

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

rights around the globe. I was troubled to hear that the State Department declined to react to Musharraf's comments. When asked about the interview by a member of the press, a Government spokesman skirted the issue by stating that "The United States Government speaks out very clearly that violence against women, wherever it may occur, is unacceptable. And around the world, where this is a problem, we make a point of speaking out against it."

Unfortunately, the administration is not practicing what it preaches. The administration missed an important opportunity to speak out against a reprehensible allegation that women are using rape in order to make money and emigrate. In his inaugural address last year, the President stated that "all who live in tyranny and hopelessness can know: the United States will not ignore your oppression, or excuse your oppressors. When you stand for your liberty, we will stand with you." I urge President Bush to live up to his promise to promote democracy and advance human rights and to not ignore the women of Pakistan.●

IN HONOR OF HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH, SEPTEMBER 15–OCTOBER 15, 2005

● Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I rise today to say a few words in honor of the Latino communities of the United States. As my colleagues know, September 15 to October 15 each year marks Hispanic Heritage Month. Throughout this month, the United States celebrates the history, culture, and traditions of Latinos as well as their contributions to the United States. September 15 was selected as the first day for this special month because it marks the anniversary of independence for Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. Mexico and Chile also commemorate their independence days during the month, on September 16 and September 18, respectively.

As we celebrate Hispanic Heritage Month, we must also acknowledge the challenges faced by this community. The Latino population is extremely vulnerable to economic downturns and experience high poverty rates, particularly among working families with children. We must work to continue providing the infrastructure to assist families by strengthening job training, child care, child nutrition, and transportation. Furthermore, we must continue to lift the barriers on education. Only 12 percent of Latinos have graduated from college. As nearly half of the Latino population is under age 25, it is crucial that we provide access to higher educational opportunities. The Latino community in the United States strives to succeed in all realms. Providing a solid educational foundation for the younger generation will ensure continued growth and accomplishments by the community.

Today, there are 39.9 million Latinos in the United States, which is nearly 14 percent of the total population. Latinos live in every State and are vital contributors to every aspect of the future of our Nation. My State of Washington is home to the 10th largest Latino population in the United States. Fourteen percent of Latinos work in managerial and professional occupations. Twenty-one percent work as operators and laborers, and another 22 percent work in service occupations. Not only are Latinos the fastest growing population in the United States, they are also the fastest growing group amongst small business owners. In the past two decades, the number of Latino-owned businesses has grown by over 600 percent.

Such facts about the achievements about the Latino community should not be surprising, as contributions by Latinos can be traced back through the history of the United States. On March 27, 1513, Juan Ponce de Leon's travels led him to a land he named "La Florida." In 1541, Hernando de Soto became the first European to discover the Mississippi River. Mexican and Spanish voyagers explored the Pacific Northwest as early as 1774. Joseph Marion Hernandez, a member of the Whig party, served as the first Latino Congressman between 1822 and 1823. In 1962, Cesar Chávez established the National Farm Workers Association, which later became the United Farm Workers. These examples further evidence that the history of the Latinos in the United States is an integral part of our history as a Nation.

I am pleased to have this opportunity of Hispanic Heritage Month to give thanks to and honor the Latino community. The accomplishments by Latinos throughout the centuries and their significant influence on our Nation today are cause for celebration.●

IN RECOGNITION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH, OCTOBER 2005

● Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of Domestic Violence Awareness Month. As we mark the 11th anniversary of the Violence Against Women Act, VAWA, which has given a voice to the thousands of women and children who had silently suffered the effects of domestic violence, we must continue to build on these protections for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

The enactment of the 1994 Violence Against Women Act symbolized a significant Federal response to the problem of violence against women. The original act rewrote Federal criminal law in several respects, including creating penalties for interstate stalking or domestic abuse, strengthening penalties and requiring restitution for repeat sexual offenders, rendering a victim's past sexual behavior inadmissible in Federal cases, and allowing a Federal judge to order HIV testing of al-

leged rapists. VAWA also created a grant program to improve law enforcement in cases of violent crimes against women, rape prevention and education programs, and funds for battered women's shelters. Earlier this year, my home State of Washington received a grant of over \$2.3 million through this program to help victims of domestic violence get access to needed services and to enhance the partnership between criminal justice agencies, victim services providers, and community organizations which respond to domestic violence.

Since passing VAWA, local communities around the United States have made significant strides toward eradicating domestic violence. Between 1993 and 2001, the rate of nonfatal domestic violence dropped 49 percent. States have passed over 660 laws pertaining to domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault. Yet, despite our progress, a woman in the United States is still more likely to be assaulted, injured, raped, or killed by a male partner than by any other assailant. Three to four million American women continue to be battered by their husbands or partners every single year. At least a third of all female emergency room patients are battered women. A third of all homeless women and children in the U.S. are fleeing domestic violence. At least 5,000 women are beaten to death each year. This is unacceptable and we need to continue our efforts to eradicate domestic violence.

As we consider all issues of domestic abuse, we need to also be aware of the advent of for-profit international marriage brokers—companies that operate solely to connect men and women of different nations with the intent of getting married. Today, experts put the number of international marriage brokers at nearly 500 worldwide. Based on the 1999 statistics, there are between 20,000 and 30,000 women who have entered the U.S. using an international marriage broker in the past 5 years. While many of these matches result in long, happy unions, there is an unfortunate growing epidemic of domestic abuse among couples who meet through a broker. The risk of foreign women being abused and in some cases murdered by men they meet through these mail-order bride agencies is heightened greatly when they do not have access to vital information about their potential husbands or their rights in the United States. In my home State of Washington, we know of at least 3 cases of serious domestic violence, including 2 murders of women who met their husbands through Internet-based brokers.

On October 4, my colleagues unanimously passed legislation to reauthorize and improve the Violence Against Women Act once again. This legislation includes language I authored that will make information available to foreign women about the marital and violent criminal history of their prospective American husbands, in addition to