

would weaken or narrow the authority of the Civil Rights Division, or remove it from Congressional oversight altogether. I disagree. The Department of Justice, and the Civil Rights Division in particular, must continue to carry out its indispensable role in safeguarding the civil rights of all Americans. The Department must hold firm in ensuring that no person, big or small, strong or weak, Black or White, Latino or Asian, is treated with anything less than fairness, equality, and justice under our laws. To this end, it is essential that the powers of the Civil Rights Division and the oversight authority of this body be vigorous, and that the Division hire only the very best attorneys possible to carry out its mission.

There is no doubt that the Civil Rights Division will face many challenges in the years ahead. The office will require a leader with a firm commitment to civil rights and the resolve to place the considerable resources of the Federal Government behind the protection of those fundamental rights. Mr. Kim has an impressive record of public service and has earned the strong respect of his colleagues and the legal community. I am confident that Mr. Kim will do all he can to preserve and strengthen our civil rights protections, and that in so doing, he will continue to make his family, his home State of New Jersey, and his country proud.

BINATIONAL HEALTH WEEK

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I appreciate this opportunity to join my friends from across the United States and Mexico to celebrate the 5th Annual Binational Health Week. Binational Health Week affords us an opportunity to reflect upon the many successful efforts made here in the United States in cooperation with Mexican consulates to promote health and well-being amongst those who might otherwise lack access to important health care services and to discuss what further efforts should be made to address shortcomings that still exist.

Binational Health Week originated as an effort by Mexico's Secretary of Health to direct health care services to underserved migrant populations here in the United States. In October 2001, the Mexican consulates in California partnered with the California Department of Health Services to celebrate the first Binational Health Week in an effort to mobilize local health clinics and community organizations to provide services to people of Latin origin. Since then, Binational Health Week has expanded to cities across the United States, Mexico, and Canada.

I feel strongly that we must do all that we can to encourage people to pursue healthy lifestyles. Between one-half and two-thirds of premature deaths in the United States and much of our health care costs are caused by just three risk factors: poor diet, phys-

ical inactivity, and tobacco. Promoting proper fitness and nutrition is not only good health policy but it is also good fiscal policy as it prevents costly hospitalization and reduces future costs to the taxpayer. We must work together at the Federal, State and local levels to encourage healthy eating and exercise.

I am excited that Binational Health week encourages the people of our great nations to discuss how we can work together to ensure that families across North America have every opportunity to enjoy good health and happiness.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN BEVERAGE ASSOCIATION

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, today I rise to report on a development by the American Beverage Association, ABA, and its members who have adopted a new policy aimed at helping parents and schools to promote healthy lifestyles for our Nation's students.

Recently, the association's board of directors established new school vending policies for its members. The purpose was to help parents, teachers, and children in the school environment make good lifestyle choices by providing appropriate beverage choices for each grade level.

Childhood obesity is a problem facing society, and I believe that responsibility for achieving healthy lifestyles is shared by everyone, including parents, communities, schools, government, and industry.

Under the new ABA policy, the beverage industry will provide the following: One, only bottled water and 100 percent juice to elementary school students; two, nutritious and/or lower calorie beverages to middle school students, such as bottled water, 100 percent juice, sports drinks, no-calorie and low-calorie soft drinks and low-calorie juice drinks—no full-calorie soft drinks or full-calorie juice drinks with 5 percent or less juice will be provided to middle school students until after school hours; and three, a variety of beverage choices to high school students, such as bottled water, 100 percent juice, sports drinks, and juice drinks. No more than 50 percent of the vending selections made available to high school students will be soft drinks.

This new policy complements the work the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry completed in the 108th Congress with the Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004. Under the act, local school districts were directed to develop wellness policies, address physical activity and nutrition education, and implement nutrition standards for all food sold on campus. The ABA's new vending policy is timely and welcomed, and can serve as a key component for the development of local wellness policies by helping set important nutrition standards for our students.

Mr. President, I would like to recognize the American Beverage Association and its members for being part of a solution in achieving healthy lifestyles and in fighting childhood obesity. This commonsense policy does not unfairly single out individual foods or beverages through wholesale bans, but instead provides a reasonable balance in vending choices and complements the industry's school-based physical activity programs.

