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In 1937, Judge McClain arrived in Cincinnati. A product of Wittenberg University and the University of Michigan Law School, he had determination and the good fortune to practice law with the late Theodore Berry. Among the great many firsts he established for African Americans in Cincinnati, Judge McClain became Cincinnati's first African American assistant solicitor (1942); member of the Cincinnati Bar Association (1950); city solicitor (1963); and Hamilton County Common Pleas Judge (1975). He also served as Hamilton County Municipal Court Judge (1977); Hamilton County Municipal Court trial referee (1979). He has taught at the University of Cincinnati College of Law and Salmon P. Chase College of Law. Even today, at age 89, Judge McClain spends time at his office in a major downtown Cincinnati law firm.

The numerous awards he has received include: the Ellis Island Gold Medal of Honor for contributions to culture, diversity and the American way of life; the Race Relations Award from the Ohio Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Holiday Commission; the National Bar Association Hall of Fame; and a certificate of honor from the NAACP board for outstanding civic contributions to Cincinnati in race relations.

Judge McClain is married to Roberta White McClain, a retired supervisor for the Hamilton County Welfare Department.

All of us in Cincinnati thank Judge McClain for his service to our community, and congratulate him for being named a Great Living Cincinnati.

HONORING CHARLES SCRIPPS AS
A GREAT LIVING CINCINNATIAN

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 2003

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Charles Scripps, who will be formally honored on February 26, 2003 by the Greater Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce as a Great Living Cincinnati. The recipients of this prestigious award are selected on the basis of special professional achievement; an awareness of the needs of others; civic service; leadership; and distinctive accomplishments.

Mr. Scripps is a grandson of E.W. Scripps, who founded the newspapers that began the Cincinnati-based media group that now includes the Cincinnati Post and Kentucky Post newspapers, broadcast television stations, and national cable television networks. Although he retired as the company's Chairman in 1994, Mr. Scripps remains on the Board of Directors and also serves as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the E.W. Scripps Trust.

After attending the College of William & Mary and later Pomona College in California, Mr. Scripps began his career with his father's newspaper, the Cleveland Press, as a police reporter before World War II. After service with the Coast Guard during the war, he returned to the family's business.

During the 1980s, Mr. Scripps became an advocate for literacy. The Scripps Howard

Foundation created an annual award, named for him, to encourage literacy outreach by the media. His civic associations do not end there. He serves on advisory boards for the Greater Cincinnati Salvation Army and the Hamilton County Juvenile Court. He is past president of the Inter-American Press Association, and he received an honorary degree in 1983 from Ohio University for his "championship of press freedom worldwide."

Mr. Scripps and his late wife, Lois Anne McKay, have four children. He married Mary Elizabeth Breslin in 1993.

All of us in Cincinnati thank Mr. Scripps for his service to our community, and congratulate him for being named a Great Living Cincinnati.

HONORING THE PILGRIMS
LANDING AT PLYMOUTH ROCK

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 2003

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a resolution which recognizes December 21 1960, the date when the pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

The Pilgrims were Dutch and English citizens who sought to escape the religious persecution and economic problems of their time by immigrating to the New World. Their voyage was one of discovery and an enduring quest for freedom that began by boarding the Mayflower. After a difficult journey across the Atlantic, the pilgrims arrived prepared to create a new society modeled on freedom. The many months of hardship and deprivation was rewarded with their arrival at the New World. When land was sighted on November 9, 1620, the Pilgrims signed the Mayflower Compact, which ensured the equality of every person. This pact laid the foundation and moral framework for the future United States of America.

When the pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, they faced harsh conditions. It was too cold to plant crops and many died due to exposure, disease and starvation. It was not until the spring when the Pilgrims and Native Americans came together as a community teaching each other survival skills and agriculture that life gradually improved.

During the War of Independence, residents of Plymouth, Massachusetts began celebrating the historic landing at Plymouth Rock. It began as a feast that the descendants of the original pilgrims celebrated and eventually grew into a town festival. The festival continued through the years until President Abraham Lincoln started celebrating it in the White House during the Civil War.

In 1941, Congress passed a Joint resolution that "Thanksgiving" should fall on the fourth Thursday in November but not until now has Congress had the opportunity to commend the actual date the Pilgrims landed.

Please join me in commemorating the first of many steps that crafted this great nation. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this resolution.

A TRIBUTE TO MS. DORIS HEYMAN

HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 2003

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay homage to Doris Heyman, one of my district's most involved civic activists who sadly lost her courageous battle against cancer this month.

