

the plant. Again this year, despite his ill health, Mr. Fordham made it a point to brief my entire staff and me during our visit to Badger, as he highlighted issues of critical importance regarding the plant.

Since our first meeting, I have been deeply impressed by Mr. Fordham's continually increasing willingness to be of assistance that has far exceeded the requirements of his official duties, including his work to identify and prepare for the remediation of numerous sites on the Badger plant.

Dave Fordham has played multiple crucial roles at Badger and in the surrounding community, and his impact will be left for generations to come.

It has been an honor and a privilege to work with Dave Fordham. On behalf of a grateful nation, I offer him our gratitude for his accomplishments, his service, and his unwavering commitment to duty and community.

I appreciate the opportunity to recognize and commend Mr. David Fordham here today.

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#### TRIBUTE TO MOTHER TERESA

### HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 31, 2002*

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mother Teresa whose blessed soul entered Heaven September 5, 1997, at the age of 87. She had been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor just a few months earlier, blessing these hallowed halls with her presence.

Mother Teresa's death is a loss to those she worked with and cared for, the leaders who met her, all who were inspired by the humble nun so full of love. Her life however, was the greater inspiration and the reason she will be celebrated in perpetuity. She was light, hope, strength, and courage, possessing a full heart endowed by God which transcended the temporal world.

Mother Teresa was born into an Albanian, Roman Catholic family in the Macedonian city of Skopje as Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu on August 27, 1910.

At age 18 she joined the Iris order of the Sisters of Loretto. A year later, Mother Teresa was sent by the Sisters of Loretto to Calcutta, India to teach geography at St. Mary's High School. In 1946, on a train to Darjeeling, Mother Teresa received a calling from God to leave the covenant walls and go into the streets, helping the poor while living amongst them.

Heeding the call, Mother Teresa founded the Missionaries of Charity in 1950, an order emphasizing strict personal austerity and dedicated to the service of the poor. Today, this ministry extends to 120 countries with 568 houses dedicated to the unwanted, the unclothed, and the unfed. In Calcutta alone, she and her sisters have provided for the successful adoption of 8,000 children.

Mother Teresa was selected as a recipient of the first Pope John XXIII Peace Prize in 1971. In 1979, Mother Teresa accepted the Nobel Peace Prize in the name of the poor, using the award to build more hospices. She was awarded the prestigious Congressional Gold Medal in June 1997. Her only request of Congress was for prayer; "that we continue God's work with beautiful and with great love."

Mother Teresa is now destined to sainthood. In 1999, the Pope waived the five-year waiting period for opening the process toward her final canonization. This testifies to the Vatican's certainty of the holiness Mother Teresa embodied as Jesus Christ's disciple and servant, and her obedience to the Blessed Mother. In September of 2002, the Vatican Congregation for the Causes of Saints approved her "heroic virtues." The Vatican also recognizes a 1998 miracle in October of 2002. After one more approved miracle, Mother Teresa will have reached canonization, the final stage of sainthood where two distinctly different miracles must be attested to and proved. It is then Mother Teresa's soul will be officially declared to be among the angels in heaven.

Mother Teresa lived a life of service, one her admirers can only hope to emulate and we should strive to follow. I consider it an honor to have met this incredible saint and witnessed her works. Her humility and love were true gifts of God.

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#### HONORING DR. EDWARD J. HANSBERRY

### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 31, 2002*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in honoring the memory of a truly great educator, Dr. Edward J. Hansberry. Dr. Hansberry passed away on October 26th. He left behind a legacy of outstanding contributions to the field of education.

Edward Hansberry devoted his life to brining knowledge to students. He took the command given in Psalm 78: "He gave his decrees to Jacob, and established a law for Israel, which he commanded them to teach their children;" and put those words into action. He was committed to the ideal that all students could achieve their goals with the right encouragement and direction. From his beginning experience as a teacher in 1963 at the Rock Island Elementary School in Broward County Florida, Edward Hansberry worked tirelessly to inspire young minds with a desire to learn. He was zealous throughout his career as a teacher and administrator. I valued his wisdom and was privileged to have had Dr. Hansberry testify before my Early Childhood Subcommittee regarding Title I. He shared with us his expertise and insight.

The awards and recognition Dr. Hansberry received during his life were numerous. He authored several articles and publications on the educational system. He was seeking solutions to the problems faced by children in the early grades when he was struck down by illness. As a former educator, I know first hand the challenging and the joy of watching a struggling student understand an idea. It is an achievement unparalleled and Dr. Hansberry was a witness to that joy during his lifetime.

