

According to OSHA, there are a disproportionately high number of work-related deaths suffered by non-English speaking workers. On Workers Memorial Day, Mr. John Henshaw, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, announced that the agency will soon begin to collect data on country of origin and English language capability for all workers involved in fatality or other serious accident investigations. The agency will also for the first time begin to collect site-specific information on construction projects where many immigrants and other workers die every year. The new data collection will enable OSHA to analyze language and country of origin information to determine what role language barriers and other risk factors play in fatalities and other workplace accidents. The agency will then use this data to take steps to improve safety for these workers.

I want to point out that in commemoration of Worker Memorial Day, Mr. Henshaw also announced that, effective immediately, he will write personally to the families of workers killed on the job to express OSHA's sorrow for the loss. Working with Mr. Hayes over the last few years, I know how important it is to the victim's families that the Government is aware of the problem and working to do everything possible to prevent more workers from dying or being injured on the job. I would like to reiterate Mr. Hayes' recent statement about the importance of reducing the accident and injury rate to the point where this type of initiative is not needed at all. I believe Secretary Chao and Mr. Henshaw are committed to this goal and I stand ready to aid their efforts.

We know that many businesses are working hard and successfully to improve worker safety. Some Alabama companies have recently been recognized by OSHA as achieving successful results in reducing injuries. Since 1982, OSHA has been recognizing American work sites that have exemplary safety records and show continued commitment to workplace safety and health. Sites meeting the Voluntary Protection Program standards typically experience injury and illness rates 53 percent below the industry average. Three sites in Alabama: ATOFINA Chemicals Inc. in Axis, AL; Occidental Chemical Corporation in Mobile, AL; and United Space Alliance, LLC Huntsville Operations in Huntsville, AL, were recognized by OSHA as Star sites for their achievements in worker safety. These successes were achieved with voluntary programs, teamwork and determination.

Workers Memorial Day gives us the opportunity to remember the workers who have lost their lives and highlight these important worker safety issues. The more attention we give the subject and the more we work together the better chance we have to be successful in reducing and then eventually eliminating workplace injuries.●

#### DEDICATION OF SPARK MATSUNAGA ELEMENTARY AND LONGVIEW SCHOOL

● Mr. AKAKA. Madam President, on Sunday I had the privilege of attending the dedication ceremony for the Spark Matsunaga Elementary and Longview School in Germantown, Maryland. This exceptional state-of-the-art school facility houses a general education elementary school, Spark Matsunaga Elementary, and special education school for children with disabilities, Longview School.

It is appropriate that this new school honors the memory of a truly remarkable man and former colleague—Senator Spark Matsunaga. Over the course of a lifetime of service to the people of Hawaii and America, Spark exhibited fortitude, courage, and persistence in fighting for what was right and what was best.

As noted by Dr. Jerry Weast, superintendent of Montgomery County Public Schools, this is the first public school in the nation named in honor of an Asian American. Transportation Secretary Norman Mineta, Representative CONNIE MORELLA, Hawaii State Senator Matt Matsunaga, and Keene Matsunaga were a few of the speakers who spoke of Senator Matsunaga's distinguished life and career. A children's chorus entertained and sang the school song. The "Home of the Geckos," Matsunaga Elementary has made a wonderful start with dedicated teachers and administrators and a diverse and involved community of students and parents.

Spark Matsunaga's commitment to justice and lifetime of service to America merits this singular recognition. Throughout his career, Sparky worked to ensure that all Americans enjoyed the fruits of liberty and understood our shared responsibilities for keeping our country free and strong.

Spark Matsunaga's legacy of public service, espousal of the art of peace-making, and commitment to justice is a wonderful example for the students and staff that proudly work and learn at Matsunaga Elementary School.

I know that Helene Matsunaga and the Matsunaga family are deeply appreciative of this unprecedented tribute, and the people of Hawaii take pride in Montgomery County bestowing this honor on Senator Matsunaga and his service to our great Nation.