I commend The Coca-Cola Company in my home State of Georgia, and the entire beverage industry for its leadership on this issue and for its commitment to making a substantial and positive impact on the well-being of our students.

HONORING FORMER GOVERNOR STAN HATHAWAY

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and memory of Stan K. Hathaway. Sadly, Stan passed away on October 4, at the age of 81.

One of six children, Stan was born in Osceola, NE. He grew up in Huntley, WY. Stan attended the University of Wyoming until he heard the call of duty, and in 1943, he left college and joined the Army Air Corps to serve his country in World War II. During the war, he flew bomber missions. For his service, Stan received the French Croix de Guerre, U.S. Presidential Unit Citations and five air medals.

When Stan returned from his tour in Europe, he enrolled at the University of Nebraska to finish his bachelor's degree and continued on to complete his law degree at the same institution. While there, he met and married his lovely wife Bobby. Bobby was the light in his life. Their relationship was strong and full of love. They complimented one another beautifully, and together, they accomplished tremendous things.

Following Stan's graduation from law school, he and Bobby moved to Torrington. Bobby began teaching, and Stan established his law practice. Here, they had their two daughters, Susan and Sandra. In 1954, Stan was elected Goshen County Attorney, and in 1966, he was elected Governor. After his second term as governor, President Ford appointed Stan as secretary of the interior in 1975. He was Wyoming's first cabinet officer. Health issues forced his resignation shortly after his appointment, and he moved to Cheyenne to resume his law practice.

Stan always looked toward the future, and his innumerable contributions still resonate in our great State. During his two terms as Governor, Stan initiated groundbreaking policy for Wyoming. He enacted the State's first severance tax on minerals and created the Permanent Mineral Trust Fund where severance tax money is invested. The fund now totals more than \$2 billion and earns enough to run a major portion of the State's government operations.

Recognizing the value of our State's natural heritage and the need for conservation, Stan approved Wyoming's first environmental controls on its minerals industry. In addition to creating the State department of environmental quality, he signed into law the State air quality act in 1967 and the State water quality act in 1968. He was also a founding member of the Wyoming Heritage Society/Wyoming Heritage Foundation in 1979. Stan was determined to protect Wyoming's natural treasures while securing its economic future.

Governor Hathaway also had a great love for arts. He signed the 1967 bill which established the Wyoming Arts Council. He and Bobby were leading patrons of the arts, helped lead the charge to inaugurate public funding for the arts in the State, and helped develop many State programs to encourage art.

Stan believed the most important thing Wyoming could give its youth was an education and opportunities to stay in the State. In recognition of his contributions to higher education, the 2005 Wyoming Legislature named the "Hathaway Student Scholarship Endowment Account," a \$400 million dollar endowment for academic scholarships and endowed chairs at the State's universities and community colleges, in Stan and Bobby's honor.

Governor Hathaway's trailblazing efforts earned him many recognitions. Many credit him with helping Wyoming pull out of its economic depression during the 1950s and 1960s. In 2000, Stan was the recipient of the Mary Mead Steinhaur Heritage Award for his achievements in public service, private sector leadership and commitment to Wyoming's economic growth. Stan and Bobby also received the Governor's Arts Award for Excellence in the Arts in 2003.

Stan and Bobby were dear friends of my wife Susan and I. Susan's father, Harry Roberts, served in Governor Hathaway's administration as the superintendent of public instruction. She recalls Stan's deep beliefs and great passion. When Stan spoke, you couldn't help but listen. He was a true leader and a good man. Stan will be sorely missed.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO CRAIG M. MCKEE

• Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate a distinguished Hoosier, Mr. Craig M. McKee of Terre Haute, IN, who will be installed as chairman of the board of trustees of the National Cathedral Association here in Washington, DC, at an Evensong service on Thursday, October 13.

Since graduating from Indiana State University and the Indiana University School of Law in Indianapolis, Craig has worked as a respected attorney,

eventually becoming a partner in the firm of Wilkinson, Goeller, Modesitt, Wilkinson & Drummy in Terre Haute. He has also offered distinguished public service in West Central Indiana as a member of the board of directors and chairman of the Greater Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, president of the Terre Haute Rotary Club, president of the United Way of the Wabash Valley, and a member of the board of directors of the Indiana State University Foundation.

