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 was a true 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 city and county 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 a friendly greeting his friends during services.

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 travel, including engagements in Naples, Sicily, 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 to honor a dear friend, Mr. Leo 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.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize the 10th anniversary of Imani Baptist Church of Christ. 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 Brown 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 next 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.

HON. ANDY GRANATELLI

In the House of Representatives
Tuesday, November 12, 2002

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor 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 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 from any 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.

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

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.
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.


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 diplomacy to win concessions from 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 with the French that they don’t want to do this.”

President Jacques Chirac of France, in another signal of disagreement with the United States, appeared in remarks published today to take issue with President Bush’s assurances 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 today, in the interview in the Beirut-based, French-language newspaper L’Orient-Le Jour, said that if certain terrorists could have been allowed to flee to 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—remained opposed to giving the administration its option to use force if Iraq fails to comply with new weapons inspections.

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 expressed confidence that if they could persuade Chirac to go along with a single United Nations resolution, Moscow and Beijing would 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 Security Council remain relevant. But they don’t want to be left out of the United Nations that explicitly threatens 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, it might go too far 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.”

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 that the resolution would be submitted to Congress before the United States or any member state of the United Nations play a role in Iraq’s oil industry. “We are taking fully into account the interest of the nations in our region and the economic impact such a transition might have on them,” he said.


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 those of the Middle East 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 defend ourselves and all means are 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 our word, but to send the weapons inspectors to our country to look where they wish. This means unconditional access anywhere, including presidential sites in accordance with