

and departments that participate in the program. Consequently, the legislation does not increase the percentage for STTR awards until two full years after the program has been reauthorized.

We are also conscientious about the fact that we want more research, not less, so we have timed the increase of the Phase II awards to coincide with the initial percentage increase reserved for STTR projects.

Overall, we believe this gradual increase will help encourage more innovation and greater cooperation between research institutions and small businesses. As the program requires, at least 30 percent of these additional funds will go to university and research institutions. Not only do the universities and research institutions that collaborate with small businesses get 30 percent of the STTR award money for each contract, they also benefit in that they often receive license fees and royalties. We are also conscientious about being fiscally responsible, the percentage increases will have no budget implication since it does not increase the amount of the money spent. Rather, it ultimately, after six years, redirects one half of one percent to this very successful program which benefits the economy overall.

This bill will ensure that this successful program is continued and increased. It will also provide Congress with important information and data on the program and encourage more outreach to small businesses and research institutions.

Mr. President, I want to encourage my colleagues to learn about this program, to find out the benefits to their state's hi-tech small businesses and research universities and labs, and to join me in passing this legislation in the Senate as soon as possible. To my friend from Missouri, Senator BOND, I want to thank you and your staff for working with me and my staff to build this country's technological progress. I also want to thank all of the cosponsors: Senators CLELAND, LANDRIEU, BENNETT, LEVIN, LIEBERMAN, HARKIN, BINGAMAN, ENZI and CANTWELL.

Mr. President, I ask that my statement and a copy of the bill be included in the RECORD.

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 86) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The text of the resolution is located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Submitted Resolutions.")

COMMENDING MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES MISSION IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. ENSIGN. I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 81 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 81), commending the members of the United States mission in the People's Republic of China for their persistence, devotion to duty, sacrifice, and success in obtaining the safe repatriation to the United States of the crew of the Navy EP-3E ARIES II aircraft who had been detained in China.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. ENSIGN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and, finally, any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 81) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

Whereas, on March 31, 2001, two fighter aircraft of the People's Republic of China intercepted a United States Navy EP-3E ARIES II maritime patrol aircraft on a routine reconnaissance mission in international airspace over the China Sea;

Whereas one of the two Chinese aircraft collided with the United States aircraft, jeopardizing the lives of its 24 crewmembers, causing serious damage, and forcing the United States aircraft commander, Navy Lieutenant Shane Osborn, to issue a "MAYDAY" distress call and perform an emergency landing at a Chinese airfield on Hainan Island;

Whereas, in violation of international norms, the Government of the People's Republic of China detained the United States aircrew for 11 days, initially refusing the requests of United States consular and military officials for access to the crew; and

Whereas the persistence and devotion to duty of the members of the United States mission in the People's Republic of China resulted in the release of all members of the United States aircrew on April 12, 2001: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate hereby commends the members of the United States mission in the People's Republic of China, and other responsible officials of the Departments of State and Defense, for their outstanding performance in obtaining the safe repatriation to the United States of the crew of the Navy EP-3E ARIES II aircraft.

PARTICIPATION OF TAIWAN IN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Mr. ENSIGN. I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 428 and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 428) concerning participation of Taiwan in the World Health Organization.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 647

Mr. ENSIGN. Senator HATCH has an amendment at the desk. I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. ENSIGN], for Mr. HATCH, proposes an amendment numbered 647.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCERNING THE PARTICIPATION OF TAIWAN IN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO).

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Good health is important to every citizen of the world and access to the highest standards of health information and services is necessary to improve the public health.

(2) Direct and unobstructed participation in international health cooperation forums and programs is beneficial for all parts of the world, especially with today's greater potential for the cross-border spread of various infectious diseases such as the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), tuberculosis, and malaria.

(3) Taiwan's population of 23,500,000 people is larger than that of ¼ of the member states already in the World Health Organization (WHO).

(4) Taiwan's achievements in the field of health are substantial, including one of the highest life expectancy levels in Asia, maternal and infant mortality rates comparable to those of western countries, the eradication of such infectious diseases as cholera, smallpox, and the plague, and the first to eradicate polio and provide children with hepatitis B vaccinations.

(5) The United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and its Taiwan counterpart agencies have enjoyed close collaboration on a wide range of public health issues.

(6) In recent years Taiwan has expressed a willingness to assist financially and technically in international aid and health activities supported by the WHO.

(7) On January 14, 2001, an earthquake, registering between 7.6 and 7.9 on the Richter scale, struck El Salvador. In response, the Taiwanese government sent 2 rescue teams, consisting of 90 individuals specializing in firefighting, medicine, and civil engineering. The Taiwanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs also donated \$200,000 in relief aid to the Salvadoran Government.

(8) The World Health Assembly has allowed observers to participate in the activities of the organization, including the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1974, the Order of Malta, and the Holy See in the early 1950's.

(9) The United States, in the 1994 Taiwan Policy Review, declared its intention to support Taiwan's participation in appropriate international organizations.

(10) Public Law 106-137 required the Secretary of State to submit a report to the Congress on efforts by the executive branch to support Taiwan's participation in international organizations, in particular the WHO.

(11) In light of all benefits that Taiwan's participation in the WHO can bring to the

state of health not only in Taiwan, but also regionally and globally, Taiwan and its 23,500,000 people should have appropriate and meaningful participation in the WHO.

(b) PLAN.—The Secretary of State is authorized—

(1) to initiate a United States plan to endorse and obtain observer status for Taiwan at the annual week-long summit of the World Health Assembly in May 2001 in Geneva, Switzerland; and

(2) to instruct the United States delegation to Geneva to implement that plan.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 14 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a written report to the Congress in unclassified form containing the plan authorized under subsection (b).

