

care. And in addition to offering excellent health care to those in the Cincinnati area, the Medical Center has been shown to have an annual \$3.05 billion economic impact on our area. These successes can be attributed to Don's vision and hard work over the years.

Don also is an entrepreneur and, among his accomplishments, he established BioStart at the Medical Center to give researchers a place to nurture their work to a point where it may become commercially viable. Throughout his career, Don also continued his work as a practicing, world renown cardiologist.

Mr. Speaker, Don has had a profound impact on the lives and economy of Greater Cincinnati, boosting the national reputation of the U.C. Medical Center and improving the health care available to people in the Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana tristate region. The medical research conducted at the Medical Center under Don's leadership also has enhanced the health care available to people across our nation and throughout the world. All of us in Southwestern Ohio are grateful to Don for his contributions to our community, and we wish him well as he steps down from his post as Senior Vice President and Provost of the U.C. Medical Center.

TRIBUTE TO LEO GREENBERG

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 2002

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dear friend, Mr. Leo Greenberg, a long-time resident of Aptos, California who passed away on July 13, 2001. Mr. Greenberg was an active member of the community who sought to make our world better place by tirelessly advocating for democratic principles, human rights, and social justice.

Mr. Greenberg was born 81 years ago in Tulsa, Oklahoma and grew up in Kansas City, Missouri, where his family moved when he was a small child. After graduating from high school, Mr. Greenberg enlisted in the Coast Guard. During World War II, the Coast Guard was militarized under the Department of the Navy, and in the Navy, Mr. Greenberg served admirably for many long years at sea. On his first mission hunting enemy submarines in the North Atlantic, his ship was caught in a "Perfect Storm" and nearly sank. Mr. Greenberg survived that ordeal and was able to participate in five invasions in the European theater, including engagements in Naples, Sicily, the South of France, and D-Day at Normandy where Mr. Greenberg was at the helm of his ship while crossing the Channel on the way to the Normandy invasion.

When Mr. Greenberg returned to the United States after WWII, his commitment to freedom and public service continued. After moving to Santa Cruz County in 1973, Mr. Greenberg and his wife, Bea Greenberg, became active in their community, engaging themselves in civic affairs and local and national politics. They were also devoted supporters and for their local Temple. Mr. Greenberg was especially proud of his role in finding the land where a new Temple now stands. He loved to hear his wife sing in the Choir and loved greeting his friends during services.

Mr. Greenberg also loved politics. He was passionate about social values and civil rights,

and worked in his own community to promote these issues. He participated in the San Jose march on the day of the famous March on Washington in 1963. He believed that a strong government could help people and bring them out of suffering and poverty. Locally, he became a leader Santa Cruz County local politics and was a strong supporter of local elected officials, including Norm Mineta, Leon Panetta, and my father, Fred Farr.

In his later years, Mr. Greenberg lived with the debilitating effects of a brain tumor. For the last five years of his life, he attended classes at the Cabrillo College Stroke Center where he learned to live with his disability and where he could keep up with politics, sports, Israel, and Temple life. About a year ago, I attending a meeting at Leo Greenberg's house where he asked me what I could do to promote stroke centers around our nation. He knew what the stroke center had done for him, and he wanted others who were afflicted with similar disabilities to have the same benefits. As a result of this meeting, the Cabrillo College Stroke center has since been designated a federal demonstration project. Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that stroke centers will spring up across the nation as a lasting memorial to Mr. Greenberg. This would be the ultimate tribute to Leo's humanity and long record of community service.

Leo Greenberg's lifelong dedication to public service and democratic principles should be commended. His efforts improved the quality of life on the Central Coast and his achievements have made lasting impacts on the people with whom he has worked. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Leo Greenberg.

TRIBUTE TO THE IMANI BAPTIST CHURCH OF CHRIST, INC.

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 2002

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize the 10th anniversary of Imani Baptist Church of Christ, Inc. The Imani Baptist Church of Christ has played a strong unifying role in the East Orange community for the past decade, bringing together both church and community.

From its founding on November 22, 1992, in the home of Deacon and Deaconess Browne of Orange, New Jersey, the church and its community have seen amazing growth. By October of 1998, the church had found a permanent home in East Orange, setting down roots and bringing the congregation together.

Under the direction of Reverend Moses A. Knott, Jr. for the first nine years, and under the new direction of Reverend Leonard Smalls, the church congregation has brought together both friends and community to better the surrounding city and community.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues here in the United States House of Representatives join me today in recognizing the Imani Baptist Church of Christ, Inc. and recognizing their 10th anniversary celebration.

HONORING ANDY GRANATELLI

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 2002

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to a special citizen of Santa Barbara, Mr. Andy Granatelli. Mr. Granatelli is quite an accomplished man and has contributed so much to the Santa Barbara community. It is only fitting that I have the opportunity to honor him today.

