

Ewing was appointed by Governor Warren Hearnes to serve on the Missouri Land Reclamation Commission and by Governor Mel Carnahan to serve on the Coordinating Board for Higher Education, where he served as chairperson. He was a member of the Missouri Academy of Squires. He was a member of the Missouri Savings and Loan Association and the U.S. League of Saving and Loan Associations. He received a Faculty Alumni Award from the University of Missouri. He served on the Missouri Law School Foundation board of directors and was a member of the University of Missouri-Columbia Jefferson Club. He was a charter member of the University of Missouri-Columbia Law Society and Mosaic Society.

Mr. Speaker, Lynn Ewing Jr. will be missed by all who knew him. I know the Members of the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to his family: his wife, Peggy; his brother, Blair; his two daughters, Margrace Buckler and Melissa Arnold; his son, Lynn M. Ewing III—and his grandchildren.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF BEN BARKIN

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 2001

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share my admiration for my longtime friend and constituent, Mr. Ben Barkin, who passed away recently at the age of 85.

Ben Barkin is fondly remembered as the father of Milwaukee's Great Circus Parade. The parade features circus wagons from the Circus World Museum in Baraboo, Wisconsin, some more than one hundred years old. It celebrates America's history of the circus by recreating old-fashioned circus parades in an authentic manner, along a three-mile route through downtown Milwaukee.

In 1963, Ben Barkin and Charles "Chappie" Fox organized Milwaukee's first Great Circus Parade. Ben convinced the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company to be the parade's exclusive sponsor. In 1973, Schlitz was no longer able to sponsor the parade, and the parade shut down for twelve years, but in 1985, Ben was able to bring it back. The Great Circus Parade was made an annual event the following year, after Ben raised more than \$900,000. Mr. Barkin retired as the chairman of the Great Circus Parade in 1995, but he remained its guiding light. His greatest accomplishment was promotion of the parade at a national level, and securing funding to keep the parade free to the public.

The Great Circus Parade now brings in hundreds of thousands of visitors from all over the United States. It is also shown on 200 public television stations nationwide and worldwide on the U.S. Information Agency's Worldnet System and the Armed Forces Television Network.

A Milwaukee Journal Sentinel article describing the 2000 Great Circus Parade captured the parade's magic for children of all ages. Seven-year-old Terry Parks told the newspaper, "I got to see a real lion, not something on TV." Sixty-two-year-old Richard Czaja

said, "I love the horses, and the wagons were unbelievable the way they restored them and kept them up." Circus Parade fans come to Milwaukee and camp out every year near the city's lakefront. The resulting tent city is affectionately known as Barkinville, and each year Mr. Barkin would go down and meet the people camping out for the parade.

Throughout his life, Ben focused his endless energy to other things other than the Great Circus Parade. During World War II, Ben volunteered with the U.S. Treasury to sell war bonds, and he helped make Milwaukee the standard for war bond fund raising. He was invited to Washington to present the model that was soon adopted by the rest of the country. After the war he founded the nationally recognized public relations firm of Barkin, Herman, Solochek, and Paulsen. In 1970, he was named as the "best publicist in the country" by 100 of the nation's largest newspapers. That same year he helped Bud Selig bring the Brewers to Milwaukee.

Ben Barkin was an advocate for civil rights by looking past religious and racial differences. He was the chairman of the B'nai B'rith Youth Commission, and spoke out advocating better race relations. He also supported religious causes, whether they were Catholic, Jewish, or Protestant. Ben was also a devoted husband to Shirley for more than fifty years, and a loving father to his son Coleman.

On February 2, 2001, Wisconsin lost one of its greatest citizens, and children lost a friend. I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering this great American and in celebrating his life and his legacy.

TRIBUTE TO HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL HURRICANES—STATE GROUP AAA DIVISION 5 FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS

HON. ROBERT C. SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 2001

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pride to call attention to a group of young students from Newport News, Virginia who have distinguished themselves, their school, their community and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The Heritage High School Hurricanes football team had a remarkable season and I believe the Hurricanes deserve formal recognition for their accomplishments. On December 2, 2000, the Heritage High School Hurricanes won its first state Group AAA Division 5 Football Final at the University of Richmond Stadium. The Heritage Hurricanes completed the 2000 season with a truly impressive record, 14-0. It was the only unbeaten team in the AAA.

Established in 1996, Heritage High School is a magnet school specializing in engineering and technology. Heritage High School was named in honor of five former high schools located in Newport News. Students must meet rigorous academic requirements, take responsibility for academic progress, behavior and attendance, and they are expected to participate in school and community activities. This drive for excellence has now been extended into the field of athletics.

