

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

made the problem even worse. I hope that my colleagues will take the time to review the report and will reach the same conclusions that I did. In the end, it was clear to me that we must do three things.

First, we must continue to increase funding for parts and keep it predictable.

Second, we must completely modernize the C-5 fleet with new avionics and the Reliability Enhancement and Re-engining Program.

Third, we must continue to promote smart management reform throughout the defense logistics system.

Again, I know that none of this is news to my colleagues on the defense committees who have provided so much leadership and support for addressing these challenges, but I hope the report will be helpful to them and their staffs and to other colleagues.

I know that spare and repair parts is not glamorous, but it is vital to America's ability to protect and promote our national security. For that reason, we must build on the good work done by the defense committees over the past four years to begin to solve the parts shortage problem and ensure that we do not lose sight of what must be done now and in the future to eliminate the problem.

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 detail a heinous crime that occurred October 31, 1999 off the coast of California. A 37-year-old gay man was the target of a brutal anti-gay attack on board a cruise ship. The victim was assaulted by two other passengers in a hallway of the ship, who called him a "f—ing faggot" several times. He sustained injuries including a broken nose, three skull fractures around his eyes, chipped teeth and multiple contusions. Because the attack happened at sea, beyond the reach of state and local laws, police have been unable to pursue the case as a bias-related incident, referring it instead to the federal government.

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.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise to offer a few observations regarding

the President's speech at the National Defense University regarding missile defense and the future security of our nation. The President was quite correct in describing today's world as one that is far different from the days of the Cold War some thirty years ago. However, his prescription for how best to ensure our national security and achieve a more peaceful world is seriously flawed. The President has assigned the nation's highest military priority to building a robust missile defense that will cost tens of billions of dollars during the coming decade with no assurance that the system of interceptors will work. The primary objective of such a system, in his view, is to counteract intercontinental missiles carrying weapons of mass destruction from targeting our nation. I would urge the President to take a step back; a more effective and higher priority approach would be to cut off weapons of mass destruction at their source, before they are in the hands of our potential enemies. The greatest potential source of those weapons, materials, and technological expertise resides in Russia, and therein lies the fundamental key to our national and global security.

The President's view of Russia misunderstands this important point. While it is true that, in the President's words, Russia is no longer a communist country and that its president is an elected official, it does not follow that we needn't worry about the security threat which it can pose to the United States and our allies. Indeed, there are very disturbing stories in the press about the internal dynamics of the Russian government and its fragile democratic ways. Its economy remains in dire straits, unemployment is high, and the future, particularly for those who live outside of Moscow, continues to look grim. I'm certain that many of us were alarmed at the recent mutual recriminations and dismissals of dozens of Americans and Russians in an exchange that hearkened back to Cold War days.

In Russia's weakened state, I believe it poses an even greater threat to the United States than the "nations of concern" that we hear about so often. Why is that? Aside from the United States, Russia is the most advanced nation in the world to possess advanced missile technologies and weapons of mass destruction. Its scientific expertise is second only to our own. Weapons of mass destruction, including chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, number in the tens of thousands, and materials that go into making those weapons are widely distributed, and poorly guarded, around Russia. If countries of concern pose a serious threat to the United States, it is likely that the tools underlying those threats have been or could most easily be gained from the most likely source, a cash-strapped, antagonistic Russia.

Senior advisors to the Secretary of Energy, including former Senators

Howard Baker and Sam Nunn, recently released a report that stated, "The most urgent unmet national security threat to the United States today is the danger that weapons of mass destruction or weapons-usable material in Russia could be stolen and sold to terrorists or hostile nation states" Having reviewed the scope of the WMD threat in Russia, the Secretary of Energy's Advisory Board recommended that the United States spend \$30 billion over the next decade to secure those weapons and materials, and to prevent Russia's technological expertise from finding paychecks in the wrong places. Despite that recommendation, the President has submitted a budget request to the Congress that cuts funding for those programs by \$100 million below what was appropriated a year ago. In fact, this year's funding request is over \$500 million below what was planned for FY 2002 just twelve months ago. I question why the President would choose to cut funding for programs that constitute the nation's "most urgent unmet threat." In light of the imposing costs of a robust missile defense system, it appears that the Administration has determined that such nonproliferation programs are of secondary importance.

Listening to the President's speech, I'm concerned that his vision of missile defense has all the characteristics of the boy sticking his finger in the dike. What's really needed is a new and stronger dike. I believe we must redouble our efforts to support critical nonproliferation programs with Russia as the first line of our own defense and national security interest. Investing tens of billions of dollars in a missile defense program as an alternative approach virtually insures the acceleration of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction if the nation reduces funding for nonproliferation programs as a result. The President and his advisors are missing the forest for the trees.

Let me add one additional thought. Countries of concern that may be genuinely interested in using weapons of mass destruction against us or our allies are likely to choose methods that are affordable, effective, and unanticipated. An intercontinental ballistic missile could be one way to achieve their goal, but there are other, less expensive and more probable ways. Potential enemies seeking to disrupt and destroy the U.S. and our friends, for example, could achieve their aims through weapons delivered in suitcases, small boats, or delivery vans. If the United States devotes its attention, resources, and expertise to solve the potential intercontinental missile threat without addressing the possibility of low tech applications of weapons of mass destruction, we will have made a very grave error. I urge my colleagues, Mr. President, not to be lulled into a false sense of security regarding plans for a robust missile defense of our nation. As with the case of the dike, deployment of a missile defense system