

So how can we keep our trade, tourism, and shared work forces moving with relative ease, and also protect our nations? It is not a matter of Canada, Mexico, or the U.S. dictating to the other nations about what must be done, but this is a fact: the United States is toughening its laws. If our neighbors do not, as well, trade will suffer.

Changes must include numerous things, including more shared intelligence information among trained professional personnel. The personnel has to be trained so we do not have compromises when we share information, like happened with the Mexican drug czar who was living in an apartment that was owned by the cartel.

The ability to collect intelligence information. We have to have laws that are flexible enough to allow us to gather the intelligence, or we cannot allow the movement across the borders as free as it has been in the past.

The ability to arrest, detain, and prosecute violators, and to keep track of high risks. This is what we are doing in our terrorism bill; and this is what we need from our neighbors, if we are not going to have tighter controls on the border.

The ability to extradite criminals to the U.S. This has been a sticking point for many years with numerous countries, for example, in Colombia where the drug-corrupted President would not allow extradition, and it became a place for them to hide out. It became a process where we in fact cut off trade and assistance to Colombia. It is now a problem with al Qaeda members from Spain, which does not want to send them to us because of our death penalty.

Extradition of those who murder Americans is essential for justice, but also for defense and for protection and deterrence. Terrorists and drug lords would rather face soft justice than U.S. justice.

In Holland, narcotics traffickers find cover. If someone in Holland attempts to escape or escapes from prison, there is no penalty. It is assumed that that is a natural thing, to want to escape from prison. Is it any wonder that people try to hide in Holland, with those kinds of laws? No wonder drug lords and terrorists try to hide out in other nations that do not work with our extradition.

We need also passenger manifest lists, as our Customs Director, Mr. Bonner, has insisted; and we need them now. We cannot have open airports if we do not know who the passengers are coming in, and it is something that needs to be done immediately, to the degree that we can all, including the U.S. And we, the U.S., after all, missed the September 11 terrorists, and they were here, not at the other places. So this is not just about pointing fingers while we live in a glass house. We know we need to make the changes, but so do our neighbors.

We in the U.S. are building a different house. It is not dramatic, but it

is going to have major adjustments. If our neighbors do so also, and Canada clearly is working rapidly to do so as we speak, because they are moving their antiterrorism and immigration packages in the next 2 weeks, we can make this.

The laws will be different but similar, with our neighbors devoting resources to their own airports and borders not adjacent to the U.S. For example, the southern border with Mexico and Central America, if we are sure about that border, then we do not have to be as careful on our border; or if the airports coming into Vancouver and Halifax have protections similar to ours, then we do not need to be as tight on the north border.

Furthermore, we need to work towards joint efforts with Canada and Mexico on our joint borders. For example with Canada, we can look for cooperation on truck sites. We can look for shared border crossings where we do not need as much. I believe we can accomplish this with both countries by working together.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) is recognized for 5 minutes. (Mr. LANGEVIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ON WORLD AIDS DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday, December 1, marks the commemoration of World AIDS Day. In my district, I will be holding a special event in support of this occasion.

As our distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), stated at the World AIDS Day briefing held earlier today in the Capitol by the African Ambassadors Group and the International AIDS Trust, the issue of HIV/AIDS, he said, is the "moral issue of our time." It affects everyone and everything.

Mr. Speaker, we must leave no stone unturned to bring an end to this pandemic. We must find a way to create an endowment of funding to assist the war against the spread of this disease, both domestically and internationally.

We must increase and accelerate our financial support to the U.N. Secretary General's AIDS Trust Fund, and we must champion our own colleagues in their quest to craft a comprehensive approach to help alleviate the appalling suffering in Africa, as represented by the bill of my distinguished colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), to establish a Marshall Plan for Africa.

Mr. Speaker, it is vitally important that we focus on ways and means to

strengthen infrastructures and services that can help combat the impact of AIDS. HIV/AIDS, after all, is a multi-dimensional issue that has long-range development implications. It is not just a matter of clinical treatment and curative measures. We must address the issues of poverty and debt relief, so that the poorest countries can apply more of their revenues to the basic human rights and human needs of their people.

We must help and encourage greater gender equity, so women and men can address their sexual dialogue on a more equal basis. We must achieve greater understanding of the cultural values and modes of behavior that undercut safe-sex practices that lead to the spread of this pernicious disease.

Finally, we must increase our financial support to develop activities and programs that can lay a more sustainable foundation for community empowerment and economic livelihood.

Only on this basis will communities around the world, through NGOs and public-private partnerships, be able to find the will to wage this war against AIDS. Our local event will bring together researchers, doctors, and other health professionals, as well as heads of foundations and pharmaceutical companies, together with community leaders to continue to raise support for combatting HIV/AIDS in the 37th district and in the region.

It is our hope that similar commemorative activities across America and around the world will highlight the leadership being brought to bear on this critical concern of our time. Just as we are building a powerful coalition to fight terrorism on a global scale, we can do no less when it comes to HIV/AIDS. Forty million people living with this dreadful disease is one too many.

COMMEMORATING WORLD AIDS DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this week we will commemorate, celebrate, embrace, and share love on World AIDS Day, December 1, 2001. Today I had the pleasure and honor of being with the African Ambassadors Group and the International AIDS Trust to commemorate that for the House and Senate.

It is important that policy leaders stand up and be counted as we move forward to continue the fight against the devastation of HIV/AIDS worldwide.

Let me thank Sandy Thurman and, as well, all of the African ambassadors, and Ambassador Sheila Suzuli of South Africa, who gave very eloquent comments and remarks about the waging of the war in sub-Saharan Africa.

Let me also acknowledge my friends with the Names Project in Houston. I will join them tomorrow in celebrating