

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

States and Europe, Sparrow's music would reach wider and wider audiences. He himself would establish a second home in New York City, where he became renowned among the region's large Caribbean community.

Just as Sparrow's music began to reach beyond the islands of the Caribbean, so too did the content of his songs. His 1964 classic "Martin Luther King for President" not only introduced many in the Caribbean to the greatness of Dr. King, but it also served to inform Caribbean peoples about the plight of their African American brethren in the United States. Indeed, many in the Caribbean at the time were unaware of the Civil Rights struggle occurring in the USA.

Throughout Sparrow's musical catalogue one will find such global thinking—from songs about Apartheid South Africa, to the implications of the Global AIDS epidemic. These types of songs were surpassed only by those he dedicated to the everyday struggles of the common Caribbean man and woman. It is hard to think of such themes in the vibrant, celebratory rhythms of Calypso, but therein lies the beauty of the Mighty Sparrow.

Only he could draw attention to the serious issues of his world and community, and still make you want to dance. In so doing, Sparrow truly embodies the spirit of the Caribbean—though they face obstacles, they face them with an almost joyous optimism which can never be broken.

As for Mr. Sparrow today, he shows no signs of letting up. Fifty years, 70 albums, and millions of fans later, he continues to record songs, and bring crowds to their feet with his live performances around the world. In his first song released in 1956, Sparrow confidently asserted, "Yankee gone, Sparrow take over now!" Fifty years later, it is safe to say that he delivered on his boast, as he is now the undisputed King of Calypso. I can only imagine what the next 50 years will bring.

HONORING PETTY OFFICER SECOND CLASS DANNY P. DIETZ OF LITTLETON

HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 2005

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret and heartfelt admiration that I rise today to honor a fallen soldier from my district, 25-year-old Petty Officer Second Class Danny P. Dietz of Littleton. Petty Officer Dietz was killed in the line of action during recent fighting in Afghanistan.

Danny was part of an elite commando team conducting counterterrorism operations in the mountainous Kunar province. He was just 25 years old. Before being assigned to the SEAL Delivery Vehicle Team, Danny was a 1999 graduate of Heritage High School.

Mr. Speaker, my deepest sympathies and heartfelt condolences go out to his wife Maria, and indeed all of his family and friends. Danny served his country bravely, honorably and with distinction, fighting for freedom and democracy against the forces of tyranny and oppression. He will be missed by all who knew and loved him. Americans will not forget his service or the ultimate sacrifice he made—and our nation will forever owe a great debt of gratitude to Danny and his family.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 2005

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, on July 21, 2005, I was absent for two votes for personal reasons. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall 401 and "yes" on rollcall 402.

BLACK FAMILIES ARE IN A STATE OF EMERGENCY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 25, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to alert my colleagues of a dangerous condition that threatens the health of our society—the destruction of the black family.

The black family has yet to recover from the destructive effects of slavery. In 1712, British slave owner, Willie Lynch was invited to the colony of Virginia to teach his methods of keeping slaves under control to American slave owners. Almost three hundred years later, the techniques that he prescribed seem to have not only been successful in controlling slaves, but lasting as a means of weakening and destroying the black family. In slavery families were purposely divided with husband and wives separated from each other and their children. Black males were humiliated and whipped in front of their wives and children. Stripped of their power and pride, black men were seen as weak and black women had to be the strength of the household, distorting the traditional family structure.

Despite civil rights victories and the apparent improvement in socioeconomic status, the black community is suffering from the lack of families. Marriage has become virtually impossible as black men are disproportionately incarcerated, unemployed and victims of early death. Black women on the other hand, have a higher probability of graduating from high school and attending college. This disparity in qualifications renders the two highly incompatible. As a result, an alarming two-thirds of black children are born out of wedlock and a disturbing proportion of them grow up fatherless. Without a father in the home, where do girls find their model for a future husband? Where do boys find their model for being a father? Without such an example, children of fatherless homes are doomed to continue the cycle.

Fatherless children are more vulnerable to suffer from societal ills. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, children who are raised without a father are more likely to be poor, have higher drop-out rates, are at a dramatically greater risk of drug and alcohol abuse, are more likely to commit criminal acts and are more likely to get pregnant as teenagers than those raised in two-parent homes.

Members of the Congressional Black Caucus have taken it upon themselves to address this problem. Representative DANNY K. DAVIS has sponsored National Dialogues on the State of the African American Male, discussing such topics as black male incarceration, drug

addiction and community building. While efforts such as these are a step in the right direction, more has to be done. It is going to take more than a few members of Congress to save black families.

While it is easy to identify the reason for the decline of black families, finding solutions is not so simple. However, not knowing the remedy for a situation should not be an excuse to ignore it. Acknowledging that the black community is suffering from the destruction of the black family is a necessary step to confront the issue and begin the process to reverse the effects of this devastating cycle.

The following Washington Post article by William Raspberry discusses the state of the black family.

WHY OUR BLACK FAMILIES ARE FAILING

"There is a crisis of unprecedented magnitude in the black community, one that goes to the very heart of its survival. The black family is failing."

Quibble if you will about the "unprecedented magnitude"—slavery wasn't exactly a high point of African American well-being. But there's no quarreling with the essence of the alarm sounded here last week by a gathering of Pentecostal clergy and the Seymour Institute for Advanced Christian Studies. What is happening to the black family in America is the sociological equivalent of global warming: easier to document than to reverse, inconsistent in its near-term effect—and disastrous in the long run.

Father absence is the bane of the black community, predisposing its children (boys especially, but increasingly girls as well) to school failure, criminal behavior and economic hardship, and to an intergenerational repetition of the grim cycle. The culprit, the ministers (led by the Rev. Eugene Rivers III of Boston, president of the Seymour Institute) agreed, is the decline of marriage.

Kenneth B. Johnson, a Seymour senior fellow who has worked in youth programs, says he often sees teenagers "who've never seen a wedding."

The concern is not new. As Rivers noted at last week's National Press Club news conference, the late Daniel Patrick Moynihan sounded the alarm 40 years ago, only to be "condemned and pilloried as misinformed, malevolent and even racist."

What is new is the understanding of how deep and wide is the reach of declining marriage—and the still-forming determination to do something about it.

When Moynihan issued his controversial study, roughly a quarter of black babies were born out of wedlock; moreover, it was largely a low-income phenomenon. The proportion now tops two-thirds, with little prospect of significant decline, and has moved up the socioeconomic scale.

There have been two main explanations. At the low-income end, the disproportionate incarceration, unemployment and early death of black men make them unavailable for marriage. At the upper-income level, it is the fact that black women are far likelier than black men to complete high school, attend college and earn the professional credentials that would render them "eligible" for marriage.

Both explanations are true. But black men aren't born incarcerated, crime-prone drop-outs. What principally renders them vulnerable to such a plight is the absence of fathers and their stabilizing influence.

Fatherless boys (as a general rule) become ineligible to be husbands—though no less likely to become fathers—and their children fall into the patterns that render them ineligible to be husbands.

The absence of fathers means, as well, that girls lack both a pattern against which to