Mr. ENSIGN. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 647) was agreed to.

The bill (H.R. 647), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

HONORING MRS. RAE UNZICKER OF SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, recently, South Dakota, and the country, lost a friend and dedicated public servant. Mrs. Rae Unzicker of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, died in her home on March 22, 2001. She was 52 years old.

Rae Unzicker was a tireless champion for the rights of the disabled, particularly those with psychiatric disabilities. Her contributions to her field were significant. She started the first mental health advocacy project in South Dakota, served on the board of directors of the National Association for Rights Protection and Advocacy, and was the chair of the Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness Council for South Dakota Advocacy Services. She also authored several articles on the subject of mental health and spoke in 43 states, England, and the Netherlands during her career.

In 1995, President Clinton appointed Rae Unzicker to the National Council on Disabilities, an agency dedicated to increasing the inclusion, independence, and empowerment of all Americans with disabilities. She was one of the first outspoken advocates for the civil rights of people with mental illness to receive a major Presidential appointment. Her work helped minimize the stigma associated with people with mental illness and ensured they had the same rights and privileges as other Americans.

I join the mental health community in mourning the loss of a person so dedicated to the rights of those with mental illness. My condolences go out to Rae Unzicker's brother, her children, and their families. In this difficult time, my thoughts and prayers are with them, and with Rae's many friends.

RECENT DECISION TO EXTRADITE MEXICAN NATIONALS

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise today to praise the Mexican government's decision to extradite Everardo Arturo Paez Martinez.

I have criticized Mexico's extradition policy for many years. Historically, Mexican drug kingpins have not paid much attention to indictments from the United States.

Many Mexican Administrations have talked about reform. Some have even extradited a few low level criminals to placate U.S. critics.

This critic has not been placated.

Today, however, I am pleased and encouraged to see substantive reform taking place in Mexico. The Fox administration and the Mexican judiciary have taken an important step toward cooperation and partnership. Furthermore, extraditing such an infamous drug trafficker as "El Kitti" Paez sends a resounding signal that Mexico is not doing business as usual.

Mexico's recent action should be recognized and commended. I hope that Mexico will continue to work with United States law enforcement and will become a partner in fighting crime as it is in other areas, such as trade.

As a Senator from a border state, I look forward to working with President Fox on issues that affect both our nations and support his reform efforts.

C-5 PARTS SHORTAGES ENDANGER NATIONAL SECURITY

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to draw my colleagues attention to an on-going problem that impacts our national security—parts shortages for the C-5. I know it may surprise some that I say this is a national security problem. Well, it is. My colleagues on the Armed Services Committee and on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee are not surprised. They know how vital strategic airlift is to national security. They also know that C-5s are the backbone of our strategic airlift capability. Working with the C-17, the C-5 provides the airlift needed for both wars and for humanitarian missions.

For those who have not spent as much time on the issue, let me explain. The C-5 can carry more cargo, farther than any other plane in the American military. It is what brings the big, heavy stuff to the fight. For example, C-5s brought precision munitions into our major European bases for Allied Force in Kosovo. Once the big loads are brought into a theater, where necessary the C-17 then moves the equipment and supplies around the theater. As the Commander in Chief of United States Transportation Command has said many times, seventy percent of the cargo most needed in the first 30 days by the warfighter can only be airlifted on a C-5 or a C-17. And, by the way, this is stuff we'll need even if we get lighter and more mobile because

time will always matter and the more we can get to the fight quickly, the better our military position.

In addition to our warfighting needs, America uses the C-5 to promote goodwill and to help those made needy by natural disasters. C-5s are almost always involved in providing humanitarian assistance. For example, large desalinization plants to provide drinkable water must go on the C-5. So must the Fairfax Search and Rescue Team that we heard so much about after earthquakes in Turkey and Taiwan.

To get back to my earlier point, America is a global power that needs a healthy C-5 fleet. One major factor in low mission capable rates and lower airlift capacity has been a lack of parts for the C-5. In short, without parts, C-5s are not available to the Nation.

Because I was seeing the impact of this on a regular basis at Dover Air Force Base, in my State of Delaware, I thought it was important to take a closer look at this problem. What I was seeing was maintenance crews being overworked on a regular basis because there were no parts available to repair planes. In order to keep C-5s flying, two or more C-5s had to be turned into "hangar queens" or "cann-birds". Sad terms that describe million dollar airplanes that must be used to provide parts for other planes. Parts are taken from that plane and then put into another plane that needs that part. This process, called aircraft cannibalization, cost the Logistics Groups at Dover over \$2.77 million for Fiscal Year 1999 according to an independent review of Logistics cost done for Air Mobility Command.

Cannibalization not only wastes money, it also requires significantly more work hours to open up an airplane, remove a part, open up the other airplane and install the part, and then eventually install a replacement part in the original airplane. This process also increases the risk that something else on the cann-bird will break or that the part itself will break. The end result was that morale was low because without an adequate supply of spare and repair parts, inefficient procedures had become standard practice. In addition, the overall health of the C-5 fleet suffered.

As I became more aware of the impact this lack of parts was having on morale and the readiness of the C-5 fleet two years ago, I brought then Secretary of Defense Bill Cohen to Dover to make him aware of the problem.

While I believe that visit was helpful, it was clear to me that continued attention to the issue was necessary. That led me to write a short report on the issue. I have sent copies of the report to my colleagues in the Senate.

The report seeks to explain the important role played by the C-5, the extent of the parts problem for the C-5, the impact those parts shortages have had on the fleet and those who work on the C-5, and to describe the failures in logistics system management that