Mr. Speaker, our country has lost a valuable, vital voice with his passing. He was a kind, thoughtful man, always considerate of others, charitable to individuals and respectful of their ideas. I admired his determination to provide the best for the students in his care.

#### SPECIAL JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 31, 2002*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I rise to introduce statements delivered in connection with the Special Joint Session of Congress convened in New York City on September 6, 2002.

In commemoration of the September 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon, a Special Joint Session of the Congress convened at Federal Hall in the City of New York—the location of the first meeting of Congress in 1789.

At the conclusion of this historic session, Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg hosted a luncheon for members of Congress and many other national and community leaders, as a gesture of thanks from the City of New York for all of the help that it received in recovering from the attacks.

I believe that the nature and occasion of the event necessitates its inclusion in this commemorative document so that, along with the events at the Special Joint Session, it can be recorded for posterity.

The attendees heard from the Mayor, the Governor of New York, George Pataki, Senate Majority Leader, TOM DASCHLE, Minority Leader, TRENT LOTT, Speaker of the House, DENNIS HASTERT, House Minority Leader GEPHARDT, and Mrs. Susan Magazine, Assistant Commissioner of the Family Assistance Unit of the Fire Department of New York City. As the Dean of the New York State Delegation, I also addressed those in attendance.

Mayor Bloomberg: Ladies and gentlemen, I'm Mike Bloomberg, and I'm pleased to be the mayor of the city of New York. Thank you.

There is an expression that you will hear in New York frequently at this time of the year that you may or may not be familiar with. It sounds like "chana tova," which means "happy new year." And for those of you that care, happy new year. (Applause)

Speaker Hastert, Majority Leader Daschle, Minority Leader Gephardt, Minority Leader Lott, distinguished members of Congress, including the dean of New York state's delegation, the Honorable Charles Rangel . . . (Applause) . . . and our two great members of the upper chamber, Senators Schumer and Clinton . . . (Applause) . . . good afternoon. I am delighted to welcome you to New York for this truly historic occasion.

Today, we hearken back to the early days of our republic, when the first Congress convened in New York and George Washington was inaugurated as our president. Many of our founding fathers lived in New York in those days, including Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, John Hancock and others. So many others, in fact, that the painter of "The Declaration of Independence," the famous canvas that hangs in the Capitol Rotunda, had to move to New York to finish his work.

It's often been pointed out that the decision Congress made to move the capital from New York to a new site on the banks of the Potomac, in effect, gave the U.S. two capitals. We now have one capital in Washington, DC, for the government, and one here, for business and culture. Rather than feel slighted, New York has always embraced its role.

Today's joint session, for however briefly, made New York the nation's capital once again. But now we'll just have to revert to our regular status: as capital of the free world. (Applause)

I would like to acknowledge an institution, first, without which this day just would not have been possible, the Annenberg Foundation.

The foundation generously donated \$1 million to cover all the travel, food and security expenses associated with today's wonderful show of support for freedom. (Applause)

We are blessed to have with us today, from Pennsylvania and from California, Lee Annenberg.

Would you please stand and let us say thank you? (Applause)

Congress's decision to return to New York symbolically closes a circle at a crucial time in our history. It brings Congress back to its first home, if only for one day, to send a message to the nation and the entire world: The spirit of this city and the spirit of this country remains unshaken. (applause)

We are as united today as we were when the first congress met in Lower Manhattan more than 200 years ago, because our commitment to freedom has never been stronger. (Applause) As a nation, and as a city, we've learned a lot about ourselves on September 11th, when the unimaginable became a reality. What happened down the street from here wasn't just an assault on New York, it was an attack on our nation and on all freedom-loving people around the world.

That day, as the world watched, our rescue teams battled the smoke and the chaos. It didn't matter whether you came from Astoria or Atlanta or Australia, from Queens or Kansas or Kenya, New York was everybody's home town that day.

The stakes for our nation were raised. Someone placed a big bet that they could destroy New York, a city that has contributed immeasurably to building the greatest democracy on Earth. This city has responded. This nation has responded. America is a nation founded on a particular set of ideas: the right to express yourself as you see fit, the right to worship God in your own way, the right to live without fear.

What happened on September 11th was not only an attack on our people, but on those freedoms and our basic way of life. And all Americans understand that.