Andy Granatelli has been inducted into 20 Halls of Fame, ranging from the American Academy of Achievement to the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Hall of Fame. He's been the winner of two Indy 500 races and the Daytona 500 in 1972 and has appeared in hundreds of television and radio commercials in addition to making appearances on television shows such as Laugh-In and Johnny Carson's Tonight Show. But in addition to all those wonderful accomplishments, Andy Granatelli has been a very dedicated member of the Santa Barbara community, and it is for all his local accomplishments that I truly wish to honor him today.

On November 2, 2002, the United Boys and Girls Clubs of Santa Barbara County honored Mr. Granatelli at their 20th annual kids auction. Andy is on the board of the Boys and Girls Clubs of America and this important organization has greatly benefited from Mr. Granatelli's dedication to our youth. He is also the director of the Unity Shoppe, another important non-profit organization in Santa Barbara.

Founded in 1917, the Unity Shoppe has been called "the mother of all charities". It is the largest direct distributor of food and clothing in Santa Barbara County, and operates as an actual shop, where clients use scrip to purchase items of their choice. The Unity Shoppe does not receive funding other agencies; it instead relies on the generosity of community members like Mr. Granatelli.

In addition to the Boys and Girls Club and the Unity Shoppe, Andy Granatelli is involved with several other community organizations. He is a board member of the Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Summit Advisory, the Director of the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Council and is a member of the Navy league of the United States. Andy is also a Council Advisory Board Member for the Boy Scouts of America.

It always pleases me to be able to honor active community members such as Andy Granatelli. The generosity and dedication of people like Mr. Granatelli make Santa Barbara County a special and wonderful place to live, and I am truly thankful for his devotion.

DEDICATION OF THE NORTH ALABAMA VETERANS MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES

HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 2002

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievement of the community of Limestone County in my district on the occasion of the dedication of the North Alabama

Veterans Museum and Archives. Located at the historic depot on Pryor Street in downtown Athens, AL, the very location recalls the image of hundreds of North Alabama natives who departed for war, and fewer who returned, from the depot's landing.

I would like to especially recognize the committed group of volunteers who have worked for more than three years to plan for the museum, raise funds for its construction, and oversee the project to completion. This museum and archives will serve as a resource for the community; teaching our youth about the sacrifices of their forebears and reminding all of us of the great and terrible cost of America's foreign conflicts.

Most of all, the North Alabama Veteran's Museum and Archives will serve as a tribute to the men and women who have served our Nation in times of war. In remembering the selfless dedication and patriotism of our veterans, we honor their heroism and preserve the memories of those who fought and those who perished.

Again, I wish to express my sincere appreciation and support of those who have labored to build this working monument. The people of Limestone County have demonstrated that they have not forgotten our veterans. I know the museum and archives will continue to teach, remind, commemorate and serve the actions of those Americans who fought for our freedom.

U.N. RESOLUTION

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 2002

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert the following articles into the RECORD.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 17, 2002]

U.S. IS PUTTING HEAVY PRESSURE ON FRANCE
AND OTHER SKEPTICS FOR A U.N. RESOLUTION
(By Steven R. Weisman)

The Bush administration is mounting a campaign of public pressure and private diplomatic and economic concessions to persuade France and other skeptical members of the United Nations Security Council to go along with a single resolution threatening military force against Iraq.

With rising concern in Washington that time is short for passage of such a resolution—many experts say military action would be easier in the winter—talks on the resolution's wording are accelerating at the United Nations and in meetings and telephone calls in and between capitals. "There's no sense that the French don't want to do this," an administration official said, referring to a tough United Nations resolution on Iraq. "But there is a growing frustration that we don't yet have an agreement."

President Jacques Chirac of France, in another sign of disagreement with the United States, appeared in remarks published today to take issue with President Bush's arguments that Iraq is cultivating links with Al Qaeda and wants, as he said on Monday, to use it as "a forward army."

"As far as I know, no proof has been found, or at least been made official, for a link between Iraq and Al Qaeda," Mr. Chirac said in the interview in the Beirut-based, French-language newspaper *L'Orient-Le Jour*. "Even if certain terrorists could have been able to find refuge in Iraq, we must not mix up the

issues. The first objective of action by the international community is Iraq, and that means disarmament."

Last month, Mr. Bush won praise, especially among war opponents in Europe, for promising to go to the United Nations for approval before taking military action against Saddam Hussein's government in Baghdad.

But after intense discussions and a certain impatience in Washington, now France, Russia and China—which have vetoes on the Security Council—remain opposed to giving the administration an automatic option to use force if Iraq fails to comply with new weapons inspections.