To quote from our hometown newspaper, the Daily Press,

[s]ome high school defenses have big kids. Some have fast kids. Some have smart kids. Once in a blue moon a Heritage comes along. A team with kids who are big, fast and smart.

Their remarkable 2000 season carries on the tradition of championship football in Newport News, started by Newport News High School in 1931, and continued by Carver High School in 1961 and our last state champion—the 1966 Huntington High Vikings.

I want to extend my enthusiastic congratulations for a job well done to the Heritage High School Hurricanes—the Group AAA Division 5 2000 Virginia High School League State Football Champions.

THE SSI MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2001

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 2001

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I support "The SSI Modernization Act of 2001," for which I am an original cosponsor. In 1972, the Congress passed legislation to create the Supplementary Security Income (SSI) Program to help the most vulnerable in our society. The SSI Program provides a base level of a support to the elderly, disabled and blind who do not qualify for Social Security or whose Social Security benefits are inadequate. Currently, about 6.6 million of these individuals rely on SSI to provide income for the basic necessities of food, clothing, and shelter.

Unfortunately, Congress has done little since the creation of SSI to ensure that the program serves the recipients in the 21st century as well as it did in the 20th century. As a result, the program now serves a population living at a level of 70 percent of poverty and does not serve those at or near the poverty line. This bill does six items to modernize SSI:

1. It rewards SSI recipients who want to work by increasing the amount of earned income excluded from reducing the SSI benefit from \$65 to \$130 a month and indexes it to inflation in future years. This limit has not been increased since 1972 and would be \$260 a month if they had kept pace with inflation.

2. It increases the General Income exclusion from \$20 to \$40 of income per month and would index the amount to inflation in future years. This exclusion means that the first \$40 of income received by an SSI recipient will not be used to reduce their benefit check. For recipients who have a significant work history and receive a Social Security benefit, they will be able to retain more of their Social Security benefit. This limit has not been increased since 1972 and would be \$80 if it had kept pace with inflation.

3. The bill increases the amount of resources that recipients are allowed to own from \$2,000 to \$3,000 for an individual and from \$3,000 to \$4,500 for a couple and then indexes it for inflation in future years. If these resources limits had kept pace with inflation they would be \$6,000 for an individual and \$9,000 for a couple.

4. The amount of infrequent or irregular income that recipients are allowed to earn before benefit reduction is increased from \$10 to

\$20 a month for earned income and \$20 to \$40 a month for unearned income. These limits have not been changed since 1981.

5. The bill delays SSI eligibility redeterminations for disabled children from 18 years old until one of two things occur first: either the person becomes 21 years old or finishes secondary school.

6. SSI would exclude the entire amount of educational grants, scholarships from SSI income determinations and exclude it for up to 9 months for SSI resource determinations.

This is a small incremental bill that makes some long overdue technical improvements to SSI. I look forward to working with my colleagues to quickly enact this legislation to improve the lives of the most economically vulnerable Americans who depend on SSI.

TRIBUTE TO JOURNALIST
BERNARD SHAW

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 28, 2001

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today is a sad day for the news junkies of the world. Bernard Shaw, one of the industry's most respected journalists, is stepping down from the CNN anchor desk after 20 years on the job.

Shaw was there when the fledgling cable network first turned on the lights and rolled tape in 1980. And he has remained with CNN, reporting some of the century's most exciting national and international events.

How many of us recall the Persian Gulf War and Shaw's reports of bombs falling over Baghdad. And who can forget his pointed questioning of politicians, who often found it difficult to be as pointed in their response.

For many of us, the really difficult part begins as Bernard Shaw takes his leave and "stands down," as he says, from CNN. But how do we say goodbye to someone who, after so many years, has become a fixture in our homes and offices?

Bernie Shaw will be missed because of his special brand of professionalism and nononsense reporting. He will be missed because we have enjoyed sharing his love of politics and world events.

And, for many of us, Bernard Shaw will be missed because over the years, he has been the lone African American, who has anchored national broadcasts and major events. He has moderated presidential debates, anchored coverage of primaries and national elections, and traveled the world reporting breaking international news. It is unlikely that Bernard Shaw's job description included the term, "role model," but it is certain that his skill and tenacity have inspired many and engendered considerable respect and pride among us all.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 28, 2001

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 16, on motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution H.

