stranded Americans escape from Iran. It is not by accident that all precedents were broken to permit the Canadian embassy to be the only one built on America's premiere historic avenue—Pennsylvania Avenue—between the Capitol Building and the White House.

We know that it is not always easy for Canadians to be our neighbors—there are frictions. We sometimes take our friendship for granted since we have so very much in common. We acknowledge that there are trade problems, a range of other minor irritations, and we know that you have concerns, for example, that some aspects of our entertainment industry are so destructive of family life and our societies. We understand that living next to the behemoth to your south is not always comfortable. However, as Speaker Hastert reminded us, both our peoples have always been proud and grateful to live next to the longest undefended international border in the world. The $1.4 billion dollar a day export-import flow across that border is unmatched in world commerce and a reminder of how inextricably linked our economies and peoples really are.

I'm pleased that current polling of Canadians reflects a very strong recognition of what Americans have also concluded—that prevention procedures—sensitive and efficient, but also effective, must quickly be put in place, cooperatively, at that border. Some of us in Congress have been warning that our immigration and refugee screening systems, and especially our visa control system within the United States, are an open invitation to terrorism and crime. As your neighbor and friend, may I frankly and simply say that your border controls also certainly are not as strong as they should be. Our two societies are very open, with a renowned history of welcoming immigrants and refugees from around the world. We have seen this very highly commendable tradition and source of strength for both countries exploited by the terrorist cells of al Qaida. There undoubtedly are dangerous ''sleeper cells'' waiting in Canada and Europe, and the United States. They will unleash new terrorist attacks on our citizens if we don't neutralize them. Neither the United States nor Canada should forget the example of the terrorist cell living undisturbed in Montreal, which sent a member across the British Columbia border to bring terror to Americans at Los Angeles International Airport during the Millennium celebration. We, as law-makers, and our governmental agencies in both countries, have urgent work before us. We need to protect each other.

My parliamentary colleagues, permit me to close my remarks today by very briefly sketching out six points for consideration by NATO countries and NATO aspirants. They are an addition to the eight measures the North Atlantic Council on October 4th agreed to provide to the United States, individually and collectively. My additional points are as follows:

1. The positive comments and specific offers of support and assistance by President Vladamir Putin and other high-level Russian officials should be highly applauded and accepted as appropriate. Surely we receive very favorably President Putin's forward-looking comments about NATO expansion. Out of the darkly tragic terrorist acts can come recognition of the need for common concern and action against terrorism. China, too, may recognize they have common interest in this war against terror and join more effectively in stopping the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missile technology.

2. The NATO countries and all developed countries need to be totally committed to stop the flow of critical technology for weapons of mass destruction and missile technology to states that sponsor terrorism and to all terrorist organizations. International export competition or individual and corporate profit motives absolutely cannot be an acceptable excuse for the proliferation of such technology for terrorism.

3. The consensus for a total international war against terrorism must not be undermined by the faulty arguments we are starting to hear from a few of the best-intentioned and very humanely-oriented citizens of our respective countries. They argue that the violent terrorist attacks against the United States have their roots in poverty. Poverty is one factor that may bring recruits to terrorist groups. However, let there be no doubt about it, at its heart the source of terrorism and the motivation of the terrorist leaders is a fundamental fear and hatred of the freedoms that are the core principles of our democratic governments. The terrorists reject free and open societies, and democracy threatens their goals. Poverty alleviation and sustainable development assistance must, of course, be continued and accelerated by the international community, but we categorically reject the weak-minded efforts to create a moral equivalence between the free states of the North Atlantic Alliance and the terrorist assassins of al Qaida.

4. Our governments need to be concerned, and take all reasonable steps in concert, about the legacy we leave as a result of the successes we will have in the war against terrorism. First, we should have learned that we must not leave vacuums that are filled by totalitarian, repressive regimes or groups. Relatedly, the fact that in this war against terrorism we take up common cause with authoritarian regimes which have little if any democracy or basic freedoms and human rights for their citizens is not an acceptance of the status quo. Nor in any way should it be interpreted as a sign of NATO countries' complacency about such problems.

My colleagues, I've saved my last two points, number 5 and 6 for reason of importance and emphasis as I see it.

5. The importance of more effective international cooperation in law enforcement and related intelligence-sharing among all of the responsible partners in the war against terrorism cannot possibly be over-estimated. As President Bush emphasized, it should be directed against ''every terrorist group of global reach.'' One very positive impact of such an invigorated international effort is that it will also dramatically reduce the financial resources and success of drug cartels and criminal syndicates. Carrying through on this resolve will win important battles against the twin scourges of drugs and organized crime.

6. Finally, and of fundamental importance, we must recognize that the way of life and the basic freedoms which we cherish, and which largely define our democratic societies, made us particularly vulnerable to terrorist attacks. We have seen all too clearly that terrorists can use very ordinary practices, with low-tech means, inexpensively financed, to implement demonically clever plans for unleashing terror against our citizens. Therefore, our first line of defense, to defend so many vulnerable targets, is our citizenry. Every one of us must be vigilant to protect each other. Citizens must understand this is a new responsibility of citizenship is an open democratic society. It must be a vigilance, I emphasize, that does not descend to paranoia. It must not and need not result in mindless discrimination. My assembly colleagues, it was perhaps prescient that we recently changed the name of the ''Civilian Affairs Committee'' to the Committee on the Civil Dimension of Security. What better place to help our NATO countries and allies to educate our citizens to their new responsibility for individual vigilance against terrorism.

In each country—our citizens and the foreign nationals among us must work together. Citizen vigilance must be put in practice in the entire international community. Our civil liberties, our freedoms, and our ability to go on through life without fear depends upon this form of responsible and vigilant citizenship.

My colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, together we will win this war against terrorism. We will, we must; ultimately our treasured freedoms, civilization and our way of life depends upon our victory!

IN HONOR OF PATROL OFFICER JIM BENEDICT

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the achievements and dedicated service of Patrol Officer Jim Benedict after his 32 years of service to the city of Cleveland.

Officer Benedict has served as a model officer for the city of Cleveland; he has remained steadfast in his convictions and principles. He has served his city and Nation with great dignity and honor, and has gained and earned the respect of his fellow man.

Throughout his term of service, Officer Benedict has served the force and city in countless capacities. His love of justice drove him to great lengths to uphold the law.

Officer Benedict served the Cleveland force for 32 years. During his entire term of service he was called a close friend and a true public servant. His selfless service earned him the respect of all his colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring and recognizing Officer Jim Benedict for 32 years of dedicated and selfless service to the Cleveland community.

IN HONOR OF NAOMI SOLOMON

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2001

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of sadness that I rise today to honor the life of Naomi Solomon, a victim of the terrorist attacks at the World Trade Center.

Naomi Solomon, beloved daughter of Herbert and Lottie, sister of Jed and Mark, aunt and friend, grew up on the campus of Stanford University where her father was a professor and today a Professor Emeritus of Statistics. Upon graduating from Henry Gunn Senior High School in Palo Alto, California, as class valedictorian, she attended Stanford University.

Naomi touched the lives of everyone who was blessed to know her. She was a talented classical pianist, an avid traveler and a successful businesswoman. In her professional life, she worked hard and smart, and she accomplished much. In the mid-1970's she was recruited by Bank of America where she worked for 13 years, becoming one of the very