Madam President, I ask that a copy of the commemorative biography of Spark Matsunaga distributed at the dedication be printed in the RECORD.

The biography follows:

SENATOR SPARK MASAYUKI MATSUNAGA, 1916–1990

Our school is proud to bear the name of this great American whose legacy will inspire our community forever. Senator Matsunaga's memory will serve to remind students and staff that public service, strong educational goals, patriotism and personal pride are qualities to live by. Senator Matsunaga will be remembered for all his work to teach the principles of peace yet value just

causes for humanity. He knew when to use his talents to inspire change and was never afraid to stand proudly to have his voice heard.

Spark Matsunaga, a war hero who became a United States Senator from Hawaii, dedicated his career to promoting peace and achieving justice. A Japanese-American, Matsunaga served with distinction in the 100th Infantry battalion, the first Japanese American unit formed during World War II, for which he received the Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts. As a political leader, he was a champion of civil rights for all Americans regardless of race. As a member of the United States Senate, he worked to promote the peaceful resolution of conflicts, and he fought for the redress for survivors of the World War II internment camps.

Masayuki Matsunaga was born on the Island of Kauai, Hawaii, on October 8, 1916. His childhood friends nicknamed him Spark; he later legally adopted the name. Matsunaga attended the Kauai public schools before entering the University of Hawaii in 1937, majoring in education and serving in the Reserve Officer Training Corps. Upon graduation in June 1941, Matsunaga was commissioned in the Army and was serving on active duty on the island of Molokai when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Shortly afterward, he and other Japanese-Americans were relieved of their duties and shipped to a military facility, Camp McCoy, in Wisconsin, while the War Department in Washington decided whether they could fight for America. Matsunaga, along with the other soldiers, petitioned President Roosevelt for a chance to prove their loyalty.

In the Spring of 1942, President Roosevelt and other Washington leaders determined that Japanese-Americans in the army would be loyal to the country; Matsunaga and 1,500 other Japanese-Americans formed the 100th Infantry Battalion and trained for combat duty. In September 1943, the battalion was sent to Italy; Matsunaga was wounded twice in the same night while moving through a minefield. After recuperating, Matsunaga could not go back to combat but received two Purple Hearts and the Bronze Star for his heroic acts, and was assigned to a replacement battalion.

Late in the war, he returned to the U.S. where he gave 800 speeches to help Japanese-Americans become integrated into the mainstream of American life after being released from the detention camps where they were kept during the war. The 100th Infantry Battalion eventually became a part of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team of Japanese-American soldiers, the most decorated unit in U.S. military history.

Matsunaga returned to Hawaii in 1946, worked in veterans affairs briefly, married, and then entered Harvard Law School in 1948. After graduation, he practiced law in Hawaii and began his political career, being elected to the Territorial Legislature in which was known as the "Democratic Revolution" of 1954 engineered by veterans of the 100th and 442nd to take control of the legislature for the first time. Matsunaga and other Japanese-Americans were among the leaders in Hawaii's bid for statehood, which passed in 1959.

In 1962, Matsunaga won a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives, making the rights of immigrants, the welfare of veterans, and the defense of Japanese-Americans and other minorities his hallmarks. In 1976, he was elected to the U.S. Senate, supporting legislation to establish a research organization called the United States Peace Institute and to authorize the post of Poet Laureate. As a Senator, he was also a major proponent of

the use of renewable energy sources and Soviet-American cooperation in space exploration. Perhaps Matsunaga's greatest achievement in the Senate was obtaining redress for Japanese-Americans who had been unjustly interned during World War II. The survivors of the camps received "token monetary compensation" and an apology from President Ronald Reagan. Another signature legislative achievement was the Spark Matsunaga Hydrogen Research and Development Act, which was passed in 1990 and provides funding for research into alternative energy sources. His last official act was to cast a vote in favor of continuing the Clean Air Act.