France wants the United States to go to a second stage and get later authorization for using force if Mr. Hussein rebuffs the United Nations inspectors.

France, which has a history of going its own way in NATO and maintains strong links to the Arab world, has emerged as a bigger stumbling block than Russia or China, which do not consider themselves American allies, administration officials said.

American officials express confidence that if they can persuade Mr. Chirac to go along with a single United Nations resolution, Moscow and Beijing will follow suit by either agreeing to it or not vetoing it.

At least so far, officials say, France is resisting an administration proposal to have the resolution threaten unspecified "consequences," rather than a more explicit reference to force, if the inspection process collapses.

Diplomats familiar with the negotiations said the Bush Administration could interpret the word "consequences" as tantamount to pre-approval for military action. At the same time, they said Washington was offering private assurances that the United States would not ignore the Security Council.

"This could end up with something that is not a one-stage or a two-stage process," said a diplomat familiar with the talks. "The word is that it will be one-and-a-half stages."

"The French really do want to be with us," a senior State Department official said. "The French are worried that if the first resolution authorizes all necessary means to enforce inspections, we might go to war without checking with them. What they want is to keep the Security Council in the picture. We believe that can be done in the context of one resolution. That's our goal."

In a sense, the negotiations at the United Nations are running along the same lines as Mr. Bush's talks with Congress over the last month.

The administration won support of skeptical lawmakers in part because of personal assurances from Mr. Bush that Congress would be consulted in the event of a war. Similarly, the United States is making promises of consultation with United Nations allies if a conflict occurs.

In the background are firm and even threatening words from Mr. Bush, who declared today that the United Nations must "face up" to the danger from the Hussein government. "Those who choose to live in denial may eventually be forced to live in fear," he said at a ceremony at which he signed the resolution passed by Congress last week authorizing the use of force against Baghdad. A White House official said he was not referring to any particular nation.

Mr. Chirac, who was in Alexandria, Egypt, today for the beginning of a Middle East trip, reiterated his support for a two-stage resolution process. He said the Security Council should authorize force only as a last resort if the Iraqis were not acting in good faith.

A separate drama is playing itself out behind the scenes, some administration officials said. That is the role of Secretary of State Colin L. Powell, who is the administration's main advocate of diplomacy as a means to address Iraq, rather than simply threats of force.

Vice President Dick Cheney and Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld are said to be most skeptical that diplomacy can work. Their fear, according to officials, is that Mr. Hussein can drag out the diplomatic and inspection process.

Mr. Rumsfeld and Mr. Cheney are also the ones demanding a single resolution at the United Nations that explicitly threatens force if the inspection route fails, officials said.

They are also said to want a swift timetable for inspections and additional measures, like armed escorts for inspectors and removing Iraqi scientists and their families from the country for interviews.

Diplomats in and out of the government say France wants to see the United Nations play a continuing role so that the French can remain part of the process.

"The French want to look like they constrained or shaped what the United States ends up doing," said Dennis Ross, the former Middle East negotiator in the Clinton and first Bush administrations. "They want to be relevant and to make sure that the Security Council remains relevant. But they don't want to be left out if the United States goes to war."

Many experts say France's potential economic interests in a future Iraq are a factor in its wanting eventually to be on the side of Washington if Mr. Hussein is overthrown. Russia also has strong oil interests in Iraq.

"Obviously French oil companies would want to be major players in Iraqi oil fields and in the export and refining of Iraqi oil in a post-Saddam Iraq," said Paul Sullivan, a professor of economics at the National Defense University in Washington. "The French signed oil deals in Iraq, but these deals cannot be implemented until after the sanctions against Iraq are taken off."

The Bush administration has gone out of its way to assure Moscow that in the event of a "regime change" in Baghdad, Russian interests will be looked after.

Recently Secretary Powell told the U.S.-Russia Business Council that the United States fully understood Russia's desire to play a role in Iraq's oil industry. "We are taking fully into account the interest of the nations in the region and the economic impact such a transition might have on them," he said.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 17, 2002]

IRAQ STATES ITS CASE

(By Mohammed Aldouri)

Mohammed Aldouri is the Iraqi ambassador to the United Nations.

After so many years of fear from war, the threat of war and suffering, the people of Iraq and their government in Baghdad are eager for peace. We have no intention of attacking anyone, now or in the future, with weapons of any kind. If we are attacked, we will surely defend ourselves with all means possible. But bear in mind that we have no nuclear or biological or chemical weapons, and we have no intention of acquiring them.

We are not asking the people of the United States or of any member state of the United Nations to trust in our word, but to send the weapons inspectors to our country to look wherever they wish unconditionally. This means unconditional access anywhere, including presidential sites in accordance with