

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT  
ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2005

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. Each Congress, Senator KENNEDY and I introduce hate crimes legislation that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society. Likewise, each Congress I have come to the floor to highlight a separate hate crime that has occurred in our country.

On November 20, 2002, in Scottsdale, AZ, a gay man was attacked while leaving a bar. According to police the man was leaving a bar when two men approached him. One man said, "you offend me . . . you are an insult to straight men." He then attacked the victim punching him twice in the face.

I believe that the 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.

TRIBUTE TO ROSA PARKS

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the truly legendary and enduring figure of the 20th century, Rosa Parks, who dedicated herself to fighting for equality and justice.

Rosa Parks, the matriarch of our Nation's civil rights movement, died last Monday at the age of 92. An American icon who changed the course of the 20th Century, Rosa Parks believed that men and women, regardless of color, should not be treated as second class citizens. Sixty years after the name Rosa Parks first made headlines, her courageous acts continue to symbolize the cause of freedom in America.

As we mourn the passing of Rosa Parks, we are reminded of the power and integrity of her spirit. Her quiet dignity and fearless strength shaped and inspired the civil rights movement in the United States over the last half-century.

Most historians date the beginning of the modern civil rights movement in the United States to December 1, 1955. Tired and weary not only from a long day of work, but from years of discrimination and racial inequality, an unknown seamstress in Montgomery, AL, refused to give up her bus seat to a white passenger. On that momentous day in history, Rosa Parks was arrested for violating a city ordinance, but her lonely act of defiance sparked a movement that ended legal segregation in America.

The subsequent bus boycott by African Americans created a national sensation. Led by Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., the Montgomery bus boycott lasted nearly 13 months and inspired the Nation's civil rights movement.

The boycott led to the Supreme Court questioning the legality of the Jim Crow law that mandated the discrimination of African-Americans on the public bus system. And on November 13, 1956, in the landmark case *Browder v. Gayle*, the Supreme Court banned segregation on buses. A tremendous victory for the cause of freedom and equality.

Throughout her long life, Rosa Parks possessed an innate ability to lead. Her quiet acts of courage illuminated for Americans the disgrace and moral injustice of segregation. She continued to inspire non-violent protests in the name of civil rights throughout the 20th century and changed the face of America forever.

Rosa Parks was born in Tuskegee, AL, in 1913, a time when black and white America seemed destined to remain perpetually divided. In 1932, she married civil rights activist Raymond Parks. Together, they worked for the Montgomery chapter of the NAACP, where she worked as a secretary for the Montgomery branch and as its youth leader.

In the summer of 1955, while working for the NAACP, Rosa Parks attended an interracial leadership conference. She later said that it was at this conference where she "gained strength to persevere in my work for freedom, not just for blacks but for all oppressed people."

Rosa Parks had a distinguished career of public and community service. In 1965, Rosa Parks began to work as a receptionist and office assistant for Congressman John Conyers in his Detroit office, where she continued to work until 1988. Later, she established the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development. Its ongoing mission is to motivate and direct youth to achieve their highest potential.

Rosa Parks once remarked that she wanted to be remembered "as a person who wanted to be free and wanted others to be free." She lived each day by this mantra and inspired countless individuals in America and throughout the world to take up the mantle of freedom.

But although our country has come a long way since the days of the Jim Crow laws, it doesn't mean that we still don't have even more to accomplish. We must protect the advances made by America's minorities, and also further those advances in the years ahead.

Today, we honor the life and legacy of Rosa Parks, a great champion of freedom, equality and justice, and prosperity for all people. I believe that it was especially fitting that she was given the distinct tribute of lying in honor in our Nation's Capitol. An icon who changed America, there is no doubt that Rosa Parks will remain etched forever in our memories.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS IN  
ZANZIBAR

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I am deeply concerned about the situation in Zanzibar, Tanzania.

Just last month, Zanzibaris went to the polls in Presidential and parliamentary elections. I commend the strong voter turnout and the understandable desire of Zanzibaris that their votes be counted. Unfortunately, the people of Zanzibar have so far been denied the accountable and transparent election process they deserve. This is a cruel repeat of the Presidential and parliamentary elections held in 1995 and 2000, which were widely considered to have been mismanaged, resulting in serious irregularities. Credible allegations were made after the 2000 elections that votes were manipulated to deny the opposition Civic United Front, CUF, victory in Zanzibar.

Even more disturbing was the violent aftermath of the 2000 elections. In 2001, demonstrators protesting election abuses in Zanzibar and Pemba met with a brutal police response in which 32 people died, hundreds were arrested, and countless others fled to neighboring countries for asylum. These events were deeply troubling and underscored the need for real reform to ensure that violence and serious irregularities in the electoral process were not repeated. I traveled to Pemba in the aftermath of these troubling events, and in my conversations with local residents and leaders, I sensed real frustration with the failure of the Tanzanian authorities and the international community to speak out on behalf of the civil and political rights of the people of Zanzibar.

The Mukata II agreement established in 2002 gave rise to hope for change. Reforms under this agreement, agreed to by all parties and implemented in the 2003 local elections in Pemba, gave further reason to believe that the rights of the Zanzibari people would now be respected. Unfortunately, while the Mukata II agreement set out to improve transparency and ensure that election results are credible to parties, it appears today that Zanzibari voters' rights are again being ignored.

Once again, serious allegations of voting irregularities and unfair preselection conditions have surfaced, including double voting, inaccurate voter lists which prevented eligible voters from casting ballots, and media bias. Once again, reports speak to the use of excessive force against civilians protesting these injustices.

The Government of Tanzania and the Government of Zanzibar have a responsibility to pursue accountability for past abuses and transparency in the political process. The U.S. Government has a responsibility, too. To turn a blind eye to the abuses that have taken and are taking place in Zanzibar is inconsistent with our principles, and it is, frankly, inconsistent with our interests. Zanzibar's population is nearly entirely Muslim. Given all the hostility, all of the suspicion, and all of

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