

career in the United States Senate and the House of Representatives.

His legacy should not be forgotten, particularly since in recent months, the war has dominated discussions in our Chamber and throughout the world. Sixty years ago, circumstances compelled Senator Matsunaga to become a warrior, and he acted with bravery and valor that resulted in our country awarding him the Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts. Even as a war hero, however, Senator Matsunaga knew the importance of peace and believed that the peaceful resolution of disputes should always be our primary goal.

"After serving as a soldier, he went into public service to find a way to end war," his son, former Hawaii State Senator Matt Matsunaga, once said.

Like other prominent Americans such as Woodrow Wilson, Jennings Randolph, and Everett Dirksen, Senator Matsunaga envisioned a "Department of Peace" that ideally would be on equal footing with the Department of Defense. In 1979, he was successful in having a provision added to an education appropriations bill that called for the establishment of the Commission on Proposals for the National Academy of Peace and Conflict Resolution.

Senator Matsunaga chaired the newly created nonpartisan panel, which became known as the Matsunaga Commission. After numerous public hearings and meetings with scholars, government, and military officials, and representatives from religious and ethnic organizations, the Commission recommended the creation of a national peace academy. Subsequently, Senator Matsunaga spearheaded a bipartisan drive that led to the passage of a bill that was signed into law by President Reagan establishing the United States Institute of Peace in Washington, D.C.

The Institute's mission is to "support the development, transmission, and use of knowledge to promote peace and curb violent international conflict."

Following Senator Matsunaga's death in 1990, the University of Hawaii paid tribute to him by establishing the Matsunaga Institute for Peace, where scholars could study and advise on ways to settle regional and international disputes without turning to violence.

Senator Matsunaga's belief in peace began early. In 1930, as a student at the University of Hawaii, he wrote a short essay, titled "Let Us Teach Our Children to Want Peace":

Wants are the drives of all human action. If we want peace we must educate people to want peace. We must replace attitudes favorable to war with attitudes opposed to war. Parents should protect the child from experiences with materials of warfare. Teachers should let the generals fall into the background and bring into the foreground leaders in social reform as heroes. We must help our young men to see that there are other types of bravery than that which is displayed on the battlefield. If in our teaching we empha-

size the life and work of our great contributors instead of our great destroyers, people will come to realize that moral courage is bravery of the highest type, and America will be called the Champion of Peace.

Senator Matsunaga lived by those words throughout his life. I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the late Senator Matsunaga.

THE DISTINGUISHED CAREER OF JAY CUTLER

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I welcome this opportunity to pay tribute to the distinguished career of Jay Cutler, who is retiring this year as the Director of Government Relations and Special Counsel for the American Psychiatric Association, where he has served for 25 years. During that quarter century he has been a powerful advocate for America's psychiatrists, for the patients they serve, and for the broader cause of mental health. He is well known to virtually every Senator as an outstanding advocate and a fine human being.

I first came to know Jay many years ago, when he served on what was then known as the Senate Human Resources Committee and is today our Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee. Jay was Senator Jacob Javits' top staff person on the committee. I worked closely with him on a wide range of issues, especially on health care.

Jay's career has had a remarkable breadth and depth. There is no cause in which he has been more deeply involved than better treatment for persons suffering from mental illness and substance abuse. Over the course of his career, there has been a remarkable shift in the perception of mental illness and substance abuse by policy makers and the public. The Nation has made a remarkable transition from the long held and destructive view that mental illness and substance abuse are character flaws, and has achieved a new understanding, that they are diseases which can and should receive the best treatment that medical science can provide. In many ways, Jay's tireless dedication to the cause of mental illness reform and substance abuse treatment has been at the core of this profound shift in public awareness and understanding of these disorders.

Among many other accomplishments during Jay's years in the Senate tenure, he had played the central staff role in the drafting, introduction and passage of the landmark Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970, P.L. 91-616, that established the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. He worked side by side with Senator Javits and Senator Harold Hughes to change the perception of national policymakers towards alcoholism and the effects of alcohol abuse.

