

passed in May that directs the Department of Commerce to work with business and industry groups to hold a conference this fall in Washington on science and innovation, and where the United States is headed.

Among the participants will be the Council on Competitiveness, the Business Roundtable, the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Electronics Association.

EDUCATION IS KEY

Education is key to our Nation's commitment to innovation and technology prominence. I have been pleased to work with Representatives BOEHLERT and EHLERS—two members who have been leaders in Congress on promoting science and technology issues—on legislative solutions.

My proposal to forgive interest on student loans for math, engineering and physical science majors is in the higher education reauthorization bill now moving through the House.

Education and the Workforce Chairman BOEHNER and Representative MCKEON of the committee have been very supportive of efforts to advance the loan interest provision, and I thank them for their work.

The genesis for this legislation was from the book, *Winning the Future*, by former Speaker Newt Gingrich, who has done a good job of outlining America's challenge to remain the world's leader in innovation and technology.

I am hopeful that this legislation will attract more students into the science and engineering fields by offering to forgive the interest on their college loans. We must fill the critical shortage of math, science and engineering students in the United States.

The provision allows up to \$5,000 in interest to be forgiven on federally backed government loans if science majors agree to work in their field for five years upon graduating.

RESEARCH IS ALSO KEY

The House, through passage of the FY 2006 Science-State-Justice-Commerce bill, has supported funding for science education and research: \$4.38 billion for National Science Foundation (NSF) research and related activities, an increase of \$44 million above the president's request.

This is the Nation's largest resource pool for basic scientific research across all fields: \$807 million for NSF's education programs, which is \$70 million above the request; \$169 million for NASA education programs, which is \$2 million above the request; \$28.9 million for a new consolidated education program for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The measure also encourages the National Science Board to establish a commission to present recommendations for broad Federal action to address the crisis in science and math education.

Mr. Speaker, it is critical that administration's FY 2007 budget include a significant investment to respond to this crisis and I urge members to make their support known.

I also urge members to read the latest article in *Fortune* if they have not done so.

All is not lost, but America is at a crossroad. It's time to roll up our sleeves and get to work on this issue, and respond to this challenge through the commitment of the administration and Congress and the American people. America's future is at stake.

GOOD HOPE PICNIC

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 2005

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the residents of Lone Star, SC who are coming together on Friday, August 12, 2005 for the 90th annual Good Hope Picnic. This historic event began on the second Friday of August in 1915, and has continued on the same day every year since.

The Good Hope Picnic was founded by black farmers in this Calhoun County town as a way to market their crops. It became a holiday for many black farm workers whose white employers gave them the day off to attend the picnic.

Today, the Good Hope Picnic is a family reunion for many Lone Star residents who have moved away. Over the years, this once thriving community has lost its vibrancy and its jobs. There are few opportunities for children who grew up here, and most must leave to find work and a better quality of life for their families. Yet Lone Star remains their home, and families plan their annual vacations to come home for the Good Hope Picnic swelling the population of that small community by as many as 400–500 people on that day.

I have spent a lot of time in Lone Star during my service in Congress. I am proud to have brought a new baseball field to the community, and am currently working on funding to build a new community center. Plans are moving forward on the Briggs-DeLaine-Pearson Connector that will bring new opportunities to this area in hopes that many of those who consider Lone Star home can reconnect with their families and once again find vibrancy in their native community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in congratulating the members of the Good Hope Picnic Foundation, who are descendants of the picnic's original founders. They are continuing a proud tradition that reflects the heart and hope of the Lone Star community.

TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN C. BALMERT

HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 2005

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Stephen C. Balmert of Cranberry Township, PA on receiving a Discover Card Tribute Award Scholarship, sponsored by Discover Card in cooperation with the American Association of School Administrations. Mr. Balmert has been honored for his exceptional community service and solid academic performance.

Stephen was one nine students statewide that was awarded a scholarship in the amount of \$2,500. Each year Discover Card offers over \$1 million dollars in scholarships to 459 high school students who have displayed strong dedication to academics as well as service to their respective communities. This scholarship is the largest of its kind in the entire country. The Discover Card Tribute Award Scholarship Program has been dedicated to

enhancing American students' educational experience and opportunities by providing funds for students to help them pay for any form of higher education.

I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in honoring Mr. Stephen C. Balmert. It is an honor to represent the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania and a pleasure to salute the achievements of citizens like Stephen whom make our District great.

