

the Administration, local law enforcement, and related government agencies to continue to make their best efforts to bring all those who commit acts of domestic terrorism to justice.

Throughout the nearly three decades since the Roe v. Wade decision legalized abortion in 1973, reproductive health centers and abortion clinics across the United States have been under attack by anti-choice extremists. These are individuals who firmly believe that it is better to murder, harass, and threaten doctors who provide reproductive health services, than to live and act within the confines of the law.

One of the most horrific acts of anti-choice violence occurred 3 years ago in Amherst, New York—a town just outside my district. Dr. Barnett Slepian was tragically shot and killed in his home by an anti-choice extremist lying in wait in his back yard. As a result of this cowardly act, our region lost a courageous and talented doctor; his family lost a loving husband and father. Dr. Slepian's death marked the seventh murder at the hands of an anti-choice extremist since 1993.

Unfortunately, this type of vicious domestic terrorism remains at large. According to the National Abortion Federation, since 1977, there have been 7 murders, 17 attempted murders, 41 bombings, 165 arsons, 122 assaults, 343 death threats, 100 butyric acid attacks, and now, as of October 14, more than 500 anthrax threats perpetrated against abortion providers in North America. Considering this laundry list of violent acts, it is hard to imagine how some abortion providers can walk into work in the morning.

With the help of law enforcement officials and others, I firmly believe we can put an end to the violent acts that threaten some members of our medical community. I am pleased to report that yesterday, December 5, the Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested Clayton Lee Waagner, the suspected author of anthrax hoax letters sent to abortion clinics nationwide, in a copy store outside Cincinnati, Ohio. I would like to commend the law enforcement officials who captured Waagner and urge them to launch a similar campaign to apprehend others who have perpetrated similar incidents of violence.

In addition to the work of law enforcement officials, however, we must also raise awareness about this type of domestic terrorism. In an effort to accomplish that goal, I am proud to introduce this resolution today. It is the strongest measure to date that condemns the terrorism against health clinics and abortion providers and strongly urges the law enforcement community to take these threats seriously and to pursue these criminals vigorously. This resolution sends an important signal to criminals that the United States Congress will not tolerate this type of domestic terrorism any longer.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Reps. MORELLA, DEGETTE, GREENWOOD and myself, I am proud to introduce this resolution and urge my colleagues to support it.

REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR
JOSEPH VERNER REED

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 6, 2001

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to submit for the RECORD a speech delivered by Ambas-

sador Joseph Verner Reed, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and a distinguished resident of Greenwich, Connecticut. Ambassador Reed's remarks were made at the Centennial Celebration of the Yale-China Association on October 6, 2001.

REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR JOSEPH VERNER REED, UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE YALE-CHINA ASSOCIATION, YALE UNIVERSITY

Dean Brodhead of Yale College, Counsellor Xu of the Consulate of the People's Republic of China in New York City, Mr. Jones, Chair, Board of Trustees, Yale-China Association, Ms. Chapman, Executive Director, Yale-China Association, Members of the Yale-China Family, Ladies and Gentlemen,

What an honor, privilege, and pleasure to be at Yale to celebrate the centenary of the Yale-China Association!

This is a major milestone for me as I have been a life-long son of Sino-American relations. I grew up surrounded by "things Chinese", sculpture, porcelain, furniture and paintings. Some in my family say I am "in love" with all things Chinese.

As a banker I had the pleasure of a close working relationship with Ambassador Huang Hua at the Mission of the People's Republic of China in the 70's. We have maintained a lasting friendship. I accompanied David Rockefeller on the first visit of American business following President Nixon's historic trip to Beijing.

Many moons ago I became associated with Yale University Press in the historic publishing endeavor known as Chinese Civilization and Culture. We at the Yale Press work side by side with the Chinese authorities, publishers and scholars in an historic undertaking to publish 75 volumes—painting, architecture, calligraphy, furniture—our first volume on the history of painting won the highest prize in publishing—the Hawkins Prize. It is a grand endeavor with Yale's most senior graduate as Honorary Chair of the Project, President George H.W. Bush. Henry Kissinger is Chairman of the Advisory Council. Professor Jonathan Spencer is on the Editorial Advisory Board. The Rockefeller Family is supportive with Mrs. Nelson A. Rockefeller serving as Chair of the Friends of CCC.

Mr. Anthony Fouracre is the Head of the United Nations Postal Administration, a great organization, which produces some 50 stamps a year. The "Terra Cotta Warrior" series was/is the United Nations Postal Administration's most popular stamp.

May I now say a few words as an American citizen, working for the United Nations.

Our World has been profoundly altered by the unspeakable acts of evil committed against the United States of America and innocent civilians on 11 September 2001—A Day of Terror. 11 September 2001, the 20th anniversary of the United Nations International Day of Peace, was supposed to be a day on which we try to imagine a world quite different from the one we know.

It was to be a day on which "we try to picture hatred turning into respect, bigotry into understanding and ignorance into knowledge, a day on which we dare to imagine a world free of conflict and violence". I am quoting here from the Message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan. That message was recorded on 10 September for the International Day of Peace.