New Yorkers recognize that we would not have made it through the darkest days in our city's history without our nation's help. It poured in from around the country in the form of food, equipment and volunteers, and through emotional and moral support beyond value. And I want all Americans to understand that we know you were there for us when we needed you and we will be there for you if you ever need us. (Applause)

Congress has also stood with us. More than we ever had a right to expect, you helped and are continuing to help New York to rebuild and recover. And on behalf of all New Yorkers, it is my honor to say, "Thank you." (Applause)

As you know, our work is not done yet, not by any means. But the recovery that began on 9/11 and the work we've done since simply could not have happened without your support. And let me also convey our appreciation to President Bush for his courageous leadership in a time of crisis, for coming to New York to share our grief and to share our determination to not just endure the tragedy visited upon us, but to emerge stronger from the events of September 11th. (applause)

I am pleased to report that, with your help, we have made triumphant progress since that day. Because of remarkable bipartisan cooperation among all levels of government, labor and the private sector, we finished the

recovery work at the World Trade Center site ahead of schedule, under budget, and with no additional loss of life. (Applause)

This while the search for the remains of our loved ones went forward with dignity and honor. We created a temporary memorial in Battery Park, where the Sphere sculpture from the World Trade Center Plaza now sits. Next Wednesday, during the one-year commemoration of that fateful day, U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan and our secretary of state, Colin Powell, along with the heads of state from around the world, will join a ceremony there. At that observance, an eternal flame will be lighted near the base of the sphere in honor of those we lost, and to show that democracy and freedom will always endure. (Applause) We also honor those we lost by building a better city for the future. With Congress's help, we are doing just that.

Largely due to an economic incentive program which you have funded, many companies that were displaced plan to rejoin those, such as American Express, Merrill Lynch and Dow Jones, that have already moved back and made long-term commitments to staying in Lower Manhattan.

Because of a residential incentive program you have funded and because Lower Manhattan is a great place to live, more than 90 percent of the housing in Lower Manhattan is currently occupied. And the federally funded liberty bonds program will spur billions of dollars in construction in Lower Manhattan for new commercial spaces and housing.

The federal, state and local governments have forged a genuine partnership to revive Lower Manhattan and to rebuild our essential transportation, telecommunications and energy structures. Just last month, FEMA granted us unprecedented flexibility to spend federal funds to create a transportation center for the 21st century that will make Lower Manhattan more accessible than ever.

The future of Lower Manhattan is promising, as is the future of all New York City and indeed of the entire country. Here, our city continues to be the safest large city in the nation.

We have committed increased resources to combat the new threats we now face from enemies foreign and domestic. We've strengthened our counterterrorism and intelligence operations. And as they take on new burdens, our police department continues to drive crime down.

New York has no intention of relinquishing its title of capital of the free world. (Applause) New York is a city of big ideas, big projects and big events, and that will never change. For example, in the year since the September 11th attack, New York City has been host to a World Series, the New York City Marathon, the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade, New Year's Eve celebration in Times Square, where I was inaugurated, the World Economic Forum, a new international film festival, the Fourth of July fireworks spectacular telecast nationally, the U.S. Tennis Open currently going on, and last night's Times Square kick-off of the NFL season, where I met Jon Bon Jovi. (Laughter) (Applause) We even held a world-class grand prix bicycle race right here on Wall Street this summer.

Since we're not the type to rest on our laurels, we are trying to convince both the Republican and Democratic National Committees to hold both conventions here in the year 2004. (Applause)

As a matter of fact, this joint session is a perfect opportunity to go after both at the same time. How bipartisan can you be? (Laughter)

We are also pursuing a Super Bowl and the 2012 Summer Olympics. (Applause) I see Nancy Pelosi is here from our fellow Olympic

finalist San Francisco: Do you want me to arm-wrestle for it, Nancy? (Laughter)

I better start training though. After all, Nancy, you are the minority whip, so. But that's just the kind of ambition you'd expect of this city. And, if anything, 9/11 has made us even more committed to demonstrating the energy and vibrant cultural life of our city. We will create a memorial on the site of the World Trade Center that everyone can be proud of; a memorial that not only honors those that were taken, but reaffirms the values that triumphed on that day and the days after.

In our actions, in our passion, we can do great things and show that we not allow our lives to be ruled by fear, and be guided by the very principles of democracy which you the Congress represent and which the terrorists found so threatening.

When you look at New York today, when you look at the city where people from all parts of the world live next to each other, where more than 120 different languages are spoken and where virtually every religion in the world is practiced, you realize what makes America and what makes New York great. We thrive because of our diversity, because of our respect for one another and because a free society is a strong society.

In conclusion, let me recall what our president said about that September morning. He described it as a battle between fear and freedom.

By convening in our city, you, the U.S. Congress, have demonstrated to all New Yorkers and all the world that fear can never prevail as long as freedom is strong.

