

of popular Black entertainers were still restricted to performing at Black venues. Acts that have graced the stage include: Bessie Smith in 1935, Count Basie and Billie Holiday in 1937, Sammy Davis, Jr. as a dancer in the Will Matsin Trio in 1947, Bill Cosby in 1968, Prince in 1993, and Tony Bennett in 1997.

The Apollo, located on 125th Street, is the centerpiece of Harlem and one of the main attractions for Harlem visitors. It has become the number one tourist attraction in New York. I am proud to announce that a major \$6.5 million revitalization and expansion of the Apollo Theatre is being undertaken, which will make a major contribution to the Harlem community through the transformation of this venue into a major performing arts center.

The renowned Apollo Theatre is a national treasure that has made major contributions to the entertainment industry of this nation. The Theatre was designated a New York City landmark and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983.

Some might say the Apollo is the home of Black music, but I would say the Apollo is the home of American music.

I invite everyone to join with me in celebrating The Smithsonian 2001 Folk Life Festival, New York City, and the legendary Apollo Theatre.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN SAFETY ACT OF 2001"

HON. ROB SIMMONS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, since colonial days my home town of Stonington has been tied to fishing. Today it is the home to Connecticut's only commercial fishing fleet, and I am proud to be its congressional representative.

Commercial fishing continues to rank as one of the most hazardous occupations in America. According to the United States Coast Guard and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the annual fatality rate for commercial fishermen is about 150 deaths per 100,000 workers.

In order to increase the level of safety in the fishing industry, the U.S. Coast Guard requires all fishing vessels to carry safety equipment. Required equipment can include a life raft that automatically inflates and floats free should the vessel sink; personal flotation devices or immersion suits; Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRB); visual distress signals; and fire extinguishers.

When an emergency arises, safety equipment is priceless. At all other times, the cost of purchasing or maintaining life rafts, immersion suits, and EPIRBs must compete with other expenses such as loan payments, fuel, wages, maintenance, and insurance. Meeting all of these obligations is made more difficult by a regulatory framework that uses measures such as trip limits, days at sea, and gear alterations to manage our marine resources.

Commercial fishermen should not have to choose between safety equipment and other expenses. That's why I am introducing the "Commercial Fishermen Safety Act of 2001," which would provide for a tax credit equal to 75 percent of the amount paid by fishermen to

purchase or maintain required safety equipment. The tax credit is capped at \$1,500 and includes expenses paid or incurred for maintenance of safety equipment required by federal regulation. Sens. Susan Collins (R-ME) and John Kerry (D-MA) have introduced identical legislation in the Senate.

The Commercial Fishermen Safety Act Of 2001 could improve safety by giving commercial fishermen more of an incentive to purchase and care for safety equipment. I ask my colleagues to join me in helping commercial fishermen protect themselves while doing their jobs.

JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT VOLUNTEER AWARD OF EXCELLENCE WINNER, FRED HAMPTON, ALBUQUERQUE, NM

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak today about a distinguished member of my district who is being honored by an organization, which has had an immeasurable impact on America. Fred Hampton, a retired AT&T employee, is Junior Achievement's National Volunteer Award of Excellence recipient this year. He has been a Junior Achievement volunteer for six years. During these six years, he has taught 60 classes and spent countless hours furthering the efforts of this organization. Since moving to New Mexico, Fred has been involved in making a difference in the education of the area's students. He regularly volunteers in classes of students with special needs and teaches JA classes in remote locations difficult to reach by others. In addition, his service extends beyond the classroom, as he has helped to recruit bilingual volunteers to teach JA classes in Spanish.

The history of Junior Achievement is a true testament to the indelible human spirit and American ingenuity. Junior Achievement was founded in 1919 by Horace Moses, Theodore Vail, and Senator Murray Crane of Massachusetts, as a collection of small, after-school business clubs for students in Springfield, Massachusetts.

As the rural-to-city exodus of the populace accelerated in the early 1900s, so too did the demand for workforce preparation and entrepreneurship. Junior Achievement students were taught how to think and plan for a business, acquire supplies and talent, build their own products, advertise, and sell. With the financial support of companies and individuals, Junior Achievement recruited numerous sponsoring agencies such as the New England Rotarians, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys & Girls Clubs, the YMCA, local churches, playground associations and schools to provide meeting places for its growing ranks of interested students.

