

(D) Please provide the names, affiliation and titles of all other persons who went on the trip, whether they are or were employed by the U.S. government or not.

(E) Please provide detailed information on the nature and purpose of the trip, including the names and a brief synopsis of lectures or seminars provided by Mr. Mathews and others on the trip.

(F) What official government-issued identification or identity documents did Mr. Mathews use for his travel?

(G) Please provide a copy of Mr. Mathews' contract for this trip. In addition, please provide copies of, among other things, all (1) e-mail; (2) facsimiles; (3) facsimile logs; (4) correspondence; (5) memoranda; (6) telephone bills and logs; (7) notes; (8) working papers; (9) reports; (10) minutes of meetings, transcripts or electronic recordings that the FBI or its employees, contractors or counsel have in their control or possession regarding the contract.

(I) Will Mr. Mathews be considered for future contracts with the FBI?

I ask that these questions be answered, and requested documents provided, by Wednesday, August 27, 2003. Once the answers and documents are provided, I ask that the appropriate FBI officials brief interested committee staff on this matter.

Sincerely,

CHARLES E. GRASSLEY.

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#### PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT OF 2003

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I commend the Senate for the bipartisan cooperation in approving the Prison Rape Elimination Act.

I especially commend my lead Republican co-sponsor, Senator SESSIONS and his dedicated staff, Andrea Sander, William Smith, and Ed Haden. It has been a privilege to work with Senator SESSIONS and the two lead sponsors of this legislation in the House, Congressmen FRANK WOLF and BOBBY SCOTT.

I commend as well the extraordinary coalition of churches, civil rights groups, and concerned citizens who made this achievement possible. The coalition includes Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, the Justice Policy Institute, the NAACP, the National Association of Evangelicals, the National Council for La Raza, Prison Fellowship, Salvation Army, the Sentencing Project, the Southern Baptist Convention, and the Youth Law Center.

The coalition has been ably led by Michael Horowitz, a senior fellow at the Hudson Institute. I also commend Mariam Bell from Prison Fellowship and the Wilberforce Forum, Vincent Schiraldi from the Justice Policy Institute, Lara Stemple from Stop Prison Rape, and John Kaneb, the courageous citizen of Massachusetts whose unyielding effort and commitment to human rights has been invaluable to this legislation.

It has taken us nearly a century to get here. It was Winston Churchill who said in 1910 that the "mood and temper of the public in regard to the treatment of crime and criminals is one of the most unfailing tests of the civilization of any country."

Today, in 2003, we know that hundreds of thousands of inmates in our Nation—hundreds of thousands, not only convicted prisoners but pretrial detainees and immigration detainees as well—are victims of sexual assault each year. Of the 2 million prisoners in the United States, it is conservatively estimated that 1 in every 10 has been raped. According to a 1996 study, 22 percent of prisoners in Nebraska had been pressured or forced to have sex against their will. Human Rights Watch has reported "shockingly high rates of sexual abuse" in U.S. prisons.

Prison rape has devastating physical and psychological effects on its victims. It also has serious consequences for communities. Six hundred thousand inmates are released from prison or detention each year, and their brutalization clearly increases the likelihood that they will commit new crimes after they are released.

Infection rates for HIV, other sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis, and hepatitis are far greater for prisoners than for the population as a whole. Prison rape undermines the public health by contributing to the spread of these diseases, and often giving potential death sentences to its victims because of AIDS.

In 1994, the Supreme Court ruled that "being violently assaulted in prison is simply not part of the penalty that criminal offenders pay for their offenses against society." Federal, State, and local government officials have a duty under the Constitution to prevent prison violence. Too often, however, officials fail to take obvious steps to protect vulnerable inmates.

The Prison Rape Elimination Act has been carefully drafted to address the crisis of prison rape, while still respecting the primary role of States and local governments in administering their prisons and jails. The act directs the Department of Justice to conduct an annual statistical analysis of the frequency and effects of prison rape. It establishes a special panel to conduct hearings on prison systems, specific prisons, and specific jails where the incidence of rape is extraordinarily high. It also directs the Attorney General to provide information, assistance, and training for Federal, State, and local authorities on the prevention, investigation, and punishment of prison rape. It authorizes \$40 million in grants to strengthen the ability of State and local officials to prevent these abuses.