In 1990, Senator Matsunaga died while serving the U.S. Senate. In his honor, the University of Hawaii established the Matsunaga Institute for Peace in which scholars explore ways to resolve differences without resorting to violence.●

#### HONORING AMERICA'S NURSES

● Mr. SANTORUM. Madam President, I rise today in recognition of the women and men across the Nation who daily stand on the front lines of the health care profession. This week, May 6 through May 12, we celebrate National Nurses Week in their honor. Through their service to the patients and communities for whom they care, nurses continue to deliver health care despite the unprecedented difficulties they face. It is a testament to their sustained professionalism and genuine compassion that, regardless of these challenges, America's nurses are still the first to respond to the everyday tragedies and the first to be prepared for the extraordinary ones.

America's population is not only growing larger, it is growing older and the implications of these demographic trends are severe for the health care delivery system. The nursing workforce, in both the private and public sectors, is challenged by personnel shortages as nurse recruitment and retention becomes more problematic. Cutbacks in Medicare reimbursements have exacerbated the situation, and our rural and elderly communities have suffered from the inaccessibility of care as a result. The Department of Veterans Affairs is particularly affected by this situation as the aging veteran community becomes increasingly more care-dependent. The Health Resources and Services Administration released a study in February of 2001 describing the plight of registered nurses in the United States and recommending that significant steps be taken to preserve the nation's supply of nurses.

To this end, I am proud to be a co-sponsor of legislation, put forth by Senator HUTCHINSON, that addresses these issues and offers genuine solutions to the problems underlying the nursing profession's shortage. Portions of this bill were incorporated into legislation that the Senate passed in December, and the House of Representatives has acted favorably on a bill to boost nurse employment as well. I am hopeful that the differences between

the two chambers' bills can be reconciled and that a final measure can be soon sent to the President for his signature. Enactment of the proposed nursing legislation would initiate new approaches to retaining and recruiting highly qualified individuals in this field of health care. Among these approaches would be expanding nurse-loan repayment and scholarship programs, career ladder and faculty development opportunities, and multi-media campaigns to encourage Americans to consider nursing as a career choice. Preserving and promoting the nursing workforce is imperative if we are to maintain our country's ability to deliver first-class medical care.

Nurses, and the indispensable position they serve in medicine, are near and dear to me; theirs is a commitment to health care I have witnessed throughout my life, my mother, sister and wife all have nursing backgrounds, and mine is a keen appreciation for the profession. Nurses deserve our appreciation and support, particularly as they weather the administrative difficulties of their practice. I invite my Senate colleagues to join me in thanking America's nurses today for the vital role they play as the healers and caretakers of our Nation.●

#### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

● Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Madam President, I again 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 September 19, 1993 in Seattle, WA. A man attacked two lesbian women, pushing one through a window. The assailant, Terrance Donato Scott, was charged with a hate crime in connection with the incident.

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 and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.●

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting two treaties and sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

##### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2001, the Secretary of the Senate, on May 3, 2002, during adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 169. An act to require that Federal agencies be accountable for violations of antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws; to require that each Federal agency post quarterly on its public Web site, certain statistical data relating to Federal sector equal employment opportunity complaints filed with such agency; and for other purposes.

H.R. 495. An act to designate the Federal building located in Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands, as the "Ron de Lugo Federal Building."

H.R. 819. An act to designate the Federal building located at 143 West Liberty Street, Medina, Ohio, as the "Donald J. Pease Federal Building."

H.R. 3093. An act to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 501 Bell Street in Alton, Illinois, as the "William L. Beatty Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

H.R. 3282. An act to designate the Federal building and United States Courthouse located at 400 North Main Street in Butte, Montana, as the "Mike Mansfield Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

S. 1094. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research, information, and education with respect to blood cancer.

The enrolled bills were signed subsequently by the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

#### ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of Senate reported that on today, May 6, 2002, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 1094. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research, information, and education with respect to blood cancer.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-6680. A communication from the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Secretary's Equitable Relief Report; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-6681. A communication from the Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Kentucky Regulatory Program" (KY-229-FOR) received on May 1, 2002; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.