In a few short years JA students were competing in regional expositions and trade fairs and rubbing elbows with top business leaders. In 1925, President Calvin Coolidge hosted a reception on the White House lawn to kick off a national fundraising drive for Junior Achievement's expansion. By the late 1920s, there were nearly 800 JA Clubs with some 9,000 Achievers in 13 cities in Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

During World War II, enterprising students in JA business clubs used their ingenuity to find new and different products for the war effort. In Chicago, JA students won a contract to manufacture 10,000 pants hangers for the U.S. Army. In Pittsburgh, JA students developed a specially lined box to carry off incendiary devices, which was approved by the Civil Defense and sold locally. Elsewhere, JA students made baby incubators and used acetylene torches in abandoned locomotive yards to obtain badly needed scrap iron.

In the 1940s, leading executives of the day such as S. Bayard Colgate, James Cash Penney, Joseph Sprang of Gillette and others helped the organization grow rapidly. Stories of Junior Achievement's accomplishments and of its students soon appeared in national magazines of the day such as TIME, Young America, Colliers, LIFE, the Ladies Home Journal and Liberty.

In the 1950s, Junior Achievement began working more closely with schools and saw its growth increase five-fold. In 1955, President Eisenhower declared the week of January 30 to February 5 as "National Junior Achievement Week." At this point, Junior Achievement was operating in 139 cities and in most of the 50 states. During its first 45 years of existence, Junior Achievement enjoyed an average annual growth rate of 45 percent.

To further connect students to influential figures in business, economics, and history, Junior Achievement started the Junior Achievement National Business Hall of Fame in 1975 to recognize outstanding leaders. Each year, a number of business leaders are recognized for their contribution to the business industry and for their dedication to the Junior Achievement experience. Today, there are 200 laureates from a variety of businesses and industries that grace the Hall of Fame.

By 1982, Junior Achievement's formal curricula offering had expanded to Applied Economics (now called JA Economics), Project Business, and Business Basics. In 1988, more than one million students per year were estimated to take part in Junior Achievement programs. In the early 1990s, a sequential curriculum for grades K-6 was launched, catapulting the organization into the classrooms of another one million elementary school students.

Today, through the efforts of more than 100,000 volunteers in the classrooms of America, Junior Achievement reaches more than four million students in grades K-12 per year. JA International takes the free enterprise message of hope and opportunity even further . . . to more than 1.5 million students in 111 countries. Junior Achievement has been an influential part of many of today's successful entrepreneurs and business leaders. Junior Achievement's success is truly the story of America—the fact that one idea can influence and benefit many lives.

Mr. President, I wish to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Fred Hampton of Albuquerque, New Mexico for his outstanding service to Junior Achievement and the students of New Mexico. I am proud to have him as a member of my district and proud of his accomplishment.

SUPPORT OF NEW COLLEGE

HON. DAN MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am hear today to congratulate New College on being the newest accredited independent liberal arts college in the state university system of Florida.

New College was founded in 1960 as an independent college by Sarasota and Bradenton civic leaders. When the school opened in 1964, it accepted students on their academic talents, not on their race, creed or gender. In 1975, during a time of financial uncertainty, this 650-student college joined with the University of South Florida. Even with this merger, New College retained its faculty, academic programs and competitive admissions. New College is known as the Honors College of Florida, being the only public college or university in Florida designated as "Highly Competitive" by Barron's Magazine. The graduates of New College are some of the brightest and most motivated of all college graduates in the country.

I wish the best of luck to New College and to all its students and faculty during its transition. They have met many challenges in the past and face more in the future, but New College will succeed and make Florida very proud. I am honored to represent this institution.

TRIBUTE TO W. GEORGE
HAIRSTON III**HON. SPENCER BACHUS**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. W. George Hairston III for his outstanding contributions to the U.S. commercial nuclear industry and, by extension, to the nation as a whole. Mr. Hairston currently serves as president and CEO of Southern Nuclear Operating Company, and was recently inducted into the State of Alabama Engineering Hall of Fame in recognition of his accomplishments.

Mr. Hairston's resume is extensive and distinguished. He is a veteran of the United States Army Corps of Engineers and of the Vietnam War. His degrees were earned at some of the top engineering universities in the country; such as his undergraduate engineering degree from Auburn University and his Master's in Nuclear Engineering from the Georgia Institute of Technology. Additionally, in 1991, he successfully completed the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Program for Senior Executives.

Mr. Hairston is also active in his community, holding positions on the Board of Directors for the Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO), where he also served as chairman of the INPO National Nuclear Accrediting Board, and the WANO-Atlanta Center Governing Board. Mr. Hairston is currently a member of the Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) Board of Directors, Executive Committee, and the Nuclear Strategic Issues Advisory Committee (NSIAC).