Con. Res. 39. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY THE
INTRODUCTION OF THE ENERGY
EFFICIENT BUILDINGS INCEN-
TIVES ACT

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 28, 2001

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Energy Efficient Buildings Incentives Act. I am joined in this effort by a substantial and diverse coalition of my colleagues including Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, as well as Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire in the Senate, and many others. This bill is supported by a strong coalition of industries and organizations. I have submitted a list of supporters below.

My constituents in San Diego have been suffering from outrageously high-energy prices for nearly a year. Our citizens and city have been forced into a crisis by the State legislature's deregulation of the electricity market. While I and my colleagues from San Diego are seeking solutions to this terrible crisis, I am introducing this bill in an effort to formulate a long-term energy plan.

The Energy Efficient Buildings Incentives Act will provide tax incentives for the construction of energy efficient buildings. Structures of this nature could potentially cut energy usage by as much as 50 percent. This would result in a nearly 6 percent reduction in air emissions over the next 10 years—equivalent to taking 40 percent of the automobiles off the road.

The bill will offer tax incentives to encourage the production and sale of technologically advanced, energy-efficient buildings and equipment. The legislation is structured to promote the creation of competitive markets for new technologies and designs that are not widely available today, but have the possibility of being cost effective to the consumer in the future. The incentives will apply to:

Efficient new residential buildings that save 30 percent to 50 percent in energy costs compared to national model codes, including a higher incentive for higher savings.

Efficient heating, cooling, and water heating equipment that reduce emissions and peak electric loads by about 20 percent (lower incentives) and 30 percent–50 percent (higher incentives) compared to national standards.

Efficient commercial buildings with 50 percent energy and power cost savings.

Residential-scale solar hot water and photovoltaic equipment.

The design and administration for these energy efficient structures is based on the track record of successful state programs over the past decade. Buildings account for some 35 percent of air pollution emissions nationwide, and cost their owners over \$250 billion a year in energy costs. They also contribute to well over half of peak electric power demand. If enacted promptly the incentives in this bill will begin to mitigate electric peak reliability problems by the summer of 2001.

This bill will help both families and businesses reduce annual energy costs, saving over \$80 billion in present value over the next

decade. Energy costs of businesses are tax deductible under current law, so reductions in energy costs means billion of dollars in saving to the Federal government.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting the energy Efficient Buildings Incentives Act. Together we can provide for a cleaner environment and help reduce energy needs, thus postponing the need for building new power plants as well as helping to save our environment.

THE ENERGY EFFICIENT BUILDINGS INCENTIVES
ACT

Natural Resources Defense Council, Environmental Defense, Consumer's Choice Council, U.S. PIRG, World Wildlife Federation, Defenders of Wildlife, American Oceans Campaign, Environmental and Energy Study Institute, American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy, Legal Environmental Assistance Foundation, Inc., Michigan Environmental Council, Minnesotans for an Energy Efficient Economy, American Rivers, and World Wildlife Fund.

ENRON, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Sacramento Municipal Utility District, PacificCorp, Northern California Power Agency, CA Municipal Utilities Association, and Northeastern Public Power Association.

American Portland Cement Alliance, Air Conditioning Contractors of America, Foamed Polystyrene Alliance, North American Insulation Manufacturers Association, Polyisocyanurate Insulation Manufacturers Association, American Energy Technologies, American Solar Energy, and Energy Conservation Services of North Florida.

National Association of State Energy Officials, Home Builders Association of Central Vermont, Inc., Insulation Contractors Association of America, California Building Industry Association, California Association of Building Energy Consultants, National Council of the Housing Industry, National Association of State Energy Officials, and Florida Solar Energy Industries Association.

Union of Concerned Scientists, National Wildlife Federation, Sierra Club, The Wilderness Society, National Environmental Trust, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Global Green USA, Friends of the Earth, Alliance to Save Energy, League of Conservation Voters, American Oceans Campaign, Consumer's Choice Council, National Environmental Trust, and Izaak Walton League of America.

Massachusetts Electric, Southern California Edison, Montana Power, California ISO, Sempra Energy, City of Los Angeles, and Los Angeles Water & Power.

Siemens Solar Industries, TRANE, Climatic-Solar Corp., Energy Partners, Solar Systems of Florida, AllSolar Service Company Inc., Solar-Fit, and Solar Source.

National Insulation Association, California Energy Commission, Florida Solar Energy Center, Solar Energy Industries Association, California Air Resources Board, and Manufactured Housing Assoc.

TRIBUTE TO JEAN N.
CHAMBERLAIN

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 28, 2001

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, today I reflect on the outstanding accomplishments of Ms. Jean Chamberlain, as she is honored by the Oak Park Business & Education Alliance of Oak Park, Michigan.