Thank you very much. (Applause) Thank you. Thank you. Please be seated.

One of our founding fathers, an eminent New Yorker, Alexander Hamilton, wrote in "The Federalist Papers" that quote, "Energy in the executive is a leading character in the definition of good government."

New York state is fortunate to have an energetic chief executive, who has wisely and skillfully guided our city and state through the crisis created by the attack of 9/11.

Our next speaker is the great governor of the wonderful state of New York, the Honorable George E. Pataki. (Applause)

Governor Pataki: Thank you very much, Mayor Bloomberg. And thank you for those inspiring words on behalf of the people of New York City.

To Speaker Hastert, Leader Daschle, Leader Gephardt, Leader Lott, ladies and gentlemen of the 107th Congress, welcome to the greatest city in the world. (Applause)

It's been 212 years since Congress last gathered here, only blocks away from where we're assembled right now. It was here that America's first Congress met, here that George Washington took the oath of office and here that the Bill of Rights was ratified, protecting the freedoms of American citizens. So it is altogether fitting that you, the men and women of the 107th Congress, have returned here to affirm once more our nation's commitment to preserving those freedoms from those who would seek to destroy them.

We meet nearly one year after the worst terrorist attack ever launched against the United States. Our nation is 226 years old, but the vigilance needed to preserve our liberty and to protect our democracy must be eternal.

It was in this spirit, fueled by our love for America and our reverence for freedom, that New Yorkers responded in the early morning hours of September 11th. And in times of crisis, there are no stronger people than the people of New York. Police officers, firefighters, court officers, port authority officers, EMTs, construction workers, volunteers and citizens from all backgrounds

rushed to the scene in a demonstration of extraordinary courage and sacrifice. We met adversity with resolve. We answered terror with strength. We responded to evil with good. We defeated hatred with tolerance.

Your assembling here today sends a powerful message to the people of the world, to our allies and to our enemies. Inspired by the strength, perseverance and compassion of our heroes and the people across America, our unity and our resolve has only grown stronger. We will remember. We will rebuild. And we will move forward with the unity and confidence of a free people.

Our sadness from the images of destruction and our memories of those we lost on September 11th will forever be embedded in our minds. Yet when we look back on that fateful day, we will look back not just in sadness, but also with pride, in the actions of New Yorkers and of Americans across this great land, who stepped forward in our cities in our nation's hour of adversity.

And to President Bush, and to this united Congress, you stepped forward for New York and for America, helping families and helping this city to recover, to rebuild and to reclaim its destiny.

You came to ground zero. You saw the destruction. And like so many other Americans, you responded and did your part. On behalf of all New Yorkers, I'd like to say thank you. (Applause)

Freedom is our legacy and our inalienable right as citizens of this great nation. It is our heritage. It is our birthright that was established here by the first Congress 212 years ago, and then reaffirmed today by this Congress 212 years later. Your presence here today means a great deal to all Americans, but especially to New Yorkers. It shows we have not forgotten, nor will future generations of America forget.

A century from now, they will know that the terrorists failed. They will know that in the face of destruction—we faced destruction with determination. We turned despair into hope. And we turned tragedy into triumph. We are united in our fight against terror. And in our defense of freedom, we are vigilant, we are strong, we are New Yorkers, we are Americans. Thank you. God bless New York. And God bless the United States of America. Thank you. (Applause)

Mayor Bloomberg: Fourteen days after September 11th, New York's newspaper, The Daily News, first proposed New York's hosting of a joint congressional session. It wrote that such a session would be a symbol, quote, "of unity, strength and resolve such as the world has never seen." Now I would like to introduce the earliest governmental champion of that idea, the dean of New York's congressional delegation, Charlie Rangel. (Applause)

CONGRATULATING THE ARCADIA,  
CALIFORNIA ROTARY CLUB ON  
ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. DAVID DREIER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 31, 2002

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure and pride that I call upon my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in extending congratulations to the Arcadia, California Rotary Club on the occasion of its 75th Anniversary. The members of the club have truly lived up to their motto, "Service Above Self." and I am proud to have this opportunity to express appreciation for

myself and the residents of the 28th Congressional District of California for the many benefits that our community has derived from their good works. Indeed, the members of the Arcadia Rotary Club have been a model of excellence as to what a few can do for the benefit of all.

The members of the Arcadia Rotary Club go about their volunteer activities quietly, without fanfare, and their accomplishments are oftentimes not given the full recognition that they so richly deserve. I am, therefore, happy to make these remarks a part of the public record.