CONDEMNING THE RECENT ARREST OF DISSIDENTS IN CUBA BY THE AUTHORITARIAN CASTRO REGIME

HON. CONNIE MACK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 2005

Mr. MACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for freedom in the face of fascism on the island of Cuba. Last Friday, advocates of liberty who simply wanted to hold a peaceful demonstration against the Castro government, were surrounded and thrown into jail—all for expressing their personal views.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation was founded on the principle of freedom of speech. As Americans, we should find it particularly appalling when such a basic and fundamental human right is abridged by a tyrannical regime right here in our neighboring waters.

At a time when freedom is on the move around the world, it is a shame to see the flame of liberty snuffed out by such despots like Cuba's Fidel Castro and Venezuela's Hugo Chavez.

I call on our European allies to stand with the United States and condemn the egregious abuses of human rights in Cuba and the copycat abuses in Venezuela. Mr. Speaker, now is not the time to turn our backs on those who seek freedom and democracy. Now is the time to find ways to promote freedom, security and prosperity for all people and for the United States to continue to stand firm against totalitarian regimes.

IN HONOR OF DR. JOSE MANUEL RODRIGUEZ DELGADO

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 2005

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, August 8th is the 90th birthday of an outstanding American scientist who deserves to be recognized and remembered. I wish to recognize Dr. Jose Delgado's scientific achievements and contributions to our understanding of the brain and human behavior. He has been a pioneer in the exploration of brain function, including how our minds work based on electrical and chemical studies in many animal species.

Dr. Jose Delgado was born in Ronda, Spain. At the age of 22 he joined the Republican army fighting against Franco as a military doctor, and toward the end of the Spanish Civil War was interned in a concentration camp from which he escaped twice and was

later released. He was invited to the United States by Professor John Fulton, as a Spanish Research Council Fellow, and later was a James Hudson Brown Fellow, and an Assistant, Associate and then Full Professor of Physiology and Psychiatry at the Yale University Medical School.

For 25 years Dr. Delgado taught and did breakthrough research at the Yale Medical School, and then returned to Spain and organized a brain research institute at the Ramon y Cajal Hospital in Madrid, bringing together an international group of over 100 scientists. His major methodological innovations include: Permanent implantation of electrodes in the brain; intracerebral Chemitrodes and Diallytrodes; Cardiac pacemaker implantation; brain pacemakers; brain radio stimulators; two-way radio communication brain-to-computer; time-lapse recording of social behavior in monkey colonies; and the design and application of non-invasive electromagnetic devices for the investigation of biological effects and application of therapeutical uses.

Dr. Jose Delgado's main goals have been to alleviate pain and diminish aggression and human suffering. His discoveries have resulted in over 500 research publications and 6 books, enriching our lives, knowledge of brain development, and how we can educate our children toward what he called a Psychocivilized Society. Among many others, he received the following honors: Countess of Maudes Prize (1944), Roel Prize (1945), Member Sigma Xi Society (1951), Ramon y Cajal Prize (1952), Fellow, New York Academy of Sciences (1955), Guggenheim Fellow (1963), Master of Arts, Yale University (1967), Salmon Lecturer, New York Academy of Sciences (1968), Gold Metal Exhibit Award, American Psychiatry Society (1971), Alfonso X El Sabio Medal (1972), Gold Metal Award, International Society of Biological Psychiatry (1974), Rodriguez Pascual Prize (1975), Adolf Meyer Lecturer, American Psychiatric Association (1979), Honorary Professor, Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, University of Santo Tomas, Manila (1980), Humanist Laureate, The Academy of Humanism (1985), Favorite Son of Ronda, Spain (1985), Academician, Royal Academy of Doctors, Madrid, Spain (1986), the name of 'Rodriguez Delgado' is given to Public School No. 2 in Ronda, Spain (1988), Favorite Son of Andalucia (1988), Author of the Year, "El Medico" Prize, Madrid, Spain (1989), Favorite Son of Malaga (1996), Century Award, International Organization of Psychophysiology (1998), Gold Medal, Ateneo of Malaga (1999), Doctor Honoris Causa, University of Granada, Spain (1999).

Dr. Delgado is now living in San Diego, California, and we celebrate his return to the United States. We wish him and his family a very happy 90th birthday celebration, and many more fruitful and rewarding years.

CORPORATE CHARITY AFTER
TSUNAMI

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 2005

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, we hear so many negative comments about big business, I thought it would be refreshing to talk about

some of their magnanimous charitable actions following the tsunami in Indonesia. I read an article in the Washington Times on July 18th written by Michael Casey at Associated Press that bears repeating.

Hearing about the plight of so many in Indonesia after the tsunami, more than 400 U.S. companies gave over \$561 million for tsunami relief according to the Center for Corporate Citizenship of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Dozens of them were Fortune 500 companies. \$71 million in donations were made by employee matching contributions, with \$71 million corporate contributions. American companies gave \$721 million after the September 11 terrorist attacks and \$70 million was given for Hurricane Mitch in 1998.