Doris was committed to creating a bright future for everyone she came into contact with. A dedicated educator, she was a preschool teacher for over 20 years who was determined to provide children with a solid foundation for school and life success. She was a leader who advanced children's issues through Voices for Children, a leadership organization promoting healthy lives for children and their families.

Doris was a compassionate volunteer for numerous causes and charities for nearly half a century. She actively participated in the American Cancer Society, the Humane Society, the Leukemia Society, and the Florida Breast Cancer Coalition. She was also very active at Safe Space/Domestic Violence Centers and at the Temple Beth Torah and Temple Beth El. This dynamo of a public servant gave hope and courage to many.

A political activist, Doris lived her life with incredible passion for several causes. She fought for beach renourishment, women's reproductive rights and the everglades restoration. Her fight for these causes remains within her legacy. Inspired by her mother's tenacious approach to politics, her youngest daughter, Sally, served as a member of the Florida House of Representatives and today is a Miami-Dade Board of County Commissioner.

Doris was a devoted wife and mother. She was a kindhearted and take-charge woman who fought tirelessly for causes that she believed in until she saw results. She was a very active person who loved the outdoors. Completely unselfish in all her endeavors, she was generous to those in need and will be missed by all that knew her.

HONORING THE SELECTION OF MS.
ERIN BEAULIEU FOR THE PRU-
DENTIAL SPIRIT OF COMMUNITY
AWARD

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 2003

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Ms. Erin Beaulieu upon her selection as one of two recipients of the Virginia 2003 Prudential Spirit of Community Award.

Erin, a Red Cross member and eighth-grader at Whitman Middle School in Alexandria, Virginia, started a Red Cross student chapter at her school and encouraged her fellow students to become involved! The chapter now boasts more than 30 members dedicated to helping the American Red Cross respond. For her efforts, she was selected from more than 24,000 nominees to receive a Spirit of Community Award.

The Prudential Spirit of Community Awards, created by Prudential Financial in partnership

with the National Association of Secondary School Principals, constitute America's largest youth recognition program based exclusively on volunteer service. The award was created with the intent to impress upon all youth volunteers that their contributions are critically important and highly valued, and to inspire other young people to follow their example.

Erin should be extremely proud to have been singled out from such a large group of dedicated volunteers. I heartily applaud Erin for her initiative in seeking to make her community a better place to live, and for the positive impact she has had on the lives of others. She has demonstrated a level of commitment and accomplishment that is truly extraordinary in today's world, and deserves our sincere admiration and respect. Her actions show that young Americans can and do play important roles in our communities, and that America's community spirit continues to hold tremendous promise for the future. I call upon my colleagues to join me in applauding Erin for all that she has done.

SADDAM HUSSEIN

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 2003

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following article to be included in the RECORD:

[From The Halifax Daily News, Feb. 11, 2003]
THE WRONG QUESTION: IT'S NOT WHETHER SADDAM HAS CHEMICAL WEAPONS, IT'S WHETHER HE'LL USE THEM

(By Gwynne Dyer)

U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell did a good job at the United Nations last week of laying out the evidence that Saddam Hussein has kept some of the chemical and biological weapons that he had before the Gulf War of 1990-91, and maybe even made more since then. If you doubted it before, you shouldn't doubt it any more. But it was the right answer to the wrong question.

Saddam should be forced to comply with his obligations and destroy all those weapons, but if you are planning to launch a war next month that will probably snuff out tens of thousands of lives, you have to answer a different question. Is there a big enough risk that Saddam will use those weapons himself in the near future, or give them to terrorists to use, to justify pulling the inspectors out and killing all those people now? No, there is not. Saddam Hussein has had these weapons for at least 20 years, and he hasn't given them to anyone in all that time. And why would terrorists need to get these weapons from Iraq anyway, when they could just steal their poison gas from the huge, poorly guarded stocks in Russia (secured, in some cases, with bicycle padlocks)—or mix them up in the kitchen sink like the Aum Shinrikyo cult did for its attacks on the Tokyo subway in 1995?

Besides, Saddam Hussein is no friend of al-Qaida. He is the kind of Arab leader the Islamists hate most: a secular, westernizing socialist who liberates women and makes deals with the West. Osama bin Laden says he is an "infidel" and has been calling for his overthrow for years.

Saddam is a thoroughly nasty dictator, but he is neither mad nor expansionist. In fact, if you were looking for a European parallel to Saddam Hussein's regime, it would be something like Nicolae Ceasescu's long reign in

Communist Romania—except that Ceasescu, safely contained within the Soviet bloc, never had a war with his neighbours.