Instead, the horrible and previously unimaginable acts of terror committed by international terrorists have profoundly altered our world. America, indeed the entire civilized world, must now be at war against terrorism.

Barely a mile from United Nations Headquarters, the Parliament of Mankind, the Parliament of Peace, more than 6000 innocent civilians from over 60 countries were killed and a symbol of New York City and the Free World was destroyed. The Capital of the United States of America was attacked.

President George W. Bush, with the entire nation rallied behind him, said this will not stand.

This single most horrible act of international terrorism has united people across the globe. This was not only an attack on America, but also on everyone in the modern world. This will and shall provide the catalyst for an unprecedented international coalition to resist terrorism and fanaticism, against hatred, bigotry and ignorance.

On 12 September, the newly elected President of the United Nations General Assembly, the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea, Dr. Han Seung-soo, stated before the assembled representatives of the international community at the opening of the 56th session of the General Assembly, which had to be postponed by one day:

"Mere words cannot express the outrage and disgust we doubtless all feel for the vile actions perpetrated in our host country, the United States. I condemn in the strongest possible terms these heinous acts of terrorism. I pray for those who lost their lives and on behalf of the General Assembly offer our deepest condolences to the families and loved ones of the innocent victims.

These terrorist crimes were, in effect, acts of war against all the world's peace-loving peoples. Their primary target was, by a vicious twist of fate, located in the very city, which is home to the world's foremost institution dedicated to promoting world peace. No terrorists can ever deflect this body from the task to which it has dedicated itself since 1945—ending the scourge of war in whatever form it may take once and for all."

The United Nations Security Council has, in the meantime, acted decisively, at the initiative of the United States. The General Assembly, in a rare show of unity, is deliberating and adopting measures to eliminate international terrorism. Ladies and Gentlemen, these were some of the thoughts that are uppermost in my mind these turbulent days following the Day of Terror.

Had I been delivering these remarks a month ago, however, my belief in the importance of the work of the Yale-China Association would have been no less sincere. The tragic events we have all recently witnessed—and developments yet to unfold—inject a new sense of urgency into the continuation of the Yale-China traditions that we honor here tonight. In times such as these, it is more important than ever to strengthen those impulses and institutions that refute the power of violence, ignorance, and mutual hostility among peoples. On the global scale, these institutions include the United Nations, which I have the honor to serve, and the many multilateral efforts to ensure peace and security under its auspices. But no less significantly, they include private associations of compassionate, committed individuals reaching out beyond their own borders and working to make the world a more tolerant, peaceful, and enlightened place. Among such associations, the Yale-China Association has been both a pioneer and an example for others for the past century. The Yale-China Association is a banner organization of quality and success.

Close to one year ago, I had the pleasure of working with Nancy Chapman and members of her staff at the Yale-China Association to organize and to host the visit of Madame Chen Zhili, Minister of Education of the People's Republic of China. Minister Chen was the highest ranking member of the Chinese

government ever to visit Yale. On that occasion, I was tremendously impressed by the efficiency and dedication of the Yale-China staff. The success of this visit paved the way for the extraordinarily warm welcome extended to President Levin and his delegation this past May in Beijing. It is thus a special pleasure to return this evening to be with you all to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of this extraordinary organization, which has contributed so much to the life of Yale University and relations between China and the United States.

We are gathered to salute one of the great international endeavors of the past century. Before there was a Rockefeller Foundation, a United Nations, or a Peace Corps, there was the Yale-China Association. Growing from missionary roots amid the optimism and self-confidence of Yale's bicentennial celebration in 1901, Yale-China soon evolved into a bicultural educational enterprise that reflected Yale's spirit of intellectual tolerance and openness. In the process, Yale-China cultivated its own traditions of compassion, cultural sensitivity, and selfless service for the benefit of others. It is those traditions which we celebrate this evening.

Of course, China—indeed, our entire world—is a very different place today from what it was a century ago. Who in 1901 could have foretold the extraordinary changes China has undergone? Who even a decade or two ago would have predicted China's recent advances in economic development and education?

Since its founding a century ago, the Yale-China Association has been engaging young Chinese and American people and equipping them with both an appreciation for and the cross-cultural tools essential to successful world citizenship. Today's instantaneous transmission of ideas and images brings the world closer together, yet it cannot replace the life-changing power of a single intense, personal encounter between people of different cultural traditions. Many of you—Chinese and Americans—have been touched by Yale-China and can testify to its extraordinary power in your lives. These encounters are important not only for the individuals involved, but for the broader cause of international understanding which forms the necessary foundation for peace.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends,
People come and go, but our institutions and traditions endure. Tonight, let us each commit ourselves with pride to strengthening those institutions within our world that have sustained hope and our shared humanity. Let us transform our sorrow of the day of Terror and its aftermath into a renewed resolve, and our loss into a gain for a humanity free of terrorism.

I congratulate the Yale-China Association on its hundredth birthday and all of its accomplishments since its birth here in New Haven—the students educated, the lives saved, the suspicions and animosities dispelled and the spirit enriched. May Yale-China's work and traditions continue as shining light for many generations into the future!

