadrons during this recent and ongoing operation, which included the 389th Fighter Squadron of F-16Cs, the 391st Fighter Squadron of F-15Es, and

the 34th Bomber Squadron of B-1Bs. During their time in and around Afghanistan the 389th flew daily sorties attacking Taliban vehicles, facilities, and cave complexes. The 391st added to toppling the Taliban and al Qaeda by dropping a majority of the 500 pound precision-guided munitions. And finally, the 34th were the lead bombers of the campaign and accounted for a majority of the Air Force's 14 million pounds of munitions in the first 95 days of the air campaign.

Without these squadrons' support, justice might still have been served in Afghanistan, but it would not have been served forcefully, with authority, and with accurate and deadly precision. This was a tremendous accomplishment which demonstrated to potential evil-doers that aggression against the United States will provoke a response from Mountain Home Air Force Base and other United States entities.

While the 389th, the 391st and the 34th received well-deserved attention, let us not forget the efforts of MHAFB here at home protecting the United States. In addition to its efforts abroad, MHAFB is playing a significant role in defending our nation as part of Operation Noble Eagle. Currently, the 726th Air Control Squadron is protecting our interior air space twenty-four hours a day. And as I speak, the 726th is monitoring the air traffic over and around Salt Lake City ensuring the Olympics continue without interruption. Also helping support a safe Olympics is the 22nd Air Refueling Squadron of Mountain Home, which is flying air refueling missions for the combat air patrol fighters around Salt Lake.

Once again, I want to thank all of our men and women in uniform for their efforts and I especially want to take this opportunity to salute MHAFB. As the motto of the 366th Wing says, "Audentes Fortuna Juvat," Fortune Favors the Bold. I am proud that Idaho is the home of the bold men and women of Mountain Home AFB, and I wish them good fortune in all their future endeavors.●

COMMEMORATING THE RETIREMENT OF MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM A. MOORMAN

● Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I would like to bring to your attention today the exemplary work and most commendable public service of one of our country's outstanding military leaders, Major General William A. Moorman, the Judge Advocate General of the United States Air Force. General Moorman will be retiring after an especially distinguished military career on May 1, 2002.

General Moorman entered the Air Force in 1971 through the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps program. His early assignments included Richards-Gabaur Air Force Base, Missouri, Yokota Air Base, Japan, Homestead