Chartered on October 27, 1927, the Arcadia Rotary Club began their first organized effort in the community by working with crippled children. They later pioneered the establishment of Arcadia Methodist Hospital of Southern California and remain strong supporters of this hospital today. The Club sponsored a Boy Scout Troop in 1929 and formed a student loan fund for needy students who wanted to complete their education. Many students needed help to stay in school during the Depression. They also established a scholarship fund to encourage high school students to complete their education. Members constructed Youth Huts on the playgrounds of several local schools—donating both dollars and labor.

While I cannot list all the ways in which the members of the Arcadia Rotary Club have served others over the years, I can list a few: The Club has helped build an orphanage in Mexico, and constructed many buildings at Camp Trask, the Boy Scout facility in the mountains above Monrovia, California. They have donated money for a water well in Africa. The Club honors outstanding middle school and high school students in the Arcadia Unified School District. The Arcadia Rotary Club donated money to rebuild a school in France shortly after World War II. They have run a Junior Achievement program at the Alternative High School in Arcadia that was named the outstanding Junior Achievement Program in Southern California for the year 1995. Each year, the Arcadia Rotary Club sponsors and serves a luncheon for the senior citizens of Arcadia. Over the years, they have planted trees and shrubbery at the L.A. County Arboretum. The Club has been a generous contributor to Rotary International's program to eradicate polio throughout the world.

Arcadia Rotary Club will continue to serve the community in many of the same ways and look for new opportunities to be of service to others for decades to come.

TRIBUTE TO TATYANA  
VELIKANOVA

**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 31, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, there are certain times in our lives when we do well to pause, reflect upon, and honor those outstanding persons who have fought, at great personal sacrifice, to make a real difference in the never-ending struggle around the world for basic human rights. Now is one of those special times for sure.

On September 21 of this year one of the greatest heroines in the long fight against the

horrible human terrors of the Soviet Union died in Moscow after a battle with cancer at age seventy. Tatyana Velikanova was a leading champion of the Soviet-era dissident movement. She was described by Andrei Sakharov, the 1975 Noble Peace Prize winner, as an "embodiment of the . . . purity and strength of the Soviet human rights movement."

Andrei Sakharov lauded Ms. Velikanova in a statement written during his own banishment from Moscow for her dedication to the cause of the oppressed, regardless of whether she agreed with their views. "Her only consideration was whether someone had suffered injustice," he wrote.

"She was a symbol of the human rights movement," said Sergei Kovalyov in an Associated Press story about her death. Kovalyov, a prominent dissident who worked alongside Ms. Velikanova, described her as "absolutely reliable, a crystalline honest person." Kovalyov regards Andrei Sakharov and Tatyana Velikanova as the brightest representatives of the Soviet human rights movement.

Mr. Speaker, I stand today to honor the amazing life of Tatyana Velikanova. Freedom-loving people everywhere join us in honoring her life, her commitment, her courage, her dedication and her long struggle to tell the world the truth about the unbelievable human rights abuses perpetrated throughout the Soviet Union for so many long years including those in the country of my heritage, Ukraine.

Marjorie Farquharson, a writer on human rights issues, wrote in a recent article published by Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty. "The death on 21 September this year of Tatyana Velikanova, the editor of 'Khronika tekushchykh sobytiy' ('A Chronicle of Current Events'), draws a line under the most remarkable publishing venture of the Soviet era."

Tatyana Velikanova was arrested in 1979 on charges of "anti-Soviet propaganda," and received a nine-year sentence, serving four years in prison camp before being exiled to a desolate part of Kazakhstan.

Mr. Speaker, according to Mr. E. Morgan William, a personal friend of mine and an expert on Eastern European affairs, "all those around the world today who love and support the cause of human rights and basic human freedom owe a debt to Tatyana Velikanova. Her life and the cause she fought for must not be forgotten." Mr. Williams' personal appreciation of Velikanova has motivated him to articulate the magnitude of her legacy on a mass scale. In fact, these very remarks are inspired by his passion for liberty and his devotion to Velikanova's cause for human dignity.

Williams is right to suggest the conflict is ongoing and the champions of freedom continue where Velikanova's efforts have ended. "The fight for basic human rights still goes on today," Williams told me. "We must step up the long struggle against those who crush the human spirit and deny people their basic human rights."

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House to join me now in offering the prayers and supplications of a thankful nation to the Almighty God of our country for life and works of His servant, Tatyana Velikanova. May her soul and all souls of the faithfully departed, through the Mercy of God, rest in eternal peace.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I hereby submit for the RECORD, three published accounts of Tatyana Velikanova's life. This submission is particularly important because of the constrained