Rolls-Royce chartered an 800-ton ferry to deliver masks, body bags and gloves to Indonesia, they partnered with London's HSBC Holdings bank to build a \$500,000 clinic in Calang, on the coast of Indonesia. Calang lost nearly 90 percent of its 7,000 residents in the disaster. The clinic was completed within 9 weeks. Rolls-Royce has agreed to pay operating costs for a year. HSBC also donated money for six boats in Aceh and sent 30 employees to help rebuild a school.

General Electric Co. shipped a water treatment plant to Aceh and along with CH2N Hill, ran the plant until April when they handed it over to UNICEF and a local company.

Intel Corporation along with other companies is planning to wire the city of Banda Aceh. In Lamreh, a German cigar company donated a water filtration system.

Many companies gave cash to international aid agencies or governments, others donated in-kind products and services worth \$139 million in goods including powdered milk, back hoes, computers, shirts, sandals, packaged meats, hauling services, linens, fuel, generators, tractor equipment and emergency response services. Employees teamed up with the U.N. and local governments on training projects and started "Adopt a Village" projects.

FedEx Corporation shipped 640 tons of medicine, supplies and water systems for aid groups. PricewaterhouseCoopers and Deloitte and Touche are working with the U.N. to protect tsunami donations.

Phillips Foods Inc., a Baltimore-based seafood company donated 20 boats to fishermen in three countries.

Some other major U.S. companies contributing were Coca Cola, Exxon Mobil, GlaxoSmith Kline, Microsoft, Citigroup, Merck, AIG/Star and Abbot Laboratories.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Indonesia established a Disaster Relief Center to coordinate donations and volunteer operations for rapid supply and logistics support.

Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono thanked U.S. business leaders for their contributions to relief efforts. I want to thank them as well for their generosity, both financially and for taking time out of their busy lives to personally reach out to help others in distress. Their humanitarian efforts deserve our attention and gratitude.

There are many others not mentioned in the Associated Press article that deserves our thanks. Their charitable efforts have not gone unnoticed.

HONORING THE MIGHTY SPARROW—THE CALYPSO KING OF THE WORLD

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of the most popular Caribbean entertainers in history, who has been singing the story of the Caribbean for over half a century. The man of which I speak is Slinger Francisco, known world-wide as The Mighty Sparrow, and it is a pleasure to recognize him today in celebration of his 70th Birthday.

With over seventy albums to his credit, the Mighty Sparrow is considered by many to be the undisputed King of Calypso. Calypso is the popular style of music which evolved on the islands of the Eastern Caribbean from African and French musical influences in the early 1900's. The art form is particularly associated with the nation of Trinidad and Tobago, and its pre-Lent Carnival celebrations.

World War II brought dramatic changes to Trinidad and the calypso scene, as the United States established several military bases on the island, which housed thousands of servicemen during the War. A vibrant entertainment scene developed to entertain the many visitors, and Calypso evolved to suit its audience. The influx of tourists to the island also helped modernize both the rhythm and themes of Calypso songs in the post-war years. Trinidad's independence from Great Britain in the 1950s also served to give calypso a more politically minded slant. The Mighty Sparrow came to the scene during this time of transition and modification in Calypso music.

Sparrow was born in Gran Roi, a rural fishing village on the island of Grenada in 1935, and migrated with his family to Trinidad and Tobago at the age of one. His childhood would have a major influence on his musical vocation. On his mother's advice, he joined his local Catholic Church choir as a young boy, where he learned the art of voice training. In church he would also learn various languages, such as Latin, Hindi, Spanish, French, Dutch, and Chinese—all represented on the culturally diverse island of Trinidad—which he would later employ in many of his songs. He was also influenced by the styles of American street quartets, and popular artists such as Nat King Cole, Sarah Vaughn, and Frank Sinatra, in addition to local calypso artists.

He started out singing in the local calypso "brigades" which would scour Trinidad competing in various singing competitions, especially during the Carnival season. At the age of twenty he released his first song entitled "Jean and Dinah." The song satirically chronicled the impact of American troop withdrawals from Trinidad at the end of WWII. The song became a hit and would typify The Mighty Sparrow style. In a country, which at the time, did not have developed forms of media, Sparrow's songs elicited public reflection on important issues—in an entertaining, if not dance-inspiring fashion.

In subsequent years the Mighty Sparrow rode his own talent and the changing dynamics of the Caribbean all the way to the top of the Calypso scene. With the influx of American and European tourists to the Caribbean starting in the 1950s, and the concurrent migration of Caribbean peoples to the United