Finally, the act establishes a commission that will conduct hearings in the next 2 years and recommend national correctional standards on issues such as staff training, inmate classification, investigation of rape complaints, trauma care for rape victims, and disease prevention.

These standards should apply as soon as possible to the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Prison accreditation organizations that receive Federal funding will be required to adopt the standards. Each State must certify either that it

has adopted and is in full compliance with the national standards, or that the State will use 5 percent of prison-related Federal grants to come into compliance with the standards. States that fail to make a certification will have their grants reduced by 5 percent.

The Prison Rape Elimination Act is an important first step. We know that prison education programs reduce recidivism and facilitate the reentry of prisoners into society. Pell grant eligibility should be restored to prisoners who are scheduled for release. Because the high incidence of HIV and hepatitis B and C in prisoners threatens the health of many others, medical testing and treatment for infected prisoners should be expanded and improved. Congress should also repeal the provisions of the Prison Litigation Reform Act that prevent inmates who have been abused from raising their claims in court.

I commend our Senate and House colleagues for their strong support of the Prison Rape Elimination Act, and I look forward to its enactment.

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#### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred on September 17, 2001. In Wilmington, DE, a 25-year-old man was charged with a hate crime after he and a 22-year-old friend fled a liquor store with several bottles of alcohol. When the Middle Eastern manager of the store attempted to stop the pair, the thief yelled, "Bin Laden, you're going to pay for it," before striking him.

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 is 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.

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#### HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, during the height of the war in Iraq, I came to the floor to honor those from California who had made the ultimate sacrifice. And I paid tribute to these service members who embody the very best of the American spirit, those willing to give their own lives so we and others around the world can enjoy the blessings of freedom.

At least eight men with California connections have died in Iraq since May 1 due either to accident or hostile enemy fire. I strongly believe that they

and the others from across our country must be awarded the same respect and admiration as any American, in any war, at any time in our history.

SGT Atanasio Haro Marin Jr., 27, known as "Nacho" to his family, was born in Momax, Mexico, and lived there with his mother while his father worked in California to support seven children. The family was reunited in Los Angeles when he was 2 years old, moving to suburban Baldwin Park. He competed on the Sierra Vista High School track team and also ran in a Los Angeles marathon. Upon graduation, he joined the National Guard. When his tour of duty ended, he transferred to the Army.

Sergeant Marin was assigned to Battery C, 3rd Battalion, 16th Field Artillery Regiment, and died on June 3, when his checkpoint south of Balad, Iraq, was attacked with gunfire and rocket-propelled grenades. He was 27 years old.

He last saw his family during a January leave, 2 months before he left for the Middle East. He called home twice in April and sent a Mother's Day card that read: "Don't worry, be happy."

A native of Eureka, CA, CPT Andrew David La Mont was the youngest of nine children and came from a family with strong ties to the military. His father and grandfather were career military men.

"He was a tremendous son and a fantastic marine," said his mother, Vivian La Mont. He was single and had served with the Marines since graduating from San Diego State University in 1994. La Mont had previously served in Kosovo and Afghanistan.

Twenty-one-year-old LCPL Jason Moore was described as a rather wild young man with a boundless spirit, whose enthusiasm led him to the Marine Corps.

Moore died on May 19 in Iraq when the CH-46 Sea Knight helicopter he helped crew crashed into a canal. Four other Camp Pendleton marines were killed in the same incident.

His parents, Bill and Gale Moore, buried their only son at Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery.

He graduated from San Marcos High School in 2000. His neighbor Deane Terry said Moore was clearly bound for Marine aviation from a young age, after his interest in the Civil Air Patrol and radio-controlled planes.

"He was going to continue to aim high one way or another," said Terry, whose son was Moore's playmate. Terry described the day Moore returned from Marine boot camp and stood straight and proud in his uniform in the Terry living room.

"He was so excited to be a Marine," said Terry, who added that Moore joined the high school swim team just to prepare himself physically for the service. "He went at the Corps at full speed, not hesitating, not looking back."

PVT Jose Gonzalez spoke very little English when he arrived as a freshman

at John Glenn High School in Norwalk, CA. By the time he graduated in 2001, he had earned high honors in college preparatory classes.

