

But, we must always remember that so much more must be done. I have been horrified by the reports from Florida about voter disenfranchisement. From poor staffing, inadequate explanations of voting procedures, to outright voter intimidation, these issues must be addressed. To truly move into the 21st century, we must end the practices of the 19th century.

We must also end, once and for all, the despicable practice of racial profiling. The process of singling out people who "may"—and I underline and emphasize may—be engaged in criminal activity solely because of race is infuriating. There is just no logic behind it—but instead there is hate and discrimination. I was pleased to learn of President Bush's move to end racial profiling. I plan to hold him and his administration to this commitment.

I represent the great state of New York and a district rich in history. From early politicians to famous athletes, African-Americans in the Bronx have been pioneers in many different fields. From scientists, to members of the clergy, to entertainers, more and more African-Americans are represented in leadership positions in our society.

I am always inspired by the community spirit and leadership I witness from African-Americans in the 17th Congressional District of New York. It is my hope that as we celebrate Black History Month in the future, we will be able to celebrate the many more achievements of African-Americans.

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IN MEMORY OF THE HONORABLE  
LYNN M. EWING, JR.

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 28, 2001*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I inform the House of Representatives of the passing of my good friend The Honorable Lynn M. Ewing Jr. of Nevada, Missouri. He was 70.

Lynn, a son of the late Lynn M. Ewing Sr. and Margaret Blair Ewing Coffey, was born in Nevada, Missouri, on November 14, 1930. After graduating from Nevada High School in 1948, Lynn attended Princeton University. He received an AB in 1952 and a Juris Doctor degree in 1954 from the University of Missouri-Columbia, graduating second in his law school class. Mr. Ewing was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Nu fraternity and Order of the Coif.

He entered the United States Air Force and served as an attorney in the Judge Advocate General Corps until returning to Nevada in 1956 and joining the law firm Ewing, Ewing, Carter and Wight. He continued to practice law with the Ewing law Firm until his death.

Lynn was involved with the Farm and Home Savings Association for 24 years, serving as general counsel, board member and president. He was a life member of the American Bar

Association, a member of the Missouri Bar Association and the Vernon County Bar Association, and a fellow of the American College of Mortgage Attorneys. He served on the Missouri Bar Disciplinary Committee. He was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court in 1961. He was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives in 1959 and served three terms representing the citizens of Vernon and Barton counties.

Lynn formerly served as chairman of the Vernon County Democratic Central Committee. He was elected to the Nevada City Council in 1967 and served the city for six years, including two terms as mayor. He served on the board of directors of the Nevada Regional Medical Center, the Nevada Library Board, the Nevada Chamber of Commerce, the Nevada Planning commission and the Nevada Economic Development Corporation. He also served as a board member of Citizens State Bank, Nevada, Missouri. He was a member of the Nevada Rotary Club and was named citizen of the year in 1975. He received the Paul Harris Fellow Award from the Rotary.

Lynn was a member of the All Saints Episcopal Church and served the church as a vestry member, senior warden and lector. Mr. Ewing was appointed by Governor Warren Hearn 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.

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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.

February 28, 2001

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

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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.

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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 INCENTIVES 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