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS
IN HONORING THE CREW AND
PASSENGERS OF UNITED AIR-
LINES FLIGHT 93

SPEECH OF

HON. ERNIE FLETCHER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 5, 2001

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida for his work on the

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to encourage my colleagues to vote for this measure; and I really do not think it will take a lot of encouragement because we have had an overwhelming expression of enthusiasm regarding those on United Airlines Flight 93 and their heroic activities.

Mr. Speaker, this is a resolution expressing a sense of Congress that a memorial plaque be established on the grounds of the Capitol. It is an expression of our thanks and condolences to the passengers and crew of Flight 93.

I also want to thank my Legislative Director, Phillip Brown, who has worked very hard to get this done. I think it will be great for posterity as they see a plaque that honors those on Flight 93 who I do believe had a significant part in probably saving our Capitol.

On September 11, United Airlines Flight 93, piloted by Captain James Dahl, departed from Newark International Airport at 8:01 a.m. on a routine flight to San Francisco with six other crew members and 38 passengers on board. Shortly after departure, the flight was hijacked by terrorists.

The hijacking was one of four, as we all remember, on the morning of September 11. We all remember that date because it was a horrible day and a turning point in our nation's history. Four of our own planes were hijacked and targeted on buildings that define our nation and symbolize our freedom and values and symbolize our nation's economic and military strength. Three of these planes hit their marks, resulting in an incomprehensible tragedy and loss of innocent life on a scale not seen in this country since the Civil War.

We know that the passengers and crew learned through cellular phone conversations with loved ones on the ground of the deliberate acts of destruction and murder occurring in New York City and Washington, D.C., and that hijacked aircraft had been used in these terrorist acts of war.

During these phone conversations, several of the passengers indicated that there was an agreement among the passengers and crew to try to overpower the hijackers who had taken over the aircraft. It is believed that it was this effort to overpower the hijackers that caused Flight 93 to crash at 10:37 a.m. in southwestern Pennsylvania near Schwenksville, short of what is believed to have been its intended target, Washington, D.C., and probably, this very Capitol building we stand in today.

The efforts of these individuals on this plane heroically limited the damage the terrorists could inflict, losing their lives for their country in the process. We owe the passengers and the crew our gratitude and our honor.

The participants of the resistance on board Flight 93 showed selfless courage and patriotism:

Passengers like Todd Beamer, whose young widow is here today in Washington. He told a telephone operator how much he loved his expecting wife and two sons, and he asked her to call them. He asked her to pray the Lord's Prayer and Psalm 23 with him. He told her, "I am going to have to go out in faith," and his now famous words "Let's roll" have become a rallying cry in America.

Passengers like Tom Burnett, who left what he knew would be likely his last conversation

with his wife saying, "Okay, we are going to do something."

Passengers like Jeremy Glick, who told his wife that the passengers and crew had taken a vote and agreed to try to take back the plane.

Crew members like Sandra Bradshaw, who told her husband of the plan to rush the hijackers and take back control of the plane, and that she was boiling water to use as a weapon against the terrorists.

The passengers and crew, all of whom are survived by loved ones, husbands, wives, children, and parents, very likely averted the destruction of the U.S. Capitol and the symbol this institution has become for the democratic process of government, and in the process, saving hundreds, perhaps thousands of lives.

By their heroic acts, the Statue of Freedom still stands at the top of our noble dome, and the light of freedom still shines brightly here in the Capitol.

This resolution expresses the sense of Congress that a memorial plaque to honor Captain Jason Dahl, First Officer Leroy Homer, flight attendants Lorraine G. Bay, Sandra W. Bradshaw, Wanda A. Green, Ceecee Lyles, Deborah A. Welch, passengers Christian Adams, Todd Beamer, Alan Beaven, Mark Bingham, Thomas Burnett, William Cashman, Georgine Corrigan, Patricia Cushing, Joseph DeLuca, Patrick Driscoll, Edward Felt, Jane C. Folger, Colleen Fraser, Andrew Garcia, Jeremy Glick, Christine Gould, Lauren Grandcolas, Donald Greene, Linda Gronlund, Richard Guadagno, Toshiya Kuge, Hilda Marcin, Waleska Martinez, Nicole Miller, Louis J. Nacke, Donald Peterson, Jean Peterson, Mark Rothenberg, Christine Snyder, John Talignani, and Honor Elizabeth Wainio.

This plaque should be crafted and placed here on the grounds of the United States Capitol expressing our thanks and condolences; and a copy of the plaque, together with a copy of this resolution from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, should be sent to a designated survivor of each victim.

I am confident with the passage of this resolution that the Speaker of the House, the House minority, the Senate Majority Leader, and the Senate Minority Leader will ask and direct the Architect of the Capitol to begin plans for design, crafting, and placement of this plaque as soon as possible.

I also want to thank my colleagues for their support of this resolution. After this vote, I intend to send a letter to the leadership regarding this sense of Congress, and I invite my colleagues to join me.

IN HONOR OF RENAE SMITH

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 6, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Renae Smith in recognition of her outstanding work on behalf of children.

Renae Smith comes from generations of those who have been involved and have always contributed to their community in some form or fashion. Throughout the years she has dedicated her time to charitable and volunteer work.