The Mexican native also played varsity baseball, becoming a player who coach Bill Seals could count on at nearly any position: pitching or playing in the outfield or infield. He always wore his team hat to school, every day, year-round. The coach said it was about pride.

With his diploma in hand, Gonzalez embraced another part of American life: the military. He entered the Marine Corps 2 months after graduation and became a supply clerk.

Gonzalez deployed to Iraq with Camp Pendleton's 1st Force Service Support Group and survived the war. On May 12, he was killed when ordnance he was handling detonated. He was just 19 years old.

In Norwalk, Gonzalez is survived by parents and two teenage sisters. Gonzalez was not forgotten at his old high school. John Glenn students have created a memorial on the auditorium stage—they leave flowers, candles, and signs offering tribute to the soft-spoken man who died for his adopted country.

The last time Paul Tokuzo Nakamura, of Santa Fe Springs, called home from Iraq was on Father's Day, when he told his family that all was well.

"The first thing he told me was that he had showered and had steak for dinner," his father, Paul Nakamura, said Wednesday. "We know he was lying. He didn't want us to worry."

The 21-year-old Nakamura joined the Army Reserves out of patriotism despite his father's protests.

"One day he said, 'Mom, Dad, I'm so proud I was born in the United States,'" his mother, Yoko, 55, told those gathered at a memorial service.

Nakamura was stationed with the 437th Medical Company, based in Colorado Springs, CO. He was sent to the Middle East in February and was killed on June 19, when the ambulance he was in was struck by a rocket-propelled grenade in Al Iskandariyah, south of Baghdad.

"He was a rascal—you would tell him not to do something, and he would do it anyway," said his sister, Pearl. He was a lifeguard who taught swimming at the Santa Fe Springs Aquatic Center since he was 17 and was on his high school's water polo team.

Twenty-five-year-old Army Ranger Andrew Chris followed in the footsteps of his relatives when he joined the military in 2001. Both of his grandfathers served in World War II, his father served in the Army, his uncle in Special Forces and his brother Derek in the Navy. It was a way to connect with the generations of his family.

Chris was killed in combat operations on June 25, just a few days after arriving in Iraq. Ordnance exploded near the vehicle Chris was riding in, and the Army Ranger died immediately.

Before Chris joined the Army, he lived for 5 years in California, most of them in San Diego. After he graduated from high school in Florence, AL, he moved to Lemoore, south of Fresno, to live with his brother.

He spent many weekends exploring and camping in the mountains of California and Arizona. He was also well read, with a special interest in World War II and planned to teach high school history when he completed his military career.

Andrew Chris was quiet and reserved, and extremely loyal to family and friends. He had visited his brother Derek's family just before he was sent to Iraq.

Josh Chris said knowing that his brother died doing what he loved has made it easier to accept. "He was spiritually and emotionally ready."

From the outset of the conflict in Iraq, I have learned a great deal about those who have died from the local newspapers. Yet there have been a few individuals whose stories remain largely untold to the public.

One of those is Marine CPL Douglas Jose Marencoreyes, a 28-year-old from Chino, who was assigned to the Light Armored Vehicle-Air Defense Battery, 4th Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion. He was killed when the transport truck he was riding in rolled over.

I also learned relatively little about 19-year-old Ryan Cox, from Derby, KS, who was stationed at 29 Palms, CA, and died due to a noncombat weapons discharge on June 15.

Still, we know that he loved to surf and skydive and that, according to his mother, Robin Hamilton, he was doing what he wanted to do. "He was serving his country. I couldn't have asked for a better son."

Nor, for that matter, could the United States. We must never forget to remind those left behind—mothers and fathers, wives and children—of how proud we are of America's brave sons and daughters.

We must never lose sight of their achievement or their sacrifice, not to mention the enormous sacrifices made by their families, the ones left behind.

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#### AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I welcome the opportunity to commend the American Political Science Association on the 50th anniversary of its Congressional Fellowship Program.

Since 1953, the association's fellowships have brought talented journalists, scientists, scholars, sociologists, and domestic and foreign policy specialists to spend a few months as staff members in our offices in Congress.

I have consistently been impressed with the skill of these fellows in my Senate office over the years, and their expertise has been an important asset.