He also serves as Chairman of the NEI Government Relations Advisory Committee.

It is clear that such honors and qualifications are more than most individuals could obtain in a lifetime. However, Mr. Hairston continues to strive for excellence not only in his work but also in his community. He stresses the importance of equality in the workplace and focuses on minority recruiting. Additionally, he understands the importance of cultivating in the nation's youth an understanding of and an interest in the field of engineering. By serving on the Board of Directors for Junior Achievement in Birmingham and the Auburn Alumni Engineering Council, and by chairing the INROADS/Birmingham Advisory Board, Mr. Hairston positions himself as a mentor for bright, young engineers. His refusal to remain content with serving and influencing any one area or group is both admirable and challenging. While his accomplishments are many, it is his concern for his fellow citizens and his country that truly set him apart.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring Mr. W. George Hairston III, an outstanding businessman, leader, and servant to the community.

CALL FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE
NUBA REGION IN SUDAN**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to bring your attention to the grave situation in Sudan and specifically to the people of the Nuba region. I urgently call on President Bush and Secretary of State Colin Powell to work for an immediate lifting of the cruel siege of the Nuba region of Sudan.

For over ten years, the Government of Sudan has denied all humanitarian relief aid to the people of the Nuba, despite the terrible plight of tens of thousands of innocent civilians. Very recent reports indicate that the cumulative effect of this brutal siege has been to push 85,000 human beings to the very brink of starvation. Without immediate humanitarian intervention, thousands of people will begin to die—and they will continue to die until humanitarian aid is permitted into the region. Countless mothers will suffer the agonizing fate of watching helplessly as their children die for lack of food, and then succumbing themselves.

This is intolerable and utterly indefensible. Nowhere in the world is the denial of food aid used as a more vicious weapon of war than in the Nuba region of Sudan. Further, Government of Sudan offensives have recently burned thousands and thousands of people out of their homes, making them even more vulnerable in these precarious circumstances.

There is in Lokichokio in northern Kenya, the center of relief operations for southern Sudan, humanitarian aid ready and able to assist the people of the Nuba tomorrow. What is required is access. It is imperative that the United States take the international lead in demanding, in the strongest possible terms, that the Government of Sudan lift this brutal siege immediately.

We must continue to work together as a nation to stop slavery, aerial bombardments of

innocent civilians, religious persecution and induced famine in the Sudan. The recent passage of the Sudan Peace Act of 2001 with an overwhelming vote of 422 to 2 shows the tremendous support of the U.S. House of Representatives in applying all necessary means to bring an end to the 18-year civil war and its related atrocities. We must continue this momentum in the Senate, and show unified U.S. support with unanimous passage of the Sudan Peace Act when it comes to the Senate floor.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSOLIDATION ACT"

HON. C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, since 1970, two federal agencies have had jurisdiction over implementation and enforcement of the Endangered Species nationwide—the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under the U.S. Department of the Interior, and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), which is part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under the U.S. Department of Commerce. Before 1970, NMFS' programs were implemented by USFWS. This changed when President Nixon signed a law creating it 3 years before the enactment of the Endangered Species Act. If President Nixon knew how ESA and NMFS would look today—30 years later—he probably would have second thoughts.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has jurisdiction of over 1,800 species of plants, mammals, birds, and fish, and an annual ESA budget of \$112 million. NMFS—with responsibility for just 42 listed species of marine mammals and fish—has an annual ESA budget nearly as high as USFWS—\$105 million. Many of NMFS' "species" include "evolutionary significant unit" designations that NMFS created without Congressional authorization—an issue that is now pending in federal district court.

Mr. Speaker, the goals and activities of these two agencies have become blurred. For example, both NMFS and USFWS have undertaken the listing and recovery of Atlantic salmon, the Gulf sturgeon, and four species of sea turtles.

In the Pacific Northwest, the USFWS manages freshwater bull trout and hatchery salmon, while NMFS has devoted billions of dollars to regulate and enforce the recovery of "wild" salmon and steelhead in the same watersheds.

NMFS allows the commercial and tribal harvest of thousands of salmon that it acknowledges are endangered. NMFS' interpretation of ESA has caused hundreds of activities—including those having minimal impact—or those that actually aid—the recovery of species to be held up for months or years.

Instead of becoming more efficient, NMFS' response is to request more federal money and expand their regulatory activities while failing to identify goals of how many species of fish it needs to recover.

All species—fish and humans—deserve better from the federal government. That is why today I and my friend and colleague from