As a Senate aide and later as APA's Director of Government Relations, Jay

had a direct impact on virtually every major bill on health policy and mental illness and substance abuse treatment legislation over more than 30 years. Even a selective list of the policies and laws that bear Jay's imprint includes: the landmark Employee Retirement Income Security Act; expansion of the community mental health centers program; public oversight to protect patients in mental health treatment against abuse; reauthorization and reorganization of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; the exemption of psychiatric hospitals and units from the Medicare prospective payment methodology, ensuring their fiscal viability for nearly 20 years; the expansion of Medicare's limited coverage of outpatient treatment for mental illness, first by lifting the \$250 annual dollar limit to \$500, then to \$1,200, and ultimately repealing the discriminatory dollar limit altogether; enactment of the landmark 1996 Federal Mental Health Parity Act; increased funding for veterans', children's, and Indian mental health services; medical records privacy legislation, especially assuring the confidentiality of medical records for psychiatric and substance abuse treatment.

The historic decision by President Clinton to issue an Executive Order requiring non-discriminatory coverage of treatment for mental illness, including alcohol and substance abuse disorders, in the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Program; the APA's successful efforts to enact "parity" laws in some 30 States; the bipartisan national campaign to double the NIH research budget, including the budgets on mental illness and substance abuse disorders.

For more than 30 years, Jay has dedicated his professional career to the eradication of any stigma against persons with mental illness, including those struggling with alcohol and substance abuse disorders. He has greatly assisted in educating the public and key national policymakers on these vital issues. He has also been at the forefront of efforts to eliminate discrimination against persons with mental illness. He has a record that few can match as an advocate for education, research, and treatment of all mental disorders.

Jay's personal qualities have not only contributed immeasurably to his success but have made him countless friends in the Senate, the House, administrations of both parties, and the health policy community. All his interactions are marked by an extraordinary degree of candor and openness and by the incisive intellect and political skill that has made him a valuable counselor to so many of us.

Jay has always fought hard and effectively for the interests of the physicians represented by the American Psychiatric Association. Jay's wisest counsel to the APA was to place the public policy needs of its patients first. To his enduring credit, throughout

Jay's service as Director of Government Relations, APA could be relied upon to fight just as hard for its patients as its members.

No tribute to Jay can fail to mention Jay's beloved wife and lifelong partner, Randy. When the APA hired Jay Cutler, it got Randy as part of the deal. Her generosity of spirit, keen intellect, and strong commitment have meant the world to Jay, to his colleagues at the APA, and to the nation.

Throughout his remarkable career, Jay Cutler—with Randy Cutler beside him—has worked to improve the lives of millions of Americans who, for no fault of their own, have struggled to overcome mental illness. Much of the distance that we have come in recognizing their needs and meeting them over the years of Jay's outstanding services and dedication is the result of Jay's ability.

On the occasion of Jay's retirement, I comment his brilliant service to Congress, to the American Psychiatric Association, and to the millions of Americans with mental illness. I wish Jay and Randy great happiness and success as they begin this new chapter in their lives.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

EL DÍA DE LOS NIÑOS

• Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the celebration of El día de los niños, a day for parents, families, and communities to celebrate, value, and uplift all children in the United States. As cochair of the Senate Democratic Hispanic Task Force, I believe it is important that we set aside a time to commemorate the essential role of children in the future of every nation. On this day, April 30, cities throughout the United States are promoting the well-being of children by hosting a variety of special events, including parades, book festivals, and health fairs. In my own State, for example, the New Mexico State University Library, in conjunction with the Southern New Mexico Engaging Latino Communities for Education Collaborative, ENLACE, is hosting an exhibit of bilingual, Spanish-English, children's books. This activity serves to help communities celebrate and promote the importance of reading in many languages.