As chairman of the board of trustees of the National Cathedral Association, Craig will help to facilitate funding for the Cathedral and oversee its programs and activities. The association, with some 14,000 members, provides leadership and support to the Cathedral. As one who has had the opportunity to be a reader at an Indiana Day observance at the Cathedral, I am grateful for the work of the Cathedral staff and the association.

The National Cathedral was chartered by Congress in 1893. Construction began in 1907, when the foundation stone was laid in the presence of Theodore Roosevelt, and lasted for 83 years; the last finial was placed in the presence of George H.W. Bush in 1990. The Cathedral has been the site of two Presidential state funerals: for Dwight D. Eisenhower and Ronald W. Reagan, and the mausoleum is the final resting place for Woodrow Wilson. President Eisenhower lay in repose at the Cathedral before lying in state. In addition, a memorial service for Harry Truman took place at National Cathedral. It has been the venue to national prayer services following many events, most recently after Hurricane Katrina and the attacks of September 11, 2001.

I commend Craig on this signal honor and wish him every continuing success in his important leadership.●

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN PAKISTAN

• Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I wish to bring attention to the appalling human rights abuses against women in Pakistan and to express my dismay with the recent comments of President Pervez Musharraf that rape in Pakistan has become an opportunity for women of his country to make money and emigrate. Victims of rape and domestic violence in Pakistan and around the world are offended by these irresponsible remarks.

On September 13 President Musharraf stated the following in an interview with the Washington Post: "You must understand the environment in Pakistan . . . This has become a money-making concern. A lot of people say if you want to go abroad and get a visa to Canada for citizenship and be a millionaire, get yourself raped." President Musharraf subsequently denied making these remarks, but the paper posted an audio link of the interview on its website, confirming that he had in fact been accurately quoted.

These comments are completely unacceptable. They are especially so considering the fact that rape and other acts of violence against women in Pakistan are a longstanding problem. The U.S. State Department's Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 2004 reported that one out of every two Pakistani women last year was the victim of mental or physical violence. That is an astounding number. Additionally, the report states that husbands frequently beat and even occasionally kill their wives and that many females are disfigured by intentional burnings or attacks with acid. So called "honor killings," when husbands murder their wives for alleged infidelity or other acts deemed to impugn the man's honor, also continue to be a problem in Pakistan. Yet the perpetrators of these crimes often escape punishment. Pakistani human rights organizations documented 1,458 cases of honor killings last year, and many more likely went unreported. A study by Human Rights Watch estimates that a woman in Pakistan is raped every 2 hours and that approximately 70-90 percent of women suffer from some form of domestic violence.

The terrible stories of two Pakistani rape victims have been vividly portrayed in moving editorials by New York Times reporter Nicholas Kristof. From Kristof we first learned about Mukhtar Mai, who was gang-raped in 2002 on the orders of a council of tribal elders, and also about Dr. Shazia Khalid, a Pakistani physician who was raped in January 2005 by a military officer in her place of employment.

These stories are tragic. But equally troubling is the cruel reality that many rape victims in Pakistan are pressured to drop charges by the authorities, as was the case for Dr. Khalid. Many who courageously decide to press forward are ostracized, beaten or even jailed on charges of adultery or fornication. What we are witnessing is an archaic and twisted judicial system where too often the victims are punished and the culprits go free. This practice of blaming and then abusing the victim is a disgrace.

At a time when the Bush administration is embracing President Musharraf and giving Pakistan huge amounts of aid on account of his support for the administration's policies in Afghanistan, it should use its influence to press Musharraf to act immediately to address the rampant abuse of Pakistani women. This includes abolishing the Hudood Ordinances, a harsh penal code introduced in 1979 by then-dictator General Zia ul-Haq to Islamize the legal system. Unfortunately, President Musharraf has taken few concrete steps to protect women from this discriminatory and backward legal system.

As we consider the plight of women in Pakistan and the tremendous obstacles they must surmount, the U.S. must take a hard look at the consistency of our own policies, especially with respect to advancing human