

the resentment of American foreign policy that exists in the Muslim world, we cannot afford to be indifferent to this kind of injustice. I call on the administration to provide Congress with a plan to work with the rest of the donor community to send strong, unmistakable signals to the Tanzanian Government that the disenfranchisement of the people of Zanzibar is simply unacceptable.

#### SUPERB PERFORMANCE OF THE COAST GUARD

Mr. KENNEDY. The October 31 issue of *Time* magazine contains a brief and extraordinary article about the Coast Guard's brilliant efforts to assist the devastated people of New Orleans in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, when the Federal agencies were so incompetent in their efforts to provide relief.

As one local official noted, the Coast Guard "was the only Federal Agency to provide any significant assistance for a full week after the storm."

The Coast Guard deserves great credit for its superb performance and I ask unanimous consent that this article may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From *Time* Magazine, Oct. 31, 2005]

#### HOW THE COAST GUARD GETS IT RIGHT

WHERE DID THOSE ORANGE HELICOPTERS COME FROM, ANYWAY? THE STORY OF THE LITTLE AGENCY THAT COULD

(By Amanda Ripley)

Wil Milam, 39, is a rescue swimmer for the U.S. Coast Guard in Kodiak, Alaska, which means he spends most of his time jumping out of helicopters to help fishermen who break bones and pilots who crash their private planes. "We're pretty much the area ambulance service," he says. Before he was dispatched to New Orleans in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, Milam had never been called out of Alaska for a mission and had never done urban search-and-rescue work. But like thousands of other personnel, he was brought to Louisiana to do what the Coast Guard does best: improvise wildly.

Milam made his first rescue late one night near a warehouse outside New Orleans. After dropping him into the black miasma below, his helicopter did something he had never seen in his entire 13-year career: it flew away—so that he could hear the cries for help. He looked around through his night-vision goggles and saw what looked like caskets—in fallen trees, on porches. Yes, they were caskets, dislodged from a nearby cemetery. That night Milam found a man and four dogs and helped hoist them all safely into the helicopter when it returned. The man's pig, however, Milam left behind. "No way I'm taking a pig. The pig will be O.K.," he says. And so it went for 11 days, with Milam experiencing such firsts as flying over a semitrailer sitting on the roof of a house, seeing alligators undulating in the water below and finding himself surrounded by four men with shotguns in a dark, empty hospital. (They were security guards, as it turned out, and just as frightened as he was.) "I'm like, man, they didn't teach me this in swimmer school."

In Katrina's aftermath, the Coast Guard rescued or evacuated more than 33,500 people, six times as many as it saved in all of 2004. The Coast Guard was saving lives before any other, federal agency—despite the fact that almost half the local Coast Guard personnel lost their own homes in the hurricane. In decimated St. Bernard Parish east of New Orleans, Sheriff Jack Stephens says the Coast Guard was the only federal agency to provide any significant assistance for a full week after the storm. Coast Guard personnel helped his deputies commandeered boats and rescue thousands. So last week, when two representatives from the U.S. Government Accountability Office came to ask how he would fix the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), he had his answer ready: "I would abolish it," he told them. "I'd blow up FEMA and ask the Coast Guard what it needs."

In one sense, that has already happened. After the implosion of FEMA director Michael Brown, President George W. Bush placed Coast Guard Vice Admiral Thad Allen in charge of the federal response to Katrina. Before Hurricane Rita even hit land, the Administration placed a Coast Guard rear admiral in charge of that recovery. These are essentially urban-planning jobs—not something men and women who spend much of their professional lives on water are exactly trained to do.

So how is it that an agency that is underfunded and saddled with aging equipment—and about the size of the New York City police department—makes disaster response look like just another job, not a quagmire? How did an organization that, like FEMA, had been subsumed by the soul-killing Department of Homeland Security. (DHS), remain a place where people took risks? And perhaps most important, can any of these traits be bottled?

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. RICHARD E. SMALLEY

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Richard Errett Smalley of Rice University.

On October 28, 2005, Texas and America lost a brilliant mind, a great American and a dear friend, Richard Smalley.

Early in his life, Dr. Smalley developed a love for science as he collected single-cell organisms with his mother at a local pond and studied them with a microscope.

He took this love of science with him to the University of Michigan where he graduated in 1965 with a bachelor's degree in chemistry.

After working at a Shell Chemical Company manufacturing plant in New Jersey for 4 years, Dr. Smalley continued his education at Princeton University, graduating with an M.S. in 1971 and his Ph.D. in 1973.

He moved his family to Chicago to begin a postdoctoral period with Donald H. Levy at the University of Chicago.

While there, Dr. Smalley's work began to elevate when he pioneered what has become one of the most powerful techniques in chemical physics, supersonic beam laser spectroscopy.

In 1976, Dr. Smalley joined the Department of Chemistry at Rice Univer-

sity as an assistant professor, where he, along with his colleague, Dr. Robert F. Curl and British chemist Sir Harold Kroto, discovered a new class of carbon molecules called the fullerene, or "buckyballs."

This discovery led to the team's 1996 Nobel Prize in chemistry, and spurred the development of nanotechnology as a revolutionary area of science capable of solving global problems in fields ranging from medicine to energy to national security.

Dr. Smalley's accomplishments in the field of nanotechnology have greatly contributed to the academic and research communities of Rice University, the State of Texas, and the entire country.

He, along with Nobel Laureate Michael Brown, was a founding co-chairman of the Texas Academy of Medicine, Engineering and Science, which has played an instrumental role in enhancing research in Texas.

Dr. Smalley devoted his talent to employ nanotechnology to solve the world's energy problem, which he believed could ultimately solve other global problems such as hunger and lack of water.

His devotion to science and its application to solving world issues earned him numerous honors and accolades, including the Distinguished Public Service Medal from the U.S. Department of the Navy and the Lifetime Achievement Award from *Small Times* Magazine.

While Dr. Smalley may no longer be with us, his legacy will continue to grow as scientists build upon his work and all of us around the world reap the benefits of his discoveries.

My condolences go out to his wife Deborah, two sons, Chad and Preston, and the rest of his family and friends.

#### TRIP DIARY ON BEHALF OF THE HURRICANE KATRINA FARMWORKERS DISASTER RELIEF EFFORT

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the trip diary of Dr. John Arnold on behalf of the Hurricane Katrina Farmworkers Disaster Relief Effort.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TRIP DIARY HURRICANE KATRINA FARMWORKERS DISASTER RELIEF EFFORT (THE LARGEST INTERSTATE NON-GOVERNMENTAL RELIEF EFFORT OF THE KATRINA/RITA/TORNADO AFTERMATH DISASTERS)

Trip log of Dr. John David Arnold on his 6-day trip to the Hurricane Katrina Disaster States of Mississippi and Alabama from Friday, September 9, 2005 to Wednesday, September 14, 2005—His debriefing trip to federal