As we continue to discuss the well-being of our children, I invite my colleagues to join with me in taking time on this day, El día de los niños, to rededicate ourselves to working together and acting on behalf of our children throughout the year.●

PREPARING FOR NATIONAL COMPETITION ON CONSTITUTIONAL KNOWLEDGE

• Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, this May, more than 1,200 students from across the United States will visit

Washington, D.C. to compete in the national finals of the We the People... The Citizen and the Constitution program. It is the most extensive educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

I am proud to announce that a class from Smyrna High School will represent the State of Delaware in this national event. These students, with the leadership of their teacher Marc Deisem, have worked diligently to reach the national finals. Through their experience, they have gained a deep knowledge and understanding of the fundamental principles and values of our constitutional democracy.

This 3-day national competition is modeled after hearings in the United States Congress. The hearings consist of oral presentations by high school students before a panel of adult judges on constitutional topics. The students' testimony is followed by a period of questioning by the judges who probe their depth of understanding and ability to apply their knowledge.

Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the We the People... program has provided curricular materials at upper elementary, middle and high school levels for more than 26.5 million students nationwide. The program affords students a working knowledge of our Constitution, Bill of Rights, and the principles of democratic government.

It is inspiring to see these young people advocate the principles of our Government. These principles identify us as a people and bind us together as a Nation. It is important for our next generation to understand the values and principles that serve as the foundation in our ongoing effort to preserve and realize the promise of democracy.

These students from Smyrna High School are currently conducting research and preparing for their upcoming participation in the national competition in Washington, DC. I wish these young "constitutional experts" the best of luck at the We the People... national finals. They represent the future of our State and Nation, and they give us cause for great hope as we look to the future.●

RECOGNIZING ONCOLOGY NURSING MONTH—MAY 2003

• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to oncology nurses. May is the ninth annual Oncology Nursing Month. The celebration kicks off on Thursday, May 1, 2003, on Oncology Nursing Day, during the opening ceremonies of the Oncology Nursing Society's 28th Annual Congress in Denver, CO, and continues until May 31, 2003.

Oncology Nursing Month recognizes oncology nurses, educates the public about oncology nursing, provides an opportunity for special educational events for oncology nurses, and cele-

brates the accomplishments of oncology nurses.

The Oncology Nursing Society, ONS, is the largest professional oncology group in the United States composed of more than 30,000 nurses and other health professionals. It exists to promote excellence in oncology nursing and the provision of quality care to those individuals affected by cancer.

As part of its mission, the society honors and maintains nursing's historical and essential commitment to advocacy for the public good. ONS was founded in 1975, and held its first Annual Congress in 1976. Since the society was established, 218 local chapters have been formed to provide a network for education and peer support at the community level.

In my State of California, there are more than 2,515 oncology nurses and health professionals who care for individuals with cancer and their families. In addition, California has 18 local Oncology Nursing Society chapters including the areas of Pacific Grove, Fresno, Brentwood, Lompoc, Simi Valley, Palm Springs, Greater Los Angeles, Redding, Sacramento, Colton, Chico, Lodi, Orange County, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Sonoma County, and Lakewood.

Over the last 10 years, the setting where treatment for cancer is provided has changed dramatically. An estimated 80 percent of all Americans receive cancer care in community settings including cancer centers, physicians' offices, and hospital outpatient departments. Treatment regimens are as complex, if not more so, than regimens given in the inpatient setting a few short years ago.

Oncology nurses are on the frontlines of the provision of quality cancer care for individuals with cancer. Nurses are involved in the care of a cancer patient from the beginning through the end of treatment. Oncology nurses are the frontline providers of care by administering chemotherapy, managing patient therapies and sideeffects, working with insurance companies to ensure that patients receive the appropriate treatment, and providing counseling to patients and family members, in addition to many other daily acts on behalf of cancer patients.

With an increasing number of people with cancer needing high quality health care, and an inadequate supply of nurses, our Nation could well be facing a cancer care crisis of serious proportion, with limited access to quality cancer care.

I was proud to support the passage of the "Nurse Reinvestment Act" in the 107th Congress. This important piece of legislation expanded and implemented programs at the Health Resources Services Administration, HRSA, to address the multiple problems contributing to the nationwide nursing shortage, including the decline in nursing student enrollments, shortage of faculty, and dissatisfaction with nurse workplace environments.