Saddam Hussein, who is 66 this year, comes from the Arab generation that believed in modernization through revolutionary socialism on the Eastern European model. During the 1970s he behaved like a classic Communist leader, eliminating his rivals but taking the task of raising people's living standards quite seriously. With abundant oil revenues available, he built an Iraq where most people had decent jobs, the children were all in school, and women were freer than anywhere else in the Arab world. Then came the war with Iran, and everything went wrong.

Saddam always dreamed of becoming the hero-leader of the Arab world on the model of Egypt's Gamal Abdul Nasser, which is why he had a nuclear weapons program. (The first Arab leader to acquire a deterrent against Israel's nuclear monopoly automatically becomes an Arab hero.) He never showed any desire to conquer his neighbors, but Iraq did have territorial disputes with Iran and Kuwait, both dating back to before he was born—and he did not manage them well.

He signed a treaty with Iran in 1975 settling the dispute over the Iraq-Iran border, but it unravelled after the Shah was overthrown in 1978, and the new Islamic government of Ayatollah Khomeini began inciting the majority of Iraqi Arabs who share Iran's Shia religious heritage to throw off Saddam's godless socialist rule. In the great blunder of his life, Saddam went to war with Iran in 1980. Iranians outnumber Iraqis three-to-one, and without huge amounts of U.S. aid and those chemical weapons we keep hearing about (which the Reagan administration knew all about), he would not have survived.

Iraq emerged from that war in 1988 with hundreds of thousands dead, the welfare state in ruins—and \$60 billion in debt to its Gulf Arab neighbours. Saddam asked them to cancel the debt, since Iraq's sacrifices had "saved" them from revolutionary Iran. When they refused, he invaded Kuwait (which all the rulers of independent Iraq have claimed as part of Iraq) in August 1990. He thought he had cleared this with his American allies, but neither party understood what the other was saying in his famous conversation with the U.S. ambassador in Baghdad.

When Saddam Hussein contacted U.S. President George W. Bush four days after the invasion and offered the U.S. unlimited Kuwaiti oil at one-third of world market price in return for a deal on Kuwaiti sovereignty, Bush Senior coldly ordered him out of Kuwait. He refused, the Gulf War followed, and he has been under UN sanctions ever since, clinging to power in the ruins of the country he once raised to prosperity. He has been a disaster for Iraq, but he is not the new Hitler. He is not even a visceral anti-American, though U.S.-Iraqi relations have been bitterly hostile since 1990.

So, the right questions are: is Saddam likely to give chemical or biological weapons to the Islamist terrorists he loathes this month or next, when he has not done so in the past 20 years? If not, why do we need a war with Iraq now that will kill a great many people with old-fashioned high explosives?

INTRODUCTION OF THE COLORADO NORTHERN FRONT RANGE MOUNTAIN BACKDROP PROTECTION STUDY ACT

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 12, 2003

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I am again introducing the Colorado Northern Front Range Mountain Backdrop Protection Study Act. I introduced a similar bill in the 107th Congress.

The bill is intended to help local communities identify ways to protect the Front Range Mountain Backdrop in the northern sections of the Denver-metro area, especially the region just west of the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology site. The Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest includes much of the land in this backdrop area, but there are other lands involved as well.

Rising dramatically from the Great Plains, the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains provides a scenic mountain backdrop to many communities in the Denver metropolitan area and elsewhere in Colorado. The portion of the range within and adjacent to the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest also includes a diverse array of wildlife habitats and provides many opportunities for outdoor recreation.

The open-space character of this mountain backdrop is an important esthetic and economic asset for adjoining communities, making them attractive locations for homes and businesses. But rapid population growth in the northern Front Range area of Colorado is increasing recreational use of the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest and is also placing increased pressure for development of other lands within and adjacent to that national forest.

We can see this throughout Colorado and especially along the Front Range. Homes and shopping centers are sprawling up valleys and along highways that feed into the Front Range. This development then spreads out along the ridges and mountain tops that make up the backdrop. We are in danger of losing to development many of the qualities that have helped attract new residents. So, it is important to better understand what steps might be taken to avoid or lessen that risk—and this bill is designed to help us do just that.

Already, local governments and other entities have provided important protection for portions of this mountain backdrop, especially in the northern Denver-metro area. However, some portions of the backdrop in this part of Colorado remain unprotected and are at risk of losing their open-space qualities. This bill acknowledges the good work of the local communities to preserve open spaces along the backdrop and aims to assist further efforts along the same lines.

The bill does not interfere with the authority of local authorities regarding land use planning. It also does not infringe on private property rights. Instead, it will bring the land protection experience of the Forest Service to the table to assist local efforts to protect areas that comprise the backdrop. The bill envisions that to the extent the Forest Service should be involved with federal lands, it will work in collaboration with local communities, the state and private parties.